LATEST MACHINE TO CLEAN RAILROADS OF SNOW

Necessary In the East, Where There Are No Sheds Over the Tracks -A Rotary Plow at Work.

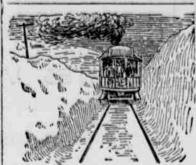
TYHOSE who have not "been there," says the New York Tribune, can hardly form an idea of the difficulties which railroad companies have to contend with on account of the snow. No street-cleaning commissioner with thousands of men aids them; no individuals along their lines help them in their work, and no great rows of houses and high walls protect their tracks from the obstructing element. On the other hand, anxious would-be travelers and shippers of freight make life a burden to the railroad officials because of unavoidable delays, and railroads generally, and the snow-bound roads to particular, are de-nounced as unworthy of public con-

fidence.

In the far West great sheds have been built to protect the roadbeds, but in the more temperate regions, where a snow blockade is not an annual nuisance, the companies have depended on the snowplow and the primitive shovel, and storms such as

ROTARY SNOWPLOW. prevent a possible snowslide and to widen the cleared space.

The rotary plow is an expensive luxury. It costs about \$30,000 to

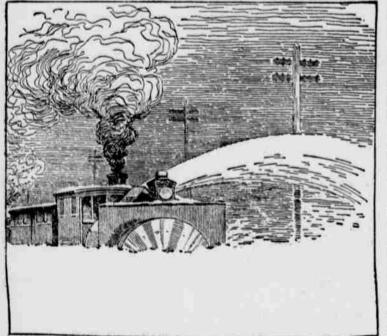


PASSENGER TRAIN FOLLOWING ROTARY.

build and has its own machinery, which

Major E. Leslie, of Paterson, N. J., told a Tribune reporter that he in-vented and patented the rotary plow in 1881. The plows are in use all

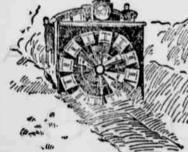
operates the flange by which the snow is cleared from the tracks. It is as large as an ordinary day coach, and is brought into use only when the snowfall has been great or when the ordinary steam plow cannot clear away the drifts. The railroad officials say that the speed of the old steam plow cannot be attained by the rotary plow, but, while its work is slower, it is more effectual.



A ROTARY PLOW AT WORK IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

the one which swept the country dur- over the Northern and Western part ing the winter have sorely tried the managers of those great trunk roads, having been built for the Union Pathe iron of which runs through the cific Railroad Company in 1887. Of snowbelt.

The rotary snowplow is the latest machine to be used to clean the snow from railroad tracks, and, according to reports received by General Super-



BOTARY JUST GOT THROUGH THE DRIFT.

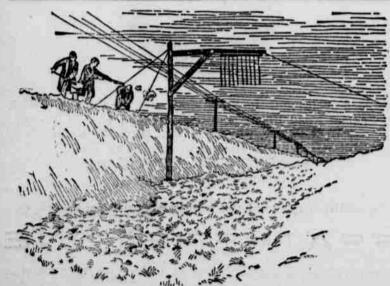
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, it did good work on the Rome. Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. The cuts, made from photographs sent to Mr. Van Etten from the Cape Vincent branch of the

the sixty-two rotary plows now in use in this country the Union Pacific Railroad has six and the New York Central two. The German Government owns one and one is now being built in Copenhagen, which when complete will be sent to Russia.

The Dream of Chemistry,

The electrician has one dream and the social philosopher has another. But the chemist has also a dream that is as fanciful as a vision of the alchem-ist of the dark ages. This is how he would solve the problems of comfort and happiness which have been put to the human race:

"The chemist hopes for a synthetic beefsteak, for a chemical loaf, for a cup of coffee made, like his sods water extracts, out of inorganic matter. He stendent Edgar Van Etten, of the wants to see the day when a synthetic



WIDENING CUTS AND THROWING SNOW ON TRACKS FOR ROTARY PLOW TO PUMP AWAY.

dong the line of the road is made by

thrown into the track, and then the rotary machine is sent along at a speed of about ten miles an hour. It throws the loose snow to each side of the roadbed and leaves the tracks free for the train, which usually follows close in its wake.

