Hammonton, N. J.-Farmers of At-Harrie county are especially interested me the bril introduced in the legislature ky Mr. Miller, of Cumberland country, providing for the establishment of a branch experiment station in South Jersey. It is the general opinion that the station is needed, and experiments already conducted in this vicinity seem to mustain the idea.

Alout a year ago some of the progresgive men of this section sought the cooperation of the state agricultural experincent station to undertaking a series of tests of the soil and crops here. Prof. E. B. Vourbees, director of the station, putered heartily into the plan and guided. the work. Col. Benjamin Richards, one of the progressive men of the county, save the land. Study of the experiments conducted upon these plots now shows them to have been highly successful, and it is very likely that they will be greatly extended. Land that might have been regarded as nothing but a sand drift. produced a beavy crop of cowpeas, while good corn, beans and some root crops were raised with equal satisfaction. A winter seeding of aifalfa and crimson glover was made, and both of these have

made excellent growth. In connection with these experiments a number of citizens have formed the Hammonton Agricultural society to aid and foster the experiments in every way, and if the Miller bill becomes a law it is likely that efforts will be made to have the branch experiment station located

FINDS A STRANGE MISSILE.

Texas Man Picks Up Cannon Ball of Peculiar Pattern on an Old Battlefield.

Whitewright, Tex-Kit Cowan, of Whitewright, has in his possession a peculiar specimen of cannon ball or projectile, which he found imbedded in the rocky face of a high cliff 15 or 20 miles southwest of Monterey, Mex-

The battlefield of Bashop's Pilot Mound lies between Monterey and this wiff, but is perhaps ten miles from where the ball was found. The distance and the position of the imbedded projectile when found are such as to lead to the impression that it was not afired from that battlefield. Mr. Cowan bas made extensive inquiries, but can and no one who knows of any nation Ithat has ever used this peculiar kind

of projectile. It is seven inches long and was evisently fired from a four-inch gun. The top part is of the hardest steel, and is fastened to a body of iron and lead. This base is rifled and has slots in which may have been leaden projectiles that went their own separate ways after the ball had passed from

the cannon. There are eight of these slots, all monnecting with a large cavity in the senier of the base, in which, no doubt, explosives were placed. After the leaden slugs parted from the main hedy of the ball the cavities left by them slant, or rifle, and the action of the wind upon them would make the hall revolve at a terrific rate of speed.

HISTORY OF DECLARATION.

Col. William H. Michael's Book on Independence Movement a Public Document.

Washington.-Colonel William H. Michael, chief clerk of the state department, has published a book by order of congress, giving an illustrated history of the Declaration of Independence, with the biographies and portraits of the signers and the secretary of congress. Advance copies of this work have been received at the department. The illustrations include not only photographs. of the famous state paper in its presentdecayed condition, but also a number of photographs taken when the document awas in a better state of preservation.

. The volume was prepared primarily an an aid to those in charge of the exhibit of the department of state at expositions he explaining that part of the exhibit relating to the Declaration of Independence. The series of portraits of the signers is complete, and there is an interesting facsimile of the broadside copy of the declaration signed by John Hancock, president of congress, for and on behalf of the members of congress, atsested by Charles Thomson, secretary. Expecially interesting is the correspond-

sace relating to the declaration. Because of the historic value of the work of Col. Michael, congress ordered. the book printed as a government publication.

Bat Causes Havor in Church. A hat played havor with the service held in the First Methodist Episcopal church of New Brunswick, N J., the other night. Rev. J. F. Shaw was about to give an address on Washington when the bat appeared, and by its constant Sapping of wings made the audience uncomfortable as it darted here and there near the people. One young woman in the choir nearly had a collision with the hat. Dr. Shaw finally saw the commotion was too great and gave up. The bat continued to make itself husy, and the meeting ended with the creature flying about the lights trying to get out.

Shock of Fortune Is Fatal. Mrs Thomas Boyer, who recently inherited \$75,000 as her share of the estate of her brother, James Titman, a Sussex county (N. J.) farmer, died of general debility, aggravated, it is thought, by the shock caused when she received the news of her legacy. She was 70 years old, and under the terms of her brother's will each of her five children will receive \$15,000 of the money he beguesthed to Mrs. Boyer.

## EIG RABBIT TRADE

EENTUCKY COUNTY IS GREAT TRAPPING CENTER.

