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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 25, 1894.

What has Congressman Hines ever done to deserve a re-nomination from the Democratic party?

CHURCH AND CLERGY.

POPE LEO XIII. has just completed a book reviewing his pontificate. It is said that Protestant Christianity is growing in India as fast as it is in this country.

OVER Mr. Gladstone's bedstead is hung the motto: "Christian, Remember What Thou Hast to Do."

It is estimated that there are over three million people in London who never enter a place of worship.

The largest Sunday school library in the world is in Washington, D. C., the property of the Assembly Presbyterian church.

REV. WILLIAM MAYN, of Pottsville, Ky., has preached the gospel for a dollar and has never accepted a salary for his services.

It is said that when Tennyson was asked what his highest aim was he replied: "My supreme wish is to get a clearer vision of God."

Mr. Moody receives a royalty of twenty per cent. from the publishers of "Gospel Hymns," and since the first publication of the collection this royalty amounts to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

MISS FANNIE EDWARDS, the girl evangelist of Louisville, Ky., is reported to have saved one thousand souls in Ohio and Indiana. She is eighteen years of age and has her long hair hung down over her shoulders.

REV. WATSON T. MOSIER, of Brooklyn, who has been pastor of the Grace Baptist church for the last year, receives no regular salary, only asking pay when he needs money. His ecclesiastical brethren do not approve of his method.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

WHEN real nobleness accompanies the imaginary one of birth, the imaginary seems to mix with the real and become real, too.—Greville.

POSTHUMOUS charters are the very essence of selfishness, when bequeathed by those who, when alive, would part with nothing.—Colton.

WHAT and faces one always sees in the asylum for orphans! It is more fatal to neglect the heart than the head.—Theodore Parker.

IGNORANCE is a mere privation, by which nothing can be said; it is a vacancy, in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction.—Johnson.

THE method of the enterprising is to plan with audacity and execute with vigor; to sketch out a map of possibilities and then to treat them as probabilities.—Dovee.

IN all worldly things that a man pursues with the greatest eagerness, he finds not half the pleasure in the possession that he proposed to himself in the expectation.—South.

NOTES OF COMMERCE.

NEW GUINEA yields large quantities of sago from the palms which grow wild.

NEWFOUNDLAND contributes codfish, codliver oil, lobsters, scallops and copper.

NEPAL, an independent state in the Himalayas, gives the world musk and borax.

GREAT BRITAIN manufactures every year 420,000,000 of iron and 484,000,000 of steel.

The leading grain crop of Queensland is maize; the leading mineral product is coal.

The Leeward islands are now exporting large quantities of preserved fruit juice.

The Western Sahara provides a large share of the world's supply of gum arabic.

The Niger valley region exports rice, onions, dates, honey and cotton and leather.

ODD THINGS IN LIFE.

GROTON, CONN., boasts of an eighty years old.

A SHOWER of ivy berries fell in England in 1655.

BLACK frost is only seen in very severe weather.

NEW YORK city has more southerners than any city in the south.

ONE-THIRD of the earth is controlled by the Anglo-Saxon race.

ONE-HALF the wealth of England is in possession of one thousand persons.

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about one thousand. There are millions of people on the face of the globe who don't know what soap is. All the Chimmens who come to New York spend much time examining the Brooklyn bridge. From 1883 to 1887, inclusive, one thousand and thirty persons were killed by lightning.

CASSIUS CLAY'S HOME.

Account of a Visit to the Great Kentuckian's Retreat.

Old War Horse is Spending His Declining Days Amid the Tropics of His Active Days—souvenirs from Russia's Royalty.

"Yes, sah, you'm on de right road; joss take de next turn to de left an' drockle by you'll see wha Massa Cash lives." It was a sunny April day and for the last half hour the carriage wheels had ground the pounded limestone of the "spikes." To right and left, fenced in by low stone walls and budding hedge rows, green pasture land and fallow field had rolled in graceful billows out to the horizon line, while over all the ever-present haze was spread—a regal robe—above the blue grass.

