## ATROCITIES OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

Hospital Patients Butchered-Cuban Women Subjected to Unspeakable Outrages by Spanish Officers.

returned to Havana from a trip to in this rebel village, and there were de-Pinar del Rio and along the western stroyed 100 houses and huts and two trocha, sends to the Chicago Record field hospitals," And again: "There te following letter describing with sin- resulted from this battle the deaths of gular clearness the condition of the thirty-eight rebels (no wounded) and disputed territory west of Havana, the capture of quantities of arms," etc. where the Spanlards are nominally in control, and the savage warfare that goes on there ceaselessly. It is dated Havana, January 30, and is as follows:

The trocha lies about fifteen or twenty miles west of Havana, across the narrowest part of the island, and cuts off Finar del Rio from the other provinces. It is reached by rail at ther Artemisa of Guanajay, a two hours' run from Havana. A permit is necessary to cross the line and go to the capital of the province, and this was refused me. However, I was given permission to go to the line and along it for some distance

The train leaves Havana at the unhely hour of 5.30 in the morning and gets to Artemisa about 8 o'clock. The sights along the line are really pitiful. Everywhere are burned houses and fields. At every stopping place are hundreds of poor peasants, forced to come into the towns by Weyler's ordrs, and living there in squalor and grinding poverty. Everywhere, too soldiers and forts. The train must have passed within sight of 5,000 of the

former during its two hours' run. Artemisaf is nearly in the center of the trocha, which ends abruptly at one side of the town and recommences at the other. This leaves a large gap in it, which, however, is defended by about 5,000 troops.

It was probably for this reason that Macco attacked it some time ago, in spite of its large garrison, rather than try to force the passage of the trocha. The attack was an utter fallure. The dynamite gun, which always figures in battle in Pinar del Rio, even though it is laid up for repairs, could not be got near enough to do effective work. There are a good many burned and bulletpierced houses, however, to show that the fight was not while it lasted.

HOW TROCHA IS CONSTRUCTED.

The trocha Itself, in its strongest part, that north of Artemisa, consists of an excellent road, a stone fence, a ditch and two lines of barbed-wire fencing. Every 500 yards along it is a little fort with a hundred soldiers or so. Strong cavalry patrols are constantly passing between the This is the part of the trecha that the war correspondents generally see, and describe, and it is certainly admirably constructed for its purpose, The barbed wires will stop the insurgent cavalry, and the cacti, with which the ground in front of it is planted, will soon disable the barefooted Cuban infantry. There are strong forts in advance of the line, where large bodies of of high birth and standing, whose only soldiers are stationed, from which reenforcements can be hurriedly sent to any point threatened.

Further south, however, the trocha is weak, and the insurgents can easily slip across it by night. General Bermudez, an insurgent leader, has just crossed it in this region, and is now

Majana swamps for about six miles, fakirs and sensational New York pa where a very elaborate but ineffective pers have spread broadcast such false construction has been carried out. An hoods that no one believes the truth old drainage ditch, some fifteen feet when it is told. But if one tithe of th wide, has been cleaned out, and a log things asserted here by credible witwall has been built all along its eastern nesses is true, the Spanish leaders side. Strong forts are built at close ought to be blotted from the earth. intervals, and sentries come and go constantly. Nevertheless, the insurgents, by creeping in the water, and

by night in this part. to the insurgents, as it requires the of Spanish birth, is a partisan of the constant attention of 15,000 Spanish insurgents, and acts as a spy for them soldiers, about one-third of whom are Most of the country is covered with stationed in the swamps, where the low hills-lomas they are called. These mortality is tremendous. This swamp hills are covered with brush, and on alone accounts for 3,000 to 4,000 men it the insurgents hide and watch their a month who are disabled by danger-

ATTACKS ON RAILWAY TRAINS.

