

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED.

FIRST DEGREE MURDER.

Verdict at the Second Trial of the Roddy Brothers.

"Guilty of murder in the first degree" was the verdict returned by the Somerset county jury who have been sitting in judgment in the case of John and James Roddy, brothers, aged 25 and 27 respectively, who have been on trial for the second time since May 28 for the slaying of David Berkoy, a wealthy Paint township farmer, whom they were charged with having robbed and tortured by burning until death resulted, just one year ago.

Governor D. H. Hastings signed the Weiler labor bill prohibiting the discharge of employees by corporations because of their connection with labor organizations. This measure has been backed by all the trades unions of the State, and opposed by the Reading railroad and other large corporations. It is "an act to protect employees of corporations in their right to join or belong to labor organizations, by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith. It provides if any officer, agent or employee of any corporation doing business in this State shall interfere with the right of any employee to join a labor organization he shall, on conviction be fined more than \$2,000 not less than \$1,000 and be imprisoned not more than a year, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

The State Electric Medical Association in session at New Castle adjourned Friday evening, after electing the following officers: President, Dr. W. C. Fulton, of New Castle; First Vice President, Dr. G. K. Koser, of Clearfield; Second Vice President, Dr. J. S. Dodge, of Pittsburg; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Kays, of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. C. E. Spicer, of Centreville; Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Koser, of Shippensburg. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Governor of the State should recommend no physician to place on the Board of Examiners unless he be a member in good standing of the association. The next meeting of the association will be held in June of 1895 at Harrisburg.

The entire plant and stock of the Novelty glass works at Washington was burned early Tuesday, entailing a loss of about \$25,000 on stock and machinery and \$15,000 on the building. The fire was confined to the glass plant. The cause of the fire is in the packing room, but how is not known, about midnight. The larger part of the structure was nearly a century old, being built by the Presbyterian congregation of Washington in 1804, and occupied by them as a place of worship till 1851.

Orders have been issued to take effect at once for the Pennsylvania railroad machine shops at Altoona to commence fifty hours' work a week and the Juniata shops forty hours a week and fully 3,000 men will be affected by the change. The increase in freight traffic over the road and belief by President Frank Thomson that times are sure to revive as soon as the tariff bill is passed is the reason given for the increase in time to the army of employees of the company.

David Filkitt, colored, was shot and killed at Mercersburg by Policeman H. Clay Wolfe, who was trying to arrest him. Filkitt was drunk and disorderly, and when the policeman attempted to arrest him a gang of relatives and friends attacked Wolfe, who was compelled to draw his revolver. In defending himself Filkitt shot Wolfe, who died shortly afterward. The borough authorities of Mercersburg furnished bail for Wolfe pending a habeas corpus hearing.

The Penn Plate Glass Company at Irwin closed down its works for an indefinite period, owing to the refusal of the men to accept the offer of the company to allow them to work at piece work after June. About 500 hands are employed. The trouble is attributed to the plate glass company's action in reducing the price of plate glass. The company has been running night and day for about two years.

The Pennsylvania supreme court handed down an important opinion, deciding that the proposed loans of \$7,000,000 and \$3,000,000 by the city of Philadelphia for municipal purposes are not authorized by the eighth section of the constitution and that the indebtedness by the municipality beyond 2 per cent. of the assessed valuation, except by a vote of the people is not legal.

The largest deal in property ever made in the northern oil field is now under way. It is said the South Penn Oil Company is contemplating the purchase of all the properties of the Dickinson and Matson Oil companies. The deal includes 17,000 acres of oil territory and 350 producing wells. The consideration is said to be \$1,500,000.

The one hundredth birthday of the mother of Nicholas Beek, living near Cherry Tree, was celebrated on the 24. Over 1,000 persons were present, and the old lady, who looks to be not much less than 75 years, was greatly pleased with the presents and greetings of the people.

A 10 per cent. cut in wages affecting all men not under the amalgamated scale was ordered at Jones & Laughlin's American Iron works, Pittsburg. As a result the open hearth workers, about 500 in number, employed on all about 200, refused to go to work. The strike will probably cause a shutdown of the entire plant.

At Roaring Springs fire destroyed the dwelling of Samuel Garver. While fighting the fire Joseph Spencer, chief of the fire department, was badly injured by a chimney falling upon him that he will probably die. Mr. Spencer is superintendent of the Barre Paper Manufacturing Company and a leading citizen.

