

Titled Prisoners

The prisoners of England shelter many titled and aristocratic prisoners, among them begin relative of his majesty, the king, who have offered ignominious penalties at the hands of the law. Lady Gunning, widow of Sir Henry Gunning and granddaughter of the second Lord Churchill, is serving a term of several years' penal servitude for having forged the name of her father to notes on which she raised money from London discounters and tradesmen. These forgeries extended over a number of years, as were considered especially unpardonable from the fact that her ladyship was driven to commit them not for reduced circumstances, but from indebtedness caused by betting on the race. Mrs. Osborne, wife of Captain Osborne, of a crack cavalry regiment, beg in destitute circumstances purloined a costly pearl necklace, which she later sold in England, and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor. No was any greater judicial. Wynette Maule, granddaughter of the Earl of Montagu, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for obtaining goods under false pretenses. The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, presuming to grant on the latitude allowed her rank, destroyed in the presence of the court a document that would have insured her defeat in a suit she was conducting. For this she was condemned to six months' imprisonment. The Countess and Countess Leininger, distant cousins of the King, are neither of them of great credit to their royal connections. For his many misdeeds the count is confined in an English penitentiary, while the countess is serving time in a Vienna jail as punishment for forgery, blackmail and swindling. Still greater degradation has been undergone by the Marchioness of Donegal, who has time and again been sent to jail, generally for brief periods, following her arrest in London for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Still another connection of the English royal house, the Countess Waldeck, is now undergoing punishment for forgery and perjury under circumstances

English Nobility Members Confined in Prison Cells

that had no extenuating features. No amount of royal influence could save her from jail. Italy has two convict dukes, chiefs of the famous old Sicilian house of Villarsosa, who murdered in a most cruel manner a young infantry lieutenant who was betrothed to their sister, the Princess Catarina. The murderer dukes are confined in the great penitentiary of Maddalena, near Naples, which also shelters the Prince Caracciola, sentenced to ten years' hard labor for the murder of his wife. This noble prisoner was once the lover of his beautiful wife. As an effectual revenge he poisoned her with arsenic. In consideration of his princely name, the murderer escaped with a ten years' term.—Pennsylvania Grit.

He Was Clever.
Dr. Guthrie, an authority on military surgery fifty years ago, was a kindly man, though somewhat brusque in manner. Sir Joseph Frayer says: "I was his house surgeon, and we got on very well together. One day, when we were going through the wards with a large following of distinguished visitors, foreign surgeons and others, we stopped by the bedside of an interesting case, when Guthrie, finding fault with the dresser for something he had done. The student ventured to reply and Guthrie said: "I dare say you think you are a remarkably clever fellow, don't you?" "No, sir," said the youth, earnestly, "I don't." But you are, though," said Guthrie, and passed on.

Natural Tunnel is a Wonder.
In locating the Virginia and Southwestern railroad through the Alleghenies from Virginia into Tennessee advantage was taken of a natural tunnel which is one of the wonders of the world. The distance through this tunnel is about 1,000 feet, and so nearly perfect is the tunnel that only sixty feet of blasting was necessary. The region is of limestone formation, and always where there are extensive caves. The cliffs at each end of the tunnel are 400 feet high, and the scenery in the locality is remarkably fine.—Indianapolis News.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Orders for the re-establishment of the European station have been issued by the secretary of the navy, and Rear Admiral Cronwell has been ordered to proceed at once to Europe and assume command of the station. For the president his squadron will consist of the cruiser Chicago, flagship, and the cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville. The Chicago is now the flagship of the South Atlantic station, but has received orders to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to Gibraltar, the Albany and Nashville have already left. Carle for Suez, where they are to receive orders from Rear Admiral Cronwell. It is stated at the navy department that one of the newer battleships will be ordered to the European station some time in the fall. It is more than probable that either the Kearsarge or the Alabama will be selected for duty. The European station was abandoned in 1898, just previous to the war with Spain.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh, governor of Benquet province, northern Luzon, who has been ordered to Manila to submit to an investigation, has had an adventurous career, according to newspaper biographies, having been a tramp, silver miner, sheep herder, pearl diver, beach comber, barber and author. He is the son of an English clergyman, and was born in Canada, and was traveling over the Philippines for a monthly magazine when he was, though a British subject, selected for Benquet's governor. He is now accused of using his position to his personal advantage in acquiring land and mining rights from the natives.