Hawesville Shipped Over 30,000 of the Animals to Outside Stations During the Past Winter-Cannot Supply Demand.

Hawesville, Ky.-That more rabbits are produced in Hancock county than any other community in Kentucky is evident from the great number that is annually shipped from this place.

Although this is one of the smallest countles in the state in area, it is, no doubt, the largest rabbit market in the southern states. About 30,000 rabbits were shipped from Hancock county last winter to the big cities, to say nothing of the numbers consumed at home. Indications are that even a greater num-

ber will be shipped this winter. One merchant alone here has shipped mearly 10,000 and says he could use twice as many if he could get them. Most of the rabbits that are shipped are caught on snares by boys who make a business of snaring every winter, and few are the boys nowadays on a farm who do not have from 10 to 20 or even 59 mares set for "bunny" by the first frost

The snares are made by bending a small bush and fastening it to a prong. which is driven into the ground, by means of a trigger and button, the button being fastened to the string.

A hangman's loop is then made and placed around little pegs driven into the ground. On the trigger is placed a piece of apple just inside the loop so that when "brer rabbit" sticks his bead in to steal the forbidden fruit he trips the trigger, the string is released, the bush files back to its original position. jerks the loop tight and the rabbit is killed by strangulation.

The snares are baited and set every evening and the owner goes every morning early to see what luck he has had during the night. The catch usually runs about one rabbit to every four snares. The rabbits are brought into market every few days and sold to the merchants at five cents each. A rabbit is only worth five cents here, it doesn't matter if it is the first catch of the season, the market price being the same all

Snared rabbits are much better than those that are shot because they are not mutilated in any way. Although the anaring process has been going on for several seasons, there seems to be an abundant supply of rabbits, and one does not have to go out of the city limits to find them.

In a number of instances negroes have been known to pay as high as 25 to 50 cents for a rabbit that was caught in a graveyard so that they might get the left hind foot to carry in their pockets to keep away hoodoos, but one can never be induced to eat a rabbit of this kind.

BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR CAT.

Black Angora, Namesake of Alice Boosevelt, Will Allow Only Feline "400" at "Coming Out."

Sharon, Pa.-Invitations have been issued by Mrs. J. C. Hitchcock, of New Castle for a fashionable feline party in honor of the third anniversary of her. black Angora cat Alice, named for President Roosevelt's daughter. The party is to be held at her beautiful residence within a few days.

The novelty of the affair has stirred New Castle society, and it promises to be largely attended by the best and wealthiest people of the tin plate city down the valley. New Castle society leaders are proud of their high bred cats and dogs, and Mrs. Hitchcock is no exception. She conceived the idea of giving the party, which is to be the "coming out" event of her pretty Angora cat. The invitations read: "Mrs. Hitchcock desires your presence at a party to be given in honor of the third birthday of her cat Alice. You are requested to

bring your best bench felines." Only high bred and well-behaved cats are to be admitted, and prizes will be awarded to the handsomest. A dainty luncheon for the friends of Alice will be prepared by caterers. Acceptances have been received; from nearly everyone to whom an invitation was sent.

STAR YARN OF THE WINTER

New Hampshire Farmer Tells of Witch Grass Growing on Family Kitten's Back.

Nashua, N. H.-John Groves, of Hudson, furnishes the star yarn of a prolific winter. New Hampshire farmers have long told of the hardihood of witch grass and have complained that it would grow anywhere north of the molten insides of a volcano, but Groves has actaully outdone them by producing a kitten with witch grass growing through her back.

As the family tell the story, the kitten, which had been a great pet in the household, grew ill recently and wasted away to a skeleton thinness. One day some object was noticed protruding from the kitten's back and on making a closer examination they declare that they found a witch grass root working its way through the skin from

the inside of the little creature's body. They suggest the theory that the kitten swallowed the grass root while it was in a dried state last fall, and that it sprouted afresh in the foisture and warmth, and finally forced its way through muscles and skin. Friends of the family corroborate the report,

Not Often Is It Thus The republic of Panama has celebrated the first anniversary of its birth and established a new record for that latitude. It has run for a year without a revolution.

AMERICAN TURNS CHINESE.

Although Born in United States, Boy. Adopted by Orientals, Thinks He Is a Foreigner.