On the authority of Gen. Supt. Laval, it is announced that, commencing July 1, all the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company will work full time. It is expected that full time will continue until December 1. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company employs nearly 8,000 men and boys.

Rev. Adam Boley, formerly pastor of the St. Paul's German Reformed church, on Forty-fourth and Pine street, Pittsburg, committed suicide by blowing out his brain at the Swiss hotel, 563 North Third street, Philadelphia. He left Pittsburg last November, after he had been asked to resign from his church.

Over 100 men in different parts of the Reading Iron works stopped work because of reduction in wages, from \$2.70 to \$2.40 per ton and others in proportion, about 10 per cent. A previous reduction took effect March 1.

At a meeting of the directors of the Williamsport and North Branch railroad, a feud for the Philadelphia and Reading, Attorney General McCormick resigned as president, a position he had held since the organization of the road.

Sharon colored people are to celebrate Emancipation Day August 2 and have invited McKinley, Reed, Quay, Robert T. Lincoln and others. Hon. J. B. Green, of Cleveland, will be one of the orators.

Leading colored politicians of Pittsburg are working upon a draft of a constitution for the Afro-American League of Pennsylvania, to be adopted by the votes of the various county organizations.

While plowing in a field on his farm in New Garden township, Chester county, recently, William Butler found the stone blade of an old axe, on which was cut "William Penn, 1683."

An incendiary fire, supposed to have been started by an enemy, destroyed the residence of Michael Deegan, on Mt. Washington, Beaver Falls, the family narrowly escaping death.

Christopher Becker, a farmer aged 53, of Onsey township, near Reading, was found dead, huddled with shot. He had been collecting rent and was probably murdered.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Abstract of the Important Measures in Both Houses.

June 1.—The House today witnessed a sharp attack on the Speaker by Representatives Simpson and Richardson because of non-appointment of the committee. On motion of Mr. Dingley, by 89 to 55, the House upheld the Speaker's refusal to recognize the resolution of Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) relative to Cuba as privileged.

Mr. Mason submitted a petition from the National Business League urging immediate and effective action on the pending tariff bill and stating that this was the general sentiment of business interests.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposition of the regular business.

June 2.—The formal notice of a tariff speech was made by Mr. Mantle (Silver Republican, Mont.), who said he would address the Senate on Friday on the wool schedule. The tariff bill was then taken up. Mr. Aldrich was not present, and Mr. Allison of Iowa, and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, declined the course of the bill.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.), offered an amendment proposing the maintenance of a treasury reserve of \$125,000,000 and the retirement of bonds out of the surplus above \$125,000,000.

Consideration of the metal schedule was then begun.

June 4.—The Senate met at 11 a. m. today with a view to expediting the tariff bill. Two speeches were announced for the day, one for Mr. Mantle on the wool schedule of the tariff bill, and another by Mr. Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, on his joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to give Congress the power to impose income taxes.

Senator Mantle (Silver Republican of Montana) addressed the Senate for two hours upon the subject of wool.

Senator Tillman moved that the committee on contingent expenses be discharged from the consideration of the resolution for investigating charges in regard to sugar speculation and bring the resolution before the Senate.

Senator Gallinger, a member of the committee, said that he objected to Mr. Tillman's motion, and added that the committee in its own good time would make a report after carefully considering the matter.

Senator Vest quoted from a speech of Senator Thurman's regarding a demand made at one time by a Louisiana senator for an investigation. Thurman said that the Senator of the United States had recourse to the courts the same as any other citizen, and no investigation was ordered.

Mr. Tillman said he was not concerned as to the charges against himself, and he proposed to have these charges investigated because an attempt had been made to attract attention from the fire he was building in front. He saw no reason why any Senator should not want charges investigated. What he wanted was to find out whether the Senate or any Senator belonged to the sugar trust.

June 5.—The tariff debate was continued. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, objected to an additional tax on lumber, claiming that it would be a burden upon the people. Senator Vest offered placing white pine on the dutiable list at \$2 per 1,000 feet. He declared that the proposed ratio was in the interest of the lumber barons, who have already accumulated millions upon millions at the expense of the people. Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, said that the proposed rates on wood would be of no benefit to Southern industry.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) differed with Mr. Vest, and expressed himself in favor of the duties on wood, claiming that the lumber industry of the south would be struck down unless there was a legitimate tariff revenue.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) denounced the Senate sugar schedule increasing the cost of sugar \$1.20 per hundred to the consumer for the benefit of the trust. He also said that the Senate bill would increase taxation \$92,000,000 on sugar, tea, wool and beer, while the farming interests were neglected. Mr. Vest moved an amendment exempting white pine from duty, which was laid over.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

June 1.—There were three reform bills on the senate calendar this morning which had originated in the senate and were amended by the house and passed. They were returned to the senate to have the amendments concurred in. They were the non-interference and non-tolled assessment bills and one prohibiting free poll tax receipts. Mr. Osbourne, Philadelphia, was coaxed and primed for the bills. Upon his motion the bills were non-concurred in.

