THE MANY SIGHTS OF GAY HAVANA

Center of the Most Stirring History of the Present Century.

IT IS A WELL FORTIFIED TOWN

Also a Thoroughly Representative City of Cuba .- Not American, Yet There Is Nothing Lake It in Europe. The Population Is Mixed and the Standard of Morals Low-- A Locality Full of Surprises.

Havana is a picturesque little city that has been the center, during this century, of some of the world's most stirring history. It is a scientifically and well-fortified town, occupying a peninsula lying east and west and terminating in the Morro headland. The city commands the entrance to the harbor, which is scarcely 270 feet wide at its neck. Just opposite the town on the other side of the exquisitely beautiful little bay rise the fortified hills of the Cabanos, whose guns produce a crossfire with those of Fort Principe, which commands the city on its west side. There are other fine military works surrounding the harbor, so that, as far as coast defense goes, Havana need

Uavana is a city thoroughly repre-sentative of the island. It is Cuban, and nothing else, It has long been reckoned the eighth commercial city of the world. Morro Castle, with its Dahl-gren guns peeping out through the yellow stones, and its tall sentinel lighthouse, stands guard over the narrow entrance of the harbor; the battery of La Punta on the opposite shore answering to the Morro. It is a proud and smoking and luxurious case. Evidencestrong fort, but its defense is merely es of satiety, languor and duliness, the strong fort, but its defense is merely a matter of sentiment. With such armament as Havana has, an invading sadly conspicuous, the inevitable seflect could be held out of the bay. The castle is re-enforced by the long range of cannon and barracks on the city side, and the massive fortress of the Cabanos crowning the hill behind the Morro. All these are decorated with the red and yellow flag of Spjain. So many strong fertifications show how Important the home government re-

gards the place. The harbor of Havana compares favorably with the most famous in the world. Infinitely more picturesque than New York Bay, it is much livelier in maritime interest than that of the Golden Gate. The bay is shaped like a human hand outstretched, with the wrist as the entrance. It is populous with ships from almost every nation on earth. The one idea it impresses is that of activity. European and American mail steamers come and go daily. Coasting steamers and the boats of the regular lines from Mexico and the islands of the Carribbean seek the bay, and great ferries ply between the docks of the city and the Regina shores. There is also a fleet of sailing boats, yachts gathered from all over the world, row boats, and what not in the

PLEASING OR IRRITATING.

The city itself is pleasing or irritating to the newcomer according to the spirit that may possess him at the time of his arrival. But all travelers agree on one point-they universally declare it to be one of the noiselest, liveliest, pell-mell, happy-go-lucky, wide-awake, clamorous, clangerous towns in existence. The ed it from the bay that it was the gay- squares are ornamented with royal est and most picturesque sight in all America.

It is certainly not American, and yet there is nothing like it in Europe. It is, as has been said above, intensely Cuban, and a type of itself. In a general town presents churches, cathedrals and other structures that force themselves into prominence against the background of less imposing houses. There is nothing in this great extent of public buildings that strikes one as being specially valuable from an architectural point of view and even if there were its beauty would be entirely subordinated by a colossal prison near the shore, which was built for the purpose of having a capacity to lodge with ease a matter of 5,000 pris-

oners at a time. The city is divided into two parts, called the intramural, or old town, which lies between the bay and the site of the ancient walls which have fallen into decay and have been used for an upbuilding of the new city, and the extramural town, consisting of the new city, which lies beyond the site of the old walls and is more or less modern in its architecture. The streets of the old town are laid out in fairly regular order, and are pretty well paved. But these thoroughfares are narrow in the extreme, with sidewalks barely wide enough for one pedestrian. The streets of the new city, although laid only in macadam, are wider, airier and fringed on either side with pretty palm trees, giving the town a garden-like aspect.

