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FREELAND, PA., JULY 9, 1896.

A Valuable Diagram.

As our readers are aware, the TRIBUNE has devoted considerable space at all times to articles pertaining to the production of coal. Among those most recently given in these columns were several that were extracts from articles published in the *Bond Record*, of New York city, as was stated at the times they appeared in the TRIBUNE. These articles, when published in the *Bond Record*, attracted general attention among all classes who are interested in coal. They were pronounced accurate by those who are versed upon the subject, and their author, Mr. Griffiths, received many deserved compliments for his painstaking work.

The readers of the TRIBUNE have had placed before them in previous issues of this paper the most salient facts and figures contained in the *Bond Record's* articles. One of these, in which the estimated amount of unmined coal controlled by the several carrying roads was given in percentage and in tons, caused considerable local comment, and in order to give our readers an opportunity to obtain a more lasting impression of the figures therein presented, we have secured from the *Bond Record* the use of a diagram with which Mr. Griffiths' most notable article was illustrated.

This diagram appears on the fourth page of today's TRIBUNE, and in addition some of the figures published by us some time ago are reprinted with it. This diagram conveys to the mind more vividly the proportion of unmined coal which is controlled by each road than any other plan we know of. Miners and others interested in coal production will do well to retain a copy of this issue, as the diagram is known to be correct and will prove valuable in many ways to all who make a study of coal.

The Bicycle a Political Power.

From the Review of Reviews.
Nowadays the world may easily be divided into people who wheel and people who do not, and the former class seem to hold the balance of power, possessing as they do the solidarity due to this single enthusiasm. The bicycle has become a power in economics and politics. Its association, the League of American Wheelmen, successfully fights the great railroads and is heard to by municipal and state legislatures. When the wheelmen of Chicago wanted to visit a far Western meet they insisted that their fares should be at one-half price, and the railroads were terrorized into submission by the threat of having 150,000 wheelmen solidly arrayed against them.

The transportation lines in many states have been forced to do away with express charges on bicycles and treat them as checkable baggage. In several localities the local bicycle associations have decided that owners of wheels ought to be generally taxed \$1 a head for the sake of obtaining better cycling roads, and forthwith the legislative powers bowed before them.

In New York city the street sprinkling carts made uncomfortable riding, and an ordinance was at once obtained obliging the water-cart drivers to leave a strip of unsprinkled asphalt three feet wide next to each curb. Legislators are busy with expert testimony on the question of the danger of carrying small children on bicycles handle-bars.

Hobart Will Weaken the Ticket.

The more that becomes known about Hobart the more Republican dissatisfaction there is expressed at his selection by Hanna for the second place on the ticket. At first it was thought that his obscurity would cause him to be accepted without protest by the rank and file of the Republican party, but since the newspapers of the country have been throwing their searchlight upon Hobart's record there is a regular Republican howl all along the line. They may not be able to force him off the ticket, but it is certain that had they known as much at St. Louis as they do now that the Blaine Republicans in that convention would never have allowed Garret Hobart to be nominated for vice president, and it is doubtful whether Hanna would have asked such a thing of the convention had he known that Hobart not only botched the nomination of Blaine in the 1884 campaign, but furnished a considerable part of the money to pay the campaign expenses of Ben Butler, whose running was a factor in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

The Blaine Republicans were not any too well disposed towards McKinley any way, and now that they know the part played by Hobart in keeping their idol out of the White House, nobody need be surprised if thousands of them knife the whole ticket in November.

DEATH OF MINISTER YOUNG.

Expired in a New York Hospital After a Fortnight's Illness.
New York, July 7.—Gen. P. M. B. Young, United States minister to Guatemala, who had been sick in the Presbyterian hospital for a fortnight, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He reached New York from Guatemala two weeks ago on a leave of absence, and went to the hospital at once for treatment. The body was shipped to Cartersville, Ga., last night.

Gen. Young was born in Spartansburg, S. C., Nov. 15, 1839, and was educated at the military institute in that state. He began the study of law and then entered the military academy at West Point in 1857. Within two months of the time of his graduation he resigned on account of the secession and joined the confederate army as a second lieutenant. He was successively promoted through all the grades to that of major-general on Dec. 12, 1864, having command of a cavalry division. After the war Gen. Young went to Cartersville to live, and was the only democrat elected to congress when reconstruction act, taking his seat July 25, 1868, and being re-elected for three successive terms, serving until March 3, 1875. In 1877 he was appointed one of the commissioners from the United States to the World's fair in St. Petersburg, and in 1885 was appointed consul-general at that place during Cleveland's first term, serving but one year, owing to the severe climate. He returned to this country and went to Cartersville to live, where he remained until he was appointed minister to Guatemala.

