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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

Mine Inspectors.

From the Scrantonian.

There is no set of public officials in Pennsylvania on whom so much responsibility should rest than falls to the share of the mining inspector, for if he performs his duty with conscientious fidelity and care, he virtually becomes responsible for the lives of thousands of his fellow men who go down into the bowels of the earth to earn their daily bread. The rigid enforcement of laws, timely suggestions to the operators, warnings of impending dangers, and careful inquiry into accidents form important items in the mine inspector's duties, and if carried out with fearless honesty, the good that might result from such faithful performance is simply incalculable.

But how many mine inspectors are faithful in the performance of their duties? We regret to say that if there are such, they are few and far between, and their existence only serves to prove the rule to the contrary. As a matter of fact, the average mine inspector can best be described as a shield for the operators in the time of trouble, provided and paid by the state. The office held by these men was created to protect the miner and his co-workers under ground, but the instances in which they have done so are so rare that one never hears of them, while the records of their glaring unfaithfulness, treachery to the men and absolute submission to the will of the companies is so voluminous as to be almost appalling.

And yet, why should it be otherwise? These men in most cases hold their offices by virtue of their faithfulness to the interests of the capitalists. Nominally, they are appointed to enforce the laws passed for the mine workers' benefit, but actually in most cases they are indebted to the mine owners for their appointment and for the holding of their positions, for as has already been proved in the anthracite regions, the faithful performance of his duties becomes a first-class nuisance to the lawless operators and sufficient pressure can easily be brought to bear on the proper authorities to cause his removal. No man can serve two masters, and so the mine inspector endowed with a fair share of worldly wisdom, naturally concludes that it is to his interest to stay by the power that can keep him in office.

But have the mine workers no power to act in their own defense in this matter? They have, and doubtless they will prove their ability to do so ere long. There are mines in this valley today, the conditions of which are known to be dangerous, because the reckless manner in which they are being worked. Thoughtful men recognize this fact and predict disaster as inevitable, unless immediate precautions are taken to prevent it. The mine inspectors have the power to compel operators to comply with the laws, and if this was done, dangers would be reduced to a minimum.

But as was made evident in the Twin Shaft catastrophe, and other fatalities that can easily be called to mind, the state officials wink at "threatening" dangers and lawlessness in the workings of many collieries, and if the operators are willing to take chances on the wrecking of their properties, the inspectors seem to be perfectly willing that the mine workers should take chances on their lives.

The day is at hand, however, when all this may be changed and the inspectors made to realize the fact that they are public servants, paid from the public fund to perform specific duties, and as the United Mine Workers are now abundantly able to plead their own cause, and compel attention from the quarters, the day is not far distant when the toadying politicians who now hold office by grace of the corporations and party bosses, will be either driven from office or compelled to live up to the letter of the laws they are paid to enforce.

Such a day cannot come too soon. The safety of many lives depends on its speedy arrival, and the United Mine Workers should leave no stone unturned to expedite its coming.

PEACE ENVOYS NAMED.

Dowager Empress Appoints New Commissioners.

A MAJORITY ARE ANTI-FOREIGN.

Danger of an Uprising in Southern China—Growing Feeling Against All Foreigners—Germany to Land Troops at Shanghai.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—It is officially announced that Germany is about to land 450 troops here to co-operate in the protection of the city.

Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Ching, whom an imperial edict has appointed peace commissioners, constitute a radically antiforeign commission. Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, is especially obnoxious. Three of the commissioners are Manchus. The American association, whose membership includes all the foremost business men at Shanghai, met yesterday and adopted a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting also resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory commissioners and the recognition of the emperor as sovereign.

The Russian forces in Manchuria are now moving on Kirin, an important strategic position, where there is a large arsenal. When Kirin has been captured, they will occupy Mukden, capital of the province of Leo-tung.

Hongkong dispatches report persistent rumors of an approaching antiforeign rising, and there is much uneasiness there.

