A BACHELOR'S DREAM. A Connecticut farmer proposes to

reconstruct the Garden of Eden, but he does not expect to have it ready before the fall.

The boy who shot the Prince of Wales because England fought the Boers must think the English sovereign has something to do with running the government.

The adoption of a marriage license law in Wisconsin reduced the number of marriages in Milwaukee from 4206 in 1898 to 2810 in 1899. The city had formerly been the "Gretna Green" for couples from states adjacent to Wisconsin.

Since 1853 the population of Ireland has diminished by one-half, while the taxation per head has doubled. In the same period of time the population of England has largely increased, while the taxation per head has diminished by about one-half.

According to the annual reports of the Indian agents which have just been received at Washington and compiled the aboriginal population of the country at the close of last year was 267,805. Of these 43,597 can read and 53,314 can speak English well enough to hold an ordinary conversation. Over \$325,000 has been contributed by religious societies and individuals for their instruction, which is carried out by 407 missionaries.

The Manila papers say that a fortune awaits the man who shall put up ice plants in the larger cities and towns of the Philippine Islands. The only ice plant in the archipelago is that at Manila, which is owned by the government; and after the government has taken all the ice it needs for hospital and other purposes, the remainder is sold to the soldiers, shopkeepers and natives. The supply is altogther inadequate to the demand, and the prices charged are said to be "outrageous,"

Since the board of education in Boston has provided luncheons for its public school children at nominal prices, it is said that marked improvement in the health of pupils is noticeable. The scheme has been in operation only about three years, and was brought about after much agitation and predictions of failure. However, the experiment has proved a success, and has been made to pay its way, the substitution of wholesome soups and baked apples for sweets and pastry being most beneficial.

A notable feature of Massachusetts statistics of crime is the comparatively recent marked decrease in the number of prisoners. Speculating on the causes for the decrease, the Boston Herald assigns the war as a prominent one. It turned attention to new and exciting subjects, and many young snuffin' a tallow candle. Bridge he exciting subjects, and many young men addicted to drink enlisted in the army. The improvement of business has also been a factor in the reduction. The more general employment he begins to git sick at his stomach, of men has taken them out of tempta-tion and we have been and be the time he got home he could tion and reduced the amount of overindulgence.

Out on the porch amid the scent Of honeysuckle rich with bloom, I sit and watch the coming night, The fire flice dancing in the gloom.

The moon drops down behind the hill, The shadows deepen on the floor; I wander through the yesterdays With one that walks with me no more.

I see an old house long and wide, And hear the night winds whispering lo Across the field of rustling corn, And cotton white as drifted snow.

The porch is hung with tangled vines, That hide the lovers sitting there, Who dream and plan with happy smiles, For future days so sweet and fair.

I slip a ring upon her hand. She leans on me with loving trust: Ah, me, how long the years have been, Since that slim finger turned to dust.

And yet sometimes it seems to me But yesternight, and once again 1 sit by her, and here once more The darkeys singing in the lane.

I hear again her happy volce Upon the night air softiy fall, And dreaming of the life I planned, I wander why I lost it all.

Lose! No I did not lose it all, She waits for me somewhere; and yet Whene'er I dream of those old days, My faded eyes with tears are wet. —Adella Washer, in Lippincett's Magazine.



Jeff Slogan and old man Matterson sat at the kitchen table long after the remains of supper were cleared away. It was a night of reminiscence with the old man, and he told of the bears and wolves he had slain in the days when Tennessee was young. "My old granddad left me the rifle," said he, glancing toward a corner of the room, 'and many a time I've been advised t : have a percussion lock put on it, but a flintlock was good enough for him and it's got to be good enough for me. Of course you've seen the g m, but I'll show it to you again." "It's a beauty," said Jeff.

