

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 31, 1895.

Get Every Democrat to the Polls.

Luzerne county was lost to the Democrats last year through the stay-at-home voters of the party, principally. There were other causes, of course, which had an important bearing upon the result, but nothing aided the Republicans more in piling up a majority than the refusal of Democrats to go to the polls. Singlerly's vote in this county in 1894 was over 2,000 less than the vote polled for President Cleveland two years previous. Let every Democrat remember that, it matters not how popular the candidates may be, how hard the chairman and committees may work, nor what the prospects are, the victory cannot be won unless the Democratic voters go to the polls.

In Luzerne county there are over 250 voting districts. There are at least from fifteen to twenty Democrats in every precinct who require some extra persuasion to get them to the poll. The party wants them to vote this year. The old county should be redeemed from the reign of Republican misrule and extravagance into which it has been cast by those voters' indifference. It can be done if every Democrat will give five or ten minutes of his time on election day in persuading one of his outgoing friends to go and vote. Four extra votes in every polling district means more than 1,000 more votes for the party's candidates. That alone would give Democracy certain victory, and how easy it can be done if you and other Democrats will sacrifice a little time in doing the work that is more necessary this year than ever before.

In a county like this it may seem that one vote counts for little, but that is a mistake—an error that has too often cost the party a victory. Every vote is important next Tuesday, so let every Democrat put forth his best efforts to poll the full party vote for the straight ticket from Meyers for county surveyor. Every man whose name appears in the Democratic column is the peer of his opponent, and there is no excuse for cutting.

Quay decries "the growing use of money in politics," and yet it was Matthew Stanley Quay who, in a recent national campaign, used more money than any other political leader in American history; and it is Matthew Stanley Quay who is this year distributing thousands and thousands of dollars in every doubtful district in the Commonwealth. The people know this to be a fact, and only those who are wholly lost to all sense of honor and shame and love of honesty in state and county and municipal government and regard for the rights of their fellowmen will stand by him in a campaign that was conceived in fraud and whose career is steeped in the same old kind of political corruption that has marked every political action of the man, who owes his present high position and influence in his party to the solid cash he has paid for it.

The banking department of the state government is a very important branch of the state's offices, and it presented a grand opportunity for Republican financing that was not to be missed. And it was taken advantage of to the amount of nearly \$100,000. The Democratic management of this department ran the office successfully on \$26,600 in 1893. It will cost the Republicans \$124,000 this year, or an actual excess of \$97,400. How does this \$97,400 waste of funds correspond with the Republican pledges? Do you still think that party fit to have charge of the public funds? No? Then vote for Hon. B. F. Meyers, of Dauphin, and get an honest man as treasury.

In order to keep the fine gun-making plant at the Washington navy yard in operation, it has been decided to make the three-inch guns which are needed for the navy there. About one hundred of these guns will be made. The navy department had authority to have them made by contract, but when the bids were received it was found that they could be made by the government just as cheap or cheaper, and the keeping together of the skilled force of mechanics which were employed in the government gun-shop turned the scales in favor of having the work done there.

The condemnation of the administration of the state finances the past two years by prominent Republican papers can only be considered as condemning the whole department of which the real and actual chief is Mr. Heywood, the Republican candidate for treasurer. People who want a square, upright, honest supervision of the public moneys must vote for Hon. Benjamin F. Meyers, a man whose long career in public life is well known, and against whom there has never been a shadow of reproach.

THE PLATFORM

The Following is the Platform Adopted by the Williamsport Convention.

First. The Democratic party, in State Convention assembled, hereby renews its allegiance to and declares its faith in the principles of Democracy as formulated by Jefferson and illustrated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cleveland. It congratulates the American people upon the first fruits of the Democratic administration, which inherited from its Republican predecessor a bankrupt Treasury and unwise financial legislation, impaired public credit and widespread disaster, and which, under the sagacious, courageous and patriotic leadership of its great President, Grover Cleveland, led the people out of the slough of despondency to the high ground of substantial and increasing prosperity.

