# FREELAND TRIBUNE. FIVE POWERS IN ACCORD

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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 31, 1906

### Those Petty Cases.

The Philadelphia Inquirer is not pleased with our remarks on the question of overcrowding the county courts
with cases which the justices of the peace should have power to settle. We regret that our opinion of that phase of the question is not approved by our city contemporary, and we further regret that the Inquirer evaded its duty showing where the arguments presented in these columns are weak.

It may be possible, as suggested by the Inquirer, that "the Tribune has not studied this subject or does not desire to meet the issue," nevertheless we are inclined to believe that thirteen years experience as a neighbor to a justice before whom all classes of criminals and malefactors have at one time or another appeared ought to have given us sufficient information to speak correctly on the question.

However, since our views do not

secord with those of our Philadelphia friends, permit us to ask, on behalf of a number of justices in this county, the advice of the Inquirer in disposing of petty cases wherein the defeated party insists shall be sent to court. This is the issue raised by the Tribune, and if the Inquirer can offer any other alter-native than to comply with the state law in the matter the justices of Luzerne county will rise up in a body and

### What About the Hill?

The months are steadily rolling around and every day brings us neares to winter, the time of the year when covers the ground and frost pene trates the earth, and all kinds of in provements must be postponed or made at considerable extra expense.

Winter is also the time of the year when the people of a large section of our borough tremble at the thought of fire. Sound that awful word on the Hill, where a hundred or more of our industrious citizens have built their homes, and visions of a conflagration sweeping onward, with nothing to check the work of destruction, will rise before one's eyes.

Why have those in authority, thos Why have those in authority, those to whom the people of Freeland a year ago voted almost unanimously the sum of \$1,500 to provide fire protection for Birvanton, why have they neglected to do their duty?

The Hill today, on the authority of cople who know whereof they speak, is as easy a mark for flames as it was a

# A Surplus of Advice.

An exchange the other day said that one of the things in this world in which the supply never fails to exceed the de-mand is advice. The truth of this is shown just now in the labor troubles in the anthracite region.

man considers the differences existing between the operators and their employes too difficult a matter to solve. Advice from the press by the column and from the street corner loiterer by the hour is the daily output.

either operator nor employe has asked for advice, the market can properly be said to be glutted.

### One Fare to Fort Wayne, Ind

One Fare to Fort Wayne, Ind.
And return via the Lehigh Valley
Railroad, account meeting of the Union
Veteran League, September 12. Tickets
on sale September 10 and 11, limited for
return passage to September 18 inclusive. For additional information consult Lehigh Valley ticket agents.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE

Said to Favor Russo-American Peace Propositions.

### GERMANY AND ITALY DISSENT.

Washington Diplomats Think That Chinese Difficulty Will Be Settled Through the Initiative of Russia and the United States,

New York, Aug. 31.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says:
"Five powers have agreed to Russia's proposition to withdraw troops from Peking, and two have announced opposition to its adoption.

"Five powers have agreed to Russin's proposition to withdraw troops from Peking, and two have announced opposition to its adoption.
"Four powers have finally declared that Li Hung Chang is acceptable to them as peace envey for China, two question not only Li Hung Chang's credentials, but the power of the government to approve his acts, and one wishes to know more about the credentials he holds before it is willing to trent through him.
"This sums up the international situation with respect to China. It could hardly be more satisfactory, viewed from the American standpoint. An active interchange of views took place today between capitals of Europe and Japan and Washington, and as a result it is likely that pressure will be applied to the two powers anxions to remain in Peking to Induce them withdraw similtaneously with them withdraw similtaneously with the evacuation by the other allies. "The powers which object to the Russian proposition are Germany and Russia. The powers which question Li Hung Chang's credentials and the ability of the imperial government to enforce the terms about the credentials before negotiations leain. The governments to which Li Hung Chang are acceptable are the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan. Confidence is expressed that France will not be obstinate in the matter, but will join the quartet. With five powers acting in unison, Germany and Italy will then, it is thought here, be compelled by the sheer weight of the opposition to join in withdrawing from Peking and beginning peace negotiations with the Chinese viceroy."

