## POSTAL PERILS.

THE DANGERS BRAVED PAITHFUL MAIL CARRIERS.

They Climb Mountains, Ford Torrents, Thread Swamps and Cross Deserts to Deliver Letters-Almost inaccessible Offices.



whose letters are at times a little overdue would be less impa-tient with the public servants if they understood with how much labor and oftentimes danger the carrier are attended. writes an ex-United States Postoffice Inspector. Accustomed

to express trains and telegraphic messages, we are apt to forget the fact that the great majority of our postoffices are not yet served by railroads, but are situated on stage routes, or are reached by horse carriers and even by footmen, who penetrate to fastnesses where it is impos-sible to urge a horse with safety. In winter many of them travel by snewshoe and with dog sleds like those of the Esquimaux. The new Territory of Alaska, now within the postal contines of the United States, has twenty-two postoffices in regular operation, but they are no more remote than are many in regions in the Eastern and earliest settled States.

The aim of the Goverment, regardless of expense to it or of labor upon the part of its servants, is to place within the reach of all citizens the refining and humanizing influences of newspapers, of home and social letters, without which men, when exiled, tend to ignorance and brutality. No question as to what revehas weight; the consideration is, Will it he of substantial benefit to grant postal fucilities, and, if so, then supplies are sent to the point and bids invited for carrying the mails.

As an Inspector I visited Lee's Ferry, in Coconino County, Arizona. The office is on the Colorado River. Being in Utah we went by the mail route southward from Salina, where early on a March day we took stage for Kanab via



Panguitch. The ride occupied three full days, and at the end the 205th mile we stopped at a farm house late at night, thoroughly chilled and worn out, Thence to the ferry was ninety-three niles, but, fortunately, we had a day in which to rest before proceeding on our journey.

For over two hundred miles we craversed a section of the American Desert upon which there is little water, scant vegetation and few people. The latter are specially praiseworthy for being hospitable from so meagre a store. At Lee's were scarcely a dozen patrons of the office, and it cost the Government many dollars for every letter and paper that crosses the route. But the people at the ferry are Americans, and they must have letters; and, further, should an obstruction occur on this isolated coute an agent of the Government must investigate it, personally if necessary, with the same alacrity that is observed

when trouble arises in New York City. In Wisconsin and Michigan when the coads are blockaded with snow drifts the mails go forward with regularity by



snowshoe and dog sled carriers. Such methods of locomotion though primitive, are not as slow as might be supposed. fany of these Indian carriers will make fifty miles a day and their paths are not nearly as arduous as the bridle paths of the Eastern mountains, where in spring it is almost impossible for a man to find a footing. Throughout the awamp regions of Eastern North Carolina, and in the pine and turpentine country in gen-eral, are postoffices that are remarkably inaccessible, supplying communication between the lumber shippers of the South and the warehouses of the North. Sans Souci, in North Carolina, is of this class, and is reached by rail from Nor-folk to Edenton, thence by steamer across the sound to Plymouth, and from across the sound to Plymouth, and from there on by a little propeller running up the Cashie River, stopping at numerous assemble to exchange the mails. The Cashie is narrow, deep and very crooked, running to all points of the compass in the swamps before entering the Roacoks, It is lined with heavy pines which are being cut down. We passed a raft of 5000 in tow to Edenton, breaking apart and stopping navigation for a apart and stopping navigation for a mile and delaying our arrival at Wind-

sor until after midnight. It was at the latter place that Sir Walter Raleigh made his first home in America.

