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Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.
Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.
FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 24, 1900.

Should Meet the Miners.

While it is generally believed that the coal operators will be found missing at the joint conference called for Monday next by the United Mine Workers, it is the earnest wish of the miners and the business people of the coal fields that such will not be the case. The operators, or their representatives, will suffer no loss of dignity in accepting the very courteous invitation of the miners to meet and peacefully and fairly discuss the grievances, and, if possible, agree upon remedies.

The stand so far taken by the men has received the unanimous approval of the press of the region and of all persons who have carefully followed the course of events in the mining districts the past few years. The frankness of the miners in stating that any demand made will be withdrawn if shown to be unreasonable has won for them the support of every class whose interests are not bound up in a continuation of the impositions which many operators have practiced upon their employees.

A strike, or a lock-out, or labor trouble of any nature would be a calamity. Its effect may be judged by experiences of the past, and we are satisfied that every good citizen will do what he can to bring about a condition of affairs which will make a strike or a lock-out unnecessary in the coal region. Years ago operators freely met their workers and settled questions equally as difficult as the present ones. Why those who have succeeded them in the management of the mines cannot do likewise, and thereby prove themselves worthy of their positions as employers of labor, is a question which many people would like to have answered.

Justices Not to Blame.

There is a periodical outcry in Luzerne and other counties against the overcrowding of the courts with petty cases which should never pass beyond the offices of the justices of the peace or aldermen who try them, and the lament usually ends with a criticism of the motives of the magistrate. The matter is one which deserves all the indignation it arouses, nevertheless when a remedy is sought it is not so easily found.

Nine-tenths of the cases tried before squires and aldermen ought to end there, but, since the law gives to the defeated party the privilege to appeal the case to court, there is no option but to send the "squabble," be it ever so insignificant, to the district attorney for presentation to the grand jury. Again, in many cases, the justice is not permitted by law to give a binding decision, and the case must go to court, even though all parties at interest are satisfied to settle their differences without further law.

The state laws are faulty in that they fail to give justices power to announce final decisions in the class of cases which cause so much annoyance to the county courts. The justices have nothing to gain by sending cases to higher tribunals, and the outcry against them for doing their duty merely betrays the ignorance of those who endeavor to place the blame on them.

One Fare to Detroit and Return.
Via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on account of Knights of Pythias biennial convocation, August 27-September 1. Tickets on sale August 25, 26 and 27. Consult Lehigh Valley ticket agents for further particulars.

One Fare to Chicago and Return.
Via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on account of the G. A. R. national encampment, August 27-September 1. Tickets on sale August 25, 26 and 27. Consult Lehigh Valley ticket agents for further particulars.

DISSESION IN PEKING.

Russians Refuse to Act With Other Foreigners.

INCENDIARY FIRES SPREADING.

Allies Occupy Palaces and Post Sentries to Prevent Looting—General Chaffee Opposed the Capture of Imperial Buildings.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Fires, fighting and disension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Peking. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated Friday last, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the imperial city.

The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on. General Chaffee maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already and that it would be unwise to take the imperial palace. The Russian general, however, maintained that his government had declared war against China and that therefore there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various and in many cases contradictory dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves. All dispatches point to the fact that when the latest message received here left Peking the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all waiting instructions from their governments.

The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tientsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese government on Aug. 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the dowager empress is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking, but surrounded. The emperor seems to have disappeared completely.

It is officially reported that the minister of the Netherlands, Dr. F. M. Knobel, was slightly wounded during the siege.

The Japanese legation has received the following advices from the foreign office at Tokyo, dated yesterday:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Tsuku transmitted by telegraph on Tuesday the following report from Peking: "With the object of restoring order the city has been divided into districts, Japan being assigned the northern half, and Britain, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration.

"Prince Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese. The Japanese naval detachment which guarded the Japanese legation lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded.

"The Japanese forces which now occupy the imperial palace have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement."

Shanghai reports locate Emperor Kwang Su as under the protection of the allies and the dowager empress as already captured by the Japanese.

Details of the Rescue.
The secretary of state for India has received the following dispatch from Brigadier General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British-Indian forces operating in China. It is dated Peking, Aug. 15, via Chefoo, Aug. 21.