The party had been talking of a prominent man, his college days at Yale, the years of his young manhood given to slavery's uprooting, the True American, his paper founded at Lexington; those history fought canvasses in which Cassius Marcellus Clay had never spoken save with his weapons close at hand, of the mobs that he had quelled, often by the mere force of personal presence, and the terror that his name inspired; of his Mexican war record, imprisonment and his glorious return; of his stand when came secession, his secret mission to his native state, his Russian ministry and his recall. And one of the party recalled a political meeting of the year before at which one of the hero's letters had been read, and how the room had rocked with cheering and the white-haired justice on the bench had pounded with his cane upon the floor and shouted: "Listen at the old war horse," till the very windows rattled. Kentucky loves its great men and now the next turn in the road would bring his home in sight.

It crowns a rise of ground so gently rounded as to suggest other means than those of nature, and like all Kentucky country houses is some distance from the road. The building is of red brick, large and tasteful, and seems to carry, as so many southern mansions do, a vague impression of the ample hospitality within. The visitors were directed to a side door by a servant, presented the letter of introduction John G. Fee had given, and stepped in to the presence of the general himself.

He is a massive man, bearing as if he felt it not the burden of his more than eighty years, a man with youthful flashing eyes and long white hair, one who would be recognized as forceful anywhere and at a glance. Through a conservatory porch in which some large, rare plants were blooming, the party entered the library—a part of the "old house" built by Gen. Clay in 1760, when Daniel Boone was yet a man in middle life, and upon the shelves of which many "quaint old curious volumes" were reposing.

It is a pleasure, with its owner for your guide, to view the wonders of this blue-grass palace. Here is a group of family portraits and there a treasure of hammered Pompeian silver; here a picture of the tsar and the tsarina presented by their royal highness, and there a bronze bust of Emperor Napoleon III.; here paintings by some of the greatest modern masters, and there painted Russian and Parisian porcelain, so beautiful as to bring surprise even to eyes fresh from the wonders of the Manufactures building. A score of lands have added in making White Hall beautiful. The Corinthian-columned drawing-room, with full-length mirrors, rich old mahogany chairs and luxurious divans, Russian candelabra and paintings and statues to right and left, is a grand place. In the waning afternoon the visitors sat before the library fire and listened to the reminiscences of the host.

America's Champion Eater.

Capt. V. A. Rankin, weighing almost three hundred pounds, and living at Crown City, O., claims he is the champion eater of the United States. He disposes of three square meals during the day and wakes up every night at ten o'clock and morning at two o'clock and eats a big meal his wife prepares for him before retiring. He frequently demolishes two fried chickens, six fried eggs, a loaf of bread, six ounces of butter and four cups of coffee for breakfast. Mr. Rankin is wealthy, but he says his money doesn't agitate his mind as often as his appetite.

Rabbit Nursed by a Cat.

People are flocking open-mouthed to the farm of Mrs. William Leslie, about a mile from Moravia, Pa., to see a cat nurse a rabbit. Where it came from nobody knows, save that the cat brought it from the fields recently along with four kittens of her own. Apparently she did not notice the difference, and, meantime, the young rascal rubs the nest and is growing about twice as fast as the kittens.

A Woman's Love for Women.

The most remarkable trial on record was that of Mary Hamilton, an Englishwoman, who was brought into court on October 7, 1746. She was one of the greatest frauds of the day, having succeeded in deluding her own sex in a most extraordinary manner. It became clearly proven at the trial that she had at different times and places married not less than fourteen other women of various ages.

Only a Few Bison Are Left.

The domesticated herd of buffaloes in Otoe county, Nebraska, recently referred to by Secretary Morton, numbers eight. They were bred from three calves rounded up with cattle in Colorado. The buffaloes have been kept in a six-acre lot and fed like native cattle. Two of the bulls, seven and eight years, fought out the question of leadership a year ago, and the elder was pushed by the younger through a heavy plank fence. They are now kept apart. Along with the buffaloes is a herd of elk, also numbering eight. They are masters of the situation. A cross between the elk and black-cattle was obtained, but the only calf proved barren. The elk are fed lightly and are ordinarily peaceful, but when they are in search of water their rush is irresistible.

MARRIED THE BABY.

The Pretty Romance of Congressman Oates, of Alabama.

There is a romance in the life of Col. William C. Oates, whom the administration democrats of Alabama have nominated for governor, and it is not an ordinary romance either. A novelist conceiving such an episode as the one in which the colonel actually participated would, in all likelihood, be charged with going beyond the verge of probability. Mr. Oates entered the Confederate army in 1861 as a captain and came out as a colonel. He said that he got shot worse than any



COL. WILLIAM C. OATES.

body who lived. He was six times severely wounded, once in the right arm, then in the right leg, next in the left hip and completely through the right thigh and hip, then in the head, and finally, before Richmond, his right arm was taken off.

