FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

THINNING EADLY APPLES.

The early harvest apple is very likely to overbear, but it is quite good for pies when not fully grown, provided enough sweetening is added to take off the surplus acidity. It is best to shake off some from all the trees at this time, even though they be no market for them, for those left to ripen will be greatly improved in size and flavor, besides making sure that the tree will perfect fruit bads for bearing the next season. Usually the early harvest tree allowed to ripen all its fruit in years of abundance bears nothing the following year. -Cultivator.

THE BEST COWS.

It is said that in their native land the Guernsey cows are much more highly thought of than the Jerseys. They are somewhat larger, and are reddish and brindled in color. These cows are milked three times daily, and the milk is churned without skimming ; one pound of butter a day is no uncommon thing for a good cow. The cow cabbage grows so large that its leaves are used to wrap the butter in for market. These cows receive the very best care. The grass they feed on is highly enriched by a species of seaweed gathered from the reefs at low tide. When feeding the cows are always tethered, as they cat less in this way and give more milk than if glutted with food. When they are done eating they are at once removed from the sun into the shade. The breed is preserved from intermixture with other breed; by laws which are strictly caforced. - New Orleans Picayune.

CAULIFLOWERS.

An increased percentage of marketable heads was the result of handling cauliflower plants in pots during the early stages of growth at the Maine station, as reported by W. M. Munson. Trimming plants at time of setting was of doubtful value. Early varieties, as a rule, proved more certain than the later sorts to produce a satisfactory crop. The general treatment of the cauliflower is similar to that required by the cabbage. Frequent and thorough cultivation is essential. That the heads may be well bleached, the outer leaves should be brought together and tied a few days before cutting. Unless taken directly from the garden, a cabbage or cauliflower is much improved if so placed that it can absorb water through its stalk for twelve to twenty-four hours before cooking. Any insect in a cauliflower head may be driven out by soaking it in salt water, upside down, for an hour. The earliest varieties grown at the station were: Barpee's Best Early, Dwarf Danish, Kronk's Perfection, and Livingston's Earliest ; closaly followed by Alabaster, Landreth's First, Long Island Beauty, and several strains of Snowball. All of these varieties produced a high percentage of marketable cauliflowers, - American very easy to raise and make good jelly.

nal parasites must necessarily sleep in very filthy beds, else they would soon rid themselves of these pests if afforded an opportunity. But after a disease of this kind once becomes established in ever so circumscribed a locality the germs may pass from the unhealthy to the apparently healthy animal either by infection or contagion, according to its nature. Hog cholera, or, more correctly speaking, "swine fever," is believed to be contagious, for it will pass from farm to farm where there is no communication, or contact of animals, or other articles upon which the germs could possibly be transported from the disease-laden yard to those free

from such a malady. As for remedies,

there are none which can be depended

upon where the disease has assumed

anything like a virulent form. The

best thing to do is to seek preventa-

tives in the way of cleanliness and va-

riety of food. It is also well to turn

the hogs out to pasture, or at least

change their feeding grounds as soon

as the disease appears among them. --

NOVELTIES ON THE FARM.

Nothing will amuse the young peo-

ple on the farm better than the grow-

ing of a few of the less common pro-

ducts, and a few innovations will prove

more instructive. Let the children

devote a good sized piece of land to

experimenting. Among vegetables

there are a number of interesting odd-

ities which are also useful additions to

the farm bill of fare. The kohl rabi

is a vegetable nondescript, which can

be grown as easily as cabbages, which

it resembles in flavor. The vegeta-

ble oyster resembles a small parsnip,

and is much liked by some. The egg

plant is grown like the tomato, and

when well prepared, it constitutes a

very desirable dish, either fried or

baked. Jerusalem artichokes are

welcome early in the spring, and are

easily grown, the chief difficulty be-

ing to kill them out when once estab-

lished. The Golbe artichoke is also

easy to grow, and is a real luxury.

