# EATHER BUREAU.

teorological Science in the United States.

Simple Process For Making a Weather Bureau.

n Washington three professional phets are employed to foretell the ther. It is their business to prewet or dry spells, hot or cold es, floods and gales. It might be well to state that these predictions not the chief business of the ser-The study of meteorology for benefit of the farmer is really what bureau is for. However, predicas and charts are issued every elve hours.

The making of a weather map is ry simple process; for those whose siness it is. In the first place there e 150 signal stations in the United ates, and reports are telegraphed om them as nearly simultaneously as ssible of observations made at 8 a. and 8 p. m. each day. These reorts are in the bureau cipher, to save pense. As fast as they arrive a clerk anslates them aloud in the presence four skilled men, each of whom jots wn the particular information he eeds on an outline map of the United ates. One operator records changes temperature, another marks the ariations of the barometer, a third its down the velocity of the wind, ie amount of rainfull and exact status f the barometer and thermometer at he time the observations were taken.

The fourth is in charge of the clouds and the direction of the wind. If, for ustance, it is raining in New York, he sets a capital R within the circle which tands for the metropolis; if it is sloudy, lines are drawn across it; if it "clear and partly cloudy weather," one-half of the circle is shaded. On these maps the prophet then on duty bases his predictions.

Meanwhile two compositors have been putting the same data into type. They are able to keep up with the translator because their types consist of words and grouped figures instead of single letters. This is for the table, which is printed in the corner of every published weather map. Still another employe is fitting little leaden slugs into round holes in a brass plate. Each sing bears an arrow crossing a black or white circle and is so set as to indi-cate the direction of the wind.

When all this is done, the prophet draws lines on the map to show where rain is falling and to indicate other atmospheric conditions. The map is then laid on the brass plate with its lead slugs in place, a press closes upon it and the arrows and circles are on the outline map, which is now ready to be transferred to a lithographic

If I mistake not, the finished maps indicating the weather of the past twelve hours are ready for use in less han two hours after the simultane ons observations are taken, while in much less time the prophet has made his predictions and the clerks have telegraphed them to weather observers and to press associations all over the country.

Not all the signal stations have the same instruments. The chief of the service mildly calls attention to the fact that "owing to limited supplies and other circumstances," the first order stations do not in every case have the same instrumental equipment. Stations of the second order, however, are equipped pretty much alike.

The station at Washington is much more fully equipped than the regular first-class stations, and the instruments in use are of finer quality and of much greater value. Possibly this accounts for the excellent weather and the salubrious climate of the capital. Just think of it, there were but eighty-nine days in 1891, and only seventy-one in 1893 on which the sun did not shine at all in the city of Washington. The instruments by which the government keeps count of the hours of sunshine is a photographic recorder, so that the great orb may be said to keep its own

When the vagaries of frost are noted, one wonders whether the observers or the climate is at fault. For instance, the latest killing frost in the spring of 1892 occurred as follows: At Sacremento, February 7; Jacksonville, March 20; Norfolk, March 22; Washington city, April 16; New York city, April 25, and at Denver on May On the other hand, the earliest killing frost in the fall of 1892 occarred in the city of Washington on October 6; in Denver, October 12; in New York city and in Norfolk on the same date, November 6; in Jacksonville, November 12, and in Sacremento, November 21. - Kate Field's Wash-

#### Electricity in the Skin,

In his last published work, Professor Yarchanoff, of St. Petersburg, gives the results of his researches with the electric currents of the skin, says the Philadelphia Record. As stated, these experiments led him to connect the skin of various parts of the body by means of non-polarizable clay electrodes with Meissner's galvanometer, and at such times the various stimuli of the skin-such as light tickling with a brush, heat, cold, a needle prick, sound, light, taste and smell-were noticed, and in all these cases a strong defection of the galvanometer needle was observed. Merely opening the eyes, after they had been closed for ome time, produced a considerable defection; and mental efforts, like calculation, also had a similar effect, These currents, if they exist, it is remarked, must pass off with the moistened deposits which are being constantly expelled, and a new supply of electricity would have to be found somewhere; and such electricity, says Professor Yarchanoff, having its source perhaps in the food we cat and the air we breathe, must of necessity entail upon the organism a continuous strain in its production, it being from such causes, perhaps, that the body becomes fatigued after a comparatively few hours of exertion, and absolute rest

