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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 20, 1900.

Death of John J. Ingalls.

From the Phila. North American.

Time was when the death of John J. Ingalls would have made a considerable political vacancy, but his life lasted a good deal longer than his career as a public man did. It is to be regretted, indeed, that he ever took to politics, or law either, for that matter, since nature designed him for a writer. He wrote very well, but would have written much better had he not acquired in part the mental habits of the politician.

Ambition led him into office-seeking, but once in office his instinctive dislike of large and solemn pretense and his fondness for saying sharp things caused him to lose favor. He was essentially a critic. Gifted, or cursed, with a penetrating eye, a pointed tongue and a scornful pen, his most effective place was outside and not inside the breast-works. He had too much wit and was too impatient of humbug to keep step with that time-serving mediocrity which sets the pace in official life.

The practice of oratory, necessary to a politician, spoiled his style, and his tendency as a speaker and writer to tell more scolding truth than is expedient in party politics undid him as a politician. He illustrated what a misfortune it is for a man not to follow the bent of his own talent. As a journalist, content to be a journalist, Ingalls would have taken rank with the highest, or had he chosen literature there can be no doubt that he would have shone.

A very clever man has gone, and one of sturdy character, too. He was not ashamed to work. When he lost his seat in the senate and was without means he took up his pen in his old age and made an honorable living with it, feeling that there was no discredit in seeing and writing about anything—from a prize-fight to a political convention.

It is a pity that so brilliant a mind as that of Ingalls scattered as it did. Nevertheless, he enjoyed life, and never so much as when he escaped from the harness of party politics and gambled over the common of journalism.

Personally he was respected and liked by those who knew him most intimately, for Ingalls had an independent spirit. He was a man.

One Political Trust.

At the head of the trusts associated for profit through political action stands the Standard Oil Company. The wealth of the Standard is colossal. A few days ago it declared a dividend of 8 per cent, or \$8,000,000. In March of this year it declared a dividend of 20 per cent, and in June another of 10 per cent—a total of \$38,000,000 for nine months. Presumably there will be a fourth quarterly dividend for 1900 that will bring the year's revenues close to \$50,000,000, on a capitalization of \$100,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller owns 31 per cent of the stock of this prodigious trust, which gathers in \$131,500 a day, or \$5,470 an hour. Allied with the Standard are many subsidiary companies, of the stock of which the parent concern owns 51 per cent. The remaining 49 per cent of these subsidiary companies is the property of Mr. Rockefeller. Of the \$38,000,000 dividends declared by the Standard from June to September, his share is \$11,780,000, and his per cent share of the profits of the subsidiary companies is \$36,510,000, bringing his income from these sources for nine months up to \$48,290,000.

A COUNCIL OF POWERS.

May Be Called to Sit on the Chinese Question.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S PROPOSAL.

He Wants It to Make a Permanent Settlement of Eastern Trouble. United States Will Not Agree to Dismemberment of China.

Washington, Aug. 20.—President McKinley is considering the advisability of proposing to the powers the organization of an international congress, which shall sit in China and recommend to the several governments represented a permanent solution of pending questions.

This proposal is the development of that to send a commission to China to assess the damages sustained by citizens and the interests of the United States preliminary to the submission of a demand for reparation. The president recognizes that the duties which Minister Conger will be called upon to perform will be so exacting and arduous that it would be unwise to ask him to take the additional burden of discussing a method of settlement of the matters in controversy, that Special Commissioner Rockhill will be too busily employed in obtaining information and in communication with high Chinese officials to give time to them, and that direct negotiation between the powers is likely to prove unsatisfactory and give rise to complications which might otherwise be avoided.

The proposition is, therefore, to send a third representative to China, who shall be charged with the work of dealing specially with the larger questions involved in the situation, and in his work he will have the assistance of Minister Conger and Mr. Rockhill. Who this representative shall be has not yet been determined, but he will be one of the strong men of the country.

Likely to Accept.
Talks with diplomats here indicate that their governments would be willing to join in a congress for the settlement of the Chinese question, and Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires in Washington, has been suggested as the representative of Germany.