The batch was thrown into the conference committee and this will give an opportunity for them to be still further amended.

The House refused this morning by a vote of 67 yeas to 99 nays to adjourn over to-morrow to attend the international business congress at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Commercial Museum. Gov. Hastings and the members of his cabinet went to Philadelphia this morning to attend the congress.

The House killed a resolution offered by Mr. Miller, of Luzerne, for 2,000 copies of the new game law. A resolution was reported from the rules committee and adopted, that the order of business for Thursday be revenue bills on second reading, local and special bills on second and third reading and final passage, and the general calendar of House bills on second reading. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

June 4.—The order of business in the house was senate bills on first reading, but the time was taken up with other matters, and adjournment in session nearly two hours. An adjournment was taken until Monday night without acting on the calendar. By a vote of 63 to 49 the house refused to recommit the Becker bill, relating to the appointees of the mayor of Philadelphia.

Holliness is Wholeness.

Holliness is simply the loving of life—down that thing and thought of life as it comes—down before the Lord. Sorrow, anguish, fear, anxiety, repentance, renunciation of evil, longing for cleansing and absolution; hope, motive, purpose, pleasure, success; little common annoyances or satisfactions—everything—brought to Him, laid open before Him, to help or heal, to use, to sanctify with the Divine sympathy and permission—His gladness to be acknowledged in our gladness, His pity in our pain, His commandment in our wish in our intention—this is all of it. This is Moses in the mountain; this is to "fall down before the Lord." "O come," the beautiful Psalm sings to us, "let us worship and fall down: let us kneel before the Lord our Maker. For He is the Lord our God, and we are the people of His pasture, and the sheep of His hand. O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness; wholeness; "let the whole earth," our whole life in the earthly, "stand in awe of Him. For He cometh, for He cometh to judge the earth."—Mrs. A. D. Whitney, in "Open Mystery."

The Soul's Uplift Ennobling.

Prayers for goodness and purity in a sense answer themselves, for you cannot pray for these things without in some measure receiving them in the very act. To lift up the soul to God cleans and ennobles it. It was this, I imagine that was the beginning of Christ's transfiguration. The absorption and delight of communion with his Father overpowered his very face with beauty and glory. In some degree this happens to all who pray, and it may happen in a high degree to those who pray much.—James Staiker.

Like the star That shines afar, Without haste And without rest Let each man wheel with steady sway Round the track that runs the day, And do his best!

Pope Leo has just written a poem of 80 stanzas in Latin, giving rules for frugality and proper living.

FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES

A STYLISH WAIST THAT IS EXCEEDINGLY BECOMING.

It is Made of Batiste With Insertion of Cream Lace and Lace Edging to Match—Great Variety of New Ties and Girdles for the Stylish Summer Girl.

Batiste of the plain, sheer, silky quality with insertion of cream lace and lace edging to match, was selected for this stylish waist that May Manton says will prove exceedingly becoming to youthful figures. A glove-fitted lining that reaches to the waist line supports the material. The back is seamless, the additional fullness at the waist line being drawn well to the centre, while the fronts droop in slight blouse effect over a girdele of Liberty satin. The fronts separate, showing a smooth vest or plastron composed of batiste decorated by bands of insertion, the whole arranged over petunia-colored glass silk. The neck is shaped in low, rounding outline, presenting the guimpe effect that is exhibited in many of the newer gowns. The collar is of the crush order with the usual frill of lace above. The sleeves are of the mousquetaire variety and are close-fitting with the exception of the little puffing at the top that is surmounted by a full short epaulette that somewhat consoles one for the loss of the additional material that one glories in last season. The outside seams of sleeves show tuck shirrings through which cords can be inserted to regulate the fullness, and the wrists have a soft

correct one to wear with suits of white linen and duck.