The architecture of the dwellinghouses is heavy, and this gives them | floor and a lower open on all sides and an appearance of old age which they really do not deserve. The material used in their building is the porous stone which abounds in the island, and which when first quarried, is as easily worked of the tropics, fish, meats, leather into blocks as wood, but which becomes as hard as granite when exposed to the atmosphere. The facades of the houses are generally covered with stucco, painted in all colors. Blues, yellows and greens are used indiscrim inately, and the visitor is at once unpleasantly struck by the bizzare effect. but soon learns to appreciate the nice manner in which this apparently crazy and unsystematic laying on of color harmonizes with the glowing tropical atmosphere. This coloring of the house fronts is not without a reason, in fact. It has been found to absorb much of the sun's rays, which, without this disadvantage, would work serious injuries

to the eyes. There is no city in the world where noise-pure noise, made for its own sake and nothing else-reigns as supreme as in Havana. At daybreak all the bells in the city are rung furiously. Church bells, fire bells, public bells and private bells unite with one accord to produce a discord calculated to drive a civilized man mad. Add to this the crowing of game cocks, with which the town is overstocked for gambling purposes; the rattle of innumerable cabs and public conveyances, the clangor of gongs on street car lines, electric and otherwise, and the general roar to which every waking Havenese adds his quarter" mite, and the city, even in the time of most slumberous peace, can well be supposed to surpass any other town of 300,000 population in the world.

MORALS ARE LOW.

The population of the town is mixed and the morals are very low. The lad-ies are closely-kept and live in tropical idleness, the very nature of their daily trigue. Miscegination is common, and it is no rare thing to find a Cuban fam- around the docks are dressed in cut-

ily of good social position and considerable wealth composed of persons that in the United States would be classed as quadroons. The class of Spaniards that have emigrated to Cuba was never of a high grade. Cervantes in his day described the people of the island in this way; "Cuba is a refuge of the profligates of Spain, a sanctuary for homicides, a skulking place for gam-blers and sharpers, and receptacle for women of free manners. A place of delusion to many and of amelloration What Cervantes had to say of Cuba in his own day applies largely to the City of Havana in this. But of course it is not to be interpreted too liberally, for there are many excellent families in the city.

Havana is full of surprises for the man who first visits it, no matter from what part of the earth he hails. Small as it is, compared with London, the siums of the east end of that great Babel cannot match it in some things. for instance, colored children of both sexes, from the age of 8 and 9 years down, are permitted to roam the streets, wander about as they please, enter bazaars, shops, or stores and play in groups about the public places in a state of absolute nudity. In this respect, as in the matter of early ringing of bells. Havana is unique among all the cities of the world.

The populace of Havana, at least in times of peace—and this accounts for Its disquietude in tinfes of war-is es-sentially gay. This accounts for the number and variety of the cafes, cachas, eating and drinking places, lounging places and resorts of every color and complexion calculated to offer opportunity to idle and lazy men. A recent visitor to the island, describing the habits of the men and their unspeakable indolence, says this of the town's resorts and their habitues:

"The men luxuriate in the cafes or spend their evenings in worse places. A brief period of the morning only is given to business, the rest of the day and the sciences seldom disturb the thoughts of such people. Here, as in many European cities, Lazarus and Dives elbow each other, and an oriental confusion of quarters prevails.

"The pretentious town house is side by side with the humble quarters of the artisan, or even the negro hut, about which swarm the naked juve-niles of color, a half clad, slatternly mether appearing now and then. The father of this brood, if there be an acknowledged one, is probably at work upon some plantation not far away, madame takes in linen to wash. High life and low life are ever present in strong contrast, and in the best of humor with each other, affording elements of the picturesque, if not of the beautiful. Neatness must be ignored where such human conglomeration exists, and, as we all know, at certain seasons of the year, like dear, delightful, dirty Naples, Havana is the hot-bed of pestilence. The dryness of the atmosphere transforms most of the street offal into powder, which salutes ose, eyes, ears and mouth under the influence of the slightest breeze.
Though there are ample bathing facilities in and about the city, the people of either sex seem to have a prejudice against their free use. I was told of ladies who content themselves with only wiping the neck, face and hands daily on a towel saturated with island rum, and, from what is obvious, it is easy to believe that this is true."

WELL SUPPLIED WITH PARKS. Havana is abundantly supplied with parks, squares and public places. The palms, and here and there an orange and banana tree, and now and then an Indian laurel. The Plaza de Armas, fronting the governor's palace, and the Parque de Isabella are two splendid specimens of Cuban appreciaton of the bella is a picture of gay life in the of Havana.

The cafes are innumerable and some exclusive restaurants in Europe or America. The principal playhouse is the Tacon Theater. Other places of amusement are Payret theater, the Albisu theater and the Cicero, Teatro de Jane. The Casino is a place of amusement and instruction combined, a sort of atheneum, in which such art as lives in Havana is fostered and in which

state balls occur. The glory of the new city lies in its splendid streets and the well-ordered vegetation that has been cultivated along their lines. The churches are without number and are enthusiastically filled on Sundays and holidays, On these occasions unusual demonstrations are indulged in in the way of bellringing.