"It was agreed at a conference on Aug. 12 that the allies should concentrate five miles from Peking on Aug. 14 and assault the city on Aug. 15, but the attack began early on Aug. 14. Our troops were compelled to make a forced march of 15 miles from Tungchow. The heat was great. We were on the extreme left."

"We attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese city, but met with no opposition, as we were not expected there. Portions of the Seventh Rajput and Twenty-fourth Punjab infantry broke down the gate and rushed in, followed by the fusiliers and the First Sikhs, with some cavalry and guns. I sent more cavalry and the Twenty-fourth Punjabis to the Temple of Heaven to secure the left flank and a camping ground.

"I, with the other corps, pushed toward the legations. At 3 p. m. we got to the canal opposite the water gate and were signaled to from the walls held by the legations. I, with some of my staff and 70 Rajputs and Sikhs, rushed the almost waterless canal and entered without encountering through the water gate. We found all well. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, immediately showed me around the position with the view to further action.

"Meanwhile the field artillery was brought up to fire on the central gate of the Tartar city for the Russian Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment, and the gate fell into our hands. Then two field guns were brought into the legation and the rest returned to the Temple of Heaven.

"At 5 p. m. the Americans, under General Chaffee, entered the legation and then moved toward the central gate of the Tartar city for the evening. By nightfall we had 400 in the legation. [At this point in the dispatch some words have apparently been dropped out] during the evening at the Temple of Heaven were engaged and after inflicting heavy losses occupied the south gate of the Chinese city."

A Russian Account.
St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The war office has received the following dispatch, dated Chefoo, Aug. 21:

"Our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking on the canal at 2 o'clock in the morning. They were the first to enter the city, and the Russian flag was the first to be hoisted on the walls. The bombardment of the gate lasted 14 hours. General Wasilewski, commander of the advanced guards, and Colonel Modl, commanding the rifle regiment, scaled the wall at the head of their troops and occupied the top, where they hoisted the Russian flag, thus rendering certain the capture of the gate. The Chinese still held the observatory and other towers, whence they heavily en-

fliaded us until our infantry forced them to quit.

"Our losses were Colonel Autenkov and 20 men killed and General Wasilewski, Colonel Modl, five other officers and 102 men wounded.

"The imperial government had fled. We found the members of the legations in great straits. They had exchanged shots with the Chinese, who during the last few days had redoubled their attacks. The day of the capture of the city great destruction was wrought at all the legations. Five members of the Russian legation were killed during the siege and 20 wounded."

Heroic Defense of a Church.

Peking, Aug. 16, via Chefoo, Aug. 24.—The Pei-tang cathedral, north of the city, which was garrisoned by 30 French and ten Italian bluejackets and which had no communication with the other foreigners during the progress of the siege, has been relieved by the Japanese and British. The defense of this church was most heroic. The combined forces, after capturing the palace building, are now posting sentries to prevent looting and destruction. The whereabouts of the dowager empress are not known to the allies.

QUIET IN AKRON.

Twelve Companies of Militia Are on Guard.

Akron, O., Aug. 24.—Nine companies of the Fourth regiment, O. N. G., and three companies of the Eighth regiment, O. N. G., patrolled the streets last night to prevent a repetition of Wednesday night's rioting, in which two lives were lost, a score of persons injured and several city buildings destroyed by fire and dynamite.

Martial law has gone into effect, and the city is quiet. Crowds are not allowed to gather, the soldiers dispersing them as fast as they form.

The Fourth regiment arrived yesterday morning from Columbus, O., where it was in camp. Mayor Young appointed to Governor Nash for protection, and the governor immediately ordered the Fourth regiment and Company C of the Eighth here, while Companies B and F of this city are under arms.

Altogether 625 soldiers are now on guard in Akron.

As a result of the rioting are known, and who are arrested will follow.

Tina Maas, the 6-year-old victim of the negro Peck, whom the mob wanted to lynch, is reported to be in a serious condition. Peck is still in the Cleveland jail.

Prosecutor Wanamaker will not say what he intends to do about bringing Peck back for trial.

