

BOLD BANDITS IN A BUGGY

HOLD UP AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Near Their Favored Missouri Town. Boodle from \$500 to \$50,000.

Once more have robbers in Missouri held up an express train, and it is believed the latest job was done by the same parties who robbed the 'Elit' on the Hannibal railroad, a week ago. Shortly after Friday midnight five masked men halted a passenger train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad, only a mile north of St. Joseph, Mo., at Roy's Landing. The means adopted by the bandits were a track torpedo and a red lantern.

Officers who visited the scene of the robbery found that the robbers had a spring wagon or buggy hitched near where the train was stopped and as soon as the job was finished all of them returned to St. Joseph in the conveyance. The vehicle was tracked to that city, but the trail was lost at the head of Sixth street, where the throughfare is paved.

Officers of the Express Company refuse to say how much was secured; but it is generally believed to be large. The train robbed carried all the through matter for Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest, and it is thought the train had quite a sum aboard, some people placing the amount obtained as high as \$50,000 or \$60,000.

The train ran past the place where the robbers intended it should stop and the men were left behind the engine. Shortly after the stop had been made, however, a man came running out of the brush along the side of the track, covering the engineer and fireman with a revolver, shouting: "Throw up your hands." Then he ordered engineer Davis and fireman Baxter to get down from the cab and as they were covered with a revolver in each hand of the masked man they readily complied.

While this was occurring four other men came running up from the rear of the train toward the engine, all the time firing their revolvers in the air and shouting at the top of their voices to the passengers telling them to keep their heads inside the car or they would get hurt.

The five robbers then marched the engineer and fireman back to the express car, and one of the gang pounded on the door of the car and told the messenger to open it. This door was soon open and the messenger showed his head as he was covered with revolvers and told to stand back from the door. Then three of the robbers forced the engineer and fireman in ahead of them, and entered the car. Inside the car, the express messenger was the baggage man. All of the men were ordered to stand against the wall with their hands above their heads. A short man took all the packages from the safe and dropped them into a sack which he carried.

When the safe had been emptied the trainmen were compelled to leave the car and the robbers followed them. They were marched ahead of the bandits down half the length of the train and stood in a row at the west side of the track.

When the safe had been stood up in a line about midway of the train on the west side the robbers called to the men on the east side of the train and they climbed over the platform and joined them. They then walked away westward, going out of sight in the willows a few feet from the right of way.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

The American Iron and Steel Association Gives Out the Pig Iron and Bessemer Figures for 1893.

The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete returns of the production of pig iron in the United States in 1893 and also complete returns of the stock of unsold pig iron in the hands of makers or their agents at the close of the year. The total production of pig iron in 1893 was 7,124,902 gross tons against 9,157,000 tons in 1892, 8,279,870 in 1891 and 8,202,763 tons in 1890. The production in 1893 was 226 against 253 in 1892, a decrease of 10.7 per cent. The production in 1893 was 226 against 253 in 1892, a decrease of 10.7 per cent. The production in 1893 was 226 against 253 in 1892, a decrease of 10.7 per cent.

As compared with the first half of 1893, the production in the second half shows a decrease of nearly 40 per cent, the largest semi-annual decrease in production of which there is any record. All the states show a reduced production of pig iron in the second half with the single exception of Georgia, which is not a large producer at any time. Comparing the total production in 1893 with the total production in 1892, only three States, Georgia, Maryland and Colorado, made more pig iron in 1893 than in 1892.

The number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1893, was 137, which was the smallest number in blast at the close of any year. The number of furnaces in blast on June 30, 1893, was 226 against 253 on December 31, 1892, and 250 on June 30, 1892. The stocks of pig iron unsold, in the hands of makers or their agents, on December 31, 1893, and which were not intended for their own consumption, aggregated 967,962 gross tons against 506,116 gross tons at the close of 1892, 596,333 tons at the close of 1891, and 608,925 tons at the close of 1890. On June 30, 1893, the stock of unsold pig iron was 549,141 gross tons.