### becomes necessary for recuperation. The Professor's Object Lesson.

A pupil of the late Professor Billroth, in a communication to the Kleine Zeitung, says that the great surgeon used to tell his young hearers in the lecture room that the two main faults of the surgeon were a neglect of the gift of observation, and a self-satisfied delusion that they practised it. He had a favorite experiment with which he used sometimes to test the presence or absence of this gift in new pupils. "Now, gentlemen," he would say, "look at me, and do exactly what I do." He would then thrust one of his fingers into a basin of dirty water, raise his hand to his mouth, and stick one of his fingers between his lips. All his hearers, as they imagined, thereupon imitated him. "Ah, gentlemen," Billroth would say, "what a defect of observation! You have not observed that I put my fore-finger into the dirty water, and placed my second finger into my mouth. You have all placed the same finger in your mouth which you had thrust into the dirty water, I hope you like the taste of it." Of course, if any youth had been forewarned, he would not have been caught on the professor's trap,-Westminster Gazette.

## Pity Among Birds.

"I witnessed an incident last year," said Oswald Grafton, "that showed that there is a strong feeling of pity among birds, and that sometimes they are as charitable as men. A pair of robins had lost their nest in the fence near by the house, while a pair of catbirds had built theirs in a bush close by. The two pairs hatched out their young about the same time, and for a short time went along smoothly. Then the robins disappeared entirely and I concluded that they had been killed. The young robins, who had depended on their parents for food, appeared to be starving. When the catbirds came with a worm or bit of food for their young, the young robins would thrust up their heads and make a great noise. Presently it was noticed that the catbirds were feeding the hungry orphans. Every night, too, while one of the catbirds covered its own young its mate performed the same service for the young robins. In this way both broods were reared, the robins growing up as strong and lively as though they had been cared for by their own parents."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Newfoundland Saves a Tramp. A fresh candidate has been discovered for the new order of merit recently instituted in France for animals who perform heroic actions. A tramp having thrown himself into the Seine at Quay de l'Horologe. in Paris, a magnificent Newfoundland dog then passing with his master plunged in without a moments hesitation, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in bringing the man ashore. The poor fellow was terribly exhausted when brought out, but he soon recovered .-[London Telegraph.

# Of Historic Interest.

Rosnoke Island was the scene of the first settlement in 1585 of the English race in America; of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first native North Carolinian, and of the baptism of Manteo, the friendly Indian chief. A memorial association, having in view the preservation of this early history, has purchased for \$15,000 the site of old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island .-[Philadelphia Press.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA GALLANT. The faculty of the University of Virginia decided to admit women to the Academic School of that institution. This is the first time in the history of the south that a state university has granted such a concession to females, the rules always forbidding females to enter such institutions. The fight for the admission of women to the higher colleges has been going on in Virginia for the past two years, and at the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced with this object in view. - New York Times.

SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ENGLAND.

The English village school teacher has a harder time of it than the Amercan girl in a similar position. Her salary never exceeds \$300 a year, and is oftener about \$200, and for this stipend she is required to teach an ungraded school and frequently to keep the school house and its sanitary appointments clean and in order, as well as teach in the Sunday school and play the organ for church services. Her field of labor is often a barn which is too dilapidated for its original use, cold and penetrated by all the winds of heaven. And the young woman who is placed in the humiliating position is generally a college graduate of cultivation and refluement.-Rochester Post Express.

### NOVEL BED

The latest design for a bed is that which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has in her sleeping room in the new place on Fifth avenue, New York City. It is distinctly novel here. There is a dais raised five or six inches from the floor. This is padded thickly till it is almost like a pillow. On this stands a frame which has neither head nor

It most resembles a large divan, and around it the dais makes a platform wide enough to walk upon. This divan bed has a superb day dressing of yellow satin that is trimmed with fringe, and just touches the dais, while it fits smoothly over the level of the bed. It is caught in a knot at each

It has a magnificent band of emdroidery around it on the portion that covers the flat top. High up on the walls a magnificent carved lambrequinlike frame, from which are draped exquisite brocaded yellow silk hangings that are not at all full, and are so short on the side that no sir is shut out. - Boston Globe.