At a first glance it seems strange to throw snow upon a roadway which is 4000 devotees in this country who being cleaned, but this part of the hope to make the dream a reality."—process is made necessary in order to New York Mail and Express.

road, show how impassable roads are crucibles of the chemist. Once more cleared of snow and how trains which would otherwise be held fast in the faced by human toil, and the shaggy drifts are set free. The first furrow woods will spring anew on the dewoods will spring anew on the de-spoiled slopes of the hills. There will the snowplow. This creates great banks of snow on the sides of the tracks, which, if they moved downward, would again obstruct the road.

To prevent this the snow from the banks on the sides of the tracks is

The battle has already been partly

won in the case of medicines and drugs. The wine at the table d'hote never saw the vineyard. The "prize fruit flowers" of the drug store are innocent of orchard and garden. Synthetic chemistry is yet young. It has made great advances in the production of glycerids and sugars. It has

Scalping Not Fatal.

If firing is not a religious ceremony, at many have supposed. It is simply a proof of killing—evidence beyond a doubt.

It would seem that scalping is fatal, but in itself it is not necessarily so. Numerous instances of survival, even when the victim had been wounded in addition, are on record. One spring day in 1868 Thomas Cahone and Willis Edmonston, freight conductors of the Union Pacific Railway, were fishing in a small stream near Sidney, Neb. They were unarmed, feeling sure that the handful of regular troops stationed at Sidney would keep off any prowling Indians.

Suddenly a party of mounted Sious swept down upon them. They put eight arrows into Cahone, one of which passed under the point of the right shoulder blade and came out an inch or two under the breast. Four arrows were fired into Edmonston.

The scalp proper of Cahone was taken by one Indian, while the second took a piece about four by seven inches from the left side of the head. Edmonston was not scalped, for at this juncture the soldiers from Sidney hurried out and the Indians took to flight. The wounded men were taken to the town, where the arrows were cut out. In 1883 I met Cahone, who was then a passenger conductor running east from Ogden, Utah. He said he was in excellent health, having never suf-fered from his wounds or the scalping. He wore a skull cap, as may well be imagined. Edmonston was at the same time a passenger conductor running west from Ogden.—New York Herald.

Just Say "Walk" to Him.

Dogs, which are at once the drow-siest and most wakeful of domestic au-mals, according to their state of mind and circumstances, seem to sleep lightly or heavily at will. Nothing can be more slow, reluctant, and leis-arely than the enforced waking of a petted house dog when it does not wish to be disturbed. It will remain leaf to a cat, twitch its feet if tickled, but not unclose its eyes, and finally stretch and yawn like a sleepy child. But mention something interesting to the same dog when sleeping, such as the word "walk," or click the lock of gun, and it is on its feet in an instant, and ready for enterprise. -Spectator.

It Was So Easy.



1-John-"He! he! can't put up a stove without losing my temper, chi I'll show her.



2-"Well, if I didn't forget to put



3-"I guess I can slide it under, and



-"Surprised."-W. O. Fuller, Jr., in Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

WHERE THE TIDE TURNED.

GETTYSBURG FIELD.

Remarkable Transformations on This Once Bloody Battleground.

As the years go by there is constantly manifested an increased interest in the wonderful battlefield of Gettysburg, with its treasures of art in granite, marble and bronze, commemorating heroic deeds and honored dead And now that the National Government is taking hold of the thought that the work for the preservation of the battlefield will not be

taking bold of the thought that the work for the preservation of the battlefield will not be complete until every important spot is marked for the truth of history, whether held by the North or South, and many more acres of the historic field are owned and held by it, to prevent present and future desecration, and until lines and avenues connect them all, the future of Gettysburg looms up with no uncertain indication that this great Mecca shall never be forgotten, where victory turned the tide of war from its high-water mark to the final ebb at Appomattox, with a Union restored and a biessed peace.