There was, therefore, an increase in unsold stocks in the last half of 1893 of 112,927 tons. This increase was distributed among the different fuels used. In addition to the stock of pig iron unsold on December 31, there should be added 45,250 tons in the yards of the American Pig Iron Storage Warehouse Company which had passed out of the hands of the makers, making 707,391 gross tons which may be said to have been on the market December 31.

The total production of Bessemer steel ingots in 1893 was 3,123,624 gross tons, against 4,196,455 gross tons in 1892, showing a decrease in 1893 of 1,072,831 tons, or over 25 per cent. The production in the last half of 1893 was less than one half the production in the first half, being 1,031,467 tons against 1,092,097 tons in first half. The total production of Bessemer steel rails in 1893 was 930,353 gross tons against 1,458,782 gross tons in 1892, a decrease of 422,370 tons or almost 28 per cent. The production in the first half of 1893 was 704,240 tons and in the second half it was 322,113 tons.

The production of Bessemer steel rails in 1893 was the smallest since 1885.

A Friend's Awful Deed.
John E. Johnson, a negro, murdered his family at Somerville, Morgan county, Ala., Sunday night and tried to cover up the crime by burning the house. The wife and two children aged respectively 5 and 3 were the victims.

Johnson first cut their throats and then saturated the rooms with oil and set fire to the house. Jealousy and another woman figured in the case. Johnson is in jail and is pretty sure to be lynched as the negroes are gathering in large numbers to avenge the horrible crime.

\$15,000,000 in Gold.
Mint Director Preston was in conference with Superintendent Johnson of the Philadelphia Mint, and the result was an agreement to coin \$15,000,000 in eagle and double eagles by March 1. Bullion to the value of \$25,000,000 is now stored in the Philadelphia Mint.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—After the introduction in the Senate today of a number of petitions against the Wilson bill and other petitions of a minor character, Senator Hill arose and on his motion the Senate went into executive session to consider the Hornblower nomination. It was 6:45 p. m., just six hours after the doors were closed, when the yeas and nays were called and Mr. Hornblower's confirmation was defeated by six votes.

HOUSE.—In the House after some routine business Mr. Boutelle Rep. of Maine, caused a momentary flutter by endeavoring to call up his Hawaiian resolution, and denouncing the way in which the matter was being "smothered" by the majority. The House then resolved into a committee of the whole to consider the tariff bill and in accordance with the special order heretofore adopted, the bill was read in full prior to the consideration of amendments to it. Several amendments were made after which the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The president's message and correspondence on the Hawaiian controversy were laid before the Senate to-day. Mr. Roosevelt gave notice that after the routine business was completed he would address the Senate on the subject. An executive session was then ordered, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the tariff bill and Mr. Wilson immediately began offering committee amendments. Debate on different amendments consumed the time until adjournment.

The amendments adopted to reduce the tariff on raw hides were from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. ad valorem; calf-skins, patent and japanned leather, dressed upper leather, chamois and other skins from 20 to 15 per cent.; all hydrographic charts were placed on the free list. The rate on condensed milk was changed from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 2 cents per pound. Chair canes or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds, were taken from the free list and a tariff of 7 per cent. ad valorem imposed.

SENATE.—After an interesting discussion of Civil Service Reform until the close of morning hour, the Senate resumed the unfinished business, the House bill to repeal the Federal election laws and the debate on the subject continued until the close of the legislative day. The bill went over without any action. In the executive session the Senate rejected the nomination of J. Scott Harrison, the brother of the ex-president, nominated to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Kansas City, Mo. The remainder of the session was consumed in confirming about 150 postmasters and Interior Department nominations, none of which, however, were given out.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee on the whole to consider the tariff bill. The substitute by Mr. Johnson, providing that the free wool clause should take effect immediately after the passage of the bill was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 102. Other amendments to the bill were considered until adjournment.

