#### WELSH CLAIMANT AFTER \$3,000,000

The Drymma Estate, near Swansea, the Richest in Wales.

A MERTHYR MINER THE CLAIMANT

When the History of the Drymma Estate, Once the Richest and Most Extensive in Wales, Comes to Be mantic in Many Ways.

When the history of the Drymma estate, at one time one of the richest and most extensive in Wales, comes to be written. Some of its most interesting pages will be those dealing with the action of a young miner from Merthyr to establish his claim to the property and to the enormous sum, amounting to over three millions and a quarter, which is now lying in the secret recesses of the Chancery. When the case is called for hearing-when that will be it is impossible to say, but it will be probably at an early day-the story which will be disclosed to the court will in all probability be of such a romantic character as to awaken the interest of the whole country. The mere fact that such a huge fortune is claimed is sufficient to create more than usual interest in the case, but the social position of some of those now in possession of what is alleged to be portions of the estate will, should the effort about to be made to release the money from the Chancery be successful, tend to make given from the window by the claimant it one of the most sensational of the

A CHAT WITH THE CLAIMANT. A couple of days since our reporter had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Na-thaniel Richard Thomas, the claimant. at Cefn House, Pontypridd, the residence of Mr. Tom Edwards, who is taking an active interest in the case. Mr. Thomas is yet on the sunny side of 30, and has a frank and pleasing countenance. He was born at Cefn, and for years he earned his livelihood as a collier at the Cwm (Cyfarthfa) Pit. His father, too, was a collier in the same pit, where he was deprived of life as the result of an accident some years ago. The educational advantages which fell to the lot of the claimant was very slight, as is invariably the case with those whose parents have little to spend | Frick, the police, and others. When reout of their hard-earned wages upon their scholastic training. Mr. Thomas is, however, of a studious turn of mind, and his retentive memory, sound intelligence, and good knowledge of Welsh and English, help to make him an agreeable conversationalist in either tongue. He is single and now lives with his step-brother, Mr. David Meredith, who is married and who until recently was also employed as a collier. Both are of a quiet and unassuming disposition, and Mr. Meredith, who devotes his time and energy to his step-brother's case, has a pair of bright eyes, is exceptionally intelligent, and possesses a marvellous memory which serves materially in the prosecution of the case. The bonds of affection between them are strong, and they are deeply attached to one another. Both are menibers of the Welsh Calvinistic church. Mr. Meredith was with Mr. Thomas, and the few hours which our representative spent in their company were exceedingly interesting and instructive. The conversation now and again turned pecially has a wonderful grasp of the not, we believe, sought to claim possesto the estate, and Mr. Meredith escase. It was carried on mainly in the vernacular, and some of the incidents which they related as having occurred since ther commenced to work up the case were of a romantic and highly entertaining character. A few of them can well bear repetition. It is interesting to note how Mr. Edwards first came to be associated with the case. About 20 years ago, when he (Mr. Edwards) lived at Cefn, the present claimant's their opponents being a choir of profesfather one day asked him to examine some documents which were wranned in a red pocket handkerchief, and which Mr. Thomas declared related to some property. The documents were handed ately after his great victory. He was over to Mr. Edwards, who immediately perceived that they were of a great value. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Thomas was not destined to proceed far with his claim, for early in the morning of the 6th of May, 1866, a stone fell upon him whilst he was at work at the Cwm Pit, and he was carried to his old home in Cefn dead. His son, Nathaniel Richard Thomas, had not then attained his majority, and several years