There are other equally inaccessible offices reached by ferry across the Neuse at New Berne, and riding some twenty miles across a sand beach to Pamlico or

Bayboro. There are few people there.
Along the eastern coast of North
Carolina, cut off from the mainland, is a narrow, long strip of sand beach on which there are a dozen postoffices. They are served by a small sailboat running semi-weekly from Manteo, on Roanoke Island, to Davis, stopping at Hatteras, Oracoke and other places. The respondence between Washington and the lighthouses, with perhaps now and then a newspaper giving quotations at Norfolk and Wilmington. Regularity is



IN NORTH CAROLINA.

enforced on this as on other routes, and good cause must be shown for delays be your senedule time. The mountain regions of West Virginia offer special attractions for depredations upon the mails and have many offices that are very hard to reach in spring when the roads are deep in mud. The route from Gauley Bridge, on the Kanawha, through the Alleghanies to Addison and Nicholas supplies several offices of this character. We crossed this route in April and had difficulty to get horses, their owners fearing to let them undertake the jour-We started with two horses and a mountain buggy, but getting set in the mud a mile away left the vehicle there as a danger sign. Procuring saddles and a guide we again set out and by nightfall had covered ten miles of the sixty upon the route. The journey was more tedious than 600 miles across the desert. It took us directly over Powell Mountain, the highest peak of the Alleghanies, requiring nine miles of a sharp, circuitous ascent. But when once its wooded crest was reached our labor was amply repaid by the panorama of moun-

tain scenery that opened to the view.

Having seen the most noted points of America's natural scenery, I regard the view from Mount Powell as unsurpassed. It was a vision of wint greeted the ex-plorers of Virginia and the Carolinas. We could conceive the difficulties that confronted Lewis and Clarke when on their hardy two years' expedition they penetrated the wilderness of the North west Territory, going forth into a boundless, wooded, unknown continent they knew not whither. To travel but



A SNOWSHOE MAIL CARRIER.

a few miles of such a country to partial settlyment sequires unusual fortitude. We met but one traveler upon these remote bridle paths. He was the purchasing scout afoot of an eastern carriage factory buying hickory trees for "stumpage." Keeping a little trees for "stumpage." Keeping a little prominent physician in Cincinnati with a large practice and income, but who, be-coming an inebriate, took the heroic treatment of exiling himself in the Alleghenies. He had horses and servants, and was literally monarch of all he sur-

veyed.

Beyond the difficulties attending the reaching of remote postoffices there is at times unusual danger in the work of the mail-carrier. In winter many of the routes in the Rockies are very dangerous and almost superhuman efforts are required to avoid fines for delinquency, When the rich Lamartine mines were opened in Colorade, I was ordered to that point in midwinter. Without a guide, and following verbal directions, I rode from reeland, turning my horse into the bed of a mountain stream. It was dark as we approached Freeland, and had grown much colder. The stream bad turned to thin ice, making it difficult for the horse to keep his footing. I endeavored to keep him on his feet but he grew nervous, and reaching a wide place in the stream where all feet were on the ice, he slipped and fell headlong and in trying to rise rolled from the bed of the shallow stream into a deep ravine, the bottom of which could not be see n the darkness. I was uninjured, and picking my way cautiously to Freeland remained there all night, going on to the Springs by daylight. On my way I met the carrier coming afoot slowly up the mountain. He had lost two mules by their slipping from the narrow path, but was trying to perform the service with a degree of regularity, as the mines were filling with people anxious for their letters from home. —New York Herald.

## **SOLDIERS** COLUMN

ODE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG. BY J. BODMAN DRIKE.

When Freedom from her mountain beight
Unfurled her standard to the air.
She tore the stars of glory there.
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes.
The milky baldric of the skies.
And striped its pure celestial white
With streakings of the morning light:
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle-bearer down.
And save into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic Monarch of the cloud.
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
And see the ligotoing-lances driven.
When stride the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven;

And rolls the thunder drum of neav Child of the Sun! too thee is given To guard the banner of the free. To hover in the sulphur-smoke, To ward away the battle stroke. And bid its blendings shine afar, Like rainbows on the clouds of war, The harbingers of victory.

Flag of the Bravel thy folds shall fly.

The sign of hope and triumph high!

When speaks the signal-trumpet tone.

And the long line comes gleaming on—
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet.

Has dimmed the glistening bayonet—
Each soldier eye shall brightly turn

To where the sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance

And when the cannon-mounting loud

Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall

And gory sabres rise and fail
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall—
There shall thy meteor-glances Glow,
And cowering foes shall shrink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death,

Flag of the seas: on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When Death careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the beilied sail,
And frighted waves rush wirdly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Fing of the free heart's hope and home.
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome.
Any all thy hues were born in heaven
Forever float that standard sheet! Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

BATTLE OF PERRYSVILLE.