SENATE.—The most significant event of the Senate to-day was the announcement of the resignation of Senator Walthall of Mississippi. Senator Walthall is 63 years old and succeeded the late L. Q. C. Lamar at the Senate nine years ago. His retirement causes general regret among his colleagues as Senator Walthall is very popular in the Senate. The legislative session of the day was short and unimportant. On motion of Senator Cockrell, the Senate went into executive session. Ten minutes later the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—There were two very interesting questions engaging the attention of the House today, one being a proposition submitted by Mr. Burrows, Republican of Michigan, to substitute the wool clause of the McKinley law for that of the Wilson bill. Almost the entire day was taken up in a discussion of the question. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 17 yeas to 131 nays.

The second proposition was one submitted by Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, of Ohio, a large manufacturer of steel rails, putting steel rails on the free list. This led to what probably proved to be one of the most interesting discussions of the present tariff debates. The session was continued into the night, when the House adjourned.

SENATE.—After some routine business the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—After a little routine business the House resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, the Cleveland free trader, to place steel rails on the free list. The amendment was defeated.

THIRTIETH DAY.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed in the House the pending amendment being that of Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, to substitute the existing rates on agricultural products for the agricultural schedule of the Wilson bill. The amendment was lost by a vote of 116 to 63. Mr. Crain, of Texas, offered an amendment to the tariff bill to reduce the duty on woolen goods from 40 and 45 per cent to 25 per cent, and Jerry Simpson, an amendment to place all cotton and woolen goods on the free list. A long debate followed. The session was continued at night with an important amendment by Mr. Hitt, pending the subject of coal in return for the free admission of Canadian coal into the United States. The House adjourned without action on this amendment.

ITALIANS MANGLED.

Crushed Under a Construction Train. One Killed and 20 Injured.

A construction train used in connection with the building of the new tunnel at Fairview, N. J., fell through a trestle, killing one man and injuring 20 others. They were Italian laborers at work under the trestle.

A temporary trestle had been constructed across the lowlands leading to the tunnel. A large gang of Italians were working beneath the structure. A construction train was running over it when there arose a sound of breaking timber. The train disappeared suddenly and the next moment the shrieks of the wounded Italians were heard. The entire load of stone and earth, together with the train, had fallen upon the Italians.

One by one the maimed bodies of the Italians were drawn out. Only one was dead. He was crushed beyond recognition. Others had arms, legs and ribs broken. Their names are not known, as they worked under numbers.

AN AWFUL HOLOCAUST.

Incendiaries Fire a Mining Camp and 21 People Lose Their Lives.

Advice has been received from the Sierra Mojada mining camps situated near Escalon, Mexico, of a terrible holocaust. A number of huts located very close together were set on fire by unknown incendiaries and 11 men and women and children were burned to death. Ten others were burned so badly that they will die.

The Pastest of Her Class.
The Montgomery holds the first place in point of speed among the 2,000 ton cruisers built for the government. Her average speed per hour in the test Friday is announced by Admiral Walker to have been 19.05 knots. The Columbian iron works, Baltimore, has ordered 20 such boats, and the Detroit, the other 2,000 ton cruisers won premiums of \$125,000 and \$150,000, respectively.

TICKINGS OF THE TELEGRAPH

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

Central Labor and Industrial.
Berky & Gay, Grand Rapids, Michigan, one of the largest manufacturers of furniture in the world, employ nearly 1,000 men in all departments, have cut salaries and wages from president down to drayman 25 per cent. Small orders and financial depression are the cause.

At Detroit, Mich., the Grand Trunk railroad made a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of all its trackmen. Trackmen will get only 90 cents a day and the section foreman \$1.35. The cause is the steady decline in earnings. The cut is regarded as a forerunner of sweeping reductions that will be made in the wages of all the other employees of the company.

General Manager Campbell of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company denies the report that a reduction of 30 per cent has been made in the wages of 1,000 men employed at the Mount Claire shops. The hours were merely reduced to eight.

The mines in the vicinity of Mendota, Ill. have shut down and 400 men are thrown out of employment.