We challenge the fairness of our countrymen and ask that the Democratic party now receive the benefit of that renewed prosperity whose welcome note is heard on every side.

Second. The enactment of the Sherman silver-purchasing act and the McKinley tariff law, as amended, as actually proclaimed by Mr. Cleveland, their results in bankrupt railroads, closed factories, ruined farms, abandoned fields, impaired national credit and general disaster. The repeal of such injurious legislation and the substitution of more moderate tariff laws have found their immediate results in the resumption of business and the restoration of the national credit.

Third. In vindicating the principles of Democracy, to which the Democracy is unalterably pledged, we challenge special attention to the fact that such prosperity and consequent material progress, which has been most pronounced in the industries whose existence our opponents claimed were dependent upon high tariff protection, and whose gloomy prediction that the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania would be destroyed by a reduction of tariff has been contradicted by their present unexampled prosperity.

Fourth. We invite the attention of the wage earners to the fact that the present voluntary increase of wages of those employed in the manufacturing industries, independent of not less than \$200,000,000, was absolutely unknown under the McKinley tariff act. To prevent the reactionary legislation created by the Republican party of Pennsylvania in their recent State Convention, which would again depress business and industry, we demand that under present conditions, we invite our fellow-countrymen throughout the land, irrespective of party, to so act together as to insure, by the election of a Democratic President in 1896, the maintenance of the present tariff.

Fifth. We especially reaffirm so much of the platform of the last Democratic National Convention as calls for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; but the dollar unit of coinage of independent value, of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or by such safeguards of independent value as to insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal value of every dollar at all times in payment of debts. We believe that such a parity could not be maintained by the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and, therefore, opposed to any legislation looking to that end.

Sixth. We arraign and condemn the present administration, both in executive and legislative branches of the government, for its refusal to reposition the State, in accordance with the mandates of the Constitution; for its profligate waste of public money; for its creation of private awards and patronage; for its profligate waste of public service in factional contests; for its unnecessary increase of official salaries; for its creation of many undeserving charities of the State; for its legislation favorable to the interests of corporations and monopolies.

Seventh. We challenge comparison between this State administration, which has been unwise, economical and honest administration of Robert E. Pattison, which in the stainless integrity of its record, its high character, its unity and justly merited and received the almost universal approbation of the people of the Commonwealth.

Eighth. We especially invite the sober consideration of the people of this State to the record of the administration of the Republican party, a struggle which involved no principle or public policy, but simply the supremacy of contentions of party interests. The worst arrangement at our hands of Republican misrule falls short of what representative Republican newspapers and leaders testified of each other. The admitted prostitution of the public service, the involvement of corporate influence in public appointments and consequent position of the Judiciary, the corrupt use of money in the purchase of public office, the attempted terrorism at Harrisburg by men of the most abandoned type, the marked mark of political delinquency, but needed to complete its infamy the transparent hypocrisy which led a convention of the Republican party to adopt resolutions condemning the very methods by which its delegates had been selected, the condemnation of "The growing use of money in politics; the corporate control of the Legislature, municipal Councils, political committees and elections; the favoritism in granting contracts and the granting of exclusive franchises in public utilities," while valuable as evidencing the truth of the accusations of the Democratic party in the last quarter of a century, and from the very source which is responsible for these evils, constitutes the crowning insult to the intelligence of a forbearing and long-suffering people.

The Kansas Idea.