A VERY STRIKING INCIDENT which has considerable bearing on the case occurred in the following September. Acting upon legal advice, the present claimant, accompanied by some of his friends, proceeded to the grounds of the Drymma Mansion, which is situate near Llansamlet, and the first step he took with a view to establishing his claim was to cut down a tree. He was not, of course, allowed to proceed with his work without interruption, for the presence of the strangers and the cut- knew a foeman worthy of his wonderful ting down of the tree was speedily communicated to the occupier of the mansion, who was soon on the spot. Nathaniel Thomas held an axe in his hand, and was about to cut down another tree at the time. He explained, in answer to questions, who he was, and said that his friends and himself were going to "pitch their tent" on the spot. They had the necessary poles and canvas for the purpose, but this was not done, and Mr. Thomas was soon afterwards served with a summons for alleged trespass In due course he appeared in answer to the charge before the magisterial bench at Neath, but the magistrate refused to accede to the request to commit him, and Mr. Thomas and his friends were, we believe, "let off."

were thus lost in proceeding with the

ANOTHER INCIDENT.

This incident however had but little of the air of romance which enveloped another that occurred at the commen

lel Thomas once again sought to put his claim to the estate into practice The scene of operations-which eventually assumed a very lively character—on this occasion was the Ynystawe Mansion, the ancestral home of the family, and which is said to have stood the storms of nearly a thousand years. It is is a fine old house, charmingly situated in the Swansea Valley, near Glais, and was vacant-and has been -when on the last Saturday in February, 1893, Mr. Nathaniel Richard Thomas, accompanied by his step-brother and a few friends, found themselves in possession. The house was Extensive in Wales, Comes to Be absolutely empty, not any kind of fur-written, it will be Exceedingly Rothe party had to content themselves with lying on the boards at night and cooking and eating their food in the best way they could. They had taken the precaution to take a supply of bread, butter, cheese, tea, sugar, pickles, etc., with them, for they were perfeetly aware that every effort would be were barred and doors locked, and for a few days they remained in quiet possession. On the afternoon of the fol-lowing Thursday, however, their peace and tranquility were rudely disturbed, for about half-past 4 o'clock they saw. upon looking through the windows, t crowd of two or three hundred.

ARMED WITH ALL SORTS OF WEAPONS

of defence and offence and followed by dogs, marching towards the mansion. They were accompanied by a number of police and also by Mr. Strick, of Swansea, who, it is stated, had previously called upon the claimant to leave the house. The reply which was was that he had not gone there to leave again unless it were by means of physical force or by a proper writ of eject ment when the crowd approached the house and saw the party in possession in one of the windows. Nathaniel Thomas and his friends were again requested to give up possession of the house. This he refused to do, and he was, after considerable parley, told that the doors would be forced open. The claimant replied that he would leave the house quietly if a writ were served upon him, but this was evidently not forthcoming, and, not with standing the warning that a forcible entrance would be effected at their own peril, the doors were burst open. The party inside then proceeded to the hall where they were confronted by Mr. quested to leave Mr. Thomas gave the same replies as before, declaring that he would not do so unless he were for-cibly ejected. If they intended to adopt that course he suggested that his nge was interviewed recently regarding friends and himself should be carried out, each by four men. This course was adopted, and in that way Mr. Thomas was

TURNED OUT OF THE MANSION

but not before entering an emphatic protest against the action of the superfor force opposed to him. All this, however, was not done without causing some consternation, and a humorous incident which occurred at the time is well worth repeating. When Nathaniel Thomas was being carried out it appears that, whilst turning round a sharp corner, his leg was slightly crushed against the side of the door, and as a re-sult of a sudden movement on his part those who held him by the arms and legs tumbled over one another down the steps, much to the amusement of the spectators. Since then Mr. Thomas has sion in a similar way, and we have no doubt that the proceedings which he is about to take to prove his claim to such a gigantic fortune will prove of great interest to South Wales generally. \* \* \*

The picture below is that of the great Caradoc that led the South Wales choir to victory on two occasions many years ago at the Crystal Palace, London cional London singers, conducted by one of the greatest musicians of the age-Proudman. The picture below was taken twenty-five years ago, immedi-



CARADOC 25 YEARS AGO,

then in the prime of life, and neve prowess in the realms of enchanting song. He is the greatest chora! conductor of any age, yea, of any nation, There is an unlimited scope to the az sertion, but it is true nevertheless. Mr Jones is now in his sixty-fourth year. One of the greatest musicians of the choral singing in Wales, and was asked this question, "How will Caradoc compare with the great conductors of Wales of the present day?" The reply was, "Only one Sir Michael Costa, only one Caradoc. He will die the greatest musical conductor of the age. No Welshman lives to contest his rights to his great superiority." The same assertion was made in this country a few years ago by James Parson Price, of New York city.

