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FREELAND, NOVEMBER 9, 1896.

Not an "Overwhelming" Defeat.

As the official count of Tuesday's vote progresses in the various states the result shows that William J. Bryan was not so "overwhelmingly" defeated after all. Defeated he is, beyond a doubt, but not by the majority which was so gladly sent over the wires by interested parties on election night. The claims which emanated from New York city and Chicago a few hours after the polls closed proved very plainly that the Republican politicians and newspapers and their allies, the gold Democrats, had made every preparation necessary to shout "McKinley," whether McKinley was elected or not. Had the electoral vote been closer and in favor of Bryan by a small majority, the news which was spread broadcast on Tuesday night would not have been different from that which was furnished by the metropolitan papers. The dispatches, it will be remembered, claimed many states for McKinley, such as Nebraska, Kansas, Tennessee, the two Dakotas, Kentucky and several others, by tremendous majorities, and they would still be claiming them if they were needed to give McKinley the necessary 224 votes.

There is now no question of who is elected, and consequently the Republicans can afford to give Bryan as many votes as he received. This they are doing as the votes are counted, and it places matters in a light quite different from that in which it was viewed Tuesday night. This was not done, however, until they were assured of a positive majority in the electoral college, and even yet some of them are sticking to the absurd claims sent out when the polls closed.

The idea, it seems, was to claim everything that night, and by so doing discourage Democrats throughout the country and throw them off their guard. The exaggerated claims sent out in favor of Republicans concerning nearly a dozen states which went Democratic, or the other way by only a meagre majority, can be taken as an indication of what they intended to do if the real result had been against them. Their purpose was, no doubt, to follow the revolutionary challenge of Chairman Lauterbach, of the New York state committee, who said: "If Bryan is elected we will not abide by the decision."

The Democrats, with all the "anarchy" attributed them, made no such declarations, and have no desire other than to accept the will of the American people, which, as Bryan said in his congratulations to his opponent, is law. Democrats everywhere can be depended upon to abide by the decision, but that does not mean that the principles they battled for are wrong nor that the cause should be abandoned. A few votes in a few states turned the scale, and instead of being overwhelmingly defeated Democracy has lost this year by a comparatively small margin. It is not the first time that justice has been turned aside in this country, and instead of feeling discouraged every Democrat can feel proud of the splendid showing made against tremendous odds. In 1890, with the same leader, the defeat of 1896 can be transformed into a victory.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., the great dry goods firm of New York city, have offered Mr. Bryan the position of manager in the law department of their establishment, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. It has not been stated whether he will accept or reject the offer. However, he is one of the defeated candidates who will not drop out of sight. Men of his ability are scarce these days, and as the public has failed to recognize his worth some firm or individual will secure his talents for their own benefit.

The Democratic vote in Luzerne county last Tuesday was the largest ever cast. Bryan received more than 1,000 over Cleveland. The trouble was that the Republicans also increased their vote.

There are over \$5,000 worth of borough orders outstanding and the treasury is depleted. A little more economy should be practiced by the borough rulers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, November 6, 1896. The Democrats are up against the hard wall of defeat again. True, the defeat isn't so overwhelming as the McKinleyites tried to make the country believe it was, but still it is defeat. Democrats do not like defeat any better now than in the past, nor any better than the Republicans did four years ago, but there are numerous reasons which serve to make the defeat of Bryan especially aggravating, not the least of which is the knowledge that his election would have been so easy had the Gold Democrats given him as loyal support as the Silver Democrats gave to Cleveland in his three campaigns. Still, there is very little bitterness expressed by Democrats. They made their fight against the greatest odds any party ever fought against and came so near winning that they frightened some of the other fellows almost to death, and being good citizens and thorough believers in the rule of the majority, they are generally disposed to accept the result philosophically and to wait for time to even up things, as it generally does, in politics and in everything else.

Although it is too early, owing to the absence of full and authentic returns, to pass full judgment on the extent of the defeat, it is certain that a majority of the next ones will be anti-Silver Republicans, and that enough legislators have gone Republican to elect enough senators to wipe out the silver majority in the senate and give that body over to the control of anti-silver men. Granting that these probabilities will all turn out to be facts, they are not so terrible, from a Democratic point of view, as they at first glance appear to be. In fact, if the Democrats could not have the presidency and both branches of congress, it is much better for the future of the party—let it not be forgotten that the Democratic party is the one fearless political party that this country has known—that the Republicans should have them all. With the executive and legislative branches of the government in their hands there can be no shirking of responsibilities on the part of the Republicans.