No city in the world, with the possible exception of San Francisco, is so lavishly supplied with food products as Havana. The earth and the sea render up all their best fruit, and living is cheap.

The great Havana market is where the visitor opens his eyes. An upper under a roof. It covers a good-sized block. All Havana is here buying its dinner and other supplies. There is a claimed area. Nor is this the end of the multitude of booths, containing fruits goods, jewelry and curios such as only a seaport mart can pick up. The human beings who preside here are representatives of every nation on the

The hotels are built around a court so that every room has direct communication with the open air. A terrace often encircles the upper story (the sec ond), and on it are shrubberies and plants, and maybe a few parrots. have added \$600,000,000 to her national There is a most comfortable place to sit; indeed, the majority of the citizens of Havana spend their time on who, in the face of such tremendous nathere, and use the space for a back

yard. At the hotels, as at many private houses, two meals a day are servedbreakfast in the late morning, and dinner in the evening. Coffee can be had shortly after rising. Wine is freely drank. Candles serve as illumination when you retire, and cockroaches and insects peculiar to the bed are violent-

ly familiar companions. PARADISE FOR SMOKERS.

Almost everybody in Havana smokes cigarettes. The best grades of cigarettes are of pure tobacco and excellent in flavor. Cigars are very cheap ordinarily. Cigars that cost "two for a in the United States are bought in Havana for \$5.50 a hundred. Other tobacco is equally cheap, and so men, boys and women smoke.

Even in times of peace civilians are scarce in Havana. Soldiers stand at every corner-they are the police. The uniform is the same blue as the marine's, but the blouse, trousers and blue cap are trimmed with crimson. A sword and heavy revolver, and somelives encouraging immorality and in- times a rifle, constitute the equipment. The Spanish government



ONE MORE PROOF.

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He: What Will the World Say at Our Divorce? The Millionare Spouse: That a Fool and His Money Are Soon Parted .- Life.

away suits of the prevailing blue. A wide-brimmed straw hat, looped up at one side with a cockade, is a familiar

headgear. There are many other uniforms-cavalry, artillery, officers. You cannot walk five steps without meeting one. All these distinctive raiments are neat, but look cheap beside the dress of a United States soldier or marine. The cloth resembles cambric and is porous and cool. However, it fits the wearer well, he is always clean, and his shoes are blacked. The men are not as well set up as the Americans. In fact, the men are not as robust as our countrymen. They are sallow and thin. It may be the climate, and it may be the

excessive smoking. With all his politeness and kindness, the Havana citizer looks on the American as legitimate prey. If you have the misfortune to be of that nationality your fate is sealed. You cannot hide your identity. You walk too fast and you are too straight. Even the very children on the street recognize you. The boatman charges you 50 cents, when the ordinary price is only 20. Figures on fruit and all merchandise rise alarmingly when the American ap-

NTIC ENGINEERING FEAT. Holland to Reclaim 787 Square Miles of Land Under Zuyder Zee.

From the Literary Digest.

Holland has determined upon a gigantic engineering feat-the reclaiming of 787 square miles of land now lying richness and fertility of the soil and under the Zuyder Zee. Eight hundred the rare climate. The Parque de Isa. years ago all of Holland contained but 600 square miles of land, or less than evening, and is one of the beauty spots one-third the area of the state of Delaware. Gradually, by means of great dykes, land has been reclaimed until of them the equal of the best and most | the present area is nearly 13,000 square miles. This is more than twenty times the original area. The new work involves the construction of a dam twenty-seven miles in length. The line will run from a point near Helder, which is north of Amsterdam, to the island of Wieringen. Then from the east end of the island which is ten miles long, it will extend eastward to the mainland, connecting at a point just south of Workum. The dyke will measure 35 feet at the base, tapering to 8 at the The dyke will measure 35

The first task is the driving of two rows of piles on either side of the proposed dyke, forming a passage fifty feet wide. Against these there will be packed bags of sand until two paralle embankments are raised above the seaevel. The water will then be pumped out of this area and a dry canal formed from shore to shore. Here on the bed of the sea the dyke will be built of solid masonry. Behind the wall will be a bank of earth, bound with willow twigs in a series of basket-work. For the drainage of this great basin colossal windmilis are to be constructed 200 feet in height, with arms 75 feet long. These will raise the water into the network of canals which will cover the retask. The bottom of the sea is sand of little fertility. Top soil and fertilizers will be brought from every Dutch colony, and in two or three generations the depressions will be brought to the level of the canals. Where once the sea flowed unrestricted there will be green gardens and farms, dotted with cot tages and towns, and canals covered

with heavily-laden barges. Holland will have spent \$50,000,000 to completing this enterprise, but she will wealth, and will have demonstrated afresh the moral greatness of a people housetops. They dry clothes tural disadvantages, have the patience to compel earth to yield her treasures.



