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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 18, 1897.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 16, 1897.
Now that the legislature is organized and will resume work next Monday, it will be of interest to the people to know something about some of the many bills which will be presented. Representative Pitcairn, of Allegheny, will present a bill for the abolition of hats, etc., which obstruct the view in theatres. Senator Brown, of Westmoreland county, has a new primary election law, which will make the officers of the general election have charge of the primaries. They will be paid \$1 a day, which will come from the county treasurer. All boards will be made up of both Democrats and Republicans. By having both on the board it is hoped to get an honest count: as at a Democratic primary the Republicans would be a check and vice versa. The bill also forbids the holding of the primaries of two parties on the same day. The bill bars an elector from voting at more than one election. The penalty for this latter clause will be \$500 fine or three months in jail or both. Senator Brown has a road bill also. He says this bill will carry with it an appropriation of \$1,000,000 annually. Professor John Hamilton, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, has also prepared a road bill.

Senator Mitchell, of Jefferson, is preparing a bill to reorganize the factory inspector's department so as to bring bake shops and small factories under its supervision. Representative Smith, of the same county, has a bill amending the libel laws which he thinks ought to become a law. The compulsory education law will likely be amended to cure certain defects.

The executive committee of the railroad employes will present the Erdman arbitration bill, the contempt bill and the Phillips commission bill. The contempt bill is intended to prevent government by injunction. The arbitration bill provides for voluntary arbitration, while the commission bill provides for a commission that shall make a study of existing laws and the needs of the masses. A bill will also be presented to protect employes in their right to belong to labor organizations.

The seventy-five members of the legislature, who voted for John Wanamaker for United States senator, have combined and are in the fight against Quay to stay. They have formed a club and will engage permanent quarters in this city during the session. They propose to oppose all legislation in which Quay has an interest.

Next Thursday Botes Penrose will be formally elected to succeed Senator J. D. Cameron, the vote taken last Thursday being only the caucus vote. He will be the youngest man ever chosen United States senator from this state. He will be only 37 years old next November.

The Pennsylvania Fish Protection Association will ask the legislature to make a number of changes in the present fish laws. The minimum length of trout will likely be changed from five to six inches and that of black bass from six to nine inches. The pickerel law will likely be changed from May 30 to December 31, instead of June 1 to January 31. A law may be passed giving individuals or organizations owning closed streams the privilege of erecting hatcheries, provided the state be given a portion for distribution in open streams. This will be the cause of more stricter law in trespassing. Sunfish are likely to be put in the list of protected fish, having a season the same as black bass. A number of minor changes in the fish laws are contemplated.

The undertakers of the state are looking for more protection. The State Undertakers' Association will ask for radical changes in the law passed last session applying to their vocation. They will attempt to have the law appointing boards of death registration in cities so extended as to take in every county, township and village in the state, and they will also seek the passage of a bill providing for a more rigid examination of applicants for undertakers' licenses.

Governor Hastings in his message to the legislature calls attention to a number of existing laws that need changing

and improving. The lack of school facilities in the country districts, the horrible conditions existing in the Eastern penitentiary, the duty of making a new legislative and congressional apportionment and a law to prevent the wholesale purchase of tax receipts by political parties are commented on.

The subordinate places to be filled by this legislature, some sixty in all, will not be announced until after the election of Senator Penrose. It is said that the Wanamaker people will be left out entirely in the distribution of places. This is evidently an order from Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, January 15, 1897.
A scheme is being hatched by Republican senators to enable their party to control the senate after the fourth of March, that is as daring and audacious as anything ever attempted in this country in the political line. The first step in this scheme was taken this week when Senator Chandler, who is an adept in tricky politics, offered a petition in the senate from Henry A. Du Pont and eleven members of the Delaware legislature, asking that the senate reconsider the vote whereby it declared Mr. Du Pont not entitled to a seat in the senate. This scheme never would have been sprung had it not become certain that the Democrats would elect a senator to fill the Delaware vacancy. Those who are behind it do not expect to seat Du Pont, but they hope by getting his claim before the senate again to prevent the seating of the Democrat who will be elected by the present Delaware legislature. With one vacancy in the senate forty-five will be a majority, but if that vacancy is filled by a Democrat, the Republicans must have forty-six votes to control the senate. The petition was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, which consists of five Republicans and four Democrats, but as Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is one of the latter, the Republicans may be said to have two-thirds of the committee.

