

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Book free; pills 25c. At drugstores, or write B.F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

LIVE NEWS OF TWO PITTSSTONS

[THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE'S Pittston department is in charge of J. M. Fahy, to whom news items and complaints may be referred.]

PITTSSTON HAPPENINGS.

The Events of the Borough Told in a Brief but Interesting Manner.

St. Patrick's Day today. "McCarthy's Mishap" pleased a good sized audience at Music hall last evening.

The test of the fire going Thursday night again proved its worthlessness. The senate confirmed the appointment of John H. Mallin as postmaster for this place Thursday.

The Catholic societies of this place will celebrate in commemoration of St. Patrick today. Services will be held in St. John's church at 9 o'clock, after which they will parade the principal thoroughfares of the town.

A. R. Brown is contemplating the erection of annex to his large store. It will be built at the rear and will extend back on a line with the alley.

Pittston division, No. 193, Sons of Temperance, celebrated their fourteenth anniversary last evening at their rooms, corner of Main and Broad streets. A large number of persons were present and an enjoyable time was had by all.

The meeting of the finance committee of the borough council, announced to be held at the Town hall last evening, for the purpose of investigating bills that have not been acted on by the council, did not take place, owing to the inability of the committee men to attend.

The Union City mission gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$50 from Mr. H. E. Coward, the profits of the oratorio given recently in the Presbyterian church. Elizabeth D. Mercur, secretary.

All Pennsylvania Coal company colliers will be idle today. Colliers Nos. 6 and 8, Ewen and Old Forge will work next week, and all others will be idle.

The committee of council appointed to adjust, if possible, the borough orders in dispute between the borough auditors and treasurer have failed to meet and act in the premises, and the matter will in all probability be acted on by the council as a whole, at next Monday evening's meeting of that body—Gazette.

The game of basket ball between teams from Company's C and A of the Ninth regiment, will occur this evening in Armory hall.

Today promises to be a notable one for the Irish and Welsh residents of this county. The object of the celebration will be Wilkes-Barre, and the county seat has every thing in readiness to give the visitors a royal welcome. Many Pittstonians expect to attend. The Choral Singing Society will enter the prize contest. "The Rivulet," at the big stand-off to be held in the Armory.

F. A. O'Boyle and family, of the West Side, left yesterday for New York city. They will be the guests of H. H. Brown and family until after Easter. Tonight Mr. O'Boyle will deliver an address at the annual banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of New York.

The tender of shift engine No. 125 jumped the track near Water street station this afternoon, while running into a switch to give No. 1 passenger train a clear track. The delay caused thereby was but momentary.

The Newton Coal Mining Company paid its employees yesterday.

The Gazette is authority for the following interesting bit of gossip:

Rev. J. H. Brittain attended college for two years in Washington, at Columbia college, with Congressman Wilson, of West Virginia, author of the Wilson bill. The latter married a daughter of the president of the college and was himself a member of the faculty for several years.

Landlord Christ Renning, of the National House, and Mrs. Elizabeth Ulmer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were united in marriage in the City of Churches Monday last.

PERFECT health is seldom found, for impure blood is so general. Hood's Sarsaparilla really does purify the blood and restores health.

JERMYN AND VICINITY.

A Brief Record of Events Worthy of Special Mention.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

JERMYN, Pa., March 16.—Charles C. Taylor, who recently broke his collar bone and who had so far recovered as to be able to go out, fell and rebroke it yesterday.

Rev. J. Twynson Jones, of Pittsburg, who has been visiting friends here for a few days, will act as adjudicator at the stand-off to be held in Wilkes-Barre today. He will preach in the Congregational church both morning and evening.

Rushbrook lodge will have a social in their rooms April 27.

Clean up your cellars and back yards. Now is the time to prevent diphtheria, typhoid fever and etc.

Charles Green, of Utica, Louis Vernon, of Archbald, and E. A. Fink, of Buffalo, N. Y., were Jermyrn visitors yesterday.

J. Fryor, of Second street, who has been seriously ill was out yesterday enjoying the beautiful weather.

Lawyer Watson, of Scranton was a caller in Jermyrn yesterday.

The school board are considering the advisability of using the new building about to be erected, as a high school, if so. It will be arranged expressly for this purpose.

The miners employed by the Hillside Coal and Iron company received their pay yesterday.

Would you ride on a railroad that uses no danger signals? That could be a sign of danger. The safest car is Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Sold by all dealers on a guarantee of satisfaction.

CLANDESTINE SCHOOLS.

How the Negroes Were Taught in the South Before the War.

Perhaps it may be well to call attention to and explain the astonishing fact that after the war there could be found a few, or rather, for that early period, so many colored men and women capable of beginning the school work even at the A B C point.

This was due to many influences, open and secret. Among the favoring influences, first, was the fact that many humane masters taught their slaves, and others winked at the violation of the law which forbade the teaching of slaves and permitted their children to instruct a favorite slave to read and sometimes to write. Men now high in authority in educational matters taught their slaves to read and write, rendering themselves liable to be punished as violators of the law on the statute book. The Christian instruction of the slaves was encouraged and directed by many Christian bodies. Indeed in the act permitting the introduction of slaves Christian training was enjoined upon the masters. Rev. C. J. Jones, father of the late Historian Jones, and Rev. Josiah Law, both among the most distinguished ministers of the state, were engaged to devote their time to this work.