The Battlefield Memorial Association which for all these intervening years has so nobly done its work of preserving battle lines, and promoted the placing of the 400 costly monuments which now so widely cover the field of three days carnage, is about to transfer its possessions to the General Government. This nucleus for a great National Park, with the beautiful National Cemetery in the center, must draw around it, for its completeness, many acres more, and especially the 1200-acre plain, over which the bloody and desperate, famous, and final Longstreet's assault was made.

A Government commission of well-informed and practical men, representing historian and soldier from both North and South, is busy perfecting the details of his great work. A new avenue, marking the Confederate lines, is now surveyed, and to the surprise, no doubt, of your many readers, extends over seven miles. A part of this is now in process of building, under the most perfect system of road-making.

For several years past, 100,000 visitors and

road-making. For several years past, 100,000 visitors an

of building, under the most perfect system of road-making.

For several years past, 100,000 visitors annually is scarcely an average estimate; and, from the increasing interest, it will not be long before Gettysburg must become a Summer city with a large clientels. The historic field, the fine scenery, and the magnificent axenues, will invite capital, and hotels and cottages will occupy the many commanding and beautiful sites. Land is cheap, air and water pure and bountiful, and the famous Katalysine Springs have not yet lost their virtue or their reputation.

The National Memorial Church, a most fitting and beautiful situal to "the Prince of peace," in grateful recognition both of victory and peace, and of the honored dead and the brave survivors as well, has for some vests been slowly gathering memorial tablets and moderate gifts from all over the land—from G. A. R. Posts and associations, and from private donations—to the amount of \$15,000, all of which has now been expended on site and walls. Many memorial tablets are now in position. More are ready for placing, and there is still room for many more. This very appropriate memorial effort has received new interest and encouragement, and promises early completion.

The Monumental Tower is to be creeted in memory of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, whose touchingly-eloquent words on his historic spot gave new hope, new courage, and new consecration, prophetic of the victory and peace destined to certain accomplishment from that hour. A life-size bronze statue of him, in the act of delivering that incomparable English classic; is to fill a niche on one side of the tower. On the eastern front, and facing the main thoroughtare to the battlefield, three niches are provided—the center one for Gen. Mende, and on one side either Gen. Reynolds or Hancock, as the Loyal Legion, who will fill it, may decide. These two are assured; the third is open for some other patriotic giff find choice.

Many other memorials—busts in niches on inferior walls, windows, columns, tab

The late General S. Wylie Crawford selected the large west window (10x20 feet) as a memorial to his Pennsylvania Reserve command, promising to furnish for it from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The promise is on record, but the General died suddenly, and without a will, and no provision was made for it. It would be a graceful act of the Reserve Association to carry out his intention in memory of their old commander as well as their brave comrades and famous organization.—T. P. Eor, Gettysburg, Pa., in National Tribune.

There is a Grand Army post in the City of Mexico which is attached to the Department Mexico which is attached to the Department of California. The post is named after General E. O. C. Ord, and is made up of resident Americans who served in the civil war, among whom is the General. The trouble with Gustemala has roused the war feelings throughout Mexico and appears to have extended into the American solouy. Ord Post recently held an encampment, at which resolutions of fealty to the government were unanimously adopted, and a so offering their services should they be required. This shows there is fight in the old hoys yet.

There is another post in the Sandwich Islands, which also belongs to the Department of California. They also are ardent supporters of the government, and it would not be surprising if they are heard from when the next news arrives. California is to be congratulated upon having two fighting posts.

The Shiloh Battlefield Association extends a cordial invitation to all survivors of that battle to meet in reunion on the old field at Plitsburg Landing, Tenn., on April 5, 6 and 7, 1835, to assist in the marking of the various positions held by the respective commands during the battle. Many of the surviving leaders will be present. The secretary of the association has over 12,000 names of survivors, and the association desires the company and regiment of every one who participated in the battle. Send all names to Colonal E. T. Lee, secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield Association, Monticello, Ill.

