

**900 Drops**  
**CASTORIA**  
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of  
**INFANTS & CHILDREN**  
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.  
**NOT NARCOTIC.**  
Prepared by **Wm. C. Little & Co.**  
New York  
Fac Simile Signature of  
**Wm. C. Little & Co.**  
NEW YORK  
At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**  
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of  
*Wm. C. Little & Co.*  
of  
**Wm. C. Little & Co.**  
In Use For Over  
**Thirty Years**  
**CASTORIA**  
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**WOMAN AND FASHION.**

**For Outdoor Spring Wear—Blooming Hats—A Smart White Serge Costume.**

The skirt and jacket of this model are made of warm looking and yet not heavy material. Homespuns or vicunas would look as well as broken pattern English cloths, which have a good deal of style besides the advantage of not



**FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.**  
creasing or getting shabby. It would be nice to have a dress of this kind for out of door wear in the morning. White cloth labels would be more in the style of this class of costume than silk, but the latter is preferable for a costume not exclusively intended for travel.—New York Telegram.

**Blooming Hats.**  
The picture hats of the Frenchy order that will be worn later in the season will leave the impression that the trimmer stood in a garden and trimmed from the bush, or tree. When your hat suggests that, you may rest assured you are wearing the right thing. The poetry of nature is the latest cry in millinery where flowers are used. We find the long ostrich plume on low crowned, wide, circular brimmed hats fixed as grande mode. Indications point to the abandonment of all small birds. Women themselves are showing a sensitiveness to wearing them lest they be commented upon too freely in public places.—Abby E. Underwood in Woman's Home Companion.

**A Smart Spring Costume.**  
The gown has a white serge skirt, box plaited and mounted on a deep fitted yoke, but with points, and bordered with a band of the serge. At the hem it is trimmed with five bands of light blue canvas, four narrow and one wide. The smart little Eton jacket is of blue canvas, slashed at either side of the front, with the edges held together by a band of canvas fastened at the ends with a gold button. The slashes and



**WHITE SERGE WITH BLUE.**  
all the edges are bordered with a narrow band of the white serge, and the large sailor collar is of the serge, falling over a second collar of tucked white muslin. The canvas sleeves wind below the elbows, are slashed and bordered with serge and fall over very full undersleeves of white muslin, finished with a plaited cuff and a frill of the same. The blouse is of the muslin, and the cravat and belt are of black taffeta.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Fashions For Boys.**  
For really little boys nothing is better than the sailor or Russian blouse suits. They rise superior to the flight of time, with its ever changing fashions in clothes for men, women and girls. The small boy in his middie suit, with the long, flaring trousers or knee breeches, is always in fashion and always attractive to look at, says Harper's Bazar. The Russian suits have been a fad for months past and are certainly picturesque for the small boy from 3 to 8 years of age. They will still be worn this next summer.

**LABOR IN SWITZERLAND.**

**Work Done at Home Which Escapes Operation of Inspection Law.**

Switzerland offers one special feature of the labor movement which elsewhere has received but little or no attention—namely, home industry with modern appliances. Under this form agricultural and manufacturing work are often successfully combined, and the members of a family working together escape the rigors of the inspection law. This is not the place to enter into a consideration of the theory of labor, but it is worth while to call attention to the fact that while the labor organizations in Switzerland, as well as in other countries, are crying aloud for the eight hour workday many thousands of Swiss voluntarily subject themselves to work from early morning to late in the evening.

In the district of Zurich, for example, it is estimated that 20,886 persons are thus occupied in the silk industry alone, while in the neighborhood of St. Gall 60 per cent of the embroidery machines are kept running in the homes. Another canton reports more than half of its 12,000 straw platters occupied with home work. Nor are these the only examples. In watch and clock making, tobacco work, knitting and various branches of weaving, favorable results are announced from home industry. These results are economic, and the question remains whether the health of the workers is not thereby impaired. As yet no conclusive answer to that question has been given, but the willingness of the people to work long hours at home is cited as one of the principal reasons for refusing to amend the factory law.

As the country is made up of 25 cantons which are more or less independent of the central government and of each other, Swiss legislation somewhat resembles our own in its diversity. In two respects, however, the little republic has gone much further than we have in the way of centralization—namely, in a constitutional provision requiring obligatory primary education and in a uniform labor law. The execution of these laws is largely confined to the cantonal authorities, who may more or less neglect them where public opinion does not demand their enforcement. But their existence on the statute books and the repeated animadversions of the central authorities, not to mention sectional rivalry in the examinations for military service, which have been a powerful stimulant, keep the standard before the eyes of the people and produce in the long run their effect. On the other hand, the more advanced cantons are at liberty to improve on the federal laws, and they not infrequently do so, with advantage not only to their own inhabitants, but indirectly to the state at large.—Walter B. Seafie in March Forum.