## BEADED LACE AND ELECTRIC BEADS.

Beaded lace is the newest feature of the season's trimmings, the tendency being to make lace look as much like passementerie as possible. groundwork is wrought out with various colored beads and sequins, which seem to reign supreme in the world of trimmings. They appear on every- It has always been discarded by man thing where a "glitter" is required, and they are to be had in all the bright colors, as well as the soft, subdued tints. All sorts of beads in crystal. sat, jet and colors are blended with them in gorgeous harmony. Black or white gauge net are sometimes the foundation for this kaleidoscopic combination, and it varies in width to suit nearly every style of trimming. Silver sequins and crystal beads make a lovely decoration for a white satin

Among the newest trimmings are canvas bands covered thickly with electric beads and drops of sequins, and moire satin and velvet bands more or less embroidered with jet beads which finish the edge and form a pattern through the centre. For an example of the elaborate use of jet is a dress composed of broadly striped white moire and black satin, Each stripe of white is embroidered from the waist nearly to the knees with fine jet beads and spangles. The bodice of plain satin has wide revers of the stripe powdered with jet and opening over a soft front of deep yellow chiffon inserted with lines of yellow tinted lace. The collar is of yellow velvet. -Boston Advertiser,

## MARING DOLLS' EVES.

Who would think of such a thing as a queen deciding the color of the dolls' eyes within her kingdom?

Such a thing has been done not by royal edict, however, but simply by having her majesty's own eyes set the fashion.

When Victoria became queen of England, more than fifty years ago, she was fair and young, with very blue eyes, whereupon blue eyes became all

blue-eyed dolls from their factories.

dark, handsome eyes, a blonde doll is not a common sight. Japanese dolls have twinkling, beady black eyes set in their heads aslant, while the gayly dressed dolly from Singapore looks from her copper-colored face with a pair of narrow, coquettish black eyes, quite different in expression from either the Spanish or Chinese beau-

The making of dolls' eyes seems a funny trade and yet there are many thousands of dollars spent in this one item of doll making every year.

Dolls are so perfectly made and seem so individual in themselves that it is hard to realize that each one passes through so many as five or six hands before she comes into possession of all her members,

There are head makers, arm and leg makers, wig-makers, eye-makers. body cutters, sewers and stuffers-not to mention dressmakers and milliners who never sew a stitch for a living person, but spend all their skill upon designing and making doll dresses and headgear.

When dolly has any vocal or other accomplishments, of course other workmen have a hand in her make-up. If she calls "mamma" and "papa" and recites "Little Boy Blue," as many do a special and delicate bit of machinery goes in with the stuffing, and the dolly that has speeches or songs shut up within her bosom bears a very decided likeness to a real baby, and, indeed, in at least two respects the doll has the advantage-she never speaks unless she is bidden, and she can be depended upon to say the correct thing, which is scarcely true of most babies we have met .-- [ New York Advertiser.

#### FASIGION NOTES.

Hats and bonnets of lace braid will be more popular this year than ever. Light alligator belts are made to wear with tan and white check ging-

Russet costumes include gown shoes, belt, and fancy straw round hat or Duse turban.

The long basque, with rather full skirts, is to be one of the standard garments of the season.

It is said that velvet and lace are to be the popular combination for fulldress wear for the summer.

Black dotted guaze or silk crepon made up over watered silk forms a beautiful toilet for evening wear for young ladies in mourning.

A cool gray green is one of the new colors which gave a hint of its existance last year, and now appears in silks and crepons under the name of "roseau."

A new collar is made of 12 gores cut in umbrella fashion. This is seen on a tailor costume of fine twill. The edge of the collar is trimmed with narrow braid stitched on by machine.

The conspicuous and aggressive silk or ribbon bow is falling into disfavor. women of conservative tastes, and in its place the soft, looped bow of lace is likely to be adopted.

White satin sleeves covered with black jetted net will be seen in black and white striped or dotted silk gowns, trimmed with jetted lace, and rich black silk gowns decorated with white lace and insertion.

A novel waist-trimming is made of ribbons cut in lengths of about ten inches. These are arranged to fall in ruffle fashion over the shoulders and bust. A beading is made of ribbon braided into a wide band.

Shirred hats of black tulle, crape or silk muslin will be worn. They are made upon wires and may be bent in any shape to suit the wearer. The trimming is usually of wreaths of poppies, roses or wildflowers.

Cotton crepon is a desirable material for summer gowns, and it can be had in black and all the light tints. It is especially recommended for its laundry qualifications, as it washes perfectly and requires no ironing.

Long basques of fancy silk with masses of lace are among the coming dressy additions to the toilet. The skirts will cover one-third the length of the dress-skirt. Some models have lace flounces nearly half a yard deep.

