

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series
for May 3, 1902.—Paul
Arrested.

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Acts 21:27-32.)

27. And all the city was moved, and the people ran together: and they took Paul, and drew him out of the temple: and forthwith the doors were shut.

28. And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an uproar.

29. Who immediately took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them: and when they saw the chief captain and the soldiers, they left beating of Paul.

30. Then the chief captain came near, and took him, and commanded him to be bound with two chains; and demanded who he was, and what he had done.

31. And some cried one thing, some another, among the multitude: and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into the castle.

32. And when he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne of the soldiers for the violence of the people.

33. For the multitude of the people followed after, crying, Away with him.

34. And as Paul was to be led into the castle, he said unto the chief captain, May I speak unto thee? Who said, Canst thou speak Greek?

35. Art not thou that Egyptian, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers?

36. But Paul said, I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, a citizen of no mean city: and I beseech thee, suffer me to speak unto thee.

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MODEL CLUB HOUSE.

Plans of the Union League Club of
Chicago for a Home That Will
Cost \$1,000,000.

Following the action of the Chicago Union League club at its annual meeting in voting to build a new clubhouse, work will be begun, as soon as the financial plans are completed, on a building that will stand comparison with any structure of its kind in the world.

According to D. H. Burnham, the architect of the building, the University, Union League and Metropolitan clubs in New York went to the extreme of lavishness in fitting their respective homes with costly inside materials, and in this respect will probably out-rank the new Chicago building, but



NEW CHICAGO CLUB HOUSE.
(To Be Erected by the Union League at
the Cost of a Million.)

In no other particular will any of the leading club homes of the world surpass that of the new Union League in Chicago. The cost of the building will be about \$1,000,000.

The frontage on Jackson boulevard will be 100 feet and on Fourth avenue 150 feet, and the height ten stories above the sidewalk. The architectural style is the Italian renaissance, the front to be almost entirely of stone, probably of some light color. The entire structure will be thoroughly fire-proof. The basement will contain power plant, cold storage and wine storage rooms. The ground or entry floor will be reached from the sidewalk by two steps leading into a stone lobby, on one side of which will be a coatroom and visitor's room and on the other the officers' and directors' rooms. In the rear will be the barber shop and lavatories. From this floor a stone staircase will lead to the grand hallway on the main floor, which will contain two rooms, each 96 by 50 feet, connected with a hallway, a large reception room and retiring room for women. A dining room across the entire Jackson boulevard front, a central hall 40 by 50 feet, a breakfast room 30 by 45 feet, kitchens and serving rooms will take up the next floor. Here the grand staircase ends. The library banquet hall, women's dining rooms and private parlors will occupy the fourth floor.

More than 100 bedrooms, each with bath room that opens to the outside air, will occupy the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors. Some of these bedrooms will be very large and all will be extremely airy and pleasant. The ninth floor will be devoted to servants' quarters and storage.

The interior finish of the first three floors will be stately, the material being cement so cast and colored as to give the fullest architectural treatment, as in the old Florentine houses. There will be little wood or marble.

ELEVATED TO BENCH.

New York Lawyer Appointed Justice
of the Supreme Court of the
Philippine Islands.

John T. McDonough, formerly secretary of state of New York, has accepted provisionally the appointment of justice of the supreme court of the Philippines.



JOHN T. McDONOUGH.
(New Justice of the Supreme Court of
the Philippines.)

The conditions on which he accepts are said to be of such a nature that his appointment undoubtedly will be made.

McDonough was born in Ireland in 1843, coming with his parents to America in 1850. They settled in Dunkirk, N. Y., where he attended the public school until 15 years old. He then took a full course in St. John's college, and later graduated from the Columbia Law school.

He served two terms as police magistrate in Dunkirk, and in 1876 was elected special surrogate of Chautauque county. Since then he has made his home in Albany. He served with distinction as a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1893, and in 1896 he was made commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics. In 1898 he was elected secretary of state of New York.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL,

FATHER OF THE GOVERNOR
OF NEW YORK STATE,
A POWER IN
POLITICS.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell of Newburgh, N. Y., father of an illustrious family of sons, writes the following letter, which he hopes will be read by every man and woman in America:

"Some years ago my life was fairly made miserable by the pain and distress I suffered from ACUTE INDIGESTION. I was also constipated and run down. This condition continued for about three years. A friend of mine who had suffered in a similar manner, and been much benefited by using DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, urged me to try it. I finally did, and IT HELPED ME FROM THE FIRST DOSE, AND I CONTINUED ITS USE AND WAS CURED."

"I have recommended it to numbers of people, and in every single instance they have received the greatest amount of benefit from its use."

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the most prompt and efficient medicine known for Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Druggists sell it in New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. See.

THE DISEASE OF BEES.

Foul, Black and Pickled Are Most to
Feared and Should Be Stamped
Out Promptly.

It has been said that bees are less liable to disease than any other living things. It is probably because the older members of a colony are constantly giving away to younger ones. Nothing but a contagious disease can do much harm where youthful and vigorous members are being added to the family almost daily for a great part of the year, says the Farm, Stock and Home. Therefore, if bees lack thrift, start brood-rearing briskly, and if the queen is at fault, substitute another. Therefore, we have little to fear from any disease that does not attack the brood or young hatching bees. Luckily, we have but one such disease, "foul brood." The novice in bee-keeping need not be at loss to know foul brood at sight. It has two features which make it easily distinguishable from "black brood" and "pickled brood," which somewhat resemble it. Foul brood always has an odor somewhat resembling that of a glue pot, and the matter contained in the cells is alwaysropy, will stretch like rubber and snap in the middle.