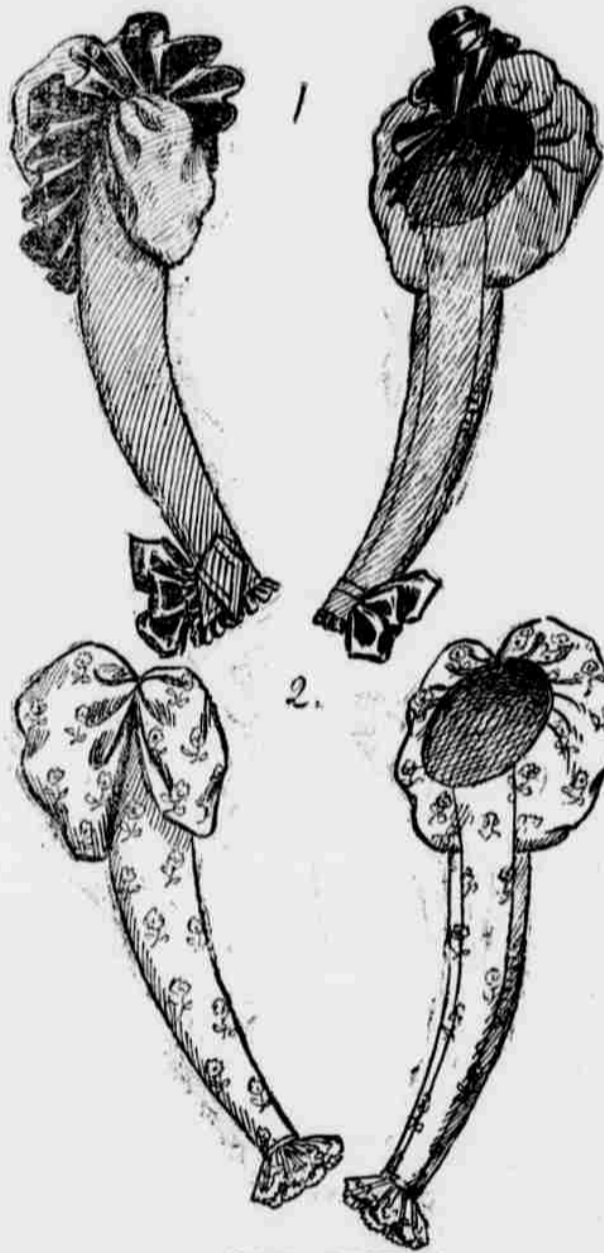
The Scotch belt is the prettiest novelty this year. It is of medium width



CHILD'S DRESS.

ribbon, of Scotch plaid design, and fastened by an exquisite little buckle of plaided enamel. The dark ribbon belt of a color to match the costume is fastened as usual with the large ornamental buckle of gold or silver.

For those who are tired of the leather belts the girdele of silver, set with imitation jewels, is the favorite. This is



LADIES' SLEEVES.

frill of lace extending well over the hands. The mode is adaptable to all seasonable fabrics including batiste, canvas weaves, organdy, barege, grenadine, etc., that can be made over colored linings of silk or "near silk" which is an excellent substitute of the genuine article, as its name implies, and can be had in all the new shades.

particularly pretty when worn with gowns of thin texture.

Ties this year are of many varieties. The narrow string tie, the soft ribbon bow, the four-in-hand and the ascot are all popular. The number of the new collars is legion and the summer girl who cannot find a style that is becoming to her is to be reckoned unfortunate.—New York Journal.

Large Waists Fashionable.

Large waists are said to be coming in fashion again; but, curiously enough, it seems to be the aim of all dressmakers and tailors to give the long, slender lines and as small a waist as it is possible with any breathing power, and the lines of braid on some of the new jackets are most cleverly arranged to taper in at the waist and broaden out over the shoulders. To be tightly screwed into a waist a jacket does not make the figure any smaller, a fact it would be well for all women to know, and a good fit, which makes any one look smart, always gives plenty of room over the bust and is only tight at and below the true waist line.

White Gloves Again.

Naught completes the diaphanous summer toilet so well as white gloves—really white, of course. Nothing spoils a summer costume so quickly and effectually as a dingy glove. But then it is so easy to clean white gloves, and they look so well when they are cleaned, that there is no excuse for the woman who puts on a dirty glove. There is the dead white glove, the cream and the ivory glove. All these are beautiful, and all are cleaned without difficulty.

Petitions are circulating in Austria to request the government to stop the wholesale slaughter of birds, useful and ornamental. In the market places yard-high piles of these poor creatures are sold daily, and unless the government interferes none will be left to kill in a few years.

