

## Her Special Realm

### Flower Weddings.

"Flower-name weddings" the fashionable in Europe just now. At one recently, where the bride's name was Violet, the bridesmaids wore Parma violet-colored satin dresses, with velvet capes of darker shade and hats to match. They carried bouquets of Panama violets.

### Plans of Mrs. Sartoris.

Her youngest daughter having crossed the line into the domain of matrimony, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris purposes to spend her winters hereafter in Washington. Miss Rosemary Sartoris, who was married recently to Mr. Woolston, of England, had been her mother's close companion. She spent little time abroad, contrary to the custom of her sister, now Mrs. Frederic Roosevelt. Mrs. Woolston is not so brilliant as her sister, but she has admirable home qualities. Mrs. Sartoris, who is almost an invalid, will live in an apartment house, and, if her health permits, she will make a short visit to Florida to see the bride couple in March. President Grant's daughter is still devoting much of her time to editing her mother's memoirs and the letters written by her father to members of his family in their absence from home. —The New York Press.

### When to Give Her Hand.

There are few people who have not suffered at one time or another by the offhand manner in which they were introduced to others. This kind of introduction is likely to embarrass some people, just as the careful and gracious introduction is one of the essentials in putting strangers at ease.

In introducing people, the greatest care should be taken to pronounce both names distinctly. If one name has escaped the introducer's memory it is safest and best to excuse oneself and ask for the forgotten name. The most delicate sensibilities should not be wounded by such a slip of memory, for who is there who has not at some time or another quite forgotten a well-known name? says Woman's Life.

The debatable question as to whether a woman should shake hands with a man who is being presented to her has been solved by making it only obligatory for the woman to offer her hand to the man when the occasion is informal and the man is being introduced to one person at a time. When he is meeting a group of people it makes it embarrassing and awkward to shake hands with all.

### Laws and Furs.

It blows hot or blows cold for women these days, in accordance with the size of their pocketbooks, and perhaps with deference to the atmosphere of the particular cities in which they live. Take Washington as the example. One day last week, in an avenue of the capital, Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, walked along with Miss Chabot of Oakland, both garbed in embroidered white linen, with lace and frills. They wore white felt hats, with black and apple-green ostrich plumes. But in the same avenue at the same time was Mrs. Hope Slater of Boston, whose summer meanderings had included Russia and the North Cape. She had bought a great, loose sable coat, lined with the palest of blue and reaching below the knees. She had donned her costly garment, for it is conceded November is the month in which to appear in new furs, and she knew her business if the weather man did not know his. On the same promenade girls in organde, with the lightest of silk wraps, linked arms with girls in new jacket. A foreigner said: "Washington women dress in their newest and most striking possessions, utterly regardless of climate condition." —New York Press.

### Portia's Legal Wisdom.

Professor F. Edge Kavanagh, of the Municipal Civil Service Board, was able to tell the members of the Portia Club at their meeting, recently in New York City, something many of them did not know about the heroine of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," from whom the organization takes its name. "The character of Portia has been criticised," said Professor Kavanagh, substantially, "on the ground that it would have been impossible for a woman of her class at that period and in that place to have displayed her knowledge. They forget that Venice was at the time the city of greatest culture in Italy, and that it was by no means contrary to the spirit of Italian life that a great lady should know something of the law. "Owing to the Italian custom of primogeniture, by which titles and real and other estates descended to the daughters of a noble house, as well as to the sons, it was usual to give these girls very much the same training in legal matters that the boys received. Italian medieval history is full of instances of women who were called on to administer and execute large affairs. "When the palace schools developed into the universities, the policy of giving girls the benefits of higher education was continued and enlarged. It is quite in accordance with Italian precedent that at the present we find

the University of Bologna not only opening its courses to women, but giving them a chance at the highest honors, and allowing them to lecture."

### Now it's Rust Color.

For tailor-mades, and, indeed, for many other sartorial purposes, a color which lends itself admirably to the requirements of the season is "rust." In cloth and velvet it presents a warm, rich effect, is newer than green and gray (of which we shall have a surfeit as the winter advances) and is less aggressively noticeable than claret.