Swiss chard is a variety of beet used

only for greens. The leaf stalks when

cooked like asparagus are second only

to that vegetable. Spinach greens are

now commonly to be had on farms,

but they are excellent and easy to

Cauliflowers are scarce upon the

average farm, but the children can

raise them if they will take pains.

Even among the common kinds of

vegetables there are special varieties

which are true novelties. The young

farmers will enjoy trying some of these

Among fruits there are many desir-

able novelties and oddities. Every

farm should have a couple o! Downing

mulberry trees. The fruit ripens

gradually and is really very good,

although slightly too sweetish. Every

home use without much trouble.

Dwarf cherries are a hardy novelty

well worth trying. Black currants are

farmer can raise enough apricots for

raise.

also.

New York Sun.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

WHY CLOTHES PADE.

Colored clothing fades because it is put into hot water. Even the brown hosiery will keep the bright russet tint if washed in cold water. Nothing else is good for lisle thread, silk or silk and thread underwear. Printed lawns, cottons and linen are in danger the moment hot water touches them. Woolens, on the other hand, should never be put in cold water. Only white goods should be boiled.-St. Louis Star-Sayings.

GETTING RID OF COCKROACHES,

A woman tells of getting rid of cockroaches in a peculiar way. She accidentally left her big tin cake box open one night, and in the morning found about a pint of the roaches in it. These she destroyed and found they were not so bad for a day or two. When they got thick again she concluded to try an experiment, so she steamed some dry cake and dropped it in the cake box. When she went to it the next morning it had nearly a pint of roaches, and she kept this up for a week and about rid her house of the pests. The box was so deep that they could not climb the unpainted inside to get out, and the smell of the cake attracted them in great numbers. -Washington Star.

BAG CARPETS.

Rag carpets can be made pretty, durable and cheap. Every family has old elothes too good for paper rags, and not fit for further wear, which can be used for making rag carpets. If allowed to accumulate in a house they only gather dust and moths. One can use old stockings, cut "round and round ;" old coats, and even felt hats. Woolen rags are preferable to cotton, as they will not burn so rapidly as cotton if the carpet is accidentally set on fire. They retain their colors better, also, but cotton rags make a light weight carpet, and this some prefer. Too bright colors in a carpet spoil its effects in a room by making it conspicuous, and thus detracting from the other furnishings of the room. An old lady famous for making pretty carpets, when asked how she got the peculiar shade in her material, said : "Thee knows that when I get my rags ready for weaving, 1 put them all in a strong brown dye made of walnut hulls. Two differently arranged narrow stripes, alternating with a narrow "hit or miss" stripe, blend better together than the wide old-fashioned way of having one wide fancy stripe and one wide "hit or miss" stripe. A carpet made entirely of "hit or miss" rags costs less for weaving and is used very frequently. Colored warp, on sale in the stores, is dearer than the white, and is usually rotted in coloring. A few cents' worth of copperas and logwood will color several pounds of warp a beautiful drab. Old cotton socks ravelled out make good thread for sewing rags. The rag carpet well made wears better than the other kinds, and will sell for about fifty cents a yard, though in the making they should cost hardly more than seventeen to twenty cents. -Home and farm.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Gun flints are still made in Eng-Innd The best Chinese razors are made of

old horse shoes. Rattlesnakes sometimes excavate regular catacombs in the solid rock.

The largest European city park is in Denmark ; it contains 4,200 acres.

The first Moravians, a fact dating from the ninth century, settled in America in 1733. A bell still hanging in the belfry of

the church at Newington, N. H., was made by Paul Revere in 1804.

Lana, as early as 1675, accurately described the differential thermometer and told how one should be made.

In 1813 William Burton patented a locomotive that was provided with legs and feet behind to push the machine along the track.

It was said of both Athens and Rome that so numerous were the temples and statues of gods, it was easier to find a god than a man.