Such a congress would discuss the character of the demands to be made unitedly upon China to prevent a recurrence of the present trouble and to indemnify the powers and their subjects for the damages which they have sustained. It would furthermore embody in formal convention the principle of the open door and the reciprocity of the promises given by the powers in their respective declarations of policy some months ago.

Of course the governments would have the right to disapprove the action of their respective representatives, but as the latter would act under instructions it is safe to say that nothing would be determined upon to which any of the powers could take exception.

The final action in the matter of suggesting the organization of an international commission will probably be taken until the president has heard from Minister Conger and General Chaffee. Rear Admiral Remy reported that there is an interruption in the wires between Peking and Taku, and until this break is repaired it is not likely that any messages from the American officers will get through. Meantime the president will continue to formulate his plan to effect a permanent solution of the pending questions. He does not propose to permit the United States to become embroiled with other powers at Shanghai, Newchwang or any other point. It is his purpose to steer clear of complications in every possible way.

Object of Troops Accomplished.
"The United States has handed troops at Taku," said an official last night. "The distinctive purpose—the rescue of the American minister and his staff and those under his protection. This purpose has been accomplished. Troops will not be landed at Shanghai or any other point unless Americans or their interests are threatened. This has often been done in Central and South America."

It was stated yesterday that the United States would share in the dismemberment of China if there were no other solution of the trouble. The official quoted above said—and he was most emphatic—that the United States wants no Chinese territory and that the president has been exceedingly careful to avoid taking any action which would even cause such a suspicion.

"The United States has been open and above board from the first," he continued. "As soon as the president had framed his policy he communicated it to the powers. The administration is still following that line and will continue to do so until the purposes therein expressed are achieved. Other powers formally assented to that policy, specifically declaring that they did not propose to disturb Chinese unity. This government will expect them to observe those declarations."

Archbishop Ireland Speaks in Rome.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Yesterday being the feast of St. Joachim, the pope's patron saint, there was a large gathering at the Vatican of cardinals, bishops and presidents of societies. The pope, who was in excellent health and spirits, spoke at some length regarding matters of Catholic interest and then, with a complimentary introduction, invited Archbishop Ireland to address the assembly on matters in America and the relations of the outer world to the holy see. Mr. Ireland, who was frequently applauded during a speech of 20 minutes, spoke glowingly of the fidelity of American Catholics to the Roman church and the holy see. He described liberty under the American flag and set forth the necessity of the pope as the head of Christendom being free and independent in any civil power. The address gave visible satisfaction. Mr. Ireland had a final audience of the pope on Friday. He left Rome last evening.

Sergeant "Buck" Taylor Dead.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Sergeant "Buck" Taylor, known as "king of the cowboys," a dashing cavalryman and one of the best known of the Rough Riders, who was in the charge of San Juan Hill and accompanied Governor Roosevelt when he toured New York during the last gubernatorial campaign, has died at Providence hospital of consumption, the result of illness contracted during the Cuban campaign. A telegram was sent to Governor Roosevelt informing him of Taylor's death. Taylor's correct name is said to have been Berry F. Tatum. He was the son of a farmer well to do merchant of Montgomery, Ala. He was about 42 years of age and was employed as a copyist in the census office.

IRON HAND FOR BOERS.

Roberts Orders All Treated as Prisoners of War.

Pretoria, Aug. 20.—General De Wet has appeared north of Comman Nek, 20 miles from here. He sent a flag of truce to General Baden-Powell demanding his surrender. The boer, however, was only a plan to discover the strength of the British force.

General Baden-Powell, seeing the use and hoping to detain General De Wet, asked what terms would be given him if he surrendered. The messenger was equally sharp and, having learned the strength of the garrison, returned to General De Wet, who at once resumed his march northward without the formality of sending his terms to the British. General Baden-Powell is following him.

