

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.		
PENN'A R. R.		
EAST.	WEST.	WEST.
7:11 A. M.	9:14 A. M.	
10:17 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	
2:21 P. M.	4:31 P. M.	
5:50 P. M.	8:01 P. M.	
SUNDAYS.		
6:17 A. M.	8:31 P. M.	
D. L. & W. R.		
EAST.	WEST.	WEST.
6:37 A. M.	9:06 A. M.	
10:19 A. M.	12:14 P. M.	
2:11 P. M.	4:35 P. M.	
5:43 P. M.	8:37 P. M.	
SUNDAYS.		
6:57 A. M.	12:44 P. M.	
5:45 P. M.	8:37 P. M.	
PHILA. & READING R. R.		
NORTH.	SOUTH.	
5:03 A. M.	11:24 A. M.	
1:00 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	
BLOOM STREET.		
8:05 A. M.	11:24 A. M.	
4:52 P. M.	8:05 P. M.	

J. J. BROWN.
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 Eyes tested, treated, fitted with glasses and artificial eyes supplied.
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Total Eclipse of the Moon.
 A total eclipse of any one of the heavenly bodies is the centre of universal interest. The total eclipse of the moon which occurs tonight is already very much talked of and the hope every where entertained is that the weather may prove favorable so as to afford a good view of the phenomenon.

The eclipse will be visible over all of North and South America. The moon will enter the earth's shadow at 11:17 p. m. and the total eclipse will begin nineteen minutes after midnight. Those who wish to witness the phenomenon, therefore, will have to make up their mind to forego a portion of their night's rest. The middle of the eclipse will not occur until 1:03 a. m. and the total phase will not end until 1:48 a. m., although the moon will not entirely emerge from the shadow until 2:50 a. m.

In a lunar eclipse occurring at full moon such as the present, or when the sun is at a point in the heavens diametrically opposite and due to the moon plunging into the great shadow cone of the earth, the moon passes completely within the conical shadow at a point where it is about one and one-half times the apparent angular diameter of the moon. This accounts for the length of the totality of eclipse of 1 hour and 29 minutes. Whether the moon will disappear completely from view or not during the total phase will depend upon the general weather conditions in the portions of the atmosphere about the earth through which the sun will attempt to project its rays. It may happen as it usually does that the unabsorbed red rays will be still bent into the shadow and be cast on the surface of the moon even during totality. The moon then assumes a peculiar copper color.

Veterans Home From Washington.
 Nearly all the Grand Army veterans from this city have returned from Washington where they attended the thirty-sixth national encampment of the Grand Army last week. In the big parade of Wednesday Goodrich Post, No. 22, had fifty-six members in line. The encampment was attended by Grand Army men from all over the United States and many comrades met there for the first time since the war.

Welsh Singers Express Thanks.
 Mrs. Reese Richardson, secretary of the Edwardsdale Welsh Concert Company, called at this office Tuesday and expressed her sincere thanks, on behalf of the singers, to the people of this city for the cordial reception and liberal patronage shown them during their stay here. The singers put in a busy day on Sunday as they sang at the meeting of Edward Sayre Gearhart's Bible class and at the Young Men's Christian Association during the day and at Trinity M. E. church in the evening.

Liberal collections were received at all these places and these with the proceeds of their successful concert of Saturday, will add a good sum to the fund for the relief of striking miners and their families. Mrs. Richardson said the singers are ready to assist at any time the churches, Y. M. C. A., or charitable organizations of this city without any charge. The singers left Tuesday for Kingston.

Interesting Musical Event.
 Among the attractive events booked for the near future is a musicale which will be given in Y. M. C. A. Hall on the evening of November 13, by Mrs. A. M. Ludwig, of Berwick, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of this city.

Recovered Speech and Hearing.
 Messrs ELY BROS.—I commenced using your Cream Balm about two years ago for catarrh. My voice was somewhat thick and my hearing was dull. My hearing has been fully restored and my speech has become quite clear. I am a teacher in our town.