A Cleveland, Ohio, contractor has undertaken to move a stone house weighing 5,500 tons, basement and all, a distance of 60 feet.

A mole's home in the earth has always four or five outlets; by means of one or the other the inmate is generally able to elude any danger.

One of the three dozen shirts possessed by Napoleon at St. Helens, and divided at his death among his com-

R30. A New England dictionary offers the following definitions: "Bicycle: Pleasure's treadmill. Ink: A black fluid often used to make black seem white."

panions, has been sold by auction for

Turner, the naturalist, records that he once saw a race of gigantic savages in Brazil whose average height was ten feet, and some of whom were 121-2 feet tall.

A sturgeon weighing 1,400 pounds was caught in the Caspian Sea the other day. Its head weighed 228 pounds, and it furnished 120 pounds of roe for caviar.

John Murphy of Salem, Mass., who recently snatched a baby from in front of a railroad engine and thereby saved its life, fainted immediately after performing the heroic deed.

A muskallonge, weighing forty-five pounds and four ounces was landed by Alfred Sickey of Groveland, N. Y., in Conesus Lake, the other day, after a struggle lasting over half an hour.

Free-Will Baptists appeared for the first time as organized and distinctive in 1780, under the leadership of Rev. Benjamin Randall. In 1841 the Free Communion Baptists joined with them. The denomination has colleges in Michigan and in Maine.

In England, in old times, when wet ground covered with moss was being drained and worked before it was thoroughly dry, the plough horses were shod with boards ten inches square

SELECTIONS FOR SOLDIERS. KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

SIDELIGHTS OF MILITARY LIFE

Stories, Anecdotes, and Articles of Inter-est to Old and Young.

TOOR FELLOWS.

In 1964 I was a member of Co. G, 139th Ill., and on duty at Cairo, Ill. Our regiment from central part of northern Illinois, started June 1 from Peoria, Ill., floated down to Columbus, Ky., where we were sent into camp on bluffs. My idea is that Stanton and the President figured that if we went to the front the Confederacy would suddenly collapse, and the older men in service would be jealous of our glory; so they ordered us back to Cairo and let the 122d III, go to the front. I have learned since that among of these would have learned since that some of them as far front as Andersonville, and the quite overcame the disappointment the

quite overcame the disappointment that we were not permitted to go. One night in July I was on duty inside the prison, where we were guarding over a thous-and Confederates. I was talking with an old man, white haired and feeble, and his next comrade was a boy about 14, verifying Gen. Grant's remark that "they robbed the eradle and the grave," and boy like (I was but 17), I asked him, "Wouldn't you like to have us leave the doors open, so you could get out?" He replied: "For goodness sake, keep us here as long as you can." Astonished, I asked why. He made reply: "We neve: fared as well as this in our ar-my."

"We neve: fared as well as this in our ar-my." I guess he was correct, for we gave them good shelter, good food and drink, blankets, reading matter, liberty of action, with but one restriction that I ever heard, and I was on duty at prison several times, and that was not to lay their hands on top of the fence. I have thought of the words thousands of times, and am impressed that I ought to send them to you as evidence in the question of the treatment of prisoners. I did not know it then, but learned in 1865 that at that very time my father's only brother lay starving at

time my father's only brother lay starving a Andersonville until doath relieved him. He was the second man to die out of three fro Rutland, Mass. When my uncle died the third man asked permission to go out and mark the graves of his two mates, as the widows were able and would desire to have the remains brought home, but he was denied this small request, and uncle is one of the great army of "unknown,"-National Tri-bune.

