THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

FREELAND, PENN'A, JUNE 25, 1896

Two Serious Charges Undenied.

From the Wilkesbarre Newsdealer.

The Record atributes the refusal of Williams to withdraw to the assault made upon him by his enemies. They assalled him, it says, with all the ferocity of a pack of hounds, made an impudent demand for his withdrawal, and pourred on him unstinted abuse. If the Newsdealer is referred to in this charge we respectfully demur. We entertain no personal feeling or animosity toward Williams. Two charges have been given publicity, affecting his character, and standing as a citizen.

One of them, and the most serious, was made by a Republican journal and never withdrawn. Neither has Williams sever denied it. It is that accusing his friend of compelling John Leisenring to pay a large sum of money, said to be 89,000, the consideration being Williams' support of Leisenring, and appealing better to his friends to do the same. A few days after the money had been paid, Williams' letter was published in the Record. Up to that time he had been silent. Is there not a striking significance in this?

The other accusation against Williams' is the other accusation against Williams' nordinance protecting them and said: "A dollar a day was enough for any working man." The ordinance was defeated through his active efforts. This accusation, like the \$9,000 story, has also never been denied.

Now we submit, if to use these accusal.

Bond Inquiry a Complete Fiasco.

The members of the committee show-descripting timidity when Mr. Morgan as under examination, and they were to lax in probing the last loan that the banker urged them to ask him questions. Fley refused, and he denied some of the foolish charges made against the treas-ary department by the Populist wing of the senate. The committee adjourned to meet again in December, but it seems altogether unlikely that anything will he done ther.

ORIGIN OF A QUEER PHRASE

The strong man sobbed.
"Though you spurn me," he faltered,
"I am not disheartened. "Tis darkest
just before dawn."
She flung open the shutters and gazed
forth. forth.
"I believe you're right," she mured. "I never noticed particular parti

ORIGIN OF A QUEER PHRASE

Lawyers Have Expressions Not Understeed
by the Common Herd.

Among the many strange expressions
used in the legal fractrinty is that of
'horse-shedding." It refers to the preliminary examinations of witnesses before putting them on the stand. There
has been much discussion as to the origin of the term, but Congressman Grosvenor gives the following explanation,
which certainly sounds reasonable: "In
days gone by the Oho courts held sessions at different county seats at certain periods known as court terms.
To accommodate the large crowds of
litigants and witnesses who would flock
in from points for miles around the
county seat when court was in session,
the county authorities erected sheds
near the courthouse, where the litigants and their witnesses could tie and
feed their horses while they attended
court, and these sheds became known
as horse sheds.

"Now, owing to the limited space of
the courtrooms, the lawyers who al-

court, and these sheds became known as horse sheds.

"Now, owing to the limited space of the courtrooms, the lawyers who always traveled with the court, were unable to hold a private conversation with their clients and witnesses inside the walls, and so they used to take them under the horse sheds and there talk matters over with them. Among the attorneys who attended court at Chester, the county seat of Meigs county, on one occasion were Tom Ewing and Samuel F. Vinton. The court was ready to go on with the case in which the two noted attorneys were retained as opposing counsel, when it was discovered that Vinton was not present. The court looked carefully around and then asked: 'Where is Mr. Vinton?' I don't know, your honor,' said Ewing, rising to his feet, 'he is not here, but he is probably outside horse-shedding his witnesses.' This remark raised a general laugh, and thereafter the word horse-shedding a witness passed interpopular parlance.'—Washington Post

A HOG ORCHESTRA.

A HOG ORCHESTRA.

The Singular Exhibition Arranged for the Pleasure of a King.

During the reign of Louis XI. of France there was attached to his court one Abbot De Baigme, a man of considerable wit. The abbot was somewhat musically inclined, and delighted the court with inventions of oild musical instruments. One day the king, after having enjoyed a hearty laugh over one of these curious contrivances, and desiring to buffle this musical genius, commanded him to produce harmoni-

of these curious contrivances, and desiring to baffle this musical genius, commanded him to produce harmonious sounds from the cries of hogs. This sceme an impossibility to the king, and he prepared himself to enjoy the discomfiture of the abbot. Much to his surprise, however, the abbot readily agreed to produce them. All he required was a sum of money, upon the receipt of which he declared he would invent the most surprising thing ever heard in the way of musical atrocity. He scoured the country and secured a large number of hogs, trying their voices as to pitch and quality, and finally, after having fully satisfied himself, he arranged the animals in a sort of pavilion richly decorated. The day of the trial arrived, and the king and his court entered the pavilion prepared for something, but greatly in doubt as to the success of the abbot with the hogs. However, there were the hogs, sure enough, and, much to the surprise and delight of the king, they began to cry harmoniously and in good tune, rendering an air that was fairly recognized. The abbot had arranged a series of stops that were connected with the hogs, and upon pulling one of them out caused a spike to prick the hog it connected with, making him squeal his note. The rest was easy, for by pulling out the different stops he produced the tune.—Philadelphia Press.