Again, it is known that when negro slavery, almost prohibited, was finally introduced into Georgia in 1749 many of these slaves came from South Carolina. As in 1744 a negro school was opened in Charleston, it may be inferred that some of these slaves must have brought with them to Georgia some knowledge of reading and writing. The Charleston school was still in a flourishing condition in 1753 and was taught by an educated negro, likely from England. Although it was for free negroes only, many slaves, who even then lived time, sent their children to this school. In time other schools were opened, and a number of colored persons from Savannah and Augusta, Ga., sent their children to Charleston to be taught.

According to tradition, some of these students returned and opened schools in Savannah and in Augusta. No one, however, was lawfully permitted to give book instruction to slaves, not even in any one of the three R's. Whatever was done in this way was done clandestinely, and if discovered was sure to get its author into trouble. There were nevertheless several schools kept clandestinely in Augusta and in Savannah.

Another class of teachers were the white men, who eked out a miserable living by clandestinely teaching free negroes and slaves. Some of them might have been denominated "old field schools," but "old chip schools." When some aged, impetuous white lady would agree to teach the children of such slaves she had hired the teacher, the children were said to be her house "pick up chips." They were busily engaged in this work when an officer was likely to be around.

The most noted of these clandestine schools for colored children was taught by a colored man in Savannah. It was opened in 1816 or 1817 by a colored Frenchman named Julian Fremontaine from San Domingo. Up to 1830 this school was taught openly, for before that date the laws of Georgia did not forbid the teaching of a free person of color. In referring to this prohibitory law in justice it ought to be admitted that the requirements of the "institution of slavery" were such that it would have been unwise to undertake to maintain the system of slavery and run the risk of having the slaves read such literature as began then to be circulated by the abolitionists. It is proper also to add that many slaveholders did not share this fear and were willing in the face of slavery to give their slaves elementary teaching in reading and writing.

After Dec. 22, 1839, it was made a penal offense to teach a negro or free person of color to read or write. Hence from that time all negro schools were clandestine. Fremontaine's school, however, flourished under him for more than 15 years. It laid the foundation of the educational work among the colored people of Georgia. Several of his pupils clandestinely taught school to the beginning of the war.—Bulletin of Atlanta University.

The Tailor's Argument.

In "Thrum's" lives a merchant tailor who ordered from a friend, a book agent, a complete set of an encyclopedia which was being published in monthly parts. All went well till the delivery of the last volume, which proved to be about one-half larger than any of the others. Delivery was refused on the ground that the "man was not according to sample and broke the uniformity of the set. Mr. Conrie Thompson was then acting sheriff substitute for Forfarshire, and the resulting case came before him. The plaintiff stated his case, and Mr. Thompson then advised the defendant to take delivery, adding:

"Now, Mr.—, don't be foolish. If the book is larger, they don't propose to charge you anything extra, and you ought to consider you are having a bargain."

"Well," pleaded the defendant, "I'm a tailor, and if your lordship were to order a coat from me, and I quoted a price and afterward delivered the coat a half size bigger than you wanted it, you would, I have no doubt, refuse delivery. And I might then say: 'Don't be foolish, sheriff. The coat, it's true, is much larger than you want, but the cloth is the same, and I won't make any extra charge. You ought to consider you are having a bargain.'"

This rather tickled the court, which expressed its appreciation of the point somewhat noisily. Verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.—London Tit-Bits.

Honey Making Wasps.

The cardmaking wasp of Brazil, it is said, manufactures a honey the use of which is not without danger, as it occasions cholera. In South America large quantities of honey are collected from the nests built in trees by an insect which is supposed to belong to the bee tribe. Then there are the hamblers, whose honey whole towns in Ceylon go into the woods to gather. There are also in our own country ants which construct underground nests, but their chief peculiarity is that in addition to the ordinary inhabitants of an ant's nest there is a special class called honey bearers. These live entirely in the nest and receive the food collected by the workers, store it up in their globular abdomens, which are capable of great expansion and regurgitate it in the form of honey when any of their comrades desire to be fed. They are, in fact, merely living honey bags. Another species of honey ant has been found in Australia, and a species of cocoon in India provides itself with a small quantity of honey.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Motherless Children.

Mrs. Richard Clarke, wife of the congressman from Mobile, is one of the few women brave enough to scatter witty things in the waste of five minute official calls. At the house of Mrs. Hale of Maine the church service was mentioned.

"There's one portion of the litany," said Mrs. Clarke, "that always used to bother me. It's where we pray especially for the 'widowed and fatherless.' I never could see why they needed praying for so much, as I thought motherless children deserved pity much more, but I've just found out why the motherless aren't mentioned. It's because there are so few of them, as the first thing a man does when he is bereft of his wife is to look round for a new mother for his children."