White cloth, ecru guipure, or velvet of a darker shade, not to speak of the innumerable fancy galons and embroideries so lavishly used just now, would easily and effectively trim a gown of that particular color. I saw a chic, though unpretentious, little costume in "rust" cloth, which embodied the very newest idea in coats.

It took the form of a loose jacket, trimmed with silk braid of exactly the same color as the cloth, worn open and not reaching lower than the hips, but slightly indicating the waist by means of a leather belt caught at intervals under the pleats of the jacket. The skirt was of walking length, with some lozenge designs of silk braid above the hem, while the chemise worn under the coat was of Cluny lace, the small, tight-fitting waistcoat—more like a high belt—being of velvet, and somewhat darker than the rest of the costume.

A characteristic of these new belts, worn over redingotes or jackets, is that they are all adjusted loosely, the slenderness of the waist being merely suggested, and the belt in no case fitting tightly to the figure.—Philadelphia Record.

### Perfumes of Queens.

During her recent visit to Paris Margherita, the Queen Dowager of Italy, made extensive purchases of perfumes, and the papers reveal that her favorite essence is violet. This has brought out a discussion of the perfumes used by the queens of Europe.

It is alleged that the Czarina spends in Paris no less than 50,000 francs annually on perfumes, creams, soaps and toilet waters. Violet is her favorite also, and large quantities of it are put up in fasks especially for her.

She is so fond of perfumes in general, however, that her rooms are daily sprinkled with essences of elder, jasmine, narcissus or tuberose. Sometimes the atmosphere is so charged with scent as to be almost intolerable to other people entering the apartments. For the preparation of the Czarina's toilet waters violets are especially plucked between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening, because in her opinion that is the hour when the plants give forth the most exquisite odors. Queen Alexandra of England is addicted to the ess-bouquet, the formula for which was used by the English royal family is said to be a secret handed down from father to son since 1829. The components are said to be musk, abergis, rosewater, violet, jasmine, orange flower and lavender. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has a less complicated taste. Eau de cologne is good enough for her. She uses half a litre a day of it. She uses considerable fancy soap, toilet creams and powder. She takes a warm bath of seven minutes duration daily, followed by a cold douche. She is very proud of her beautiful complexion and takes every pains to keep it unimpaired.—New York Sun.

### Fashion Notes.

Very luxurious is some of the new fur and down filled waistcoats worn under cloth coats. A beautiful broad black ribbon, had huge bunches of red roses like a round bouquet all down the center. There are some girls who are better suited by a plain line at the neck rather than frills and furbelows. For dusty roads, cloth coats lined with fur are liked better by experienced autoists than coats that have the fur outside. Tiny boleros that accompany many handsome black gowns for social functions this winter are made bright with jet paillettes and spangles. Chinchilla is one of the most popular fur, and its combination with pink or blue cloth in evening wraps is one of the triumphs of the season. Bordered materials are having quite a vogue, the lovely printed chiffons showing pompadour designs having the greatest following up to this time. Leather belts have suede-covered or brass buckles, the latter smooth and shining or elaborately ornate according to the individual choice of the wearer. Plaid hose seem to take better among the men than among women, and orders are hard to fill in the men's department while the demand is comparatively slight at the women's hosiery counter. Red cloth coats are always popular for boys and girls, the usual trimming of white pearl buttons being varied this year by making them of black velvet. A smart touch is given some of these bright coats for small folk by heavy white lace laid over the black velvet collar.

## THE PULPIT

BY THE REV. IRA W. HENDERSON  
THE FAMOUS DIVINE

Theme: Jesus Christ, an Estimate.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church on the theme "Jesus Christ, an Estimate," the Rev. W. Wendell Henderson, pastor, took as his text St. John 1:14: "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us." He said:

