

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

PARAGRAPHS GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE REGION.

Synopsis of Local and Miscellaneous Occurrences That Can Be Read Quickly. What the Folks of This and Other Towns are Doing.

Half a dozen weddings are scheduled to take place here during the holidays. Mrs. Hugh Malloy returned on Monday afternoon from a visit to Philadelphia.

The Citizens' Hose Company's annual ball will be held on the 25th of next month.

The old town of Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, will become a borough on New Year's Day.

William F. Gallagher has returned home after working several months at Stockholm, New Jersey.

A new boiler house is in course of erection at No. 2 Highland. The former structure was recently burned down.

The WearWell's "Century" shoe is O. K. St. James' P. E. chapel on Washington street will soon be enlarged, as the present building is too small to properly accommodate the increasing congregation.

Bernard McLaughlin, a son of Frank McLaughlin, of Ridge street, was hurt by a fall while coming down the steps of the Okdale breaker yesterday afternoon.

The Freeland Gas Company will apply for a state charter on December 28. Henry Fisher, B. F. Davis and B. R. Davis are among the local men who are interested.

Edward, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kuhnle, Centre street, died on Monday evening. The corpse was taken to Summit Hill on Tuesday for interment.

Pardee & Co. have started the driving of a new tunnel at Lattimer, which, when completed, will open up a new and valuable coal field. The tunnel will be 800 feet in length and will open into the Mammoth vein.

James Featherston, a prominent temperance worker of Wilkesbarre and who was known to many people in this end of the county, died on Sunday. He took the pledge from Father Matthew in 1839, and it was unbroken at the time of his death.

Nicholas Budna, a fireman at No. 7 Jedd, died at the miners' hospital on Monday. When cleaning the fires on Sunday a joint of steam pipe blew out, knocking him down. The steam continued to strike him, parboiling the flesh before he was rescued.

Simon Babe, of Hazleton, died on Sunday, aged 47 years, from an attack of cramps received while attending a funeral at Pittston last week. He was a prominent politician, and a year ago was a candidate for the Democratic nomination of poor district.

S. Simon and J. B. Gross, comprising the firm of Simon & Gross, clothiers and gents' furnishers, dissolved partnership on Tuesday. The business will be continued by Mr. Simon, and Mr. Gross will devote all his time to the Trolley hotel, of which he is now proprietor.

Mrs. Sarah Ulrich Kelley, of Honesdale, known as the "bard of Shanty Hill," aspirant for appointment as national poet laureate and candidate for president, was killed in Cherry Ridge township, Wayne county, on Sunday, by being thrown from her carriage during a runaway.

Andrew Dunco, a Polish miner, was attacked with symptoms of hydrophobia on Friday and grew rapidly worse, dying on Tuesday in awful agony. Dunco was bitten on the hand by a dog last August. The wound was cauterized and after a few days the man experienced no inconvenience.

The attention of our readers is called today to the many new holiday advertisements which appear in our columns. These cards, with our regular advertisements, are a safe guide for the people of Freeland and vicinity to follow when buying anything in the holiday line, and purchasers should not pass them by.

Young Footpads Rob a Peddler. Louis Rockmaker, a peddler, was discovered more dead than alive lying on the Traction road at a point between Jedd and Ebervale about 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon by Motorman Scanlon. Mr. Scanlon and Conductor Laubauch went to the man's assistance and found him in a half-conscious condition. Close beside him and scattered in every direction were his wares, consisting of tinware, clothing, etc. The articles were gathered together and the man placed on a car and taken to Hazleton.

At Alderman Laubauch's office he stated that he had been attacked on the team road by six or seven young men, who struck him several blows with a bag. He said they were merely boys, and did not think the oldest was over seventeen years. One of them carried a shot-gun. The peddler was terribly beaten. His pants pockets were cut out and he says the robbers took \$15 in cash and his watch from him.

When the gang left, Rockmaker then started for the Traction road to meet a car, and while waiting for it, the gang came upon him again and gave him another beating, knocking him on the track, where he was found.