Jay Kelly, mining engineer from Denver says every one of the 60,000 silver miners was lost positions by the passage of the repeal bill is now digging gold and doing better than he ever did.

At St. Louis after 60 days' shutdown the Buck stove and range company here resumed operations with 350 men without reducing wages.

At Elizabeth, N. J., the Singer sewing machine works, after a suspension of almost four weeks, resumed operations and the 3,200 employees are at work again.

Business in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn., has shown a decided improvement since the opening of the new year. The New Haven clock company, employing about 800 hands has again started up, with full hours and usual force. The Reynolds bolt company employing about 200 hands, has also started up on full time. The Winchester and Morlin arms companies, two of the largest in the country are running on full time and some of the departments over time.

Washington News.

The president has approved the joint resolution providing for the reimportation of cattle and horses transported into Mexico.

The officials of the state department scoff at the story that ex-Queen Liliuokalani is contemplating a suit for damages against the United States government for having ousted her from her throne and having taken her government from her. It is inquired, very pertinently, where will she bring suit? There is no court to which she has the privilege of bringing suit. The only means of enforcing a decision would be to wage war. She might, indeed, file a claim with congress, but she would be entirely dependent upon legislation for any returns.

The state department has received a dispatch, dated San Francisco, from Samuel Parker, prime minister of foreign affairs in ex-Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet, refuting the statement that the ex-queen has any intention of seeking damages from the United States government for her deposition from the throne of Hawaii.

Colonel Nicholas Lotz, of Reading, Pa., furnished supplies to Washington's army at Valley Forge. His heirs held a meeting and will present a claim to Congress for nearly \$4,000,000.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.
Mrs. Mary DeNoon received fatal injuries by the collapse of a folding bed at San Francisco.

The three train robbers Harden, Jones and O'Dwyer, who held up an Illinois Central train at Salem, Ill., September 29, were sentenced by Judge Burroughs to serve terms of 20 years each in the penitentiary. All three entered pleas of guilty.

Thomas Higgins was sentenced to be hanged on March 23 for the murder of Peter McCoy at Chicago.

Henry Helst, the murderer, was hanged at Gettysburg, Pa., Wednesday morning for the murder of Emanuel Mown, on the night of February 1, 1893.

Miscellaneous.
The crew of the schooner Maggie E. Wells reported in a sinking condition by the steamer Amsterdam at New York, has been rescued by the schooner Magnolia and landed at Halifax.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

Cholera has made its appearance at Anzevelo, near Charleroi, Belgium. There were 12 deaths Tuesday.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Shanghai says there has been a series of destructive earthquakes in the province of Unga, Mongolia. One hundred of the native nomadic population, with their flocks and herds of horses, were swallowed up or otherwise destroyed.

WILL BE PUBLIC PROPERTY.
Valuable Inventions Upon Which the Patents Soon Expire.
Among the most important patents which expired this week were the following:

Air compressor by J. Clayton; grain separator by O. J. Clabuck; seed planter by D. J. Davis; acoustic electric telegraph by T. A. Edison; safety valves for elevators, by N. H. Fogg; safety harmonic telegraph, by E. H. Gray; apparatus for manufacturing gas by G. G. Hunt; electric gas-lighting attachment by C. H. Hinds; machine for winding up fabrics by G. F. Jones; link for valve gear for steam engines, by J. H. Luther; underground telegraph line by W. MacIntosh; printing telegraph transmitter by G. M. Phelps; high pressure hot-air engine by C. Steinberg; registering fare-box by J. C. Strong; dial telegraph by J. C. Watts; reversing valve for steam engines, by J. Wells and W. H. Phillips.

It is learned from the records of the Patent Office at Washington, that the Bell telephone having run the allotted term of seventeen years for which it was granted will expire on the 30th inst., and become the property of the public.

LATER NEWS.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

At Pueblo, Col., the steel works of the Colorado fuel and iron company resumed operations in the cold steel department with a force of 700 men.