The history of many lands and of many people through two thousand years is the record of the influence and the inspiration of Jesus Christ. Upon the story of the world none has made a deeper impress, none has marked a richer fame. Born in a manger, His early acts almost unknown, a mere pittance of His royal wealth of mind and divinity of soul preserved to us to this day—and that pittance a storehouse of wisdom and eternal life—the character and the claims of Christ stand forth pre-eminently and predominant before the world. Through every epoch and in every age the might and majesty of His life have been a force for uplift among nations, and a factor for righteousness in individual lives. Listening to the admonitions of the law, rulers have learned the way to reign. Attending to the advice of the Master, many a sin-seared soul has entered into Heaven's haven and found safety in a sure salvation. In His hands upon womanhood Christ has bid her rise. Speaking to the hearts of men, He has counseled justice, and has bid mankind be fair. To the statesman, to the craftsman, to the captains of industry and to the tillers of the soil, the words and the work and the life of Christ have been the measure of true manhood and the guarantee of His divinity. Sent of Almighty God to be the Saviour of human kind, Jesus has taught every mortal how to live. Preaching no gospel of minutiae, our Lord has given unto us a rule of faith and practice that must revolutionize the world. Born into a world of caste, class and prejudice of birth, Christ taught the value and nobility of each and every soul. He was not to be more of account than purity. He demanded cleanliness of heart. Finding hypocrisy to be far more prevalent than high-mindedness, He asserted the necessity for sanctity of soul. Trusting in the assurance of divine guidance, and feeling the impulses of divine love, the Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost. With sublime confidence in the invincibility of the right, and that truth must win, the Christ assailed and argued about them all, and bade them take courage and have peace and cheer. Knowing the beauty and the blessedness of holiness, and seeing the hideousness of sin, our Lord yearned that men should experience the joy and glory of the Father's favor.

First and foremost in the world of human action, Jesus Christ stands today, yesterday and forever as the Saviour of mankind. The incarnation and the revelation of the Father, He has preached and practiced that nobility of life that awakens within the human heart the recognition of His divine authority. Hearing His words of love and of light, and seeing His blameless life of beauty and of grace, men have recognized in Him that power from Heaven which shall sanctify and save the world. Experiencing the inability of wisdom to reveal Jehovah in His fullness, and longing for that preachment from on high which shall point the way to salvation and the perfect knowledge of our God, men have ever since the days of Christ known in Him that power and ability which can save. "Words are good only when backed up by deeds," Christ proclaimed His saving mission and His cleansing grace, and lived a life of love. "Actions speak louder than words." Declaring His integrity with God, the Lord of Life revealed, in outward act, an inner and diviner grace. Urging the need for purity, He was pure; stating the nobility of righteousness, He was just; standing firm for holiness and for sanctity of life, He never strayed from God; a counselor of loveliness, He was patient and kind and true; persuading men to godliness, and dissuading human souls from sin, He was ever true to His own career that Godly and selfless life that His promises inspire. Christ as the Saviour is supreme. Of imitators He has many, and of equals none. To be the saviour of this world from sin, a man must have within his soul the fullness of divinity and of Godhood. To be accepted by mankind as the revelation of the Father and the healer of the race, a man must show forth in act the hidden, inner power. The Christ rings true. The melodies of Heaven peal through His words. He speaks, and lo! we hear eternal truth. He acts, and the very manner is divine. We listen and we see. Our hearts respond. We take Him at His word, and prove His power. We trust His promise, and we imitate His life. Christian experience sustains Him. He is indeed a Saviour. He is in truth the way and the life.

Revelation is information. To reveal is to disclose. To inform is to disclose facts which were before unknown to those who may give ear. Disclosure is an uncovering. Christ the Revealer has disclosed to man what is the character of God, not only by the words He spoke, but also by the life He lived. He has taken the veil away and informed us of the fullness of the glory of Jehovah. He has revealed to us not only what God is, but also what man should be. Christ has revealed to us the loving Father of each of us in our God. The Fatherhood is individual and not a mere matter of nationality, but is rather the victory of personality. Salvation

at bottom is not political, but personal; not social, but individual. Through the individual recognition of the obligation of sonship is national salvation assured. The agreement of sanctified personalities to serve God, and that well, is the basis and the beginning of social deliverance from the bondage of sin. God is the Father of Israelites first, and through them of Israel. His love is the heritage of every heart and not alone the portion of the priests. His grace will lift all men to glory and through them the State. The power of Jesus Christ in the world today is due to the fact that, in His capacity of Revealer and Saviour, He measured true to divine demands. Truth triumphs. Sincerity counts. To straddle is unsafe. In spiritual power is the greatest strength. The straight way is the safe way. Principle is potent to gain respect. Sham and shoddy are soon discovered. Christ claimed divinity, and He lived a godly life. He insisted that His was the way unto life eternal, and we know He spoke the truth. Investigation of His life finds His action and speech in harmony. The measure of His conduct by His uttered ideals can find no flaw. He is as He claims to be, and His glory is as the glory of the Father.