General Roberts has issued a proclamation canceling his previous order regarding oaths of neutrality and passes. Hereafter no oaths will be taken or passes granted, and all the burghers will be regarded as prisoners of war. Houses in which armed Boers find shelter will be liable to razing and farms used by the fighting burghers will be destroyed. Damage to the railways will be punished by fines on land. The reasons for this action are the lack of appreciation shown by the Boers and their misuse of the lenient terms, their taking advantage of it to continue their resistance to the British, and the continual breaking of the oath of neutrality, which the government of the Transvaal, it is said here, has advised the burghers is not immoral.

General Paget has blown up with dynamite the pass at Hornie's Nek, ten miles from here. Yesterday he drove the Boers out of the surrounding district, killing 100.

General Roberts has confirmed the award of the queen's scarf to Trooper Chadwick of Roberts' horse, who was chosen by the troopers as most distinguished for bravery. Chadwick proves to be an American. He was one of the boat's crew who cut the cable at Santiaago de Chile.

The queen gave four scarfs to be awarded for bravery, one each for representatives of the colonial troops from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. Africa's scarf will therefore go to the United States.

General Kitchener has relieved Colonel Hoare, who was besieged by the Boers on the Tlokoeng River. The besieged made a magnificent defense against the burghers, fighting from the cover of a ravine. There were 50 casualties, most of them being slight wounds.

The ease for the defense in the trial of Lieutenant Cordia of the Staats artillerie, charged with being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was concluded Saturday.

Lieutenant Cordia's counsel admitted that the accused was guilty of breaking his parole and of attempting to plan a conspiracy, but he asserted that the attempt was a failure. Counsel also maintained that Gano suggested the entire plot and edged on the prisoner. On these grounds he asked the court to find that the charges had not been proved and begged its mercy for his client.

Gano, who is said to be of American birth, denied having suggested the plot. Counsel for the prosecution will sum up today.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 20.—A daring attempt to wreck a train on the Lehigh Valley road was frustrated here yesterday. A heavy steel rail 50 feet long was placed on the track near Port Bowley. The road winds around a deep curve at this point. One end of the heavy rail was imbedded in the rocky embankment and the other extended over the track. It had a 45 degree pitch and was intended to strike the cylinder of the engine. A policeman from an overhead bridge happened to look down and saw some object extending over the track. He hastily investigated and then gave an alarm. A freight train was stopped in time to avoid a wreck. It required four laborers to remove the rail. It is believed the object of the men who placed the rail on the track was to wreck an express train and in the confusion that would follow to rob the safe in the express car.

John J. Ingalls' Funeral.

Arlington, Kan., Aug. 20.—Funeral services over the body of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls were held yesterday afternoon at Trinity Episcopal church, and subsequent interment was made in the family vault in Holy Trinity cemetery. The little church was filled with friends of the family. The exercises were very simple. Chopin's funeral march was played as the coffin was borne into the church. Only members of the family and the pallbearers, young men, sons of old friends of the dead ex-senator, went to the cemetery. Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer, who succeeded Ingalls as senator, and A. A. Johnston of the supreme court, and A. G. Goldard, attorney general, were among those who attended the services in the church. Judge A. G. Oris, a close business and personal associate of Mr. Ingalls, estimates the ex-senator's fortune at \$250,000.

Trotting Record Broken.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—P. C. Knox, a prominent member of the Allegheny county bar, yesterday broke the world's record of personally driving his trotting team, Wert and Dr. Leek, a mile in 2:10 1/2. The world's professional record was made in 1886 by Geers driving Justin and Lady Mac a mile in 2:12 1/2. The trial, while not a technical test, was made for the purpose of breaking the record and was in the presence of 40 spectators on the Brunot Island Gentleman's Driving park mile track. Twenty watches were held on the horses, and the big majority of them recorded 2:10 1/2.

Fatalities in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—Four drownings and one death by burning is Pittsburg's fatal accident record for Sunday. Chris Paffenbach, aged 50, fell from a raft in the Allegheny river and was drowned. Edward G. Brillingier, 8 years old, fell from a raft while fishing in the Allegheny river and was drawn under and drowned before his father, who was a short distance away, could rescue him. James Gallagher and Hugh McGrady, boys, were drowned together while swimming in the Monongahela.