WELSH NOTES.

The late Lord Newborough left a curi-us will. He stipulated that his body should remain for a year in the family vault at Llandwrog church, which he

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built as a memorial to his wife, and then be reinterred at Bardsey Island, which formed part of his estate. Over his grave stands a fine Celtic cross of Angiesev marble, designed by his lordship and bearing descriptions in Welsh, English, Latin and French.

Few parishes in Wales have given birth to greater or more useful men than Llan-gammarch, Breconshire. Here are some of them: John Penry, the great marter: again. Theophilus Jones, the celebrated Brecon-shire historian; Thomas Hughes, who be-came Bishop of Bristol; Theophilus came Bishop of Bristol; Theophilu Evans, author of "Drych y Prif Oesoedd." James Howells, author of "Epistolas Hoellanae," the 'Lexicon Tetraylotton," etc., etc., while close to the confines of the parish is Prince Liewelyn's grave.

Charles Wesley married a Breenockchartes wessey married a Brechock-shire lady, Miss Gwynne, of Garth, near Builth, the ceremony taking place at that county at Llanavon Fair parish church in the presence of his distinguished brother, John Wesley. Another Welsh divine wont to the good old county of Brecknock for a wife about the same time, viz., the sainted made to elect them. All the windows Lewis Reese, of Mynydd Bach, Swansea, Lewis Reese, or Mynydd Bach, Swansea, who married a daughter of Mr. Abraham Penry, of Penderyn. Addressing alt. Reese, Mr. Penry asked: "How much property have you?" Taking hold of the Bible, Mr. Reese replied: "My chief inheritance is in this." Mr. Penry was acticated.

> "The American Celt" is the name of a beautifully-printed new monthly published and edited by the Rev. John Griffiths. formerly pastor of the Sumner Avenue Presbyterian church. Its literature is of a high order and mostly of a Welsh character. Mr. Griffiths has had considerable experience in this line of work, and is a graceful writer, "Rhys Wynne" will figure very prominently in the "Celt," and its pages will be made very delightful by his contributions. Mr. Griffiths is per-fectly at home in Welsh lore and is an encyclopedia in Welsh traditions of by-

> recent number of the "Young Man" on the young and talented members of the House of Commons. The following, cording to the writer, have displayed the most conspicuous abilty in the present parliament: The Hon. George Curzon, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Thomas E. Ellis, George Lambert, J. H. Dalziel and George Wyndham. Referring to the member from Carnarvon, "Stern and unbending as he is when putting forward the wrongs of his country, Mr. Lloyd can be pleasantly genial, and socially he enoys as much popularity at the National liberal club as at the House."

> Mr. William Morgan, J. P., Pant, who has not inaptly been designated the local Herodotus, was in a happy and facetious cein at the Dowlais Chamber of Trade meeting the other evening. In moving a resolution in favor of incorporation, he referred to the old-time rivairy that ex-isted between Merthyr and Dowlais on all matters from wrestling and cock-fighting even to the nursery rhymes of those hal-cyon (") days of yore. To the accompani-ment of unrestrained laughter (says the Merthyr Express) he gave a recital of an inspired specimen from the pen of a Merthyr poet, which ran as follows:

Mae bachgen o Dowlais, Yn gweithio o flaen y tan, Sydd bron a thori ei galon Am gael y ferch fach lan; Mae ei goesau fel y pipau, A'l freichiau fel y brwyn—

A't ben ef fel pytaten, A haner lath o drwyn. He then gave the retort of a Dowlais aureate, equally effective in its way:

Mae merched bach y Pentra Yn gwisgo capau a lasa'. A modrwy our ar ben pob bys. A chwt eu crys nhw'n llapra

There has long been a suspicion that the writer of Weish historical tales: "Bat-tlements and Towers," "The Jewel of Thysgalon," and other works-who ef-fects the pseudonym of "Owen Rhos-camyl" is Mr. F. Schofield, of Conway. the mysterious "Owen," denies that this is so. The novelist has taken immense pains to conceal his identity, and those who have had occasion to communicate with him have been obliged to address their letters to a London news agency, where they are redirected to "Rhos-comyl." In a recent letter received from him, the novelist describes Mr. Schofield as his "transcriber," and as that letter was written in a woman's handwriting, it is now surmised that "Owen" is a "she." The next new work from the proific pen of this writer is to deal with the 'Battle of Bosworth."

Another great divine is dead, the Dean f St. David's, the Rev Evan Owen Philips. Evan Owen Phillips was a native of Pembrokeshire, born at Treewn, in the northern part of the county, and was one of three brothers who entered the church His eldest brother was vicar of St. Matthew's, Oakley square, London, for many years the friend of every Welsh clergy-man, fortunate or unfortunate, in the metropolis, and another brother was vicar of Christ Church, Leeds. The dean was educated at Cardigan Grammer school and Corpus Christi colelge, Cam-bridge, where he obtained an open schol-arship. He took his degree, being eighteenth Wrangler, in 1849, was ordained deacon the same year, and priest in 1850, y the Archbishop of York. Four years later he became warden and head master of Liandovery, a position he continued to coupy till 1861, when, at the urgent request of Bishop Thirlwall, he accepted the living of Aberystwith.

Anglesey is the only county in Wales which there is no newspaper of any kind printed. It has a poulation of fifty thou-sand, equal to Breconshire, wherein are printed four papers, and a larger popula-tion than Melriorethshire, where there are printed no less than five newspapers -four of them (asued in Welsh, Even Radnorshire, with a population of about 22,000, has its model little newspaper.

'Seren Gomer," with one exception, is the oldest periodical in the Welsh lan-guage, and it is with a feeling of regret-one learns that the hoary magazine is once again to die a natural death. publication is called after 'Gomer," the first editor, and which appeared at first in a weekly form. According to present arrangements, only one number will be

Like Alexander the Great, Mr. Harry Evans, conductor of the Dowlais Phil-harmonic society, is thirsting for more worlds to conquer. The success which has attended the production of his choral setting of "Lead, Kindly Light," has stimulated him to attempt more important work. A few weeks ago he commission ed Mr. Wesley Powell to write the libret to of a dramtale cantata for him, and be fore he left Dowlais Mr. Powell had ac complished the work. The cantata deals with the tragic end of the love of Breada, daughter of the red war god Glin, for Sigurd, a young Norse warrior. The work consists of flifteen poetical numbers, and is scored for four soloists, reale

The greatest pluralist, orangly, who ever lived in Wales was the late Rev. Samuel Roberts (S. R.). In the early days of his criter he was minister of no less than ten churches. From this he was known to his friends and foes as "Sam y Deg Capel," a sobriquet which, it is sup-posed, was given him by the late Dr. Lewis Edwards, of Bala.

A Dissenting minister from Wales, going over the sea to foreign parts, was taken with a violent cold, and on returning to Cardigan related his experi-ence. The steward came to him, sympa-thized, and said: "I tell you what 'tis, sir: get an extra allowance of grog on board, and when you are tight go to bed. You will be all right in the morning."
"But I am a parson," said the minister.
"Well," was the reply, "if you be, you are
off duty," The friend to whom the minister confided the tale very naturally

asked: "Did you take it "" "Won't say,"

"Offa's Dyke" was a defensive wall long and entirely cut off Wales from English. Now that the Weish Rugby union has harled defiance at the International board and practically declared for war, the board had better get that design the space of the strong from the degrading. Much may be done to gain any to strengthen this power by built by the Romans against the Welso. It was an earthen fortification 112 miles

Mr. Ben Davis, the unrivalled tenor, will commence another tour in America the latter part of this month.

beautiful tower of St. John's church, Cardiff, which is about to be re-stored, at a cost of about £2,500, was built by Hart in the year 1443. Hart is also said to have, built the towers of Wrex-ham and St. Stephen's, Bristol.

