

over it all.

her to work; but she felt very helpless

She had to find all the capitals of

Europe, and mark them upon her map,

and learn their names by heart. There

was Athens, which would not be found. If the geography book had not stated so decidedly that it was in

Greece, Milly would have felt quite

sure that it must be in some other country. She supposed, however, that

the man who wrote the geography

book was right; after coming to which

opinion she looked at the clock and

sighed. Five minutes past four, and she had to work till five!

She fell to hunting once more for

Athens. It seemed to her a very long

time that she had been wandering

over that corner of Europe known as

Greece, when she again glanced at the

clock. Seven minutes past four. Only seven minutes past four! And

had thought at least ten minutes

She began her search for Athens

once more. At last she found it, and then she looked at the clock anew.

Three minutes more had passed, that was all. Milly stamped her foot augrily. "It is too horrid!" she said

aloud, as if speaking to the bronze man who held up the clock. "The

She glanced listlessly at her lesson

names of those stupid capitals at all.

They went out of her head as quickly

as she found them on the map. Why did countries want capitals? Only to

make another horrid hard lesson for

little boys and girls. That was all;

table for a few moments after settling

this point and gazed wearily at the

clock. Then she took a resolve. She would be a wise, good girl. She

would read the names of the capitals

ten times over without stopping, and

never look at the clock once until she

had done. Depend upon it, when she

had finished her task, ever so much

She started. Once-twice-thrice

-faster-faster-faster-did she read

over the names of those capitals

which always managed to escape her.

By the time that she was going over

them for the tenth time her speed was

almost equal to that of an express

Then she looked at the clock again.

She did so with a delightful feeling of

hope. More than hope; she felt sure

that the hands must have moved on a

long way. She looked and looked

again, and then she sat and stared at

it with grief and anger. O bad untrustworthy clock--its

hands had barely moved on five

Barely five minutes! Impossible! It must have stopped. Yes, that was the reason it showed so little progress.

Milly crossed the room, and putting

her ear close to the clock, she listened hopefully. Alas! Alas! It had been wrongfully accused. It was doing its duty faithfully. Tick-tick-tick-it

was going as fast as its works and

There was but little doubt.

time would allow it to.

time would have passed.

Milly drummed her fingers on the

She could not remember the

The

must have passed.

time will never go!'

she was sure of it.

book.

train.

minutes!

The Mercury's Plaint. I don't know why I'm slandered so, If I go hish—if I go low— There's always some one who will say, "Just see that mercury today!" And whother towned the top I crawl Or down toward zero I may fall, They always fret, and say that I Am far too low or far too high. And though I try with all my might I nover seem to strike it right. Now I admit It seems to me Thoy show great Inconsistency. But they imply I am to blame. Of course that makes my anger flame, And in a flery fit of pique I stay at ninety for a week. Or sometimes in a duit despair, The Mercury's Plaint. Or sometimes in a dull despair, I give them just a frigid stare; And as upon their taunts I think My spirits down to zero sink. Mine is indeed a hopeless case-To try to please the human race! -Carolyn Wells, in Youth's Companion.

#### Hawthorno's Bear Story

In "Hawthorne's First Diary," be-gun at his home in Raymond, Maine, when he was a small boy, he tells a bear story, which is vouched for by his editor. Hawthorne gives it as follows:

Mr. Henry Turner of Otisfield took his axe and went out between Saturday and Moose ponds, to look at some pine trees. A rain had just taken off enough of the snow to lay bare the roots of a part of the trees. Under a large root there seemed to be a cavity, and on examining closely, something was exposed very much like long black bair.

He cut off the root, saw the nose of bear, and killed him, pulled out the body, saw another, killed that, and dragged out the carcass, when he found that there was a third one in the den, and that he was thoroughly awake, too; but as soon as the head came in sight, it was split open with the axe, so that Mr. Turner alone, with only an axe, killed three bears in less than half an hour, the youngest being a good-sized one, and what the hunters call a yearling.

This is a pretty good bear story, but probably true, and happened only a few weeks ago; for John Patch, who was here with his father, Capt. Len Patch, who lives within two miles of Saturday pond, told me so.

#### George's Doll.

"O-o!" cried Kittie, running into e harn. "Oh, dear, I am so frightthe barn. ened!' Jack was making willow whistles,

but he looked up. "What's the matter?" he asked

"Oh!" said Kittie, again, "I was coming across the cornfield, and there was a horrid man there and he tried to catch me."