"Well, yes, unless you can find a batter word. And let me tell you something, but you must not say any-thing about it. Granddad was beginning to get pretty old and little things had begun to bother him. One of his daughters married a no-account stage-driver, and his half-witted son et t a fellow all to pieces at a sawmill. So he fretted a good deal. Well, one night he was coming home from a muster, and a man named Bridge Peters with him. All at once granddad stops in the road and says to Bridge: 'If I only knowed which one of them stars up thar was my unlucky star, I'd shoot it out,' Bridge asked if he thought his gun would tote that far, and the old man hooted like an owl. 'Don't you worry about that,' 'Don't you worry about that,' he. 'Just pick out the star you said he. think is the cause of my bad luck and out she goes.'

"Bridge was a sort of reckless fellow, so he looks up, he does, and says: There she is, that star off there about 15 feet from the moon.' The old man didn't hesitate a minute. He raised his gun-this here old one right here-and she cracked took to his heels, and it was enough to scare any man, but granddad didn't run. He walked off slow to show the other stars that he wasn't afraid, but

The dog came at a gallop, cut a caper of delight, and before Jeff could fire, had licked his hand. Then there fire, had licked his band. Then there came a gulp of remorse. He put down his gun, stroked the dog and hugged him in his loneliness. "I wouldn't hurt yon, old fellow," he said. "They thrust you into the darkness, and they don't invite me out of it, and so we are brothers. Hellof there is the moon, brim full, just above the trees." The dog whined. "Just as well shoot at it as to bark at "Just as well shoot at it as to bark at it, old fellow," he said. He took sight and touched the trigger. Off went the gun. And then Jeff's heart flew to his mouth. The moon exploded, and the sky was full of flery snakes. The dog howled. Jeff dropped the gan and, over logs and through bushes, tore home.

When Jeff reached home the world was dark save the pale stars slowly weeping out their light. He went to his room and, sitting at the window, strove to reason with himself. But it was of no use to reason. He had seen the moon fly to pieces and fill the air with with snakes. "There's no use in talking, I've done it," moaned. "The moon is gone. he No use trying to reason-gone .. And here I am sick at the stomach, and will keep on getting sicker till I did. People can't plant their potato crops in the dark of the moon, because there won't be any. And when I die the moon will come back, and all the people will be glad."

He went to bed and tossed for a long time; he slept finally, but what a sleep! Old women came and begged him to give them back the moon. They couldn't make soap without it. Maidens came and on their knees implored him. There was to be no more love-making. Poets flocked from afai to revile him; and the ocean stood dead, with no tide. When he awoke the sun was shining. And he smiled, believing that it was all a dream, but just then he heard his father talking in an adjoining room. "Yes, they having a good time over at Smith's, but somebody shot out the moon, and-

Jeff fell back, sick almost unto death. They called him to breakfast, but he moaned that he was sick, and they let him lie there. He was gagging when his father came into the roon

"What's the matter with you. Jeff?'

"I don't know, sir."

"What time did you get home?" "I-I don't know, sir.

"Seem to be sorter short on knowin', don't you? Were you at Smith's when the moon was shot out? What's the matter with you? Why, you've got the ague. Well, sir, it was a funny thing. You know that Smith doesn't like for his company to stay late, so he told the boys that they might remain till the moon went down. Well, an ingenious fellow hit upon a plan. He got hold of a cheese box, put a kerosene lamp in it, pasted a piece of greased paper over it and just as the moon was goin' down be-hind the hill, hung the box high up in a tree. The old man can't see very well, and it fooled him completely till some follow came along and shot -what's the matter with you? What are you sayin'? Goin' to git up, are you? What makes you cut them capers? Folks say you look like me, but I never seed the day that I had as little sense as you've got."-Saturday Evening Post,

A JAPANESE CHARACTER.

The Crafty Jinrikisha-man the Bane and Elessing of Travelers,

Onoto Watauna, the gifted Japan-ese writer, writing of "The Horseless Carringe of Japan" in The Woman's

FARM TOPICS

Beanty and Usefulness in Poultry. The primary and principal object of poultry is usefulness-the secondary consideration being beauty.