The Christ was a stalwart man. As the Anglo-Saxons had it, He was a man who was "foundation-worthy." Fixed firm and constant the Christ was never guilty of defection from the straight path of loyal duty. Full worth was our Lord to be the founder of a spiritual and moral renaissance that will overcome the world. Built strong and firm and true was He, upon whom the hopes of humanity are fixed.

The Christ was a man of courage. He was a man of heart. Courage is heartiness. To be hearty is to be full of heart. He did not shrink from danger. Without a sign of fear or fright, our Lord defied the very prince of the powers of darkness. Gaily, bravely, nobly He cleansed His Father's house. How mightily He inveighed against the powers of Palestine we may all attest. The Christ was not weak hearted. Having a work to do He did it with a will. Conscious of the odds against Him, He had no fear.

Out in the open, despised, forsaken even by His friends, trusting only in the power of the truth, He battled ever on for human liberty. Bearing upon His broken body the sin of the world, He was yet courageous; He had always heart. The Christ was sound to the core.

The Christ was a man of determination. He was a man of resolution. Having determined His sphere and His call in life, He was resolved to fill it. To be determined is to be ready to go to all lengths—that is to say, to see the thing through to the finish. The Christ was true to His resolves, even unto an ignominious end. Having marked a clear line of duty, He walked without swerving. Hearing the call of the dying world, He saw and conquered Calvary.

The Christ was a sturdy man. He had power of resistance, and He could not less well force the fight. Born with antipathy to evil, He stood steady in firmness. Seeing the inhumanity of mankind to man, He forced the issue, and He flayed, with burning words, the evil of His day. Strong as the oak He stood against the storm. Keen as the tempered blade He smote His adversaries. Weakly He was never. Were they subtle He was shrewder. Did they lay a snare, He did but tangle all of them in the meshes of their selected net. When they were most cautious than did the Christ confound them. They smote Him and He did not cease to smite them. He did not imitate Caesar's image, but He was not caught. They preached marriage in the heavenly country and He pointed their mistake. They asked a sign and got not one.

But sturdy and stalwart and strong of purpose and of will, as the Master was, He was yet the soul of sympathy. Hating iniquity and scorning evil, He had yet a healing hand for men. Disdaining sin, His heart held pity for the sinner. Crucified by wickedness, He could yet pray mercy for His persecutors. His was the tenderness that touched. Filled with divine compassion, He knew the sufferings of human souls, and He preferred healing and a rich release.

"Men, like nails, lose their usefulness when they lose their direction and begin to bend." —The Saviour had His bearings, and He kept the goal in sight. For Him the straight way was the surest, and He walked the middle of the path of duty. The offer of a whole world's wealth could not swerve Him from His course. "Get thee behind Me, devil," was the motto of His life as He dealt with sin. His fidelity should be the fashion of our faith. His directness should insure our zeal. His sympathy should sustain our love toward men and for God. His stalwart energy and steadfastness of soul should be our pattern. Our lives should radiate His light. Our spirits should suffuse His love.

What Titian and Corot and Turner did for art; what Bach and Beethoven and Mendelssohn did for music; what Tennyson and all the lyric poets have done for the conservation and the culture of the minds of men, that, and infinitely more, can Jesus do toward the saving of a soul. Sturdy and stalwart and strong, He stands today the Saviour of the race, the incarnation of the Word. His actions are an open book, and he who runs may read. His words are mighty unto life that is eternal, and he who hears and heeds may live. The imitation of His character is the calling of the Christian. The re-presenting of His strength, His power, purity and love, is the sign of Christly grace. Have you much or none?

### THE HIGHER BURGLAR.

Artistic Professionals Who are Known in France as Boucarniels.

The British burglar is disgusting to encounter owing to his want of artistic training; he is what his cultivated French confrere would call an "escarpe," a "steep," one in fact who has tumbled headlong into his calling.

True "grinches," or "toughs," are at present, it seems, only produced in Paris, where the "Academie de la Pegre" has been founded during recent years.