\$800,000 Lost in Flames.

Alexandria, Ind., Aug. 20.—The entire plant of the Kelly Ax Manufacturing company, valued at \$800,000, has been destroyed by fire. It was the largest factory in the world, employing about 1,000 men when running at full force. W. O. Kelly, president of the company, who formerly owned a factory in Louisville, removed to this city in 1883. The company went into the hands of a receiver three years later.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKING

Officially Reported by General Chaffee.

EIGHT AMERICANS ARE WOUNDED.

Cable From Admiral Remy Says Japanese Reports Have the Empress Dowager Bombarded in the Inner City.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Is the dowager empress within the forbidden city? This question is being asked by officials of the administration as a result of the following dispatch received from Rear Admiral Remy under date of Taku, Saturday:

"Peking telegraph line interrupted. Information Japanese sources dowager empress detained by Prince Yungde in inner city, which reports are being confirmed by allies. Chaffee reports arrival of the following dispatch received from Rear Admiral Remy under date of Taku, Saturday:

"Peking telegraph line interrupted. Information Japanese sources dowager empress detained by Prince Yungde in inner city, which reports are being confirmed by allies. Chaffee reports arrival of the following dispatch received from Rear Admiral Remy under date of Taku, Saturday:

"Persons here acquainted with the Chinese say that the entrance of foreigners into the forbidden city would deeply shock the natives, but it is hoped that if such a step were deemed best the brilliant success of the allies would prevent any demonstration.

The fact that the telegraph wire is interrupted is not regarded as serious, though it is admitted that it may have been cut by the Chinese and that the military experts are confident that the Chinese are demoralized and they do not anticipate any further organized resistance.

Two other dispatches relating to Peking were received here yesterday, one by Colonel Ward, acting adjutant general, from General Chaffee, and the other by Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister from Tokyo. The substance of the Japanese dispatch was received direct from Tokyo was published Saturday.

General Chaffee's dispatch, under date of Peking, Aug. 15, and Chifu, Aug. 19, is as follows:

"We entered leagion grounds at 5 o'clock last night with fourteenth and light battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting. Otherwise all well."

War department officials think that the date "Peking, Aug. 15," is an error in transmission. They believe it should be Aug. 16, as all previous reports indicated that Peking was captured on Wednesday.

CABLE FROM BRUCE.

Says Street Fighting Continues in Peking.

London, Aug. 20.—Rear Admiral Bruce cables the admiralty from Chifu, Aug. 19, as follows:

"Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Peking, part of which is on fire. 'Yang Sa' prevented the empress from leaving, and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

Despite defeat, the Chinese are apparently resolved to make a desperate struggle not only in their ancient capital, but also in other parts of the empire. Chang Chai, viceroy at Hankow, and Lin Kunyi, viceroy at Nankin, according to advices from Shanghai, have threatened the consuls that if the person of the empress dowager is not respected they will withdraw from their present friendly attitude.

Another Shanghai Dispatch Announces the Death of Li Ping Heng, Cheng and Chang Li Lin in the Fighting before Peking.

The mandarins in the southern provinces, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Hongkong, have issued an important proclamation recognizing the capture of Peking as a just punishment of reactionary officials and warning the people not to interfere with foreigners, but also pointing out that the sole object of the powers should be the punishment of the Boxers and then the restoration of peace, confining, however, their operations to the north.

Suicide After a Quarrel.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 20.—Annie McLain took enough carbolic acid to kill a dozen persons and died a few minutes afterward. She had quarreled with her husband at their home, 249 Market street, and she went to a friend's house at 35 West street, where she took a large vial full of the poison. When they were lovers, they were accustomed to arrange their meetings on Sunday mornings when the chimneys of St. John's church rang out a few minutes before 10. McLain sent a note to her husband after leaving her home that if he did not meet her at 35 West street as St. John's chimneys were ringing she would end it all. The note did not reach McLain in time to respond to the old time lovers' signal, and the woman carried out her threat.