**Porto Rican Labor.**  
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has addressed a letter to the workmen of Porto Rico which says:

It is our duty as organized workers of the United States to aid to the fullest extent of our ability in the organization of our fellow workers of Porto Rico and their full affiliation with the workers of the United States. We have requested all our national and international unions in the United States to have their constitutions and reading and other printed matter translated into the Spanish language, printed, published and distributed among all the Spanish speaking workmen. If we realize that the organization is good and essential for the promotion of the wage workers' interests and beneficial for all people, you also must come to the conclusion that the workers of America, no matter where they may be situated, should unite and federate their interests and thus make common cause for the abolition of such wrongs as may exist and the attainment of rights to which we are all entitled.

With this object in view we freely ask that you correspond with this office on any matter of any interest to Porto Rican workmen or in any way which will bring about their organization and their attachments as unions to their respective national or international organization or where such do not exist directly to the American Federation of Labor.

The letter suggests that the Porto Rican organization recommend names of volunteer organizers and says the federation may authorize a commission to go to Porto Rico at an early date. It was decided that President Gompers be authorized to visit Porto Rico and make an investigation and furnish a report on the conditions found there, that he be authorized to appoint an organizer to accompany him and, if necessary, to remain on the island.

**The Man and the Machine.**  
In 1840 an operative in the cotton mills of Rhode Island, working 13 and 14 hours a day, turned out 9,000 yards of standard sheeting in a year. In 1886 the operative in the same mill, with machinery, made 30,000 yards, working 10 hours a day. The displacement of hand labor in some of the cotton mills of the United States, from 1840 to 1890, by improved machinery was from 33 to 50 per cent, and the average work of one operative working one year would in 1890 supply the annual wants of 1,600 fully clothed Chinese. Among the minor industries, in the manufacture of jewelry, one skilled workman, paid at the rate of \$2.50 to \$3 a day and working according to antique methods in use a few years ago, could make up three dozen pairs of sleeve buttons a day. Now one boy, paid \$3 a week and working with modern machinery, can produce 9,000 pairs a day. In Adam Smith's day it was considered a wonderful achievement for ten men to make 48,000 pins in a day, but now three men make 7,500,000 of a vastly superior quality in the same time.—David A. Walls.

In these days of "hustle" one wants to read a newspaper which presents all the news in the most concise form without being obliged to read columns of matter to get at facts.

Viewed from this standpoint  
**..The..**  
**Philadelphia Record**

is the ideal newspaper. It is an enterprising, energetic, honorable journal, printing all the news.

It is courageous and independent; speaking its mind without fear or favor, and it is devoted first, last and all the time to the interests of the public.

"The Record" is the PIONEER ONE CENT NEWSPAPER of the United States, and has by far the largest circulation in Philadelphia, averaging over 190,000 daily and over 155,000 Sunday.

This is the third largest morning circulation in the United States.

Price of subscription to both issues for one year is \$4; to the daily only, \$3; to the Sunday only, \$1; to the daily only, for one month, 25c; to the daily and Sunday for one month, 35c.

For further information address  
**The Record Publishing Co.**  
917 and 919 Chestnut Street,  
**Philadelphia.**

**Protest Against Vice.**  
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Maine, president of the National W. C. T. U., with other officers of the organization, has written a letter to Dean C. Worcester, one of the commissioners of the Philippine Islands at Manila, protesting against the European system of state regulation of vice introduced by the military authorities there.

"I had piles so bad I could get no rest nor find a cure until I tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. After using it once, I forgot I ever had anything like piles."—E. C. Boice, Somers Point, N. Y. Look out for imitations. Be sure you ask for DeWitt's. Grover's City drug store.

**Kodol**  
**Dyspepsia Cure**  
Digests what you eat.  
Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.  
Price 50c and \$1. Large size contains 24 times smaller size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free.  
Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co. Chicago.  
Grover's City Drug Store.

**FACTS IN A FEW LINES.**

Great Britain ships firewood from Australia for her troops in China. Glasgow has five public baths, the cost of which varied from \$82,000 to \$103,000.

In the English army a soldier is drummed to church just as he is to drill or dress parade.

Experiments are being made in India with the locust fungus in the hope of exterminating that pest.

The lawn at Buckingham palace is large enough to allow ample room for over 2,000 men to maneuver.

In the police court in Cincinnati it has been decided that insanity caused by liquor is no excuse for crime.

In China funeral processions have the right of way in the streets, and all traffic must make way for them.

The salt production in Michigan last year filled 4,820,865 barrels, a gain over the preceding year of 5,416 barrels.

There are irrigating ditches at Las Cruces, N. M., that have been in continuous service for three centuries.

No person will be permitted to make a pilgrimage to Mecca this season from any of the infected portions of India.