Yesterday the following, all young boys of Jedd, were arrested for the assault: Hugh McDyer, Michael Boyle, Joseph Barnick, Thomas Boyle and Dominic McGeehan. They were given a hearing at Hazleton and all were released, except McDyer and Thomas Boyle, who were held for a further hearing.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Extract From the Annual Report of Postmaster General Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A vigorous protest against the abuse of the postal service is made in the annual report of Postmaster General Wilson, which has just been made public. He quotes figures which show an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,127,088 for the last fiscal year, which, however, is a decrease in deficiency as compared with the previous fiscal year, of \$1,679,956.

This satisfactory exhibit for the last year has been made possible, the postmaster general says, by a vigorous policy of bringing suit or pushing collection on bonds immediately after default, which is the only safe practice for the interests of the government and those of the obligors. The postmaster general says he thinks congress may properly grant relief in cases of hardship and injustice following collection, after the lapse of years, by a general bill or otherwise.

The report says: "There is no necessity for general deficit. It has its chief source in the transmission at second class rates of a large and rapidly increasing volume of matter never in the contemplation of the law which gave the nominal rate of 1 cent a pound on such matter."

The average cost of receiving, transporting and delivering each pound of mail matter of all classes was about 10 cents. Matter of the third and fourth class, probably paid for its handling, with possibly a slight profit on fourth class matter. At the average postage revenue of 93 cents a pound, great profit accrues to the government on first class matter.

The proposed 1 cent letter rate, the cheapest postage in the world, Mr. Wilson says, would yield a great profit, but it is idle to talk of such reduction while two-thirds of our mail matter is handled at a small fraction of its cost.

He charges the loss sustained by the franking privilege in transmitting serial libraries, etc., as indefensible.

The estimates for the current fiscal year and the year 1898 follows: Estimated revenue for 1897, \$89,099,145.07; expenditures, estimated, \$92,571,564.22; deficiency for 1897, \$3,472,419.15; estimated revenue for 1898, \$96,237,076.63; expenditures—estimated, for 1898, \$97,514,411.16; deficiency for 1898, estimated, \$1,277,334.53.

Discussing the merits of the postal system, the postmaster general says the people of the United States may felicitate themselves that in no important respect are they behind any other country in their postal facilities, and in many things they are in the van.

Carlisle's Estimate of Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Carlisle has sent to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the public service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as furnished by the several executive departments.

The estimates foot up \$421,718,970.60, against \$418,094,073.17, estimated for 1897-78, and \$432,431,005.98 for that year. Estimates for 1898 by their respective titles are: Legislative establishment, \$4,370,820.80; executive establishment, \$19,865,952; judicial establishment, \$907,120; foreign intercourse, \$2,032,728.79; military establishment, \$24,292,633.48; naval establishment, \$24,434,773.63; Indian affairs, \$7,279,525.57; pensions, \$14,328,380; public works, \$81,437,061.92; postal service, \$1,288,334.47; miscellaneous, \$36,344,216.08; permanent annual appropriations, \$120,078,220; total, \$421,718,970.60.

TALMAGE TO WED AGAIN.

The Noted Pulpit Orator Will Marry Miss Mangum of Sing Sing.

SING SING, Dec. 9.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and Miss Susie Mangum of this city are to be married. This announcement was made in Sing Sing by relatives of both persons.

The exact date of the wedding has not been determined upon, but the event will in all probability be within a week.

The young lady who is about to become the bride of the noted preacher is the daughter of Daniel D. Mangum, commission merchant, of 77 Broad street, New York. She is a brunette of 30.

The Mangums have a winter residence on Madison avenue, New York. Dr. Talmage's daughter is married to Miss Mangum's brother, Daniel D. Mangum, Jr.

Dr. Talmage's second wife died more than a year ago.