The two requirements being so closely united that one can scarcely separate them. Useful poultry is that which produces eggs and flesh which will repay us for the cost of produc-tion and leave a profit besides. Beautiful poultry is that which satisfies the eye, regardless of any returns for the cost of raising. Beauty and usefulness combined should then be the one main object which poultry breeders should strive for. A useful fowl that produces flesh and eggs—one that is of a defined type, as outlined by the standard of perfection and beautiful, as judged from beauty's standpoint, should not and cannot fail to be the money-making fowl for the farmer or poultry man.

Strive to combine beauty and utility. as by so doing you may not only reap a profit but at the same time satisfy that inherent desire to possess better fowls than any of your neighbors have.

Steaming Corn Fodder. An agricultural writer has said that

if corn stalks are steamed they will be equal to ensilage. It is certainly a remarkable statement to be made at this period of time. There can be no possible grounds for such a conclusion. Ensilage-as it commonly exists in this country-is not only valued for its succulence, which no treatment of dry forage could possibly equal, but it contains corn, in greater or less quantities. The purpose of ensilag-ing is to preserve forage in a naturally succulent state, or practically so, because in that state, whether fed in the field or from the silo, it gives better results. Steaming corn stalks can add nothing to their intrinsic value, and if it caunot, we shall be unable to make them as valuable as silage by the process. It is claimed that it renders forage more digestible. This is an error. It makes the pro-tein less digestible. Cooking grain for animals is advisable, under some conditions, but the advantages in cooking grain do not extend to cook- A Weekly Review of the Happenings Throughing forage, and especially not to the extent that is claimed by the writer to whom reference has been made .- The Epitomist.

Value of Dairy Blood.

In spite of all that has been said on the subject of farmers and dairymen taking advantage of the good work that has been done by others in the line of breeding, a good many still have a strong bias towards breeding up for themselves, and virtually creating a new breed or a new strain of an old breed. The erroneous opinion is held that it will pay a man to breed, feed and select to get both heifer calves and bulls. This is no fancy condition, but an actual fact, that men are yet breeding grade bulls to put at the head of their herds.

Our best dairy strains have been developed by the work of thousands of persons for hundreds of years. It has been a very gradual evolution, but it has resulted in giving us breeds like the Holsteins and Jerseys. The value of dairy blood is a thing that can be learned only by experience. The men that have used only the best strains of pure bred dairy bulls have developed dairies that are to-day bringing them in a golden harvest. They appreciated the fact that bulls whose mothers have proved phe-nomenal milkers are likely to have daughters that are at least excellent four months, and has cost the laborers milkers, and in two or three generations we have seen their native cows with small udders give place to beautifully formed dairy animals with large udders. It cost something for the services of the bulls that wrought this change, but the expense has been far less than the value received. When our farmers come to really understand the possibilities in good breeding a new day for American dairying will have dawned.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS Senale.

NINETY-SECOND DAY. In the Horse the Senate bill to amend the general pension laws so as to provide for aggregating disabilities under the act of 1800 without regard to service origin and to increase the net

income a widow may have without de income a widow may have without de-stroying her right to a pension from \$96 to \$250 was passed without a dissenting voice. The ourposeo i the bill is to modify rulings of the pension office in accordance with the recommendations of the G. A. R. I the G. A. R. The bill to increase the appropriation or the national suard from \$400,000 to

for \$1,000,000, also was among those pass-ed. Mr. Steele, of Indiana, in support-ing the bill, paid the militia of New York, Pennsylvaia and Ohio a high compliment.

NINETY-THIRD DAY.