When he lost his arm Col. Oates was taken to a farmhouse, where he was nursed by a southern girl. After he was able to be about he felt that if he couldn't win the girl he would thank her for having saved his life. He made his confession, but she said nay.

"Never mind, colonel," said the fair one's mother; "just wait for her," pointing to a laughing baby in the cradle.

Oates grew interested in her as she grew up, and when she got to be a young lady he was very much in love. He reminded her of the promise made over her cradle, and—well, they are regarded in Washington as an ideal couple, difference in age notwithstanding.

Col. Oates is one of the most striking figures in congress. He is six feet tall, broad-shouldered, deep-chested and erect. He was the democratic candidate for governor of Alabama in 1872, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. Later, in the same year, he was nominated for congress and defeated. His next attempt was successful, and he has served in congress seven terms in succession. He is a native of Alabama and was born in 1835. He is a lawyer by profession and was very successful in practice.

SCHOLAR AND SEAMAN.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, the Famous Commander of the Chicago.

It is strange how comparatively unknown to the American public, outside of government and naval circles, is A. T. Mahan, formerly president of the United States war college, and now commanding officer of the Chicago, flagship on the European station. And when persons read in the daily papers that a banquet was given in his honor, in London, on the queen's birthday, they asked: "Who is this Capt. Mahan they are making such a fuss about in England?"

Capt. Mahan, says the Illustrated American, is the greatest authority on naval tactics in the world. Moreover, he has written two great works upon the "Influence of Sea Power," as fascinating and instructive to landlubbers as to seamen. The first tells of the influence of that power "Upon History,

Some twenty skeletons have been found, according to the latest reports. They are those of persons of all ages. The owner of more than one skeleton had met with a violent death. In one skull a boned spear-head was found imbedded two inches. The skull was that of a child not more than fourteen years old. The skulls, as may be judged from the one reproduced here, are those of a race of small intelligence. A number of shell ornaments were found, and also perforated disks and pendants, showing rude attempts at ornamentation.

A Nice Old Family.

There is living at present in the village of Urusofka, in the Russian government of Tula, a hard-working and industrious peasant family, the head of which is 104 years of age, and who formerly body servant to Prince Schakofski. There are nine sons, whose ages range from 50 to 80 years. Two of them performed the long military service of twenty-five years under Czar Nicholas. The father is still occupatively as active as his younger sons of 50 and 60 years, and takes as full and equal share of the field and farm work. No member of the family is a total abstainer, but father and sons have always led a temperate and frugal life. The patriarch himself, in his gray mood, is still accustomed to execute with astonishing verve and agility some of the favorite national dances—dances which always require a suppleness of limb in the dancer. The villagers invariably consult the old man in their troubles.

Popes and Their Beards.

If we are to believe the old proverb, prophets have always had beards for the faithful to swear by; not so with the popes. From the time of St. Peter down to the year 1133 the popes had full beards, but for the next four centuries they were closely shaved. Then came a period of two centuries in which they again wore the beard, but from the year 1700 until the present time the smooth face alone has been seen in the papal line.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.

The Ossified Remains of a Prehistoric American.

Spine was Curved So That the Man Could Not Have Looked Away from the Ground—Secrets of an Ancient Mound.

An hour's ride south of San Francisco the remains have just been discovered of a community of prehistoric inhabitants of this country. They were found by a party of students from Stanford university who were on a scientific exploration some four miles east of the university grounds.

A pear-shaped mound of earth covers the remains of the colony. It is calculated that some thousands of persons are buried there. The mound lies with its longer axis north and south, and measures 470 feet in length by 320 in width, and has an area of nearly two acres. In height it ranges from about two feet at the southern end to ten feet at its highest point, near the northern extremity. The soil used in its construction was the ordinary black adobe of the neighborhood.

It was ascertained from some of the old inhabitants of Spanish descent in the vicinity that when the whites first settled the country there was an Indian village near the mound. But that would not necessarily indicate any connection between the Indians and the prehistoric people buried there.

The mound is now being explored with scientific care under the direction of Prof. Mary Sheldon Barnes, who has charge of the work in Pacific coast history at the university.

The first day's excavation resulted in the finding of three skeletons, together with a number of pointed bone implements and two large stone mortars, such as are used by the Indians for grinding corn.

