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Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By returning to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office.

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Freeland, Pa., June 6, 1895.

Climatic and Consumption.

That climate has a distinct bearing upon all lung diseases no one will deny. What, then, is necessary in order that climate may be helpful in the treatment of consumption? This query is best answered by a study of the disease itself. In consumption more or less of the lung substance is absolutely destroyed. This fact is doubly dangerous, not only because the breathing area is appreciably diminished, but because the cavities are constantly liable to give rise to hemorrhage. This being true, the consumptive needs an atmosphere that is sufficiently bracing, without being overstimulating. If the air is too rarefied, the circulation is immediately quickened, with the result that more work is put upon the lungs, and the danger from both exhaustion and hemorrhage is increased. Again it is necessary to avoid a treacherous climate, one that exposes the patient to alternate days of high and low temperature, and also one that is perpetually damp. It is not so essential that the place shall have just such a temperature, as that it shall be free from changes and dampness. But no one can be expected to enjoy a climate for itself alone, or to be contented to remain where the entire occupation consists in breathing the air. There must be something to render each hour of the day sufficiently interesting for the mind to be diverted from itself, and sufficiently fatiguing to necessitate early retiring and insure sound sleep. Outdoor exercise should be regulated according to the climate and the stage of the disease, and while being quick and active should never be exhausting. On no account should exposure to the night air be risked. After all we have said about the influence of climate in consumption, it is sad to know that any benefit which may be derived from a change of climate will accrue only to a certain few of those who are afflicted with the dread disease. No amount of breathing pure air will bring back any portion of a destroyed lung. No amount of money or sacrifice will restore the blood which has been lost by repeated hemorrhages. It is all-important, therefore, that we should appreciate early the character and severity of the disease, and the new relation which is thus established between the sufferer and his environment. It is only while the disease is in its incipient stage that any permanently good result can be expected to follow a change of climate.

In spite of all the talk about the wisdom of paying as you go, many persons find themselves treated with greater respect when they have an account at a shop than when they pay cash. Clerks are obsequious to credit customers and ready to exchange articles for them to make up for any defect in an article sold. One retail house of the highest repute prefers to have its regular customers run six months' accounts, and will gradually and even insidiously extend the credits of new customers until the six months' limit is reached. Costly broad trousseaus are bought there often on a full year's credit. The theory on which this policy is based, says an eastern exchange, is the well-known human weakness which leads a man to feel when he buys on credit that he gets something for nothing, and to buy freely so long as immediate payment is not demanded. Only a very wise man knows to-day how he will feel when a bill falls due six months hence.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. Buy your clothes of Refowich.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

This is the Last Week of the Present Legislative Session.

THE QUAY COUNTY BILL WILL PASS

The Female Teachers Have Not Given Up the Fight for Equal Pay with Men Teachers—The Porter School Bill Has No Chance for Passage.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—The close of this week will see the close of the state legislature. The legislators have been working day and night the past two weeks, preparing for the final adjournment. In the house nearly all the appropriation bills have been passed. The house appropriation committee has cleared its calendar of house bills, and at its meeting today the senate measures will be taken up for final consideration. The legislators will get very little rest from now until the close of the session. The calendars are loaded with bills, many of which can never be reached. This is especially the case with the house. The senate is up with its work and has nothing to do but consider measures passed to it from the lower branch of the legislature.

The Quay county bill will be called up in the house tomorrow for final passage. Senator Quay is anxious that the bill shall pass, and there seems to be no doubt but that it will go through by a comfortable majority. The general appropriation bill will be passed finally this afternoon in the house. The bill has already gone through second reading, and is now in the appropriations committee to be perfected. There will be a fierce fight in the senate over the proposition to reduce the school appropriation \$1,000,000 for the next two years. It was intended to report the bill from the house committee with an item giving the schools the same amount as last year, but this plan has been abandoned. The program is to attempt to scale down the appropriation in the senate and then send the bill to a conference committee.

The Beer Tax Bill. The Cochrane beer bill, taxing brewers twenty-four cents a barrel of thirty-one gallons for all malt liquors brewed in the state, will come up in the senate this week for final passage. There is much objection to the measure in its present form, and it will probably be amended so as to give the auditor general authority to appoint collectors to sell stamps to the brewers and enforce the law.