The House devoted most of the time to the consideration of private bills re-ported from the committee on claims, and ten bills were passed. The most important was a bill to remit the penal-ties imposed by the government on the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, the builders of the monitor Moniterey, for her failure to make contract speed. The detailed statement sent to the Sen-ate of the cost of the Paris exposition commission from the date of its organ-ization to December 31, 1899, shows that the total amount paid for salaries was \$167,668, and for traveling expenses, \$33.397. The House devoted most of the time

\$33.397 NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce submitted a fa-vorable report on the Brosius pure food bill, which is intended to prevent the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of beverages, foods, candies, drugs and condiments and to regulate interstate ommerce in such commodities. bill proposes to create a chemical bu-reau of the agricultural department to cherned with the inspection of foods and drug products.

NINETY-FIFTH DAY. The House passed a bill to allow trav-el commutation of four cents per mile to discharged officers and soldiers. All records were broken by the passage of 180 private pension bills, among them one for \$100 a month to the widow of Gen. Guy V. Henry.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

the Labor World in This and Other Countries.

Over too stokers are required to feed be fires of a fast Atlantic liner. The granite polishers in Barre, Vt., truck for an eight-hour day. Building operations in East St. Louis,

III., are at a standstill and 1,000 men are

Eleven hundred woodworkers in linneapolis, Minn., struck for an in-

rease in wages. Six hundred men employed in the ine factory at La Salle, Ill., have struck or an advance in wages.

The working population of New York ity is estimated at about 1,700,000, in total of 3.000,000 persons.

Cutters in seven granite quarries in Maine have struck on being refused a new scale of hours and wages.

One hundred and seventy-five union oremakers at Detroit, Mich., struck for an increase from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day. Building trades contractors in Kan-sas City, Mo., refused demands for in-treased wages and about 1,000 workngmen struck.

Union granite cutters in Cleveland, D., were granted their demand for an right-hour day and twenty per cent. in-

All the freight conductors and brake-men on the Montana Central Railroad, Montana, went out as a protest against new time schedule The strike in the building trades in

Chicago has been on now for more than \$2,000,000

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

FENSIONS GRANTED.

Spent Over Forty Years in Bed - Church Wrangle Results in Paster Resigning. Hall Storm at Toledo.

Pennions granted last week as follows; Peter Sarlomis, Johnstown, \$8; William Ogden, Waynesburg, \$8; John P. Sit-man, Johnstown, \$8; Andrew C. Glass, Bedford, \$12; Wilson Cromer, Edst Salem, \$10; William Carnages, New Castle, \$0; William Carnages, New Castle, \$0; William Braidock, 50; John W. Dangherty, Indiana, \$8; Geo, I. Irons, Hollidaysburg, \$10; Dallas L. Crosby, Corry, \$10; Andrew N. Johes, Coal Center, \$17; Casper Kettering, Apollo, \$10; Alexander D. Pugh, Hookstown, \$8; Samuel Horner, Johns-town, \$10; William Mays, Osceola Mills, \$10; Francis M. Fleck, Spring-dale, \$8; Conrad C. Smith, Johnstown, \$8; James Henry, Conneant Lake, \$10; William Flack, Bellefonte, \$8; Nimrod MeElcar, Johnstown, \$10; John E. Eck-ert, Bellefonte, \$12; Henry H. Snencer, Caton, \$14; George F. Werkheiser, Stroudsburg, \$8; Frank S. Hollinsworth, Waynesboro, Ster, Gabriel B. Potts, Jeannette, \$8; Sonbronia M. Mulford, Potterbrook, \$12; Elizabeth Smiley, Ve-rons, \$8; Pensions granted last week as follows: Jeannette, \$8: Soolitonia M. Mulford, Potterbrook, \$12: Elizabeth Smiley, Verona, 28

The report that the Dunbar Furnace Co, had sold its interests at Dunbar, in-cluding the new furnace, Hill farm and cluding the new turnace, this tarm and Parrish coke works, to Ohio capitalists, has been denied by officials of the com-pany. The new turnace will be finish-ed by July 1, and will have a capacity of over 300 tons every 24 hours. The of over 300 tons every 24 hours. The Parrish coke works, which have been shut down for several months endergo-ing repairs, will be put in blast in several days.