One of these skeletons, which is depicted here, apparently that of an old man who had been suffering from a terrible disease, which had caused an extraordinary deformity. With the ex-



OSIFIED REMAINS OF THE PREHISTORIC AMERICAN.

ception of the second joint in the neck there was a complete ossification of all the joints in the spinal column, making it as rigid as a broomstick. The ribs were fixed to the backbone, leaving no possibility of motion in respiration. At the points of attachment of the larger ligaments there were deposits of osseous tissue. The unfortunate man with the immovable backbone did not even possess the advantage of being able to stand upright. His spine was curved forward from the first lumbar.

He could never have seen the sky unless his friends turned him on his back. It is rather surprising that a primitive people should have taken care of such a useless old man, but possibly they thought his shape was an indication of supernatural power.

The larger bone of his left forearm had been broken at some period and reset with considerable skill. The old man was found reposing on a bed of ashes and his legs had been partially burned. Close at hand was found a large stone mortar, and a clay shell was found near his left hand, in addition, possibly, that he had partition of that mollusk shortly before his death.

Not far away were the remains of a large quantity of burned shells of the bay oyster, crab and abalone, apparently the remains of a prehistoric meal. Bones of a deer, elk, sheep, and other animals were also found. It was evident that the primitive people had extremely well.

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It might be suspected that with the senate meeting daily at 10 o'clock and not adjourning before 6, or half past, that Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, would be unable to find time to devote to the work of the committee. But he does find lots of time. He spends something like an hour at committee headquarters every morning before the senate meets and he returns in the evening as soon as he gets through his dinner and remains until 11 o'clock or later.

Those who are familiar with the work he has already done pronounce him to be one of the most thorough organizers who ever directed the work of a campaign committee. Senator Faulkner is too experienced a political manager to discuss his plans in a newspaper, but it can be said without any violation of confidence that he is confident the Democrats will control the house in the next congress.

ESTATE OF JOHN HEDCOCK, late of Foxcroft township, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above-named estate being in and to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to present the same, without delay, to the undersigned, at his office, at the residence of Chas. Orion Stroth, attorney, Marysville, Wash. Co., N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of Pennsylvania on Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1894, at 11 o'clock a. m., by G. L. Halsey, John C. Callahan, Horace B. Fry, F. J. H. Atwood, Isaac Northfield, Charles W. Wells, A. C. Garcia, J. P. McHugh and B. K. Jones, under the act of assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 23, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an incorporated corporation to be called the "Ganges Coal Company," the character and object of which is the mining, preparing for market, shipping and selling anthracite coal; and holding such lands in fee simple and under lease as may be necessary therefor; and for those purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the said act of assembly and the supplements thereto. G. L. Halsey, solicitor.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 22, 1894.

"What can't be cured must be endured," is a homely adage that is about all the consolation that the average Democrat can get out of the delay in the senate in passing the tariff bill. Senator Harris, as the Democratic leader, has done all that one man could do, and he has been ably supported by some of the Democratic senators, but unfortunately not all, and the margin is too small to force anything without a united support. Some of the Democratic senators seem to have an idea that when they pledged their votes to the bill they had performed their whole duty; as a consequence, here's another week gone and the final vote is not in sight, although it is difficult to see what excuse the Republicans will have for prolonging the agony longer than next week. A Democratic senator remarked in my hearing today: "I don't believe the Republicans will ever consent to have a vote taken on this bill until we compel them to do so." Whether this is true or not, I understand that it is the intention of nearly all of the Republicans to make long speeches on some portion of the bill next week. If that is allowed it is a very easy mathematical calculation to show the impossibility of passing the bill next week.

President Cleveland's little salt water trip did him a world of good. He returned looking like a new man; but the trouble with him is that he works just as hard in the debilitating weather of summer as he does in cold weather, and the natural consequence is that he soon gets run down. He knows this as well as anybody does, but he is so constituted that he cannot stop work unless he goes away from where the work is.

Speaker Crisp has been confined to his room the greater portion of this week with a stomach trouble. His physician made him stay in the house more as a precaution than because his condition made it necessary. Representative Bailey, of Texas, made a great success as speaker pro tem.