The state conference bill, which makes a complete change in the state revenue in the hands of the senate. The fate of the bill cannot be predicted. On the surface there is no serious opposition to the measure, yet it is the general impression of those who have given the matter attention that the bill will never go through the senate.

The religious garb bill will come up in the senate this afternoon for concurrence in the senate amendment which places the penalty for violation of the bill upon the school directors employing teachers who wear any religious garb or insignia in the school room, and not upon the teachers themselves. The friends of the measure have no fault to find with the change, and the bill will go through with practically no opposition.

There will be a conference between a joint committee from the senate and house on the two judicial apportionment bills. The house bill is not to the liking of the senators, while the representatives will have nothing to do with the senate measure. The result will likely be that the committee will not be able to agree on a bill satisfactory to both branches of the legislature and that there will be no change in the present judicial districts.

The time of the house during the remainder of the session will be taken up in considering appropriation and senate bills and the reports of conference committees.

With the defeat of apportionment there is now talk of the possibility of the governor calling an extra session for legislation on that subject and to consider the question of revenue, as it is almost an assured fact that no revenue bill will be passed this session. In view of the depleted condition of the treasury there are few who seriously expect such a movement on the part of the governor, as the present legislature has clearly indicated that it wants no opposition.

The appropriation bills are all in excellent shape and can easily be passed in time. The general appropriation bill has passed second reading in the house, and by this evening it will be ready to go to the senate. After today the senate will consider only house bills and the house only senate bills.

A bill which, if passed, will be worth over \$100,000 to the city of Philadelphia is now hanging fire in the senate, having passed the house. Under the present law the state pays one-half the cost of maintaining the indigent insane of the various counties in the state hospitals. When the counties have more indigent insane than can be cared for at the state hospitals they have to care for them themselves. Outside of Philadelphia the number of indigent insane supported entirely by the counties is very small. Philadelphia, however, has 1,300 patients in the Norristown asylum and supports in addition 1,100 patients in the county asylum. If the state pays one-half the maintenance of some of the indigent insane, Superintendent Lawrence, of the Philadelphia Almshouse, contends she should help support all, and he has drawn the pending bill to meet that point. It provides that a county shall be credited with payment for as many patients in the state hospitals as she cares for herself.

Senator Quay as a Peacemaker. The visit of Senator Quay has had wonderful effect in clearing the legislative atmosphere, and there will now be no trouble whatever in winding up by Friday night, so as to adjourn finally at noon on Saturday. The calendar, too, will be nearer cleaned up than at any time for years, and the indications are that no important bill will go down in the final crash. The apportionment bugaboo is safely out of the way, the intermediate court bill is through the house and likely to pass the senate with little trouble since Senator Quay has come out in its favor, and the Quay county bill is also in a fair way of becoming a law. This practically removes all the bills over which big fights were expected, as the judges' retirement bill is not likely ever to see the light of day again in the senate. President Pro Tem. Thomas says he has it on the best authority that the governor would veto the bill should it ever reach him. Under those conditions the country members do not want to take

ANY RISK BY VOTING FOR THE BILL ONLY TO HAVE IT NEGATED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Friends of Senator Quay say he is likely soon to transfer his residence from the western to the eastern end of the state. He recently purchased from Judge Pennybacker the historic Moore Hill, near Phoenixville, which originally belonged to one of Senator Quay's ancestors. The place is rich in historic associations and many distinguished revolutionary heroes and statesmen have been entertained beneath its roof, and George Washington has slept there more than once. The place is admirably located on a slight elevation about two miles out of Phoenixville. The old family associations, with its natural advantages in the way of railroad facilities, location, etc., are believed to have induced Senator Quay to select it as his permanent home.

The male and female teachers of Philadelphia will lock horns before the senate committee on education tomorrow evening over the Seyfort bill to equalize the salaries of the two classes of teachers. The women stated their case last week, and the men are to have the chance to give their reasons why the women should not get as much money as they, when they do exactly the same work. The female teachers are plucky, and they don't want the men to say anything without having the chance of contradicting them, and they will again be on hand tomorrow night to look after their interests.