How it Looked to a Surgeon at the Rear of the Army.



nothing in your columns of battle of Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8. 1862, I am moved to send you a few reminisc e n c e s from the rear the line on that memorable day. The rear of an army differs materially from its front, and as all your letters and items come from

As I have seen

"the front but my item is from the rear, for as a Regimental Surgeon that was my place and hence from there all my reminiscences were gathered My regiment, the 50th Ohio, Was McCook's Division at the battle Perrysville and as Gen. McCook got the credit, at least of making the attack, my command became hotly engaged early in the day. The Medical Department of the Army thus early in the conflict was but poorly organ-ized and at Perryville Regimental Surgeons were forced to act largely on their individual accounts, and make their own selections of depots to which their wounded might be immediately removed, and as the lines were shifting, places of safety for such depots were selected with difficulty.

Surgeon McMeans, 3d Ohio, was our Acting Brigade Surgeon at the time and assisted by him several other Surgeons and myself selected a small farm-house, with its barn and other outbuildings, as the best we could do in the way of hospital. The improvements stood in a beautiful little valley between two high hills and immediate ly surrounding the dwelling was a beautiful greensward. In less time beautiful greensward. In less time than it takes to pen these lines, after the first arrival of wounded, all the space in and out of doors on the premises was occupied. This location was, when selected, considered a safe one and thither stragglers were wont gather. The sward made a nice place where we could spread blankets for a temporary resting-place for wounded upon their arrival and it was soon thickly covered with them. Between this sward and the road was a small lot occupied by an abandoned cabin and a rank growth of wild hemp. About 5 o'clock p. m. this old cabin was full of colored servants in search of safety; in fact, the lot was filled with them, save the space occupied by one or two horses belonging to field or staff officers and at about this hour it was discovered that our hospital was between the opposing lines. First, there was a battery on the hill to our left and its firing was vigorous and then in a very short time another battery, belonging to our own forces, opened upon the hill to our right and the firing became brisk on both sides of us, the shot and shell screaming over our heads with to us an almost deafen-

Just before sunset the rebel artillerymen on the hill to our left felt moved to plant three or four solid shots in rapid succession into the primitive roof of our cabin, no doubt as much to develop its contents as anything else; and if for this it was a great success, for the servants decamped in the wildest disorder, and in a very few seconds the cabin and hemp-patch alone were left to tell the tale. It is at any time amusing to see a black face trying to turn pale under

stimulus of fright, the scattering of these frightened black boys was the most comical thing I ever saw and their faces were uniformily several shades lighter when they entered it but a short time previously. Not one of them was injured in the least, but when the clapboards and decaying weight-poles began flying in every direction. They did some won-derful leaping and their agility was something that the colored population of Kentucky should be proud of to this day. The hemp was nowhere, and the fence, although an eight-rail one was cleared at a bound by each as he came to it. Wounded men whose lives were ebbing had to smile at the scene this denoument presented, and it was one to appreciate which must have been seen, and to have been seen could have never been forgotten. I re-20 of October .- S. K. CRAWFORD, in National Tribune.

-LABOR TROUBLES are anticipated in Japan. The natives work 12 to 17 hours for s few cents, and intend to agitate for laws shortening the hours of labor and regulating the pay.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

Twenty-First Day.—In the senate 35 bills passed the first reading in 16 minutes. McCreary of Erie introduced a bill providing that whenever any secret marriage is contracted and the parties have no common residence, or do not live together as man and wife, the survivor, in the event of the drath of either party, shall take no interest in the satate of the deceased, exc pting such as may be devised or bequesthed to the survivor in case the deceased dies latestate.

A communication was received from the governor announcing his approval of the concurrent resolution requesting Pennsylvania United States senators and congressmen to yote against any measure looking to the opening of the world's fair on Sunday.