Among the contributors to the "Die-Among the contributors to the 'Dic-tionary of National Biography," are Pro-fessor Tout, formerly principal of Lam-peter college; Mr. D. Lleufer Thomas, of Lincoln's Inn, London; Professor J. E. Lloyd, M. A., of North Wales University college; the Rev. R. J. Jones, of Aber-dare; Professor Robert Williams, of Lampeter college. Professor Tout has written most valuable articles on the Welsh princes, and Mr. Leufer Thomas has contributed, in addition to the lives of Illtud, lolo Judge Jenkins, of Hensol, bringing to light many hitherto undiscovered facts about the sturdy, old Royalist.

Mr. Hugh Price Hughes gives in the March "Sunday Magazine" some of the tesults of his experience of answer to Mission was greatly in want of money, so Mr. Hughes invited his principal col-league-to meet him near midnight, and they spent some time "imploring God to send us f1,000 for His work by a particular day." Mr. Hughes confesses that he did not share this absolute confidence, but "believed with trembling." However, the day appointed came, and Mr. Hughes went A very readable article appeared in a to the meeting at which the sum total ecent number of the "Young Man" on the would be announced, and he says: "It oung and talented members of the appeared that in a very short time, and in very extraordinary ways, 1990 had been sent to the West London Mission. I con-fess that as a theologian I was perplexed. We had asked for a thousand, there was a deficiency of ten. I could not understand it. I went home trying to explain the discrepancy. As I entered my house, and was engaged in taking off my hat and coat, I noticed a letter on the table in the hall. I remembered tha it had been lying there when I went out, but I was in a great hurry, and did not stop to open it. I took it up, opend it, and discovered that it contained a cheque for 110 for the West it contained a cheque for fie for the West London Mission, bringing up the amount needed for that day to the exact sum which we had named in our midnight prayer meeting." Of course, adds Mr. Hughes, this may be described as a mere coincidence, but "all we want is coincidences of this sort. The name is nothing the fact is everything, and there have been many such facts."

> READING INTELLIGENTLY. Not How Much but How Well You

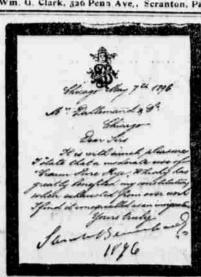
> Read Should Be the Guiding Principle. From the Philadelphia Ledger,

In certain respects books are to the mind what food is to the body. Well chosen and taken in moderation, they nourish, sustain and stimulate life. But If the quality is unwholesome and the amount excessive, indigestion with its long train of evils, will inevitably ensue. To be able to adapt our food to the needs of the body goes a long way towards securing physical health and strength, and to adapt our reading to our mental and moral needs is equally important to the health of our minds and characters. Nor can the appetite be always depended upon as a guide in either case. Sometimes it is feeble and capricious, sometimes it Mr. Scholled himself, however, though is pampered and immoderate. The admitting an intimate relationship with power of discrimination is nowhere more needful and yet nowhere more rare than in the selection of the books we read. "Literary taste," as Professor Johnson says, "is a capacity for enjoyment. Pure literary taste is a capacity for enjoyment of that which common consent has adjudged to be most worthy." But while reading is, as we have said, the common practice of everyone, how rare is the literary taste which can thus make the reading profitable and enjoyable in the best sense! How few of those whose eyes glance over the printed page pause to consider whether its thoughts are strong and clear, or weak and vapid whether its principles are true and sound, or specious and fallacious; whether its facts are accurately recorded, or loosely gathered toge ter? How few can discover wherein lies the beauty of a description, the strength of an argument, the fine portrayal of a character, the calm wisdom in one passage, or the sparkling wit in another? Yet It is just this power of appreclation that makes reading valuable and enjoyable and enables the reader to pick out the volumes that are worth reading from the innumerable piles of literature that await him on every hand.