# WAITING FOR REPLIES. China's Fate Depends on Powers and Answer to Peace Note,

China's Pate Depends on Powers and Answer to Pence Note,

Washington, Aug, 31.—As already stated in these dispatches the United States and Russia are practically in an aliance to end the war in China, and our government is now quietly waiting for responses to the notes which have been sent to our various representatives abroad for presentation to the powers. Judging by the rate of progress made in the preceding negotiations, several days and perhaps a week may pass before all of these replies are received.

According to their formal expressions, all of the powers are agreed upon this one point—they do not desire to enterpon a formal war upon China. The United States government is trying to bring about this result. For the moment h finds itself side by side with Russia, whose earnestness cannot be questioned at this time. The object now in view is to bring about a situation in China that will admit of the beginning of negotiations looking to the re-establishment of order and the cessation of hostilities, the insurance of protection to foreign life and property. After that the negotiations may touch upon other questions that remain to be settled.

It is with this object that Russia has suggested the withdrawal from Peking in order that the Chinese government may resume the reins of power, for the Chinese are not apt to yield featly to a government not in possession of its own capital.

Our Championship of Earl Li.

government not in possession of its own capital.

Our Championship of Earl Li.
The United States government has been earnestly championing the cause of Li Hung Chang from a precisely similar motive—namely, a desire to specify rehabilitate the Chinese government in order that it may carry out its express desire to settle the difficulties which have desire to settle the difficulties which says and the Hutsian note and the United States response were but parts of the general plan.

response were but parts of the general plan.

In responding to the Russian note as it did the United States government available de itself of the opportunity of directly inviting the remaining powers to express their desires in the matter of a settlement or rather to indicate how, in their judgment, peace negotiations could be thus instituted. This note is calculated to secure a full disclosure of the intentions of the powers if the inquiry is met by them in the frank spirit in which it was conceived by the United States government. The difficulty apprehended now in reaching a settlement lies in the intentional delay and procrastination on the part of any power which is concealing its true purpose and does not desire to avoid a formal war.

ders to countermand the soore meaning our fine at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the legations at Peking instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku and meantime to to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from last symmetric constraints.

kinley.

Insurgent Leader Surrenders.

Carnens, Venezuela, Aug. 31.—Advices own government and its military com, whose action will be necessary to any on of hostilities as required in my teleyou of 22d. Chinese minister here is your of 22d. Chinese minister here is power or advices. Li Hung Chang is a children of the insurgent forces in Colombia, has surrendered to the government at Chuchurt.

na facie authorized by imperial decree to ne iate and is the only representative of responsi authority now in China so far as we are ad d. We have instructed our representative in

we take.

You will communicate this to the minister of foreign affairs, awaiting early response.

ADEE, Acting.

Embarransment of Delays.

The state department is already embarranssed by delays experienced in securing responses to its note challenging the production of objections to Li Hung Chang. It appears that much confusion exists at Takin as to what actually had been decided upon respecting the treatment of Li Hung Chang should be arrived at that place en route to Peding. The reports of the naval commanders to their home governments rather increased the confusion in an international sense. Admiral Remey found it difficult to sift out the facts at Takin. Now the state department finds the replies so far received from Europe vague and unsatisfactory from the reason that the various governments appear to have different under standings as to the exact conditions at Takin. It could not be learned from whom the replies were received and which were the question as to the acceptability of the question as to the acceptability of the foreign the question as to the acceptability of the from the replice were received and which were much in Minister Conger's dispatch saying that Prince Ching has been known as friendly to the foreigners and has been among the more progressive of the Chinese officials. It was also stated that the condition seemed to be improving. So far no orders have been issued directing the return of the United States troops from China or their removal from Peking to Tien-tsin or to any other point on the sea coast. It is still the policy of the United States are government and could do so with the prospect of restoring order throughout the empre.