L. G. Brown, Granger, O.
 The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggist at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

U. Y. JAMES HELD UP

An attempted hold-up, one of the boldest that ever occurred in this city, took place on East Market street, with in twenty-five yards of an arc light, about 10 o'clock Monday night. The victim of the assault was U. Y. James, the well-known East Market street grocer.

Mr. James, who had been down town, was returning home. At a point immediately in front of Raymond Keeler's residence he met two men. He took no particular notice of them until they were directly abreast when one of the two sprang upon him seizing him by the bosom in a vice-like grasp and at the same time leveling a revolver in his face. The highwayman at the same moment hurled a vile epithet at the man in his grasp and demanded: "Hand over all you're got!"

Mr. James says he was very badly frightened. He had on his person a large sum of money and he realized that he was up against two robbers. Yielding to a very natural impulse he dropped his head upon his bosom to escape the highwayman's aim, and mustering all his strength broke away from their grasp, at the same time crying out, "murder!" at the top of his voice.

Mr. James says there were a number of people still upon the street, within hearing distance, but none of them appeared to approach his peril. He thinks, however, that his vigorous alarm saved him, as the men made no effort to continue the hold-up but walked up East Market street while he fell back towards Church street.

Thomas J. Price was standing in front of his residence, less than a square from the scene of the hold-up. He heard Mr. James cry out "murder!" He was inclined to think it was some boys playing at the spot, although there was a tone of desperation in the voice that hardly indicated play. A moment later the two men came walking along. Mr. Price asked them what the trouble was down at the corner.

"Oh there is a crazy fellow down there yelling murder," they replied as they leisurely turned down Cedar street. A moment later Mr. James came along and told a story which cleared up the whole affair.

The two highwaymen at that time had disappeared. The police by this time had been sent for and Mr. James in order to keep on track of the robbers hurried down Cedar street. He soon caught sight of them. In passing the residence of John Vastine one of them stumbled over the door step and fell sprawling. He was crippled somewhat by the accident and was unable to make very good time, so that the two parted company, one going in the direction of the silk mill, and the other disappearing in the opposite direction.

Officers Mincemoyer and Voris were soon on the trail and distinguished themselves not only by acts of personal bravery but by rare sagacity in conducting the pursuit, so that they succeeded in running down the highwaymen, although the latter had over half an hour's start and had the darkness of the night as a shield.

Below the Vastine residence on Cedar street they found one of the men lying along the fence. He was quickly taken into custody and handed over to Constable Elijah Morgan by whom he was taken to the lock-up. The officers continued their way to the Bessemer Steel Plant, where they had reason to believe a gang of tramps was encamped. They prosecuted a diligent search about the big plant exposed to considerable peril in the dark. Not finding their men they retraced their steps to East Market street where they encountered three desperate looking characters, who moved off as the officers approached.

"Hold on!" called out Officer Voris. As the officer spoke one of the trio made a dash across the street, and the officer who was quick, however, and while Chief Mincemoyer seized one of the others Voris grasped the fellow who was trying to get away. He seized the latter by the arm and as he held him firmly he felt something hard concealed in his sleeve. An investigation showed that it was a 36-gauge shot, which the fellow had ready for emergency. The officers by this time had their hands full and the third man made his escape.

The two arrested were handcuffed and brought down town. The one taken by Officer Voris was positively identified by Mr. James as the man who drew the revolver upon him. They were both placed in jail.