There were 114,337 soldiers engaged in this battle, and there are yet thousands of survivors whose names are not on the soil.

Malaria in Drinking Water

In an article on drinking water in malarial diseases the secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health efter numerous cases where neighborhoods almost uninhabitable on account of malaria became healthy when artesian water was substituted for that from streams or surface wells. Most well informed physicians are now convince that drinking water is the chief agen of infection in malarial and many other

Primus Datton's sight has become strangely affected, poor fellow. sees everything double. Secundas-By Jove! I'm glad you mentioned it. I owe him a pound, and I'll tender him this half soy .- Tit-Bits.

It is reported that Carnegle will make rannon for foreign nations. Perhaps be has been distributing those armor plate blowholes where they will do the most good for his business interests.

Queen Victoria's household expens last year were \$605,000. She probably keeps two cooks.

old the atManfall Tax

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE
Important Measures Considered by Our
Lawmakers.

Tuesday—A bill was introduced in the
house to-day by Mr. Fow relating to suits for
libel. It provides that "before any suit shall
be brought for publication of a libel in any
newspaper in this state, the aggreeved party
shall, at least three days before filing or
serving the complaint in such sult, serve
notice on the publisher or publishers of said
newspaper, at their principal office of
publication, specifying the statements in
said articles which he or they allege to
be faise and defamatory. If it shall appear that the said article was published
in good faith, that its faisity was due to mitake or misapprehension of the facts, and
that a full or fair retraction of any statement
therein alleged to be erroneous was published
in the next regular issue of said newspaper,
or in case of faily papers within three days
after such mistake or misapprehension was
brought to the knowledge of such publisher
or publishers in as conspicuous piace and
type in such newspaper as was the article
complained of as a libel, then the plaintif
in such case shall recover only actual damages.

Weinternay—In the house Mr. Fow or

m such case shall recover only actual damages.

Wednesday.—In the house Mr. Fow of Philadelphia called up his till to protect life and property in clites of the first and second classes by abelishing grade crossings. The bill read: "No railroad hereafter constructed which shall be operated by steam shall cross at grade in any streets, etc." After a fight the words, "hereafter constructed which shall be," were stricken out. The part of the bill relating to the cost of elevating or depressing streets was objected to as it divided the expense with the city and railroad companies. Mr. Mackrell had it amended to place the cost entirely on the railroad companies, with these changes the bill passed second reading.

The Governor's sate of the bill beats.

With these changes the bill passed second reading.

The Governor's veto of the Bird book! bill was read in the house this aftecnoon. The bill provided for an expenditure of \$28,000. The governor gave as his reasons for not signing it that the condition of the state finances would not permit of such expense at this time.

The Smith bill, prohibiting the wearing of any religious garb or insignia by any teacher in the public schools, was taken up in the house on a special order for second reading and passed by a large majority.

Turnshay—A new senatorial apportion-

and passed by a large majority.

Thursday.—A new senatorial apportionment bill was introduced in the house to-day by Chairman Culbertson, of the Legislative Apportionment Committee. It makes no material change in the senatorial districts in Eastern Pennsylvania, but many radical changes are made in the districts in the western end of the State. Allegheny's representation is increased from four to five by making a district out of boroughs and townships north of Ohio river and Island of Neville of the Ohio river and Island of Neville and the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth wards of Pittsburg.

In Philadelphia, the Thirteenth ward is detached from the Sixth district and tacked on to the Eirst.

tached from the Sixth district and tacked on to the Eirst.

McKean, Potter, Clinton and Cameron are designated as the Thirty-seventh district, and Clarion, Elk and Jefferson as the Thirty-eighth. Butier is detached from Armstrong and joined with Lawrence. Armstrong and Indiana are made a district to be known as the Thirty-ninth. Venango and Mercer are mode the Forty-ninth district, while Crawford and Warren are joined to make the Fiftieth district.

Jue bill is identical with that introduced by the Republicans in the 1891 session.

by the Republicans in the 1891 session.