As a result of the strain he underwent Wednesday night Chief of Police Harrison became mentally deranged and fled from the city. Later he was found in Cleveland.

Rescued by a Priest.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 24.—One of the Sisters of Charity on a school excursion from West Hoboken to Idlewild Park, near this city, was rescued from drowning in the Passaic river by Father Aloysius of the Passionist order and stationed at the monastery in West Hoboken. Four priests and four Sisters of Charity accompanied the school children on the excursion. The sister who was rescued by the priest had become faint and prostrated. During the day the sisters expressed a desire to take a row on the river, and Father Aloysius volunteered to do the rowing. After they had left the shore one of the sisters stood up to change her seat. She lost her balance and fell overboard. The priest jumped into the river and succeeded in getting her to the shore, where the sister fainted. She was attended by Mrs. Atherton, the caretaker of the place, and the other sisters, who soon resuscitated her.

Mob Sets a Church on Fire.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—While his church was burning over his head the Rev. Gay Bryant, leader of a Holiness congregation at Short Creek, Tenn., preached to a mob of 150 people who had set fire to the church and was threatening him with violence. Bryant had been warned away from the neighborhood by the people who do not approve of the Holiness faith, but he paid no attention to the threats. While he was preaching to his people last night the mob formed and after saturating the foundation of the frame church with oil set fire to it. Bryant ran to the door and declared to the mob that the devil was leading them in their attack on God's people. He was told again to leave the place or he would get a coat of tar and feathers.

Shooting on a Treasure Ship.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 24.—The steamship Tacoma has arrived from Nome with 600 passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust, mostly from the Klondike. A shooting affray occurred on the vessel on the way down between William Keenan of New York city and Angus McDonald of Dawson. The latter was the aggressor, having first insulted Keenan with a knife and wounding McDonald severely. On the arrival of the steamer both men were arrested by a United States marshal. Under orders from the government the transport Lawton will bring down from Nome all the sick and unfortunate she can carry. The revenue cutters Wheeling, Manning and McCulloch will also bring out a large number.

Grand Jury to Investigate Riot.

New York, Aug. 24.—Preparatory to beginning a rigid investigation into the real cause of the race riot in New York last week the grand jury has asked the police board for the official report of Chief Devery on the troubles. The board has ordered Chief Devery to make a close investigation and report at its meeting next week. Acting Captain Cooney was at once set at work by the chief. The investigation was demanded by prominent colored men and others who are British subjects.

Slayer of Thorpe Brought Back.

New York, Aug. 24.—Arthur Harris, the slayer of Patrolman Robert J. Thorpe, the crime being the one which started the race riots here last week, was brought back from Washington late last night and locked up in a police station cell. He was brought from Washington on the requisition papers and District Attorney Gardiner purposes having him placed on trial by the middle of next week.

Great Britain Pays Damages.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The statement is published here that Great Britain has paid 60,000 marks as damages to the owners of the German bark Hans Wagner, which the British unjustifiably detained in South African waters during the early days of the war.

NOTIFIED BY POPULISTS

Mr. Bryan Becomes Formally Their Candidate.

HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

It Deals Largely With the Money Question, Trusts and His Colonial Policy—Militarism and Imperialism Antagonistic to Farmer's Interest.

Topeka, Aug. 24.—William J. Bryan yesterday received the official notification of his nomination for the presidency by the Populist party. Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado acted as mouthpiece of the party in making Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the endorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary league, this notification being given by A. W. Tucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious and beautiful grounds of the state capitol and were witnessed by a large number of people.

In his reply to the addresses of Messrs. Patterson and Rucker Mr. Bryan held the close attention of his audience. He said in part:

In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the Populist party I desire to give emphatic recognition to the education work done by your party. The Populist party is an organization and the Farmer alliance and the labor organizations from which they sprang have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions.

I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance, and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country since that time which had existed since 1894. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1896, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience and experience alone, settle questions. If an increase in the volume of trade since 1896, since the compromise by the Republicans and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

The Vital Money Question.

It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin, but the vital question is not this, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether the government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the silver is issued for a dollar, and the price which now threatens it. The Republican party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populists find themselves in agreement with the Democrats, who believe in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible.