### G. A. R. ELECTION.

# or Rassieur Chosen Commander Denver Next Meeting Place.

Major Rassieur Chosen Commander
Denver Next Meeting Place.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—With the selection
of officers and the choice of Denver for
the national encampment of 1901 the
thirty-fourth national encampment of the
Grand Army of the Republic practically
cause to a close. The programme as
mapped out by the reception committee
includes two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their
homes. Nothing in the way of business
remains to be transacted, the mest twe
days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks and
other affairs of a social character.

Following are the officers chosen: Commander in chief, Leo Rassieur, St. Louis,
senior vice commander, E. C. Milliken,
Portland, Me.; junior vice commander,
Frank Seamon, Knoxville; surgeon general, John A. Wilkins, Delta, O.; chaplain in chief, Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.
Over the report of the pension commit-

lain in chief, Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin Cal.

Over the report of the pension committee and over various amendments and
substitutes which members had prepared
to offer a rather warm debate was anticipated, but the report as submitted by
the committee was adopted without debate. The main feature of the somewhat lengthy report was the petition to
congress to pass a bill providing for a
court of appeals to act immediately on
the thousands of pension applications
now pending and which court of appeals
shall have final jurisdiction.

Besides the business meeting the day's
programme included a sham battle in
which the First and Second Illinois in
fairty. First Illinois cavalry and a battery of artillery engaged in mimie warfare through the groves and over the
grassy lawns of Washington park. An
immense crowd of veterans enjoyed the
spectacle.

# BRITISH AT HELVETIA.

ers Retreat Southward In the Di-rection of Barberton,

rection of Barberton, Helvetia, Aug. 31.—General Buller's column has arrived here, where General French and General Pole-Carew are also

encamped.

Both Waterfallboven and Water-calouder were found deserted, the Boer-naving retreated with their guns in the lirection of Barberton. Very few have tone northward.

one northward.
Commandant General Botha has issued circular letter ordering burghers to reurn their Mausers to the government illitary commission until the latter is ble to issue ammunition.

Death Caused by Fall,
Meriden, Conn., Aug. 31.—Owen B.
Arnold, president of the Meriden National bank, who was injured by a fall while
getting off an electric car, died at his
home, aged 82 years. The deceased was
born in Haddem and graduated from
Yale university in the famous class of
1837. He had been connected with the
Meriden National bank 44 years. He
was a representative for Meriden in the
legislature in 1861 and 1874 and likewise
held important town offices at different
times.

Dangerous Place to Sleep.
Onconta, N. Y., Aug. 31.—William To ner and Peter Girard, young men hailing from Worester, Mass., while en route to the hopfields at Cooperstown became tired and sat down on the tracks of the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley railroad about one mile south of Miford. They fell asleep, and a train ran over them, killing Toner instantly and injuring Girard so that he died a few hours later.

New York, Aug. 31.—Direct telegraphic communication between the United States and Germany has been opened through the new German cable in company's system from New York to Fayal and thence to Enden, Germany, Felicitous messages were exchanged between the German emperor and President Me Kinley.

# THE RELIEF OF PEKING

How the Allies Were Welcomed by Beleaguered Envoys.

THRILLING STORY OF THE RESCUE.

Fhe First Authentic and Detailed Account of the International Col-umn's Arrival at the Capital and the Raising of the Siege,

Account of the International Column's Arrival at the Capital and the Raising of the Siege.

Washington, Ang. 31.—The first dealied account of the raising of the siege at Peking has been received. It is dated Ang. 14:

"A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the increase of the commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the increase of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for 50 and the siege of Peking. It will bear the increase of the period of the millions of the Chinese capital for 50 and a period of the millions of the Chinese capital for 50 and a period of the millions of the Chinese capital for 50 and a period of the millions of the Theodology, rockets are blazing and soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow corfs of the forbidden city?