-Portland, Ore.-One of the most remarkable cases ever brought to light by the police of Portland is that of Lick Yi now 14 years old and of white parentage. This lad, although an American by birth, has lived as a Chinese. with Chinese, wearing a queue and oriental garb, and he speaks the language of the celestial kingdom ex-

clusively. Patrolman Galbraith made the discovery and reported the case to Capt. Moore. Chief Hunt will probably take up the matter and see if there is anything that should be done by the officials. Nothing like this strange case has ever come up for consideration in the history of the city.

As the matter stands, the boy, although an American, does not know it. for when he was but three months old, a Chinese woman now living in Astoria secured him from his mother and kept him for many years. He is now living in a Chinese establishment at the northeast corner of Fourth and Pine streets.

It is a case, the police declare, where an American-born lad has been robbed of his nativity and the privilege of growing up as others, being deprived of even the knowledge of the difference between his present life and what he should have been. He has none of the features peculiar to the Chinese, hut, being raised as one of them, has similar manners.

LITTLE GIRL IS A MARVEL.

Mary Ada Hendricks, 12 Years Old, Without Arms, Uses Her Toes Like Fingers.

Owingsville. Ky.-Twelve-year-old Mary Ada Hendricks, who resides with her parents in Ansel Wayne county. Ky., is undoubtedly the most. wonderful girl in the United Statesbarring Helen Keller.

Although born without arms, Miss Hendricks can perform many feats that a girl presented of the usual ber of arms would be proud to be able to perform. Miss Hendricks is a natural musician and plays the piano. French harp, accordion, banjo, and violin. She uses her toes in playing all these instruments with the exception of the French harp, and her rendering of musical numbers is excellent.

in playing the piano Miss Hendricks sits on a stool placed above the keyboard, and in that manner is enabled to reach all the keys. A violin is manipulated pretty much the same as the banjo.

Miss Hendricks cuts and makes the prettiest of artificial flowers. They cannot be told from those made by the two-armed species of girl. She can sew very nicely, and at writing she is right at home. She is very fond of reading and is an exceptionally good scholar. Miss Hendricks is also an adept at rock-throwing, and can throw a curve that would be envied by a baseball twirler. She can cast the rocks a considerable distance.

FORTUNE FOR OLD DISHES.

Set Buried in Days of Indian Attacks . Is Now Valued at About

\$10,000. Oneonta. N. Y .- There has been much interest in the suit pending over the possession of the rare old dishes dug up on a farm near West Edmeston. in this county, in 1903. The suit has been settled out of court and the dishes go to the heirs of the Burdick estate. who owned the farm upon which the dishes were found. The point of law is still unsettled.

There are 80 dishes in the set, all of the finest china, and they were buried by Percifer Carr, agent of Lord Edmeston, during the days of the Indian attacks previous to the revolutionary war. They were accidentally dug up by Marion Cheesebrough, the tenant of the Burdick farm. Two grandsons and two granddaughters of the late Henry F. Burdick, who have long owned the farm, will divide the proceeds of the famous dishes. The collection is valued at about \$10,000,

Collectors have been much excited by the find and are awaiting for an opportunity to buy from it. It is considered the most valuable old crockery in existence.

Fixes Life of Money Germs.

Paper money will carry disease germs for one month: metal money will carry such germs only 24 hours, according to Dr. Thomas Darlington, president of the New York city board of health, who ht... been experimenting with bacteria on money and who presented the result to the national house committee on banking and currency. The germs of only two diseases have been experimented withconsumption and diphtheria-and both of these may be communicated from one person to another on money.

Green Carnation at Last. A. C. Stillson has been trying for six years in California and the east to produce a green carnation, and at last he has succeeded. He refused to explain the process, except that prepared soil is used. Except for the stripes of green, the blossom is a duplicate of the ordinary white carnation. The petals are tinged with vivid green, radiating from center to edge in deep stripes.

Once Painter, Now a Mayor. Robert Buckell, who in 1866 was a journeyman house painter in Terra Haute, ind., has just been elected lord mayor of Oxford, England, for the third time. He lived in Terre Haute for eight years and, returning home, he revolutionized the political methods in the staid old English city.

NEW STATE IS LARGE

SIZE OF OKLAHOMA EQUALS THAT OF KANSAS.