In the House these bills were introduced: Nifes of Tio a—a revenue measure known as the county commissioners bill. Boyer of Philadelphin—providing for a graduated tax on inheritances, except collateral, of 1 per cent on estates of \$100,000 and not exceeding \$500,000; 25 per cent above \$500,000 and not exceeding \$1,00,000 and 5 per cent on all estates of ov r \$1,000,000. The rapid transit bill was recommitted to enable parties opposed to it to be heard. The negatived bill to prevent the sale of intexicating liquors on all holidays and Saturday half-holidays was voted down.

Fow of Philadelphia moved to amend the Baker ballot law that the assessors shall sit in election booths are estatoished. The bill prohibiting the employment of telegraph operators on fair roads who are under 21 years of age and have not had one year's experience, which was negatived in rommittee, was placed on the calendar unanimority.

Twenty-second Day.—In the Senate today a large number of remonstrances were

TWENTY-SECOND DAY .- In the Senate to-

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—In the Senate to-day a large number of remonstrances were presented, from ministerial associations and other religious organizations against modifications of the Sunday laws.

The following bills were introduced: Hackenburg, Northumberland—Providing for appointment by the Governor of a commission, equally divided politically, to issue liquor license instead of the Courts. Osbourne, Philadelphia—Providing times and penalties for the sale of impure milk in cities, towns and boroughs. McCarrell, of Dauphin—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving women the right to vote. Landis, Lancaster—Providing for issuing of State teachers' certificates to graduates of regularly chartered colleges who have taught three annual terms in the public schools.

The following bills were passed finally. Providing for erection of a new State; building and repairing the hall of the House; to prohibit members of school boards in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument in them, authorizing companies chartered in other States to manufacture wall paper, lithographs or prints, to own real estate in in this State. The bill to aboilsh the Public Building Commission of Philadelphia passed second reading without opposition. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House to-day a bill was favorably reported from committee by Mr. Cesna, making Lawrence county a separate judicial district and providing for the appointment of a Judge.

Mr. Thornion, of Fayette, presented.

of a Judge.

Mr. Thornion, of Fayette, presented a bill permitting street railway companies to condemp private property after making due compensation for the same.

Other bills were presented as follows: Skinner—Permitting electric railway companies to carry freight. Fow—To punish

panies to carry freight. Fow—To punish any person who willfully or maliciously cuts or tears down any flag or banner. Crothers—Repealing so much of the milk law as declares that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste is impure and unwhole some. Goodhart—Providing for the teaching of vocal music in the common schools. Reese—To protect the health of mine workers by prohibiting the use of illuminating oils or other than animal or vegetable.

regetable.

The bill to protect miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, to weigh coal and have a checkweighman when deemed necessary, defining the amount which shall constitute a mining ton and providing penalties for violation thereof, was passed finally. After some minor matters were disposed of the House adjourned.

FWENTY-THIRD DAY.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hackenburg, of Norththumberland, had a petition read asking him to introduce a bill to prohibit the manufacture of hoop-

skirts for crinoline purposes.

The following bills were introduced:
Smith, Lancaster—To take from pipe line companies the right of eminent domain. Landis, Lancaster—Requiring boards of school directors to make provision for the better protection of the health and morals of school children. Monoghan, Schuylkill—To increase the annual salaries of coroners in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants to \$2,000.

The Neeb bill, making it a misdemeanor for any person to furnish a reporter, editor of newspaper with false information intended for publication, was reported favorably to the senate. The bill is intended to abolish the fakir of news and the practical joker who imposes on newspapers bogus notices of marriages or deaths. It has excellent chances of passing both houses.

In the House a large number of bills were unfavorably reported from committee today, among them that to protect associations and unions of workingmen and persons in their labels, trademarks and forms of advertising. skirts for crinoline purposes.

The following bills were introduced:

tions and unions of workingmen and persons in their labels, trademarks and forms of advertising.

The following bills were introduced. Harvey, Luzerne—To encourage the breeding and improvement of trotting and pacing horses, and to prevent fraudulent enteries. Mattox, Venango—Providing for the appointment of deputy assistant coroners in cities of this Commonwealth. Footh, Union—Authorizing chattel morigages on certain forms of iron and steel, The following resolution was adopted. That the House of Representatives request the Senate to return to the House the resolution requesting Senators and Members of Congress to vote for Senate bill No. 2914, entitled "An act for marking of the lines of battle on the battlefield of Gettsyburg."