Friday—The House adopted a resolution to-day for an investigation of the Keeley cure by the State Board of Charities.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Harvey making it unlawful in the manufacture of brooms and brushes to employ more than 5 per cent of the labor from the convict labor of any penal institution.

Mr. Schwartz presented a bill for a license of \$25 for livery stable keepers in boroughs. Violation of the act is made punishable by a \$25 and costs, for the use of the borough.

Hills were also introduced allowing justices of the peace to divide the costs between the prosecutor fails to establish charges in petty criminal suits; providing that teachers institute be held in July and Angust and that the teachers be paid while in attendance.

Human Sacrifices in Russia.

It is probably known to few people that the practice of sacrificing human lives under certain conditions still exists in certain parts of the empire of Russia. The government and the orthodox church have attemped in vain to stop the inhuman practice, but up to the present time they have been unsuccessful. Revelations regarding the custom was made in recent issues of the Gazette of Yakootsk, Siberia. It pre-valls among a sect known as the Tskukhen, not far from the city. Old pe ple, beyond the Biblical limit as to age, and sick ones, tired of life, offer them-

selves as the sacrifices. When a Tshukshe decides to "offer himself up," he sends word to all his relatives, friends and neighbors, who then visit him and try to persuade him to change his intentions. But prayers, upbraidings, threats, are useless in such a case, and the fanatic prepares for his end. The friends and relatives leave his house and return in ten to fifteen days, bringing the death candidate white clothing and several weapons, with which he is supposed to de fend himself in the other world against evil spirits and to shoot reindeer.

After completing his death tollet the candidate takes his place in a corner of his house or hut. About him gather his relatives, who offer him the choice of three instruments of death, a knife, a spear, and a rope. If he chooses a knife, two friends hold his arms, while a third plunges the blade into his breast. Practically the same thing is done if he decides to die by the spear. When he prefers the rope, two of those present place it about his neck and strangle him to death. A cut is then made in the breast to let the blood flow out. All those present sprinkle their faces and hands with the blood, believing that it will preserve them from evil, and bring them fortune.

The body, after this ceremony, is placed on a sled, which is drawn by a reindeer, to the "cremation hill," near the village. The neck of the animal h cut at once upon arrival at the place The body is stripped of clothing, which is then cut in small pleces, and placed on the altar with the dead man or woman. During the cremation the mourners utter prayers to the spirits, begging them to watch over those mor-tals still left on earth. This custom has been followed by the sect for cen-

No woman has a right to neglect her ordinary duties, which are important to crochet things for a third cousin she does not see once a year.

WE cannot enjoy communion with Christ until we are willing to be altogether like Him.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS

A \$200,000 OIL DEAL.

The Forest Oil Company Makes a Big Purchase.

The Forest Oil Company has concluded

The Forest Oil Company has concluded negotiations for the Marks, McCandless & Leidecker property at Cooperstown, Butler county. The property consists of leases on on the Mangel, Miller and McMillan farms—200 acres in all—with fifteen producing and three or four drilling wells. The aggregate daily production of the fifteen wells is 500 barrels and the consideration was \$200,000.

Butler county is furnishing more new oil developments at this time than any other of the middle or southwestern fields.

The latest well to attract attention is located on the Burns farm, one and three-forth of a mile north of Delano on the Butler branch of the West Penn railroad. The weil was drilled into the fourth sand on Saturday last and when in that formation, began to spray and put 18 barrels in a tank in the first 15 bours. The next 24 hours it produced 12 barrels, and was shut duwn for tankage and pipe line connections. The location of the well is about three-quarters of a mile due south of the old "Midnight Mystery," drilled on the E. A. Heimhold farm ten years ago. Three miles northwest of the Burns farm a well was drilled into the sand on the Sweeny farm that filled up 1,200 feet from the first pay, and is also snut down.