No Chance for the Porter School Bill. The people who are anxious to have the Porter school bill, abolishing the sectional school hours, passed at this session might as well make up their minds to be disappointed. The bill will never get out of committee, where it has been buried for a month or more. Only one more day remains in which a bill could be reported from committee and have any chance at all of being passed. With the opposition to this bill it could never, however, be put through, even if reported, which it never will be.

Legislation visitors to Harrisburg have been treated to the unusual sight of a trolley funeral. The company here appears to be a hustler, and having laid its tracks right into the cemetery it is an uncommon sight to see a trolley car with its passengers gliding through the gates of the city of the dead. The move is a very good one as far as the people of limited means are concerned. A car will cost only \$5, and it will frequently carry an entire funeral party, which would otherwise have to use eight or ten carriages. The company has already constructed a special funeral car, equipped with all modern appliances for holding dead bodies. It will combine the features of a hearse, with all the comforts for the mourners. The plan is looked upon as a good one by everybody except the undertakers and the liverly men, and there is talk of having the idea adopted in other cities.

The proceedings in the house will close with the usual farrow exercises, at which Speaker Walton and the clerks will be remembered with handsome testimonials as a reward for the faithful and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duty.

NEGRO BASEBALL DOGGER HELD FOR MURDER.

SHENANDOAH, June 3.—William Plimmer, a negro, 47 years old, whose home is in Baltimore, was committed to jail, charged with the killing of Michael Hertz, a lad of 13 years. Plimmer was doing the baseball dogger act at a picnic. He held his hand through an opening in a piece of canvas and for five cents per man and boys to throw three baseballs at it. Hertz and other boys threw stones at the negro, and in a moment of rage he threw a hatchet, which struck Hertz and inflicted a wound from which he died.

FOUR FEET OF SNOW IN COLORADO.

DENVER, June 1.—The storms in Colorado on Thursday were the worst known for years. The entire country has been soaked with a heavy rain. There is four feet of snow at Dillon, a mining camp in the mountains. Water is so deep in the streets of Holyoke that a rowboat has made trips up and down the streets. Small lakes have been formed near Akron, and the streams are swollen. The storm means millions to the farmers, coming at a most opportune time.

MINE FIRE BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 3.—The fire in the Port Bowley mine, which was gotten under control Friday night and extinguished early Saturday morning, broke out in another part of the mine yesterday. Two hundred men are at work fighting the fire. Pipes were laid from the Susquehanna river to the mouth of the colliery, and the lower levels of the mine will be flooded, so as to prevent the spread of the fire to other sections of the mine.

ALLEGED ABSENDER RETURNS.

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa., June 3.—Calvin W. Rigg, Jr., who in March lost his wife and children, and also an alleged shortage of \$450 in his accounts with Conshohocken council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he was treasurer, has returned. He appeared before Magistrate William F. Smith and waived a hearing for his appearance at court. He refuses to say where he has been.

CRUSHED BY AN ELEVATOR.

READING, Pa., June 3.—Charles Hoffman, an elevator boy, aged 14 years, in Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart's store, died from injuries received while running the elevator. One of the employees entered the lift and started it and the boy, in attempting to get in while it was going was caught at the second floor and so badly crushed that he died.

BABY BUTCHERED BY A BOY.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The 9-months-old baby of George Simpson, who resides near Marion station, Somerset county, was horribly butchered by a colored boy. The parents of the child had engaged a colored girl to nurse it, and while they were absent the colored girl took it to her home, where a small negro cut it nearly to pieces with a knife.

WILKESBARRE FIREBUGS STILL BUAY.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 3.—Two incendiary fires of minor dimensions were started in this city yesterday. Not a night has passed without one or more similar occurrences during the past week.

DROWNED IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., June 3.—Frank Riley, a young mechanic, was drowned while bathing in the Susquehanna river at Lanesboro yesterday afternoon. His body was recovered.

WIFE SLAYERS TO GO TO THE GALLOWS.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—James McMullen, the wife murderer, was on Saturday sentenced to be hanged. Daniel Werling, another wife murderer, will be executed here tomorrow.

PRETTY MICROBE EXPERT.

Miss Anna Williams, of New York, and Her Peculiar Work.