These bills were passed finally: An act defining the status of fraternal societies paying benefits at sickness or death of their members by mutual assessments and exempting them from taxation and from the apervision of the in-urance Commissioners an act relative to the unformity of proximal the House then adjourned.

Twenty Fourth Day —Among the bills introduced were the following: criterifield, Somerest-To prevent public highways f om becoming blockaded with snow Smith, Lancaster—Appropriating \$20,000 to be used in detecting and prosecuting manufacturers and dealers in obsomergarine and all imited the butter.

The following bills passed finally: Authorizing construction of turnoke, plank and right passed finally.

The following bills passed finally: Authorizing construction of turnpike, plank and other roads on roads and land; authorizing formation of corporations for the purpose of driving and flooding logs, lumber and timber in streams not exceeding 35 miles in length; extending provisions of the Railroad act of 1835 to corporations organized by purchasers of railroads at sales without process or decree of court; making the fee for filing petitions for the adoption of minors one dol ar, providing for assesment of damage when streets or alleys are changed in grade or locality; appropriating \$163,000 for recquipment of the National Goard.

A large number of bills passed second reading among them the following, introduced by Flinn: An act authorizing cities to purchase, maintain, use and condemn bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams separating or dividing any part or district of such cities, and providing the manner in which commensation shall be made; an act authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate private lands and property for their use in the construction.

streams separating or dividing any part or district of such cities, and providing the manner in which compensation shall be made; an act authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate private lands and properly for their use in the construction, maintenance and use of bridges in order to connect sublic parks or other public properties, and providing for the ascertainment of damages caused thereby. The Senate having cleared its calendar voted to adjourn until Monday evening, February 27.

The house met at 11 o'clock. Among the bills reported negatively from committees were the two "anti-discrimination" bills introduced by Representatives Bilss and Tewksbury, also the bill exempting ex-solidiers and members of the National Guard from jury duty.

Among the bills introduced were the following. By Mr. Thomas, Cambria—To avoid the blocking of the highways with snow by providing that wire fences shall be substituted for rail or board fences. By Mr. Dabs, York—Amending the Liquor License law by increasing the penalty assainst minors misrepresenting their age. By Mr. Reber, Berks—To provide for making and repairing public roads and highways. By Mr. Herzeg, Berks—To probablit the killing of quail or Virginia partridges for three years. The calendar of bills on second reading was considered, and the bill to prevent county or city superinter dents of common schools from engazing in the profession of teaching during their term of office, unless it shall be done without compensation, passed, with a penalty clause attached. The House then adjourned.

Twenty First Day.—After brief sessions to day both branches of the Legislature adjourned for the election recess. In the Senate the following bills were introduced: Brewer, Frankin—To require counties of which they are residents to pay the cost incident to the trial of inmates in the Huntingion Reformatory and penitentiaries, and to regulate proceedings in applications for the discharge on habeas corpus of persons confined in either of the Penitenia department from \$1.800 to \$

lay over under the rines usual tonvenes.

Mr. Skinner introduced a bill for the prevention and punishment of trespassing upon cars of passenger railway companies. He also introduced a bill for the prevention and punishment of the obstruction of the tracks of passenger railway companies and the injury or destruction of their rolling stock or

jury or destruction of their rolling stock or other property.

Other bills were introduced as follows: Dambly—To provide for the discharge, from any hospital for the insane, of insane persons charged with or acquitted of crime. Wheeler—To prevent fraud in the sale of wool. King—Providing for the the division of counties into road districts, the election of district supervisors, the dividing of road work into classes the division of road taxes, and for the making and repairing of roads and awards therefor.

and awards therefor.

The House adjourned until Monday even. ing February 27

Severe Snowstorms.

