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From the Wilkesbarre Leader. The Democratic party in Luzerne has certainly great cause to feel elated.

Work Demanded.

From the Wilkesbarre Leader. The Democratic party in Luzerne has certainly great cause to feel elated. Not for many years have the prospects for complete victory this fall been so bright as they are now.

A ticket whose candidates all dwell within the sound of the bells of Wilkesbarre, and almost within the shadow of its steeples, is not calculated to arouse much sympathy in the districts lying at a distance.

While all this is true, Democrats should not be lulled to repose under the promises of an easy victory. This is to be a long campaign, and here at the beginning is the time to impress upon the Democratic mind the fact that without earnest effort and continued zeal the battle may be lost.

From now until the polls close on the fifth day of November next, the Democrats must not relax one iota in their efforts to make the triumph one that shall send consternation in the ranks of the opposition.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies.

Never during our many years experience, have the graduates of Palms College been as successful in securing situations as this spring. Considering the dull times, this is a remarkable statement.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The application of T. Ellwood Carpenter as assessor for authority to organize the Mount Kisco (N. Y.) National bank has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

London, Aug. 10.—Lord Dunsraven, owner of America's cup challenger, Valkyrie III, will sail for New York on Aug. 21, on the White Star line steamer Teutonic.

Refowich sells the best \$1.50 and \$2 children's suits to be had anywhere. Knee pants, 19c, at Refowich's.

ATTACKS ON MISSIONS

Details of the Outrages Received in Washington.

Officials Aided in the Bloody and Destructive Work—Even the Paving Stones Removed from One Mission House—A Viceroys Plan To Seek Revenge for His Removal.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Acting Secretary Adeo has received from United States Consul-General Jernigan at Shanghai a dispatch, dated July 12, enclosing four letters received by him from missionaries giving in great detail accounts of the events in China leading up to the riots against the missionaries at Chengtu in the province of Szechuen.

Mr. Lenir describes the various attacks made on the missions at Chengtu, the particulars of which have been printed in the American newspapers. In the attack on the premises of the Canadian Methodist mission, the two physicians in charge of the hospital and chapel which were afterwards looted and burned, kept the mob at bay, but the officials would give no assistance.

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When the flames burst forth from the Roman Catholic bishop's residence, scarcely a stone's throw from the viceroys' yamen, the viceroys remarked, according to Mr. Lenir, that this was a matter for his success to attend to, and he states that only after everything was quite destroyed did the viceroys make an effort to restore order.

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NO BLOOD WILL BE SHED.

The Proposed Bull Fights at Atlanta Will Be Tame Exhibitions.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—In relation to the bull fights which are to be a feature of the exposition, President Collins made a statement last night in which he said: "In the first place the bull fight is not an exhibit, but a part of the midway. The performance will take place within an enclosure, and it will only be seen by those who care to pay for the privilege. I have received letters from persons exercised over this subject and in which the correspondents labored under the impression that the bulls were to be killed and horses disembowled. I wish to assure the public that not a drop of blood will be shed. Such a representation of a bull fight is not an experiment. The thing has been done before and is now being done successfully in Mexico. It was done in Paris during the last exposition there, and gentlemen in this and other cities are witnesses of the fact that the performance was harmless and devoid of cruelty."

NEGRO MUST DIE ANYWAY.

Although Dying He May Be Lynched To Kill Him More Quickly.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A suggestive indication of the promptness of one of Virginia justice was furnished in a message delivered to Frank Tilford, a lumber dealer of this city, from Berryville. As Tilford was about to take the early train at that point for Washington Monday morning last a gang of negroes assailed him at the station and demanded his watch. Having a revolver in his hand in the right hand coat pocket, he fired through the coat at his foremost assailant. The whole gang ran, and one fell on the other side of a fence. The message received yesterday was that the fellow had been caught, and asking Mr. Tilford to come up and identify him. "He is shot in the stomach," said the message, "and may die, but if you come up and identify him we think we can lynch him before he dies."

HOW HE KILLED THEM.