New York Republican Committee.

New York, July 7.—The republican state committee will meet this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue hotel, when the date for the state convention will be set, at which the candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor and judge of the court of appeals will be named. Saratoga will be the convention town. There is no opposition to that, and the time will, in all likelihood, be the latter part of August, 25 or 27. There has been some talk of an early date in September, but August has the call.

To Buy Forest Lands.

Albany, July 7.—The issue of \$1,200,000 in bonds by the state to purchase additional lands in the Adirondack region within the confines of the state park is to be vigorously advocated by the state, fisheries, game and forest commission. Over 200,000 acres have been offered for sale to the commission at an average rate of \$1.50 per acre.

Wheelmen Want a Good Roads Plan.

Chicago, July 7.—A member of the staff of an eastern wheelmen's journal has arrived here to present a good roads plank to the national democratic convention on behalf of the wheelmen.

The Proper Paper for Investors.

From the Bond Record, June, 1896.

The *Bond Record* is intended primarily for persons and corporations having money invested or to invest. The investor too often is influenced by prejudice, or sentiment or fashion, and all too rarely by exact knowledge. It is the aim of the *Bond Record* to reduce to a science the investment of money. We place at the service of our readers the results of expert work by lawyers, engineers, accountants and by practical men engaged in the actual business of the various transportation, manufacturing, distributing and mining corporations. The services of such experts are obtainable only at large expense, therefore they may be availed of by investors only by mutual co-operation. Frequently a thorough investigation of some one corporation or industry, and an intelligible presentation of the facts disclosed by such examination, involves an expenditure of several thousand dollars. Examples in point are the *Bond Record's* studies of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the December, 1895, number, and of the anthracite coal industry begun in the February, 1896, number and concluded in the June number.

Investors who have carefully noted the information contained in the *Bond Record* from month to month have been enabled to correct errors by disposing of investments judiciously made. In many instances saving a large amount of their investment. Others have been prevented from sacrificing investments, and still others have been enabled to make investments in securities absolutely good but temporarily discredited which have, since they were first brought to notice by the *Bond Record*, made marked advances in market value.

The high standard which has characterized the *Bond Record* in the past will be maintained hereafter and no effort will be spared to make the authority on corporate securities. With this end in view, our entire energies will be devoted to expert, scientific dissection of the reports of public corporations and to the presentation to our readers, in plain language, of the results of the work.

We do not hesitate to claim that serious mistakes in the investment of money can be absolutely avoided by invariably consulting the columns of the *Bond Record* before investing. To facilitate quick reference an index of all corporations whose affairs have been reviewed in the current volume will be published in each number, and at the close of the year there will be published an elaborate analytical index of every public corporation and of every corporate security.

The *Bond Record* will continue to publish articles from the pens of the ablest thinkers of the age upon currency and banking, government finances, and corporate problems, and will in the future give considerable attention to municipal finances and government. From time to time we shall publish reviews of important books on economics, also transcripts of papers of value appearing in the journals of learned societies. These papers are frequently of the first importance but they rarely come to the notice of any outside the circle of the societies' members.

It is the intention of the publishers of the *Bond Record* to spare no effort or expense in making it the leading authority in its field.

YALE MEN HOPEFUL

Trial Heats for Grand Challenge Cup at Henley To-day.

LEANDERS ARE THE FAVORITES

Ellis's Sons Must Win the First Heat or Suffer Defeat—"Bob" Cook Not Over-Sanguine of Victory.