The three men who were captured Monday night by the police on suspicion of holding up U. Y. James, on East Market street between Cedar and Church streets, were given a hearing before Justice Oglesby Tuesday afternoon and were committed to the county prison to await trial.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. last Friday night between the hours of 7 and 8 was thronged with small boys, the occasion being the second meeting of the Boys' Bible Class for this season. One has only to measure the scope of the teaching embraced in this Bible class and to take into consideration the remarkable attendance to fully appreciate the value of the work accomplished in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

The class last season had a membership of 357; last night already 111 were enrolled for the present season. The class is made up of boys between the ages of 9 and 15 years, who are drawn in from every part of town, from homes religious and otherwise. This interesting class has a most beneficial effect upon the boys, who soon learn to profit by example and to imitate what is most commendable in others. Thus the boy who may appear in the class with uncombed hair, dirty face and hands, soon sees that he is conspicuous and his careless habits give place to habits of tidiness and cleanliness seen in others.

Constant attendance results in an appreciation of religious truth and the boy in time learns to distinguish that which is right and proper from things which are wrong and out of harmony with the teaching of the bible. Instruction given is of the simplest form. The boys are taught that it is a good thing to be honest, true and kind and the result of the instruction is soon apparent in more respectful conduct on the street. Nearly all the little fellows have committed to memory the names of the divisions of the Bible and many special verses. What is especially gratifying to General Secretary Laumeter, the teacher of the Boys' Bible Class, is that the members as soon as they reach the age of fifteen are anxious to connect themselves with the senior department of the Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Emma McHenry is pianist of the Boys' Bible Class and has faithfully served for a number of years.

Howe's Moving Pictures.
 Lyman H. Howe's moving pictures will appear at the Opera House on November 13th under the auspices of the Women's Society of Saint Paul's M. E. church. The Wilkesbarre Record says:

There was standing room, and very little of that, at Music Hall last evening, when Lyman H. Howe's moving pictures opened their sixteenth annual season, under the auspices of the Welsh Congregational church. This is remarkable business for here, when the present strike is taken into consideration, as money is scarce. But then, the high standard of Howe's previous exhibitions was some criterion to go by and will always pack the theatre here, strike or no strike. This season's show is as far superior to his former ones as day is to night. Sixty series of pictures were shown and all were better, finer and rarer than ever seen here. The collection is certainly magnificent, consisting of the pick of the best and finest pictures made by the world's greatest artists in Europe and America, personally imported by Mr. Howe, showing what photographic genius can be secured when neither money nor time is considered. Every picture proved a winner and a thorough surprise, as the subjects are new, unique and novel, and depict scenes in foreign countries thousands of miles from America. The most impressive and interesting pictures of the evening were those showing the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the scenes of pomp and splendor leading up to and following the coronation. This series alone is a show in itself and it is a marvelous reproduction of a scene that very rarely occurs and were it not for the progressive moving picture artists the scene of splendor could be gazed at only by the wealthy and more fortunate.

NEIGHBORLY ADVICE.
 Freely Given by a Danville Citizen.

When one has suffered tortures from a bad back, he would not know how the aches and pains can be removed, and he would be particularly thankful when they are removed, particularly when they know the statement is absolutely correct. The following neighborly advice comes from a Danville resident.

Mr. Thos. Lewis, puddler, of 513 Mill street, says: "For years I had lameness over my kidneys and aching in the small of my back. I used many remedies, trying first one thing and then another, but without being cured. I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and read the statements made by people who had used them and took according to directions. They not only removed the lameness and aching, but they banished the headaches and depressed feelings."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Mr. Gross's Bad Fall.
 Our townsman, Henry L. Gross met with a terrible fall Sunday shortly after noon and miraculously escaped serious injury. He was standing at the top of the long flight of steps leading from the Moneta Club room to Mill street when he fell over backwards and rolled the entire distance down to the bottom of the stairs. He was bruised about the hips but by the assistance was able to walk home. Dr. Curry was called, who found the bruises slight and no evidences of any internal injury. Sunday evening Mr. Gross was able to walk around as usual.