A Secret Cut-off in a Gas-pipe Found in Holmes' Castle.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—The pick of a workman in the Holmes castle uncovered a construction which carries suspicion of the conspirator's work. In the room on the second floor where Holmes used to sleep a gas-pipe runs over the floor. Where the pipe meets the wall it turns down into the floor, and beneath the boards is a cut-off. The pipe runs directly to the windowless room where it is believed Mrs. O'Connell was murdered. The cut-off is believed to be one of Holmes' instruments of death. Sitting in his room, he could turn on with ease a flow of gas that would fill the dark sleeping apartment and asphyxiate the occupants.

TENTS FOR THE NEGROES.

Marine Hospital Service Assisting the Returning Mexican Colonists.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, by authority of the secretary of the treasury has arranged for the purchase of tents at Eagle Pass, Texas, to furnish the returning negro colonists from Mexico who are stranded at that point four hundred cots and pillows and sufficient camp equipment to enable them to maintain life with some degree of comfort until the outbreak of smallpox with which they are suffering has passed itself. There are 117 tents among the nearly 400 members of the party but so far no deaths have been reported. The marine hospital service is also applying the medical attendants.

GERMAN TRADER HANGED.

Belgians at Lindi Accused Him of Selling Arms to the Kibongo.

Zanzibar, Aug. 10.—It is reported here that the Belgians at Lindi, in the Congo Free state, have hanged a trader named Stokes, who, it is believed, was a well-known ex-missionary, and German agent who had been convicted of selling arms and ammunition to the Kibongo, with whom the Congo state is fighting. Stokes did an immense business, having agents and caravans in every part of east Africa.

EMPEROR TAKES ACTION.

Chinese Troops To Be Instantly Dispatched to Kucheng.

London, Aug. 10.—An official telegram received here states that imperative orders have been issued from Peking to the viceroy of Peking directing him to instantly dispatch troops to Kucheng to protect the remaining missionary buildings.

Nearly Drowned in the Surf.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 10.—While bathing in the surf yesterday afternoon Mrs. John J. Brown had a narrow escape from drowning. Although warned not to go beyond the life line she swam boldly out toward the outer bar and was seized with cramps. Life savers rescued her just in time.

Appointed by Governor Brown.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—Gov. Brown has appointed Robert H. Gordon of Cumberland as associate judge of the fourth judicial circuit to succeed the late judge Henry W. Hoffman. The appointment will hold until a successor is elected for the full term of 15 years in November.

Cup for Defender and Jubilee.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 10.—It has been decided to offer a \$200 cup from the Citizens' fund for a race between Defender and Jubilee, the former to be sufficiently handicapped. It is thought likely that the yachts will compete for this cup to-day.

Requests To Charities.

Boston, Aug. 10.—The will of the late Aaron W. Spencer, the wealthy Boston broker, contains bequests to twenty-one Boston charitable and religious institutions aggregating \$48,000.

Will Expel All Jews.

London, Aug. 10.—The Daily News will say to-day that the governor of Vladivostok has been instructed to expel all Jews from the territory under his authority.

Soldiers Signal 120 Miles.

Denver, Aug. 10.—The Heliograph corps of the United States army has succeeded in exchanging signals between Pike's Peak and Denver, 120 miles.

To Relieve the Atlanta.

New York, Aug. 10.—The United States steamship Cincinnati sailed for Key West this morning.

FUNNY LITTLE INSECT.

How the Tumble Bug Hatches and Hides Eggs.

The Clever Beetle Is of Great Interest. Aside from the Fact That He Was Worshipped by the Egyptians of Many Centuries Ago.

There is found in every state of the union a little insect that used to be a god. His history is a wonderful account of ups and downs. You would never guess from his personal appearance, says the New York Herald, that he was once worshipped by human beings, for he is very plain and modest-looking. He goes about his daily toil in the most cheerful and matter-of-fact way, seemingly more interested in rearing heirs than in studying ancestors. He reckons not that his name was once Sacred Scarabeus of the Egyptians. To-day he is plain Mr. Tumble Bug, at your service.