Commissioner Lochren, of the pension bureau, will turn over to Uncle Sam the 30th inst., the snug little sum of \$25,000,000, which by economical management of that bureau he has saved out of the amount his Republican predecessor estimated would be necessary to pay pensions from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1894. Republicans who believe in wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public money will be sure to denounce Judge Lochren for not having paid out every dollar appropriated, but sensible people who believe that public business should be conducted on the same principles which govern successful private establishments will be apt to say: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

The senate committee has about concluded its investigation of the sugar trust. It will hear no more witnesses, except the two or three senators who have not, owing to their absence, yet been examined. It has already been made plain that the report will be unanimous, the Republicans being determined to try to make political capital out of the matter.

In order that no inconvenience may be caused by the failure of the regular appropriation bills to become law by the first of July the house appropriation committee has reported a joint resolution extending the appropriations for this year thirty days from July 1. This indicates that the members of that committee are of the opinion that the appropriation bills can all be passed by the first of August. Democrats hope to have things in such shape that congress can adjourn about that date.

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JOS. NEUBURGER'S.

PRICES STILL ON THE DECLINE! For this week we have many special bargains, which will prove of big interest to you.

NOTIONS: Three-yard ecru taped lace curtains, one dollar value, price for this week, 65c per pair. Good bleached towels, 5c each. Ladies' fast black hose, twelve and one-half cent value, this week 4 pair for 25c.

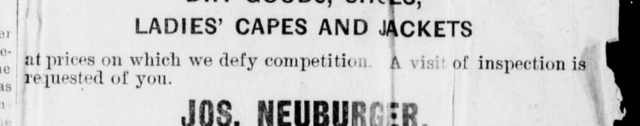
FURNISHINGS: Men's silk embroidered fancy night shirts, 49c; a seventy-cent value. Men's negligee percale shirts, with laundered collars and cuffs, 45c; regularly sold at 75c. Ladies' muslin underwear in endless varieties of the most perfect fitting and best makes.

CLOTHING: Boys' twenty five cent knee pants, 15c per pair. Boys' two dollar knee pants suits, \$1. Men's three seventy-five all wool custom-made trousers, \$2.25 per pair. Men's fine all wool custom-made bound cheviot suits, twelve dollar value, at \$8.

DRY GOODS, SHOES, LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS at prices on which we defy competition. A visit of inspection is requested of you.

JOS. NEUBURGER,

In the P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland, Pa.



This Rocking Chair \$2.75.



Baby Carriages \$4 to \$20.

A Handsome Line of Various Designs Selling Cheap.

J. C. Berner, Washington and South Sts.

CITIZENS' BANK OF FREELAND.

—15 FRONT STREET.— CAPITAL, \$50,000. OFFICERS: Joseph Fitzbeck, President. H. C. Koons, Vice President. R. E. Davis, Cashier. GEORGE FISHER, dealer in FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, BOLOGNA, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC. Call at No. 6 Walnut street, Freeland, or wait for the delivery wagons.

Harness! Harness!

Light Carriage Harness, \$5.50, \$7, \$9 and \$10.50. Heavy Express Harness, \$16.50, \$19, \$20 and \$22. Heavy Team Harness, double, \$25, \$28 and \$30. GEO. WISE, Jeddo and Freeland, Pa. Large line of summer goods in the way of fly nets, dust umbrellas, etc.

Keiper's Steam Marble Works.

COR. LAUREL and MINE STREETS. MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, Sillings at cost for next thirty days. Iron and Galvanized Fences, Sawed Building Stones, Window Caps, Door Sills, Mantels, Grates, Coping, Cemetery Supplies. PHILIP KEIPER, PROP., Hazleton.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

This table in effect September 3, 1893. Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00, 8:10 a. m., 12:10, 4:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleton and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., 12:10 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Hazleton at 6:00 a. m., 12:10, 4:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m. Sunday. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleton and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 1:10 p. m., 4:15 p. m., daily. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:45, 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:35 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:14 a. m., 3:05 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Deringer for Tombleton, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:40, 6:07 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:38 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:02, 10:16 a. m., 1:15, 4:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:14 a. m., 3:45 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 10:16 a. m., 2:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:14 a. m., 3:45 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 10:38 a. m., 3:11, 5:47, 6:38 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:08 a. m., 5:38 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Aukland and other points on Lehigh Traction Co's R. R. Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 6:10 a. m., and Shepton at 6:15 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with L. V. R. R. trains east and west. Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., make connections at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg, etc.

D. H. COX, President. DANIEL L. COX, Superintendent. Men's hose at McDonald's for 5c.