A Popular Heir .-- Life. Copyright, 1896, by Mitchell & Miller.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Since the adoption of the constitution there have been thirty-four United States senators elected from this state, including Senator Penrose. Of these one, Albert Gallatin, was unseated after a month's service and John P. G. Muhlenberg declined the seat for federal office. Of those who took their seats the average age when elected was 46 years, and seven were 40 or under; only one was over 60. There are 218 years comprised in the aggregate service of them all and the average term was seven years. The senators, ages when chosen and terms of service were as follows:

Senator. William Maclay 52 Polyant Morris 55 Robert Morris
Albert Gallatin
James Ross
William Bingham 1789-95 John P. G. Muhlenberg..... 55 Andrew Gregg Michael Leib Abner Leacock ?
Jonathan Roberts 43 1814-21 Walter Lowrie William Findiay William Marks 1833-39 Samuel McKean James Buchanan 43 James Cooper 39 Rithard Broadhead William Bigler Simon Cameron David Wilmot Edgar Cowan Charles R. Buckalew William A. Wallace J. Donald Cameron 44 John I. Mitchell 43 Matthew S. Quay

Maclay is known as the American Thersites, due to his sarcastic comments on men and events. Morris was born in England, was treasurer of the Confederation and a leading merchant. Unfortunate speculations brought him to the debtors' prison and he died unrewarded by the nation he had served so well. Gallatin was a Swiss of good birth and education, who left home at an early age, wandered all over America and finally settled in Western Pennsylvania, where he was prominent during the whisky rebellion, not, as it now appears, as a law breaker, as was charged at the time, but as a restraining influence upon the rebellious assemblage. He was elected senator at 32 years of age, but was unseated on the ground that he had not the required constitutional length of citizenship. He was immediately elected to the house. where his abilities had more scope and he became an uncompromising antifederalist. His latter services as secretary of the treasury, commissioner at Ghent and foreign minister are among the most distinguished in our annals.

James Ross, who succeeded him, was also but 32. He had been prominent in the movement against the whisky rebellion, was a bitter opponent of Gallatin and the close friend of Washington. He afterwards became governor. William Bingham was at one time president pro tempore of the senate and owned two million acres of land in what is now the state of Maine. John P. G. Muhlenberg was the fa-

mous preacher-colonel of the revolution. He declined his seat in the senate to become collector of internal revenue for this district under Jefferson, and was afterward collector of the port. Dr. George Logan was one of the most distinguished of American citizens. He attempted, while in France in 1798, to bring about a reconciliation on his own account. His well-meant and unsolicited services were not appreciated and congress passed a law to prevent a recurrence of such an attempt.

Samuel Maclay was a brother of William and was chosen while president of the state senate. He was the oldest man ever chosen senator from the state. Andrew Gregg was a soldler in the revolution, was long a member of the lower house of congress and was for a time president pro tem, of the

Michael Leib was promoted from the louse of representatives and afterwards became postmaster at Philadelphia. Jonathan Roberts was one of the War Hawk leaders in 1812 and was a close friend of Madison. He was a bitter opponent of Jackson, became a easy to operate. Cure indigestion, whig and in the Harrisburg conven-headache. 25c. Whig and in the Harrisburg conven-

tion of 1840 was so moved at the tears shed by Tyler over the defeat of Clay for the nomination that he nominated The U. S. Senate Tyler for vice-president and he was selected by the convention. He was originally a Friend, but was disowned for his action during the war of 1812. He died at the age of 83, Lowrie was a Scotchman, who was

secretary of the senate for twelve years after his term expired. He founded the congressional prayer meeting and temperance society and was prominent in Presbyterian mission work to his death, at the age of 84. William Findlay is best known as the governor of the state. During his gubernatorial term he laid the cornerstone of the capitol at Harrisburg and was afterwards treasurer of the mint. William Marks came from Chester county and had long served in the legislature. Isaac D. Barnhard served in the war of 1812 and resigned his seat in the senate in 1831. George M. Dallas, the second Philadelphia senator, came of distinguished ancestry, was a prominent lawyer and a close friend of Jackson. He was mayor of this city in 1829 and afterwards United States district attorney. As vice-president he 1803-08 district attorney. As vice-president ne 1807-13 gave the casting vote in the senate for RAILROAD TIME-TABLES 1813-19 that he was elected under the cry of "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1844. Without that campaign promise could not have been elected. Pennsylvania was enraged at his apostasy. He was minister to England when the civil war broke out.