OENERALS PLEASONTON

OENERALS PLEASONTOM. When General Augustus James Pleasonton died at Washington, D. C., the other day many people believed it was the death of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, his brother that was annonneed. The latter, whom the Comte de Paris characterized as being a groater soldier than the Black Prince, now lives in absolute retirement in Washington. The decease of his brother, who was older than he, has brought his name and memoirs connected with his war life suddenly into the promi-nence which he seemed to avoid of late years. Four of five years ago he was seldom seen on the street by day, but in the hospitable rooms of John Chamberlin he might often be seen late at night.

of John Chamberlin he might often be seen late at night. Exc"Johnny Rebs" tell interesting stories of the wonderful bravery and daring expo-sure of person which caused Gen. "Alf." Pleasonton to be marked among the soldiers sure of person which caused Gen. "AL"." Pleasonton to be marked among the soldiers of the rebel army as having a "charmed life," because, for a long time, their sharpshooters found it impossible to pick him off, no mat-ter how good their aim, and at last they vir-tually gave up the idea of striking him, be-cause they believed be had a "charmed life." After the war Gen. "AL". Pleasonton was made collector of one of the great Internal Revenue Districts of New York City, and sub-sequently he was called to take charge of the then immense business of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenues, but he remained in this important office a very short time, owing to a difficulty that arcse between him and President Grant. After that Gen. Pleasonton resided abroad several years. A few years ago some of his friends had a special act of Congress passed placing him on the retired list of the army in the rank in which he was when he left the regular ar-my and upon that income he has since sub-sisted—National Republican.

PENSIONED AN INDIAN.

Through the efforts of one of the western representatives a pension of \$12 a month will be paid to Sharp Nose, an Arapahoe Indian chief on the Shoshone reservation. Sharp Nose is a brave warrior and has always been a friend of the white race. His pension is based upon bis services as a

His pension is based upon his services as a government scout, and especially for leading an attack on a village of hostile Cheyennes in the Big Horn mountains in November, 1876. His bravery and valorous service to the government have been the occasion of highly

A MURDERER FREE.

An Oil Operator Burned to Death-New Castle Veterans Indignaut.

AN PRIMATOR SHOT

AN REDUCATOR SHOT. Frank D. Shibley, principal of the Duke Street Grammar School at Lancaster, was shot and probably tatally wounded by George Simmons, aged 64 years. Simmons is an en-gineer. While drunk he accused his wife of being improperly initimate with Shibley, tho charge it is said, being entirely without foundation. Simmons alterward fired two shots at Shibley over the fease dividing the pards of their adjoining houses. The first shot missed, but he second took effect in Shibley's head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Simmons then attempted to shoot his wife, but the woman escaped.

SHOT & DEPUTY.

BBOT A DEPUTY. Gustave Rosenseal, German, a deputy at the Standard Works, Greensburg, shot and fatally injured Andrew Rice, a follow deputy. Bosenseal was brought to Greensburg and lodged in jail to await the result. Rosenseal and a colored man, named John Gant, quar-reled at the Standard Works. Rice interfor-red in behalf of the colored man, when Rosenseal raised his Winchester and itred at him. The ball entered Rice's right side and in all probabilities will prove fatal.

EILLED BY POISON.

Lulu Scott, a colored girl, of New Castle, 22 years of age, has been poisoned to death, Early in the spring she went to Painesville, O, to work in a steam laundry. It is report-ed a young colored man was paying atten-tions to her, and that he had formerly been keeping company with Kate Bell, another colored girl in the same laundry. The latter a day or two ago administered a dose of poison to Miss Scott, which proved fatal.

MURDEDER RIMMINGER FREE.

MURDEDER EIMINGER FREE. John Eisminger, the convicted murderer of samuel MGCOy, who has been confined in the county jail at Waynesburg since his sen-tence to death, awaiting the fixing of the dato of execution, escaped Wednesday and has left no trace of his going. Eiseninger shot and killed McCoy, robbing him of \$300, after having been befriended by him in many ways and spent the day before the killing at Mc-Coy's house. Coy's house

MURDER ON ATEAIN.

James Douglas, a negro, was shot and fat-ally injured, on a moving train near Gaston-ville Monday night by another negro named Wm. Redjack, formerly of Roanoke. The murderer escaped. Douglas was among 56 negroes and Italians who were being taken from the coke region to the minus of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company.