But the tumble bug is of great interest in himself, leaving out all mention of his history. This is on account of the peculiar manner in which the hatching of the egg is provided for. After being laid it is immediately rolled up in a ball of mud and manure, about the size of a big marble. When the ball is thoroughly dried Mr. and Mrs. Tumble Bug start it rolling, in search of some convenient place in which to bury it. This place may not be found for some yards, and the ingenuity displayed in "navigating" to cover that distance is far greater than that shown by some human beings in their chosen business.

In the first place the ball is rolled. This, of course, is the best form for rolling. But even then the slightest inequality of the ground, or even a blade of grass, would present a serious obstacle. Of course, if the tumble bug were as big as a mouse he could carry the ball in his mouth; if he were adapted for pushing, he could move it in that way; but, unfortunately, he is neither. In solving the problem, in spite of so many difficulties, he illustrates the old saying that there is more than one way of killing a cat.

The method is this. Mrs. Tumble Bug climbs up on top of the ball, and gets good and ready to move toward the front edge, so as to start it going. Mr. T. stands on his head behind, with



MR. AND MRS. TUMBLE BUG AT WORK.

front feet on the ground, while the hind feet and the tip of the abdomen are against the ball. When all is ready Mr. T. gives the signal (supposedly) Mrs. T. gives a lurch forward, and lo! they're off. Mrs. T. usually has very bad luck immediately after the start, for almost invariably she is carried to the ground, and the ball rolls over her. But she is very good-natured about it. She doesn't get cross, or refuse to play any more. She just climbs out from under, shakes the dust out of her skirts, mounts the ball again, and is ready for another start.

If a down grade is encountered the work is so much the easier, although bugs and ball will frequently land in a heap at the bottom. But when an up grade or a large obstacle intervenes the trouble is very great. In such a case tumble bugs will do one of two things: They will either desert the ball or go in search of help. In the former case another family will frequently happen along and take charge of affairs. Just as if the ball were their own. In the latter case the neighbors always turn out, if there are any such.

If you handle tumble bugs while they are at work they remain very quiet until you get through, and then resume rolling the ball. Nothing seems to disturb them. After the ball has fairly started the bugs frequently leave it, running around without apparent reason. They are, however, searching for a good place of deposit. The hole in which it finally rests is several inches and often a foot or more in depth, and in order that the bugs may be able to excavate it the "digging" must be good.

When the site is once chosen a queer method of making the hole is resorted to. The way of rolling the ball is commonplace compared to it. You would naturally think that the bugs would first dig the hole and then push the ball into it. No such thing. They quite reverse the process. One of the bugs gets under the ball and digs with his hind legs, throwing the dirt out around the edges. As he gets lower the ball sinks with him, and when the hole is deep enough he digs his way around the ball, which has followed him all the way, and then pushes up through the loose dirt to the surface. What he does for fresh air during this process is something that no man can find out.

When the egg hatches in the subterranean abode the larva feed on the material of their envelope. In course of time they surround themselves with the same material, cemented together with a gelatinous substance exuded from their bodies, and later emerge as perfect insects. The ancient Romans esteemed the larvae of the tumble bug as a great delicacy. They were eaten after being fried a delicate brown. Modern epicures have taken to snails.

Lime Makes Water Hard.

Hard water is nothing more than water containing carbonate of lime in solution. When the water is free from lime it is then called soft water. Almost all spring water is hard. Rain water is soft.

Percentage of Breadwinners.

According to the tenth census out of a total population of 50,000,000 over 17,000,000 were breadwinners, being a percentage of 34.8 of the whole.

RIDING OVER AN EARTHQUAKE.

Novel Train Experience of an American Traveler in Turkey.