Louisiana Purchase Centennial.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—Plans for the resumption of work on the World's fair fund of \$5,000,000, which has been so often interrupted, are under daily consideration by Chairman David R. Francis and William H. Thompson of the two principal committees. Ex-Governor Francis expects to call for Paris about Sept. 15 and hopes to have things in such shape by that time that the fund will be practically complete. The traveling men, who have been among the active workers for the fair, have asked permission to locate their special building first.

Grade Crossing Accident.

Syracuse, Aug. 20.—A special dispatch to The Post-Standard from Fulton says that James Horn and Peter Flammigan of Oswego tried to cross the railroad tracks in front of a fast train. Their carriage was struck. Flammigan is dead, and Horn is probably fatally hurt.

Sir William Stokes Dies in Natal.

London, Aug. 20.—The death is announced of Sir William Stokes, M. D., of Pietermaritzburg, Natal. He was surgeon in ordinary to the queen in Ireland and professor of surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons. He was born in 1829.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.

Nebraska once more returns heart-felt thanks to McKinley for a fine rain on the night of the 30th.—Omaha World-Herald.

Carnegie favors the re-election of McKinley, but does not say who he would be for if the government should decide to manufacture its own armor plate.—Chicago Record.

No weak state is now safe from the encroachments of a great empire, and if the imperial spirit is not checked in the United States the American republic will commit the same crime in the Philippines, and possibly in Cuba, which Great Britain is now preparing to commit in South Africa.—Baltimore Sun.

McKinley compares very unfavorably with Gen. Harrison in the matter of appointments to the federal bench. The president from Indiana was exceptionally strong in that respect. No important judicial nomination by him was ever protested by strong delegations of the bar, whether of California or New York.—Springfield Republican.

When a political party declares its opposition to trusts and yet receives the solid support of the trust element, not only in votes, but in financial aid, one of two things is true, either the trust element is self sacrificing or the political party is dealing in gold bricks. And when the party nominates a trust man for its anti-trust platform the whole affair becomes as ludicrous as a poorly written comedy.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

When the late Republican convention refused to insert in the platform a resolution which was offered, condemning ballot box stuffers and proposing ballot reform, it committed one of the most serious blunders it seems possible for experienced political managers to have made. It states, what is quite true, that its refusal furnished reason for a fusion movement to suppress the legislature in favor of honest elections and which will enact laws to that end in spite of machine opposition.—Chambersburg Public Opinion (Rep.).

"The men who, like Paul, have gone to heathen lands with the message, 'We seek not yours but you,' have been hindered by those who, coming after, have reversed the message. Rum and other agencies come in with our boasted civilization, and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's voices. The great nations have combined to suppress the slave trade. Is it too much to ask that they shall combine to prevent the sale of spirits to men who less than our children have acquired the habit of self restraint? If we must have consumers let us give them an innocent diet.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

Frank G. Carpenter, the well known and reliable newspaper correspondent, writes from Manila that there are 50,000 lepers in the Philippine Islands and that the disease is spreading. "In fact," he says, "this part of the world seems to breed lepers." Leprosy "an-nexation" to our "possessions" is the principal "trade" that will "follow the flag." Many of our soldier boys have returned, and many more will come, with the seeds of the disease in their systems, and thousands of children yet unborn are already doomed. Let this war of "criminal aggression" be continued, and the "God of Hosts" and Justice will make this fair land of ours a land of pestilence.—San Francisco Star.

The young man of today has nowhere to turn but to some trust. He must take his chances to become a low-salaried employe of some giant corporation, with little opportunity for bettering his condition. There is nothing in the prospect to inspire ambition. The Republican party is owned and controlled by these interests, and the re-election of McKinley strengthens their power for harm to the people—harm to the young men in particular. This is one of the great issues of the campaign, and it is not going to be shoved into the background either by the efforts of the president and his lieutenants to ignore it or by the howl about Roosevelt and San Juan Hill.—Atlanta Constitution.

Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying, that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of kinglycraft were always of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. * * * Turn it every way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of our race—it is all the same old serpent.—Abraham Lincoln, at Chicago, July 10, 1855.