Henley-on-Thames, July 7.—This afternoon will witness the trial heats for the Grand Challenge cup, and all the crews who will participate therein are on the anxious seat this morning. The new boat of the Yale crew has not proved at all satisfactory to the men, and yesterday it gave out twice, necessitating the stopping of rowing until it could be repaired. This boat, which is made of paper, is sixty feet in length and twenty-four inches wide amidships. It does not meet the approval of English oarsmen, who claim that it does not begin to have the rigidity of an English-built cedar boat, and that it is affected with structural weakness. The Yale crew are in the best possible condition. Dr. McDowell regards Hon. Rupert Guinness, the present holder of the Diamond sculls, and Vivian Nickalls as the most formidable of his competitors in the Diamond scull contest. He thinks that if he has the lead to the Fawley Court boat house he will win. The town is crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, and there are also many foreigners, especially Americans, waiting to see the races. The hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing, and the Henley tradesmen and others are reaping a bountiful harvest. The course is lined with houseboats, barges and pleasure craft of every description. The starts of the Leander crew are fine and will give them an immediate advantage. The representative of the United Press last night had an interview with Bob Cook regarding the general situation. He said that if the Yale crew won the first heat they would win the cup. He expected, however, that they would be beaten at the start, as starting was the Leanders' strong point. He added that Yale would row to the finish whatever happened. He had confidence in the staying power of the men. He does not expect that the Leander crew will fall off on the second half of the course, as they have rowed the second half as fast as the first half. Mr. Cook is not as sanguine of winning as are the Yale crew. He intimated that he would not be surprised if the Leanders won. He said the American crew would not row above forty strokes per minute, while he believed that the Leanders would pull up to forty-three strokes.

SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR.

No Importance Attached to Report of Bishop Falconio's Appointment.

Washington, July 7.—No importance is attached at the papal legation to the report from Rome that Bishop Falconio will replace Cardinal Satolli as the papal delegate at Washington. No information, official or otherwise, has been received to that effect, and the report is thought to have no better foundation than is to be found in the circumstances that Falconio has lived in the United States and speaks the language with a certain proficiency. Cardinal Satolli will not return to Rome until his successor has been appointed and confirmed in his new dignity. It is regarded as unlikely that the pope will make the appointment before September next, inasmuch as it is not desirable that the change should be made during the heated term, but later in the autumn and upon the approach of cooler weather.

JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

To Be the Scene of a Flag Raising on July 21—No Formal Gathering.

Albany, July 7.—The state fisheries, game and forest commission, at a meeting in this city, decided to have a flag raising on July 21 at the grave of John Brown on the John Brown tract in Essex county, recently presented to the state by an association of patriotic New Yorkers, of which Henry Clews is president. The commission will attend, and the members of Mr. Clews' association will be invited, but there will be no formal gathering or attempt at display. Speeches will be made by State Excise Commissioner Lyman, who presents the flag for the occasion, and by Gen. Merritt of Potsdam.

New York Civil Service Appointments.

Albany, July 7.—The following civil service appointments have been made: W. H. Jordan, as director of the agricultural experimental station at Geneva, in place of Peter Collier; salary, \$4,000. Robert B. Lamb, as first assistant physician at Matteawan state hospital, salary, \$2,000, and Edgar J. Sprattling, second assistant physician at the same institution, salary, \$1,500. Henry L. Taylor of Baldwinsville, as an examiner in the regents' department, salary, \$5 a day.

In Favor of the Pipe Line.

Trenton, July 7.—The court of errors by unanimous vote has reversed the action of Vice-Chancellor Bird in granting an injunction to the Pennsylvania Railroad company restraining the United States Pipe Line company from laying its oil pipes under the company's tracks near Phillipsburg. This decision removes the principal obstacle in the way of the pipe line reaching water.

Stanley's Condition.

London, July 7.—Henry M. Stanley, who has been reported seriously ill for some time past, had another relapse this morning. It followed a slight improvement yesterday evening and is causing anxiety to his friends.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

COINING AND REDEEMING MONEY.

It is disputed that the language of the constitution authorizing the general government to "coin money" and to regulate its value applies to paper. It is well to be right in this matter, and I appeal to the writers contemporary with the constitution and to the very highest authorities to prove that the words "coining money" apply to both metal and paper and to one as truly as to the other.

Webster's Dictionary says that the word "coin" means to "stamp," and that the act of stamping may apply to either metal or paper. Dr. Franklin, discussing the question of trade and industry, said: "Moreover, as incontestable advantages of paper, we must add that the charge of coining or making it is by no means proportionate to that of coining of metals. Nor is it subject to waste by long use or impaired by adulteration, sweating or filling."