In Population It Exceeds Sixteen of Present Commonwealths of Union -Agricultural Future Bright with Promise.

Kansas City.-Oklahoma and Indian Territory will make a state aubstantially the same size as Kansas. This is smaller than most of the states west of the Missouri, but the new commonwealth will come into the union with a much larger population relatively and with much more definite resources than almost any other state has had within the last two or three generations.

According to the federal census of 1900. Oklahoma had a population of 398.831 and Indian Territory 392,060, making a total census population for the new state of approximately 890,000. There is no doubt that the nopulation of the new state at the present time is more than 1,000,000.

The new state will have two reprementatives in the senate, but it will be fully entitled to them, because it will begin with a population larger than that of Maine. New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island. Delaware, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington or Oregon.

The two territories have much in common. Upon their prairies were lorated great reservations set apart by the government as the red men's home. Oklahoma is made up of such reservations as, by treaty or purchase from the Indians, have been given later to white settlement. Both lie at the meeting place of north and south. Upon their fertile acres may be grown wheat or cotton, corn or sugar cane, nats or tobacco: Neither the blizzards of Nebraska nor the hear of the south is felt. Equal access is given to the gulf. ports and to the eastern markets.

They differ as western Kansas differs from Missouri. The western end of Oklahoma, with an altitude of 3500 feet, is a semi-arid buffalo grassed. treeless plain-a sodded floor as far as the eye can reach, suited for cattle grazing and not for farming. The eastern end of Indian Territory, 3,000 feet lower, is a thickly wooded, well watered, rolling section, as certain of rainfall and crops as Illinois. It is rich in timber and fitted for intense agricul-

Between these over an expanse of 400 miles east and west, and 225 miles north and south, are all the graduations of altitudes and moisture. Each section has its limitations and its advantages, and each offers to the pros pective settler or investor some bene

Three "openings" have made Oklahoma—the original one, in 1889, taking in the central portion: the Cherokee strip, in 1893, including the northern side, and the Klowa, Comanche and Arapahoe lands in August, 1901, which gave to the whites the southwest corher. The first and second were opened with "rushes." wherein the first man on a claim after the signal for starting became its possessor. The last was a drawing, the order in which applicants might file on claims being determined by lot.

Oklahoma includes what was formerly the western portion of Indian Territory, with the public land strip north of the Texas panhand. The public land strip ceded to the United States by Texas at the time of its annegation, was by oversight not included in any of the adjacent states or territories, and until its incorporation in Oklahoma territory was known as No Man's Land.

Oklahoma is for the most part an upland territory, rising gradually toward the north and west, the most important elevations being the Wichita mountains in the southern section. Oklahoma is fairly well watered by the Red and Arkansas rivers and their affluents, but many streams are so saturated with alkaline salts as to be at times unfit for drinking purposes or irrigation. The rainfall is much lighter and less uniform than in Indian

Territory. The history of Oklahoma dates from 1866, when the tribes to whom the lands of Indian Territory had been granted ceded the western portion to the United States. Though forbidden by the proclamation of President Hayes, many efforts were made to gain forcible possession of Oklahoma by expeditions from Kansas, Missouri and

Potato Patch an Eldorado. Something like gold mining profits will be possible soon without the trouble of digging deeper than is necessary to turn up the homely potato. This week's issue of a London agricultural paper. which is specially devoted to potatoes, gives particulars of an extraordinary crop of potatoes grown by one of its correspondents from the new variety Eldorado, which last year was worth more than its weight in gold. From one pound of seed he raised 3,633 plants, many of which sold at \$20 each.

College Yell Means Death There. In this country when the college yell goes along the street the disciple of the quiet life only feels bored and wonders why the police do not do their duty, but in St. Petersburg the grand duke who hears it pulls down the iron shutters and crawis under the bed.

Notoriety or Miracle, Which? An American girl has refused to become the bride of a titled foreigner. She is a relative of the Vanderbilts and an heiress. In the absence of full particulars one is unable to decide whether this he a miracle or the result of a wild desire for notoriety.

ENGLAND LOSING LAND.

To Make Up for This, Britain A.ms. te Fill In the Wastes, Employing Idle Workmen.

London. - With its characteristic commercial spirit, England has evolved a plan by which it can at the same time feed its idle tens of thousands and reclaim some at least of its lost millions of acres.