NEW CANTLE HAS A FIRE

At New Castle the annealing department of the Johnston sheet mill, Bell & Sons' bag iactory and two residences, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated from a gas ex-plosion in the keg factory. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000. The two works will re-build at once. Insurance on all the buildings was about one-half the amount of the loss.

PROBIBITIONISTS TO MEET.

The Probibition State Committee and the National Committee have called a State conference, to meet at M-adville, March 21, Papers will be read by representatives of the party, which will receive general discussion. National Chairman Dickie and Noiney B. Gushing, of Maine, will be present.

Honor speakers for the State College com-mencement have just been announced in the following order: Byron Barnes Horton, of Sheffield; Hugh McAllister Beaver, of Beile-fonte; Budd Gray, of Tyrone; Meivin Jessie Kiefer, of Sunbury, and Ralph Lashalle Mac-Donald, of State College.

A man named Hoffman was seriously wounded near Huntlugton by a self-acting gun, which J. Howard Womelsdorf had fixed at the door of his chicken yard as a protection against thieves.

Court at Sharon dismissed the case against Tracy Lloyd, a woman teacher in the Sharps-ville schools, for cruely treating a pupil nam-ed Bannister, but put one-third of the costs on her and two-thirds on the plaintiff. The hugh structural iron frame work at the

new Shenango glass works at New Castle fell Tuesday night. Several employes had nar-row escapes. It is loped to have the fires lighted again by May I. At Conneast Lake, Tuesday, the first stake marking the line of survey for the Pittsburg & Lake Erie canal was driven under direction of Engineer Garber, who has charge of the survey corps.

Sixteen loaded cars, including five cars of oil, were wrecked at Allentown, Tues-day, and caught fire. The loss will aggre-gate \$10,000.

The Eastern Pennsylvania conference of the United Evangelical church, in session at Schuykili Haven, adopted resolutions censur-ing congress for meeting on Sunday.

William Moore was taken from the work-house where he had just completed a term to Beaver Falls, to answer to the charge of em-bezzling \$56 from an insurance company.

The water plugs at Beaver Falls, were secretly turned on for several hours sunday night. The town was without water for quite a while.

The employes of Bell & Son's keg factory at New Castle, which burned down Sunday, have been taken to Beaver Falls to work in the keg factory there.

Rochester, Monaca and New Brighton each offer inducements to the Phoenix glass com-pany to build its new plant within their limits.

The Washington council is tied over the electron of a president, there being six Republican and six Demogratic members.

The little town of Waterford, near Erie, had its whole business section destroyed by fire Sunday merning at a loss of \$60,000. At Warren, the court handed down an opinion favorable to the annexation of East Warren to Warren, to go into effect in June.

The iron carriers and day laborers at the Dunbar furnace have struck because of a redection in wages.

The Pennsylvania plate glass works at Irwin will resume operations May I.

Mrs. John Monroe found a deserted baby on her doorstep in Kittanning.

Samuel Robinson was arrested at Greens-burg for stealing \$300 from John Boa. New Brighton has formed a board of

A mad dog ran through Irwin biting several other canines

"IGNORANT VERMIN." That Is How Artist Gerome Charac-terizes His Critics.

In a sketch of his life recently written by himself, the artist Gerome severely attacks the critics, among them some well known



writers, styling them "ignorant vermin." He was born in 1824 at Vesoul, Spain, and graduated at the age of sixteen with the degree of "Bacheller es Let-tres." His first studies in art were under the instruc-

PRAN LEON GEROME tion of M. Paul Denaroche, a friend of his father, whom he accompanied to Rome a few years later. He has traveled extensively, especially through the Orient. This famous artist is his own critic, and a very severe one. He considers "The Gladiators before Caesar" and "Pollier Verso," his best works. His latest picture of importance is "Prayer in a Mosque at Cairo," and is owned in this country. Lately Gerome has announced his intention of abandoning the brush and devoting himself entire ly to sculpture, in which line of art his fame is almost equal to that he has gained as a painter.

IT is only as God's thoughts are known and obeyed that men rise above the conditions of the brute.