REPORT FROM CHAFFEE.

Sheds Some Additional Light on the Situation in China.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A very interesting dispatch has been received at the war department from General Chaffee. It described the military situation as eminently satisfactory and would have been of greater value but for the omission common to all of the other official dispatches from China—namely, the date line.

However, taking into consideration the fact that a cablegram was received by the state department dated five days ago from Mr. Conger, the conclusion was reached that General Chaffee's dispatch was sent from Peking about Aug. 29 or 30. General Chaffee asks a very important question as to the withdrawal of the American troops. The answer to that question, it is said, might have been found in the state department's answer to the Russian evacuation proposition. But that answer, or rather a synopsis of it, was not cabled to General Chaffee until the 30th ult., and it is assumed that allowing for the same time in transmittal as was consumed by General Chaffee's dispatch received yesterday, the synopsis has just reached him. When the American answer to the Russian proposal was made public, it was stated here that General Chaffee had been instructed some time before by telegraph just what course to pursue in the matter of retiring from Peking in the event of the emergency that afterward arose. This being so, this application for instructions might be regarded as an indication that he had not received the original instructions when he sent his message.

Not Ordered to Leave Peking.

It is stated that no order has been sent to General Chaffee to leave Peking as a result of any recent developments. In fact, it would seem that the war department is not able to instruct him more specifically on this point until the decision of the powers relative to general evacuation is known. It was stated at the war department that our position was unchanged. If Russia withdraws her troops, then General Chaffee will do the same. Meanwhile it is gathered that conditions are still disordered and foreign life and property are still unsafe.

The dispatch received from Minister Conger was gratifying to officials in that it contained the date of Peking, Aug. 30, as an integral part of the message and this part cipher. Aside from bringing the information up to a recent date it satisfied the officials that the minister at last had received the instructions to include the place and date of each message as an integral part of it. This promises to do away with the great confusion caused thus far in dateless messages.

The text of the Conger dispatch was not made public, but it was authoritatively stated that it did not change the situation and was devoted somewhat to expressions of opinion. It was authoritatively stated in this connection that Minister Conger will remain at his post until further orders. Up to this time he has expressed no wish to be relieved, and the state department holds the view that he has passed through the perils of the ordeal of the siege he is not likely to desire a relief under the present more favorable conditions.

Russia Not Yet Withdrawn.

In view of the statement of Count Lansdowne, Russian minister of foreign affairs, in the Official Messenger that orders already had been issued to M. de St. Petersburg to the army to leave Peking the statement was made at the state department that no such determination had been communicated to Washington. Probably nothing short of an official statement from Peking to the effect that the Russians have moved would be regarded by our government as sufficient basis for such important action as the withdrawal of our troops.

In diplomatic quarters Russia's motive continues to be a fruitful theme. The theory advanced by M. Blowitz in the London Times that it was an offset to France for Russia's supposed nomination of Count Waldere is regarded as purely fanciful. A much simpler and more reasonable explanation is advanced by one of the diplomatic officials who has taken an active part in the negotiations. He says that Russia recognizes the obvious fact that it is to her advantage to have a weak neighbor instead of having a partition of China, which would range a number of the powers alongside of Russia. For this reason, it is said, Russia's chief aim is to maintain the present territorial conditions.

The report that the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg, Mr. Yang Yu, was obliged to give up his palatial residence and seek cheap quarters because of the lack of remittances from Peking is dispensed of by Mr. St. of the Chinese officials who has recently arrived here from St. Petersburg. He says that Mr. Yang Yu gave up his house because the

lease had expired, and he expected to be recalled. This was before the present trouble and was in no way due to any lack of remittances. As a matter of fact the information reaching here shows that the Chinese government is now carrying on its various governmental functions. There has been a decrease in the revenues due to the disorder, but the regular system of government business is being carried on the same as ever. This is so as to the Chinese location here, which is said to have suffered no inconvenience by reason of the upheaval.