Big Deal In Coal Land.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Dec. 6.—The most extensive purchase of coal lands ever made in the world has just been consummated in this state. It is known as the Preston county coal and land deal. The members of the purchasing syndicate are S. M. Gentry, of the Bess of Pittsburgh, Drake & Stratton company of Philadelphia, John Shney of Corry, Pa., and the builders of the Cheat River railroad. The tract contains 10,000 acres of land in Preston county. The price paid was \$10 an acre. A prominent geologist says it is unquestionably one of the richest coal fields in the world.

Mutilated Cleveland's Picture.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The picture of President Cleveland, which hung in the rooms of the Cook County Democratic club, has been cut to pieces. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown. It is supposed to be the result of the strife between the gold and silver wings of the party, which reached its height at the annual club election Monday. The picture, which was one of the largest and finest of the president in existence, was painted in Buffalo and brought to the national convention of 1888 by the Buffalo Democrats, who presented the portrait to the Cook County Democracy.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and easy; city mills patents, \$5.25@5.50; winter patents, \$4.90@5.10; city mills clears, \$4.05@5.10; winter straight, \$4.00@4.65. WHEAT—No. 2 red dull weak and lower in consequence of disappointing cables, liquidation and absence of cash demand; March, 88 1/2@89 1/2; May, 89 1/2@90 1/2. CORN—No. 2 steady, an unexpectedly light receipts; May, 31 1/2@31 3/4. OATS—No. 2 red dull; track, white, state, 26 1/2@27; track, white, western, 25 1/2@26. HAY—Dull; mess, \$8.25@8.75; family, \$10.50@11. LAIRD—Dull; prime western steam, \$10, nominal. BUTTER—Steady; state dairy, 11@12; state creamery, 15@23 1/2. CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 7 1/2@10 1/2; small, 7 1/2@10 1/2. EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 23@26; western, 15@24. SUGAR—Raw quiet, but steady; fair refining, 12 1/2@13; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2@4; refined, cut, crushed, 5 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2. TURPENTINE—Steady at 27 1/2@28. MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 30@34; for crop. RICE—Steady; domestic, 35@36; Japan, 44@45. TALLOW—Weak; city, 3 1/2; country, 3 1/2. HAY—Easy; shipping, 6@6 1/2; good to choice, 7@7 1/2.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT SENDS HIS FAREWELL EPISTLE TO CONGRESS.

The Cuban Rebellion the Principal Topic Discussed—Time Not Yet Ripe, He Says, For Our Intervention—Spain Warned That Hostilities Must Soon Cease.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States senate, at its second session of the Fifty-fourth congress, with crowded galleries and with that accompaniment of activity and of greeting that usually attends the reassembling of congress. But the upper branch of congress never puts aside its dignity, and the meeting developed no demonstration or dramatic incidents. The reading of the president's message was the feature of the proceedings, and beyond this, no attempt was made to enter upon the business of the session. To many of the foreign representatives occupying the diplomatic gallery the message had special interest and significance owing to the part they had taken in the conspicuous foreign events to which the message alluded.

While the scenes attending the opening of the house were both brilliant and interesting in the crowds that thronged the galleries and the conspicuous personages present, the proceedings themselves were dull and spiritless, being distinctively routine.

The house met, the chaplain invoked the divine blessing on the work of the session, the roll was called, a committee consisting of Mr. Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Turner of Georgia was appointed to wait on the president, and the latter's annual communication was read. The reading, which lasted about two hours. It was Mr. Cleveland's farewell message, and there was much curiosity as to his views on Cuba especially, but there was no demonstration, either of approval or dissent throughout its reading. The holiday nature of the opening session was saddened by the announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Hoar, which Mr. Turner of Georgia formally made to his associates. Out of respect to the memory of the distinguished Georgian, the house, after adopting appropriate resolutions, immediately adjourned.

The President's Message.

The most vital topic in the president's message and the one of most general interest is the Cuban question. The situation in Cuba and our relations with Spain are reviewed at length, but the president does not think the time has arrived for intervention on the part of this country or the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. He says:

"It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has been improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems to be strengthened with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government as she can maintain imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs."