The East Stroudsburg, Pa., silk mill, which was closed for a long time during the dull season, is now running and the silk business is reported to be improving.

An order was issued by the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company to shut down 11 of the company's largest collieries for an indefinite period. A number of the Lehigh Valley coal company's mines will also shut down.

The Delaware iron works, New Castle, Del., have started up in all departments. Triton cotton mills have resumed. Garrett's snuff mills, Yorklyn, resumed operations and are running day and night. Marshall Bros.' paper mills have also resumed.

CHIMES AND PENALTIES.
Andrew Ramsey of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed of \$1,739 by two masked men. Ramsey had closed a real estate deal and the robbers are supposed to have known he had the money on his person.

At Gloucester, Mass., Judge C. P. Thompson of the superior court, at his home shot himself through the head. He had been ill for the past two months and it is generally believed that discouragement and despondency brought about the suicide.

Near Pawhuska, in the Osage Indian reservation, Mrs. Plummer, wife of a farmer, threw her two little daughters aged 1 and 1 year, into a creek with their hands tied, drowning them and then committed suicide by shooting herself with a shotgun. It is believed she was insane.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.
Theresa Jones, 17, and Martha Hartford, 16, two mill girls, were drowned while skating in the Westfield river at Mitteequa, near Springfield, Mass.

L. Dolan of Winthrop, Mass., and a party of nine men perished in an avalanche in the Rocky mountains.

FOREIGN.
Despatches from the Congo State are that in a recent attack by the Arabs on the Belgians, Capt. Ponthier was killed and many of his men wounded. The Belgians are in a precarious condition.

The French Senate Friday approved a proposal that women in trade have the right of suffrage in elections of tribunals of commerce.

The New York and New Jersey bridge bill has been vetoed by the President. This is the bill which Senator Hill has so long championed and which was finally passed by Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.
The exchange bank of Ottawa, Putnam county, O., Samuel Slauson, president, assigned to Dr. W. W. Reed and B. F. McGreevy. The assets are about \$70,000. The bank will pay about 40 cents on the dollar, and the real estate may raise it to 75 cents.

The spread of measles in New York is becoming alarming. In one week the cases of measles have exceeded 100 per day, and the average daily death rate is 27.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.
There are indications of betterments faintly discernible, but thus far tangible results are missing.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The event of the week is the offering of \$50,000,000 United States 5 per cent 10 year bonds. The decision of the Secretary gives much satisfaction to all who care for a sound currency, because the necessities of the Treasury were dangerously strengthened by the issue of \$50,000,000 more silver certificates against silver "seigniorage" to be coined. If subscriptions for the loan should be free and large, it is hoped improvement in trade and industry may be hastened.

While industrial improvement continues the gain is slow and the increase in the purchasing power of the people by enlargement of the force at work is in a measure checked through the reduction in wages paid. During the past week reductions averaging 13 per cent have occurred in 15 iron and steel works and averaging 15 per cent in 11 textile works, five employing thousands of hands, each having reduced wages 20 per cent. Meanwhile 25 textile and 11 iron and steel concerns resumed wholly or in part, against 17 textile and 4 iron concerns stopping or reducing force. The volume of business done has increased in leading branches, but not largely. Textile works resuming are mostly carpet and knit goods concerns with some worsted works. Sales of wool for the week have been 3,819,505 against 6,282,300 last year, and the proportion since January 1 has been about the same.

There is reported to be more business in iron and steel products, but at lower prices. Exports at New York show for January thus far a decrease of more than 30 per cent, while in exports hence, a gain of \$2,300,000 or nearly 20 per cent, appears. The excess of exports over imports in December was \$4,000,000, but the exchanges seemed to foreshadow gold exports.

Greater confidence abroad in the financial future would be of especial service in coming months. Idle money constantly accumulates here, and trust companies offer six months' loans at 3 per cent yearly while 1 per cent is the prevailing rate on call. Failures for the week have been 407 in the United States against 290 last year, and 46 in Canada against 42 last year.