'A man?" said Jack.

"Oh, yes. A great horrid, ugly man like a tramp, and all in rags." "Don't you be frightened, Kittie,"

said Jack, who was a brave little fel-low. Father and George are over in the east meadow getting the hay, but I'm here, and I'll go and see what he wants.

Kittie begged him not to, for fear the man might hurt him, but Jack said stoutly:

# AGRICULTURAL TOPICS,

Value of Egg Forming Material. It may be possible for hens to grow get fat and lay eggs without ever hav-ing a supply of egg-forming material furnished them; only getting what they can find, and that is very little during the winter season. If the poultryman will invest a few cents in some material that will assist the hens in the manufacturing of eggs the profits will be largely increased.

Wheat For Young Pigs.

Wheat is now higher than it has been for several years, and too dear to feed to grown animals of any kind. Yet we think a small amount fed daily to young and growing pigs will pay even at present prices. It will prob-ably pay to feed wheat to all pigs, in part to replace the corn ration that is always injurious. Wheat contains more nearly the elements of growth than any other grain except peas or beans, and only sheep can be induced to eat whole beans. Wheat bran and wheat middlings cost nearly as much as wheat, and are not so good for feeding purposes if given in modera tion.

## Breaking Young Colts.

Winter, and before a sleigh, furnish the best opportunities for breaking young colts into the work that they must thereafter do. The colt should always be halter broken the first summer, and trained to lead easily. Then the first time he has a harness on, put the colt beside an old, well-broken horse, and hitch him to a sleigh after one or two drives without anything attached to him. Do not try to drive him through drifts, as many a young horse when getting into a drift will flounder, and may break a leg in try ing to get free. The advantage of the sleigh is that it cannot be a heavy burden and it makes no noise. By the time the sleighing is gone hitch the colt beside an old horse and let him pull part of a wagon. If care is taken so that the driver always keeps master, the colt will be by spring time as docile as any old trained horse can be.-Boston Cultivator.

# Sheep Losing Their Wool.

When sheep lose their wool it is sign that they are feverish. This condition is nearly always an indication that the digestive organs are im-paired. Old sheep that have begun to lose their teeth are especially liable to be affected in this way. It is mostly caused by hard, dry food, though the indigestion may be due to a surfeit of grain. Some succulent food, such as bran mash, fed warm, is good. So are roots of any kind, if they are sliced so that the sheep can easily eat them. The sheep is a ruminaut, and if the roots are in slices, though they may go down in hard lumps, they will come up in the mouth and be there thoroughly remasticated. Unless you mean to give special care to the sheep that begin to lose their wool, it is better economy to kill them at once and sell their hides for the little they will bring. Those on which the wool is stripped from most of the belly will probably die before spring, whitever care you can give them. All sheep old enough to be unsafe to winter should be separated at shearing time, and fattened for killing during the summer, when the fattening is easy, because the sheep can then find plenty of succulent pasturage.

# The Black Rot of the Cabbage.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 68, has just been published by the Department of Agriculture giving to cabbage growers the benefit of some recent discoveries by the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology of the United

# ELECTRICITY ON FARMS.

HARNESSING NATURE'S MIGHTY FORGE FOR THE FARMER'S BENEFIT.

Electrifying the Earth and Stimulating the Germination of Seeds by Subjecting Them to Electrical Treatment-Grow ing Vegetables by Electrical Process, Since electricity became a science,

arious efforts have been made to determine what effect, if any, it has apon the growth of plants and vegetables. Many heated discussions have attended the tests by those who have entertained opposite theories, and it is therefore particularly interesting to know that the experiments carried on for some time past at the Government Agricultural station at Amherst, Mass., indicate that the use of electricity by the farmer is a distinct stimulus to nature and exerts a marked influence upon the germination of seeds and the growth of farm produce. The A B C of the scientists' argu-ment in favor of the use of electricity on the farm is that roaming around

oose in the atmosphere there is a vast fund of electrical force, which, by means of specially devised apparatus, can be attracted to earth and distributed through the ground in which the farmer has sown his seed. The appaatus by means of which the electrici ty is caught and harnessed for the use of the farmer has been thoroughly tested at Amherst and has proved te be a complete success. Briefly de scribed, it consists of a number of copper spikes, which are elevated at the top of a 50-foot pole. These spikes gather the electric fluid and couvey it to the foot of the pole, where it is caught by wires buried a few feet beneath the ground and distributed over