A Great Master Thief.

out the different stops he produced the tune.—Philadelphia Press.

A Great Master Thiet.

So long as Hind kept to the road his life was one long comedy. His wit and address were inexhaustible, and fortune never found him at a loss. He would avert suspicion with the tune of a psalm, as when, habited as a pious shepherd, he broke a traveler's head with his crook and deprived him of his horse. An early adventure was to force a pot-valiant parson, who had drunk a cup too much at a wedding, into a rarely farcical situation. Hind, having robbed two gentlemen's servants of a round sum, went ambiling along the road until he encountered a parson. "Sir," said he, "I am closely pursued by robbers. You, I lare swear, will not stand by and see me plundered." Before the parson could protest, he thrust a pistol into his hand and bade him fire it at the first comer, while he rode off to raise the county. Meanwhile the rifled travelers came up with the parson, who strightway, mistaking them for thieves, fired without effect, and then, riding forward fung the pistol in the face of the nearest. Thus the parson of the parish was dragged before a magistrate, while Hind, before his dupe could furnish an explanation, had placed many a mile between himself

be congratulated upon its refusal to lend any countenance to the narrow spirit of sectarianism. A resolution against a "union of church and state" in this country, where no party and no religious denomination favors such a union, would have been an absurdity. The A. P. A., the members of which made such loud boasts of their political power, took nothing with it from the Republican national convention. Its preteness and its aims alike were treated with the utmost contempt. Is it not time for this secret political association to disband? No good citizen who soberly reflects spon the character of this organization can consent to remain in its membership.—Philadelphia Record.

W. D. Watkins, of Plymouth, one of the Republican candidates for county treasurer, has withdrawn. He says he has done so to insure Williams' success for congress. The Norsdealer reports a rumor that Watkins was paid \$5,000 to get out of Williams' way.

Verifying His Words.

before."

Even then he seemed not to realize that the night had worn on apace.—
Pick-Me-Up.

Pick-Me-Up.

A Persistent Offender.

"I have done my best," the editor remarked, "to establish this paper in the confidence of the community."

"think you have succeeded," was the traily

reply.
"Yes; to a great extent. But there whom I "Yes; to a great extent."
Is one regular contributor whom I can't break of his habit of faking."
"Who is that?"
"The man who sends in the weather reports."—Washington Star.

Rose Grinned.

When first I fell upon my knees
To Rose
My diaphragm in one great sneeze
Arose;
When thus was taken from my sails
The wind
No wonder that I felt chagrined—
She grinned.

A SUGGESTIVE WARNING.



The Political Text Book.
Yes, "money talks," and that explain
To those who closely look,
Why educational campaigns
Employ the pocketbook.

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

With a Sigh.

New Office Boy—Lady in the outside office wants to see you, sir.

Proprietor—Important business?

New Office Boy—She didn't say. She just looked determined and said she

wanted to see you.

Proprietor (with a sigh)—Show her in. It's my wife.—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. De Temper—I am not happy vith my husband. Shall I drive him way?

tway?

Lawyer—His life is insured in your favor, isn't it?

"Yes, I made him do that before we married"

"Well, don't drive him off. He'll die quicker where he is."—N. Y. Weekly.

Mrs. Wills—What are you taking that phonograph and seven cylinders with you on the journey for?
Old Wills—They contain seven of your four a. m. greetings at the head of the stairs, one for each day in the week. You see, I shan't miss you, darling.—N. Y. World.

N. Y. World.

Clearly a Reflection.

Rambo—I have bought a bicycle, and now I suppose I've got to have a lantern if I do any riding after dark.

Baldwh—A lantern? Great Scott!

What does a man with such a nose as yours need of any other headlight?—
Chicago Tribune.

The Sordid View of It.

Visiting Acquaintance — Don't you find it a great deal cheaper to live out here in the country than it was in the city?

Mr. Subbubs—M—vo.

Subbubs—M—no; it's about the My wife brought her chafing-along with her.—Chicago Tribune.