Columbia county Democrats, convention at Bloomsburg Tuesday unani-mously instructed for C. H. Buckalow to sucnousy instructed for C. H. Buckalow to auc-ceed Simeon P. Wolverton, the present Con-gressional incumbent. This insures Mr. Buckalew's nomination, as Montour county has already instructed for him, and he has no opposition in the remaining counties in the district.

G. A. R. members at New Castle are indig-nant at the railroad companies for not giving better rates on transportation to the Pittsburg encampment. Post 100 held a meeting Mon-day night at which members were in favor of marching to the encampment. For the round trip $\hat{s}1.55$ is the best rate the post can secure. A $\hat{s}1$ rate is wanted,

It is now asserted that the amount stolen Harry A. Gardner, the absconded cashier the Second National Bank at Altoona is of the Second National Bank at Altoom #150,000. The institution and its books still in the hands of Bank Examiner Mi He is the only man who knows the see which these books reveal and he is as of mouthed as an oyster. Millior

Lancastor is suffering from the second Lancastor is suffering from the second water famine in two months, both having been caused by the replacing of broken joints at the pumping station. The electric cars were compelied to stop running. Mana-facturers have been warned not to use any water for motive purposes. Only the low lying sections of the city can get water.

The Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, comprising representatives from all Lodges throughout the United states, assembled in annual convention at Wilksbarro, August 8, and was in session three days. The work was mostly of a secret character.

The annual Leslie family reunion, one of the greatest affairs of its kind ever held in Lawrence county, will take place August 16, at Moravia, where for years the reunion has been held. Several generations of the family from all portions of the country will be present.

Agriculturist.

RESTORATION OF A POOR FARM.

There is no better way of improving a farm than to start a dairy on it and make butter. All that goes into the land in this case comes from the air, that is, if the skimmed milk is fed to pigs and the manure is saved ; and if clover or pens are grown to as large an extent as possible, the little nitrogen thus lost in the growth of the pigs is much more than returned to the land. One acre of clover will bring to the land 180 pounds of nitrogen every year, while there are only five pounds of nitrogen in 1000 pounds of the skimmed milk. And thus, if a cow gives fifty pounds of milk a day on an average through the year, the soil loses only twenty-five pounds of nitrogen, which is only one-seventh part of the contribution from the atmosphere on each acre of clover. But, as it will pay a good profit to buy rich food for the cows to increase the milk, and four-fifths of this will be regained in the manure, it is easily seen how rapidly the soil of a butter dairy farm, even only half well managed, must improve in fertility. All this has been proved over and over again by experience, and even if all the milk is sold from the farm, the inprovement will be equivalent to a gain of six-sevenths of all that is acquired by the clover from the atmosphere, with the gain from the purchased food added to it.-New York Times.

CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA.

Cold.

The origin of hog cholera is supposed to be very nearly the same as similar diseases among human beinga that is, it originates in filth and where animals are forced to use impure food and water, and of course hogs that are infested with lice and other exter- the work is performed.

Near large cities the surplus can be sold, Juneberries, wineberries and dewberries are profitable in a few sections. Any of these oddities on a farm will attract attention, and can hardly fail to amuse the young people, and the old folks, too. --- Massachuset ta Ploughman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Bagging is a sure preventive of grape rot.

Too much green food will cause diarrhoea among chickens.

With all sheep the softest and finest wool lies on the shoulders.

To keep butter from sticking to the churn, the latter should be thoroughly scalded.

After burning up the trimmings and other rubbish, give the ashes to the trees.

Pumpkins are excellent food for hogs and cattle, and sheep soon learn to eat them with relish

Milk should be aerated as soon as possible after it is drawn, and it should be cooled at the same time.

No part of a breeder's time is more profitably spent than that employed in looking after young toals.

Many fail to secure a good meadow for no other reason than that sufficient seed is not sown at the start.