With much regret we note that a Wichita (Kan.) man has got into trouble about a kiss. It is never pleasant to hear of a misunderstanding about a kiss. A kiss is such a harmless, necessary thing—the bestowing of it such a simple, innocent, and pleasant form of recreation—that to have any sort of trouble follow it is discouraging, to say the least. But in the Kansas case under consideration the sorrow that such things should be is rather swallowed up in wonder at certain details of development. The thing has, of course, got into the courts, or nothing would be known about it. Mrs. Wertz, who was kissed, is suing Mr. Pulliam, who did the kissing, for damages. Realizing, apparently, the utter absurdity of such a thing as damages having any possible connection with so benign a thing as a kiss, the lady's lawyer has fallen back on his legal base of supplies and put forward the astonishing plea that the defendant kissed the plaintiff in a "loud, boisterous, felonious, malicious, and unseemly manner, against the peace and dignity of the state of Kansas." Now isn't it hard luck enough to be hauled up for so small an act as kissing, without having a heartless lawyer unload such a lot of misfit adjectives upon a person? Surely the law could impose no greater penalty than to permit a bookish barrister to get his fell work in in such a manner.

Advertisements are looked for by many readers of newspapers with nearly as much interest as the news itself. Advertisers, then, should keep the reading in the space they occupy fresh and bright. THE TRIBUNE makes no extra charge for changes in ads; rather, we prefer that merchants change frequently. Our readers want to know the latest news of the stores, and we are prepared to assist the advertiser in making his space an interesting and more valuable part of the paper.

The Southern Negro.

In the language of a southern writer the generation of negroes born since the war are just beginning to "feel their oats." A vast army of them in the south are without the habits of sustained industry and of self-restraint possessed by their fathers, educated in the school of slavery. They care nothing for the law and the officers of the law. They are constantly in conflict with these and with the exasperated public opinion of their vicinity. They are enemies of society, and in the interests of society should be placed where they can do the least harm. An orderly administration of the laws everywhere is the best safeguard that society can have, but our Afro-American fellow-citizens damage their cause when they persistently place themselves on the side of the criminal element of their race, in defiance of law and public opinion. To recognize the existence of this criminal element and "labor to lift them up morally and intellectually," as Mr. Scott suggests, would be a far more wise and judicious course to pursue. It is never safe to justify the existence of abuses of whatever sort; a manly recognition of them and an honest effort to correct them will always command respect of those whose respect is worth having. "The common negro" is a natural product of slavery and the reaction from slavery. He is in evidence in every southern community and in a few of the northern and western ones. He complicates the race problem. He makes difficult the pathway of the honest, respectable and ambitious members of his race. He is too often, it is true, made the standard by which his whole race is judged, but under the circumstances this is unavoidable. An honest admission that he exists and that he is to be dealt with just as the criminal members of other races of the population are will be of incalculable advantage to Afro-Americans and to society generally.

A SEVENTY-SEVEN-YEAR-OLD citizen of Great Falls, Wash., is undergoing a peculiar process of physical regeneration. About a year ago he contracted pneumonia, and his life was for some time despaired of, the doctors saying his right lung was hopelessly wasted. He recovered, however, but when just able to hobble around he fell and broke his thigh bone, and was confined to the hospital again for six months. Since leaving, however, his physical condition has improved remarkably. His lungs began to open up until they became almost as well as ever; his skin shed off and a new skin grew, and his hair and beard, which were snow white, are coming out a jet black. His limbs and muscles have limbered up, and he started a week or so since to take a herd of young horses across a long trail to market. He says if he continues to grow young he will get married again and grow up with the country.

THERE is scarcely a husband who, during the past four months, has not urged his wife to learn to ride a wheel. There is scarcely a husband of the lot who does not now regret that he so urged her. He has found that it has added to his nervous impairment, in the ratio of about fifty per cent., and, in addition thereto, he has caught the "husband neck." This strange malady is caused by the constant craning of the neck, generally to the left, to see if the wife of one's bosom is safe. Even after the husband has found that his wife has really become a skilled rider, the habit remains. He can no more help turning his head, at short intervals, than he can help imagining that all sorts of dire disasters are befalling her.

THERE is a dog owner in Philadelphia who tells a story concerning his canine companion that tries the belief of his friends, but he vouches for its truth. The dog is an intelligent looking animal of the shepherd variety, and is frisky and full of fun. The particular trait of which its master boasts is that when he wants the animal to stay in one place it is not necessary to fasten one end of the rope to a convenient post and give the other end to the dog to hold in his mouth. The patient animal will sit for hours in this way, and would no more run away than he would fly.