"The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn, and the American and Russian contingents are lighting campines along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

"Through the ruins of the foreign settlement an eager, cosmopolitan crowd is josting, Indians, Cossacks, legation lalies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon, who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have carned the first place, are absent. "Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The newcomers are anxious to inspect the evidences of a historic defense. These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers bedging the British legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and arithworks. Sandbags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the rillemen, and the buildings at their portices and windows have armore boxes, bags stuffed with dirt and pilows too.

"Back of the

niches for the riflemen, and the buildings at their porticos and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt and pilows too.

"Back of the United States legation is a work named Fort Myers, which the marines held, completely screening both ides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loophole barrier across the wall which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation, such confronting the enemy's barricades within those limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense if pressed.

Wrecked by Shot and Shell.

"The tops of the American and British mildings were badly torn by the Chinese hells. The rest of the foreign settlement was almost demolished. Two thousand sight hundred shells fell there during the irst three weeks of the bombardment, on in one day. Bucketfuls of bullets were gathered in the grounds.

"Four hundred and fourteen people living in the compound through the greater art of the siege. Three hundred and four narines, assisted by S5 volunteers, comnanded by the English captain Poole, decided the place. Eleven civilians were cilled and 19 wounded. Fifty-four marines and sallors were killed and 112 xounded.

"The reception which the survivors rave the army was worth the hardships he troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, saded up a bed of swage in the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates wong in ward and the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous heer on both sides.

"Generals, soldiers and correspondents termibled up the banks through the fifth, showing to be first. Men and women survanded the rescuers and shook the hands of the well which had been the salvation of the besieged.

"The ministers and officers demanded he latest news on both sides."

"An hour afterward been the salvation of the besieged.

d the well Which had been the salvation of the besiged.

"The ministers and officers demanded he latest news on both sides.

"An hour afterward General Chaffee, biding at the head of the Fourteenth hited States infantry, marched to the Fartar wall. An American marine who was on top of the wall shouled: You are ust in time! We need you in our busi-ess."

Fere can we get in? said General ffee.

The output the canal. The British end there two hours ago, was the rense. The American general looked

red there two hours ago, was the resonse. The American general looked
suppointed.
"Although the Americans entered beind the last of the British forces, their
ception was just as enthusiastic as if
ception was just as enthusiastic as if
they had been first. When the stars and
ripes emerged into view, Mr. Tewksarry, the missionary, cried, 'American,
heer your flag.' Ladies waved their
andkerchiefs, and the soldiers cheered
as ladies.

sheer your flag? Ladies waved their handlecrelis, and the soldiers cheered he ladies.

Thought it a Lawn Party.

"On entering the grounds of the British legation the American troops stared in amazement and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in a worse condition than themselves, whereas the progressian than the samples of the former. The British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, was shaved and dressed in immaculate tennis flamels. Mr. Conger, the United States minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of ladies was fresh and bright in summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

"On the other hand, the reseners were haggard and rough bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms diripping with perspiration and black with mud.

"But a second glance showed that the resented were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The second secretary's hones was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there at one time. All but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital wounded.

"There were several caves roofed with timbers, heaped over with earth, which served as bomburgod's but were sailors.

occupied. The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For in-

ered with significant notices. For instance:

"As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire today women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

"Here is another:

"Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs the market will be open only from 9 to 10 herefiter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician.'

The Bravery of the Women.

"The bravery of the Women during the siege was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

"When a proposal was made to petition the tsung-llyamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The yamen's food supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

"The tsung-li-yamen placarded a proc-

the stars in the control of the cont

war on China in attacking the forts at Taku.

"The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 25. At the latter date a nominal frace was agreed to and extended to Aug. 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from Aug. 3 to Aug. 11, and then the Chinese mounted smooth bores. The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, the American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it, and it was christened 'the International Gun."