In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time was not a simple one. It was not a man's hand, but the hands of many hands which overreached the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the profits of any trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is denied the seasons for his labor. When he plants his crop, he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drought; he knows not whether wind will blow it down or hail destroy his prospect, and he knows not whether the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself, is at the mercy of the monopolist. Can any farmer believe to throw his influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

The fact that the trusts support the Republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the administration will not deceive the taxpayers. He knows that two factors enter into his income—first, the size of his crop, and second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable conditions, but a boundless harvest, and he knows that the Republican party has no policy which gives a permanent increase in agricultural prices.

Imperialism.

It is not strange that the Populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which the Populists stand for. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the Populists recognize in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm which occasionally destroys a field of wheat is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which consumes a field of industry and exacts a toll from every crop.

At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is being levied upon the taxpayers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and unduly tax the rich man. In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his party. But the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government, and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which intrudes all power to an executive and does away with the necessity of legislation.

There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

The G. A. R. Encampment.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Reports at the G. A. R. encampment headquarters indicate a record breaking attendance of visitors next week. Railroad lines have already begun the work of transportation. Monday it is estimated that the largest crowd ever brought into the city in a single day will arrive to witness the military parade Tuesday. It is expected that Washington's encampment of 1890 will be surpassed. An attendance of 75,000 veterans is expected. Other guests of the city probably will swell the number of visitors to 750,000.

No New Trial For Powers.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 24.—After considering the affidavits submitted by both sides and hearing arguments Judge Cantrill overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted last Saturday as an accomplice before the fact in the murder of William Goebel last January.

Middle of the Road Meeting.

Topeka, Aug. 24.—The Middle of the Road Populists met here, with a small attendance, and decided not to nominate a state ticket, but to devote all their energies to the Barker electoral ticket. Chairman Willetts announced that headquarters would be opened here Sept. 10.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, one of the founders of the Republican party, stated the case succinctly on the floor of the senate thus: "I want to say that if the crooked work of the Republican party in power could only be made known and shown up to the people we could upset this administration in an hour." There is a rank, unadorned statement of fact in this assertion.—Washington Times.

How much better off are the white people of Philadelphia, lorded over as they are by blackmailing officials, and buried as they are on election day under the weight of 80,000 fraudulent votes, than were the white people of South Carolina or Mississippi during the black dominance in carpet bagging days? This is a conundrum which some few solicited citizens are now trying to solve.—Philadelphia Record.

As the result of war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicion may prove groundless.—Abraham Lincoln.

Perhaps the Republican platform is the most impudent document ever issued for the perusal of an intelligent people. The idea of that trusted hidden convention even pretending in a milk and cider resolution to condemn trusts was an exhibition of gall never equaled on this earth. The claim that Republicans have secured honest officials in Cuba is humor broad enough to excite the risibles of all the convicts in all the penitentiaries under the sun.—Hon. Champ Clark.

No president—no professor has been evicted from his chair for making Republican stump speeches, and such stump speeches are far more numerous than are the anti-imperialist addresses of Dr. Rodgers or the silver utterances of Dr. Andrews. It will therefore become a question not merely of rich men controlling the colleges, but of those rich men making every college a close Republican corporation. That question, particularly in the west, will receive the attention which its importance deserves.—Chicago Chronicle.

The platform declaration as to the foreign achievements is a lie. If we had an Englishman in John Hay's place he could not and would not have played more into the hands of England. I believe that his son was sent to Pretoria to act as a spy in England's behalf, and that Macrum lost his position because he would not serve as a spy. I hope that the ticket will be defeated. I will not vote for the ticket. McKinley is a civil fraud, and Roosevelt is a military fraud, and the ticket deserves to be beaten. I don't know that I shall vote for the other fellow, for it does not strike me that I am compelled to choose even the less of two evils, but I must in fairness say that my opinion of Bryan grows more and more favorable, here in these eastern states at any rate, than in 1896, when his personality was unknown and grossly misconceived, and when even his patriotism was challenged. Moreover, the people of this section understand now that he embodies more than one issue and is the foremost champion of certain principles which lie at the foundation of our republican democracy and which appeal to all Americans alike, regardless of geographical lines.—Boston Globe.