PIES OF DENBY DALE.

ONE IMMENSE PRODUCTION WHICH WEIGHED 3500 POUNDS.

Great Concoction of Meats and Pastry Made in England at Various Periods to Commemorate Important Events—A Disaster Which Happened on One Occasion.

The pie of Denby Dale is of great repute in Yorkshire, England, although even there there seems to be ignorance as to what manner of man invented this fearsome dish.

The last Denby Dale pie was made, cooked, carved and distributed only last summer, in celebration of the jubilee of the repeal of the corn laws. The meats of which it was composed weighed nearly 1500 pounds. Half a ton of steel plates went to form the dish in which it was baked, and the flour for the crust added an equal weight. The oven that received this burden of nearly two tons measured 13 feet in length by 9 feet in width and 2 feet in depth. When nicely browned the giant pie, gayly decked with flowers and guarded by mounted police, was drawn in procession by fourteen horses to the place of feasting.

Here, at a fixed hour, it was solemnly carved with a knife close upon 3 feet feet long, and a fork of proportionate size, and served on commemorative plates to all persons who paid for the privilege of thus tasting it. The edacious crowd numbered thousands, and few returned from the scene of festivity without a souvenir. Some of the old folks came from over the Lancashire border, and even farther, in order to be in at the picnic, and a few announced their intention to dispatch a morsel of the dainty to relatives abroad as one sends round the wedding cake.

That was the sixth big pie to delight the epicures of Denby Dale. The first, which dates back more than a hundred years, was intended to mark the thankfulness of the inhabitants for the recovery of George III from mental derangement. Nearly thirty years elapsed before another event occurred worthy of such signal regard. This was the battle of Waterloo. The oldest inhabitant cannot recall the Waterloo pie; but it was, no doubt, a famous affair, for, when another generation had come to maturity, it formed a pattern for the great pie of '46, by which Denby Dale testified satisfaction at the repeal of the corn laws. The pie of '46 attained renown in its day. Songs were written and sung in its honor, and they even reached the metropolis. The music halls of the period sounded the praise of the "stunning great meat pie."

The pie of '46 was scarcely a success. No blame attached to the cook; it was the serving arrangements that went wrong. A special platform had been built for the "dainty dish," but it suddenly collapsed, and the contents of the pie were scattered on the ground. Fifteen thousand people instantly pressed forward, and a delirious scramble ensued. "Amid a wild scene of turmoil and riot," says the local historian, "the stage was utterly demolished, and the pie flung to the winds."

A long time elapsed before there was a revival of this form of jubilee. The jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign, however, was an opportunity not to be missed. The Dale's folk had gone forty-one years without a pie, and a pie they determined to have at all hazards. But, alas! the fiction of the old ballad singer might almost have been prophecy, disaster and not good digestion waited upon appetite. No one was drowned in the liquor, it is true; but some were nearly poisoned. That is not a matter for wonder, considering the medley with which the pie was stuffed. In it were hundreds of pounds of beef, mutton, veal, lamb and pork, as well as thirty-two rabbits, forty pigeons, various fowls and 100 small birds.

The official recorder is reticent about this melancholy business. He merely remarks that a fifth pie was prepared a month or two later, because the committee felt it their duty to provide the inhabitants of the district who were prevented by the crush from partaking of the previous pie! The committee profited by their experience. The last big pie was a mild mixture compared with its predecessors. Nevertheless, it surpassed all former productions in size and magnificence. It weighed about 3500 pounds, and 1120 pounds of flour went into its crust.

A BOVINE BENEFACTOR.

New Cattle Car That Mitigates the Sufferings of Animals.

It is related in high praise of Mr. Gladstone that from boyhood he has been a champion of the brute creation and a sturdy opposer of human cruelty both to man and beast. But Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great opportunity, has never been able to do so much for the alleviation of the sufferings of dumb animals as has William Cline of Lancaster in the introduction of his newly patented car for the shipment of oxen, horses, sheep and swine. A large number of these cars are to be put into service on the Reading railway. The Lancaster Intelligencer, describing the car, without stalls, specially designated for shipping horses or cattle, says:

"The car is provided with trough running along either side, into which water is run for the stock from large tanks in the top of the car and connected by pipes. The troughs are so arranged that when not in use they can be turned so as to be entirely out of the way. Along either side are iron racks of hay which can be raised or lowered for horses or cattle, or put entirely out of the way when not in use. On top is a hayloft also, and the racks are fed by the motion of the car. On the sides are ventilators, which are moved by the wind, and there are a

different kind in the top to be set. The doors are so arranged that they cannot freeze or become fast, as they are hung away from the body of the car. The car is supplied with the latest improved trucks recently adopted by the Reading company, Jenny couplings and airbrakes. By this car stock can be shipped all the way through from Chicago to the east without being necessary to move them to feed, water or for any other purpose."