Riding on a train over ground shaken by earthquake is the novel experience of a Constantinople correspondent of the Cincinnati Tribune. He thus describes it:

"All at once the air grew still, an oppressive silence seemed to hang on vale and hill and all the people stopped short. It seemed to me that we ran into a bad piece of track or that our train had suddenly quickened its pace. I saw a Servian woman with a child in her arms stagger, stop, take the water jug from her head and hug her frightened baby to her naked breast. Hundreds of yoke cattle were lowing, burros were braying and the whole flocks of sheep were crying on the distant downs. Meantime the curves seemed to increase, and, although we were not making more than forty miles an hour, we appeared to fairly fly. Men stood still and stared at the heavens. A Mohammedan slid down from a pack mule, spread out his prayer rug, cast his face toward Mecca and prayed. Christians crossed themselves, and as often as I stole a glance at the driver I found him looking at me.

"Till now I had attributed the action of these wild people to childish wonder at seeing the train sweep by, but when I looked at the almost pale face of the unbrowned driver I was bewildered. The things I beheld were all so unnatural that I felt my head swimming. Glancing ahead I saw the straight track take on curves and shake them out again, resembling a running snake. The valley had become a narrow gulch, and from the near hills arose great clouds of smoke, as from a quarry when the shots go off. The fireman, who had been busy at the furnace door, stood up and gazed at the driver, who pressed his left hand over his eyes, then took it off and tried to speed the flying train. As a drunken cowboy dashing down a straight street sways in his saddle—as a wounded bird reels through the air—did this mad monster of a locomotive swing and swim over the wrothing rail.

"Suddenly a great curve appeared in front of us. This time the stoker, who had left off firing, saw it, and made the sign of the cross. Again the driver hid his eyes, and again I felt my brain growing dizzy trying to understand. We could hear and feel the engine wheels rise and fall on the twisting rail with a deafening sound. At last she settled down and began to glide away as a boat glides down a running stream. "What is it?" I asked of the French fireman.

"Tremblement de terre," he said, shaking himself violently and fainting to the floor, and then I understood that we had been riding over an earthquake. The driver was either too proud and brave to stop, or too frightened to be able to shut off steam; I don't know which."

OUR TWO LANGUAGES.

One Used in Conversation, the Other in Written English.

A writer in the Educational Review prefaces an article on English literature in the college by the declaration: "It is now, I think, generally admitted that the first principle of rhetoric is to write as you speak. The pedantic, declamatory, Latinized diction that prevailed in literary circles a hundred years ago is no longer the standard king's English. In order to write well, it is necessary first to speak well—that is, to speak naturally, correctly and strongly."

This is a clever and cunning, as well as complete begging of the whole question. The assumption that we, English and Americans, speak as we write, and that the ordinary rules of rhetoric and grammar run through and underlie oral, as well as written language is an assumption which cannot be verified by evidence. The man who says "don't" and "can't" and "isn't" and who talks about "him and I" when he means "he and I," or who says "done" for "did" or "seen" for "saw," can take his pen or pencil in hand and write English which is unexceptionable from the standpoint of person, mood or tense. The fact being that written language is a refinement and, possibly, an improvement on spoken language, but at the same time as different from that of Cornwall, or the talk of Yankee land from the high peaks of the uplands of North Carolina or the lowlands of Louisiana.

The writer of the article in question has fallen into the rhetorical error of, as the vernacular has it, putting the cart before the horse. Every written language, protected and fenced in as it may be by rhetorical fences and hedges, each of which is bristling with rules and safeguarded by exceptions to those rules, is only a development from a spoken language, and whether it be an improvement or not is an open question. At all events it must be apparent to every student of language or philology that we have, at least in English, two separate and distinct languages, and that if we should attempt to follow the dictum of the writer in the Educational Review, and write as we speak, our contributions to current literature would be speedily sidetracked into the editor's waste-paper basket. It might be better for the genius of the English language, and for the preservation of its integrity, that we should speak as we write, but to adopt the converse proposition and write as we speak seems to those who know and appreciate the distinction between English "as she is wrote" and "as she is spoke."

Chess in England.