Wide tires, with axles of different lengths, on heavy wagons, would be a great help to road-keeping.

Hog raising should go hand in hand with dairying. Sweet whey, buttermilk and skim milk are profitable foods for pigs.

It is as important to keep the farm tools in good order as to have a sharp axe, as the batter the condition of the tools and implements, the less effort is required by the teams and the better

RECIPES.

Fried Squash-Cut a cross-neck squash in slices and soak them in cold salt water one hour. Wipe them dry, dip them in batter and fry brown in a little butter, or dip them in egg, roll in fine bread-crumbs and fry in boiling-hot fat.

Soft Gingerbread .- One cup each of molasses, sngar and butter, three cups of flour, three eggs, one tablespoonful each of ginger, allspice and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a cup of cream or milk and add the last thing.

Charlotte russe cake. - One and onehalf pints of cold, rich cream, sweeten and flavor with vanilla to taste. Beat until quite stiff, then add one-quarter of a box of Cox's gelatine dissolved in a little water, and continua beating until it is stiff enough to put between layers of sponge cake.

Tomato and mutton pie. -Batter a deep dish, put in a layer of sliced tomatoes, then a layer of mutton cut in rather small pieces, sprinkle lightly with fine bread crumbs and season with pepper, salt and bits of butter. Continue until the dish is full, leaving the crumbs for the top. Bakean hour and a half.

Cocoanut Drops. -- Grate a cocoanut and weigh it, then add hulf the weight of powlered sugar and the white of one egg heaten to a stiff froth. Stir the ingredients together, then drop the mixture with a dessert spoon upon buttered white paper or in sheets and sift sugar over them. Bake in a slow oven fifteen minutes.

to prevent their sinking into the drains, which were covered with turf.

Lions a Drug in the Market.

"I find there is a general impression," said Fred F. Sampson, an attache of the Cincinnatti Zoological Gardens, who was at the Laclede yesterday, "that lions are the most costly wild animals sought after by keepers of menageries and circuses. This is quite wrong. Lions have for some time been almost a drug in the market, and except when they are remarkably large they do not fetch a large price. The craze of late years has been after rare animals which are very difficult to capture.

"The white wildcat of Bussia is worth almost a fortune, and one was sold quite recently for the apparently ridiculous sum of \$12,000. These animals are only found on mountains of perpetual snow, and they are so perfectly white that it is difficult to distinguish them when they are crouching. For this reason also they are very hard to keep in captivity, a temperature of more than fifty degrees killing them off in a day or two. It costs a great deal more to keep one of these animals supplied with half-frozen air than to feed it."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ever Verdant.

Cholly Chumpleigh-Aw-most extwaordinary thing, isn't it, Miss Caustique? One talks of the gweenness of youth and yet of a gween old age.

Miss Caustique-Some people never change all their lives, Mr. Chumpleigh.-Life.

The largest and costliest organ in the United States, if not in the world, the gift of Elward Searles, was placed recently in Grace Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal.

government have been the occasion of highly commendatory autograph letters written by President Garfield, Gens, Howard, Crook and Brooke, which were filed with the committee on invalid pensions, and doubtless aided in securing a favorable report. Sharp Nose is now old and broken in health. Western members say that pensions to friendly Indian have already had a bene-ficial effect upon them in their relation with the government. the government.

FOUR SURVIVORS OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY.

One of the French papers has been enter-taining its readers by having a census made of the survivors of Napoleon's Grand Army. Four of these men only are now left. The eldest is Jeon Jacques Sabatler, who was born on the 15th of April, 1792, at Vernoux PArdeche, where he has lived in retirement for many cears. Then conces Victor Builded I Ardeene, where he has lived in retirement for many years. Then comes Victor Baillod, Jean Bousset, and Joseph Rose, aged respec-tively 101 years and one month, 100 years and one month, and 100 years and a few days. It is said that all are as hearty and vigorous as can be expected, in spite of their experi-ences as how as 50 wars are in their experi-

as can be expected, in spite of their experi-ences as long as 82 years ago in that terri-ble retreat, when the beggarly remnant of the greatest army the world had ever seen, worn out with cold and hunger, angrily call-ed to the vietor of Marengo and Austeritz to get off his horse and share in the miseries of his men.