as much of the earth as the farmer desires. So much electricity is there waudering around loose in the atmosphere that one of these poles can catch and distribute enough to electrify several acres of ground. With this apparatus experiments

have been made which may be summarized as follows: After seeds had been subjected to the electric treatment for period of twenty-four hours, it was found that over 30 per cent, more seeds were germinated by the aid of electricity than in a like quantity of seeds sown in ground that lacked the electrical stimulant. As the scientists in charge of the experiments wished to make a very complete test, the electric current was applied to seeds that were allowed to stay in the ground for forty-eight hours. It was found that 20 per cent, more seeds had germinated in the electrified ground than in the soil where the seeds had been left to sprout under normal conditions, and in seventy-two hours this percentage

had dropped to six, thus showing that the use of the current for the purpose of stimulating germination under all the tests was a decided success. Another interesting experiment was made by planting in two sections of ground, the soil in both of which had been carefully selected to ensure it being exactly alike, seeds of the following varieties: Parsnips, lettuce, carrot, turnip, radish and onion. To one section of ground a mild current of electricity was applied. The following day the plants in the electric plot began to appear, the turnips sprouting first. The rapidity of the growth of those planted in the electrically prepared ground was far in advance of those planted in the ordinary ground. The second day plants broke through the surface in both plots, those in the

electric garden showing considerably the more rapid growth; the foliage was rank, and when harvested was

# HOMING INSTINCT OF BIRDS. A Specialist Concludes They Have a Sixth

Sense, That of Orientation. Captain Renaud, the French special-

ist in charge of the military pigeon service, is a firm believer in a sixth sense in pigeons and other birds and animals possessed of the homing in-stiuct, which he calls the sense of "orientation." He has defended his theory at length in a paper recently read before the French Academie dea Sciences, claiming to have amply proved it by special trials of various kinds. He says if the five senses acting together account for short distance "boming," a sixth sense is required for long distance in unknown places. for long distance in unknown places. He says this organ is situated in the semi-circular cauals of the ear. M. Coyon and Dr. Bonnier have shown that any lesion which affects it troubles the orienting faculty of the patient whether man or animal. A pigeon let fly at 400 miles from its cote takes the back track it has come by the railway. Having reached in this way the region known to it, the bird relies on its dinary senses, or else continues to de-peud on its sixth sense.

The sixth sense only acts when the others are inactive, and not in conjunction with them. It guides the bird along the more or less sinuous way it has been taken. The other senses, especially sight, enable it to strike a short cut home. From his observations Captain Renaud deduces this law: The instinct of distant orientation is that faculty which animals possess of taking the back track or retracing a way already taken. The sixth sense is apparently independent of the external impressions which af feet the other five senses.

Here is a new experiment that seem to confirm his theory. If a pigeon does not need local knowledge to find its way home, it is possible to have a traveling cote and accustom the birds to a wandering life. Suppose the cote transplanted bodily to a strange place, without in any way troubling the birds, these would still be able to find their way back to it by the sixth sense. Captain Renaud has realized this idea by mounting the cotes in wagons traveling all over France. The birds know no other home, and in localities quite strange to them find their way back to it. Evidently, a local know ledge is ont of the question, and they roly on a special sense.

Sometimes a homing bird passes over the cote without seeing it, as though it were hypnotized, and continnes till it reaches the station of the cote the evening before. One bird retraced the traveling cote from Bau-pame to Hondain, and then followed the railway by which it had come there to Evreux, where it was caught. Captain Renaud concludes that exist ing theories, which ascribe homing to local knowledge or local magnetic cur rents, do not account for his facts, es pecially the return to a traveling iome. But, say the advocates of that theory, he does not seem to under stand the magnetic theory of the faculty. The magnetic currents of the earth are not local, but universal, and wherever the cote is placed the bird can guide itself by them. His experiments, they say, so far from controverting the magnetic hypothesis, tend rather to confirm it, and had there been an electrician at the "seance" of the academie when he read his paper, this would have been pointed out.