STRUBENVILLE.—The most violent storms of the winter swept the river valley at this point Sunday night. There is from 12 to 18 inches of snow on the level, and it has been drifting badly. Reports from below are that the snowstorms have been so violent that river travel was impossible, because the pilots were unable to see a boat's light.

Attoona, Pa.—The city was stormbound Sunday night, the streets deserted and reports from mountain towns tell of a terrible storm of the afternoon and evening. There is more snow in the Alleghanies than for many years past. Many accidents are reported from along the railroad.

reported from along the railroad.

Moroantown, W. Va.—The storm here assumed a frightful character and caused the greatest obstructions to travel of any kind that have developed this winter. The snowfall has been very heavy, there being 20 inches of it reported from many sections hereabout, and the smaller mountain towns are fairly shut in by it. There are many roads that accommodate considerable travel ordinarily that wil be impassable for at least a week to come. With the enormous snowfall about the headquarters of the Monogabela and its watersheels towards the Ohio a thaw will inevitably bring the biggest river of the winter.

MET DEATH IN A BLIZZARD.

MET DEATH IN A BLIZZARD

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Mary A. Whitely, a widow 60 years old, was frozen to death in a blizzard the other night. She was returning home from vespers at St. Bridget's church, this city, when she got lost in a vacant lot and her body was found frozen stiff the following morning.
THUNDER, LIGHTNING AND SNOW.

WILKESBARRE, PA.—At 9 o'clock Sunday night a terrific blizzard swept over this city and vicinity, accompanied by peals of thunder and flashes of lightning and heavy

SPRING WEATHER IN GERMANY Mild spring weather has prevailed in Germany for the past week. Already fields are becoming green and shrubs are budding.

Three Killed in a Street Car Accident. In an accident on the city and suburbar electric railway at Portland, Ore., J. O. Den nis, aged 70, Bertram Dennis, his son, aged 8. and J. T. Johnson were killed and James Menefee was probably fatally injured. A dozen other passengers were more or less hurt. The car was going down hill when the motorman lost control. When the car reached the bottom of the hill it left the track and was overturned.

Queer Tooth-Pulling.

In the reports of the physician in charge of the Ning Po Missionary Hospital there are some interesting observations on tooth-pulling in China. It seems that Chinese teeth are more easily extracted that those of Americans or Europeans. The native dentists are said to possess a wonderful powder, which is rubbed on the gum over the affected tooth. In about five minutes thereafter the patient is told to sneeze, whereupon the tooth falls out

## KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

TWO NEW COUNTIES.

HARRISBURG.—There are two bills pending In the legislature for the creation of new counties. The first, introduced in the house by George V. Lawrence, is intended to carve a new county out of portions of Washington, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland and Allegheny, with the county seat at Monongabeta City, aithough the enterprising town of Charleroi has aspirations for this honor. This is an old scheme, conceived first in 1799, and having been before the legislature five times between 1820 and 1837. The second, whose sponser is Senator Cline, of Luzerne, is intended to create a new county out of the southern half of Luzerne and the northern tier of townships in Schuylkill, with Hazelton as the county seat. The names of the two new aspirants for places among the counties of the State are given as Monongabels and Hazel. Should the first be created that will undoubtedly be its name, but so far as the latter is concerned, it is given out on excellent authority \*hat, as the family name of Pennsylvania's senior Senator is perpetuated in the county of Cameron, so will that of the junior Senato, be handed down in the county of Qusy.

FIRED A PATAL TOY.

BUTLER .- Last Tuesday evening a 2-yearold child of John Resely, of Connequentsing township, while alone in the house began playing with the fire. Her dress ig nited, and she was so badly burned that after two hours of agony she died.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

THEIR NUMBER, GROWTH, CAPITAL STOCKS AND DEFORTS.

A statement just sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury gives facts about the banks of Pennsylvania during the past 100 years. Pennsylvania in 1792 had one bank, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and n 1892 had 450 banks. State and national, with a capital stock of toce \$3,500,000, deposits of \$37,000,000. There are \$3,500,000, deposits of \$39,302,116, and Ioans and discounts amounting to \$32,956,212. The chief period covered by this report is from 1834 to 1863. During that period the State banks more than doubled in number and circulation, while their deposits quadrupled.