An official communication received here through diplomatic channels makes the rather surprising statement that Li Hung Chang is at present using all his efforts to have one or more of the powers dissent from Russia's proposition, believing that the rupture of the allies will be of great advantage to China than any agreement even on the favorable basis put forward by Russia.

China's War Preparations.

Further evidence that China was preparing for a war that must follow the expulsion of foreigners has reached the war department in a letter from Captain Richard Padlock, commanding Troop K, Sixth cavalry, guarding the great Tientsin arsenal. The letter was sent to Colonel Carter, assistant adjutant general, and made remarkably quick time across the Pacific, having left Tientsin on Aug. 7 and arrived here Monday. Its date is nearly three weeks later than that of any mail that has reached the war or navy department from north China. Captain Padlock writes:

"This is a curious place. I have been here at the arsenal with my troops for four days. There are thousands of arms of all makes and millions of ammunition, uniforms and equipments of every description. I could easily equip a museum, but situated as we are can take nothing of any size. I find in the library our own ordnance reports and many English and American works on arms, ammunition, etc. All show signs of use, having slips and marks in many places." This is regarded as rather conclusive that China was making ready for the conflict which her antiforeign generals knew would be inevitable if they hoped to remain in power and indicates that the Boxer movement was somewhat fortunate for foreigners in forcing China's hand before the dominating influences surrounding the emperor's decision were fully prepared for invasion by the allies. The speedy transmission of Captain Padlock's letter encourages the officials to expect further reports from General Chaffee by the middle of next week.

DUAL CAMPAIGN OPENING.

Maryland and West Virginia Join in Picking Their First Gun.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 5.—The opening of the Democratic campaign for the states of Maryland and West Virginia at this place last night was rendered memorable by the appearance on the same platform of the Democratic national standard bearer, Hon. William J. Bryan, and United States Senator George L. Wellington, who was elected as a Republican.

Senator Wellington's speech marked his formal renunciation of party ties on account of the issues growing out of the war with Spain. He had for this reason prepared his speech with care, and he read it from typewritten manuscript.

Mr. Bryan spoke without notes, and he appeared at the meeting almost immediately after the arrival of the special train which had brought him across the state of West Virginia and thus far into the state of Maryland. The journey had been an arduous one, covering, including the trip from Chicago, about 24 hours of railroad riding. Still Mr. Bryan appeared in excellent form, and he spoke with his customary vim and vigor.

The sentiment of the convention found expression in resolutions, with a member from each assembly district on each committee.

The convention then took a recess.

Upon reassembling Mr. Dady, chairman of the committee on credentials, announced that "there were no contests in the entire state," which was greeted with applause.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Nevada N. Stranahan for permanent chairman, and he was escorted to the chair by Congressman Seneca E. Payne and Senator Henry White. He spoke clearly and forcibly.

The platform as prepared by the committee was then read by Chairman Raines and adopted without dissent.

The platform reviews at considerable length the policy and achievements of the Republican party in the nation and says:

We endorse the administration of President McKinley in his re-election and his pledge of four more years of development and prosperity at home and of honorable influence and renown abroad. We congratulate the people upon the nomination for vice president of Governor Roosevelt, whose high place in the admiration and confidence of his countrymen, achieved by long public service and especially by his valor and success on the field of battle, has been distinctly advanced by his splendid record as the governor of New York.

It then takes up state issues and says: The Republican party has been in control of the state for the last seven years. During that time the state has increased greatly in population, thereby causing a relative annual increase in expenditure for many public purposes. This is due to the increased appropriations for the common schools, which in ten years have grown from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Within the period of Republican control, moreover, the state has assumed the expense of caring for the indigent and insane. That item of expense seven years ago, when the maintenance of charitable institutions was principally a charge upon the counties, amounted against the state treasury at \$2,500,000. The great reforms inaugurated by state control, which have done so much for the improvement of the condition of the helpless and unfortunate, compelled an expenditure in 1899 of nearly \$9,000,000. Notwithstanding these great and increasing burdens, Republican legislation and administration have brought about a gradual lowering of the tax rate until this year it has reached the amazingly low point of 1.96-100 on the dollar of the equalized valuation of real and personal property.