His Life in Peril.
 "I just seemed to have gone all to pieces," writes Alfred Bee, of Wellart, Texas, "billions and a lame back had made life a burden. I could not eat or sleep and felt almost too worn out to work when I began to use Electric Bitters, but they worked wonders. Now I sleep like a top, can eat anything I have gained in strength and enjoy hard work." They give vigorous health and new life to weak sickly, run-down people. Try them. Sold by Paules & Co., drug store.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR AT HAND

President Mitchell will make no statement concerning the probable action of the union until he receives the official message from President Roosevelt. Wilkesbarre stated that it is thought there that the proposition will not be accepted in its present form.

The operators have agreed to arbitrate the coal strike and the end of the long struggle is now in sight. As a result of the conference at Washington between J. Pierpont Morgan, his business partner, Robert Bacon, Secretary of War Root and President Roosevelt the operators propose that a commission of five persons be appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the difficulties between the miners and themselves. The operators request that work shall be resumed in the mines immediately upon the appointment of the commission. The proposition as presented is as follows:

"We suggest a commission be appointed by the President of the United States to whom shall be referred all questions at issue between the respective companies and their own employees whether they belong to a union or not and the decision of that commission shall be accepted by us."

Attached to Mr. Mitchell's proposition was a promise of immediate resumption of work and the stipulation of an agreement on the basis of the tribunal's award for any period from one to five years.

Attached to the operators' proposition is a proposition to immediately return to work without discrimination between union and non-union labor and a promise to be governed by the award of the President's commission for a term of at least three years.

The difference between the propositions if there is any appreciable difference is one of sentiment. Under an agreement which Mr. Mitchell proposed there would have been a positive recognition of the union. Under the operators' proposition, Mr. Mitchell and the Mine Workers' Union are recognized to the extent that they are receiving the same offer that they offered ten days ago.

No one would dispute the point that whatever concessions the operators may be enabled to make under the award of the President's commission the United Mine Workers of America will be given the credit therefor.

The operators, in a signed statement, suggest that the committee should be constituted as follows:

1. An officer in the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States.
2. An expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals, and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.
3. One of the Judges of the United States courts of the eastern district of Pennsylvania.
4. A man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist.
5. A man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business. It being the understanding that immediately upon the constitution of such committee, in order that idleness and non-production may cease instantly, the miners will return to work and cease all interference with and persecution of non-union men who are working or shall prefer to work. The findings of this commission shall fix the date when the same shall be effective and shall govern the condition of employment between the respective companies and their employees for a term of at least three years.

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co., Temple Iron Co.

E. B. Thomas, chairman Pennsylvania Coal Co., Hillside Coal & Iron Co.

W. H. Traubsdorf, President of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

T. W. Fowler, President Scranton Coal Co., Elk Hill Coal & Iron Co.

R. M. Olyphant, President Delaware & Hudson Company.

A LITERARY PLOT

Lawrence Clive, the celebrated novelist, was growing old, and his imagination was fading. Youngsters were imitating his style but could not succeed in writing his name, while he was passing out for the want of his pristine freshness. He sallied forth to find one of the aforesaid youngsters.

"When the novelist reached his waiting carriage, he handed a slip of paper to the concierge. 'Write to that address,' he said, 'and wait for me.'"

It was now dark, and the concierge had some difficulty in finding the correct number. There was even more difficulty in finding the room of any name, for no neighbor seemed to know another by name, but at last Mr. Lawrence Clive, somewhat out of breath with the steep climb and dark ascent, stood at the landing of the top back room and rapped at the door.

"After some delay and inside shuffling the door was opened two or three inches, and Mr. Clive caught a glimpse of the haggard face of a young man with unkempt hair, coat buttoned tight to the throat and the fearless, empty stump of a pipe in his mouth. 'I wish to see Mr. Stafford,'"

"That's my name," said the young man. "Wait a moment, and I will come out to you on the landing." "No," said Clive, "I will go inside. We will shut the door."

The elegantly dressed Mr. Clive stepped into the room—and a room more squalid even than he had anticipated. On a small, rough table a candle burned in a bottle. Behind the door was a bed, and a bedstead in a corner and a square box beside the table.