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ought to hold the inventor of the improved cattle car in high honor. It has always been a pathetic sight to see the huddled, hungry, thirsty creatures packed in stock cars in summer and in winter, with no freedom or movement, carried hundreds of miles in a torment of fatigue and exhaustion, often resulting in fever, delirium and death. Something has of late been done for the amelioration of this barbaric cruelty, but not very much. There is a promise of profit, as well as of humane consideration, in this invention of cars that will bring their living burden from the western plains in good and healthy condition.—Philadelphia Record.

Half a Million.

A short time ago an eccentric millionaire died at Vienna, who, during his lifetime, was a collector in the full sense of the word. He lived alone in a large dwelling, and when his heirs appeared they found nothing of value except the collections. In one trunk a magnificently arranged stamp collection, worth about \$120,000, was found; three cabinets were full of unused railroad tickets from all parts of the globe, representing a face value of several hundred thousand dollars, arranged in geographical order. This collection is most interesting, since it contains some specimens of the very first beginning of railroading, among other tickets a ride from Troy to Albany, and from Albany to Newburg, issued during the first year's existence of the railroad between those points. The collection of coins found comprised more than 80,000 specimens, and was sold for \$220,000. The stamp collection was bought by an English dealer for \$75,000, but nobody has yet been found who wants to give anything at all for the collection of railroad tickets, which is considered unique, but which was rejected by the Austrian and German governments, to which it was offered, because of the enormous price asked for it by the heirs. While he spent during his lifetime more than \$450,000 on this collection, the heirs will be satisfied to realize less than a third of that sum for the sale of it.—London Mail.

Fountain of Youth in Maine.

A Maine man named Appleton Pursol claims to have discovered a spring of water which, if it is not the fountain of youth for which Ponce de Leon searched in vain, at least produces much of the effects which that fabulous spring was said to cause. Pursol was told of the existence of the spring by an old woodsman, and set out to find it. When he returned to his home, his friends hardly recognized him. From an old-appearing man of 62 years he looks now to be not more than 40. His grizzled and wrinkled skin has become brown and fresh looking, while his gray hair has turned black. He says that he found the spring and camped near it for a week, drinking large quantities of the water during that time. He has been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, but it has left him now. In describing the water Pursol lays special stress on the curious tingling effect produced by it, and it is thought that this may be caused by the percolation of the water through magnetic ore, and its thus becoming strongly charged with electricity, which might account for its revivifying qualities. Pursol's story has aroused so much interest in the vicinity of his town that numerous expeditions are preparing to go to the spot where the marvellous spring is claimed to exist.—Detroit Free Press.

Ingenious Convicts.

There are many ingenious and enterprising convicts in the Florida camps. Recently certain circumstances led the boss in charge of one of the convict camps near Albion to make an investigation. The result was that a complete outfit for distilling whiskey was discovered in one of the phosphate pits near the stockade. One of the negro convicts had made a worm from iron pipe, and, with an iron pot fitted with a plank cover, had constructed an apparatus with which he could distill whiskey from the corn bread given him to eat. It is said that two of the guards were in partnership with him. It is also reported that a copper coil belonging to a feed-water purifier on the dredgeboat in the camp was stolen a few nights ago, and it is supposed it is now doing duty as a producer of the ardent spirits. About two years ago it was reported that one of the white convicts was making counterfeit money.—Atlanta Constitution.

Corn Sugar.

Recently I gave a description of corn-stalk sugar. Now comes a Chicago man who has discovered and apparently perfected a process for converting corn into powdered sugar. The Chicago Sugar Refining company is now turning out an article of powdered sugar, made wholly of corn, that is equal to anything in the market. This new corn sugar has ninety-seven per cent. of saccharine strength, against ninety-eight per cent. of the regular powdered sugar, but this loss of sweetness is more than made up in price. The grain of this new corn sugar is not quite so fine as the regular powdered sugar, but this is regarded as an advantage, as it will not cake or become lumpy.—Atlanta Constitution.