Of late years a good deal has been written about what, for a better name, has been termed "pickled brood;" and another disease of like nature has gained considerable headway in many apiaries in New York, which is at present termed "black brood." The diseases are not so well understood as yet as is foul brood. We are not prepared to state positively whether these diseases are contagious or not. For several years we had what appeared to be pickled brood in both of our yards, some colonies had only a few cells of dead brood scattered here and there with the cappings sunken down slightly, and a little pin hole in most of the diseased cells, and in some cases it seemed as if the young bees matured to the point of hatching and then died. They would cut their way partly out of the cell, but seemed to lack the strength to come clear out. All the diseased matter was usually left in the cells, as the bees seemed very unwilling to clean them out. We were alarmed when the disease first made its appearance, but soon decided that it was not serious, for with one exception the colonies affected showed up about as well as their healthy neighbors. The exception colony was seriously affected for two seasons, and in the fall of 1899 had but few bees to go into winter quarters. They gave no surplus that season, but had over 20 pounds of honey for winter stores. They were put in the cellar along with the others, and died soon afterwards, leaving the honey almost intact. We would impress upon the mind of every beekeeper who reads this the necessity of extreme care in handling all colonies that have any disease in the least resembling foul brood. The germs of that dread disease are contained in the honey, and are conveyed from one hive to another by robber bees getting a load of the diseased honey and feeding it to the larva in a healthy colony.

DEMANDS REFUSED

China Makes Prompt Reply to Czar
Regarding Manchuria.

RUSSIA'S VIEW OF THE DEMANDS

Foreign Office at St. Petersburg Says
Nothing is Directed Against Com-
merce of Other Powers and That
All Enjoy the Same Rights.

London, April 28.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese government has sent to the Russian government at St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of Manchuria. This ultimatum on the part of China comes much sooner than was expected, and has made a stir in diplomatic circles.

Russia Explains Demands.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Russian foreign office, when shown the Peking dispatch of April 23 setting forth the eight demands made by Russia on China regarding Manchuria, entered a denial of a number of the points and minimized the importance of others.

Commenting on each point separately, the foreign office says:

"First—Absolutely false. Not our affair.

"Second—Depends upon China. Not mentioned in our pourparlers.

"Third—False.

"Fourth—Unimportant.

"Fifth—Such is the present arrangement.

"Sixth—Extremely important, since an English vessel in 1902 introduced the plague.

"Seventh—False.

"Eighth—The integrity of China is already adopted into the Russian program. No need to discuss that now."

Regarding the whole negotiations, which have been dragging on since January, the foreign office says:

"There is nothing directed in any manner against the interests of the other powers or their commerce; other enjoy the same rights of commerce in the interior as we. Of the towns not opened to trade, the railway will carry Russian and foreign goods alike through the country, but we or they cannot sell them in the unopened towns. If the towns are opened, all will be benefited alike. It is in the railway's interests to demand the widest possible developments of trade. The pourparlers concern multitudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was decided upon."

The Demands.

As cabled from Peking April 23, the Russian demands were as follows:

First—No more Manchurian posts or towns are to be opened.

Second—No more foreign consuls are to be admitted into Manchuria.

Third—No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Manchuria.

Fourth—The present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged.

Fifth—The customs receipts at the port of New Chung are to be given to the Russo-Chinese bank.

Sixth—A sanitary commission is to be organized under Russian control.

Seventh—Russia is entitled to attach the telegraph wires and poles of all Chinese lines in Manchuria.

Eighth—No territory in Manchuria is to be alienated to any other power.

WASHINGTON IS PLEASED

Russia's Answer Set at Rest Menace
to American Trade.

Washington, April 28.—Considerable interest was shown here in the despatch from St. Petersburg giving a categorical answer from the Russian foreign office to inquiries regarding the eight demands which are said to have been made on China in connection with Manchuria. It was regarded as of great importance and if borne out by subsequent information through diplomatic channels, will give general satisfaction and meet in a large degree the desires of our government.

It was in relation to the first two demands that the United States was interested principally, and it was these demands which prompted it to address notes of inquiry and protest to St. Petersburg and Peking. They involved severe restrictions to American trade, and the United States, therefore, was prompt to protest. The assurance of the Russian foreign office would seem to set at rest any serious menace in that respect. The replies of the Russians regarding the other demands also caused a feeling of relief here, and the hope of the officials is that Russia's position is fully and correctly set forth.

Protest from Conger.

Peking, April 28.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the grand secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests.

The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade, because negotiations are progressing in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Mukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employees in China shall only be Russians.

The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

Jim Dumps was a most unfriendly man
Who lived his life on a hermit plan.
He'd never stop for a friendly smile,
But trudged along in his moody style
Till "Force" one day was served to him—
Since then they call him "Sunny Jim."

"Force"

The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

a better builder
than a vacation.

Never Tires of It.

"I am considerably advanced towards eighty years
of age. I have of late been almost rejuvenated by the
use of your very excellent preparation, which you have
kindly designated as 'Force.' Never tire of it."
—E. CATTERMOLE."

HERE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Exhaustive Bromo-Quinine Tablets
experts refund the money if it
cures. E. W. Grove's signature
on box. 25c

HOUSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MIDDLEBURG, PA.

Contrasted to his car-

renewed attention:

PAENSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lowstown Division.

In effect May 25, 1902.

STATIONS	EASTWARD	WESTWARD
Lowstown	7:30 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Lowstown Junction	7:45 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Lowstown	8:00 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
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