The "pegre"—a word of uncertain derivation, used to designate the whole corporation of amalgamated burglars—is distinguished into the "Haute Pegre" and the "Basse Pegre." One who takes a low view of his profession will never rise above the ranks of the "low company." He will find himself either a "venterrier," a "monte en l'air," a "fric-frac" specialist, or a "caroubleur." The "venterrier," or "window-man," operates from the roofs of houses, obtaining entrance through skylights and trapdoors.

The "monte en l'air" or staircase man, slips up the servants' staircase as far as the attic, where he participates in the cook's and housemaid's economies. The "fric-frac" operator and the "caroubleur" both engage in the unexpected opening of doors.

The true artist is formed chiefly by the "Ecole Mutuelle," as it is called—that is to say, the police court—where he is an assiduous visitor, noting the reports of experts, correct methods of work, the little eccentricities of clients and the hiding-places where they ordinarily stow away their money.

Midway between the "low" and the "high" company are the "bonjouriers," or "good-morning men," and the "locandiers," or "paying-guests." The lower ranks of the "good-morning men" address their courteous salutations to the cooks and housemaids, obtain entrance to kitchens and sculleries as "the milkman," or "the baker," or "the man who has come to look after the stove," and seldom leave the premises unrewarded for their courtesy. The better "bonjouriers" call upon doctors, dentists, lawyers and clergymen for consultations; they usually leave immediately on securing their object. The "paying guests" haunt lodgings and boarding houses, pay down a week's lodging in advance, and never return from their first promenade on which they always take with them a well stuffed leather bag.

The "high company" of burglars are known in France as the "boucarniels." They employ the services of the "bonjouriers" and "locandiers" as scouts, and only appear upon the field themselves when a great coup is to be effected. They undertake the removal of whole suits of furniture, pictures, etc., in appropriate vans, and even of heavy safes. In their service are whole armies of auxiliaries, "placiers," or shop men, who coax information out of servants, "fourgats," or receivers, with whom they deposit their acquisitions in safety, and lastly "nourrisseurs" (grub-stakers).—London Saturday Review.

### A Discredited Prophet.

There had been years when Obed Small had given the town the benefit of his weather predictions; the former resident of Bushby remembered those years, and was not prepared for the unresponsive look which marked Mr. Small's features when asked what the prospects were for a good picnic day.

"I've got nothing to say about it," and Mr. Small gazed carefully down the road, on which there was nothing to be seen save dust and a small boy with a large paper bundle.

"Why, Mr. Small, aren't you the town prophet, just as you used to be?" asked the former resident, reproachfully. "I relied on you to tell me before I invited the young people."

A spark of angry recollection kindled in Mr. Small's dull eyes. "If you'd been here in the summer of '92," he said, slowly, "you'd know my reasons. If you'd seen Ma'am Gregg when she came at me, all sails set, for telling her Mary Jane that 'twas going to be a lovely afternoon for her to go riding with that young Simpson chap she was trying to get, you'd have known 'em."

"Seems she wore her best suit of summer goods and a flower hat and a pink spotted veil, all on my representations of the weather. They set forth in an open buggy for Wilson's Lake, and a thunder-storm came up from over behind old Greenough's mountain, and struck 'em on the upper road, where there's no house for nearly three miles."

"She's afraid of lightning, and had hysterics; besides which her clothes spotted and shrank most fearful, and her hair came out of crimp; her hat flowers ran, and so did her veil; and she lost the Simpson chap as the result, her mother said."

"I moved my Bible and hymn-book to the Marshtown church a month later, so I shouldn't have to see that Gregg woman and Mary Jane every Sunday. I've suffered pretty well for my folly, I tell ye—and I learned my lesson once and for all. "That boy coming along the road'll probably tell a good deal more about the weather prospects in five minutes than I'll ever tell long as I live. So I'll bid ye good day."—Youth's Companion.

### Certain to Attract Him.

"I am almost certain Pierpont Morgan will buy this book." "Fine piece of work, is it?" "Yes, but it isn't that. Every sheet of paper in it has a different watermark."—Cleveland Press.

## KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

### WANTS \$5,000 DAMAGES

Young Woman's Breach of Promise Action Based on Fiance's Delinquency.