Favors Autonomy For Cuba.

After referring to the political grievances of the Cubans the president says:

"It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hopes to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. "Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of a largely increased and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail."

Referring to the efforts of the administration to bring about a cessation of hostilities, the president says:

"It was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantees. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it has been made by not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. "Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. "It is therefore fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans upon the lines above indicated may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue."

Our Friendly Offices.

"The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. "Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power. "It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. "While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relation to it and its possible results, without considering that by

the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation. "When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when all honest attempts at its re-establishment have degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. "Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing, and they should be determined upon without giving careful consideration to the requirements of our honor and interest or the international duty we owe to Spain. "Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued. In all circumstances exhibiting our obligations to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations. "A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. "Time May Come For Intervention. "But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country intimately related to us saved from complete desolation, will constrain our government to such action as will satisfy the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace. "The message deals with the atrocities in Turkey in no delicate way. The president expresses his own indignation and that of the people at the wholesale massacre of Armenian Christians, but points out that no American citizen has been harmed and states that claims have been made to the Turkish government for damage to missionary property. Nothing will be omitted, he says, to bring about the settlement of these claims. "The Venezuelan boundary dispute is dismissed briefly as a matter now practically settled, while it is stated that negotiations between this country and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration promise to be successful. "Financial conditions are reviewed at some length, but the recent campaign is referred to in the closing of the message. "The president's message is a political document of momentous consequences and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion. "There is a note of congratulation for the peaceful solution of the contest. "Treaty matters are dealt with in a review of the workings of the present law, which the president pronounces good as far as it goes. He points out that the present law, if given an opportunity, will yield a fair revenue and thinks that the payment of deficiencies of revenue from the surplus treasury fund is perfectly legitimate. "The president is convinced that "we have no assured financial peace and safety until the government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled." National banks should redeem their own notes, he says, and the government should abandon the banking business and confine its financial operations to revenue and expenditures. "Proceedings of Congress. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The notice of the opening of a Cuban discussion was about the only feature of interest developed at the brief session of the senate, which lasted only 25 minutes. Senator Cullom gave notice of a special order on Cuba tomorrow. The senators had expected to start the wheels of actual business, but the appearance of a house resolution relative to the death of ex-Speaker Crisp led to the customary adjournment as a mark of respect. A large number of bureau reports were received, including that of the government inspectors of the Pacific railway. "Senator Mills has prepared the following resolution for introduction in the senate: "Joint resolution directing the president of the United States to take military possession of the island of Cuba and hold it until its inhabitants can institute such government as they may wish and organize and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion. "Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the president of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion. "The house, without wasting time, proceeded to business and before the session closed had passed three bills of considerable importance and the first of the regular supply bills—that for pensions. "Three of the bills related to postal matters. One provided for the use of private mail carriers of the same general size and character as the present postal cards when 1 cent stamps are affixed. Another provided for a limited indemnity of \$10 for the loss of registered mail matter and the third provided for a private carrier service in cities, towns and villages where no free delivery exists. It provides that on application of 20 persons receiving their mail delivery through the same office, the postmaster shall appoint such persons as are willing to undertake the collection and delivery of mails at a charge not to exceed 1 cent for each letter and that the charge shall be paid by the beneficiaries. The pension bill at Mr. Gray's (Rep. of Pennsylvania) instigation, without fruitless opposition, passed by a majority of 100. "The senate on occasion in the debate to submit some views in favor of higher tariff duties based upon that portion of the president's message relating to the tariff. The bill carries \$111,263,880. "Reduction of Wages. WESTLEY, R. I., Dec. 7.—The Rhode Island Granite works of this town has made a partial reduction in the wages of its employees. Those receiving the most pay will suffer a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent, but the wages of more than half the workmen will not be affected.

ISCUBA'S HEROSLAIN?

SPANIARDS INSIST THAT ANTONIO MACEO IS DEAD.