A new idea in bodice-making is to allow extra length to the outside material. This is left loose below the bust and falls into a mass of soft folds, It takes the place of a belt, and if carefully arranged is quite stylish and very becoming.

Many handsome tints in mousquetaire gloves are offered for dressy wear this summer. Russetts, pale browns, the fashion, and all the royal doll and tans always look well in either makers of her kingdom began sending Suede or glace kid, four-button or mousquetaire length, and they are al-In Italy and Spain, where all the ways in good taste, whatever be the great beauties have olive skins and | color of the costume they complete.

# SOLDIERS'COLUMN KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

HAD A HAND IN IT.

The 1st Wis. Cav. Aided in Jeff Davis's



IN an article entitled "A Daring
Dash," written by
Lieut. Peabody, 4th
Mich. Cav., an account was given of
the Wilson raid
through Georeia and
Alabama, ending by
an account of the
capture of Jefferson
Davis near Irwinsville, Gn. No mention is made of the
1st Wis, Cav. by the
writter except that

Ist Wis, Cav, by the writer exceed that they were ordered by Gen. Wilson to move down the north or cast bank of the Ocmulgee river. He speaks of his regment having heard of Davis crossing the Ocmulgee river.

Col. Harnden placed his command of 72 men in charge of Lieut, O. P. Clinton, with orders to move on Davis's trail, while he himself started off to meet Col. Pritchard. How far he proceeded up the road toward Hawkinsville before meeting Col. Pritchard I am unable to say.

Hawkinsville before meeting Col. Pritchard I am unable to say.

Col. Hamden rejoined his command sometime during the afternoon, and stated on his return that he had met Col. Pritchard and informed him that we struck Davis's trail at New Dublin, on the Ogeochee river, and had steadily followed him to the crossing of the Ocmulgee at Abbeyville, and were but a few hours behind.

Col. Pritchard, on learning the facts connected with the case from Col. Harnden, inquired if he needed more men or fresh horses to effect the capture. Col. Harnden replied in the negative, saying that he had a sufficient number of men, and that his horses were in a fair condition. Col. Pritchard then said:

"Go on, Colonel, and effect the cap-

were in a fair condition. Col, Pritchard then said:

"Go on, Colonel, and effect the capture. You have followed him this far and the honor shall be yours."

We continued following the trail until overtaken by darkness, We then went into camp, and as we had no forage we were obliged to graze our horses.

The next morning, just at the break of day, we broke camp. Serg't Huzzer, of Co. D, was ordered to take the advance with a detachment of his company. We had proceeded but a short distance before we were startled by a volley in our front. We charged up over a small rise of ground in the timber to where Serg't Huzzer had been ambushed. He stated that he had been fired upon by a party of dismounted men from among some fallen timber and that they were then retreating through a swamp at the right of the road.

Col, Harnden immediately ordered part of his command to dismount and pursue. He taking command of his dismounted men, ordered Lieut. Cliniton to form the balance of the command, which were nor within the road and move forward toward the encampment.

taking command of his dismounted men, ordered Lieut. Clinton to form the balance of the command, mounted, on the left of the road and move forward toward the eneampment, which was now visible through the gray light of the morning. We had just fallen in line when we observed a line of cavalry emerging from across the creek, between us and the tents.

Lieut. Clinton promptly gave the order to charge, and away we went to meet them, the cracking of Spencers from the dismounted line on our right showing that our boys were pretty hotly engaged. We charged down the slope, using our Spencers as we advanced. The opposing line faltered, broke, and fell back across the creek.

Lieut. Clinton, on observing the numbers of the enemy in our front, immediately ordered his men to dismount and let their horses go to the rear, and as we pressed forward we heard cries from the opposite side of the creek, which at first was unintelligible, but soon ascertained them to be cries of "4th Mich., cease firing!" We were then within easy Spencer range of Davis's camp. Of course, as soon as our mistake was discovered, we double-quicked into camp, arriving there just in time to see Davis placed under guard.

Now, if the comrade will put on his "thinking cap," he will remember that this is about as correct a version of that affair as can be given. I do not wish to rob the 4th Mich. Cav. of any of the glory of having captured Davis, but I believe that it is no more than right that we receive a due share of that glory.

giory.