"I," the young man frankly admitted,
"am looking for a snap."
"Well," the elderly one suggested,
"if you have the ginger it ought to be
easy to find some one with the dongh."
And a great silence fell inaudibly.—
Indianapolis Journal.

Power of Money.

A.—Before Miss Thinleigh's father add his fortune she used to be long nade his fortune and lanky.

B.—Well, has she changed?

A.—Oh, yes! Now she is divinely all.—Odds and Ends.

tail.—Odds and Ends.

Why She Objected.

She—What do you mean, sir, by kissing me? What do you mean?

He—Er—nothing.

She—Then don't do it again. I don't want any man kissing me unless he means business.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Glad Man.

His heart beat joyous pit-a-pat;
It filled his life with cheer
To find he had a good straw hat
Left over from last year.

—Chicago Record.

Her Inference.
He-Those dear little hands were never intended for heavy work.
She-Then you don't expect me to make my own bread when we are married?—Yonkers Statesman.

Would Expect Him.
Watte—So you don't look on youn
Sharpe as a coming man, do you?
Potts—I would if I was in charge o
the penitentiary.—Indianapolis Journal.

Art Comes High.

Hazel—Marion said she'd give a good deal to look like me.

Hattie—I didn't know paint was as expensive as all that.—Yonkers Statesman.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

IMPARTIAL FRANCHISE—GOLDEN RULE
OF POLITICAL EQUALITY.

IMPARTIAL FRANCHISE—GOLDEN RULE
OF POLITICAL EQUALITY.
Little more than a century ago the
individuality of man was second in every way to his relativity. There were
vassals, serfs, slaves, soldiers and sailors, tollers on the land and toilers on
the deep.
The masses of mankind were everything indeed but men. This century is
witnessing a similar transformation of
ideas concerning women. The world
has always valued women relatively as
daughters, sisters, wives, mothers. Now
they have an individual as well as a
related life. They are, in short, becoming recognized as human personalities,
owing an allegiance to their own nature
as well as to the claims of those about
them.
I have been told by missionaries that
often among a people so simple hearted
as the Armenians the man is wont to
say when the suggestion that the women folk should learn to read is made to
him, "My wife is so much cleverer
than I that if she should learn to read
she would do it so much better that she
would begin to think that I was not the
master of the house, and every man
must bear, rule in his own home." I
suppose the missionaries do not think it
wise to break to this benighted brother
the fact that it is by no means necessary
that he should "bear rule," but the noblest and happiest homes in these days
of democratic development and those in
which the dual and equal headship of
the husband and wolf, father and mother, man and woman, are recognized as
the only just and golden rule fashion of

the husband and wife, father and mother, man and woman, are recognized as the only just and golden rule fashion of settling the question that has been mooted since the world began. What an institution it is—the golden rule! How little we have looked into it! How slow of heart we are to comprehend its universality, its practical utility, its necessary relation to the common joy!

It is in the nature of ignorance to magnify false distinctions. To the Indian his tribe is all, to the statesman his nation, to the philosopher the world, since the wider intelligence alone perceives that community of interest which a wider outlook alone reveals.

In like manner the ignorant man—or the unphilosophic—makes much of sex distinctions, overlooking the larger generalization of humanity which includes men and women equally, for it has been demonstrated that sex does not determine any single function of human life, except that it debars a woman from being a father and a man from attaining the vicarious sacrifice of motherhood. In the lower orders of manmali sex cuts absolutely no figure in the allotments of their toil under the law of man's self interest.

Probably some Yankee farmer will triumphantly point to the cow as an animal of the female sex whose work is differentiated from that of the male bovine in a manner analagous to that between man and woman in less enlightened days, but then he does not know that in great nations of Europe and the east no such distinction pravils. Our contention is and always will be that woman is, first of all, a daughter of God, whose powers of thought and action should be left free that she may know the truth, and that next she is a daughter of humanity, whose relation to the state should be equal to that of her brother, man.

The empress of Japan takes the leadership of the Red Cross and makes no distinction between Chinese and Japanese in her ministrations of mercy; today she is the central figure in her empire for Christian progress. The dowager empress of China is the same in that great r

measures of beneficence in a country where the side always wins that has most votes?

The general dictum of our opponents is that every male enemy of the home may vote if he keeps out of jail; every wicked man who leads the sons and daughters of the home astray may vote, but no one home maker shall vote in all the land, because, forscoth, she does not fight. But surely she who bears soldiers need not bear arms, and when she votes the puglilistic encounters on a large scale that we call wars will cease.