"Waiting at the Church" had its sequel at Macungie, when Miss Eva V. Barto, of that place brought a suit for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise against Peter W. Trexler, of the neighboring town of Alburtis. Miss Barto alleges that Trexler promised to marry her on November 2 in Grace Lutheran Church, Macungie, and that she waited patiently at the church, but that Trexler failed to appear, and even neglected to send her a note. A large number of guests had gathered, but Trexler "left her in a lurch," and then the party dispersed. Miss Barto declares that Trexler later offered an explanation that did not explain, and now she seeks damages.

State Treasurer Berry has decided to allow members of the Legislature to draw their salaries in monthly installments of \$300. Berry began paying off immediately after the organization of the Legislature. The total amount to be paid is \$35,000 among 118 Senators and Representatives. Legislators will be given another "draw" on February 1, and will be allowed to collect \$300 at the beginning of each month during the session. Attorney General Carson has advised Berry that he may pay the legislators in this manner, but to warn them that this will not be done at future sessions.

State Treasurer Berry's statement for December, which was issued January 1 shows a big reduction in the general fund balance, as compared with the November statement. The balance at the opening of today's business was \$7,310,859.21, as against \$8,825,000.18 at the close of November. The sinking fund dropped from \$2,614,520.74 to \$2,057,022.68. There were bought during the month \$545,255.58 of state bonds, the interest being included in the sum. Of these purchases \$54,167 represented a 4 per cent and interest, the balance being 3 per cent and interest.

Attorney General Carson in an opinion to State Health Commissioner Dixon decides that the Governor, Attorney General and Commissioner of Health have the power to institute proceedings to restrain municipalities from building sewers which will discharge sewage into streams until they first obtain a permit from the authorities charged with enforcing the law for the preservation of the purity of the waters of the State.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Wilson of the Carnegie United Presbyterian Church preached his faraway sermon for a large congregation Sunday morning after serving the congregation for more than four years. He will take up his new duties as professor of pastoral theology and homiletics in the Allegheny Theological Seminary with the opening of the institution following the holiday vacation.

Engineers of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company have submitted to the executive officials plans for double tracking the line from Punxsutawney to Butler, but this work will not be started until next fall. During the past year considerable new work has been done on the line near DuBois in the way of laying a second track and erecting new shops and other railroad structures.

While working at the Pressed Steel Car works, at McKees Rocks, in an attempt to strengthen and reinforce a steam pipe, Wm. R. Foulds, Peter Nist and Elmer Long were killed and a number injured by the bursting of a big pipe carrying a pressure of 140 pounds direct from a battery of 16 boilers.

The West Penn Railways Company has come back at the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Greensburg Railway Company in the local trolley war, declaring a cut in fares. Only 5 cents will be charged from Greensburg to Youngwood on the West Penn line. The former fare was 15 cents. Sheraden was voted to become a part of Pittsburgh. A special election was held in the borough and the annexationists won by a majority of 229 out of a total vote of 741. The opposition will now endeavor to have the higher courts declare the Goehring act, under which the consolidation is being effected, unconstitutional.

The employees of the United States Steel Corporation at Sharon not paid by tonnage received an increase in wages varying from 10 cents to 10 per cent. The blast furnace employees in the Shenango valley also got a 10 cent increase. Altogether 10,000 men in this vicinity are affected. Peter Ross suspected of being one of the leaders in the Black Hand Society about Butler, was arrested on the information of Mike Ambrosia, charging him with assault with intent to kill. Ambrosia was stabbed and says he is positive his assailant was Ross.

Convicted of burning two haystacks belonging to Frank Cunningham of Obiopolis, Clark Tressler was sentenced to three and a half years in the penitentiary. It was claimed Tressler burned the hay "just for fun."

A petition for a receiver for the F. H. Griffiths tin plate mill has added to the business stagnation following the suspension of the Farmers and Drivers' bank, of Waynesburg. J. B. Rinehart was a heavy stockholder in the mill.

Mrs. Mary Cook, aged 88, died at her home near Tippecanoe. Her husband, Thomas Cook, Sr., survives. He is 94 years old and is one of the few remaining men who drove stages over the old National Pike.

Consalvatore Marcella, a miner, 51 years old, was killed by a fall of slate in a mine at Rodi.