The Danes and Scandinavians first brought chess to England when returning from some of their voyages to Byzantium. There is a mention of chess in a chronicle relating to the court of King Pepin of France, 784 A. D., which says: "In the fourteenth year of King Pepin he bestowed precious gifts on the ecclesiastics, such as a set of crystalline chessmen, various gems and a large sum of gold."

CHEESE-BOX MAKING.

Vast Numbers Turned Out Yearly by Expensive Machinery.

Competition Among Manufacturers Has Created a Great Industry—How the Boxes Are Put Together.

An idea of the magnitude of the cheese industry in this country is given by the fact that the boxes in which the cheese is shipped represent a cost of nearly half a million dollars annually. It is not many years, says the New York Sun, since cheese was shipped in any kind of barrel or box which would hold from one to half a dozen good-sized forms, packed in straw to keep them from being bruised or broken in the handling. It was only factory-made cheese that received such protection, while dairy cheese was sent to market destitute of any covering other than its own roughly bandaged rind, which in most cases proved invulnerable. Competition among manufacturers has changed all this, and at present the manufacture of boxes gives employment to a large number of hands and necessitates the use of powerful and expensive machinery.

It was customary in the early days of the business to saw the hoops, as the large body of the box is called, out of the log in planks about one-fifth of an inch in thickness. The waste of material was a most serious objection to this plan, fully fifty per cent. of the timber going in sawdust. The invention of the rotary cutting machine has prevented this waste and at the same time produced a better hoop than the sawed article. The chief timber used in making cheese-box hoops is the common swamp elm. No other timber seems to possess the same qualities of lightness, toughness and elasticity, so requisite for cheese boxes, as this once-despised product of American forests. The logs, after being cut in the proper lengths, generally five feet for an ordinary cheese box of fifteen and a half or sixteen inches diameter, are thrown into long vats filled with water, where they are boiled from fifteen to twenty hours. The time required to soften the timber, or cook it, as the operation is called, varies according to the size of the timber and the season. Large logs require to be cooked longer than small ones, particularly when the logs are frozen. It is not uncommon to find the center of a log still frozen after fifteen hours of boiling. Experience is the best guide in this part of the business, and to know when the timber is thoroughly cooked and not overdone is one of the things acquired only by constant observation. When sufficiently boiled the logs are lifted in iron grapples from the vats and laid on skids, where the bark is removed. Then a log is lifted by a crane and swung into place in the machine, where it is held in a horizontal position by chucks or dogs that center it at each end.

In this position the log revolves like a roll of paper in a printing press. The knife which does the cutting is very heavy and is bolted to a heavy head called a carriage, which is fed forward by screws toward the revolving log. In the most approved machines the knife has an end or oscillating as well as a forward motion. This reduces the strain on the machine and permits the cutting of soft, unsound and shaggy hearted logs. As the knife comes in contact with the timber the inequalities of the log are first shorn off, and gradually the log becomes perfectly round and yields an unbroken sheet of lumber, like the unwinding of a roll of cloth. This sheet of wood is broken off in convenient lengths, which are passed under dividing knives that cut them into uniform widths, corresponding with the required depth of the box.

If the boxes are to be made up at once the hoops are bent around iron cylinders to give them the form of the box, after which the bottom is pressed in and nailed in place. Comparatively few boxes are put together in the larger mills. In most cases the product is dried and shipped to the cheese manufacturing centers, where the boxes are completed. The boxes in the finished state are too bulky for economical handling. The remnants which are not wide enough for hoops are used for the cover band and for the narrow bands that go around the bottom of the box. The boxes vary in size both as regards depth and diameter. The most common size will hold a cheese of from sixty to sixty-five pounds. Such a box is ten inches deep and fifteen and one-half inches in diameter. This is the size of cheese most in demand for export. The size for home consumption is as a rule much smaller and requires a box from five to six inches deep, but of the same diameter as the other. Various kinds of timber are used to form the heads of the box, but elm is the accepted material for the hoops. Owing to peculiarities of the soil, the timber in some localities is inclined to be shaggy, the cheeks or shakes running around the log and following the grain of the timber. Such timber was useless when the hoops were saved, but in the rotary process much of it can be turned to good account. The bulk of the elm timber used in this business is brought in from Canada. The western peninsula of Ontario lying north of Lake Erie contained one of the largest tracts of elm timber on the continent. It has been greatly depleted in recent years. The logs are taken out in winter when the swamps are frozen and are skidded near the railroads or on the lake shore. The bulk of them are taken to the mills by water in tow of powerful steam tugs.