CHAPLAINS. The United States Army has 34 Chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Sev-en of them are Baptists, nine are Episcopal-ians, 11 are Methodists, two are Presbyter-lans, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian and two are Catholic priests. The question of denomin-ation cuts no figure in this branch of the ser-vice. Appointments are always made he ation cuts no figure in this branch of the ser-vice. Appointments are always made by favor and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of soldiers and officers. Four of the Chaplains referred to are regi-mental Chaplains, attached to the four color-ed regiments, two of infantry and two of cavairy. Toree of these mea are negroes. The pay of a newly-commissioned Army Chaplain is \$1,350 a year, to which 10 per cent is added for each five years of a service. He has always the relative rank of a Cap-tain of infarty.

Savages and Iron.

The Baluban tribe of Central Africa are famous for their skill in casting and forging iron. They construct tall cylindro-conical furnaces of clay with tuyeres of clay and an ingeniously devised wooden bellows. They make arms for hunting and for war, and collars and bracelets of iron. The neighboring natives resort to them in great numbers to exchange their own products for the manufactures of the Balubans.

WHENEVER you speak evil of an-other you are sure to hurt yours. If.

The main line of the Philadelphia and The main ine of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, will be relaid with new steel rails of 80 pound to the yard. The work has aiready begun, and will be continued as far as Phenisville. The old rails will be put down on the railroad's branches.

The firm of F. W. Mitckell & Co., which has been engaged in the banking business in Oil City for over 20 years, will go out of business, and a notice is displayed in the and that an derought will be another in the business, and a notice is displayed in the bank that no deposits will be accepted in the bank on and after September 1.

William Corbette, aged 16 years, was killed at Pittsburg. He and a companion named John Calligan crawled under a freight car to secape the rain, and while under the train was moved. Both were from chicago.

Ex-senator H. K. Sionn, of Indiana, is dead, at the age of 56 years. As he was the Demo-eratic candidate for Congressman-at-large his death will necessitate another meeting of the Democratic State convention.

W. C. Haus, borough counsel for Sharon, was thrown from a carriage and sustained serious injuries to one lung, in addition to a broken callar bone. His condition is criti-

Oliver P. Stoughton, a farmer and horse denior, of near New Castle, has failed. An ex-cention for \$5,600 in favor of Coloard Oscar L. Jackson, of New Castle, was issued against him.

Four peddlers were robbed at Lemont, Fayette county, by the negro miners. When con-stable Duil went to Lemont to arrest the rob-bers he was threatened with violence.

Simon Patterfield, of Fayette, has been arrested for illicit distilling. A quantity of moonshine whisky was found on his premises but the still could not be found.

Charles Ewing, aged 17, was accidentally shot by a companion, John Schmidhammer, at Altoona. They were playing with a pistol. Ewing will likely die.

D. A. Gardner has been made receiver of the flint glass works at New Brighton, vice L. D. Boggs, and hopes to start the plant Aug.

Burglars got \$200 worth of jewelry and tobacco from the barber shop of Allen & Carmody at Conneaut Lake.

A 7-year-old daughter of Adam Steiner, of New Hillville, fell from a swing and was par-alyzed. She will die.

The traction engine of Samuel Wagner, of

Butier county, exploded near Freedom, and injured Wagner so he may dis.

Four masked and armed burglars entered Henry Blake's house at Weilsburg and cover-ing the occupants with pistols, secured \$250.

Thieves entered the house of Abram Taylor a Sewickley towaship, Beaver county, and in Hewick took \$96. Part Contract