Work on two sections of a target representing the sides of an iron-clad warship, to be used for experiments by the ordnance department, was completed at the New York navy yard. The base consists of large timbers bolted together, with similar beams placed in an upright position and braced from behind. Against the upright beams will be placed steel plates, for the purpose of holding in position the armor. This will consist of Krupp steel eleven and a half inches in thickness and covering the entire surface of the target, which is sixteen feet square. The target is to be experimented with at Sandy Hook.

SOME ODDS AND ENDS

Underneath the town of Norwich, England, are numbers of brine springs, which were used for the preparation of salt even before the Christian era. Owing to the immense excavations occasioned by the pumping up of this brine, the main street of the town is now to be raised four feet. As recently as 1892 it was raised five feet, and again the thoroughfare is on a level with the River Weaver, which runs along the property to be lifted comes of hotels and large shops, and which hydraulic jacks are placed, and as the structures are raised wooden wedges are inserted. So accurate is the work done that "business is carried on as usual during alterations" and but little inconvenience is experienced by the families.

Nearly every little local custom in England can be traced by the antiquarian back almost to prehistoric times, and in the interesting tradition that the sunrise must be witnessed on midsummer day from the vast pile of Stonehenge is one of these ancient customs. It may have been a habit with the ancient Britons to do homage to the source of light on this, the sun's greatest day, or the custom may date back to those red-haired tribes who came before even the Britons in the history of the island. This world-famed monument of antiquity, the origin of which forever must remain a mystery to the human mind, is now inclosed by a high fence of barbed wire. To this has to be added the novelty of a turnstile, through which persons desirous of inspecting the stones may pass on payment of 1 shilling each.

Gigantic Oregon Mushrooms.
Oregon beats the world for rosy-cheeked girls, big red apples, roses, big cherries, long timbers and lots of other things, including edible mushrooms.

OTTO AND THE AUTO.

This strange how fashion makes us change the objects we admire; We used to sing the tireless steed, but now the steedless tire. So Otto bought an auto, so as not to be antiquated. But the thing was automatic. As well as automatic, as it ought to be, and the auto wouldn't auto as it ought to, so to speak.

He thought to get an auto-operator for the work. And first he tried a circus man and then for he knew the circus man drove fifty horses with success. And a man he shifty. Enough to manage fifty. It's palpable enough he ought to manage one horse-see.

As for the Turk, 'tis also plain, deny it if you can. He ought to run an auto, since a Turk is an Ottoman. 'Twas all right, as Otto moved to Alexandria, purely. That he might say, "I'm Otto. From Mobile, and my motto: 'A Mobile Otto ought to run an automobile surely.'"

Then Otto sought to auto on the auto as he ought to. But the auto sought to auto as Otto never. So Otto he got hot, oh, very hot! as he ought not to. And Otto said, "This auto ought to auto and it's got to." And Otto fought the auto, and the auto till the auto also got too hot to auto as it ought to. And Otto said, "Scott! the auto shot to heaven—so did Otto—"

Where Otto's auto auto now as Otto's heaven—so did Otto—
—Edward Vance Cooke, in the Smart Set.

CLASAS OF EVIL.
Mrs. Smith (looking at fat)—"But I don't see any closets." Mr. Smith—"Why, my dear, every room's a closet."
—Town and Country.

"Jabez don't seem to get along, does he?" "No, but I think he could make farm in pay if he studied it as hard as he does checkers."—Puck.

"I don't believe in parading my virtues," said Blythe. "It takes several to make a parade."—Indianapolis News.

He ordered a saddle of mutton. The waiter brought it, of course. Said he after trying to carve it. "This saddle, no doubt," Chicago News.

Mr. Lucius O'Trigger—"The gint-man I have the honor to represent, being near-sighted, insists on standing three feet nearer his adversary than his adversary to him."—King.

Her cheeks were of a rosy hue. Her hair a golden yellow. Her ears were pink, her eyes were blue. And yet, despite all this, 'tis true, With every smile she gave, —Philadelphia Record.

Jimmy—"Say, vud yer like to have long curls like dat Van Tassel kid?" Billy—"Not on yer life! Why, when he come out of swimmin' it would take two hours for his hair to dry."—Chicago News.

Well—"Mr. Weston paid me quite a compliment at dinner last evening. He told me I ate like a bird." Belle—"Well, he's a good judge. He runs an ostrich farm, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

ART IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The Ability to Lay Out Lawns and Flower Beds on Paper.
In some respects a good landscape gardener, landscape engineer or landscape architect—whatever he may be called, in connection with the artistic and practical development of landscapes and grounds—occupies an unenviable position, and he may be likened to the pioneers in any great cause where advances are met with distrust and antagonism born of ignorance.