The reward was divided pro rata among our command and the 4th Mich. Cav. Our casualtles were three men badly wounded. The 4th Mich, sustained some loss which I am unable to state. I have endeavored to give an impartial account of that capture. I had thought the thing was settled long ago, not to be reopened, but I cannot sit idly by and see our regiment deprived of an honor that is richly merited.—John Clark in "National Tribune."

## LIKE A LINCOLN JOKE.

Visitor Who Was Terribly Scared During a Call at the White House.

During a Call at the White House.

Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, who was
Minister to Denmark under the Harrison
Administration, was in Washington one day
when Lincoln was President,
"I am going to the White House to see
Abe," said Owen Lovejoy to Carr, as they
met in front of the Treasury building. Carr
went with him. They were shown into the
President's working room, and soon after
Lincoln came in. He wore a long garment, which might have been cut from a bath-room pattern or the cover of a pairie schooner, His hair was more frouseled than usual, and this nair was more irouseled than usual, and the carpet-slippers were worn down and with-outhesis. The condition and appearance of the Presidential hosiery were such as would have made Jerry Simpson envious, provided the stories they told on Jerry were true, which they never were. The President gave his callers an Illinois greeting, and as he shoved up one of the sleeves of the old time garment and voluted out to his visitors the

shoved up one of the sleeves of the old time garment and pointed out to his visitors the inflamed condition of his arm. "You knew I had the small-pox?" said Lincoln, in a cold-blooded manner. Love-joy said yes, and proceeded to talk about

joy said yes, and proceeded to talk about other matters, while Carr's few hairs had inclination to stand up and he moved about in his chair as if it contained dynamite. The visit over the caliers passed out. Once in the air, Carr asked Lovejoy:

"Did you know the President had the small-pox when we went there?"

"Certainly," was the answer,

"You d—d scoundrel!" shricked Carr; "but d—d scoundrel!" ahricked Carr; "why didn't you say so?"

"I've had it," replied Lovejoy, "and I supposed you had."

"Well, I never had it!" roared Carr; "but it I do have it now I want you to give me a certificate that I caught the disease from Abound on the carry of the carry had no occasion to do so, as Lincoln had the varioloid only,—Chicago Tribune.

THE struggle going on in New York

for the equal rights of women recalls to the Sun the case of a Buffalo man who loaded two shot-guns, and, handing one to his wife, requested her to fight a duel with him. The duel ended in the precipitate flight of the woman through a window, carrying the sash with her, and the man, of course, was held for assault with intent to kill. His conviction was regarded as certain, and it was held that his proposition to fight a duel, and placing the woman upon practically equally terms with him, would not excite anything except laughter before a jury, whereas, if it had been the case of one man fighting another, it would be exceedingly difficult to secure a conviction.

A MURDER IN BEADING

A MCRDER IN DEADING.

READING.—Justus Klemmer, aged 62, one of Reading's best-known citizens, was brutally murdered in this city by his son-in-law, william Webber. Webber then turned on his wife, whom he intended killing, but after firing two shots at her she seized her husband's arms and held him until her uncle, Wallace Miller, came to her resone. The moment Webber saw Miller he turned and fired the remaining charge in his revolver at him, but missed.

ELOPED WITH A DEPUTY.

UNIONTOWN.—William Stillwagon, a deputy at the Central coke works, varied his duties by courting the 15-year-old daughter of John Lestner, sho lived close by. They eloped in a buggy and are supposed to be on their way to Cumberland. Lastner has notified the police everywhere to arrest and hold them. Stillwagon is about 40 years old and married having a family living here.

SHERIFF'S PEES REDUCED

KITTANNINO.—In the trial of the appeal from the county auditor's report of 1890 Judge Rayburn revoked an order minde by Judge Buffington in 1865, fixing the boarding of prisoners in the Jail at 50 cents per day. Judge Rayburn ruled that the order could not override the law passed in 1856, which fixed the amount at 25 cents. Since 1865 all sheriffs have been raid 56 cents. sheriffs have been paid 50 cents.

THON ORE FROM ALABAMA.

New Castle.—The first consignment of Southern pig metal ever brought to New Castle arrived Saturday for the Baldwin & Graham stove works. It was purchased in Alabama. There is a coal and coke famine here, and also a metal famine. At the Atlantic turnace 12,000 tons of meal are being held for higher prices.

MISTOOK PILLS FOR CANDY.