They have promised the country a renewal of prosperity, if they were restored to power. Now that is exactly what the country stands most in need of and what the Democratic party hoped to accomplish. A majority of the voters of the country have decided that the Republicans should have another trial. All right, let them go ahead and give us prosperity as soon as possible. If they do it, the voters will be sure to give them full credit for it, and they may be sure that the Democrats will be too anxious after their long period of "hard times" under previous Republican legislation and policy to get a little of that prosperity for themselves to raise any obstacles to prevent its coming or to drive it away after it arrives. If they fail, as they have often done before, the voters will see their mistake and will give the Democratic party a chance to see what it can do towards making the country permanently prosperous, instead of spasmodically prosperous with long intervals of "hard times" between.

Many things might be said about the methods pursued to secure McKinley's election, but as the case is analogous to that of some of our unscrupulous rich men who have no hesitation about violating moral laws to get money but are extremely careful not to violate the criminal laws, it is probably best to let them go without comment.

Since the election there has been considerable talk about a reorganization of the Democratic party upon some basis which will bring together in one organization all those who believe in the fundamental principles of the party. Such a movement properly conducted is worthy of all commendation, but if it is intended merely as a means of restoring to leadership the men who failed the party in its hour of need it will be certain to receive the condemnation it deserves, from the rank and file of the party—the men who bore the brunt of the battle just lost.

There may be two opinions as to the need of a reorganization of the Democratic party, but it certain to my mind, and I think to that of the most of those who are familiar with the workings of the campaign just ended, that the Democratic party needs organization very badly in many states. That is one of the few things that the party might find that it would be advantageous to copy after its opponents. Had the Democratic party been organized as it should have been, Senators Jones and Faulkner would have had more trustworthy information from several states than they were furnished with, and had they known the real situation in several states that were lost they might have taken steps that would have saved them and possibly have changed the result of the election. It is the custom to sneer at party machines in some quarters, but for all that they are necessary adjuncts of most successful campaigns.

Wall paper, 7c per double roll, at Sweeney & Herron's, Hazleton.

STOPPED HER TEARS.

BY ARADELLA KENEALLY.



IT WAS a bright September morning. The earth, nature's good servant, and performing a thousand other offices against the winter—and all these offices in a hush of stillness. Nature is so quiet; she turns this big little world of ours on its liber axis with less sound than a boy makes clattering down the street.

On a sudden from beyond a bend of the lane came the hubbub of a human creature howling. The term is not euphonious, but the truth remains that man howls in the childhood of his years as doubtless he howled in the childhood of his race. The noise increased—a vehement protest in infantile key. There was a flutter of wings, a tremor of leaves, then silence. In the animal world curiosity is rife, and many a tiny creature, heart in mouth, peeped from behind a leafy cover. For this howler had good lungs. Presently she came in sight. The winged folk swallowed their hearts; she was but a girl-child. But the creeping things hurried from the boots that were to them as a brace of steam-rollers.

She was an angelic-looking person of some four years old. She had a halo of golden curls about her face, which was soft and chubby. Her eyes were blue and limpid, more limpid than usual by virtue of her tears. Her rosy lips were widely parted revealing a double row of pearls set in a ruby cupid-hook, and out of this treasure house issued fragrant breath and wild hubbub. Had she but told her grief in tears alone, then had she been mistaken for some seraph astray. But her voice was essentially a creature of earth.



"MILLY 'ULL BUY A GREAT ANORMOUS APPLE AND MILLY SH'LL 'AVE A BITE."

A boy, some two years older, attempted comfort. He had her by the hand and jerked her at intervals.

"If you won't say naught about what you're gristin' for, nobody can't do nothink," he broke out, hotly, for they had come to the end of the lane, and still she howled. The cherub must have been something of a grammarian, for she plainly unraveled a positive statement out of this tangle of knots. She must also have been something of a logician, for its reason appealed to her. Her crying diminished into sobs. Once more you would have taken her for an infant angel. The boy jerked her again—not unkindly, but with masculine imperativeness and impatience.

"Wat's it all about?" he insisted.

The sobs came softly. It was obvious, from an intelligent gleam in the cherub's eye, that she knew what it was all about; but at four narrations of a fact, however simple—and no doubt she doted to state her case well—she was weary of an undertaking. She whimped under the embarrassment of words that teased her. Yet again the boy jerked her, smiling speech.