Six Sailors Lost Trying to Rescue Others. The steamship Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York. She had a continuation of heavy gales from all around the compass, with tremendous high seas and a low barometer. On Sunday, January 14, she sighted what proved to be the schooner Maggie E. Wells, from Gloucester, Mass., in a sinking condition.

The first officer and six of the Amsterdam's crew offered to go to the rescue, but the boat capsized and all but one were lost. The Amsterdam kept in the vicinity of the wreck until when in a heavy snow squall she lost sight of her and was not able to find any trace of the wreck and proceeded on her voyage.

The following are the names of the crew who went to the rescue and were lost: Chief Officer J. Meyer, aged 25 years; Second Boatswain E. Requet, carpenter A. J. Oudyn, Steerage Steward A. Boss, Quartermaster F. G. Eichorn, Seaman A. Von West. Seaman A. Vanderwit was the expert swimmer who was saved.

Chinamen Slow to Register. Up to date 500 Chinese in Oregon and Washington have registered under the McCrea act. In the two States are about 15,000 Chinese.

WILSON HOWARD HANGED.

The Famous Desperado Executed. He Did Not Confess His Crimes.

Three Other Murderers Hanged. Wilson Howard the notorious desperado and murderer, was executed at Lebanon, Mo. He died without making a confession of his many crimes.

Howard was a Kentuckian and prior to his appearance in the State some six years ago was mixed up in one of the bloodiest vendettas known in Kentucky. The crime which brought him to the gallows was the murder of a deaf mute named Thomas Mc Michaels, in Marie county, in 1888. The murdered man was stopping with a deaf mute friend in a remote part of the county when Wilson appeared at the house. He represented himself as a detective and pretended he wanted McMichael for robbery. He took the mute out into the woods a short distance from the house, shot him, and robbed him of about \$5 and disappeared.

Two days later the body was found and on the ground nearby was Howard's pocket book and several other articles which, at the trial, were the most damaging evidence against him. He was tracked to the Pacific coast and found in the California penitentiary serving a short sentence and when it expired he was returned to Missouri. He was tried in the Circuit Court of Laclede county and convicted of murder in the first degree. He had money and bought the case desperately. It cost the State over \$12,000 to convict him.

THREE OTHER HANGINGS.
At Joliet, Ill., Ernest Lacore, who murdered Nellie Byron, the 13 year-old daughter of a farmer for whom Lacore worked, after having criminally assaulted her, on August 6 last, was executed Friday morning. When in his cell he confessed that he killed Nellie Byron, but on the scaffold he said nothing of the crime.

At Cando, N. D., Albert F. Bamberges was hanged about a mile from that place in a deep ravine, surrounded by high hills, for the brutal murder on July 6 last of Danie Kreider, his wife and their four children. He made a full confession.

At Welch, W. Va., John Hardy, colored, was hanged for the killing of Thomas Drew also colored, over a game of dominoes at Nashville, Tenn. George Mapp, colored, was sentenced to be hanged March 15. He murdered Marion Rose in December, 1892.

SKELETONIZING LEAVES.
A Pleasant Pastime for the Fall and One Filled with Beautiful Results.

There will be found an interesting pastime during the month of September. The leaves chosen must be quite perfect and not too young, or gathered too late in the season. Rain water is best for the soaking process. Expose the tub to the sun and replenish the water as required. Place the leaves in the water and let them remain until partially decayed, until the skin becomes decomposed; but remove them before the fibrous veins of the leaves are attacked.

The time usually needed to carry the process of decomposition to the right point is about a fortnight, after which they should be examined twice a week, or daily if the weather is warm. When thoroughly soft and pulpy remove them to a basin of clean water. They will be too tender to touch with the hand, and must be lifted gently on cards into the clean water. Have two brushes at hand, an old toothbrush and one of camel's hair, soft, but thick as a pencil.