### The Cocoanut as a Vegetable Food. In its life-supporting qualities the

coconnut is quite equal to the best of other vegetable products that have been ranked above it, and although these nutritive qualities are admitted, atrition

# BEATEN AND ROBBED.

# aged Couple Tortured Into Revealing the Hiding Place of Their Money.

his name was Joseph Leggett and his home in Delancey, N. Y. He denied having known the other men prior to the robbery.
The following pensions have been issued: Richard Farington, Buell, Crawford, 36: Charles Tea, New Brighton, B; Robert Store, Butler, 310; Martin V. E. Shaltar, Villiamsburg, Elair, 35; William Corry, Palmer, Crawford, 36 to 510; Simon H. Denning, Homer City, 35 to 38; Robert L. Crouch (dead), Castle Shannon, 310; Henry Kapp, Venus, Venango, 36; George M. Kershner, Dot, Fulton, 815 to 520; E. M. Northrup, Unlon City, Erie, 314 to 317; Richard M. Hovis, Clintonville, Venango, 35 to 35; Israel R. Raymond, Sugar Grove, 56; Annie S. Crouch, Castle Shannon, Allegheny, 38; Mary Parcell, Jeannette, 35; Sarah J. Litz, DuBois, 38; Mary A. Rhue, Milesburg, Center, 35; Mary A. Rhue, Milesburg, S5; Horzeklah S. Luce, Rockton, Clewfield, 36; Aaron Klinefelter, Altoona, 36; Joremlah J. T. Torrance, Fittsburg, 36; Toomas Say, Nickleyville, Venango, 36; Michael Albert, Emlenton, 36; Joremlah J. T. Torrance, Fittsburg, 36; Toomas Say, Nickleyville, Venango, 36; Michael Klingensmith, Leechburg, 312; John Schweit, St. John A. Hiltner, Tyrone, 36; Stoff, Michael Klingensmith, Leechburg, 312; John Schweit, Emlenton, 36; Joremlah J. T. Torrance, Fittsburg, 36; Closter B. Morrell, Tarentum, 36; Michael Klingensmith, Leechburg, 312; John Sckerman, Keffer, Westmoreland, 35; Thomas Jones, Pilitsburg, 312; Cyrus Keifer, Penmar, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Leemasters, Franklin, 36; Matthes McCall, William Steil, Conw, 54; Eliza M. Conter, Hailysburg, 312; Cyrus Keifer, Penmar, Franklin, 36; Gloster B. Morrell, Tarentum, 38; William Steil, Rousen, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Leemasters, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Steiman M. Call, William Stein, Conter, Findinsburg, 313; Cyrus Keifer, Penmar, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Leemasters, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Leemasters, Franklin, 36; Joseph Mathias, Jemas M. Jorhora, Bakerstown, Allegheny, 36; Sinas S. Weed, Spring Creek, 33; Joel A. Gin

The Fayette Gas Fuel Company of The Fayette Gas Fuel Company of Uniontown have bought in an 800-pound pressure gas well in the Mason-town field. Several months ago the Greensboro Natural Gas Company wanted to cross the Fayette com-pany's territory with a pipe line, but the Fayette fuel people located a well on the line to block them, and it is this well that has just come in The slued well that has just come in. The rival companies now have a big well aplece, with only a fence dividing them, and both spouting from the same vein. both spouting from the same vein. James Adams, one of the oldest resi-dents of Canonaburg, is seriously ill. He called a member of the family to his bedside the other day and stated that if a certain part of the house was visited and a certain board removed a sum of money would be found. This was done, and \$1,100 was found, which no doubt had been concealed many years. Later he stated that if another part of the house was visited more money would be found, and this time the sum of \$900 was secured.

# *YEYSTONE STATE NEWS GONDENSED*

"He might be after the chickens or the new calf, and I must look after things when father is not here. I'll take Towser.

He whistled to Towser, and ran off to the cornfield. Kittie was afraid to tay alone, and so she followed him, but at a safe distance. Baby Dick trotted at her heels. Just as they were getting under the fence they a ringing shout from Jack, who was in the middle of the field; and when they came in sight, they found him shaking the arm of the "tramp."

"Oh, Kit, you goose!" he cried. "It's only a scarecrow George made yesterday to keep the birds away from the corp." the corn.

"Why," said Baby Dick, "he's nuffin but a drate big dolly." "Yes, that's what he is," said Jack.

"He's George's doll."

George's doll stood in the field all summer, and the children went often to nee him.

And so, when things frighten yon, if you can only be brave, like little Jack, and go right up and look at them, you will very often find them only scarecrows.