Napoleon Bonaparte, writing from Boulogne Sept. 24, 1805, said: "The evil originates in the bank having transgressed the law. What has the law done? It has given the privilege of coining money in the form of paper to a particular company. In a word, in discounting after this manner the bank is coining false money."

Professor Jevons, discussing the subject of bank notes, says: "According to the view I adopt, the issue of notes is more analogous to the royal function of coining than to the ordinary commercial operation of drawing bills. We ought to talk of coining notes, as John Law did, for, though the design is impressed on paper instead of metal, the function of the note is exactly the same as that of a representative token. As to the right to issue promises, it no more exists than the right to establish private mints. For our present purposes that alone is right which the legislature declares to be expedient to the community at large."

Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury under two administrations, said: "The right of issuing paper money as currency, like that of issuing gold and silver coins, belongs exclusively to the nation and cannot be claimed by any individuals."

Again Mr. Gallatin said: "But issuing a paper currency is not dealing in money, but making money. The unrestricted right of coining gold or silver might be claimed with as much propriety as that of coining a paper currency."

Testimony might be greatly extended to show that the right to "coin money," as given to congress by the constitution, applies to paper as well as to metal. And, as a logical consequence, neither states, corporations, nor individuals have any better right to issue currency than they have to coin metallic money. All money must be redeemed; that is what money is for. An irredeemable money is worthless. But let us not be misled by terms. Swapping dollars is not redemption. All dollars, both metal and paper, need redemption. Money does not depend for its value on the value of the monetary material, but on the values that are behind it, on the values of the commodities with which it is redeemed.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding, a banker of Buffalo, N. Y., who was chairman of the subcommittee of ways and means in 1861-2, stated the subject of redeeming money very plainly and truly when he said: "Every time a \$100 bill passes from one person to another it is a practical redemption of it by the person who takes it. Every time a merchant at Chicago pays to a farmer \$500 in national currency for a carload of wheat the farmer by the operation redeems such national currency not in greenbacks, nor in gold, but in a commodity better than either—namely, wheat, a staple article, useful to all. So every merchant in New York that sells a bale of cotton goods and receives his pay for it in currency redeems such currency, not in the way that banks redeem it, but in cotton goods, which is far better, because it performs the true functions of money by facilitating the legitimate sale of commodities. So every time that a merchant or manufacturer pays his internal revenue tax to the United States collector in national currency he redeems such currency by his services, redeems such currency by the labor performed. So it will be seen that just so long as the national currency is practically redeemed every day in its passage from hand to hand in the payment of commodities and services, and in the ramified operations of trade and business, both with the government and the people whose operations it greatly facilitates, there is not the slightest necessity for resorting to the expensive and risky operation of assorting and sending it home for redemption."

of a general legal tender, it becomes redeemable with all the commodities that are for sale in the country. Such a money rests, not on gold alone, but on all values, and all men are eager to redeem and accept such money to the utmost extent of the values they have for sale. Such a money if coined from paper is precisely as good as the issuing government, and its volume can be controlled in the interests of the people far more easily than the volume of coin.

CAUSES OF LARGE FORTUNES AND LOW WAGES.

The wealth which any man owns is either earned by him or it is not. If earned by its owner, no matter how great the amount of it, his ownership of it injures no one; it deprives no other man of anything which is justly his, and there is no danger that any "fortune," consisting entirely of wealth earned by its owner, will be too large, for ability to earn is limited. And also there is no mystery about its causes. And one of them would be high wages, for no man could accumulate even a small fortune by earning it unless he received and retained a large proportion of it. If not all of the wealth he earned. But if not earned, then there is no limit to the size of the fortune. The large fortunes which exist today are certainly not earned by those who own them. I doubt if any one would attempt to maintain that they are. They are acquired legally, as a rule, but that does not necessarily mean rightfully. The men who can earn a million dollars in one lifetime are not numerous, and yet there are many men owning fortunes of many millions each. Since all wealth is produced by some one, if those who do not produce wealth have it, or if some who produce some wealth, have more than they produce, then it follows, as a matter of course, that some who have produced wealth do not have it. In some way a part of the wages of those who labor has been transferred to other men's pockets. In other words, if some get who do not earn, then some earn who do not get. There is then a vital and necessary connection between large fortunes and low wages.