In primitive days we had the matriarchate, which means the rule of the mothers, and now for a painfully lengthened period we have had the patriarchate, or the rule of the fathers, but we begin to see the dawn of the amphirchate, or the rule of the fathers, but we begin to see the dawn of the amphirchate, or the rule of the fathers but wold by the joint forces of its mothers and its fathers. Happy are they who put their willing, sturdy shoulders to the wheel of this white chariot of the sun.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE—BACK TO THE ORIGINAL POSITION.

Growing out of our universal discontent will come a reconstruction of society. The one disturbing question of the hour is money. Some are securing too much, others not enough. Whenever a man's income is beyond what he earns, he is securing unjustly the earnings of others. No man has a right to do this. It is as unethical to secure the earnings of another without a fair return in trade as it is in piracy or pilfer-

ing. The law of justice is that a man earns about so much each year, and the true and noble man would prefer to get less than he earns rather than more.

How are we to remedy the evils financial that beset us? The finances of the nations have been in the hands of the statesmen from time immemorial. What is the result? National debts have constantly increased. If an individual gets deeper in debt every year, we say that he is a financial failure. The same is true of our national financiers. They are flat failures. This is established beyond question. Failure comes either because of incapacity or because of willful perversity.

The financiers of the nations, while getting their respective countries more

The financiers of the nations, while getting their respective countries more deeply into debt, have themselves, with a few exceptions, become wealthy. This state of affairs raises our suspicions. They run their own business in their own interests; the business of the country in the interests of whom?

There is an adage that passes for the sound currency of wisdom in financial circles—viz. "A national debt is a national blessing." The only thing wrong about this is the last word; it should be changed into curse. It is not good as an abstract principle to owe any one, whether as an individual or as a nation, and the man who talks otherwise is talking either in his own self interest or is deceived. The men who urge the utility of the national debt do so because they wish to trade in national securities.

In the United States we have discussed the tariff question from a partisan atandpoint, and it is no nearer being settled than it was fifty years ago. No question of finance is ever settled from a partisan and sellish position. We ought to take the tariff and money issues out of partisan politics and treat them just like we would the business questions of a firm. A Republican and a Democrat join in a business enterprise and they push it to a successful issue without any partisanism whatever. The business of the country should be run in the same way. Unscrupulous politicans, inflated with vanity and loving place and power, make use of the various financial theories as hobbies on which they indicate to the political staffastly demand that all these questions be dealt with purely as matters of business.

We should utilize the teachers of economy in our colleges and universities as committees of inquiries and lawe them lay their results before congress for its use. This could be followed by experimental and tentative legislation that would test the utility of any proposed law.

The people now do not make or unmake laws. We have surrendered our rights to the politicians, who dictate to us what its right, and then, with

A LESSON FROM PREACHER R. G. INGERSOLL'S SERMON.

It is a notable event that Colonel Ingersoll preached in the pulpit of the Militant church, Rev. John Rusk, pastor, on Sunday, the 12th of April.

The sermon was one of Colonel Ingersoll's mildest utterances, and outside, of his occasional denial of the supernatural it could be delivered in any pulpit in the country. The lion and the lamb may still lie down together—with the lamb on the outside. Colonel Ingersoll stands for a certain protest against what must be conceded to be extreme views on some matters of religion, and in battling against one extreme he has certainly gone to another. But above creed and opinion there are certain conditions that confront us and that we can unite in solving. In this work there should be 'neither Greek nor Jew, bond nor free.' Among other very pregnant matters, Colonel Ingersoll, on the labor question and right to use the earth, said:

"The home is the unit of the nation. The more homes the broader the foundation of the nation and the more secure. Everything that is possible should be done to keep this from being a nation of tenants. The men who cultivate the earth should own it. Something has already been done in our country in that direction, and probably in every state there is a homestead exemption. This exemption has thus far done no harm to the creditor class. When we imprisoned people for debt, debts were as insecure, to say the least, as now. By the homestead laws a home of a certain value or of a certain extent is exempt from forced levy or sale, and these laws have done great good. Undoubtedly they have trebled the homes of the nation.

"I wish to go a step further. I want, if possible, to get the people out of the tenements, out of the gutters of degradation, to homes where there can be privacy, where these people can feel that they are in partnership with nature; that they have an interest in good government. With the means we now have for transportation there is no necessity for poor people being huddled in festeri

FOUR-LEGGED BIRDS.

trangest of All Winged Creatures Dis-covered in British Guiana. A bird with four legs; a bird that in sunfancy climbs through the branches f trees like a monkey; a bird that annot be drowned; a bird that files, the sunface of limbs with equal fa-

its:nfaney climbs through the branches of trees like a monkey; a bird that tannot be drowned; a bird that files, dives, swims, or climbs with equal facility; a bird that is the last survivor of the flying quadrupeds of prehistoric ages, the existence of which is only proved by fossil remains discovered in the lowest geological strata consistent with animal life.