One episode occurred in connection with the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, that was this week defeated by the house, that in the old days would have resulted in a duel, or perhaps two. Representative Johnson, of California, the only member from that state who supported the funding bill, made an unprintable speech in which he made unprintable charges against W. R. Hearst, whose New York and San Francisco papers had made a hot fight against the bill. For this he was called a coward by Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, and in addition to being called a coward by Representative Maguire, of California, Johnson was reminded of his having been convicted in Syracuse, N. Y., some time ago for forgery. This last speech was too much for the house and it was ordered to be struck out of the Record. Instead of challenging one or both of the men who had called him a coward, as the old-timers would have done, Johnson merely dared them to do it again.

There may be honest differences of opinion as to whether Secretary Olney is a great statesman, but no senator will deny that he has a great gall. He has set the whole country laughing at the senate, and the senate has no way to get even with him, except to prevent ratification of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which he was instrumental in negotiating and which this week went to the senate. The senate has for many years been sore on the matter of treaties, because of the mysterious manner in which the newspaper men have managed to get hold of copies of them almost as soon as the senate did. Secretary Olney defied the traditions of the senate by furnishing a newspaper correspondent with a copy of the new treaty as soon as it was signed.

Senator Vest, who has just returned from a triumphant re-election, revived the drooping spirits of those who believe that something ought to be done for Cuba before this session of congress closes by declaring his intention to devote his time exclusively to getting something done for Cuba, because he believes that to be the most important question before this congress. When Senator Vest devotes his exclusive time to anything, the country is pretty certain to hear about it.

Speaker Reed has filled the Democratic vacancies on the house committees. Representative Bailey, of Texas, got the place on the committee on rules, Representatives Boatner, of Louisiana, and Representative Stokes, of South Carolina, on the committee on ways and means, Representative Crisp, of Georgia, son of late ex-speaker, who is known as the "hoy-member," was given the vacancy on the postoffice committee.

Representative Dockery, of Missouri, who spent the congressional recess at home, says: "The samples of prosperity we have out there are not satisfactory. The advance agent is too far ahead of his show."

DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

Russia Will Hereafter Dictate China's Foreign Policy.

Real Object of Muscovite Machinations in the Far East—Why Li Hung Chang Was Sent to the Coronation at Moscow.

The renewed announcement of the extraordinary terms of the treaty about to be made between Russia and China gives additional interest to the personal part of a remarkable story of Russian ascendancy in the Chinese empire. Prince Lobanoff had and deserved much of the credit for the great triumphs of diplomacy which Russia won and is still winning in the far east. A great deal of it is due, however, to the astuteness and wonderful influence of Count Cassini, the Russian minister at Peking. His power over the real heads of the Chinese government is astonishing and inexplicable. He has used it to deliver the great Mongolian empire into the hands of the czar, whose future vassal it will become, unless all signs of the times are misleading.

Count Cassini had, as he supposed, finished his mission at Peking when the war with Japan broke out. He was about to return to St. Petersburg, and his successor had been actually named. He resumed his post when hostilities began, and waited for the great opportunity for Russia which the negotiation of peace was sure to bring. He urged upon his government, with all the emphasis he possessed, that the Russian policy should be that of a friend and protector of China. Lobanoff adopted that view, and all the world knows how Great Britain's stupid policy or inaction contributed to the signal success of Russian plans. There was no subtlety about Count Cassini's policy in his dealings with the Chinese authorities. He indicates to them at the outset, in confidence, of course, that the price of Russian friendship and assistance was the possession of Port Arthur and the right of way for the Siberian railway across Manchuria, and also down to the Liao Tung peninsula. China accepted the terms, it is said, with willingness.