North of Artemisa the railroad continues some seventy miles to the city Spanish point of view. A captain with of Pinar del Rio, in the center of the a hundred men is ordered to go out province of that name. The railroad is some day and clear a certain district passes without a train being attacked hut of a pacifico, and asks where the train has an ironelad coach, so-called, and the column passes on. As soon It is an ordinary freight car lined with as they are gone, the pacifico gets out

dlers on the train all run aboard this car, and from it return the fire of the insurgents, who respond briskly. The engine, which has never gone fast, feeling its way through unknown dangers, now slows down until it scarcely moves. After awhile, however, it passes the rebel position, and goes on its way more

Sometimes the insurgents lay a mine on the track and fire it by electricity when the train is over it. They usually try to pick out the iron-clad coach, and, it is said, have succeeded in blowing it up seven times since the war began. Hence, this coach, in spite of the feeling of security inspired by its iron walls, is really the most dangerous part

This railroad line marks the extent of Spain's dominion here. Spain holds the trocha and a certain amount of territory around Pinar del Rio city and Vinales, but between the two lies a land which no Spanish company dare venture except along the railroad line. Everywhere else are hills and hills and hills, with hundreds of places built by nature expressly for hiding places, am-

## buscades and surprises. ATROCITIES BY BOTH SIDES.

West of Pinar del Rio and Vinales no Spanish soldiers have been. North and south of the railroad the Spanish raid constantly, in strong force, but have

no garrisons. The war goes on with the greatest cruelty and brutality. Both sides are destroying all property, the rebels because every product of value must pay a duty to Spain, and the Spaniards because what they have will nourish and support the rebels. Probably both sides are justified in some of the acts. "War is hell," as General Sherman once said, and there is a strong effort here on both sides to make the flames and the brimstone as hot as possible. But even so, some things too horrible to tell. much less to be done, are actually everyday occurrences. Take the following paragraph from the official report of operations in Pinar del Rio, published in war is. the papers here today. The author, telling how a valiant brigade cap-

Crittenden Marriott, who has just ty families living in the woods and Interesting Data Furnished by the

Then the report naively concludes: When nothing more remained to be done at Gulra the column moved away. This is not the fevered dream of var correspondent, not the talk of a Cuban partisan, but an official public report of the murder of innocent people. Every one in the hospitals was murdered in cold blood.

The report of this column, sent from Vinales, ten miles from Pinar del Rio, whence runs a daily train to Hayana, took six days to reach the latter point. And yet General Weyler says that the province is pacified, and of course he knows. It is certainly quieter than it was a few months ago, the war center being transferred nowadays to the center of the island in Santa Clara prov-

OUTRAGES AGAINST CUBAN WO-MEN.

There are yet some things done here that seem impossible, even in Cuba. For instance, one entirely trustworthy American-born citizen who visited General Melguizo, the guerrilla leader in Pinar del Rio, states that that officer told him that it was quite true that he killed the sick and wounded in the hospitals. "General Weyler's orders fourth of one per cent. divorced. Of are to do so," said he, "and I must obey. but," he continued, "I have not a bad gentleman across the way and showed him a room where some thirty young women, ranging from 15 to 25 years of age, were confined. "These," he said. "are of rebel families, I found them in the hills, where they would have starved, and brought them here, Some of them are very obstinate, though. These two, for instance, tried to starve themselves. They are nothing for three days, and I had to open their mouths by force and make them eat soup. But they came around after a while," "Came around to what?" do you ask? The American, whom I believe to be in all respects a man of truth, says that on that night he saw General Melguizo's officers of high rank go into this hut one by one and spend the night there. Oh, yes, the girls came around after a while. What do you think of this, Christian father, resident of a country that fought out a bitter civil war for four long years, and never once had a woman complain of outrage through it all?

Even where actual outrage is impossible, as in Havana itself, the treatment of the Cuban wives, mothers and daughters is horrible in the extreme. General Weyler here imprisons ladies crime is that they are relatives of the insurgents, in filthy prisons with the scum of the streets

Virtuous women and prostitutes are confined in the same cells, with the evident intention of humiliating and insulting the former.

The truth is that America does not and persistently about the island and In the south it leads through the a series of industrious newspaper

SPANIARDS AND "PACIFICOS." At the same time there is something watching their chance, easily cross it to be said on the Spanish side. There are no real "pacificos" in Cuba. Indirectly, the trocha is of great aid erybody outside of the cities, and not chance to cut off straggling parties of Spaniards. By night they descend and sleep in the peasants' huts to avoid the