William Wilkins had a remarkable

career. He was at one time a United States district judge, got Pennsylvania's electoral vote for vice president in 1833, served in the house of representatives and was Tyler's secretary of war; was later a state senator and a major general of the home guard in the civil war. He died at the age of 86. He was a brother in-law of Dallas Samuel McKean also served in the house of representatives. Buchanan's career as senator, minister and president is well known. Dr. Sturgeon was long a senator, but never made but one remark in the senate, which was during a debate on the compromise of 1850. He said that any man who talked disunion was a black-hearted villain, which was more to the point than many speeches of a day's duration. He was afterwards state treasurer and treasurer of the mint. He died at the age of 89. Simon Cameron's career is too well known to need comment here. He sat in the senate at three different times James Cooper was one of the younger senators, but a man of ability and uncompromising Union principles. He served long in the legislature and the house of representatives and was one of the first brigadier generals of volunteers commissioned at the outbreak of the war. Richard Broadhead, of Easton, also served in the house. William Higler was also governor of the state and favored the Crittenden compromises during the winter of 1869-61. David Wilmot succeeded Cameron when the latter became secretary of war under Lincoln. He had a long career in congress and was famous as the author of the proviso bearing his name which prohibited slavery in all territory acquired by the Mexican war. This proviso was never enacted, but it formed the issue in national politics which split the Democracy and was the real basis of the a founding of the Republican party. Wilmot ran for governor, but was defeated. Edgar Cowan was chosen by a coalition known as the People's party He was nominated as minister to Austria, but was not confirmed, a rare in stance for one who had been in the senate. He was the tallest man in the senate, being six feet four inches high Charles R. Buckalew was elected by one majority, was afterwards state senator and congressman and was defeated for re-election to the house 1894 John Scott, who died a few weeks ago, was long general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Willian A. Wallace died last year. J. Donald Cameron succeeded his father in the enate and is just closing his twenty third year of service. John I. Mitchell was selected during the celebrated deadlock, when the independents refused to vote for Oliver. Senator Quay's term has not yet expired, and when Penrose takes his seat he will be the third Philadelphian who ever sat in that body.

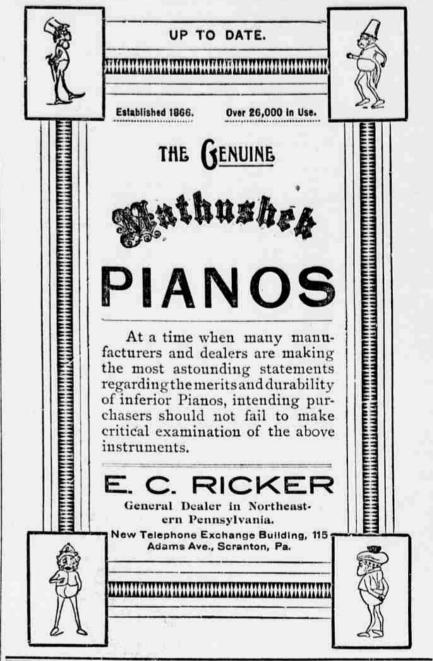
YOU WILL BE WELL when your blood is rich, pure and nourishing, Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure and cures all blood dis

eases, restoring health and vigor. HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take,

Cottolene for shortening and frying. Clean and healthful. No swine fat in it.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere with trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

A handsomely illustrated Kitchen Culendar of unique design, for 1897, containing Three Hundred and Sixty-five selected Recipes by the best known teachers of and writers on cookery. Will be sent on receipt of this advortisement and six cents in stamps. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.