NOT GAINED IN COLLEGE.

It is generally supposed that this ability can only be gained in the schools and colleges. It would be well, indeed, if all those who frequent these halls could be thus endowed. Unfortunately, this is far from the case with many who have enjoyed all their advantages. And what or the thousands who have never had, or have long since left behind them, all such oppor tunities? Shall they be content to be mere mechanical readers, their minds empty vessels, ready to hold whatever may chance to drop into them, or sleves to let it out as easily? Must they be placidly resigned never to know the merits or demerits of what they read, satisfied to let their eyes and thoughts drift almlessly across the printed page on whatever current it may chance to take them? We all need (and we 10.15 a. m., week days, for Hazieton,

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What Sarah Bernhard says

need to feel the need) of some pow within us, which shall attract us to purity of thought and repel us from what is course and impure, that shall where reading aloud, with freely expressed comments and discussion, is practiced. The use of reference books and similar alds is happily increasing, while literary clubs and popular lectures are contributing largely to this much needed power. To re-read, to examine to discuss, to express or to write the thoughts thus stimulated are all educating processes in this direction,

READ WITH SENSE.

It is true that a large proportion of people read chiefly for amusement, and this, in our busy life, is an important element not to be despised. But like ness is not enjoyment, and no pleasure would be taken away by the power thus attained. On the contrary, it would soon add immensely to the delight. The pleasure of looking at a fine painting is multiplied indefinitely if we are able to judge of it and detect its beauties. Who can enjoy a fine building so well as an architect, or a brilliant conservatory so well as a hortfelturist, or a magnificent steamer so well as a shipbuilder? They are able to see where the beauty lies, to detect the fine points of each detail, and to eatch the spirit of the whole, while the ordinary spectator has no such power. So reading affords a charm and delight to one who can judge and discriminate and appreciate, which is utterly unknown to the cursory and superficial reader; and a single volume chosen and perused by the former, will be of more value and will yield more happiness than whole tomes that have passed, without reflection, thought or judgment, under the eyes of the latter.

#### CARLTON'S REPLY.

Henry Guy Carleton, the dramatic au thor, has an impediment in his speech in fact, he stammers—but this circumstance does not at all mar his charming giff of conversation, for he is one of the best repartee he has few superiors. One day a lady said to him: "Mr. Carleton, were you born with that stammer-if I may ask the question without impertinence"
"No, madam," was the reply, "I did not
begin it until I began to talk."

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Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pitts. burg and the West. 3.15 p. m., week days, for Sunbury,

Harrisburg, Philadelphia, more, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 3:15 p. m., Sundays only, for Sun-bury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West.

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# Wounded and Paralyzed.

### AN OLD VETERAN OF THE WAR AFTER YEARS OF SUFFERING HAS A SHOCK OF PARALYSIS.

From the Press, Utien, N. Y.

Mr. David G. Talbet is a well-known and respected citizen of Otsego County. New York, residing at Edmerlon, who three years ago had a stroke of paralysis, which he attributes to the effects of a wound received on the 16th of Jane, 1864, before Petersburg, Va., while serving with the New York Heavy Artiflery.

The following is his own necount of his illness and convalescence, which will be found interesting:

EDMESTON, N. Y., Ang. 31, 1895, and conditioned the work of the fifth day of December, 1893, I was taken with a paralytic shock, which affected in whole of the left side, and I could not speak for three weeks. I was confined to my bed for a long time and constantly attended by a physician, though little relief was experienced. My atomach and the muscles of my throat were much affected. I was wounded in June, 1864, at Petersburg, Va., having then lost three fingers of my left hand, and that always affected me in a marked decree, my arm often becoming namb. I should state that on the day I received the stroke, I had two distinct shocks, the first in the morning, which was so light that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but that the doctor was not at all alarmed, but the second nearly fisished me up. Ever since the war I had suffered with fierwous debility, and my condition was very bad when I was attacked. I am now si



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Effect Monday, October 19, 1896.