One's sympathies naturally go out to Governor Roosevelt's academic and social reforming friends who went to Philadelphia to explain to the wild men from the west how necessary it was to give the governor two years more in New York to take another whack at the corporations. They have even truculently (though rashly) said that if Platt, by any trick, succeeded in forcing Roosevelt to give up the governorship, that fact alone would make New York a doubtful or probably Democratic state. Could the boss reject a tried servant of the state simply because he was too independent or because corporations objected to him, without giving the electoral vote of New York to Bryan? This question of Roosevelt's closest friends, said to have been inspired by him, will now be explained as purely rhetorical, but it has its awkwardness. What they and he failed to see was the fact, in addition to Platt's treacherous "efficiency," that the Republicans of the country are aching for at least one candidate for whom they can yell. They dread an apathetic, dignified, and un-dramatic campaign. McKinley, they feel, in view of his verbal assaults and general ear-to-the-ground attitude, is not an inspiring figurehead. To link him with a plodding business man like Mr. Bliss would make campaigning tame in the extreme. Fireworks and torchlights and thunderous cheers for "Teddy" are the things wanted, and there is now every prospect that we shall have a continuous performance of San Juan Hill all summer.—New York Evening Post.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
May 27, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 40 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, 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 Sandy Run, Mauch Chunk, 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.
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, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
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 25 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, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agent.

WILLIAM H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEIS, General Passenger Agent, 23 Broadway Street, New York City.
J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1900.
Trains leave Hazleton for Jonico, Eckley, Haz Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Jonico at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a. m., 7:35 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Jonico for Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Haz Brook, Stockton, Eckley and Hazleton at 6:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:35 a. m., 8:05 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Driffton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:35 a. m., 8:05 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Onedia Junction for Onedia, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:35 a. m., 8:05 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jonico and Driffton at 6:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:35 a. m., 8:05 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jonico and Driffton at 6:00 a. m., 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:35 a. m., 8:05 p. m., Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannetteville, Audent and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Trains leaving Driffton at 5:30, 6:00 a. m. make connection at Jonico with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Jonico, a train will leave the former point at 1:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Jonico at 3:30 p. m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

SEE BUZZES.

One advantage in favor of the black bees is that in capping their honey they use heavy capping.

The cause of clustering is usually an overfull hive. While bees are clustered work is in a measure suspended.

Colonies having defective queens are always the foundation of trouble and never fail to come to naught if neglected.

Heavy foundation, running four square feet to the pound, will produce when drawn out nearly a comb with full sized cells.

The supply of drones depends entirely upon the amount of drone comb furnished, and care must be taken not to overdo it.

Hives with thick walls made of some porous material that is a good nonconductor of heat as well as an absorbent of moisture have decided advantages over hives made of a single thickness of boards.

Bees build two distinct, regular sizes of cells—drones and worker cells. The worker comb measures nearly five cells to an inch, while the drone comb measures about four cells to an inch. But the bees are less particular about the size of drone cells than they are about that of the worker cells.

DON'TS FOR VISITORS.

Don't monopolize conversation at meals. A continual talker is a bore.
Don't flatter your hostess' husband. It is not in good taste. Wives object to this.
Don't accept invitations unless your hostess is consulted, and if she is not invited decline them.
Don't leave hats, coats, umbrellas and the like in the best room, for it is an unpardonable offense.
Don't refuse the church and its services. To decline shows you are a person lacking good manners.
Don't criticize other people's homes, other people's tables, other people's children. It is very bad form.
Don't take novels or magazines from the bookroom unless permission is asked. When finished, return them to their shelves.
Don't forget to carry with you extra toilet accessories. Your hostess is not expected to have salves and creams on hand for all her guests.—Boston Traveller.

The Point of View.
"Get a divorce if you want it!" exclaimed the angry husband. "I can easily get another wife, and I've lived long enough to learn that one woman is just as good as another—if not better!"
"Yes," calmly replied his better half, "and I've lived long enough to know that one man is just as bad as another—if not worse."—Chicago News.

Watch the date on your paper