Such a shy, diffident little woman, only five feet high, with hands just big enough to lift the big bottles off the shelves, and bright eyes which look as if they could see the friskiest of microbes even without the aid of a magnifying glass. This is Miss Anna Williams, the young woman who assists Dr. Briggs, of the bacteriological laboratory of the board of health, to find out whether the germs of tuberculosis, cholera or diphtheria are most rampant within the city limits.

She was very busy when a New York Advertiser man went to see what a feminine bacteriologist accomplished. She was whisking about the sunny room, with its broad windows and rows of long tables. First she would fill a great crystal bowl with water and wrinkle up her brow and draw her mouth down at the corners to discover if it was pure and unadulterated; then she would fly to the incubator, big shining metal cases, where in hot water and over steam pipes the suspected microbes were being roasted into activity. A bottle of microbes of diphtheria, consumption—your choice, in fact—neatly sealed and labeled, is undone, and a well-nigh unseeable quantity is poured on a bit of glass, already prepared with oils—for the names of which the reader is referred to the laboratory—then the miserable microbe is seen through the magnifying glass, and anti-toxine is promptly forwarded to the doctor who sent the little bottle as a contribution.

Miss Williams deserted her occupation for a minute, when the curious caller asked her how she liked her work. "It is very absorbing," said the little bacilli expert. "Do you like it better than other branches?" "Well, I don't know," said Miss Williams guardedly. "Of course it is only one branch of the study of medicine."

"Were you chosen because you were a woman?" "No, indeed. It was a competitive examination. There were five or six, I believe. I was not chosen. I don't think people ought to look upon women in the profession as they do. There should be nothing more remarkable in my being here than if I were a man. I am an expert bacteriologist. I passed my medical examinations and received my degree of M. D. at the woman's medical college, in Eighteenth street, three years ago."

"Do you intend to make bacteriology a specialty or will you be a general practitioner later on?" "I can say nothing about my practice—that is not the public's business. The work here is not a private one, but my practice is different, and the diffident little doctor went back to her pollywogs.

Such a nervous, shy, slender little bacilli expert! Why, how she can face

the germ of diphtheria, boldly wipe out of existence the essence of phthisis, interview cholera microbes and take minute examinations of yellow fever germs is more than the caller of the other day can imagine! But bacilli don't ask questions and microbes of tuberculosis don't care whether it is a woman or a man who views them through the microscope.

Miss Williams is twenty-five years of age, a bundle of nerves, big sleeves and shyness. She is appointed for a year. The assistants in the laboratory are paid from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum. She receives \$1,200. And she has a familiar acquaintance with every kind of a microbe.

THE BICYCLE CRANK.

Make Him Run a Sewing Machine While He is Getting Exercise.

A new contrivance for making a husband and his wheel both useful and agreeable is suggested in the Album



THE CRANK MADE USEFUL.

Industriel. Let the bicycle be securely fastened to the ceiling, and raised sufficiently to allow the wheels to turn in the air. Then connect the wheel worked by the pedals with the wheel of your wife's sewing machine by means of a strap, and when she says "Go!" start off at a breakneck pace and ring the bell furiously, until she shouts "Whoa!" In this way a husband can make himself of the greatest use to his wife, and at the same time keep his muscles in splendid condition.

A VERY PRETTY LAUNDRY BAG.

A very pretty as well as useful laundry bag is made by sewing up a piece of coarse linen 34 by 21 inches. Work, first, all over with detached daisies in one shade, filled in with herringbone in another shade. Make with a deep hem reaching nearly to the draw-string.

AN UNREASONABLE REQUEST.

"Would you die for me, dearest?" asked her lover, pressing her to him fondly.

"Yes, George," she answered, "I could do anything for you." "Well, then," said George, "give up wearing bicycle bloomers." "George," said the beautiful girl, arising, tremulous with indignation, "you have sought to trick me into a promise which I can never make. All is over between us!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF MR. SPUDKINS.

Cumso—They say that poor Spudkins left his family in want. Fangle—It's true. He belonged to so many protective orders that it impoverished him keeping his dues paid up.

"Didn't they do anything for him when he died?" "Yes, indeed! They gave him the finest funeral this vicinity has seen in a year."—Puck.

What They Have. The dog has his day. To the cat night falls; The dog has his kennel— The cat her walls. —N. Y. World.

AGE TELLING ON HER.