The asphalt trust is to be given a stiff fight in Pittsburg and many of the larger cities of the country. The prime factor in this fight will be the Globe Asphalt Company, incorporated in West Virginia a few days ago, and which has opened headquarters in Pittsburg. This company has opened mines at Goleta, Cal., and the supply of crude asphalt available is estimated by the experts that have examined it at upward of 5.-

200.000 tons. The largest coal deal in Fayette coun-

The largest coal deal in Fayette conne-ty for many months was completed Thursday. The Washington Coal and Coke Company, of Star Junction, pur-chased from the Cook heirs and heirs of David Wagner, 15t acres of coal land in Frank-Wagner, 151 acres of coal land in Frank-lin township. The price paid was \$550 an acre, the highest ever paid for coal in the county, outside of the Connellsville vein of coking coal.

Plans for another great electric rail-way system which will cover all the towns of the Monongahela valley have been completed, and the Monongahela Street Railway Company expects to be running cars through to Charleroi, via Monongahela, West Elizabeth and the other big towns along the valley with-in another year. The charter for the company was granted at Harrisburg

yesterday. Tuesday the looted bank at East Brady resumed business and is receiving deposits and attending to matters as usual. Cashier Hill authorizes the statement that all losses, aside from the locked boxes stolen, will be paid in full by the bank. He estimated the money loss of the two banks at less than \$4.000. The old bank will have about \$3,000 o this to make good, while his persona loss in money will be about \$2,500.

Prohibitionists of the Eighth district Prohibitionists of the Eighth district, composed of Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Pike counties, have nomi-mated Rev. E. E. Dixon, pastor of East Stroudsburg Methodist Church, for Congress, Rev. Dixon is the man who recently prayed that "God Almighty would strike the big brewery which had been built by Scranton capitalists with lightning and had his prayer answered. hightning and had his prayer answered. The South Fork Fire Brick Com-pany has been organized at Johnstown, composed of Edward A. Barry, man-ager, treasurer and secretary, of Johns-town; W. I. Stineman, of South Fork, president; N. A. Loper, of Johnstown, superintendent of work; H. C. Stine-man, of South Fork, and John M. Rose, of Johnstown. A fire brick plant will be erected at South Fork at once.

Edinburgh, a small town in Johnson county, Indiana, not far from Indianapolis, is held up as a marked example of what a municipality can do with ownership of public utilities. Incandescent lights for business houses cost only 20 cents a month and residences 15 cents, the light being better than that for which Indianapolis is paying a minimum price of \$1, the Press of that city reports. Water is distributed for the remarkably low price of \$1 a year, and telephones cost from 50 cents to \$1 a month. It is remarkable that the limited patronage of a small community can make such enterprises profitable at the rates mentioned.

Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county. California, grows mustard for the whole nation, according to the San Francisco Chronicle. In the region 2000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers. No one employs himself exclusively in cultivating the plant, because of its refusal to yield two successive crops upon the same land. Accordingly the mustard-raiser can only devote a part of his farm to it each season. The land from which he harvests his crops this year must next year be planted to beans or barley, corn, pumpkins, or bests. Indeed, results show that it pays to skip two years in planting mustard, and only turn the soil to its use every third season. What active principle there is in the soil that is withdrawn by this exacting plant to the land's impoverishment has not yet been determined. When it has been learned how to feed the soil, in order to replace what the growing mustard withdraws, the industry is expected to assume larger proportions,

laid for four weeks, and then died. Jeff looked hard at the old man and

said: "I don't believe a word of it." "How do you account for it? "I account for it by not believ-ing it; that's how." Jeff was in a sorrowful mood that night, and was not prepared to believe even the most apparent truth. "What are you thinkin' about,

Jeff?"

"Liza Smith and her party." "Sorter in the dumps because she didn't ask you?"

"Well, I don't like it."

"Why don't you kill her dog?"

"What good would that do?"

