ROBB TAKES TYNER'S OFFICE

ing Result of Investigation.

Robb, of Vermont, assistant attorney

general, has been appointed assistant

attorney general for the postoffice de-

partment, vice General J. N. Tyner,

who was summarily removed on the

ground that his wife had abstracted

official papers from the department

safe. Acting Attorney General G. A.

C. Christiancy, who has been relieved

pending investigation into that event,

turned the office over to Mr. Robb,

and then left the department until

such time as he is recalled, if such be

the judgment of the postmaster gen-

Mr. Robb is on a leave of absence

from the department of justice, to

which he will return as soon as the

investigation at the postoffice depart-

ment is closed and the postmaster

general has had time to choose a

permanent assistant attorney general.

warded to Attorney General Knox ad-

ditional information regarding the al-

straction of papers from the assistant

attorney general's office. He recom-

mends that the case be submitted to

THAW-YARMOUTH WEDDING

Ceremony Making American Girl a

Counters Performed at Pittsburg.

ander Seymour, the Earl of Yarmouth,

of England, and Alice Cornelia Thaw,

Josiah C. Thaw gave the bride away,

Ewan, pastor of the Third Presbyte-

newly wedded couple left for a brief

WILL BE HIDDEN FROM PUBLIC

Kept Under Lock and Key.

of John Hancock, the first to sign.

case and re-photographed, the purpose

being to measure as nearly as can be

Live Stock Markets.

are to return to London at once.

nounced the benediction.

Pittsburg, April 28.-Amid scenes as

Postmaster General Payne has for-

eral.

the grand jury.

vary church.

Washington, April 28.-Charles H.

TERE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

gantive Bromo-Quinine Tablets Eppointment a Temporary One, Pendgeists refund the money if it we. E. W. Grove's signature a box. 25e

(ROUSE,

STRUCKSEY AT LAW, MIDDLEBORG, PA. ntrusted to his cars eive rount attention:

MISTIVANIA HAILROAD. Lewistown Division. In effect May 25, 1902.

eh.	STATIONS. 1	EASTWAR
		AM P
24	Sunbury	9 20 4
75 v	showrove Junction	9.09 4
5	Spinsgrove	9.04 43
101	Pawling	8 53 4 3
10	Kreamer	8 49 43
10	Meiser	8 47 43
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At:	lleavertown	8 45 3
M	Beaver Springs	9 20 - 3
16	Broke Mille	5 13 8
#		8 87 8
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5 1	Lewistown Junction.	7.30 5

sares Sunbury 5 80 p m, ar-mat Schnsgrove 5 45 p m Schnsgrove 6:00 p, m., arrives

Sanbury 6:15 p m. leave Lewistown Junction : 114 s m. 110 o m, 130p m 4 37p m, 7 37p m, 17 36a m for Altoona, Pittsburg and asto en Forl'hitadelphia and New 3, 2 % a m. 102 123 4 32 and 1116 p

The R H Division WISTWARD,

res 8 Wagrove Junction daily for 1858 p m, 4 52 p m.—Sunday 9 25 a m,

are Sunbury daily except Sunday: for Buff do, 124 a m for Eric and Canfor Bellefonte Erie and Canandalgua for Lock Haven. Tyrone and the West. a for Buffalo, 113 p m for Bellefonte rone and Canandalgua or kenevo and Elmira

of a m for Buffalo via En.portum. for Eric, 5 to a m for Eric and Cananbr Lock Haven and

9 55 a m 2 00 and 5 25 p m for Wilkes-

0 10 a m, 2 as p m, 5 35 p m for Shamo 9 55 and for Wilkesbarre EASTWARD. mins lesses Selinsgrove Junction m, dn y arriving at Philadelphia New York 5 53 p m Baltimore 3 11 p m

ton 416 p. a statily arriving at Philadelphia New York 3 53 a.m., Baltimore 9 45 p. m. ton 10 55 p. m. 55 p m. 11 y arriving at Philadelphia ork 713 a m, Baltimore 2 80 a m

New York 133 a m, Pattimore 2 50 a 15 to 14 55 a m.
Trains also leave Sunbury:
Idally arriving at Philadeldhia 6 52 a m.
e7 39 a m. Washington 8 50 a m. New ia m. Weekdays, 10 18 a m. Sundays,
a dally arriving at Philadelphia 7 52
7 York 9 33 a m. 10 38 Sundays Balti9 a m. Washington 8 39 a m. Baltimore
Washington 1 15 B.m. Washington 1 15 p m, week days arriving at Philadelphia New York 2 13 p m, Baltimore 12 10 p

lso leave Sunbury at 9 50 a m and 20 m, for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agent TERBERY Gen'l Manager.