"Anybody hit ye?"

The cherub shook her head. The curling gold danced emphatically in the sunlight, while a pugilistic glance proclaimed her ability to deal with anybody bold enough to hit her.

"Fall down?"

Again she shook her head, this time contemptuously. Surely he might have known such grief as hers had no such commonplace origin. He stooped and picked a stone. He was losing interest in the cherub's mourning. He poised his hand. An early robin with a brand-new waistcoat had hopped dangerously low, uttering chirp, cheery salutations. The cherub, womanlike, detecting the wane of her brother's interest, showed symptoms of renewed grief. The boy threw his stone in a hurry. The robin flew and chirped as cheerily from a higher bough. The boy took the cherub by the shoulders and shook her vehemently.

"If you don't tell me wat it's all about I'll call the ole black man to come an' put you in 'is bag," he threatened.

"Bawlin' an' bawlin' like as if anyone had murdered you! Ef it hadn't been for you, Milly, you might have 'ad a robin pie for supper."

The cherub found new speech. She

opened her mouth. She dug her soft fists in her eyes. She stuttered with excess of feeling.

"Milly 'anted t' see pig killed," she panted. "Dad take Lithey 'n' Bob t' see pig killed. Me 'ant t' see pig killed, too." The silent air was rent afresh.

"Poo!," said the boy, "is that all? 'Tain't much to see. Don't you never mind that. It's offe messy for a little gell."

But Milly was a new young woman, and she cared not to obtain her experiences of pig-killing second-hand; so she howled with augmented grief and vigor. The boy took a different tack; he stopped short, knelt in the road and put an arm about her.

"There, now," he persuaded, "don't see ky now. Billy's ducky! Billy 'ull buy a great anormous apple and Milly sh'll 'ave a bite."

Milly rather liked this, but she did not want to surrender all at once. She came down from the top of a howl to a subdued whine. She rubbed her nose and sniffed. Then she proceeded to make terms.

"A big bite?" she demanded, in a voice intended to stir the deepest pity. But Billy having conjured his vision of an apple found it good. It was wise to make reservations.

"One big bite or two little 'uns," he stipulated.

"Not teeny, weeny littluns," Milly submitted, holding the back of a mottled wrist in readiness should tears be necessary to the conclusion of terms.

"Not the weeniest," said Billy, hotly, then reflecting, "but I shall hold the apple."

"With both hands?" she interrogated.

Billy deliberated. He held up a dirty fist and measured its possibilities with careful eye. Plainly he suspected guile.

"No, only one 'and," he allowed, reluctantly, for Milly had begun sniffing again.

At this assurance Milly smiled—the smile of a Machiavelli. Then, stooped and pulled up a pair of socks, thick, mother-knitted socks, so many sizes too big for her that they slipped persistently about her boots. She hitched the elastic of her hat behind her ears and rammed the crown down firmly on her

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1896.

Trains leave Driffton for Jeddo, Eekley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Room, and Hazleton Junction at 5:30 a. m., 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:03 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Driffton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Driffton at 5:30 a. m., p. m., daily except Sunday; and 4:03 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Driffton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Huntloft Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:03 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Driffton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Huntloft Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:03 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Huntloft Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Room at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 9:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eekley, Jeddo and Driffton at 5:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 9:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Audenton and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Driffton at 6:00 a. m. Hazleton Junction at 6:25, and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Trains leaving Driffton at 5:30 a. m. makes connection at Driffton with P. R. R. train for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Driffton, an extra train will leave the former point at 5:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Driffton at 5:00 p. m.

L. T. HEIK C. SMITH, Superintendent.

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ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:30 p. m., for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton and New York.

9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 4:30, 6:15, 7:05 p. m., for Driffton, Jeddo, Foundry, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 4:30, 7:05 p. m., for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

7:20, 7:58, 10:06, 11:54 a. m., 2:15 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.

11:40 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. for Driffton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

3:24 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Philadelphia and New York.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:20, 7:54, 9:20, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:30, 5:15, 9:10 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Driffton.

7:28, 9:20, 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:15 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.

9:20, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 6:07, 6:46 p. m., from New York, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

9:38, 10:41 a. m., 2:34, 7:05 p. m. from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50, 11:31 a. m. and 3:24 p. m., from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Driffton.

11:31 a. m., 3:40 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

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