The Caesars saw the spears of their victorious legions flashing in the sunlight of every known land, and in their triumphant return they brought with them the accumulated wealth of all the nations they had subdued. The splendor of imperial Rome outshone the world, but the wealth thus obtained without value given undermined the empire, and glory of Rome is simply a memory. Napoleon beheld the shining star of destiny; and then? Does human nature change through the centuries? WE STAND TODAY FACING THE TEMPTATION WHICH COMES FROM THE POSSIBILITY OF RAPIDLY ACCUMULATED WEALTH. WHAT RIGHT HAVE WE TO ANTICIPATE THAT THE SAME RESULT WILL NOT FOLLOW IF WE PURSUE THE SAME COURSE OF TAKING WHAT WE HAVE NOT FULLY EARNED?—Justice David J. Brewer (Republican), of the United States supreme court.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.	
May 27, 1900.	
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.	
LEAVE FREELAND.	
6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 40 a m	for Weatherly, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville and Scranton.
8 18 a m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
9 30 a m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
11 45 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
1 30 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
4 42 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6 34 p m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.	
7 40 a m	from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
9 17 a m	from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
9 30 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 45 a m	from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
12 55 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 42 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 34 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shenandoah, Mauch Chunk, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

WILLIAM H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEH, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.	
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Beckley, Hazlett, Stockton, Harwood, Harwood, Harwood and Hazlett Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:45 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.	
Trains leave Harwood for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:45 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.	
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 5:30 a m, daily, except Sunday; and 7:45 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.	
Trains leave Hazlett Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 6:30 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8:45 a m, 3:42 p m, Sunday.	
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazlett Junction and Harwood at 7:15 a m, 4:40, 5:22 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a m, 3:44 p m, Sunday.	
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazlett Brook, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 8:45, 6:30 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a m, 5:40 p m, Sunday.	
All trains connect at Hazlett Junction with the electric line for Hazlett, Scranton, Pottsville and other points on the Traction Company's line.	
Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30, 6:00 a m make connection at Beckley with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and other points West.	
For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazlett Junction and Deringer, a train leaves Hazlett Junction at 5:50 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:50 p m.	
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.	

BREVITIES.

Every stranger who enters the white House is counted by an automatic register. The instrument is held in the hand of one of the watchmen stationed at the door, and for every visitor he pushes the button. Congressmen, senators, members of the cabinet and newspaper men are not counted.

The extraordinary unhealthiness of some parts of Assam is fully detailed in a recent report. In the Surma valley, which is estimated to contain about 2,500,000 people, there were only 75,000 births in 1898, but 94,000 deaths. Also in the Assam valley there were only 71,631 births and 85,000 deaths.

A houseboat which has attracted attention for several years on Long Island sound is not only a luxury, but an economy to its owner. He is married and has two small children. During the winter he boards in New York, and as soon as the weather permits he moves his family to his houseboat, and there they stay all summer.

The tax budget of the city of Paris is \$75,000,000 a year, or about \$10,000,000 less than the amount to be raised in the city of New York from taxes this year. The volume of taxation would be considerably greater in Paris but for the fact that many functions which are in New York chargeable to municipal expenses are in the French capital paid for from national appropriations.

Machine Made Jokes. Some time ago a fellow got up a little book giving hints on how to be funny. Copies of this book are evidently in common use by the funny men connected with many of our newspapers. Witness this specimen joke attributed to a Chicago paper:

He—Who is that ugly old woman over there by the piano?
She—Oh, that's Mme. Cosmetique, the famous beauty specialist.
The book tells just how to make this class of jokes in bulk. The same idea will do for a whole batch. "He" asks: "Who is that baldheaded man?" "She" answers: "That is Dr. Quacknotion, the Hair Renewer man." Again, "He" asks: "What is the matter with those crying brats?" And "She" responds: "Their mother has gone to lecture on the training of children." Once you catch the idea you can produce funny things of this kind automatically, and if you are a funny man on a newspaper your readers will laugh every time and other papers will quote your jokes and give your paper credit for them.—Pathfinder.

Read - the - Tribune.