At present there are 110,000 Sunday schools in the United States, with 2,500,000 teachers and 9,000,000 pupils. Florida has been a health resort as far back as the days of Ponce de Leon, who pronounced it the "Land of Flowers."

Salmon fry in Oregon are fed on canned heads and tails of salmon till they are old enough to be planted in the rivers.

Glucose is now manufactured largely from cornstarch. Its commercial value lies in its use as an adulterant of cane and beet sugar.

American exports of corn have averaged 173,000,000 bushels a year since 1895, an increase of 254 per cent over the preceding five years.

In the region of the southern Urals a Russian laborer gets only 15 cents a day, and a man with a horse and a cart costs 45 cents a day.

At numerous mines in Siberia 2,000 men and 500 horses are used on a single property to produce gold not exceeding \$2,000,000 per annum.

At present pennies are all coined in Philadelphia by law, because there was formerly no demand for them in the southwest and the far west.

About 1,700,000 barrels of beer in a twelvemonth would be a fair estimate of the consumption in Chicago. There are 6,371 licensed places in Chicago.

One of the latest inventions is an imitation vaccination scar that you can paste on your arm and thus fool the health officer. The scar costs a dime.

The number of letters passing through the London postoffice averaged 50,000 daily in 1801, rising to 300,000 in 1840, to 2,600,000 in 1870 and to 8,300,000 in 1900.

If American farmers could get for their apples the prices which prevail in England, they would soon all be independent, as but little of the fruit is grown there.

What an English paper says is the greatest incubator in the world is at Batary, near Sydney, Australia. It accommodates 11,440 duck eggs or 14,080 hens' eggs.

"Last winter I was confined to my bed with a very bad cold on the lungs. Nothing gave me relief. Finally my wife bought a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure that effected a speedy cure. I cannot speak too highly of that excellent remedy."—Mr. T. K. Houseman, Manatawney, Pa. Grover's City drug store.

**PLEASURE.**  
April 8.—Ball of St. Patrick's corner band at Yannes' opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

**McMENAMIN'S**  
**Spring Stock**  
OF  
**HATS, CAPS, SHOES, UNDERWEAR AND FURNISHINGS,**  
Latest Plain and Fancy Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery, Etc.,  
IS NOW  
**Ready for Your Inspection.**  
We claim to have the most complete reasonable lines of the above goods in the town. Our goods are at all times up-to-date and our prices are always right. We invite you to examine our stock.  
**McMENAMIN'S**  
Hat, Shoe and Gents' Furnishing Store.  
86 South Centre Street.

**5¢ WILL BUY A**  
**DATHFINDER**  
**CIGAR**  
SOLD UNDER  
W. K. GRESH & SONS.  
MAKERS.

**The Cure that Cures**  
**Coughs, Colds, Gripe,**  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Inipient Consumption, is  
**OTTO'S CURE**  
The GERMAN REMEDY  
Cures throat and lung diseases.  
Sold by all druggists. 25¢, 50¢.

**The... Wilkes-Barre Record**  
Is the Best Paper in Northeastern Pennsylvania...  
It contains Complete Local, Telegraphic and General News.  
Prints only the News that's fit to Print...  
50 Cents a Month. Address,  
\$6 a Year by Mail **The Record,**  
or Carriers --- **WILKES-BARRE, PA.**  
**Condry O. Boyle,**  
dealer in  
LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC.  
The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale. Fresh Rochester and Sherris and Beer and Youngling's Porter on tap.  
99 Centre street.

**RAILROAD TIMETABLES**

**THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCRUYKILL RAILROAD.**  
Time table in effect March 10, 1901.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Creek, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 4:07 a. m., Sunday, trains leave Drifton for Hazleton, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Bermer at 6:10 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Scranton at 6:40 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Onedia, Tomhicken and Bermer at 6:16 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 6:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Scranton at 6:12 a. m., 11:16 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:27 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Bermer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazleton, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6:20 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 3:07 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Onedia for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:11 a. m., 5:16 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shoppies for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:12 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 6:40 p. m., Sunday. All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with sectionals for Hazleton, Jeaneville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.  
Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Bermer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

**LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.**

**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.**

March 17, 1901.

**ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.**

**LEAVE FREELAND.**

3 12 a. m. for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York and Delano and Pottsville.  
7 40 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.  
8 18 a. m. for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.  
9 30 a. m. for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin.  
1 20 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, Delano and Pottsville.

**ARRIVE AT FREELAND.**

7 40 a. m. from Weatherly, Pottsville 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.  
1 12 p. m. from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.  
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.  
**ROLLIN H. WILBUR,** General Superintendent, 23 Cortlandt street, New York City.  
**CHAS. S. LEE,** General Passenger Agent, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
**G. J. GILDROY,** Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.