He has, first of all, to associate with the pick and shovel, is not of it, has his artistic realizations as well as natural and purely mechanical ones. He is a true artist with visionary ideas, large, which are tempered by the practical molding of nature and brought into living facts. An undeveloped piece of land is seen by him through evolutionary lenses, and he pictures the effects which might be produced by grading, planting, arranging paths and drives or altering the course of streams. His first picture is, perhaps, barely more than an outline, such as a painter might sketch preparatory to adding the colors and touches which almost put life into a portrait; the development and details are largely the result of study and practical ability, always accompanied by the artistic touch and nature appreciation which belong to a good landscape gardener.

But a small percentage of the public appreciates the qualifications possessed by the landscape gardener, to the remainder he is simply an unusually good gardener, or one who is too much above mental work and desires to theorize. They do not believe he can be on the same plane as men of other professions, and he has to force his way to the front by showing results—and these do not come quickly as a rule.

Like any other profession, there are "quacks," to use a meaning popular term, and the true landscape artist must beat down the barrier of distrust which such men create continually. Their knowledge and practice are both limited and they will make any kind of bargain, whatever is best calculated to future results are of but little moment to these transient gardeners.

Where a man is recognized to be master of his profession, he should be hampered as little as possible, especially not before he has opportunity to present his ideas. Expense ought, so far as practicable, be a secondary consideration, just as it would be for a doctor of medicine called in for medical advice. The best should always be the highest aim in any walk of life—and no one asks to receive value, even in advice merely, without offering full equivalent.—Meehan's Monthly.

Strange Animal from Africa.
A report has been received from Sir Henry Johnson, special commissioner to Uganda, of a new discovery made by him in the Senzile forests, of a peculiar and interesting animal, he longed to a species long thought to have been extinct. This creature, as huge as an otter, but in build shaped more like a giraffe—having a neck much longer than a horse—seems to combine the characteristics of many animals. His ears resemble those of an ass, but with silky black fringes. The head tapers like the nostrils like those of the giraffe. He is variously colored, the top of his head, neck, shoulders and stomach being of a deep reddish-brown hue, while other parts are almost crimson and some parts black—the hind quarters striped purple black and white—and the forehead, strange to say, a vivid red. Surely a creature to stir terror in the boldest heart. It is hornless, though there are traces of three horn cores. It is supposed to be the living representative of the fossil animal hellatotherium, the remains of which are frequently found in Greece. The natives have given it the name of okapi. A complete skin and two skulls have been sent to the British Museum in England.

More Afraid of Woman Than of Man.
The driver was beating his horse unmercifully. One or two men remonstrated against such cruelty, but he paid no attention to their appeals for mercy. Presently a woman, in a light dress, and with a whip and assumed an air of innocence. "That's always the way," said a bystander. "It is queer how much more afraid those fellows are of a woman than they are of a man. They treat our threats with contempt, and seem not to hold us in the slightest dread, but just let a woman happen along and they quiet down and become meek as putty. I suppose it is because the women really mean business, for it is a fact that two-thirds of the complaints turned into the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are furnished by them. In fact, of course, it is in accord with the reputation of the sex for gentleness, but I really don't think it speaks very well for us men."—New York Sun.

Thousands to Win a \$50 Cup.
Yachting is the most expensive sport in the world. It costs more to win a cup of course, it is in accord with the reputation of the sex for gentleness, but I really don't think it speaks very well for us men."—New York Sun.

Possibilities of the Propeller.
The last group of the battleships have furnished additional proof that the possibilities of the propeller screw are still in the ascendant, for as each successive group has made its speed trials it has exceeded the speed record of its predecessors, until the last man-of-war, the Wisconsin, topped the record figures of everything in her class with a speed of two hours of 18.6 knots.—New York Times.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

PENSIONS GRANTED

Shortage in School Teachers—Cattle Have the Rabbits—Electric Light Contract. Meadville Man's Lucky Find.