"The foreigners remarked that relief had been long delayed, but they insisted that they had never despaired of the outcome. The Chinese are said to admit that they lost 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners are said to admit that they lost 3,000 killed during the siege. The foreigners did not waste their ammunition, shooting only when a target was in evidence. The Chinese method, on the other hand, was a continuous, heavy and indiscriminate fire. The enemy would advance to the barricades at night, creeping up with their arms filled with bricks, and in the morning the foreigners would find a new wall a few feet closer. Finally the barricades came so close that talking could be distinctly heard.

"During the last two nights the Chinese officers urged their men to charge the foreigners and exterminate them before the international forces could arrive. The Chinese soldiery replied that they could not stand the bayonets. On the night before the relief they fired several thousand rounds, the foreigners arrilery and soldiers in Peking were apparently much inferior to those encountered in the fighting at Tien-tsin.

\*\*Difficulties of the March.\*\*

"The relief of Peking was a notable achievement chiefly for the forced march of four almost independent armiles over a single difficult road and in sickening weather.

"The appassible of the march of the cannel under fine cover, the Fourteenth region of the thing of the cann

cel, but every side of the streets leading to the Tartar wall along which the soldiers passed was swept by rifle fire from the wall.

"The companies dashed across the streets in single file. The British, entering Sha-hog gate, about the middle of the east wall, were nearer the legations and able to enter first.

"The last five days' marching was the worst. It was a terrible strain. The thermometer kept near 100 and was sometimes above that figure. The country was deep with sand, and the route lay through shadeless fields of tall, thin corn. The Japanese possessed the greater endurance, and, being provided with the best transports, they made the pace. The Russians held second place most of the time. The Americans and English were pushed to the utmost to keep up. "General Fukushima said the Japanese might have reached Peking two days before. He probably spoke the truth, They seemed never to rest. Their cavaly and scouting parties were thrashing the country ahead and on their flanks, and their outposts kept in constant contact with the enemy, pressing the latter to closely that they threw away their pots, sleeping mats and clothing."

## BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Yesterday's Games In the Different Leagues. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE At Moutreal—Montreal, 5; Syracuse, 0. At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Rochester, 9. At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Worcester, 10. At Springfield—Springfield, 1; Providence

## RAILROAD TIMETABLES

EHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 27, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

ELAYE FIREBLAND.

12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk,
Allentown, Bethichem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

7 40 m in for Saudy than and Scranton.

8 18 n m for Hazieton, Mahanoy City,
Shenandoah, Ash ia nd. Weatherly,
Mauch Chunik, Alientown, Bethichem,
Mauch Chunik, Alientown, Bethichem,
3 05 aston, Philadelphia and New York.

9 30 aston, Philadelphia and New York.
andoah, Ast, Carmel, Shamokin and
Fottsville.

9 30 a m for Hazieton, Mahmoy City, Shenandoah, at. Carmel, Shamokin and
Pottsville.
11 45a in for Sandy Run, White Haver,
West.
130 p in for Sandy Run, White Haver,
West.
130 p in French, State of Sandy Run,
130 p in French, Sandy Run,
142 p in For Hazieton, Easton, Philadel142 p in For Hazieton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and
Pottsville, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk,
Alientowin, Bethindem, Easton, PhilaAlientowin, Bethindem, Easton, Phila46 34 p in for Sandy Run, White Haven,
Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points
28 w.
29 Sandy Rajeton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin,
ARIVYE AT FREELAND.
7 40 a m from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and
Hazieton.
14 m from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and
Hazieton.

ABBLIL STATE OF THE STATE OF TH White Haven.

For Iurther miormation inquire of Ticket
Agens.

By Haven H. Wilberk, General Superintendent,
26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, deneral rasesinger Agens.