Miss Kittish—Miss 'Thinly has blossomed out into a new woman. Miss Giddy—Gracious! Is she old enough for that?—Truth.

STUPIDITY IN A BEGINNER.

"Say," said the new boy, "there ain't enough berries here to fill all these boxes." The fruit dealer came to see what was wrong. He picked up one of the filled boxes, looked into it, and then under it.

OBEDIENT DOLL.

The Christian Register prints the saying of a little girl whose doll's arm had come off, exposing the sawdust stuffing. "You dear, good, obedient dolly. I knew I had told you to chew your food fine, but I didn't think you would chew it so fine as that."

A GREAT TROUBLE.

"How is your wife?" "Um! Her head has been troubling her a good deal this year." "Nervous headache?" "Not exactly. She keeps on wanting a new hat every four weeks."—Philadelphia Times.

NOT HIS KIND.

"Here's the latest thing in watches," said the dealer; "a warranted water-proof case." "I believe," said Mudge, "that one that could be soaked would be better suited to my needs."—Indianapolis Journal.

A SLIGHT DISADVANTAGE.

Mr. Bridle—Then you don't like this place, dearie? Mrs. Bridle (with a shudder)—Oh, dear, no; it's so gloomy and lonesome I'm sure I'd commit suicide three times a week if I lived here.—Brooklyn Life.

A DIMSIGHT OUTLOOK.

Gus De Smith—I saw you with a young lady in the theater last night. Is she your sister? Hostetter McGinnis—Not yet, but I reckon that what she will say when I ask her to marry me.—Texas Siftings.

PINS HIGH THIS YEAR.

Wife—My dear, I want four hundred dollars for pin-money. Husband—Humph! Pins must be high this year. Wife—Yes. Diamond pins are.—N. Y. Weekly.

A REFLECTION.

Landlady—I'm always forgetting—do you take cream in your coffee, Mr. Spuds? Mr. Spuds (a pessimistic boarder)—Very seldom in this house, madam.—Detroit Free Press.

A NATURAL LOSS.

Cholly—I can't think of his name. It was a long one. It seems to have popped out of my mind. Miss Caustique—No wonder. It must have been frightfully cramped.—Philadelphia Record.

FOLLOWS THE RULE.

Tipple—I haven't much faith in a girl who is always fishing for compliments. Sibyl—No; like all anglers, she is sure to lie about what she caught.—Brooklyn Life.

CONSTANT ACTION.

Quigley—What kind of a mouth has your baby, old man? Wigley—Why, you've seen her a dozen times. Quigley—But I've never seen it in repose.—Judge.

A SOFT THING.

Dobson—Say, Perkins has struck a snag. Jones—You stop say? Dobson—Yes; stepped on a rat trap in the dark last night.—Texas Siftings.

GAVE HIM ALL SHE COULD.

He (a practical economist)—Darling, do you return my love? "Well, it's the only thing you have ever given me that I can return."—Life.

TIRE OF LOOKING AT LILIES.

So Many in Bermuda the Sight Grows Wearisome to the Eye.

It is the popular impression that the production of lily blossoms for the Easter season in this country is an important industry in the Bermudas. The fact is that the blossoms are only a by-product incidental to the growing of lily bulbs to be sent to Europe and America. The exportation of the blossoms is small except at the Easter season, and at any other time of the year when the plants are blooming the blossoms are given to visitors. The same is true of freesias, which are grown in great numbers.

The soil and climate of the Bermudas are especially favorable to the growing of the lily, and the bulbs are an important product, sharing with onions and potatoes the attention of cultivators. The lily grower separates the bulb into parts, and plants each part. The new bulbs are not exported the first year, but are the second. It takes four years to produce the great bulbs, three inches in diameter, from which spring the tall stalks crowned with many blossoms. The grower has boards with four holes of different sizes, and the bulbs are sorted by passing them through these holes. One sees in Bermuda lily fields covered with plants varying in height from a few inches to two or three feet. The small ones are the stalks from young bulbs. The tallest are the ones sent to this country at Easter. The bulbs are removed from the ground in summer and set out again in the autumn.