The following names were added to the veterans' pension roll during the week: Thomas J. Bridgery, Sharpshooter, \$5; Elizabeth Decha, von, Glenside, \$12; James M. Palmer, Uniontown, \$8; Elias Strutzman, Lull, \$7; Joshua Bard, Otella, \$17; James Graham, Orbisonia, \$10; Francis Kirshorn, \$8; Wilson J. Baker, barn, Corry, \$12; Lavina Snyder, Harrisburg, \$8; Annie E. Buehler, Harrisburg, \$8; Mary J. Yozzy, Patterson, \$12; Elmina Bean, Greenfield, \$8; Elizabeth W. Wilber, Harrisburg, \$8; Amanda Peters, Shiloh, \$12; Elizabeth McCain, Sheridanville, \$8; Matilda Smith, East Charleston, \$8; Lizzie Leary, Greenburg, \$8; Sarah Pendlebury, Pittsburg, \$8; Elizabeth McFeely, Ashville, \$8; Susan Rouse, Wattsburg, \$8; Martha G. Meals, Desale, \$8; Mary B. Hazzard, Monongahela, \$8.

The new state law, by which company stores are supposed to be taxed out of the business, does not seem to have had any effect throughout the coal region. A clerk issues store orders in favor of an employee, who has assigned his wages earned in the employ of the coke company to the supply company. The goods are furnished as before. When pay day comes where the amount is kept out of the employee's pay and the whole affair is practically the same as before.

The Pennsylvania commission to the Charleston exposition, organized Tuesday at the Executive department by the election of Gov. Stone, president; ex-Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Harrisburg, vice president, and Henry C. Cox, of Donegal county, secretary. The commission will probably visit Charleston early in September to select a site for a state building and arrange for a Pennsylvania exhibit. The Legislature appropriated \$85,000 to the commission.

The annual rifle and carbine competition of the Pennsylvania National Guard began Monday at the Mt. Gretna state rifle range and will be continued during the week under the direction of Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice. Three hundred and more competitors and officers and men will participate in the contests.

Court Monday ousted the members of the West Washington school board, composed of S. A. Poland, George L. Hall, George Miller and B. F. Paul, for neglecting to elect a principal and teachers and to provide for the opening of the schools for the district for the year commencing last June.

Miss Sharple, the foreman of the Conestoga Lake Ice Co., at Meadville, found a purse containing \$12,000 in notes, checks and certificates of deposit, the property of James Evans, of Westmoreland county. The purse was stolen, and after the money was extracted it was thrown into a coal shed.

Edward Collins, 34 years of age, died in the county insane asylum, at Lancaster, a victim of grief. Four years ago he was a motorman on the Columbia trolley line and his car struck and killed a boy. Worry over it drove him insane inside of two years.

A stock and meat train was derailed last night at Geneva by the breaking of a journal. A number of cattle and horses were killed. Two tramps, Henry Albert of Hoboken, N. J., and H. C. Alber of New York each received bad bruises.

Judge McConnell, at Greensburg, has made perpetual an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania railroad from cutting the wires of the Globe Telephone company hung across the railroad track at Latrobe.

A herd of eight fine Jersey cows belonging to John Housler, a farmer living near Marytown, has been killed by the health authorities. They were affected with tuberculosis.

Three cows of W. G. Damback, of Butler county, were killed because they showed signs of rabies, and it is feared that it will be necessary to kill Damback's entire herd.

Four persons drowned and a financial loss that will reach \$20,000 are the results in March Chunk of the great storm that passed over March Chunk Saturday.

Albert Price, aged 20 years, was killed, and Turner Chapple was seriously injured Tuesday by a fall of rock in Sinneman mine No. 1 at South Fork.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1899.
Train Leave Williamsport From Depot, Foot of Pine Street.
For New York via Philadelphia 7:41, 10 a. m., 12:31, 4:11, 6:51 p. m. Sunday 5:08, 10:50 a. m., 11:50 p. m.
For New York via Pottsville 10 a. m., 12:31 p. m., 4:11 p. m., 6:51 p. m.
For Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Ashland and all points in Schuylkill coal region 7:41, 10 a. m., 12:31, 4 and 11:50 p. m. Sundays 5:08, 10:50, 11:50 p. m.
Trains for Williamsport.
Leave New York via Easton 4:30 a. m., 12:31 p. m., Sundays 6:51 a. m. and 1:10 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia 12:15, 4:05, 7:45, 10:35 and 9 p. m. Sundays 12:15, 4:05, 7:45 and 9 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Ashland and all points in Schuylkill coal region 7:41, 10 a. m., 12:31, 4 and 11:50 p. m. Sundays 5:08, 10:50, 11:50 p. m.
Through coaches and parlor cars board from Philadelphia and New York. Through sleeping and day trains to and from Philadelphia. Night trains run daily. Sundays included. Tickets can be secured in Williamsport. Baggage checked from hotels and residences direct to destination.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. Railroad.