Trains leave Scranton as follows: Exress for New York and all points East,
40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a, m., 1.10 and
33 p, m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadsishia and the South, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a, m.,
10 and 3.33 p, m.

Washington and way stations, 3.45 p, m.
Toby hanna 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,

. M., Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 25 s. m. and 1.55 p. m. Ithaca 2.35 and Bath 9.15 a. m., and 1.55 m.
For Northumberland, Pittston, WilkesFor Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkesarre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danille, making close connection at Northmberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg,
altimore, Washington and the South,
Northumberland and intermediate stalons, 6.30, 9.55 a. m., and 1.55 and 6.00 p. m.
Nantleoke and latermediate stations, 8.38
nd 11.29 a. m. Plymouth and intermediate
autions, 8.49 and 8.47 p. m.
Pullman parks and sleening coaches on Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 23 Lackawanna avenue, or level ticket office.

DELAWARE AND
HUDSON TIME
TABLE.
On Monday. Nov. 23.
trains will leave Scranton as follows:
For Carbondale—5.15.
12.00 noon; 1.21, 2.20, 3.5.
5.25, 6.25, 7.57, 9.10, 10.30,
11.55 p. m.
For Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, Boston, New England points, etc.—5.45 a. m.;
2.20 p. m. 2.20 p. m. For Honesdale—5.45, 8.55, 10.15 a. m.; 12.00 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, 2.33, 4.41, 6.00 10.45 a. m.: 12.05, 1.20, 2.28, 3.33, 4.41, 6.09, 7.59, 8.30, 11.30 p. m.
For New York, Philadelphia, etc., via Lehigh Valley Railrond-6.45, 7.45 a. m.; 12.05; 1.29, 2.23 (with Black Diamond Express), 11.20 p. m. ress, 11.20 p. m.
For Pennsylvania Railroad points-6.45, 25 a. m.; 2.90, 44 l.p. m.
For western points via Lehigh Valley tailroad-7.45 a. m.; 12.95, 2.32 (With Black tamond Express) 9.50, 11.30 p. m.
Teatre will arrive at Scranton at follows:

Central Railroad of New Jersey. (Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Anthracite coal used exclusively, insur-

Time Table IN EFFECT JAN, 25, 1897.

Trains leave Scranton for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, etc., at 8.20, 9.15, 11.39 a. m., 12.45, 2.09, 3.05, 5.00, 7.10 p. m. Sundays 9.90, a. m., 1.00, 2.15, 7.10 p. m.

For Atlantic City, 8.20 a. 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, 3.05, 5.09 (except Philadelphia) p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. Sunday, 2.15 p. m. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at For Lakewood, 8.20 a. m. For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Dail points in the West, Northwest and outhwest.

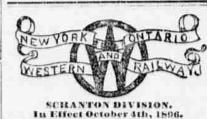
Bath accommodation, 9.15 a. m.
Bath accommodation, 9.15 a. m.
Binghamton and way stations, 1.05 p. m.
Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55
Binghamton and Way stations, 5.15 p. m.
Beturning leave New York foot of Liberty street, North River, at 9.19 (express) and 5.55
Binghamton and Elmira express, 5.55
B a, in.

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. Act.

J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.



In Effect October 4th, 1896. North Bound. South Bound. 203 201 202 504 Stations z cept sunday Leave 7 25 N. Y. Franklin 7 10 West 42nd Weehawken M Arrive Leave A MI Povntelle Forest City Carbondale Carbondale
White Bridge
Mayfield
Jermyn
Archibald
Winton
Peckville
Olyphant
Priceburg
Throop
Providence
Park Piace
Scranton