"The box or the bed?" asked the host.

"I shall sit down on the box if I may," answered Mr. Clive.

"Then I'll sit on the bed," said the young man. "I take it this is not a social visit. So I may ask again what is your business with me?"

"May I first have the pleasure of offering you a cigar?" said the novelist, reaching out his case.

"Thanks," he said shortly, as if he could not trust himself to further speech. He lit the cigar at the spluttering candle and drew a deep breath of satisfaction as he tasted its quality.

"It is well," said the novelist, "to begin our negotiations with a burnt offering, for I believe the suggestion which caused me to make this visit came from the father of fire himself, whom I invoked this afternoon."

"You mean the devil, I wish he would come and make an offer to me." "He has come for that purpose," replied the novelist.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Fair Prospects For Winter Apples.
 Present indications point to a fair crop of winter apples, taking the country generally. Reports from local correspondents to American Agriculturist are of varying tenor. Only a few indicate a full crop, but the majority speak of an average crop, ranging from 75 to 85 per cent. There has been an unusual amount of dropping, which in some sections had not ceased by Aug. 1. Scab, fungus and insects have been serious in many sections, but not troublesome in others.

The outlook in the apple growing section of western New York is generally better than elsewhere, and a crop as good as any since 1896 is indicated. Conditions are so variable, however, that it is difficult to accurately judge the probable crop. Some orchards are well loaded, while others in the same town will give a very light yield. In eastern New York the crop will not exceed 50 per cent of an average one.

There are only fair prospects in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Indications in Indiana are from one-third to one-half a crop. Illinois prospects are good. Kansas returns only 30 to 40 per cent of an average and the Ozark region about the same. New England conditions are generally fair to good, Connecticut being somewhat lighter than New Hampshire and Maine. Ontario will probably have more apples than 1900, but the spot, or scab, is bad.

Stomach Worms In Sheep.
 Professor W. L. Carlisle of the Wisconsin experiment station in his lecture on "The Production and Judging of Sheep" at the Graduate School of Agriculture said: "A German farmer of Wisconsin accidentally discovered what so far in his experiments has been both a preventive and specific for the stomach worm, with no bad results. The remedy is this: Finely pulverized tobacco mixed with salt and kept before them all the time as a preventive. As a specific two table-spoonsful evenly distributed through two pounds of grain per day. This will be sufficient for two to four sheep."

We have no right to question the truth of the statement so far as Professor Carlisle's own experience goes, but would advise shepherds and flockmasters to go slow at first. We do know that cured tobacco will kill cattle and also that they will eat it, all reports to the contrary.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Does a Cow Cough?
 We have seen farmers who thought it very smart for Sheep or Ties to round up the cows, larking and slipping at their heels, sending them flying into the barnyard as though hauled there by a cyclone. Then the owner wondered why his best cow should give bloody milk. Some cows can stand such treatment without injury. The muscular old brindle, whose near ancestors considered it amusement to drive wild beasts from the pasture, will not be harmed by an argument with the dog. In fact, the dog stands an equal chance of getting rough usage. But one should not expect such treatment may entirely spoil a high strain Jersey. The dog and the yelling hired man are out of place in a high grade herd.—Rural New Yorker.

The Bull Weevil.
 One of the strongest incentives to diversification of crops in the cotton belt is the bull weevil, says an exchange. That it will always be a pest ineradicable by human effort is the opinion of our best entomologists. That it may be reduced comparatively harmless by persistent and intelligent effort is also the opinion of experts, but this effort will cost something and proportionately reduce the profits of cotton growing. This, however, may be overcome by smaller crops, better cultivation and heavier yields per acre.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THEIR APPLICABLE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree on any necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, so that any trial shall be a nullity if the jury is discharged for failure to agree on any necessary cause, and if by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree on any necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal. No shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation being first made or secured, be amended so to read as follows:

Section I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Section I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following words: "unless before it is a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and applying the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct."

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