The Raines liquor tax law is also a Republican measure. It has been in operation since and including the year 1896. The Democrats have opposed it in every Democratic state platform since its enactment and have threatened its repeal. This law has brought into the town, city and state treasuries of New York state during the five years of its operation the great sum of \$67,788,856. One-third of this sum, \$22,592,952, has been applied

EMPIRE STATE POLITICS.

New York Republicans In Convention at Saratoga.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Platform Endorses President McKinley and His Administration and Devotes Much Space to State Issues—Franchise Tax Law Favored.

Saratoga, Sept. 5.—The Republican state convention was called to order by Chairman Odell of the state committee, who announced the selection of Timothy L. Woodruff as temporary chairman. The announcement was greeted with cheers which lasted several minutes.

An enthusiastic Kings county delegate shouted, "Three cheers for Timothy L. Woodruff!" and these were given most heartily.

Reference to the Republican position on the money question, the independence of Cuba and the Philippine policy was given hearty applause, but the climax came when Mr. Woodruff said, "Out of your bitter experiences the people believe in the rescue of New York city from the clutches of the organization which exists only to barter every public privilege and blackmail every private right." For a time the delegates and audience gave noisy approval.

The declaration that the Republican party purposed to pursue a policy which will guarantee "that our representatives and people will be protected as recently in China" called forth a burst of applause, as did Mr. Woodruff's dramatic assertion, "We will not haul down the American flag."

As Mr. Woodruff closed a short burst from every section of the hall, and the applause was continued until the band began to play.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff then took up the gavel and first recognized



BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

George W. Aldrich of Monroe, who offered a resolution that Renouf, L. Fox, John D. Kenyon, Colonel Baxter, James S. Whipple, E. B. Gleason and C. A. Ball be appointed as secretaries of the convention, and this was adopted without opposition.

Resolutions were then offered for the appointment by the temporary chairman of the usual committees, permanent organization, credentials and resolutions, and Mr. Woodruff announced L. E. Quigg of New York as chairman of the committee on permanent organization, M. J. Dady of Kings chairman of the committee on credentials, and John Raines of Ontario chairman of the committee on resolutions, with a member from each assembly district on each committee.

The convention then took a recess.

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to state purposes, while the balance, \$40,025,000, has by so much reduced local taxation on real and personal property.

Every reform which has been accomplished in the state of New York to secure the lawful voter the right to cast his ballot freely, to have it counted as cast and to keep out of the ballot boxes illegal and fraudulent votes is a Republican origin. We charge upon the Democratic party, especially in the city of New York, an organized conspiracy to defeat the purpose of the election laws and to carry the elections by fraudulent practices. The fraudulent operations of the Democratic organization, repeated year after year, compelled the enactment of a special law governing elections in the metropolitan district. The Democrats' latest device has been a "force bill" and with the cry of "home rule" sought to discredit the act and to hold themselves immune against punishment for electoral crimes. But the law abrogates no rights of the citizen and in no way interferes with local administration. It is designed solely for the detection and punishment of crime and for the protection of honest voters against rogues.

The Republican legislature has enacted the franchise tax law, which is now for the first time being put in operation. Its results cannot yet be stated. The taxation of corporations enjoying the use of public property will continue to be, as it has been in the past, a policy of the Republicans.

The Republican party is not opposed to the natural and legitimate combination of productive forces, whether of capital necessary for the conducting of large enterprises or of labor looking to the profitable development of resources and to securing to industry its due share of the rewards earned by its own efforts, but it is opposed to all attempts to control prices and to prevent competition, and it specifically denounces criminal conspiracies between public officials and corporations by which such corporations design or are enabled through the favor and protection of officials to exact unjust tribute from the people.