This is the remarkable bird which has set the whole scientific world to talking and writing. It is found only in the most remote forests of British Guiana, and it is called the "crested hoatzin" in English, and opsthocomus cristatus by the professors who, in their own lingo, can disguise the American national bird so that you would never know whether a turkey, eagle or blackbird is meant.

This bird has pursued the even tenor of its way through all the centuries, and was only discovered by the scientists within the year. It shabits are very retiring, and this fact, to a certain extent, accounts for its survival. To another habit it owes much of its safety. It feeds upon the leaves of the wild arum, with the result that its flesh has acquired such an offensive smell that man and beast fee from its presence, and the vulture and buzzards even refuse to fatten upon its flesh.

It is described, when full grown, as a very large bird, much larger than a pecock, and it is very seldom seen. Its long, wailing cry is often heard from the depths of the tropical forests, but the Guiana native regards it, for the reasons stated, not only with physical aversion, but with a superstitious fear, and not for 12 yards of red loth and six strings of glittering beads could be binduced to hunt it to its lair.

But now that Prof. F. A. Lucas, of the Smithsonian Institution, has written a

But now that Prof. F. A. Lucas, of the mithsonian Institution, has written a



monograph about it, and Prof. J. J. Quelch has given to the world the results of a careful study of it, and its picture both in the fledgling and adult state has appeared in the Sunday Journal and the Popular Science News, its days are as good as numbered, for scientists and menagerie agents don't mind a little thing like traveling to the remote forests of British Guiana in order to secure a new bird, even if it does give out an odor that would put the mephitis Americanus to flight.

The chief peculiarity of the hoatzin, according to Prof. J. C. Beard, is that when it is hatched it possesses four well-developed legs, the front pair being of a reptilian character, as a glance at the illustration taken from an official source will show. The parent hoatzin seems to be an indifferent provider, and it is a fortunate thing for the little hoatzins that they are provided with four legs, which enable them to leave the nest of their nativity and climb about over the adjoining limbs and twigs in search of food, on which excursions they look and act more like tree toads than birds.

In early infancy a modification of the fore limbs begins. The claws of the digits fall off, the claw-like hands begin to flatten, and in the course of time feathers sprout and the forelimbs of the infant become the wings of the adult.

Prof. Lucas on this point says that the adult birds not only have no claws

of the infant become the wings of the adult.

Prof. Lucas on this point says that "the adult birds not only have no claws upon their wings, as was probably the case in remote ages—witness the petrodactyle with its four-taloned legs, and its bat-like wings, with an outer row of claws. The thumbs of the grown-up hoatzin are so poorly developed that one would hardly suspect that in the nestlings we have the near-est approach to the quadruped found among existing birds."

Mr. Quelch says that after hatching the well-developed claws on the poll-hax and under are constantly in use for hooking and holding on to surrounding objects.—N. Y. Journal.

Dean Bole Liked This Verse.

ing objects.—N. Y. Journal.

Dean Hole Liked This Verse.
In his book, "A Little Tour in Ame
ica," Dean Hole, of Rochester, Englan
quotes with unction many specime
of what he regards as typical Ame
can humor. When he was in Cinci
nati, the thing that most impressed hi
was the following bit of dogger
which he heard recited in that city.
Little Willie from his mirror
Sucked the mercury all off,
Thinking, in his childish error,
It would cure his whooping cough.
At the funeral Willie's mother
Smartly said to Mrs. Brown;
"Twas a chilly day for William,
When the mercury went down."

When the mercury went down."
Horse Didn't Fit the Shoes.
A horse was sent up from the farm to the village smithy to be shool. Having a number of ready-made shoes on hand, the job, in the absence of the boss, was given to an apprentice. After an interval the following note came to the farmer: "This horse don't fit any of our shoes."