WHEN dogs, cats and other animals carried long distances on cars and steamers, sometimes confined in bags and baskets, can, without asking any questions, find their way home, and birds traveling thousands of miles come back year after year to the same nests, and carrier pigeons to their dovecotes, it is pretty sure that they know some things to a knowledge of which no human being has yet attained. There is a vast field of animal intelligence to be studied, and the more we study the more we shall be filled with wonder and admiration.

A WASHINGTON MARKET (N. Y.) butcher is known as "the sweetbread king," and does the largest business in that edible delicacy of any man in the country, his annual sales being about two hundred thousand pairs.

WORMS are playing havoc with the cotton throughout Mississippi and Louisiana. Requests for Paris green and Leadon purple have been so numerous that the drug stores are unable to supply the demand.

WHILE as a Sprinter. The greatest velocity attained by a whale when struck by a harpoon is 9 miles an hour.

HYPNOTISM IN CRIME.

Matter Considered at the Medico-Legal Congress at New York.

Majority of Medical Men in This Country Do Not Recognize Hypnotic Trance as an Existing Fact—Contrary True in Europe.

At the medico-legal congress held recently at New York Clark Bell read a paper on "Hypnotism in the Courts of Law." Mr. Bell sent a letter to several prominent physicians asking these questions:

Can crime be committed by the hypnotist, the subject being the unconscious and innocent agent and instrument?

If the subject is unconscious and even unwilling has the hypnotist such power and domination over the hypnotized as could control to the extent of the commission of a crime?

Is it possible to remove by hypnotic suggestion from the mind of the subject all memory of acts or occurrence which happen in the hypnotic state?

Would it be possible for a hypnotist to so control a hypnotized subject as to, for example, make him sign a will in the presence of persons, declare it to be his will and to request them to sign as attesting witnesses and be afterward wholly unconscious of the occurrence. Or a note of hand or a check?

Replies in the affirmative were received from several eminent professors, while others, conceding that persons in a hypnotic state are constantly amenable to control by suggestion, denied that hypnotism has any place in criminal jurisprudence as a defense for crime.

Mr. Bell pointed out that it appeared the majority of medical men in this country did not recognize hypnotic trance as an existing fact. The lawyers and judges were on the same ground as the doctors. In the countries of Europe the contrary was the fact, and men of the highest character and professional attainments devoted their best efforts to its study and elucidation. As it was with the professional men so it was with the people.

Prof. Carl Sestus, of Chicago, wrote to say that a natural criminal could be made to do criminal acts under hypnotic influence, but not a person of real moral worth.

Dr. William Lee Howard, of Baltimore, said that hypnotism was a reality. He gave several instances of hypnotized persons in Baltimore, including his own servant, whom he sent to a neighboring physician, Dr. Britton, to steal everything the doctor had. He restored the fellow while he had the articles still in his possession. The doctor confessed it affected the man's brain somewhat, but he always took care, except in this occasion, to get the subject back into a mental state before he completely restored him. The doctor also hypnotized a bank cashier and made him steal \$45,000. He performed an operation in Johns Hopkins university with the patient under hypnotic influence. Hypnotism was invaluable as a corrector of morals.

Dr. Grover, of Massachusetts, told of a young woman in Boston who had a tendency to tuberculosis being cured by hypnotic influence.

TIT FOR TAT.

California Woman Does as She Pleases and Her Husband Does Likewise.

The will of Joseph A. Ford, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Murphy, Grant & Co., has just been filed for probate in San Francisco. The second clause of the will is as follows: "As my wife has in all cases acted entirely of her own free will and against what she knew were my wishes, and has asserted that the only reason that she did not ask for a divorce was the living she received from me, I expressly desire that she shall not receive one dollar of my estate or what will come to me from the estate of my mother."