"Why, don't you know that the best vay to git even with a high-headed roman is to kill her dog? It isthere's a sort of a charm about it, and if you kill a woman's dog, and she don't find out who does it, she'll fall in love with you. It's a fact; she'll drap right down into pure love. Say, that Smith girl has a dog that she thinks the world of. Why don't you kill him as you go by there tonight on your way home?'

'I'm half a mind to. Got a pistol?" "No, but you can take granddad's gun."

"Is she loaded?"

"With a double charge of powder and a slug an inch long. "I'm half inclined to do it."

"I'll bet the gal draps down into the purest sort of love. I jest want to see it; these ain't nothin' puttier to me than a fust rate article of love." Only when he was out in the road did Jeff realize that he carried the old gun upon his shoulder. He halted and, bare of head, sat upon a rock to let the cool air fan him. From over the hilltop came the Lark of the Smith the hillesp came the lark of the Smith girl's dog. Jeff pot up and strode along until he came within sight of Smith's house. He could hear the merrymaking of the Smith girl and her guests. Through a window he new the compared bar her guests. Through a window he saw the company dancing; and the Smith girl danced with a fellow named Ab Squat. Jeff hated Squat. He was cross-eyed and low of brow. He thought that he saw her smile at Squat and he gripped his gon. But there was no murder in his heart. He samirad only to assassing a dog. Left aspired only to assausinate a dog. Jeff saw him coming down the hill.

Home Companion, gives this description of the most picturesque laborer of her native land: "The jinrikishaman waits at the street corners and solicits fares, though this is contrary to the exact police regulations. How over, the jinrikisha man is not always as principled as he might be, and has little, if any, regard for the police or his regulations. He has no compunetion whatever in overcharging the scale of fares set by the police, but as a rule the customer himself pays but little attention to this. The fare is usually higgled over before riding, and while they walk, and sometimes great distances are covered before terms have been reached. The jin rikisha-man also generally (unlawfully) demands drink-money, especially when he is forced to wait at tea-house or pleasure resorts on the road. He constantly being set on by the police for charging more than agreed on, threatening to put down female customers unless his demands are acceded to. A woman hiring a vehicle, for instance, may sometimes find herself within impossible walking distance of any town or point, and s surly man demanding extra fare of threatening to 'damp' her. Counter-threa's do not affect him. Better pay and be done with it. However, when you have melted his heart with a handfal of sen he becomes a friend worth having. It is true he may 'spot' you as one whom it is worth his while keep in touch with during your visit in the city, and you will find it difficult to leave your hotel without encountering him hard by, importunately soliciting your patronage, though on each and every occasion he will call to you as though you were an utter stranger to him and he has never seen you before, or does not appear to recognize you as the person who tipped him so well the previous day."

Manila in the Evening.

Manila is as gay as the climate per mits. Every one likes to look at his best, especially during the late after-noon and evening. The drive along the Luenta during the hours around sundown is a serne kaleidoscopic in color. Circumstances permitting, there is plenty of social life in the evening.

A Good Marketman

A farmer must be a skilful producer of crops, but this is only one-half of success. He must also be a good marketman or his business will not prosper. There is a great difference in men in this particular; some are good business men, others are not, and farming, just in proportion as they fail in the latter, fail to make a full success of the business of placing their crops on the market to best advantage. A crop well grown is only half way to market, and some of our best farmers fail to make a financial success because they do not possess abilities in the line of selling their crops.

A good marketman needs to be a genial, candid, clever sort of a man, but shrewd and full of character and purpose as well. He needs considerable grit, and must not be easily discouraged. Just because the first man who is asked to buy refuses or else offers a price below actual market valuation, the marketman should not allow himself to be seized by a panie and offer his load for less than it should bring. He must be a man who knows human nature, under stands men and can meet them and

work out his own part as well. Cutting under in price should be avoided, as after a price has been out it becomes a precedent for future sales, and it is difficult to raise it again

can improve by care and observation. It is certainly of the highest impor-Lance that crops should be well sold as well as well grown -M. Summer Per-kins, in National Bural.