NOH REMEDY the above results for 30 days. It zets and quickly. Curse when all others fall awill regain their fost manhood, and old recover their youthful vigor by using it quickly and surely restores Nervous-vitain. Imposence, Nightly Emissions, S. Falli: Memory, Wasting Discases, and of self-buse or excess and indiscretion, 24 does not actor, business or marriage. It knessy darting at the seat of discase, but nerve conic real blood builder, bring the pink gto to pale cheeks and re-Medicine Co., Chicago, BA

Live Stock Markets.

East Liberty, Pa., April 27.—Cattle were steady choice, \$5.40@5.50; prime, \$5.20@5.35; good, \$5@5.20. Hogs were active; prime heavies, \$7.50; mediums, \$7.45@7.50; heavy Yorkers, \$7.40@7.45; light Yorkers and pigs, \$7.40; roughs, \$5@7. Sheep were slow; best wethers, \$4.80@5; culls and common, \$2.50; choice lambs, \$6.40@6.65; veal calves, \$5.50@5.75.

Kast Buffalo, N. Y., April 27.—Cattle were steady; prime steers, \$5.56@5.40; heiters, \$4.76@5; cowa, \$2.56@4.60; bulls, \$3.86@4.50; common to good, \$6.80@5; \$6.50@5; colls and steamy, \$7.55@7.65; mixed, \$7.45@7.50; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.35@7.40; roughs, \$6.50@7.10; stags, \$5.25@5.78; Sheep sesier; mixed tops, \$6.55.78; culls to good, \$2.24.90. Lambs higher; tops, \$6.75@7; culls to good, \$4.26.65; yearlings, \$5.75@6; ewes, \$5.65.25. de in Middleburgh, Pa, by RIETTROH DRUG CO.

Frup Tastes Good Use Sold by druggists.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

in the International Series for May 3, 1903-Paul

THE LESSON TEXT.

(Acts 21:20-20.)

30. And all the city was moved, and the people ran together: and they took Paul, and drew him out of the temple: and forth-

with the doors were shut. 21. And as they went about to kill him, tidings came unto the chief captain of the band, that all Jerusalem was in an up-

\$2. 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.
33. 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.
34. And some cried one thing, some an-

other, among the multitude: and when he could not know the certainty for the tumult, he commanded him to be carried into

25. And when he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne of the sol-diers for the violence of the people. 26. For the multitude of the people fol-lowed after, crying, Away with him.

37. 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?

28. Art not thou that Egyptian, which before these days madest an uprear, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were murderers2 29. 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 the people. GOLDEN TEXT.-If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be

ushamed.-1 Pet. 4:16. OUTLINE OF SCRIPTURE SECTION.
 Paul accused
 Acts 21

 Paul mobbled
 Acts 21

 Paul's request
 Acts 21

 Paul's defense
 Acts 22
 TIME.-A. D. 58. PLACE.-Jerusalem.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Last Sunday we left Paul and his company as guests at the home of Philip, the evangelist. To-day they continue their journey.

From Caesarea to Jerusalem was 70 miles, and at least the first part of 150 feet, and the height ten stories it was probably made on horseback. The home of Musson, one of the Chris- style is the Italian renaissance, the tians, served the travelers as a halfway house. The Christians were already a great brotherhood. Those who were traveling were sure of findg a cordial and hospitable welcome from the members of the brotherhood who lived along the way, whether they had ever seen each other before or not. James, the brother of Christ, was the lobby, on one side of which will be a recognized head of the church, and it coatroom and visitor's room and on t Paul reported the wonderful way in which God had blessed the work among the Gentiles.

The officers of the church felt kindly toward Paul, and rejoiced in his work, but warned him that such was not the general feeling even among the Christian Jews, who considered him one of impressive as a lavish display of the most dangerous of heretics bewealth, the dignity of society and the cause he taught that observance of solemnity of the ritur; of the Protes- the ceremonial law was not essential 30 by 45 feet, kitchens and serving tagt Episcopal charel could provide, to the salvation of anyone, Gentile or the marriage of excorge Francis Alex. Jew. Just it this time the city was full of Jewish pilgrims come to the feast. Among them were Paul's old of Pittsburg, daughter of the late Wil- enemies from Asia. The church ofllam Thaw, was solemnized in the Cal- ficers feared trouble, and so advised the conciliatory move of verse 23. Paul himself had come to Jerusalem with and the Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, as- his heart set on bringing Jew and Gen- and eight floors. Some of these bedsisted by the Rev. John H. Mellvaine, tile Christians into sympathy and to rooms will be very large and all will were the officiating clergymen. The a better understanding. It was with be extremely airy and pleasant. The were the omerating clergymen. The ceremony was Episcopalian. Dr. Mc-that purpose that he had gathered the ninth floor will be devoted to servants' free-will offering from the one branch quarters and storage. rian church, of which Miss Thaw is a of the church for the other. The ofmember, performed the firs part of the ficers urged the plan, and Paul yielded, service, and Dr. McIlvaine, pastor of though we cannot believe that he did Calvary church, finished and pro- so without misgiving. The result was give the fullest architectural treatdisastrous, and yet in the providence The bride gave to her attendants of God it opened the way for Paul's diamond and amethyst bracelets. The work in Rome.