Del., Lack. and Western. Effect Monday, October 19, 1895. 2.33 p. m.
Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadel, phia and the South, 5.15, 8.60 and 9.55 a. m.; 1.10 and 2.33 p. m.
Washington and way stations, 2.45 p. m.
Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p. m.
Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath. Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.20, 2.35 a. m., and 1.55 p. m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 323 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

Central Railroad of New Jersey (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.30 a. m., 12.45, 2.09, 3.05, 5.09, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.00, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Train leaving 12.45 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 5.22 p. m. and New York 6.00 p. m. For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethiehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 3.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 a. m. and 12.45 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.29 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 9.10 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.20, 4.15 (express with Buffet parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.20 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.25 a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-

a. m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN.
Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. H. OLHAUSEN. Gen. Supt.

DELAWAREAND

DELAWAREAND
HUDSON TIME
TABLE.
On Monday, Nov. 23,
treins will leave Scranton as follows:
For Carbondale-5.45,
7.56, 8.55, 10.15, a. m.;
12.09 noon; 1.21, 2.20, 8.52,
5.25, 6.25, 7.57, 9.10, 10.30,
For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal,
Ton, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m. ton, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m.; 2.20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 19.15 a. m.; 12.00 10.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.29, 2.23, 3.33, 4.41, 6.60, 7.50, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley Railroad—6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.65, 1.20, 2.33 (with Black Diamond Ex-

press), M.20 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Railroad points—6.45, 3.8 a. m., 1.230, 4.41 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigt Valley Railroad—7.45 a. m., 12.05, 2.33 (with Black Diamond Express) 2.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton as follows: lows:
From Carbondale and the north—6.49, 7.49, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.05, 2.24, 2.25, 4.27, 5.45, 7.45, 8.45 and 11.25 p. m.
From Wilkes-Barre and the south—5.40, 7.50, 8.50, 10.10, 11.55 a. m.; 1.16, 2.14, 2.18, 6.22, 6.21, 7.53, 9.03, 2.45, 11.52 p. m.
J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. Cross, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAIROAD SYS-TEM. Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively Insur-

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively Insuring Cleanliness and Comfort.

IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SCRANTON.

For Philadelphia and New York via D.

& H. R. R. at 6.45, 7.45 a. m., 12.05, 1.20, 3.33
(Black Diamond Express) and Il.30 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre via D.

L. & W. R. R., 6.09, 8.08, Il.20 a. m., 1.55,

3.49, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m.

For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and principal points in the coal regions via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m., 12.05 and 4.41 m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Har-Baspress for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath. Dansville, Mount
Morris and Buffalo, 12.20, 2.35 a.m., and 1.55
p. m., making close connections at Buffalo
to all points in the West, Northwest and
Southwest.

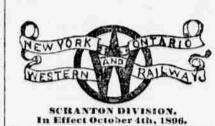
Bath accommodation, 9.15 a. m.
Binghamton and way stations, 1.05 p. m.
Nicholson accommodation, 5.15 p. m.
p. m.
Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55
p. m.
Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55
p. m.
Express for Utica and Richfield Springs,
2.35 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m. and 1.55
p. m.
Northumberland, Pittsten, WilkesBarre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg,
Baltimore, Washington and the South.
Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m. and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m. and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a. m. and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on
all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time

Figure 1.20, 2.35 a. m., and 1.55
p. m.
Express for Utica and Richfield Springs,
2.35 a. m., and 1.55 p. m.
Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigt
Valley chair cars on all trains between
Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphila, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge,
ROLLIN H, WILBUR, Gen. Supt.
Cannon office, 239 Lackawanna avenue,
Scranton Office, 239 Lackawanna avenue,
Eric and Wyoming Valley.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. Effective Jan. 4, 1897.

Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newburgh and intermediate points on Erie, also for Hawley and local points, at 7.05 a. m. and 2.28 p. m., and arrive from above points at 10.33 a. m. and 9.38.



North Bound. South Bound. 203 201 505 504 Stations Z Z (Trains Dally, Ex-MP MATTIVE Leave 7 25 N Y Franklin S: 7 10 West 42nd street 7 00 Weelawken P MATTIVE Leave 5 Hancock Junction Hancock Starlight Preston Park telle

Uniondale Forest City Carbondale White Bridge Mayfield Jermyn Archibald Winton Peckville Olyriant Friceburg Throop Providence Park Piace Scramon 16 48 fing Scramon 745 480 P M A M Leave

All trains run daily except Sunday.

f. signifies that trains stop on signal for passengers.

Fecure rates via Ontario & Western before purchasing tickets and save money. Day and Night Express to the West.

J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass Agt.

T. Flitteroft, Div. Fass, Agt. Scranton, Pa.