Then there was furnished a remarkable demonstration of Count Cassini's



THE LATE PRINCE LOBANOFF.

power in the upper councils of the empire. The Chinese emperor had sent Hwang Tajin as a special envoy to St. Petersburg, while the war was still in progress, to convey his condolences upon the death of Alexander III, and his felicitations to the new emperor. The envoy made a good impression at St. Petersburg, and, as the date was fixed for the coronation festivities at Moscow, Hwang Tajin was named as the Chinese representative at that ceremony. Count Cassini desired that Li Hung Chang should be selected for this mission and that he should be charged also with more important prerogatives than those of a mere bearer of congratulations. Li Hung Chang was then almost in disgrace and was living the life of a private citizen, practically, at Peking. Nevertheless, Count Cassini was able to secure the recall of Hwang Tajin and the restoration of Li Hung Chang to rank and favor.

The treaty which Count Cassini desired was drafted before Li Hung Chang started upon his long journey last spring, and there is little doubt that he carried it with him to Moscow. It was there debated with Prince Lobanoff, and although a denial at this time that any treaty had been agreed upon was true enough, technically, there is little doubt that as far as Li's authority went the terms were fixed. He took it back with him to China, and now there is good reason for believing that it is almost ready for ratification. Count Cassini left Peking with it more than a month ago. He goes overland to St. Petersburg, and perhaps we shall have some semi-official announcement before long, setting forth the terms of this latest and greatest triumph of Russian diplomacy.

The Standard Diamond Carat.
Gems are generally bought and sold by the weight called a carat, which is equal to about 3.168 Troy grains. It is usually divided, however, into four diamonds or pearl grains, each of which is 7.925 of a true grain. The weight of the carat formerly differed slightly in different countries, and this diversity finally led a syndicate of Parisian jewelers, goldsmiths and gem dealers, in 1871, to propose a standard carat. This was subsequently confirmed by an agreement between the diamond merchants of London, Paris and Amsterdam, fixing a uniform weight for the diamond carat.

Bridge Five Miles Long.
The Lagong bridge, built over an arm of the China sea, is five miles long, with 800 arches of stone, 70 feet high and 70 feet broad, each pillar supporting a marble lion 21 feet in length. The cost of the bridge is unknown.

Our Total Forest Area.
The total forest area in the United States is estimated at 495,000,000 acres, or 26 per cent. of the total area. Forest fires in this country destroy, it is estimated, \$12,000,000 worth of property, timber and otherwise, yearly.

NEW CARRIAGE LIGHT.

Tiny Illuminating Plant Designed for Use on Vehicles.

What is probably the smallest complete illuminating plant ever constructed has just been built by A. Graner, an electrical engineer of Philadelphia. He has devised and constructed a small light for vehicles which throws a beam penetrating the darkest gloom and clearly revealing all objects at a distance of 100 feet ahead. The point of light projected by this tiny lamp can be clearly discerned as it moves across a surface more than 200 feet away. The device is nothing less than a miniature search light.

The light is supplied by the smallest storage battery that has ever been utilized for lighting. Heretofore it has been necessary to resort to large batteries weighing from 60 to 100 pounds for this purpose, but the inventor has managed to make a 15-pound battery supply a light for eight hours without any perceptible diminution in its power. This battery can be recharged by a few blue-stone jars if a central station is convenient, but it can be more quickly done at one of these generating plants at a cost which makes the electric light quite as cheap as an inferior oil lamp.



ELECTRIC CARRIAGE LIGHT.

Another noteworthy feature of the lamp is an ingenious method of establishing the connection between the lamp and the battery without the necessity of making the wire connections. The battery once fixed in its place under the seat remains there until its power is spent. The lamp, however, for the purpose of protection from thieves or accident, may be taken off and put on at pleasure. As the lamp is put into its place the current is made through the brackets which support it. If desired the lamp can be fixed on the tongue of the carriage instead of the dashboard.

DR. ADOLPH DEUCHER.

He Has Just Been Elected President of the Swiss Republic.