At the sight of Paul the hatred of honeymoon trip before sailing for Eng. his old enemies flamed up, and his beland. Earl Yarmouth's father, the Mar- ing in the temple probably made them quis of Hertford, and his family, who more angry. They accused him of became from England for the wedding, ing an enemy of (1) the Jews (the people), (2) the law, and (3) the tem-

"Dragged him out of the temple:" Declaration of Independence Will Be so as not to defile it with his blood. "Chief captain of the band:" The co-Washington, April 25 .- The Declara- hort of soldiers garrisoning the castle tion of Independence is to be seen no of Antonia, which joined the temple more by the public. An order has been court on the north, came out to stop issued that henceforth the historic this Jewish riot. About 600 men were manuscript shall be kept under lock stationed there. "The stairs:" Leadand key in a great fire and light proof ing up from the temple court to the

The Declaration will never be castle, which overlooked it. exhibited again at any of the great in- Now out of reach of the mob, Paul ternational fairs. This decision was had a chance to speak to the chief reached as the result of an examination captain, who was surprised at being of the document by a committee of the addressed in Greek. "Art not thou American Academy of Sciences, now in that Egyptian:" Who would alsession in this city, who acted at the most certainly speak Greek. The instance of Secretary Hay, whose at- chief captain thought he had got hold tention has been called to the sad state of a "wanted man." Supposing that of the famous document by Andrew the Egyptian did not speak Greek, the Allen, librarian of the state depart- meaning would be: "Thou art not, ment. Most of the text of the Declarathen, as I supposed," etc. "The tion is still legible, but only one or two Egyptian:" A fanatic who had claimed of the signatures can be made out, to be a prophet and had gained a large There is only a trace of the autograph following among the dangerous elements of the people. "Assassins:" The document was photographed Literally, Men of the Dagger. They and then locked up. The committee were a secret order whose object was has recommended that at certain long to rid the land of its opponents by asintervals of time it be taken from its sassination.

Paul here makes one last supreme effort to recover the situation. In the done the result of the protective steps. address he shows, by telling the story of his life, the falseness of the three charges made against him in 21:28. His effort was in vain.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. We are liable at any time to have

our Christian courage and manhood tested without warning. It will make no difference how sudden the test may be if we are Christ's

through and through. The way to be a hero on a great occasion is to meet one's daily duties one by one without flinching.

It is easy to love one's friends, but he has the true Christian spirit who loves

his enemies. Christianity has made its way through the world by testifying to those who were persecuting it.

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 outrank 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 above the sidewalk. The architectural front to be almost entirely of stone, probably of some light color. The entire structure will be thoroughly fireproof. 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 to him, with the other officers, 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 ballway 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 rooms will take up the next floor. Here the ga nd staircase ends. The lib ary banque women's dining rooms

the fourth floor. More than 100 bedrooms, each with bath room that opens to the outside air, will occupy the fifth, sixth, seventh

The interior finish of the first three floors will be stately, the material being cement so cast and colored as to ment, 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 Philip-



JOHN T. M'DONOUGH. (New Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.)

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

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 coarse 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 Chautauqua county. Since then he has made his home in Albany. He served with distinotion 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.

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 INDIGES-TION. 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 KENNEDYS 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 Rem edy 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 Corporation, Rondout, NY.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rhenm Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases. 50c. THE DISEASE OF BEES.

Foul, Black and Pickled Are Most to

Fenred and Should He 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 vigcrous 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 always ropy, 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 "bleek Drood." 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 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 excepted colony was regionally 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.



The genuine made only by

"All the Wheat that's Fit to Eat,"

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The Franklin Mills Company,

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 Commerce 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 cir-

Russia Explains Demands.

St. Petersburg, April 28.-The Russian foreign office, when shown the Pekin 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 separate-

ly, the foreign office says: "First-Absolutely false. Not our

"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 pro-

gram. 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; others 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 pourpariers concern multitudinous detailed questions which were not foreseen when the evacuation was docided upon."

The Domando.

As cabled from Pekin 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 Manchurla.

Third-No foreigners, except Russians, are to be employed in the public service of Mancauria,

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

Fifth-The customs receipts at the port of New Chwang are to be given to the Russo-Camese bank

Sixth-A sanltary 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 nower.

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 Pekin. 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. Pekin, 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 employes in China shall only be Rus-

The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty

rights if infractions occur.