# Milly's Rudeness.

Milly had to get her lessons ready for the morrow. She was always sup-posed by her schoolmistress to spend an hour over this work. As a rule, Milly's mother sat with her to give her a little help from time to time, but that afternoon she was too busy; so she left her little g'rl, telling her to do her lessons well while she was away. But Milly found it was very hard to

to as her mother told her. It was so not she felt as if she could not think. Than she thought it was just the sort of a day when it would have been nice to sit in the garden under the trees and read her new story book. Instead of that she had to be at work in the ry! It was really almost more the could stand without growing out as a little girl could very well

was true that, once the hour was and tes finished, she would be to go into the garden and enjoy if as much as af planard. But

The hour would never pass-never -never-never! Milly sat on the hearth-rug and burst into tears. It was just at that moment that her mother came into the library. "Why, Milly, child, what is wrong?"

she asked, raising her from the floor and kissing her.

"The time won't go," she sobbed, "and I am so tired of doing lessons!" "Where have you been working?" said her mother. "Oh, I see," she "Ob, I see," she added, as she glanced at the books on the table. "I see," she repeated, then added, "Now I want you to be very added. rude

"Very rude!" Milly said with sur-"Why, you are always very prise. ingry when I am rude."

'Yes, but I want you to be so now,' her mother said, smiling. "You know I have often told you that it is not polite to turn your back upon any one; but I wish you to do so now. I wish you to turn your back upon this bronze gentleman who holds the clock I think that you will work much better and the time will go much faster.

So Milly did as her mother wished, and she was quite surprised when tea-time came and the hour was over. "It really was very, very fn-ny, other," she said. "The time went

mother. so slowly at first, and so quickly after It must have been because when I be gan I had my face to the clock and

"That was it," replied her mother. "And if one is feeling idle, and more inclined for play than lessons, it is much better to work with one's back to the clock. It is wonderful how it shortens the time.-Youth's Companion.

# Birds Made to Order.

The Japanese are ruthless in their tampering with nature. If they de-cide that they want a bird or an animai of a certain shape or color they set about manufacturing the article, so to speak, by the exercise of exceed ingly clever ingenuity and untiring ingly clever ingenuity and untiring patience. Here, for example, is how the white sparrows are produced. They select a pair of grayish birds and keep them in a white cage in a white room, where they are attended by person dressed in white. The mental effect on a series of genera-tions of birds results in completely white birds.—Bural World.

States Department of Agriculture on the black rot of the cabbage. The author of this bulletin is Mr. Erwin F. Smith, under whose immediate supervision the investigations were made which resulted in these discoveries.

Although this disease has come into prominence only within the last few years, it is now a serious hindrance to cabbage growing in several States, causing losses to the growers aggre-gating many thousands of dollars yearly

The disease is known to growers in various parts of the country under different names, perhaps the common est of which are "stem rot" and "black rot," and has heretofore resisted all attempts to eradicate it.

As there is no known way of curing the disease or of entirely ridding a locality of it when once established prevention is the only alternative, and the bulletin points out to the grower where the danger lies, how the introduction of the disease may often be prevented, and how, when already introduced, great losses may some-times be avoided.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

#### Selling Old False Teeth.

"Old false teeth bought." That is the sign that has made even Chicago stop and wonder. It is over a shop where dental and optical supplies are Selling old teeth is a unique sold. traffic, to put it mildly. The principal customers in this little shop are young dentists, who bring the old teeth of their patrons to be sold. If there is gold in the teeth they

come higher, as it can be melted and used again. After all, it is a good thing for the poor people, who cannot go to a pentist and have a plate made for them. With little trouble these second-hand plates are fitted to their mouths and they get "a bargain" in teeth.

#### A Bright Retort.

An Austrian Princess once asked the Duke of Wellington: "How is it the Duke of Wellington: "How is it that we in Vienna speak French so much better than you English?" 'To which the Duke replied: "Well, Prin-cess, if Napoleon had twice visited London with his armips, as he has Vienna, I have no doubt we should be much more familiar with the French Longuage."

nearly twice as high as that of the non-electric plot. The roots were also larger, and showed a marked difference in favor of electricity. One pe-culiarity was that in the electric plot for every pound of roots very nearly a pound of tops was produced, while in the other case for every pound of tops there grew 1.43 pounds of root, but the difference in the total was all in favor of electricity. With reference to the other vegetables, the lettuce proved a failure in both plots. The carrots showed a marked superiority in the electric bed over those of the non-electric. The onion plants came up in both beds and grew finely for a time, then blasted, and not one devel-oped, either electric or non-electric, this being the only case of all the vegetables tested where no tangible results were obtained.

