

THE CONQUEROR.

He looked at me with pleading eyes. His accent suit he pressed. My gentle "No" he would not hear, Nor let the subject rest.

When Breathitt's Best Shot Failed.

By SNOWDEN KING.

"Come out and tell a fellow good-by, won't you Ken?" "Daw Simpleton drew his horse up before the door of a small mountain cabin, one of the many nestling among the foot-hills of the Cumberland mountains."

tried to live right ever since. He is old now, and not able to defend himself, but his daughter is both able and willing, and the man who raises his hand against him must answer to her for it.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

GRAFTERS WILL BE TRIED

Special Dauphin County Grand Jury Will Be Requested by State. Trials of the capitol graft cases will begin in the Dauphin County Court by Sept. 1. The report of the grand jury will be in the hands of Gov. Stuart by Aug. 1.

SUE PENNSY FOR \$140,000

Prominent Men Injured in Mineral Point Wreck Ask Big Damages.

Three damage suits, aggregating \$140,000, have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in Cambria county, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. by persons injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania Special, the crack 18-hour train between Chicago and New York, at Mineral Point, February 22.

Carnegie Donates 600 Acres.

By the terms of a letter received by the commissioners of Cambria county from Andrew Carnegie, the county comes into possession of a 600-acre tract of land located at Cresco, Pa., and valued at \$350,000.

Machine Plant Is Sold.

The plant of the Robinson Machine Co. at Monongahela, was sold at receiver's sale for \$2,000 to S. R. Wilson of Pittsburgh. It is rumored that the buyer acted for the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke Co.

Coal Lands Assessed Higher.

The county commissioners for the triennial assessment have valued the Connellsville vein of coal at \$750 an acre; Greensburg vein, \$500; Irwin, Pittsburgh and Ligonier, each \$400, and Freeport from \$20 to \$40.

Prof. McClelland Dies.

Prof. Jas. B. McClelland, a member of the Grove City College faculty for 29 years, died at his home from tuberculosis. Prof. McClelland was instructor in Greek. He was born in Mercer County in 1853, and was married in 1880. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Heavy Engine to Be Built.

Preparations are being made at the South Sharon blooming mill of the Carnegie Steel Co. for dismantling the big stationary engine which is to be replaced by the largest of its kind ever constructed. It will weigh more than 1,000,000 pounds and will cost \$125,000.

James P. Weaver of Canonsburg is under \$700 bail to await grand jury action on a charge of embezzlement. Weaver is charged with the theft of \$263.65 from the Canonsburg Aerie of Eagles, of which he was formerly secretary. He waived preliminary hearing. Weaver denied the charge.

The dead body of Angelo Creazzl, an Italian quarryman, has been found at the bottom of an abandoned stone quarry on the Beaver river, north of Beaver Falls. The head was in a crevice in the rocks. It is thought that in walking along the edge of the quarry he fell over.

A large herd of valuable milk cows on the J. J. Shanor dairy farm, north of Butler, were fed an arsenic compound by unknown persons, and four have died. Mr. Shanor is president and manager of the Butler Pure Milk Co., which controls the Butler milk supply.

Waits 82 Years for Conversion.

"Grandfather" Clark Conner, 82 years old, and totally blind, was baptized by immersion in the Allegheny river at Catfish, Elder A. D. Wirtz officiating. The aged man was converted at a religious meeting at the home of his son.

An injunction has been granted restraining the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. from interfering with the construction of the Meyersdale and Salisbury Street Railway Co.'s new line near Meyersdale.



Successful experiments have been made in Toulon to use gulls in place of carrier pigeons. They have this advantage—that, unlike pigeons, they are always ready to fly, even in the fiercest storm.

Many other substances possess sweetness, some to a much greater degree than cane sugar. Among these may be mentioned saccharine and dulcin. It is computed that saccharine is 500 times as sweet as sugar, and that one part of it will impart sweetness to 70,000 times its weight of water.

The use of special steels for rivets was the subject of a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences lately by M. G. Charpy. A systematic study of the thermal and mechanical properties of various alloys of steel has led to the use of a chrome nickel steel for rivets, the strength of which is 2.5 times that of the metal usually employed for this purpose, and this without the need of any special precautions in practical use.—Engineer.