How is this transfer of wealth effected? Why are those who labor and produce wealth willing to part with it for the benefit of those who toil not and spin not? It does not seem natural that they should, and yet the practice is to nearly universal that we always expect a "workman" to be a "poor" man.

All wealth is produced by labor, but not by labor alone. It must be applied to land, the great storehouse of raw material provided by nature. And as all men are here by the same warrant they all have an equal right to the best as well as the poorest. But these equal rights to life and to land, though generally theoretically admitted, are practically denied by the institution of landlordism, the private ownership of land. By our laws we allow certain persons to hold the best land as their private property and to charge their fellow men all "the traffic will bear" for permission to use it. What landowners can get is the difference between what a given amount of labor can produce on their land and what the same labor could produce on the best land to be had for nothing, which is always the poorest land in use. As increasing population and improvements in the arts tend always to increase the demand for land, and thus to make larger the share which its owners can appropriate, an expectation of the still further advance is created, and men are induced to hold land out of use on speculation. This compels labor to have recourse to still poorer land, thus lowering wages, which are always fixed by what can be made at the margin of production, and raising rent.

Large fortunes, so called, do not really consist of wealth at all—that is, of "desired and appropriate labor products." If they did, they would soon be used up or destroyed, for no sooner is an article of wealth produced by man than nature goes to work to reclaim the elements of which it is composed and to return them to the common reservoir from which they were drawn forth. Such fortunes as we are now considering consist chiefly of taxing privileges of different kinds, by virtue of which their owners can appropriate the results of work as they are produced without working themselves. And chief among these "taxing privileges" is landlordism. We cannot permanently raise wages or prevent the amassing of "large fortunes" until we destroy private land ownership (no possession)—that is, the private appropriation of values attaching to that to which we all have equal rights, the land. Until this is done, no other taxing privileges will have any effect, for landlordism is "the robber that takes all that is life," he that "all" much or little. But after this is done the other forms of private taxation can be more easily destroyed.

How is this to be done? By the single tax. Abolish all taxes except one single tax on the value of land and make that large enough to take all the annual rental value, and the private appropriation of rent will be destroyed and with it speculation in land, enforced idleness and involuntary poverty, with all the intemperance, crime and misery that follow in its train. And "large fortunes and low wages" will be no more, for where rent goes to the community and each gets all he earns no one can get more.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wheat—Spot weaker, demand moderate. July, 61½c; August, 61½c; Sept., 61½c.
Corn—Spot quiet and weaker. July, 32½c; August, 32½c; Sept., 34½c.
Oats—Spot lifeless and trade dull. July, 20½c; August, 19½c.
Flour—Spot quiet; values uncertain. Extra prime, nominal, short clear, \$8.75@10.25; family, \$10.00@10.50; mess, \$8.00@8.75.
Eggs—Trading is quiet, but the tone of the market very firm. State and Pennsylvania, fresh, 12½@13c; southern, 11@12c; western, fresh, 10@11½c; duck, 11½@12½c; goose, 15@16c; western, case, \$2.00@2.75.
Butter—Market remains steady and demand moderate. Creamery, new western extras, 15½c; state and Pennsylvania, seconds to best, 13@15c; creamery, western seconds, 13@14c; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh, factory, 11c; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds to firsts, 11@13½; western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 9½@11½c; western factory, firsts to extras, 9@10c.
Cheese—Market remains weak with scarcely any demand. For state, full cream, large size, full made, colored, choice, 6½c; late made, choice, 5½@6c; large, common to choice, 7@4½c.
Potatoes—Supply steady and old prices barely sustained. Norfolk, prime, per barrel, \$0.75@1.25; Norfolk, red, prime, \$0.75@1.12; North Carolina per ac, \$1.00@1.25.

TO TRUE DEMOCRATS.

Address of the Texas Gold Delegates Who Declined To Seek Admission.