Lancasten.—Little Samuel De Costa ate 16
pills thinking that he was devouring candy.
The pills were delivered in envelopes at houses
in the neighborhood of his home, and Smauel
went from door to door, opening the envelopes
and ate until he became sick. The prompt
arrival of a physician saved his life.

\$18,000 FOR AN ARM. Lancasten.—For the loss of an arm Frank Musser received a verdiet for \$18,000 against the Lancaster City Electric Company. The accident occurred on July 4, 1892, through the breaking of a cable operated on a steep hill by the railway. He sued for \$25,000. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

New Castle.—James Martin, of Shenango Township, while turning over hay in his barn discovered a mysterious package. On open-ing it he found two heads, one of a man and the other of a woman. The partly decom-posed flesh still clinging to the bones. The heads were wrapped in a newspaper.

A MURDERER FATALLY SHOT.

GREENSRUBG.—James Ward, of Apollo, was fatally shot by John Mansfield in an attempt to rob the house af James Muffley, a farmer. Ward murdered two sisters named Means, near Sardis, in 1881, and only recently got out of the penitentiary. He had two companions, whose names he refuses to tell.

THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY RILLED.

SOMERSET.—Two little sons of Farmer Harrison Custer tried to pull down a gun from the wall. It was discharged, the contents entering the left hip of the youngest boy and tearing the limb almost entirely from the body. The child expired 20 minutes after his leg was amputated.

A PATAL SUNSTRORE.

Altroona.—While walking on a main street here James Ross, of Philadelphia, suffered a fatal sunstroke. He was removed to a hos-pital. No hopes for his recovery are enter-tained.

JACOB SWUNG OFF A LIMB.

WILEEBBREE, Jacob Miller, a baker, hung himself from a tree, the act being prompted by the diagrace arising out of a quarrel in which he became engaged at a

James Gilmore, chief of police of Brownsville, has been missing from his post of duty since Tuesday morning. The wife of Robert Porter, of West Brownsville is also missing. As they left town together, the supposition is that they have cloped.

H. S. McKer, of Pittsburg, and his brother-in-law, Capt. Brickard, of Jeannette, are negotiating for the big tract of land owned by the Western Land and Improvement Company in the vicinity of Leannette. ompany in the vicinity of Jeannette,

residents of Franklin, were run down at Polk by a Western New York and Pennsylvania express and instantly killed. They mistook a switch for the main line. THE house of James Front, a striking coal

SAMUEL McKELVY and William Minnis, both

miner of Bradensville, near Greensburg burn-ed down and it is supposed to have been fired by incendiaries. The owner was away with a body of marchers. An independent telephone company has been organized to build a line from Mt. Pleasant to Greensburg, with extensions to Irwin, Latrobe, Scottdale, Connellsville and

entered the house of Andrew Reinier and stole \$110 and the suit in which he was short-iy to have married a young lady of Marietta, Ohio. BURGLARS at Rochester on Saturday nigh

A verdict surcharging the board of Arm strong county commissioners of 1890 with \$2,455,79 was rendered at Kittanning on Sat-urday. About half of it was tax exonerations. GEORGE ARTHUR ANDERSON, of McKeesport,

was found guilty of murder in the second de-gree at Ebensburg and sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. CHARLES BELL was sentenced seven month.

to the workhouse at Beaver Falis vesterday for knocking out the eye of a horse belonging to Dr. J. E. Jackson,

Manie Decca lost the suit at Harrisburg to recover from her husband, F. S. Christman, possession of their \$5,000 home THE Elwood Tin plate mill starts next week with machinery with a capacity of 30,000 pounds of plate daily.

Gov. Patterson has appointed William I. Markell alderman of Monongahela City, vice John Holland, resigned.

The residence of James Frone of Braden-ville, was burned Sunday night. Loss, \$1,200. A NATIONAL bank will be established at Greensburg with \$100,000 capitol.

THOMAS GALLAGHER, 16 years old, of Johnstown, was killed by a train.

MRS. KENDALL, wite of a doctor of Quincy, Ill., was driving with her husband, when the horses took fright and ran away. The doctor stopped them after they had rus but three blocks and then found that his wife had died from fright on the seat by his side.

Owing to the late frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average this season. The total output from Southern California will reach about 40,000 carloads.

At the late meeting of the Paris Society for the Protection of Animals, 719 prize were given. One was bestowed on a downho had caught one thief and one murderer and saved a man and child from drowning in the Seine.