In 1887 Great Britain lost by the sea's inroads 56.964.260 acres of agriultural land; in 1880, 56,815,354 acres more were reported to have been lost in the same manner; in 1890, 56,786,199 acres more had slipped away into the sea, and the last report, that of 1900, showed that an additional 56,782,053 acres had gone.

Nor is it only from the attrition of the sea that the coast is suffering, the formation of march lands where the sea eats into formerly valuable arable land being constantly on the increase. To replace much of this waste marsh-

land and build up in other places where great gaps have been made in the coast line by the rolling off of hundreds of thousands of acres, Walter Long, president of the board of trade, has evolved a plan by which hundreds of thousands of idle men in England are to be employed.

The first attack will be made on the Lincolnshire coset. Work of this kind has been attempted before in England, 60,481 acres having been added to the country in reclaiming the marshes on the banks of the Tay and of the Forth. In addition to the Lincoinshire work reclamation labors are to be carried on in the neighborhood of London-that is, from Albert Dock to the Nore, the Thames estuary.

The plan in this latter locality is to dredge the channel and use the dredged matter in making foreshore instead of dumping it into the sea as is now done. From Woolwich to Hammersmith there are stretches of foreshore, which, if reclaimed, would be of enormous value. The public park at Fulham, which was reclaimed at a cost of \$165,000, is now worth \$325,000.

STEED CHEWS AND DRINKS

Engine Horse at Canton, Md., Enjoys Quid Between Fires, and Likes Beer.

Baltimore, Md.-Canton has an engine horse of affectionate disposition, but he is a reprobate. He likes to be caressed by the firemen, and takes delight in rubbing his nose against the back of his constant friend, Captain, a Skye terirer, but when Valley, as he is known, has a chance to take a chew of tobacco he cannot resist the tempta-

firemen say that he drank beebefore he became an engine horse, but the rigid rules of the department will not permit of any dissipation, and he has not had a drink since he entered the service. His former owner the firemen say, would place beer in a bucket, and Valley would drink the heverage as he switched his tail with pleasure.

Driver James Mulianey was reciting Valley's pedigree the other day when Engineer Edward Gensler approached. Gensler pretended to pay no attention to the animal as he stood beside him, but Valley was determined to be noticed. He began to souff about the engineer's. pocket until he caught a whiff of tobacco, and then he began to tug.

"All right, Valley, old boy. You want a chew, don't you?" said Gensler, Valley seemed to nod assent as he continued to tug Gensler stepped aside cut a plug of the weed in half, and approached the animal. Valley made a grab at the tobacco with his mouth and began to chew like a veteran. He seemed to have reached the zenith of horse happiness. He switched his tail, tossed his head, and stamped playfully on the floor, chewing the quid like a sailor, but, unlike some sailors, Valley was not particular about spititing.

LYNX HAUNTS WHOLE TOWN

Wild Cat Makes Life a Burden to Residents of Two Connecticut Villages.

Putnam, Conn.-Farmers over in Quadie and East Putnam are gunning for a Canadian lynx, but so far the catseems to have a charmed life and is still doing antics that are highly displeasing to them.

It was first seen in Quadie by James Sheldon, the veteran fox and game hunter. Sheldon killed a pig in his barnyard and the lynk was attracted by the smell of blood. When discovered he didn't show fight, but slunk away to the woods, having probably satisfied his appetite. Several henhouses have been raided, and the lynx has been debited with an amazing number of fowls.

Ex-Selectman Charles D. Torry, who lives in East Putnam, is smoking hams, and several nights ago the lynx broke into the smokehouse and carried off a ham weighing about ten pounds. It also tackled an 18-pound ham, but was able to carry it only about 20 feet.

Arthur Cutler, another farmer, saw the lynx, and says it is about as large as a pointer dog. It has an unusually large pencil of hair on the tip of the ears.

Old timers say that a Canada lynx has not been killed in this part of Connecticut for 50 years. Henhouses are now locked up at night, and young men who go courting go loaded, for the nocturnal cat howls and prowls nightly and the peace of Quadie village is greatly

Cure of Real Merit.

An eastern college freshman, who was seriously burt while being hazed, has brought suit against the college for heavy damages. A few strong doses of this kind of medicine will cure the hazing disease.