Having lifted a leaf out of the water on a card, brush tenderly with the soft brush until the whole of the skin is removed, then dip into water, and having reversed the leaf under the water, repeat the process on the other side. If the skeleton is not by this time quite clear of the pulpy matter, use the toothbrush, not with a sweeping motion, but with a few gentle taps. Give the skeleton another washing in clear water the same way as before, then immerse in the bleaching solution, made by pouring water on chloride of lime, and pouring off the clear water when the sediment has quite settled.

Delicate leaves, such as the ivy, will be thoroughly bleached in a couple of hours, but others take longer. They will be spoiled if allowed to remain too long. Then immerse in several clean waters, and leave for half an hour in the last. After this, float the skeleton on a card, in as natural a position as possible, and drain preparatory to the drying, which should follow quickly. An oven not too hot is best.

The skeletons will now be strong enough to bear delicate handling. Leaves like the oak, which contain tannin, resist decomposition and are unmanageable. The best leaves for skeletonizing are those of the ivy, holly, laurel, lime, maple, pear, orange, lemon, walnut, willow, chestnut, white hawthorn and vine. The petals of the hydrangea are excellent for the purpose, the roots of the hemlock, the calyx of winter cherry, the seed vessels of the thorn apple, henbane, canterbury bell, and columbine.

It will be wise to interest the children in this work, and thus create an interest in the study of botany.

TRADE IS LOOKING UP.
Some Signs of a Business Revival Noted in New York.

The New York Times prints the trade returns and interviews with merchants and manufacturers showing that a business revival has begun. Mills are resuming work, collections are good and all those interviewed state that the outlook is most hopeful. The money market shows confidence by investors and the railroads have begun to feel the impulse of new life. There is nothing like a boom in sight but a healthy tone that means a fair business this spring.

Most Vestibule the Carr.
At St. Paul, Judge Twoby, in the case against Frank Hoskins, Superintendent of the street railway, arrested for violation of the law requiring street railway companies to vestibule the cars for the protection of employees, held the law constitutional and imposed a fine of \$50. The case will be taken up to the Supreme court.

A Woman Elected Mayor.
Mrs. Anna Austin was elected mayor of Pleasanton, Kan., by a majority of 8 in a total vote of 339 of which women cast 123.

In thirty six state prisons in this country solitary confinement is used as a punishment and in twenty the prisoner is handcuffed to the wall.

DEER are said to be becoming a great annoyance to farmers in northwestern Maine whose farms are adjacent to the large forests.

KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

SWEAT SHOP LABELS

FOR ALL CLOTHES MADE IN THOSE BEES ADVERTISED BY WATCHERS.

HARRISBURG—State Factory Inspector Watchorn, discussing the sweating system as it exists in Philadelphia stated that in Southwestern Philadelphia alone there are 5,000 persons employed in sweat shops in air too foul for any person to breathe. In some the women work so late at night that they have no time to return to the dens they call home. They merely drop the garments upon which they are working and sleep upon them.

Very often these rooms teem with contagious diseases and the women who sleep on the garments infect them and send them forth to scatter germs. He proposes to ask the next Legislature to compel all goods made in this way to be plainly and intelligibly labeled "Made in sweatshop."

WHEN LAW IS DISREGARDED.
DECISION AFFECTING PERFORMANCE WHERE LICENSE IS NOT HELD.

HARRISBURG—Responsive to a request from the auditor general, the attorney general has given an opinion regarding the time when it is to be considered that an unlawful attempt has been made by any person or persons to show, hold or exhibit a theatre, circus or menagerie without a license under the act of May 15, 1893. The attorney general says:

"This is a penal statute and must be strictly construed. A mere advertisement for a performance would not be an offense. I therefore advise you that the time when it is to be considered that an unlawful attempt has been made to show, hold or exhibit a theatre, circus or menagerie without a license would be the commencement or taking part in the performance itself as advertised."

TWO INTERESTING DECISIONS.
BELLEFONTE—Judge Furst handed down two important decisions. One was in the equity case of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Valentine Iron Company, a bill of injunction to restrain them from shipping freight over the Central railroad, in which the bill was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs.

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