bitter cold. Let us consider their case from very carefully defended by numerous of annoying parties of rebels. He sets forts and patrols, yet scarcely a week out, and after awhile he comes to the and injured by the insurgents. Every rebels are. The pacific does not know boiler iron and loopholed for rifle fire. his clothes line and hangs out his At the first sound of danger the sel- clothes-one piece for each twenty-five men in the column. The direction of the line shows the way it has gone, The rebels, perched on the hills, see this signal, although the column may have been hidden from them. They form an ambush in a favorable place and pour in a volley, killing or wounding several soldiers. The latter return the fire and charge into the brush, but by the time they have reached the rebel position the rebels are gone, scat tering like a covey of partridges through the brush. If the soldiers kill one of them it is an off chance. This thing is repeated two or three times during the day. After each firing the captain asks if any one saw one of the enemy fall, or got a good shot at one of them. Of course, several soldiers are sure of their aim. So the captain goes back with his troops, taking a dozen dead or wounded and reports in the usual formula that he "fought several groups of rebels," killing so many ten or dozen, according to his modesty-and the matter ends there. But some day, suspicion lights on Mr. Pacifico, and the soldiers cut him down numerously. Then the rebel press bureau in New York sends out a dispatch about innocent people being murdered

by the Spanish. WEYLER'S METHOD OF RETALIA-TION.

There are no pacificos in Cuba. Outside the cities all Cubans are rebel sympathizers. It is not possible to run down the rebels in that broken sort of country, while there are numberless sples to carry information of every movement of the troops, and hundreds of houses in which they can sleep in safety by night, sheltered from the cold Therefore, Weyler ordered the alleged pacificos to come into the towns to live burned their houses and destroyed their growing crops. This largely increased the rebel army, of course, but its only real effect was to change secret ene mies into open enemies, and to destroy their supplies and shelter. This is what

The outrages are not all due to Span ish troops, however. Much of the piltured the village of Guira, in that prov-ince, without any serious fighting pro-eis. I have seen a proclamation issued ceeds: "Also there were captured eigh- by the rebel governor of Havana prov-

ince forbidding, on pain of death, the gathering, carrying away or selling of any tobacco grown in the province The idea is to deprive Spain of the duty she levies on tobacco and so cripple her resources. Similar orders are issued in regard to sugar, and they are enforced, too. In the east the sugar mills have nearly all been destroyed by the rebels, and the rest will so follow.

OCCUPATIONS OF AMERICANS. Eleventh Census Butletin.

Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people given in a delayed bulletin of the eleventh census. It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupa tions of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,661, This is an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those ten years old or over and makes up over 36 per cent, of the entire population and almost 47 per cent. of all persons 10 years old and over. Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.22 per cent Divided by classes the working people of the country are as follows: Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,013,336; professional, 944,333; domestic and personal service, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 3,326,122; manufacturing and nechanical industries, 5.091,293. The domestic and personal service includes

.000,000 for a score of years. Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working. Over 59 per cent, of the workingmen are married, over 37 per cent, single, over 3 per cent, widowed and oneall foreign whites at work here 14 per cent, of the males and 13 per cent, of heart. I spare all I can. Come with me and I will show you." He took the There is an element of 8½ per cent. of the men employed in domestic and personal service, who cannot speak English, and almost 5 per cent. in the manufacturing and mechanical industries. Manufacturing and mechanics embrace the largest number of females who cannot speak English-over 4 per cent.

hotelkeepers, soldiers, sailors and ma-

rines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc.

The first named class is a ten years'

gain of over a million, or of almost

with domestic service a close second In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted very nearly one-half of all men in gainful occupations. In wenty-four states and territories, inluding all in the North Central and South Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than one-half of all the working males.

Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service in a large majority of the states and territories. In manufacturing and mechanics the carpenters and joiners, numbering 611,-82, make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following with 499,690. There are a little over one million bookkeepers, clerks and salesmen: 690.658 merchants and dealers; 5,281,667 farmers, planters and overers, and 3,004,061 agricultural laborers: 349.592 miners, and only a little over 60,000 fishermen and oystermen.

Professors and teachers, aggregating 347.344, form the most numerous of the professional classes. Physicians and surgeons, 104,805, come next; then lawyers, 89,630; clergymen, 88,203; governraiding in Havana province. Macco know the situation here. The Cuban 62,155; engineers and surveyors, 43,239; crossed it to the north a few days bests, 21,849, and actors, 9,728.

## FOOTWEAR NEVERS.

Never wear a shoe that will not alow the great toe to lie in a straight

Never wear a shoe with a sole nar rower than the outline of the foot traced with a pencil close under the rounding edge.

Never wear a shoe that pinches the Never wear a shoe or boot so large in the heel that the foot is not kept

Never wear a shoe or boot tight any Never wear a shoe or boot that has

depressions in any part of the sole to drop any joint or bearing below the level plane Never wear a shoe with a sole turn-

causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract. Never wear a shoe that presses up nto the hollow of the foot.