Bulb growing is profitable and certain. The grower can be reasonably sure of the price from year to year, and he usually hopes to make a profit of almost two dollars per thousand on lily bulbs sold in lots of one hundred thousand. Gen. Hastings, of this country, who finds the climate of the Bermudas peculiarly suitable to his constitution, has managed to evade the law forbidding alien ownership of land in the islands, and has become one of the most notable growers of lily bulbs. Work in the lily fields is done largely by negroes, though whites, men, women and children, are also seen in the little patches. The Bermuda negroes are better educated and seemingly more intelligent than the negroes of this country, and their bearing is markedly different.

The Bermuda negro has the broad English accent and rather less of what is supposed in this country to be the negro dialect. The ground for the lilies is broken first with the plow and after that the cultivation is entirely with hand implements. A large mattock-like hoe is used. Although the snowy fields of lilies and freesias have often been described, no one quite realizes the abundance of these and other flowers in the Bermudas. Lilies are seen everywhere, growing or cut and placed in water. Freesias are gathered and given away by the hundred. Children on the road throw great bunches of blossoms into passing carriages. The number of lilies is almost cloying, and visitors tire of the ever-present odor.

THE TEACHER CHEWED GUM.

Other Methods Had Failed to Break Up an Epidemic Among the Pupils.

Just before the spring vacation a West side grammar school suffered an epidemic of gum chewing. The disease manifested itself in mild form at first, and the teachers thought they had stamped it out by the time-honored method of compelling the children to throw the gum out of the window. Just as the teachers began to congratulate themselves on their success the disease all at once broke out again in violent form. It is comparatively easy to deal with one culprit, says the Chicago Times-Herald, but when there are thirty-five law-breakers among forty pupils, the situation becomes delicate and requires a high degree of diplomacy. Some of the teachers tried despotism with nothing to back it up, others ridicule and sarcasm, another arbitration. With the latter the compromise consisted in giving permission to leave the gum in the cloak room. So each girl put her hat on her own particular hook and stuck her gum on the wall above it, and her rights were respected.

But on one day of the boys who was sent to stand in the cloakroom made a collection of wads of gum, and the girls were benefitted. After that they brought their gum into the schoolroom and stuck it on the ink-wells. If tempting morsels under their eyes all day long was too much to be resisted, they soon relapsed into a more hopeless state than before. In another room the gum chewing had gone on uninterruptedly for a couple of weeks, the teacher apparently taking no notice of it. This was all the more astonishing, because she was a strict disciplinarian. One morning when the class was called to order the teacher was sitting on the platform as usual, but with the absent-minded, vacuous expression characteristic of the confirmed gum-chewer on her face. She was chewing gum with variations—all the variations she had seen in the schoolroom. She kept this up the whole day, laying her gum aside with a sigh of regret when she had to hear a class recite and putting it into her mouth again as soon as the lesson was finished. Not a word was said about it. The pupils looked at each other in silent amazement, but never smiled. At noon they discussed the matter among themselves. In the afternoon some of them appeared without their gum. They watched the teacher, and it gradually dawned upon them that she was giving them an object lesson. Did they look like that? The next morning there was no gum in the schoolroom, but the teacher asked the pupils to spare her as much as possible from talking—her jaws were tired.

PHILIP: BOEHRLE IN THE WORLD.

The largest beehive in the world is probably that at Bee Rock, Cal. It is a granite boulder, rising abruptly from the bed of a little affluent of the Arroyo Alameda, and it is seamed and scored with fissures of diverse sizes. They are all inhabited by a vast population of bees and overflows with honey.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. NOV. 18, 1894.

LEAVE FREELAND. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:40, 4:25, 6:12, 6:58, 8:05, 8:57 p. m. For Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:40, 4:25 p. m. For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:40, 4:25 p. m. For Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:40, 4:25 p. m. For White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. & B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. For Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton. 11:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. For Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:20, 9:27, 10:50, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:53, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. From Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton. 7:20, 9:27, 10:50, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:53 p. m. From Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch). 7:20, 9:27, 10:50, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:53 p. m. From Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk. 7:20, 9:27, 10:50, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:53 p. m. From White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. & B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:31 a. m. and 3:31 p. m. From Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton. 11:31 a. m. and 3:31 p. m. From Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton. 7:31 p. m. From Delano and Mahanoy region.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa. ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect January 20, 1895.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 9:00 a. m., 12:40, 4:15 p.