Dr. Adolph Deucher, the newly elected president of the republic of Switzerland, does not go into this important office as a tyro. The doctor once before served as the chief executive of the slant little republic in the Alps. That was six years ago, and his administration was pleasing and satisfactory to the Swiss. He is a seasoned statesman and understands the needs of his country thoroughly. The president of the Swiss is elected yearly by the congress of the nation—thus giving more plasticity to the executive department in point of ability and worthiness than is given in most republics. Dr. Deucher is a native of Stockhorn, in Thurgau, and was born in 1831. He went abroad for his studies, and Heidelberg turned him out an M. D. He finished his medical studies at Zurich, Prague and Vienna. The doctor has been actively engaged in the politics of Switzerland ever since his youth. He was chosen a member of the canton council in 1868, and in 1879 was sent to the prefecture of the council. From 1869 until 1873 he was German member of the national council. He then retired from public life and devoted himself to his profession till 1879, when he was reelected to the council. He was president of the council from 1882 until 1893. Ten years ago Dr. Deucher was elected to the federal council of his country, and this year was made vice president of that body, which is equivalent to vice president of the republic. Switzerland always rewards its vice presidents by promoting them to the highest office, and all the Swiss knew that the doctor would again fill the office he so well filled before. As president he retains the direction of the department of agriculture and industry as a federal counselor, and the enlargement of his office will serve to assist him materially in the functions of these important internal services. Dr. Deucher is a very patriotic Swiss.



DR. ADOLPH DEUCHER.

The Japanese claim that their nation was founded B. C. 600, by Jimmu, the dynasty of this monarch being still on the throne. The first literary account of the Japanese was from the pen of Marco Polo, who visited the country in the thirteenth century.



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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Philip Bliss, Wm. H. Butz and S. E. Oberlander, under the firm name of the Bliss Overall Co., dissolved this day by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are received by Wm. H. Butz and S. E. Oberlander, to whom also all claims and demands against the same are to be presented for payment. Wm. H. Butz, S. E. Oberlander.
The business will be continued as heretofore by Wm. H. Butz, S. E. Oberlander and W. E. Helles, trading as the Freeland Overall Mfg. Co. Freeland, Pa., January 8, 1897.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR—
A. A. BACHMAN,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention of Freeland borough.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—
THOMAS A. BUCKLEY,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention of Freeland borough.

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CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Two Views.
"Do you think that so many women pushing into public life is an indication of the progress of woman?"
"I don't know; sometimes I fear it is only an evidence of the deterioration of man."—Chicago Record.

Published with Heretof.
She painted first a mountain scene, A shore with coves and creeks, And then a valley, long and green, And then—"troughed up"—her topics.
The New Contributor.
One John Joe Bean, of Muscatine, Sealed into a knowing machinery, They tied him up with bandolines, Rubbed him down with gasoline, Inside and out with kerosene; Fed him then on butterline, Dipped his nose in carboline, Washed his feet in paraffine, Stuffed his ears with cottoline, And on his hair put vasoline. Now he'll write for the magazine About the town of Muscatine. —Town Topics.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,) ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect December 15, 1896.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Bekley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Lumber Yard, Hazle Brook, and Drifton at 5:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomkinson and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Hazle Brook, Onedia and Stockton at 5:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 10:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Hazle Brook, Onedia and Stockton at 6:25 a. m., 9:25 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 7:25 p. m., 10:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:25 a. m., 4:25 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomkinson, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Onedia, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Bekley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2:55, 5:55 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 9:55 a. m., 4:55 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Hazle Brook, Onedia, Harwood, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Drifton at 7:11 a. m., 12:45, 2:45 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:45 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Bekley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:25 p. m., 1:25 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Hazle Brook, Onedia and Stockton at 7:11 a. m., 12:45, 2:45 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:45 p. m., Sunday.
For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 5:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 6:00 p. m.
L. L. LIEBK, C. M. E., Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 16, 1896.
ARRANGEMENTS OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 8:45, 9:26 a. m., 1:40, 3:25, 4:30 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6:55, 9:35 a. m., 1:30, 2:34, 3:25, 4:35, 6:15, 6:57 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
6:15 p. m. for Hazle Creek Junction, 6:57 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.
7:40 a. m., 3:35, 4:36, 6:57 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shomokon and Pottsville.
7:28, 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:36, 6:57 p. m. for Stockton and Hazleton.
6:15 p. m. for White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Plitaston, Scranton and the west.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
10:30 a. m. and 1:35 p. m. for Jeddo, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
8:35, 10:30 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.
1:35 p. m. for Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
10:30 a. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shomokon and Pottsville.
6:15 p. m. from White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Plitaston, Scranton and the west.

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