Waiter girls in Munich restaurants eldom receive any pay from their em-loyers. Their fees amount to from 50 ployers. to \$5 a day.

Striking union carpenters in Boston, Mass., who asked for eight hours and \$2.50 a day, had their demands acceded to by forty-five firms.

New York City is on the verge of a "help" famine. Employment agencies declare that it is impossible to supply

the demand for servants. At New Brunswick, N. J., the masons and bricklayers struck for forty cents an hour and an eight-hour day. They have been getting \$3 for a nine-hour day.

A table prepared by the Indiana bu reau of statistics shows that the average annual carnings of journeymen in the State in 1800 were \$\$77.72, a daily average, on a basis of \$12 working days, of \$1.86.

The railroad telegraphers have, according to the agreement with the rail roads, sent notice that within sixty days hey will expect an advance in wage from \$45 to \$55 per month as the mini num rate. Trades unions hitherto have been

hut little known in Paris. It now is an-nounced that the 3.000 assistants employ.

ed in the three great shops, the Bon Marche, Louvre and Samaritaine, are meditating the organization of an asso-ciation of this kind. In restoring the White House recent

by while the workmen were painting the doors they discovered that they were of solid mahogany, but owing to some mistake the original wood had been painted in imitation of walnut. The paint was at once scraped off and the doors restored to their pristine state. The Nova Scotia Southern Railway, now being built, will be 117 miles long; including New Germany to Shelburne, 77 miles; Indian Gardens to Liverpool, 20 miles; Sable River to Lockeport, 20 miles.

The Perils of Panema

The Perils of Panema. Valuable information was formished last winter to Washington officials con-cerning Panama conditions by David W. Bartlett, who died recently at Springfield, Mass. Refore de Lessens far-reaching scheme had been exploit-ed Mr. Bartlett took a contract to build to miles of railroad on the isthmus. He took with him 120 men, and left behind on the isthmus more than 100 graves, malarial fever being an overnowering adversary to all except the strongest of constitutions. Despite the havoc, Mr. Bartlett carried out his contract.

Thursday housekeepers of Butlers were terrified by the sudden appearance of a swarm of flies or bugs that invaded the houses and literally blackened the floors and walls, they were so flumerous. The flies were long and slim and not unlike young cockroaches in appearance and in movement. After the first sweeping out of the little pests they disap-peared as mysteriously as they came.

peared as mysteriously as they came. "Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury, and Charles Robinson, the Spruce creek telegraph operator, who riddled with bullets the body of John O'Neil, betrayer of his wife, on the morning of January 17, is a free man. The jury re-tired at to o'clock Friday morning and at 5 o'clock a verdict was reached. At first the jurors stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. and three for conviction.

A congregational vote in the Irwin Presbyterian Church resulted in the members indorsing the efforts of Burgess Rodgers to stop Sunday desecra-tion. Sunday selling of liquor and to and to crusade will be begun. The burgess threatens to raid the colony of foreign miners be-cause of their rowdyism.

The Midland Coal Company has begun the work of opening mines on Plum run, near Houstonville, Washing-ton county. The mines will employ sevton county. The mines will employ sev-eral hundred men. The charter has been secured for a railroad one mile in length to connect the new mines with the Chartiers Valley railroad at Houstonville

Joseph Anglemyer, of near Kinsman, was probably fatally injured Tuesday morning while cleaning out a well. He was adjusting a rope to a tree when he fell first striking a fence and then roll-ing into the well, a distance of 40 fee He was rescued shortly afterward, but cannot recover.

cannot recover. Benjamin F. May, sheriff of West-moreland county, was seriously injured in a runaway accident. A rear wheel fell off the wagon he was driving and the horse ran away. Sheriff May was thrown viol-nulv to the ground, sustain-ing a broken shoulder, a fracture of a les and other injuries.

It's hard for the average man wallow his pride without choking.

upon the old basis of trade. A goed marketman is born, not made, to a great extent. Yet any man