According to Spanish Advisers, Macao Died Heroically Fighting For Cuba's Freedom. Apparently on the Eve of a Great Victory, Gomez's Son Also Reported Dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—It is stated in most positive terms by the Spanish authorities that Antonio Macao, the great insurgent leader and the heart and soul of the Cuban cause, has been killed in Havana province after having effected the passage of the western trocha near Mariel at its northern extremity. With the Cuban leader died the youth, Francisco Gomez, son of Maximiliano Gomez, who accompanied the mulatto general on his passage of the trocha. Most explicit details of the finding of the corpse of the fallen Cubans and of the facts relied upon for their identification are at hand through the report of the Spanish commander, Major Cirujeda, who contested the passage of the trocha unsuccessfully on Dec. 4 (last Friday) with

Macao and who sustained another conflict on Monday with the forces under the insurgent leader. It was in a reconnaissance after the latter engagement that the Spaniards found the two corpses, not separated in death, which they have identified as those of Antonio Macao and Francisco Gomez.

The authorities now permit the publication of Major Cirujeda's official report, that the engagement with Macao on Dec. 4, which forced the trocha, was "a fearful combat," which is the first official admission that Macao brought with him across the trocha a considerable and well equipped following and fought a hot engagement to effect his passage. "After the Cubans had passed into Havana province the Spanish commander effected a fresh concentration in that province and awaited the arrival of Macao. He had received confidential information of the proposed movements of the Cubans and arranged his forces accordingly. He had in addition received a detailed description of the horse which Macao was to ride as well as of his caparisons. "The expected battle occurred Monday, but no details of the engagement are given out for publication here. "After the fight the Spanish troops made a reconnaissance of the ground previously held by the Cuban forces. Here were found the two corpses lying together, and indeed almost locked in an embrace in death. The body was that of a mulatto, a stout man with gray, curly hair and the other that of a slender, dark haired youth. "Macao's Identification. "Both were dressed in white linen duck suits. When the linen suit was removed from the corpse of the elder of the two, he was found to have on a fine undershirt with the initials "A. M." upon it. The pair of black silk socks on this body contained the same initials, worked in red silk. There was a gold ring on the finger containing on the inner rim the engraved inscription "Antonio y Maria." A revolver with an ivory handle and marked, together with a small gold mounted telescope, were also found on the body. "The head of the young man's body was resting upon the body of the first. There was found on it a silver watch, an ammunition bag, several handkerchiefs bearing the initials "F. G.," a traveling valise, a portfolio containing a number of papers and a small book, which had apparently been bought in New York, judging from the marks on it. "Among the papers was one containing a daily record of the fights in which the force of the insurgents had been engaged, beginning with Nov. 24 and closing with an entry for Dec. 7. According to this record, Macao's forces had made a preliminary exploration of the line of the trocha on Dec. 2. The passage of the trocha is recorded under date of Dec. 4. On Dec. 5 they encountered Lieutenant Vasquez with his forces. On Dec. 6 again they met Colonel Acosta and Colonel Sartorius and on Dec. 7 General Sanchez. Here the record ends. "On the body was found, it is said, a personal letter signed "M. Gomez."



GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.

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Heretic Young Gomez. "It is stated, in addition to the above particulars, that there was found on the body of the younger man a letter written in pencil saying that he died rather than abandon the corpse of his general, Macao. "Such are the details of the identification upon which the Spanish officials rely for their firmly expressed conviction that Antonio Macao has met his end. No news that has been received since the outbreak of the insurrection has caused so great a sensation in Havana or has been deemed so encouraging to the Spanish cause. Since the famous raid of the Cubans across the whole of the island last year, when Macao invaded Pinar del Rio, while Gomez remained in the eastern provinces, the mulatto general has held his own in the western province against the utmost efforts of the Spaniards to dislodge him. He transferred the whole seat of war from the east to the west, and while his enemies claimed he had run into a trap and built a strong trocha across the island to keep him there, he continued his indefatigable campaign and confidently claimed always that he could cross the trocha when he wished and effect a junction with Gomez again in the east.