Consul-General W. R. Hallway, of Halifax, says that the Canadian commercial agent at Manchester, England, reports an invention at that place for depriving soft coal of its most objectionable feature by abstracting the oils said to produce the smoke, and calling the resulting article "coalite," which is something like coke in appearance, and which can be furnished at one-third the present cost of coal.

M. Baylac, a French physiologist, has just reported on an exhaustive study of oysters both from the ocean and enclosed seas, undertaken to determine whether there was any foundation for the idea that the bivalves were infected by the typhoid and other poisonous germs and were the means of causing serious illness in people who eat them.

FOR COAST DEFENSE.

Plans for New Fourteen-Inch Calibre Gun Now Completed.

The War Department has completed plans for a new type of fourteen-inch-calibre gun, which will be added to the existing coast defense system. Work on the new weapons will be commenced at the Watervliet Arsenal at an early date.

This new gun, while fully two inches larger in calibre than the regulation coast defense gun of the first grade, will be smaller in every other measurement and of lighter weight. The intention is to construct a weapon with a range and striking force equal to the present standard twelve-inch gun, but which will greatly exceed the limited life of that gun.

The expensive twelve-inch gun now in use will not be displaced by the new fourteen-inch gun, but the new type will be supplied whenever there are additions to the defenses. It is insisted by the department that the first cost of the new gun will be considerably less than that of the twelve-inch gun, while the addition to the life of the weapon will result in still further increased economy.

Aeronautic Schools in Europe.

A livelier interest in aerial navigation, both for diversion and for military purposes, has been felt in France than in any other country. Many people there own balloons of the old fashioned type (mere drifting gas bags), with various modern improvements, and a few possess self-propelled airships of one kind or another. Owing to the increasing interest in this pursuit a school was started in Paris more than a year ago to give instruction in the construction and use of airships.

The successive divisions of instruction during the year's course are as follows: Calculation of volume of balloons, methods of cutting the material impermeable, construction of nets, gases used for inflation, the general theory of balloon construction and use, scientific instruments used in balloon ascensions, meteorological observations, ascents alone, ascents with passengers, methods of landing and the application of airships. The tuition for a year's course is 600 marks, or \$143.

The sea-level canal from Marseille to the Rhone River is to be completed seven years hence at an estimated cost of \$13,700,000.

REMARKABLE SAVAGES.

From Cannibalism to Citizenship in Only Fifty Years.

The Maoris are in many respects the most remarkable savages with whom the white man has come in contact. Fifty years ago cannibalistic feasts, at which the flesh of their fallen enemies was served, were not uncommon. To-day several members of their race are members of the New Zealand Parliament and Maori women, as well as the white women of New Zealand, exercise the right to vote.

When the English first occupied the islands, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it is estimated that there were about 100,000 Maoris in New Zealand. They were divided into tribes, each having its own unwritten laws regarding land, cultivation and other social matters.

The English found that they had a genius for war, showing unusual ability in building, fortifying and defending stockades, and they experienced considerable difficulty in subduing them. The Maoris were also skilled in several arts. They filled the soil with great care; as carvers and decorators they were unrivalled in the execution of rock paintings and in carving the ornamental figures of their dwellings, their boats and sacred enclosures.

But the Maoris were also noted for their remarkable tattooing, which was designed to clothe as well as decorate the body. The Maori artist knew how to give endless variety to the curves of his drawings; the natural furrows, the movements of the countenance, the play of muscles—everything was made to enhance the charm of the design; and a hale young man certainly presented a fine sight, draped only in this delicate network of blue lines on the ruddy brown of his skin.

Whoever refused to undergo the protracted tortures of tattooing required at every important event of his life was regarded as a person by his own consent foredoomed to slavery. The men were actually depliated in order to increase the surface to be covered with ornamental tattooing, while for young women the operation was limited to the lips, whence the term blue lips applied to them by the English.

There are about 25,000 Maoris left. They have retired to the northern provinces of New Zealand, where certain reservations have been set apart as their exclusive property. Schools have been established which the Maori children attend regularly. It is said that such of them as continue into the higher branches of learning are worthy rivals of white students. Some of the Maoris have become large landed proprietors; they are proud of their right to vote; and especially of the fact that their women obtained this privilege at the same time that it was given to the white women of New Zealand, in 1893.—National Geographic Magazine.

A Man of Many Moods.

To get a subscription from Stephen Girard, founder of Girard College in Philadelphia, was not an easy matter. It required tact and the right introduction, and many failed while few succeeded. It is told, by the author of "The French Blood in America," that Samuel Coates, a general Quaker, was one of the few men who knew how to approach the eccentric millionaire.