In the laugh that followed Mrs. Clarke clinched her argument on the litany with: "I think I ought to know, for didn't I marry a widower myself?"—Kate Field's Washington

GET STRONG---'TIS SPRING.

Paine's Celery Compound the Remedy That Makes People Well.



March is, in fact, the first month in the year.

January stands first on the calendar only for convenience of business.

Now is the time to get well!

Through the long winter most men and women do not taste fresh air nor drink in sunlight oftener than once a week or once a fortnight.

It is no wonder so many hard-working men and women approach spring with a feeling of weakness and debility and a languor of mind they cannot shake off without the assistance of a blood purifier and a true food for the nerves and brain.

Beyond a doubt the best spring medicine is Paine's Celery Compound. With its use diseases loosen their hold in the spring.

These are the favorable months for attacking rheumatism, lumbago, nervous diseases and weakness of the digestive organs—and Paine's Celery Compound cures them where everything else fails.

The most eminent professor, and a man of tremendous experience, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. discovered the formula for Paine's Celery Compound in the famous laboratory connected with the Dartmouth medical school. It is the remarkable outcome of the century's study of blood and nerves, and their close dependence upon each other for health.

But remember the time-worn text: "Spring comes but once a year." Take advantage of the favorable season. Get well and strong and free from the ailments that come from poor blood and worn-out nerves. Changes in the blood and nervous tissues take place very rapidly at this time. In March and April the blood is most capable of throwing off its impurities.

Purify the blood and invigorate the nervous system with Paine's Celery Compound.

Hard times and over work are best met with Paine's Celery Compound.

Indigestion yields to a reasonable care in taking Paine's Celery Compound. Liver and kidney troubles will not persist when only pure blood flows through these important organs. The cure of diseases of the stomach and nerves by Paine's Celery Compound starts at the very cause of the trouble; thin, watery blood, and jangled, shaky nerves.

Thousands of overworked business men and hosts of plain, hard-working people are today strong and happy whose lives were full of wretchedness and weakness before trying Paine's Celery Compound.

Disorders of the liver, stomach, and kidneys can now be thoroughly driven out of the system by Paine's Celery Compound, the remedy that makes people well.

At the first indication of nervous weakness and a "run down" condition of the system, tune up the stomach with Paine's Celery Compound, regulate the nervous system and nourish the body by this great invigorator.

Try it and be convinced.

One of the best known young men of Holyoke, Mass., Mr. E. J. Movett, whose likeness is given above, writes frankly:

"I have taken Paine's Celery Compound and found it to be the best medicine that I have ever taken. I felt weak and run down and could not eat anything in the morning, also had a vomiting spell every morning after getting up. I took part of two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound and feel better than I have for a year. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one. My wife is now taking it for weakness and nervousness, and it helps her very much. The druggist where we trade tells me that Paine's Celery Compound outshines any other medicine that they keep."

This is the story from one end of the country to the other, because Paine's Celery Compound cures

YOUR BOY

Your boy.

Your boy will be a man some day. Will he be an insignificant or a great man? That depends on the chance you give him.

You hope he's going to be a great man.

You hope he'll succeed. It lies with you as to whether he will or not. You may not think so. You may think you can't do much with him. He's obstinate, perhaps hard to handle.

You have to form his character, but that's not enough.

Well, these are points he'll have to overcome, more or less. However, his character is, to a certain extent, unchangeable. You can only modify, not radically change, his faults.

Frederick the Great.

The father of Frederick the Great thought his boy was a blockhead up to the time he was 16 years of age, but he didn't stop educating him.

Something ALL great men have had.

There's one thing that all great men have had, as boys, as young men. They have had it given to them or they have given it to themselves. Had they never had it they would never have become great. They have had education.

Your boy can't be great without it.

Your boy cannot possibly be anything, become anything, without knowing. The more he knows the better he'll be. Knowledge is power, riches, fame. You want to do your duty by him? Give him a chance. Teach him or let him teach himself. Give him education.

How to educate him.

"Without books God is silent, justice dormant, natural science at a stand, philosophy lame, letters dumb, and all things involved in Cimmerian darkness."

Let him read and choose his own career.

If you give him books he will soon choose for himself the subject in which he is most interested, which he can most easily study. This study is the one he is most fitted to pursue, the one in which he will make the most success. It is natural that it should be so.

You think education costs too much.

You think: "Books, ah yes, how many hundreds of dollars will I have to spend before he discovers what he is best fitted for?"

The very best education.

True, but there's another way. Invest \$4.50 and give your boy the advantage of that greatest of all reference libraries, the Encyclopedia Britannica. It will place him on a par with the college graduate.

The best edition.

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Spring Gingham. We have placed on sale our line of Gingham for the coming spring and summer. Finer Goods, More Tasteful Colorings and Lower Prices than ever before, are what will recommend them to our patrons. GLOBE WAREHOUSE, PITTSSTON, PA. THE Thatcher IS THE BEST. Get prices and see the furnace and be convinced. A full line of HEATERS, Appello and Gauze Door Ranges. CONLAN'S HARDWARE, PITTSSTON, PA.

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