We believe that in the interest of the health and comfort of citizens the people of the municipalities should own and operate their water supplies, and the Republican party will favor legislation to enable every municipality, the just price of all being conserved, to enter upon and take under the condemnation laws the watersheds necessary to secure for their inhabitants an adequate water supply.

Franchise Tax Law Endorsed.

The Republican party has committed itself without reserve to civil service reform and has passed an act which it is effectively enforcing and which it intends to enforce in the spirit of the constitutional amendment whereby merit alone, fitness, proved by competent examination, are made the test for entrance into the public service and for the future promotion therein.

The proper policy to be pursued with respect to the canal is a subject of grave concern to the people. Thirty years ago, when the capacity of the canals was less than it is today, there was moved over them twice as great a proportion of their capacity has increased and as the amount of possible business has grown and developed their use has decreased. In 1896 the lake receipts of flour amounted to 10,571,632 barrels, but only 17,196 were shipped through the canals. The receipts of grain were 215,577,169 bushels, but only 23,296,000 were shipped through the canals; the lumber movement at Tonawanda amounted to 469,177,446 feet, but the receipts of the canals were only 384,709,746. The freight tonnage over the railroads of New York was 63,781,083 tons, but the canal tonnage was only 5 per cent of the railroad tonnage, although the railroad charge for freight per ton was nearly three times as great as the canal charge. The last Republican legislature appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to be expended in a thorough and scientific investigation of the cause of this decline in canal traffic and of the character and extent of all the numerous projects that have been proposed for the betterment of the canals and to bring about their greater use. It is the policy of the Republican party, if any further expenditure of public money is to be made upon the canals except for their maintenance, to place the people the assured facts, together with estimates of the accuracy of which can be relied upon.

Credit is given the Republican party for the enactment of labor laws which extend protection to the workingman and woman and children employed in mercantile and industrial establishments. The prosperity enjoyed by the farmers of the state of New York engaged in marketing an important product is referred to thus:

The legislature has endeavored by reasonable appropriation the establishment of the sugar beet industry, with the result that thousands of acres are already devoted to the growth of the sugar beet, and hundreds of thousands of capital have been invested in plants for the production of beet sugar.

Attention is called to the repeal of the Horton law, to the care of the interests of the unfortunate classes, to the appropriation and scientific purposes, to the state ownership of timber lands in the Adirondacks and finishes with this paragraph:

Covering the whole period of the seven years of its control of the state government, the Republican party has a record during which the charge of maladministration cannot be brought against any of its officials. Its record of progress and good government, of promises kept, not of pledges broken. Relying upon this, it asks the support of all the voters for the candidates nominated by this convention.

Roosevelt's Western Itinerary.

Saratoga, Sept. 5.—Governor Roosevelt, after his speech in the Republican state convention this afternoon, will depart on his western speechmaking tour as outlined by himself and the managers of the Republican national committee. Governor Roosevelt's itinerary is as follows: Detroit, Sept. 6; Grand Rapids, Sept. 7; South Bend, Ind., Sept. 8; La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 10; Yankton, Sept. 11; Brookings, S. D., Sept. 12; Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 13; Fargo, S. D., Sept. 14; Bismarck, Sept. 15; Helena, Mont., Sept. 17; Butte, Mont., Sept. 18; Pocatello, Ida., Sept. 19; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 20; St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21; Evansville, Ind., Sept. 22; Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 23; Denver, Sept. 25; McCook, Neb., Oct. 1; Lincoln, Neb. (afternoon), Oct. 2; Plattsmouth, Neb. (evening), Oct. 2; Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 3; Omaha, Oct. 4; Waretown, Ia., Oct. 5; and Chicago, Oct. 6.