Cheap Gas in Birmingham.

The city of Birmingham, England, supplies pure coal gas to its citizens at 54 cents a thousand. The municipality bought out two private gas companies at a price which makes an annual cost to the city of \$291,000. This amount has been paid for seventeen years, and the people of Birmingham have reaped a net profit on the investment during that time of \$3,570,000.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 15, 1895.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:40, 4:25, 6:12, 6:26, 8:05, 8:57 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddou, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 4:25 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:26, 9:27, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddou and Drifton. 7:26, 9:27, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:31 a. m. and 3:31 p. m., from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddou and Drifton. 11:31 a. m. and 3:31 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

THE DELAWARE, SUQUETANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect January 30, 1895. Trains leave Drifton for Jeddou, Eckley, Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Housh and Hazleton Junction at 6:00, 6:10 a. m., 12:00, 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday, and 7:08 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:08 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onida, Hazleton, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onida and Shepton at 6:10 a. m., 12:00, 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:35 a. m., 3:58 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., 12:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:53 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onida, Hazleton, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onida and Shepton at 6:10 a. m., 12:00, 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:35 a. m., 3:58 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Harwood, Beaver Meadow Road, Onida, Eckley, Jeddou and Drifton at 2:35, 6:07 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onida, Hazleton, Hazleton Junction, Onida, Eckley, Jeddou and Drifton at 10:15 a. m., 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:27 a. m., 4:40 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazleton, Eckley, Jeddou and Drifton at 10:38 a. m., 3:26, 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 9:08 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Pottsville, Allentown and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leave Drifton at 6:10 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 9:37 a. m., and Shepton at 8:15 a. m., connect at Jeddou Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkes-Barre, Scrubny, Harrisburg and Conowingo, west.

PROPOSALS for the erection and equipment of a brick opera house, dimensions 50x75 feet, in Freeland, Luzerne county, are desired. Proposals for building and proposals for furnishing scenery, etc., must be separate. All bids must be in Freeland, Pa., and the committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Plans, etc., can be seen at J. M. Carr's law office or Ward's photography studio, 338 N. 4th St., J. B. Hanlon, Freeland, Pa. Secretary building committee.

LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

First car will leave Freeland for Drifton, Jeddou, Jeddou, Oasdale, Eversvale, Harleith, Milnesville, Lattimer and Hazleton at 6:12 a. m. After that time cars will leave at intervals of thirty minutes throughout the day until 11:32 p. m. On Sunday first car will leave at 6:40 a. m., the next car will leave at 7:00 a. m., and then every thirty minutes until 11:05 p. m.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE. The Glen Hotel, located at Rock Glen, Luzerne county; on Penn'a R. R.; licensed for several years. Will be sold or rented at once or will exchange for property in Freeland or Hazleton. Possession given immediately. Apply or write Mrs. E. Myers, Rock Glen, or J. D. Myers, Freeland.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A house and lot on Centre street, Freeland, Luzerne county, 23x32.

For further particulars inquire of Frank McDermott, Drifton, or at this office.

SHORT SALAD RECIPES.

COLD potatoes cut in dice and laid on a bed of lettuce can be covered with cream dressing.

GREEN beans are cooked, cut in two-inch pieces, laid on a bed of lettuce and covered with French dressing.

CABBAGE is eaten raw, shredded fine, soaked in French dressing and covered with boiled dressing.

LETTUCE should be put in cold water to make it crisp, and shaken dry in a napkin before being dressed.

ASPARAGUS is boiled, the tough part of the stalks removed, the remainder cut in short lengths and covered with mayonnaise.

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