Never come from high heels to low eels at one jump. Never wear leather sole linings to stand upon; white cotton drilling or

Never wear a short stocking, or one least one-half inch longer than the Bear in mind that stockings Be sure that they will allow your toes to spread out at the extreme ends, as this keeps the joints in tractive foot. As to shape of stockings the single digital or "one-toe stocking" is the best,

## VAST NATURAL WEALTH OF CUBA

Resources That Can Endure Unlimited Oppression.

IS NOT A "HOWLING WILDERNESS"

Her Contributions to the Government the state what no other taxpayers the of Her Spendthrift Mother Country world over have ever contributed. Does Have Left Her Hidden Riches Un- any one say we are not prodigously, entouched .- Her Wide Virgin Soil and Her Minerals.

From the New York Sun. Cuba have been about the progress of the war that the Cuban patriots have It has been asserted frequently by almost every public speaker that the war has made the island "a howling wilderness," and that should Spain win she would have gained nothing but the land to fight for. the continued right to rule and tax a people already ground down to the point of starvation, by unjust taxation, and because of these statements the questions most frequently asked have been: "Why should Spain want to hold Cuba? Why should she, in her bankrupt state, spend almost \$100,000,000 in single year to subdue a people who hate her rule, who never have sub-mitted willingly to it, who never can be

In the interest the heroic struggle of the patriots for freedom has aroused, sight has been lost of the wonderful natural resource of the Island itself, of the wonderful fertility of its soil, of the millions of hidden wealth that taxation almost to the point of confiscation, has made it unprofitable to secure from its hiding place. Spaniards know these things, and in them they see the possibility of further plunder almost endless and almost lim-

Raimundo Cabrera, in his book, Cuba and the Cubans," says:

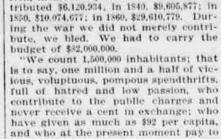
"Oh, we are truly rich! "From 1821 to 1826 Cuba, with her own resources, covered the expenditures of the treasury. Our opulence dates from that period. We had already sufficient negro slaves to cut down our virgin forests and ample authority to force them to work.

"By means of our vices and our luxury, and in spite of the hatred of everything Spanish which Moreno attributed to us, we sent in 1827 the first little million of hard cash to the treasury of the nation. From that time until 1864 we continued to send yearly to the mother country two and a half millions of the same stuff. According to several Spanish statisticians these sums amounted in 1864 to \$89,107,289, We were very rich, don't you see; tremendously rich. We contributed more than \$5,000,000 toward the requirements of the peninsular war-\$5,372,205. We paid in great part the cost of the war in Africa. The individual donations alone amounted to fabulous sums.

"But, of course, we never voted for our own imposts; they have been forced upon us because we are so rich. In 1862 we had in a state of produc-tion the following estates: Two thousand seven hundred and twelve stock farms, 4.521 sugar plantations, 782 coffee plantations, 6.175 cattle ranches, 18 eocoa plantations, 35 cotton plantations, 22,748 produce farms, 11,738 truck farms, 11,541 tobacco plantations, 1,731 apiarles, 153 country resorts, 243 distilleries, 468 tile works, 504 lime kilns, 63 charcoal furnaces, 54 casava bread factories, and 61 tanneries. Today I do not know what we possess, because there are no statistics, and because the recently organized assessment is hodge-podge and a new burden; but we have more than at that time; surely we must have a great deal more.

CONVICT SETTLEMENT. "For a long time we have borne the

expense of the convict settlement at Fernando Po, We paid for the ill-starred Mexican expedition, the costs of the wars in San Domingo and with the republics of the Pacific. How can we possibly be poor? While England, France and Holland pay large sums for the requirements of their colonies, Spain does not contribute a single cent for hers. We do not need it. We are wading deep in rivers of gold. If the fertility of our soil did not come to our rescue, we must ing up very much at the toes, as this perforce have become enriched by the system of protection to the commerce of the mother country. The four columns of the tariff are indeed of sublime invention. Our agricultural industries require foreign machinery, tools, and utensils which Spain does not supply, but as she knows that we have gold to spare, she may make us pay for them linen is much better and more health- very high, and since our sugar is to be sold in the United States, never mind what they cost. When there are carthwhich after being washed is not at quakes in Andalusia and inundations in Murcia, hatred does not prevent our sending to our afflicted brethren large sums. We are opulent? Let us see if we are. From the earliest times down to the present the officials who come dace and makes a strong and at- to Cuba amass in the briefest space of time fortunes to be dissipated in Madrid, and which appear never to disturb their consciences. This country is very