PIRRMAN KILLED, ENGINEER MORTALLY INJUR-

EBIR —A west-bound freight on the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway left the track near Girard. The engine was totally wresked, and Fireman William Lipwalder of Mossiertown was crushed to death under the tender. Engineer G. W. Wilkins of Conneaut, O., was reported dead from injuries received, but is still alive, though badly hurt. Head brakeman John Walters of Conneaut had an arm broken and was badly hurt about the head.

BIG DAMAGES AWARDED. BUTLER—In the case of Levi M. Wise, assignee of Owen Brady, vs. H. J. Hoyt of Chicora, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$10.880 87.

DYING OF BLOOD POISONING.

MONONGARIETA CITY.—Anthony Ray, an Railian storekeeper of this place, a few days ago accidentally cut bis right band with a piece of tin. Blood poisoning has since set in, and he is dying in terrible agony.

DONE UP BY GREEN GOODS MEN.

Johnstown.—Andrew Nicewonger, James and Patrick Hadden, and Frank Mentsch, all of Indiana county, went to New York the other day to see some green goods men. They are \$365 poorer now.

TEN INJURED IN A WRECK.

WILETSBARRE—An empty engine, coming down the mountain from Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley railroad, demolished the caboose of a gravel train, injuring 10 workmen. Michael O'Malley died from his injuries and Isaiah Douds is believed to be fatally hurt.

MORE CAR ROBBURS CONVICTED.

Enre-Charles Flinn, George Ready, Frank King and Wildiam Boardman were found guilty of breaking and entering into ears in the Quarter Sessions court hete. This makes eight of the car robbers who have been convicted at this term.

CARRLESSNESS RESULTS IN PATALITY.

Unioniows.—John Shiftbower, a 10 year old boy, was run over by a wagon here and fatally hurt. He was trying to climb in over the wheel, when the team started, throwing him to the ground. The wheel passed over his head, crushing it. The little fellow's mother was buried only a few days age. days ago.

MR. AND MRS. LOUIS SHAPP, an aged cou-ple of near Greensburg, were thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and are, it is thought, fatally injured. A MINIATURE mountain and its products, will be a feature in the Pennsylvania exhib-it at the World's Fair.

The soit at Beaver, of Joseph Wilson against the Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railroad Company for \$7,000 damages alleged by the plaintiff to be due him on account of injury done his plaining mill property at Beaver Falls, has been decided by the jury awarding him \$4,380.

Sown time ago Homer Harvey leased Blaine's birthplace, at West Brownsville, and it has since been connected with a disorder-ly house. Tuesday night the place was raided by officers and the inmates were com-mitted to the Washington county jail. This affair has given renewed impetus to the lo-cal movement to purchase the historical place.

HUGH O'DONNELL ACQUITTED.

With Critchlow and Clifford Is to Ba Lat Out on Bail. Hugh C. O'Donnell was acquitted at Pitts-

burg on Saturday of the charge of murder made against him in connection with the battle at Homestead on July 6. The verdict was expected. It was the third murder trial resulting from that memorable strike, and ended like its predecessors.

ended like its predecessors.

The defendant was standing in the dock facing the jurors and with awe he watched the movements of the foreman's lips, when he arose to read the decision of the 12 men. When the words "not guilty" rang through the room there was a moment's uproar. O'Donnell never wavered even for a moment. His proud face turned calmly about in the direction of his wife, who instantly arose and rushed to her husband's arms. The scene was but of momentary duration. He kissed her a dozen times in 20 seconds as the great tear drops rolled down her marble cheeks. His sunken eyes were moistened for a minute as he relaxed the tender embrace with which he met his wife.

On Monday O'Donnell, Critchlow and Clifford were released on bail on the other charges pending against them, and it is not thought that their trials will occur until the June term of court.

CREDTOR—"I called to see if you

CREDTTOR-"I called to see if you could pay that little bill to-day.

Debtor—"Come, now, this is a little too much. You press me about that little bill just as though I were a poor man."-Boston Transcript.