Next to the parsnips the radishes gave the next best results. They grew rapidly, those in the electric garden being always ahead. The tops were rank and the roots were crisp. When the best of the radishes in each plot were pulled, washed and weighed. it was found that the six largest roots taken from the electric plot weighed two ounces more than the six largest taken from the non-electric plot. They were larger individually, the aproot longer, of a finer flavor, of better quality, more brittle and every way superior to those raised without the aid of electricity.

#### Where Hearing Ceases

Lord Rayleigh in a recent lecture said that experiments had shown that a vibration of sound having an amplitude of less than one twelve-millionth of a centimeter could still affect the sense of hearing. Such a vibration would be so short that it would have to be enlarged one hundred times be fore the most powerful possible mi-croscope could render it visible, supposing that it were susceptible of be-ing seen at all. Old reople, he said, do not hear high notes which are audible to young persons, and there is reason to believe that babies hear notes which are inaudible to their elders.

A young woman in Baltimore, Md., had one of her front testh alled with a half-karat diamond,

much greater than is generally supposed. As an example, we may refer the account that has been pub lished of a vessel which left San Francisco with four hundred passengers for Sydney. Running short of stores, they were obliged to put in a port, where a large quantity of cocoa nuts were obtained. The remainder of the passage was attended with heavy weather, and the vessel became water-logged, only reaching Sydney after a perilous voyage of eighty days Owing to the extreme length of the voyage, their provisions ran out, and men, women and children were reduced to an exclusive diet of cocomut, and owing to the scarcity of these, the quantity apportioned was in the pro portion of one coconnut to each adult. Notwithstanding this diet, wholly unrelieved by any change, not a life lost, and not a single case of illness occurred, all the passengers landing in a healthy and well-nourished condition.

## Hyenas Fought to the Death

Kakim and Kekker lived together in amity for fourteen years. Then they fell out on the question of food, and now Kekker is in the hospital and Kakim ought to be there.

They are hyenas in the Philadelphia Zoo. Hyenas are always hungry, so those who make a study of the inter esting animals say. These, though imported direct from Africa at a cost of \$300 each, had all the hunger of their kind, and the other morning, when Kakim managed to gulp his own food down in amazingly short time, he turned his attention to his comrade's Then began a fight which is described as the fiercest, londest, and most bloody that the Zoo has ever seen.

The combatants were separate.l be-fore they hal quite killed each other, but authorities on byenas say that they would resame it immediately were they ever put together again. A hyens, apparently hates to leave a job half done.

### Social Drawbacks.

"Didn't you enjoy Splurge 's charm-ing talk on 'How to Make Life Beau-

has owed me for ten years."-Detroit Free Press.

The body of Sales Schriver, who dis-appeared about a month ago from his nome in Apollo, was found floating in the Kiskiminetas river a few days ago, There is a large gash in his head, and it is thought he came to his death by vio-lence. Schriver was last seen by friends in a saleon at Avonmore. He had con-alderable money, but only \$4 was found in the body.

In the body. Charles O. Skeers, the millionaire coal operator, and an ex-director of the Le-high Valley Railroad Company, died Monday at his home in Mauch Chunk. He was born in Luzerne county in ISIS sud came here in 1542. He was twice married, his first wife being the adopt-ed daughter of Asa Packer, and his second, Mrs. S. Frank Walter, who sur-vives him. vives him.

vives him. Meyer Morris, a Hebrew peddler of Pittsburg, after a vigorous fight in the yourt at Greensburg, won a verdict for 120.45 from Henry Piper, a rich farmer of Washington township, a price claimed by Morris for conducting the widower Piper to Beaver and pointing out a woman whom Morris suggested would be a good wife for a lonesome farmer.

out a woman whom Morris suggested would be a good wife for a lonesome farmer. W. H. Smith, a brakeman on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Rail-tonad, was killed the other day, at pursuitawney. He restrict at Lanes will a Jofferson county. A drunken man in a ousgy nearly days ago by attempting to run down beycie riders. To escape he ran into a house and nearly scared a sick wo-man to death. The house of Arthur and Alonzo Do-n, near English Center, burned re-ntil and the 4-months-old child of omto Doinn burned to death. The milles are chestitute. Josoph and Patrick Hanloy, of arpavilie, by the death of their un-t, will each receive \$7,000. Trendent Moffat of Washington and recease, visiting gool rooms.

tiful'?" "No; I was thinking of that \$50 he