Chicago, July 7.—The following are the main points in the address of the gold delegates from Texas who yesterday decided not to apply for admission to the convention: "I do all true democrats who are delegates to the national convention: The undersigned are of Texas, duly authorized and empowered to represent the sound money element of the democracy of that state, by a representative delegate convention, called and held in accordance with party usages. We are not here for the purpose of waging a contest before the convention as to our rights to seats in that body, for candor compels us to say that, under existing circumstances, we would not accept admission to the convention. Coming as we do from a southern state in which the party organization has been usurped by political practices of the most questionable character, and which, by such methods, has sent to the democratic convention a delegation committed to the furtherance and enactment of a heresy wholly alien to democratic principles and practices, we desire to say to all true and loyal democrats here assembled from the several states that we represent more than 100,000 democrats whose patriotism will not tolerate the degradation of our national honor. We are here to contribute as best we may to the preservation and advancement of true democratic principles, the perpetuation of party existence, and the upholding of the honor and credit of our common country. We desire to say further that the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this government alone at the ratio of 16 to 1 has already passed beyond the domain of argument, and that our democratic brethren of the United States may prepare themselves for the adoption by the convention of most extreme views upon this question. Upon this assumption, which we know to be correct, we suggest that it is the duty of democrats in this crisis, to take measures for the preservation of the party, so that its principles may not perish from the earth. The exigencies of the situation admit neither of delay nor attempt a fruitless effort to compromise. If we would preserve the party from destruction we must act now, un-mindful of personal consequences, and regardless of aught save devotion to party existence and unselfish fealty to party principles."

VICTORY THE MAIN DESIRE.

Senator Stewart Says There Are A Any Number of Good and Tried Men Available.

Chicago, July 7.—Senator Stewart of Nevada, speaking to a United Press reporter this morning before the convention convened, said: "I find the delegates generally discussing how they can secure the combined votes of democrats, populists and republicans. It is generally conceded that all these parties would vote for Teller, and that his nomination would secure success. But many of them have their own candidates, who have been faithful free silverites, and they cannot see why everybody should not vote for their favorite. There are a large number of good and tried men in the field, any one of whom ought to satisfy good silver adherents. However, the paramount desire for victory is so great that it seems probable at this time that party prejudice will be buried and that there will be a union upon a representative silver man of all the parties interested and that the man selected will lead to victory."

Illinois To Support Bland.

Chicago, July 7.—At a meeting of the Illinois delegation at the Sherman house it was decided that Illinois should cast her forty-eight votes for Richard P. Bland of Missouri for president. The first formal vote stood forty-eight to one in favor of Bland, with four delegates absent. Preceding the formal vote there was an informal ballot in which Stevenson and others received scattering votes.

Another Steamer a Total Loss.

Halifax, N. S., July 7.—The British steamer Hooper, which struck on Embury breakers off Lockeport Monday, will likely prove a total loss. At the time of striking the captain thought he had rounded Cape Sable.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roanoke, Sandy Run, and Delano, at 2:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., 1:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:20, 11:10 a. m., 4:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazleton Junction, Harwood Road, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2:25, 5:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 6:00 a. m., 3:40 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:00, 5:45, 6:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 10:00 a. m., 5:38 p. m., Sunday. All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Pottsville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 6:20 a. m., and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., connect at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.
Train leaving Drifton at 5:30 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points west.
For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 3:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 4:00 p. m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

M. Y. 17, 1896.
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
6:05, 8:45, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 3:25, 4:34, 6:12, 7:07, 8:15, 9:20, 10:41 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton and Hazleton.
6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 3:25, 4:34 p. m., for March Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.
6:45, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 4:34, 7:10 p. m., for Mahanoy City, Shamokin and Pottsville.
7:30, 7:38, 10:56 a. m., 11:54, 5:15 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and B. J. Junction.
8:45 p. m. for Hazleton and Audenried.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:56 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.
11:40 a. m. for Hazleton, Stockton, Hazleton, Lehigh Valley and Hazleton.
3:54 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:30, 7:55, 9:20, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:30, 5:15, 6:07, 6:58, 8:35 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
12:30, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 3:10 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Philadelphia, Allentown, Easton and New York.
9:20, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 5:15, 7:10, 8:35 p. m., from Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and March Chunk.
9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 7:10 p. m., from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, New York and B. J. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:56, 11:31 a. m. and 3:10 p. m., from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
11:31 a. m. from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.
3:10 p. m. from Delano and Mahanoy region.
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

THOS. M. DULLARD,
of Wilkesbarre.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—

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

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—

MATTHEW LONG,
of Hazleton.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic legislative convention.

FOR SENATOR—

DANIEL J. MCCARTHY,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial convention.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—

C. D. ROHRBACH,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic borough convention.

TO SELL