The bulk of the estate is left to the 15-year-old son of the deceased. Mrs. Ford, who is a stepdaughter of E. J. Baldwin, the millionaire turfman, is now traveling in Europe with her son and her exact whereabouts are unknown. The estate is valued at upward of \$100,000.

HER LATEST FEAT.

New Woman Now Discovered Traveling on a Brake-Beam at La Hoba.

A woman has just passed through San Bernardino, Cal., who had crossed the desert on a brake-beam. She was discovered three days ago near Daggett by the crew of a freight train. She was dressed as a boy, but as soon as the trainmen brought her from under the car they were convinced she was a woman and she finally admitted that she was. She refused to disclose her identity, but said she and her husband had been living in an eastern city and he had deserted her, taking with him their little girl.

She heard he was in Oregon, placed the girl in an orphanage and, being without means, started out to beat her way.

GIRL DRIVES A BEAR HOME. Novel Hunting Methods of a Little Montana Heroine.

Alice Jackson, the 15-year-old daughter of a rancher living 17 miles southwest of Butte, is the heroine of a novel adventure with a bear. On a recent afternoon, while she was riding about the mountains on horseback accompanied by a big dog, she came across a big black bear, large even for that country of big bear. She had no weapon with her, so she headed the bear toward home, and with the assistance of the dog drove the animal several miles to her father's cattle corral, and then called her 18-year-old brother, Oliver, who shot and killed the bear. The animal weighed 600 pounds.

Convict Road Builders. The plan of building better roads by means of convict labor will probably be generally adopted in Canada. In connection therewith a novel proposition is advocated. It is suggested that the convicts be paid remunerative wages, and that this money be used for the support of convicts' wives and families.

Whale as a Sprinter. The greatest velocity attained by a whale when struck by a harpoon is 9 miles an hour.

SCRAPS.

SOME of the houses in Ottawa are heated by electricity.

DENSE forests cover one-sixth the area of Oregon.

In the British navy is a gunboat which is propelled by electricity.

It is estimated that New Yorkers spend \$50,000 every day on flowers.

The census of Berlin, just taken, gives that city a population of 1,618,381.

The catacombs of Rome are said to contain the bones of 10,000,000 people.

A BELGIAN has invented a watch with a paper case. It sells for about \$1.50.

A MATCH-CUTTING machine has been invented which daily cuts 10,000,000 matches.

SIXTY THOUSAND elephants are annually slaughtered in Africa to secure ivory.

FRANCE puts a tax of two dollars each on bicycles. This year the tax amounts to \$400,000.

The contents of a weekly paper published in Athens are all in verse, even the advertisements.

If the United States were as densely populated as Japan, they would have a population of 900,000,000.

ALL widows had to wear mourning capes in the days of Tyberius, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

A TYPE-WRITER girl in Rochester persisted in wearing bloomers at her employer's office, and was discharged.

THE printing ink used on the Bank of England notes is made from naphtha smoke. It was formerly manufactured from grape-stone charcoal.

EPOCHS.

THE writers on chronology give the titles of over six hundred books written in German and French on that subject.

THE Egyptians, Chaldeans, Persians, Syrians, Phoenicians and Carthaginians began the year in the autumn.

THE Gregorian calendar was adopted in Great Britain in September, 1752, the 3d of that month being called the 14th.

Most civilized nations begin the day at midnight; astronomers and navigators since the time of Ptolemy begin it at noon.

THE "Era of Bengal" is a solar and not a lunar era. It is supposed to be derived in some way from that of the Hegira.

THE "Era of the French Republic," or the "French Revolutionary Era," began September 22, 1792, and ended December 31, 1805.

THE chronology of both the Chinese and the Hindus is fairly reliable as far back as 2200 B. C., before which it becomes misty.

AMONG the Jews of the kingdom a very important epoch was that of the commencement of Solomon's temple, in May, 1015 B. C.