De Lome Doubts It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—No information has been received at the Spanish legation of the reported death of Macao and the son of Gomez, and the rumor is discredited by the Spanish minister. Senor de Lome stated that an event of such importance would have been made known to the legation at once. "Earthquake In Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.—Heavy earthquakes occurred yesterday at various Pacific ports of this republic. Nobody hurt.

NEW DRESS GOODS DAILY.

As handsome a line as shown in the city. A lot of Tycoon Repts at 10c; never before sold under 12 1/2c. Just the thing for wrappers, A lot of new Outings just arrived; 10c is the price.

Carpets.

One hundred remnants of Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide and over, all wool, price, 25c each. They are bargains.

Children's Caps.

Children's Caps at prices only our own; cannot be beaten. Come and see for yourself.

PETER DEISROTH,

41 West Broad Street, Hazleton.

Advertisement for W.L. Douglas \$3.00 shoe, featuring an image of the shoe and text describing its quality and price.

JOHN BELLEZZA, Centre Street, Freeland.

G. HORACK, Baker & Confectioner.

Wholesale and Retail. CENTRE STREET, FREELAND.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—A. A. BACHMAN, of Freeland.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention of Freeland borough.

Graduation Day

at Pierce school, Philadelphia, is an important day, not only to those who on that day make their formal entrance into the business world, but to the public. Great statesmen and great orators have esteemed it an honor to take part in this exercise and bid the graduates "God Speed." Carnegie, Dewey, General Harrison, Speaker Reed, have appeared in recent years. At the last exercises Congressman Quigg and the Reverend Thomas Dixon were the speakers. Honorable John Field presided. The class of '96 will be public graduated January 15, 1897. Honorable Theodore Roosevelt will make the annual address. Rev. Dr. Palmer of the address to the graduates, and His Honor, Mayor Warwick, will preside.

Strictly Truthful.

Crimson-bred—I'll give that man Windham credit for being truthful. Yeast—Why? "He got up to speak last night, and he said he wouldn't keep the audience a minute." "And is that as long as he kept them?" "Yes; they all got up and left the hall."—Yonkers Statesman.

Method in Her Madness.

Dashaway—Last night I experienced a novel sensation. Miss Twilling invited me out to dinner as her guest, and insisted on ordering and paying for everything. I wonder what she did it for? Cleverton—She probably wanted something to eat.—Harlem Life.

Mild Bulldozing.

Mrs. Shril—So you won't get me that new bonnet? Mr. S.—No, I won't. Mrs. S.—Very well, then. I'll go to every temperance meeting that comes along, and people will think the reason I ain't decently dressed is because you've took to drink.—N. Y. Weekly.

Ups and Downs.

"Life is full of ups and downs." "Yes, and I knew a young fellow who was in business and went under." "Well?" "And immediately his friends threw him over."—Indianapolis Journal.

What Willie Wanted.

Willie—Mamma, they say that history repeats itself, don't they? Mother—Yes, dear. Willie—Well, why don't it repeat itself when I'm trying to learn it?—Losbury Gazette.

Wear Well shoes are warranted to be precisely as represented. You make no mistake in that store.

Bed room suites, \$16, at Sweeney & Herron's, Hazleton.

A pretty line of infants' shoes, 10c per pair, at Oswald's.

\$1.50 a year is all the TRIBUNE costs.

Large advertisement for W.L. Douglas shoes, featuring an image of a shoe and text describing its quality and price.

Printing!

Handbills.

Did the idea ever strike you to issue Handbills occasionally, thus getting an advertisement entirely by yourself? We have uncommon facilities for doing this class of work, and are proving our capacity for it every month by turning out numerous catchy productions for shrewd advertisers in this line. We will write a Handbill or an ad of any kind for any person who hasn't got the time to do it himself, and will guarantee satisfaction, along with the best printing and the fairest prices to be had in the region.

The Tribune Gives Satisfaction on Every Job.

State Normal School

East Stroudsburg, Pa.