rich, incalculably rich. In 1830 we con-

This bit of irony from the pen of Cuban, while intending to show the pov-erty that Spain has forced on Cuba, gives a deal of truth that goes to show the wonderful resources of the island Most recent discussions of affairs in and its people. They have been mulcted, as the writer says, and in spite of it they are still able to carry on a war been waging for their independence. like the present one, that in its infancy has cost Spain more than \$5 to every acre on the Island. It can be valued in acres if the present destruction keeps up, for there may be nothing left but

> A Sun reporter talked a day or so ago with a celebrated man, a resident of this city, who has large interests in Cuba and has travelled in all parts of the island, who knows its people and knows more about the possibility of their development under a proper govexument than does any other man in

RESOURCES UNKNOWN.

"The people of this country," he said, have no idea at all of the natural resources of the beautiful island. As it stands today it is worth \$500,000,000, not counting its value as a naval station, which in itself is almost incalculable for it commands the Gulf of Mexico The nation that controls Cuba controls the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is no denying that fact. But ! don't care to speak of that feature. It is of the wealth of the island and its recuperative powers after such wars as have been waged there that you want to hear. The island contains about the same number of square miles as the State of Virginia. There are about 28,-000,000 acres, and not five per cent. of the available land has ever been cultivated. Think of it. They have been growing and cutting sugar cane there for 300 years. By available land I mean land with a richness of soil exceeded nowhere in the world and equalled in but few lands, a soil in which almost anything will grow.

"Of the 28,000,000 acres, in round numbers, 17,000,000 are today virgin forests NOW untouched by man. They are forests, too, of great richness. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest woods that grow. Mahogany grown there has been sold in New York city as high as \$850 a thousand feet There are forty kinds of the very hard and cabinet wood. The forests alone are worth a mint of money. But it is not here that her great wealth is. It is in her mines and in the fertility of her soil. Her mines are in no higher state of development than her soil. The chief reason for that is the tremendous tax that the government of Spain has put upon mining. Of every mineral taken out of the earth Spain has claimed 50 per cent, as her own. This practically prohibited mining, for the company that undertook it had to par for the land and pay for all the labor, besides the expense of marketing the ore, out of the 50 per cent, that the government would let it take. Just recently, however, there have been concessions made to American companies, and iron ore is being mined, the government taking only five per cent. There are mountains of The supply of it is in exhaustible and the richness of it is unequalled. It is of the quality that is used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The recently discovered deposits equal or exceed those on Lake Superior, and are of equal quality.

"The geology and mineralogy of the island are yet but imperfectly known however. The government has never paid any attention to such matters. Be sides the vast iron deposits there are known to be great deposits of copper Before the last war there were great copper mines operated profitably even though the government took half of all the product as its share and paid nothing for it. During that war these mines were flooded and they have never been pumped out. There are gold and silver, but in what quantities I could not say. On many of my trips through the island I have been invited by Cubans to go with them and they would show me where there was gold. They have brought samples of both ores to me, but something has always happened that has prevented my accepting the invitations.

MANGANESE ORE.

"In the province of Santiago there are great deposits of manganese ore, The little investigation that has been made warrants the belief that there are militons of tons of it, and the ore is rich and of superior quality. There are great quantities of salt, too, but that is a government monopoly. Of agriculture, as I said, the soil will produce almost anything that is planted except wheat. Wheat has not been successfully grown so far. Sugar cane and tobacco are the two great staples that grow there as they grow nowhere else on earth. You can plant sugar cane there and cut it for thirty or forty or fifty successive seasons without replanting, and I have never heard of that anywhere else in the world. I have sugar growing there, and the oldest inhabitants in the neighborhood of the plantation cannot remember by who it was planted. I have myself cu crops from it more than thirty years It costs about \$30 an acre in Cuba to plant sugar. That is, the first year expense from the time of planting to the time of cutting is \$30, and the average yield will be almost \$70 an acre There are fields that will yield two and three times that much. That is the average for the whole island. And after the first year the cost is but \$10 an acre, and it may be a shade under that. In Louisiana and in other sugar-growing regions no crop is looked for the first year. In Cuba you plant and cut in one year. The soll everywhere is pecultarly adapted to sugar. It is also peculiarly adapted to tobacco. So with coffee. I have drunk coffee in Cuba equal to the finest in the world.