18 BIGGEST WARSHIP

EDWARD VII., LARGEST CRAFT OF KIND IN ANY NAVY.

Mewly - Commissioned Man - of - War Has Bvery Modern Convenisnos and Excels Every Vessel

of Its Class on Earth

London.-The latest war craft to go into commission is the battleship Edward VII., which is the largest not only in the British navy but in any navy. One of the features of the new floatings monster is the symmetrical 'cleanness' of her sheer lines. With a graceful sweep the stem springs out to a ram of 30 tons in weight, while the transom and counter curve away from the stern walk in a pleasing contour.

The superstructure is kept down to the smallest possible limits. Elegric fans do the work of the tall cowls that crowd the boat deck of most warships;; the steel masts look the trimmer for the absence of the familiar ponderous military tops, and the broadside outline of the hull does not bulge into casemates. the secondary armament being mounted in a battery behind the upper armor walls. The broadside belting is of nineinch Krupp steel, of uniform thickness throughout. Above this helt, which is, nearly ten feet wide, is a wall of eightinch Krupp, forming a complete citadelfor a length of more than 200 feet.

The gun positions for the primary armament are most effectually protected, being incased with nickels eel plates varying from six inches to 15 inches in thickness, according to the vulnerability of the position. The turtle-back protertive deck is double, being formed of two inch and one inch Krupp plating respectively . The armament includes four main guns, mounted in twin pairs, en barbette, forward and aft, throwing projectiles of 814 hundredweight with an energy equal to penetrating 15-inch Krupp armor (the hardest yet invented) at 3,660 yards' range. They may be fired at the rate of one round a minute. The submain armament consists of four 9.2-inch quick firers in turrets. These guns throw projectiles of 280 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2009. feet per second. For secondary armament the ship carries ien 6-inch quick firers, with high velocity. Her displacement is 45,330 fons.

HUNTING ATTRACTS THEM.

Teachers in Territory Find It Hard to Keep the Indian Children in School.

Muskogee, I. T .- The Indian youth chafes under the restraints of school life, and chooses rather to learn of nature in the solitude of the forest of along the streams. Recognizing this tendency, the Indian nations incorpor ated in their educational systems provisions which were equivalent to pay ing the parents for sending their chil-

dren to school. Since the United States government has taken charge of a large number of the schools in the rural districts of Indian territory, Superintendent Benedict has found it one of his most difficult tasks to keep up the attendance of Indian children under the system of the white man, which provides only the school and books and trusts to the parents to appreciate the privilege of giving their children an education.

The failing off of attendance among Indian children is especially heavy at this season, when such excellent opportunities offer for hunting deer, wild furkey and other game in the woods and on the prairies. Superintendent Benedict has sent out cards to teach. ers asking for statements of attendance in January in advance of the usual quarterly report. He has received a number of these reports, and all show a decided falling off in attendance of Indian children. A number of causes for this condition, besides the antipathy of the average Indian for confinement within the four walls of a school house, are given, among them bad health, scanty clothing and sick-

VIPER IN BANANA BUNCH.

Beptile Was Captured and Placed on Exhibition by a Peru, Ind., Citimen.

Peru, Ind.-While carrying bananas from one room to another in the basement of the Peru Wholesale Grocery company's store John Lynch narrowly escaped being bitten by a hissing riper. As Lynch picked up a bunch of bananas he was startled by a loud hissing noise in front of his face, and with ascream of fright he dropped the bananas and ran. With several other employes he returned to investigate and on the floor, with its head lifted a foot above the bananas, was a hissing viper nearly two feet in length, and it sprang at the men as they anproached. The snake was finally captured alive.

The reptile, when it hisses, can be heard for a distance of 50 feet, and is said to be poisonous. It is about an inch and one-half in diameter at the thickest point and its body is covered with large green and black spots. Its mouth extends back of its small, piercing eyes, and a solid row of teeth, a sixteenth of an inch out of the upper jaw, protrudes from the mouth. The snake was brought to this city two weeks ago in a carload of bananas and, as it was very cold when the car arrived, the snake did not stir.

No Mishap in Fifty Years. W. A. Leonard died a few days ago at his home in Huntingdon, Pa., aged 70. For 50 years he was employed on the middle division of the Pennsylvania. railroad, most of the time as an engineer, and never had an accident. He was a veteran of the civil war.