In effect Sept. 11, 1899.
Southward.
Train No. 1 (Express) leaves Huntingdon every day except Sunday for Mt. Dallas at 6:50 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:30 a. m.
Train No. 2 (Mail) leaves Huntingdon every day except Sunday for Mt. Dallas at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 12:10 p. m.
Train No. 3 (Sundays only) leaves Huntingdon for Mt. Dallas at 9 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 1:30 p. m.
All trains make connections at Mt. Dallas for Bedford, Pa., and Carlisle, Pa.
Northward.
Train No. 4 (Mail) leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 11:20 a. m.
Train No. 5 (Fast Line) leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 4:00 p. m.
Train No. 6 (Sundays only) leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 4:30 p. m., arriving at 6:15 p. m.
All trains make close connections with P. & R. both east and west at Huntingdon.

Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R. R.

Condensed Time Table in effect Nov. 25, 1899.
Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R. R.
Main Line.
Leave Crosson—Eastward.
Week Express, week days 6:50 a. m.
Altoona Accommodation, week days 9:00 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily 11:30 a. m.
Altoona Accommodation, daily 1:30 p. m.
Mail Express, daily 3:15 p. m.
Philadelphia Express, daily 5:11 p. m.
Leave Crosson—Westward.
Pacific Express, week days 6:50 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily 9:00 a. m.
Way Passenger, daily 11:30 a. m.
Pittsburg Express, daily 3:15 p. m.
Mail, daily 5:11 p. m.
Johnstown Express, week days 6:50 p. m.
Cambria & Clearfield Division.
Leave Patton—Southward.
Train No. 708 at 7:00 a. m., arriving at Crosson at 8:10 a. m.
Train No. 709 at 8:00 p. m., arriving at Crosson at 9:10 p. m.
Leave Patton—Northward.
Train No. 706 at 10:45 a. m., arriving at Patton at 11:55 a. m., and at Glen Campbell at 12:15 a. m.
Train No. 707 at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Mahanoy at 2:40 p. m., and at Glen Campbell at 3:00 p. m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

In effect May 27, 1900.
Main Line.
Leave Crosson—Eastward.
Week Express, week days 6:50 a. m.
Altoona Accommodation, week days 9:00 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily 11:30 a. m.
Altoona Accommodation, daily 1:30 p. m.
Mail Express, daily 3:15 p. m.
Philadelphia Express, daily 5:11 p. m.
Leave Crosson—Westward.
Pacific Express, week days 6:50 a. m.
Main Line Express, daily 9:00 a. m.
Way Passenger, daily 11:30 a. m.
Pittsburg Express, daily 3:15 p. m.
Mail, daily 5:11 p. m.
Johnstown Express, week days 6:50 p. m.
Cambria & Clearfield Division.
Leave Patton—Southward.
Train No. 708 at 7:00 a. m., arriving at Crosson at 8:10 a. m.
Train No. 709 at 8:00 p. m., arriving at Crosson at 9:10 p. m.
Leave Patton—Northward.
Train No. 706 at 10:45 a. m., arriving at Patton at 11:55 a. m., and at Glen Campbell at 12:15 a. m.
Train No. 707 at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Mahanoy at 2:40 p. m., and at Glen Campbell at 3:00 p. m.

Cotton Tie Shortage.

A shortage of cotton ties that will affect the whole of the cotton belt is already being felt, and as a result the price of ties, usually \$1.05 a bundle, now ranges from \$1.20 to \$1.25 a bundle. The shortage is caused by the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the consequent shut down of the steel bog company's mill, the chief source of the supply. Savannah is the distributing point for ties for all the cotton growing States east of the Mississippi, but through its factors sells in that territory and in Alabama between 30,000 and 40,000 bundles. Contracts with the manufacturers were made early in the year—January, February and March—for a quantity sufficient to meet the demand, and the factors had every reason to believe that the stock, at least the greater part of it, had been made up long before the strikers went out, but to their urgent demand for shipments on contracts, they since the opening of the season, they have been told that stock to meet the contracts was not on hand. The manufacturers stated that they had only a small quantity of ties and that they would be prorated among the factors. As the contracts between the factors and the manufacturers contain the strike clause, releasing the manufacturers from their obligation in case of a strike, the factors have no redress—they will have to take such stock as they can get, sell it for what it will bring and content themselves as best they can under the circumstances.

In many of the perfume factories of South Europe only the purest olive oil is used in fixing the perfumes of flowers.