There is no gainsaying the richness and fertility of the soil of the wonderful island. Everywhere, from end to end and from side to side, it is rich in every thing. Talk about the cattle of a thousand hills, there are a thousand cattle to a hill in Cuba. These are the ideal pasture lands of the world. We in the states talk of the climate of the island and fear the fevers and the diseases Why, the climate is ideal. In the hottest summer the temperature is never so high as it is in New York and there is no severe winter. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. There are no extremes in temperature at all. As for the healthfulness of the island, those fevers and those diseases that we fear have not penetrated the island at all. You seldom hear of yellow fever inland, and, when you do, it is not so bad a disease as typhold is here. It is



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10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia Baltimore, Washington and Pitts burg and the West.

3.15 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 3.15 p. m., Sundays only, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West.

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L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.30 a. m., 1.55
3.40, 6.00 and 8.47 p. m.
For White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville,
and principal points in the coal regions
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certainly not so frequent. It is in the coast towns like Havana that fever is a scourge. It abounds there because of the fifth that proper sanitary measures would prevent.

"Cuba is prodigally rich in everything. She is rich in flowers, in fruits, in birds, in woods. She is rich in mines. She is rich in agriculture, and in her riches lie in her power of recuperation, her power to wage war against her unatural mother, even though she is made a barren wilderness. It is this made a barren wilderness. It is this made a barren wilderness. It is this

Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen
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phia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a. m., 1.10 and 3.33 p. m.
Washington and way stations, 3.45 p. m.
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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.

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Nicholson accommodation, 5.15 p. m.
Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55 p. m.

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Fullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.
For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 228 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-ing cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 25, 1897.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 25, 1897. Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.29, 9.15, 11.30 a.m., 12.45, 2.00, 3.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.90, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.90, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.90, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.00, a. m., 1.90, 2.15, 7.10 p. m. For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a. m., 12.45 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3.05 (express) 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, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 2.05, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at

\$ 20 a. m. and 12.45 p. m. For Lakewood, 8.20 a. m. via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p.

via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a. m., 12.45 p. m.

Returning leave New York, foot of Liberty street. North River, at 9.19 (express) a. m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.15 (express with Buffet parlor car) p. m. Sunday, 4.30 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a. m., 2.00 and 4.30 p. m. Sunday, 6.27 Through tickets to all points at lowes

vance to the ticket agent at the station. H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 2 20, 5.25 p. m. Wilkes-Barre-6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, at m.: 12.05, 1.20, 2.28, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, noon, 2.20, 5.25 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre-6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.38, 10.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.20, 2.28, 3.33, 4.41, 6.00, 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, 3.23 (with Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Railroad points-6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 12.09, 4.41 p. m.
For western points, via Lehigh Valley Railroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.05, 3.23 (With Black Diamond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Trains will arrive at Scranton at follows: From Carbondale and the north-6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.34, 10.40 a. m.; 12.00 noon; 1.05, 2.24, 2.25, 4.87, 5.45, 7.45, 9.45 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, 3.48, 5.22, 6.21, 7.53, 9.03, 9.45, 11.52 p. m.
J. W. RURDICK, G. P. A. Albany, N. Y. H. W. Cross, D. P. A. Scranton, Pa.

Eric and Wyoming Valley. Effective Jan. 4, 1897.
Trains will leave Scranton for New tork, Newburgh and intermediate points in Eric, also for Hawley and local points, tr.7.05 a.m. and 2.28 p. m.; and arrive from



SCHANTON DIVISION. In Effect October 4th, 1896. North Bound. Nouth Bound. 1202 204 203 201 Stations (Trains Daily, Ex-7 10 West 42nd street ... 7 00 Weehawken F MArrive Leavel Mr

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nant 7 32 4 05
burg 7 36 4 10
fience 7 39 4 14
frace 17 47fs 17
frac Poyntelle
Belmont
Pleasant Mt.
Uniondale
Forest City
Carbondale Archibald P M A M Leave

All trains run daily except Sunday.

f. signifies that trains stop on signal for pas-



NOT HIS FAULT.

"Pardon me madam, but is one of the persons a man?" "They are both women."

"Oh, venus! another arrow wasted!"-Life. Copyright, 1897, by Mitchell & Miller.