29 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

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

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKHLI RAHLROAD.
Thue table in effect April 18, 1897.
Trails leave Drifton 107 Jeudo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Kond, Kona and Hazleton Junction at 530, 600 a m, daily consistent of the Sunday; and 7 to a m, 2 sp m, Sunday, consistent of the Sunday; and 100 a m, 2 sp m, sunday; and 100 a m, 2 sp m, and m, daily except sunday; and 100 a m, 2 sp m, sunday; and 100 a m, 2 sp m, sunday; and 100 a m, 2 sp m, sunday.

oxecpt suriousy; and 7 65 a m, 25 s p m, Sunday; Trains ieave Dritton for Harwood, Cranberry, Trains ieave Dritton for Oneida Junetion, Carlos James Carlos James

Sunday, Sunday, and So a m, 422 pm. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oncida Junction, Harwood Road, Humberit Road, Oncida and Sheppton at 5 sig. 110 a m, 44 p m, daily except sunday; and 757 a m, 311 pm. Trains leave Deringer for Tombick, n. Cranberry, Hai wood, Hazleton Junction and Yonn at 225, 54 pm, daily except Sunday; and 537 a m, 347 pm, sunday. To Charlett, Hazleton Junction and Road, Harwood Road, Onceded Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 711 m m, 1240, 542 pm, daily except Sunday; and 811 a m, 344 pm, sunday.

ton Junction and Rom at 7 is a m, 12 st, begin, daily except Sunday; and 8 is a m, 3 is 4 pm, daily except Sunday; and 8 is a m, 3 is 4 rains leave Sheppton for Beaver Mendow Road, Stockton, Hazie Brook, Eckley, dedot and Drifton at 5 22 pm, daily, except Sunday; and 8 is a m, 3 44 pm, sundaytion for Beaver Mendow Road, Stockton, Hause Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 5, 6 25 pm, daily, except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io a m, 5 40 pm, Sunday; except Sunday; and 10 io and

JOO p m, daily, except Sanday, arriving at beringer at 500 p m., LUTHIBLE C. SMITH, Superintendent.

A Swindling Scheme.

For some years past the treasury department has received from time to dime letters from all parts of the country asking for information regarding certain large sums of money which, it is alleged, are on deposit in the treasury department awaiting distribution to heirs or persons of great wealth in Europe and America.

Among these noted claims is one of the heirs of a man of the name of De Haven, who is alleged to have loaned the government of the United States large sums of money during the Revolutionary war. Another well known case is that of the Robert Morris estate, the heirs of which, it-is said, are entitled to receive from the government several millions of dollars. The Durkee claim also is well known in the department and involves several millions of dollars. The latest one is that of the heirs of Anneke Jans, who are said to be entitled to receive from the Cuited States something like \$00,000, which sum, it is said, has been received from Holland and now awaits proof of relationship.

It is stated at the treasury department that all of these claims are spurious and that they are made the basis of confidence games by agents who work upon the credulity of the uninformed. Agents, it is said, are selling bonds to raise money to prosecute these claims against the government, realizing something like \$10 per \$1,000 promised in case of success. The treasury department is powerless to proceed against these impostors.—Washington Post.



# East Stroudsburg, Pa.

The Fall term of this popular institution for the training of teachers opens Sept. 4, 1900. This practical training school for teachers is located in the most healthful and charming part of the state, within the great summer resort region of the state, on the main line of the D. L. & W. Railroad. College Preparatory, Sewing and Modeling departments. Tinexcelled Incidities; Music, Elocutionary, College Preparatory, Sewing and Modeling departments.

Superior faculty; nuplisecoached free; pure mountain water; rooms furnished throughtout; GOOD BOARDING A RECOGNIZED FEATURE.

We are the only normal school that paid the state aid in full to all its pupils this spring term.

state aid in full to an us paper.

term.
Write for a catalogue and full information
Write for a catalogue and while this advertisement is before you. We
have something of interest for you.

Address
GEO. P. BIBLE, A. M., Principal.