He was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and called on Girard for the purpose of raising money for the support of that institution. "Well, how much do you want, Coates?" asked Girard, in his usual brusque tones.

"Just what thee pleases to give, Stephen," replied the Quaker. Girard wrote out a check for two thousand dollars, and handing it to Mr. Coates, was surprised to see that gentleman pocket it without looking at the amount.

"What! You don't look to see how much I give you?" cried Girard incredulously. "Beggars must not be choosers," replied the Quaker. "Give me back my check and I will change it," said Girard, after a moment's pause.

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, thee knows, Stephen," mildly replied the Quaker. Without another word Girard sat down and wrote him out a second check for five thousand dollars.

His farm on the outskirts of Philadelphia was one of the best in the country, and while living in town he often drove out before breakfast to see that all was going well. He was very exacting with his hired hands, and never trusted the management of his farm to any one else, but ran it himself, as he did all his affairs. Arriving one morning a little earlier than usual, he was greatly annoyed at not finding his man at work on a fence that he was building. The man's wife, noticing Girard approaching the house, hurriedly awoke her husband and sent him to his duties by way of the back door. After visiting the house Girard returned to the fence, and seeing the man at his post, reprimanded him for being late.

"I'd been here, sir, but went back for a spade," said the workman. "No, you hadn't. I went and put my hand in your bed and found it warm," replied Girard, and he discharged the man on the spot.

The British Empire has an area of 12,000,000 square miles, a coast line of 42,000 miles and a population of 400,000,000.



Requiescat. "You've a bullfrog in your 'sophagus," 'Twas thus the doctor joked. The jest's on him, for Fred, from fear Turned up his toes and croaked.—The Medical News.

Very Frequently. "What makes grass widows?" "Wild oats."—Cleveland Leader.

Still in Danger. "Is he out of danger?" "No, the doctor still attends him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Admission Fifty Cents. "Dude—'Will you let me in on my looks?'" "Ticket-seller—'And twenty cents.'"—Judge.

Their Way. "Fred—'Are you on speaking terms with Maud?'" "Bella—'No. We only kiss.'"—Illustrated Bits.

Point of Resemblance. "Stella—'Does her auto match her gown?'" "Bella—'Yes, they are neither of them paid for.'"—New York Sun.

No Delay. "So they were married in haste. Repeated at leisure, I suppose?" "Gracious no. They did that in a hurry, too."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Are We Downhearted? No.



The Man—"Is this a permanent engagement of ours?" The Maid—"Of course not! I should like you to marry me some time!"—Pick-Me-Up.

The Hand to Give. "He asked for her hand in marriage." "Well, why didn't she give him the one that is always in her father's pocket?"—Harper's Weekly.

Considerate. "Paterfamilias, was not the gas down very low?" "Daughter—"Yes, father, we had noticed that the eighty cent gas law wasn't upheld."—New York Sun.

Speaking Belligerently. "Have you heard rumors of Hor-tense's engagement to Clarence?" "Oh, dear, that's not an engagement. That's only a skirmish."—Chicago Journal.

Advice They Heed. "Yes, I'm going abroad at once. I gotta go." "Oh, you mustn't let the doctors scare you." "I got this from a lawyer."—Washington Herald.

Suspicious. "She has postponed her marriage date until late in January." "Why?" "She wants to make sure of a Christmas present from him."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not a Minute to Spare. "Guest—"Waiter, what do you mean by this? You bring me the fish first and the soup after." "Waiter (confidentially)—'To tell the truth, sir, the fish would not keep any longer.'"—Tales.

Our Conscience. "Little Wilhelmina—"My teacher says our conscience is what tells us when we do wrong." "Little Sylvester—"Well, I don't care—just so I don't go and tell mamma."—Chicago Daily News.

Buying Everything. "Wealth won't buy everything," said the philosopher. "That's what I tell mother and the girls," answered Mr. Cumrox. "But it looks as if they were going to keep on trying as long as the check book holds out."—Washington Star.

A Curious Fact. "I have some very strong letters of introduction," said the caller. "My friend," answered Senator Sorghum, "I don't rely too far on communications of that kind. A man will give you a letter of introduction describing you as possessed of every noble quality in human nature, and in the next breath refuse to indorse your note for twenty dollars."—Washington Star.