Brawl Fight With Police.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 5.—While attempting to arrest David Woodcock and his housekeeper, Miss Edith Bittenbender, last night, for being drunk and disorderly in the residence of the former, Policemen Thomas Paine and Elias Gottschalk were shot at by the couple, who were armed with revolvers. After Paine was shot in the right leg the policemen returned the fire. Woodcock, after 18 shots had been exchanged, fell with a bullet over his heart, whereupon Miss Bittenbender surrendered and was locked up. Woodcock cannot live.

Movements of Warships.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The Kentucky, Kearsarge, Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas have arrived at Har Harbor. The Oregon has sailed from Portland on her cruise. The Bancroft is at Sag Harbor. The Mayflower arrived at San Juan Monday. The Wilmington has sailed from Montevideo on a cruise. The training ship Buffalo has sailed from Singapore for Colombo.

Flour Output of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Sept. 5.—The official figures compiled by The Northwestern Miller show that the flour output of the Minneapolis mills the past year was 15,308,160 barrels. The output in 1898 was 15,318,415 barrels. Foreign shipments increased 344,400 barrels.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 27, 1900.

ARRIVAL 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 Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville and Scranton.
8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, 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.
5 15 p m for 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, 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, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

WILLIAM WILCOX, General Superintendent, 23 Cornhill Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 23 Cornhill Street, New York City.

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

THE DELAWARE SUPERHUMAN.

SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle, Onondaga and Hazleton Junction at 6:15 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 6:00 p. m., except Sunday; and 7:15 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 8:15 p. m., except Sunday; and 10:15 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 11:15 p. m., except Sunday; and 1:00 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onondaga Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onondaga and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 6:00 p. m., except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 3:11 p. m., 11:45 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onondaga Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onondaga and Shepton at 6:15 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 6:00 p. m., except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 3:11 p. m., 11:45 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifter for Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:22 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 11:15 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:22 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 11:15 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Pottsville, Ashland and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30, 6:00 a. m. make connection at Drifter with P. H. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and Joints west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Drifter, a train will leave the former point at 5:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Drifter at 5:50 p. m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Razors can be conveniently sterilized by a new apparatus which has a tank for heating the water or sterilizing liquid, provided with a hood which confines the steam, slots being cut around the edge of the hood for the insertion of the razor blade.

In Maryland a man has patented a shirt having a detachable bosom, which can be easily removed and a fresh one put in its place when soiled, the shirt having a series of buttons, to which tongues, on the edges of the bosom are attached.

For army use a combined shelter tent and cape has been designed, having a canvas cover of pyramid shape, with a removable cap at the top, which is taken off for the insertion of the head, a telescopic pole being attached at the end of a bayonet to support the device as a shelter tent.

To give an alarm when a door or window is opened, a new device is formed of a spring actuated bell secured to a strip of board, with a second piece of board hinged to the first and opened into a wedge for insertion under the door, which when opened closes the wedge and starts the alarm.

TOWN TOPICS.

The town of Brunswick, Me., owns 1,000 acres of land, which it will plant in white pine, a public investment.—Meehan's Monthly.

When St. Louis gets on its best bit and tucker to welcome her world's fair visitors, she must have a new city hospital, better streets, pure, slightly water and a sound and sensible municipal administration.—St. Louis Republic.

Public parks are money getters for a live town. Buffalo is the greatest grower on earth, and no city has made more liberal provision for parks. It will pay Birmingham to follow the example of Buffalo.—Binghamton Republic.

A gold mine has been located on one of the streets of Keswick, Shasta county, Cal., and there are indications of an oil vein in another. The population will soon have to move away. The town is altogether too valuable merely to be lived in.—Baltimore American.

THE COOKBOOK.

Cucumber is excellent if well floured and fried a light brown.

In making drip coffee allow one table-spoonful of coffee to each cup of water.

Potatoes, beans and peas are heating vegetables, consequently should be eaten sparingly during the hot weather.

In estimating the amount of chicken salad to serve a company the proportion of five large