FOR many centuries the Chinese have dated all their public acts, documents and chronology from the accessions of the emperors.

PARSENER—"That follow back there is raising a great row because he is a stand." Conductor—"Yes; he's riding on a pass!"—Chicago Record.

HAZEL—"I have one of the nicest dentists you ever saw." Nutte—"In what way?" Hazel—"Why, he pulled out the wrong tooth the other day, and wouldn't charge me a cent for it."—N. Y. Herald.

MUDGE—"Another man called me a liar last night." Yabsley—"What did you do?" "Well, as he was three sizes bigger than I, I asked him why he couldn't say something original."—Indianaapolis Journal.

"WHAT have you for a hungry wheelman?" Inquired the young man in knickerbockers, glancing over the bill of fare. "Our saddlecock oysters are very fine, sir," said the solemn waiter, unbending slightly.—Chicago Tribune.

"THERE'S money in stocks," said the man who is young and enthusiastic. "Yes," replied his seasoned friend, "I'm sure there is. I have been putting half my salary there for the last four years, and it's all there yet."—Washington Star.

HATS.

TAKING off the hat or cap as a sign of reverence or respect was mentioned in the time of Caesar.

THE apex was a tall, conical cap worn by the Roman priests as a part of their official regalia.

WHEN the crest of the liberty cap was pointed forward it was designated a Phrygian bonnet.

BEAR-HEAD helmets were common among the American Indians at the beginning of this century.

IT is stated that nearly one million pounds of fur for hatters' purposes are produced in the United States.

A TURKISH turban of the largest size contains from ten to twenty yards of the finest and softest muslin.

THE earliest military head covering is believed to have been a rawhide cap, next a cap of iron.

IN the "Cyclopaedia of Costume" seventeen hundred and twenty-eight different styles of hats and caps are illustrated or described.

SCIENCE.

SOME Danish naturalists in Greenland have brought up lobsters from a depth of one thousand three hundred fathoms.

ROSES do not secrete honey in their flowers. Insects are simply attracted by the perfume and rich colors, and by the abundant supply of pollen, which serves as food.

FRENCH peas tested in Glasgow have been found to contain fifteen grains of sulphate of copper to the pound. The French government forbids the use of these peas at home.

THE balloon by means of which M. Andree, the Swedish engineer, will endeavor to reach the north pole, will, it is said, be capable of carrying three persons, four months' provisions, a sledge and a sailing boat, and will be sufficiently gas tight to hover in the air for thirty days.

FIRST PRACTICAL TEST.

Shooting of Army Convict Shows Work of New Army Rifle.

Wound Inflicted Exactly What Was Expected—Discussion by Army Officers in Regard to the Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

The killing of Convict Thomas Coffey at Fort Sheridan, Ill., recently, while he was attempting to escape the guard, was the first practical demonstration of what effect the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle will have on a human mark. This rifle was introduced into the army to reduce the loss of life as far as possible in time of war, by disabling rather than killing. It was urged that the great speed, directness and small caliber would result in the inflicting of a small, clean-cut wound which easily would close and heal, the bullet passing clear through the body.

The effect on the head of Coffee, although the bullet passed through and out at the forehead, was to shatter the upper skull in pieces.

Data on file in the ordnance bureau at Washington show that in an experiment with a skull filled with matter to represent its normal condition it was found that cracks extended in all directions from the holes of entrance and exit. This was just what happened in Private Coffey's case.

Some army officers say that the medical report of Maj. Gerard will declare the effect inhuman. It is claimed that the shortness of the range was responsible for the explosive effect, and that at a longer distance the wound would have been clean cut. Lieut. Thompson, chief of the ordnance office department of the Missouri, however, said:

"The new rifle has been regarded as more humane than the Springfield rifle. I consider it less humane when the ball pierces a vital organ. Its contact with fluid matter, according to a peculiar law of vibration, has explosive effect. In a bone vibration is not established, and the hole would be clean. In experiments cans filled with stones have been filled with water and stones have been burst. In muscles and bones only will wounds be less painful and fatal."