The Boy Who Borrowed Trouble.
Though extremely fond of coasting, this most paculiar lad.
While flying swiftly down the hill, would wear a look of pain;
For aiready he was thinking—and it really made him sad—
That very soon he'd have to climb the whole way up again.
—Frederick B. Opper, in St. Nicholas.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895, Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle sol. Stockton, Beaver Mendow Road, Ronn of Hazle Stockton, Beaver Mendow Road, Ronn d Hazle Stockton, Beaver Stockton, Jan. 415 p. daily except Sunday; and 7 66 a.m., 238 p.m., Trains leave Drifton for W.

rains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, mhicken and Deringer at 530 a m, p m, daily cept Sunday; and 703 a m, 238 p m, Sun-

except Sunday; and 703 a m, 238 p m, Sun-Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Roud, Humboldt Roud, Oneida and Sheppton at 60 a m, 415 p m, daily except Sun-day; and 703 a m, 238 p m, Sunday, or Harwood, Cranberry, Tombicken and Deringer at 635 a m, daily except Sunday; and 853 a m, 422 p m, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, and 853 a m, 422 p m, Junction, Harwood Roud, Humboldt Roud, Junction, Harwood Roud, Humboldt Roud, Oneida and Sheppton at 6-29, II 10 a m, 46 p m, daily except Sunday; and 737 a m, 308 p m, Trains leave Deringer for Tombickon, Cran-

Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 225, 540 pm, daily except Sunday; and 937 am, 507 pm, Sunday.

Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt toad, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazle-on Junction and Roan at 711 am, 1240, 525 m, daily except Sunday; and 809 a m, 344 m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow

pm. Sundy over Sunday; and 8 v9 a m, 3 st, 7 m, 2 month of the control of the con line. as leaving Drifton at 600 a m, Hazleton on at 620 a m, and Sheppton at 711 a m. et at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley east and west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deramger, an extra tran will leave the former point as 350 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 500 p m.

EHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
Mry 17, 1896.
Anthractic coal used caclusively, insurir cleanliness and confort exclusively, insurir ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FIREBLAND.

605, 845, 98, 1041 a. m., 140, 233, 325, 434,
605, 845, 98, 1041 a. m., 140, 233, 325, 434,
605, 845, 98, 645 m., for Driftton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton,
605, 845, 946 a. m., 140, 325, 434 p. m., for
Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila,
605, 948, 104 a. m., 234, 437, 719 p. m., for
Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottaville.
726, 758, 104 a. m., 233, 434, 719 p. m., for
Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottaville.
726, 758, 105 a. m., 1154, 15 p. m., for Sandy
Run, White Haven, Gien Summit, Wilkesbarre,
1805 m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen
Summit and Wilkesbarre.
1146 a. m. and 324 p. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton,
607, 636, 853 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton,
720, 754, 920, 1056, 1154 a. m., 1258, 220, 515,
607, 636, 853 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton,
726, 936, 1041 a. m., 235, 710 p. m., from
Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah via
New Boston Branch).
1256, 36, 85 p. m., from New York, Easton,
1265, 104, 85 p. m., from New York, Easton,
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1265, 316, 810 p. m., from New York, Easton,
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1265, 316, 810 p. m., from New York, Easton,
1265, 316, 810 p. m.,

12 58, 5 15, 5 28 Philadelphia, Bethiehem, Allentown and Sanch Chunk.

Philadelphia, Bethiehem, Allentown and Sanch Chunk.

9 36, 10 41 am, 2 38, 7 10 p m from Sandy Run,

9 36, 10 41 am, 2 38, 7 10 p m from Sandy Run,

White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10 56, 11 31 a m and 310 p m, from Hazleton,

Lumber Yard, Jedio and Drifton.

Lumber Yard, Jedio and Drifton, Philadelphia

J. Sandal.

J. Sandal.

Mahanny region.

Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Dritton. 11 31 am from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton. 3 10 pm from Delano and Mahanoy region. For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

FOR THERMER INCOMESSAGE AGENTS AGENTS.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philin, Pa.

ROLLIN II. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.

A. W. NONNEMACHEI, Ass't G. P. A.

South Bethlehem, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSION FRANK DEPIERRO.

of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Republican ounty convention. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-

R. E. DONAUGHEY. Subject to the decision of the Republican punty convention.

HOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-THOS. M. DULLARD.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic ounty convention. HOR REPRESENTATIVE

THOMAS M. POWELL, Subject to the decision of the Republican egislative convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE E. W. RUTTER,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic legislative convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE

MATTHEW LONG.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic egislative convention.

DANIEL J. McCARTHY. of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic enatorial convention.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR-C. D. ROHRBACH.

of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic orough convention.

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Impartial Franchise,"

by J. W. Caldwell.

"Lesson from

Ingersoll's Sermon."

Thursday, - - - June 25.