The rifle is known as the "magazine, model 1892, caliber 30." It may be used as a single loader magazine arm, or as a single loader with magazine in reserve. The magazine holds five cartridges. The bullet is a hardened lead slug, jacketed with thin copper-nickel steel, to enable it to take the rifling at the high velocity—2,000 feet a second. The charge is from 30 to 40 grams of smokeless powder. The bullet weighs 320 grams and is five diameters in length.

THE PROGRESSIVE NEGRO.

Big, Comprehensive Exhibit by Them One of the Features of Atlanta's Fair.

The Atlanta fair will give the colored people of the south the best opportunity they have yet had of displaying the progress they have made since they became a free people. A special building has been provided for them, and, although it is three hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, the prospect is that it will be found much too small to contain all the exhibits the colored people desire to display. A comprehensive effort will be made to show the progress in education and industrial pursuits during the past thirty years. There will also be photographs of the kind of houses in which the colored people live, the buildings in which they do business, and the churches in which they worship. While the larger number of these photographs will, of course, come from the south, many will come from the north, and even from the Pacific states, affording an unequalled opportunity to judge of the condition of the colored race.

JEALOUSY OF A WAX FIGURE.

Traveling Man's Wife Creates a Scene in a Michigan Hotel.

A young Grand Rapids traveling man has been up north, and on his way back stopped at one of the leading Muskegon (Mich.) hotels. His charming young wife thought she would surprise him at Muskegon, so went down there and kept out of sight with friends until he had gone to his room. Then she stole up, and found him sitting with his back toward the door, divested of his coat and shoes. Just back of him the dim light revealed the outlines of an apparently young and beautiful woman. With a piercing scream the enraged wife rushed into the room, fastened her fingers in the bleached hair of the one who dared thus occupy a room with Charlie in her absence, and laid it prostrate upon the carpet. By this time she discovered it was only a wax figure. It belonged to a showman across the street, who was in town for the county fair season, and who occupied the room a part of the time.

Don't Carry a Gun.

President Cleveland has put himself on record against the concealed weapon evil by refusing a pardon to a man who had been sentenced to serve a year in jail in Washington for carrying a revolver. The president said in refusing the pardon: "Carrying pistols and using them in every possible pretext and assault such as this convict committed, growing out of the pistol carrying habit, ought in my opinion to be severely and firmly treated."

Fed on Cured Peppermint Hay.

Owing to the scarcity of hay, the farmers about Niles, Mich., who have been growing peppermint plants, which were thrown away after the oil had been exhausted, have taken to curing them for fodder. The result is a better food for stock than timothy hay. The cured peppermint hay is now sold for six dollars a ton.

Loss of Population.

The recent census figures show that in ten years 143 townships in Massachusetts have lost in population.

Codfish Will Be Plentiful. The season's catch of codfish off the coast of Labrador is said to be very large.



ANTHRACITE COAL USED EXCLUSIVELY, INSURING CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 15, 1895.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:25, 9:23, 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, 9:23 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 4:25 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Alentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia and New York.
6:05, 9:25, 10:41 a. m., 2:27, 4:25, 6:58 p. m. for Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.
7:23, 9:16, 10:56 a. m., 11:54, 4:34 p. m. (via High Valley Branch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and E. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

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

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:20, 9:27, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:10, 4:34, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
7:20, 9:27, 10:56 a. m., 2:10, 4:34, 6:58 p. m. from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).
8:27, 5:53, 8:47 p. m. from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.
9:27, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. from Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.
9:23, 10:41 a. m., 2:27, 6:58 p. m. from White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and E. Junction (via High Valley Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

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

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l. Sup't. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROLLIN H. WILBER, Gen. Sup't. Easton, Pa.

A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't. G. 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, Round and Hazleton Junction at 6:00, 6:10 a. m., 12:00, 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:03 a. m., 2:38 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomlinson and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., 12:00 p