

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

IN RE-ANNEXATION OF PART OF FOSTER TOWNSHIP TO FREELAND BOROUGH. The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne county, to ascertain the existing boundaries of Foster township, Freeland borough, and the second district of Freeland borough, said county, so far as the same are affected by the annexation of a portion of Foster township to the borough of Freeland by said court, as set forth in proceedings No. 88, September session, 1896, and to ascertain the amount and valuation of the property passing from the township of Foster to the borough of Freeland and the assessed valuation of the property liable to taxation in each district for township and school purposes, and make report thereon, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of John M. Carr, Esq., on Centre street, in the borough of Freeland, on Saturday, December 15, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. All persons having claims against said township, borough or school districts aforesaid, and all other persons interested in said proceedings, are notified to be present and make known and establish their claim. C. F. McHugh, auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Simon and J. E. Gross, of the borough of Freeland, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Simon & Gross, was dissolved on the eighth day of December, 1896, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said S. Simon, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. J. E. Gross, J. B. Gross, Freeland, Pa., December 8, 1896.

BICYCLES! BUGGIES!

High-Grade, sold direct to users at wholesale. We will save you from 25 to 50 per cent. Bicycle and Vehicle line. (Carriage free. Beautiful substantial Bicycles at half price, guaranteed 1 year. No repairs. Under the firm name of Simon & Gross, we sell by express and allow a full examination, if no right return at our expense. Now in a flat tire! Write us, Brewster Vehicle Co., Holly, Mich.

BICYCLISTS!

Cyclopedia, how to care for and repair tires, chains, bearings, etc., 150 valuable pointers for riders. Price, 25c, sample by mail free. It sells or is returned. Act now! Write to J. A. Brewer, Holly, Mich.

STRAYED. From the premises of the undersigned, on Sunday last, a white horse, weighs about 150 pounds. Any information regarding the whereabouts of the animal will be suitably rewarded by Geo. Mainly, Fernside.

INVENTORS.—Parties intending to apply for patents are requested to call at the Tribune office.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR. A. A. BACHMAN, of Freeland. Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention of Freeland borough.

G. HORACK,

Baker & Confectioner. Wholesale and Retail. CENTRE STREET, FREELAND.

Her Presence of 23.5.

"Yes, Harry and I went out riding on a tandem last evening, and he gave me such a fright I have hardly got over it even yet."

"How was that?" "When we were going through an avenue of trees and there was nobody in sight he leaned forward on his handle bars and reached his head around and kissed me!"

"Why, that was dangerous, wasn't it? If you had swerved over so little the machine would have upset and thrown you both off."

"Yes, but I didn't swerve."—Chicago Tribune.

One Advantage.

"He doubted my love, you know, till we went to live in a flat; And, of course, there was, you know, no room for doubt after that."—Detroit Tribune.

GAVE THE SHOW AWAY.



Visitor—What are you children playing at? Sister—We're acting like pa and ma, Willie—he's pa—and he comes home and asks what there is for dinner, and I say "cold meat," and then he bunts the table and says "kiss it" and goes out.

An Epper Out. Whither I do, where'er I go, I think my darling one of two, "But that's not much, with such a thing to think with as you're full," said she. —Cleveland Leader.

To Please the Public. "The people don't seem to be getting tired of this kind of cracked wheat," said the wholesale dealer. "We'll have to change the name of it."—Chicago Tribune.

Evidence Against Her. "A. V. C.," says that woman is man's intellectual superior."

No, not while she can't drink a cup of tea without sticking out her little finger."—Chicago Record.

An Exception Noted. She—Love, you know, is blind, Fred. He—Well, I notice it can see any other sign a long ways off.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cause for Action. "He says that he is wedded to his art," "Yes, and it is rumored that he will soon begin a suit for divorce because of non-support."—N. Y. World.

Good Dialogue. Garson—Did you recognize you with last night at the masquerade ball? Jarson—No; she was made up to represent Amiability.—Washington Times.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RIVERA IN THE FIELD

MACEO'S SUCCESSOR ATTACKS THE SPANIARDS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Cuban Junta Gets Information That the Patriot Leader Was Foully Assassinated. Weyler Denies the Story—Mexico May Be Involved in War With Spain.

KEY WEST, Dec. 16.—Fighting is reported west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio section, where the insurgents, under Maceo's successor, General Ruis Rivera, have taken the field against the Spanish forces left there by General Weyler. No details have been received yet, but 50 wounded Spanish soldiers have just arrived in Havana from the neighborhood of Artemisa. It is stated in Havana that General Weyler has called in some of the troops now stationed outside of the city, fearing an attack by General Gomez, who is reported as coming eastward with a large force well armed and provisioned.

The insurgents have already occupied several small towns held by Spaniards in the eastern part of the province of Havana and have had hardly any defeats. Two trainloads of provisions and arms were captured by the insurgents on the



GENERAL RUIS RIVERA.

Matanzas road Saturday or Sunday, with slight loss. It is reported that an expedition from Honduras has just landed on the south side of the island with large supplies of ammunition and arms and that the cargo was safely delivered into the possession of General Rivera.

Mexico May Be Involved.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—There are confirmed reports circulating here that a mob at Barcelona has assaulted the Mexican consulate on account of his Cuban sympathies.

Considerable feeling against Spaniards has been aroused here by an anonymous circular signed "Son of Pelayo" and containing phrases insulting to the Mexican nation and government. The Spaniards claim the Cubans got it up to further inflame the public mind against them.

Telegrams from San Luis Potosi say that this document, together with imprudent articles in Correda de Espana, have contributed to bring about a state of high tension there, and fears are expressed that the police will have to be called on to prevent a collision between the populace and the resident Spaniards. The governor has given orders to protect the Spaniards.

A further cause of the irritation is an attack made on a laboring man in this city, who, having shouted "Viva Cuba!" was set upon by two Spaniards and beaten. The popular sympathy is especially enthusiastic with the Cubans, and their cause is immensely popular since it has come to be believed that Maceo was betrayed to his death.

Claim Maceo Was Assassinated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Cuban junta in this city is in receipt of trustworthy information confirming the reports of the death of General Antonio Maceo and asserting positively that the great patriot leader was foully assassinated—the victim of the most cowardly and treacherous plot in the annals of modern warfare.

The facts as received by the junta are substantially these: Early in November Maceo received a mysterious message which appeared to come from the Marquis of Ahumada, with full authority from General Weyler, as the messenger carried a safe-conduct issued by Weyler personally. Nothing was written, the message was only verbal. The messenger stated that he came to offer an interview with the Marquis of Ahumada to arrange the terms for the evacuation of the island by the Spanish troops.

At this conference only Brigadier Miro, chief of the staff of Maceo, was present. "Well," answered Maceo, "go and tell the Marquis of Ahumada that I will consider the thing and give him an answer." Maceo immediately gathered his staff, and explaining the situation, asked the opinion of his subordinates.

Brigadier Miro expressed his belief that the whole thing was a scheme of the Spaniards to catch Maceo in a trap. But Dr. Maximo Zertucha tried to convince the Cuban leader that it was wise to meet the Marquis of Ahumada, as the financial situation of Spain clearly indicated that the Spanish army would soon have to abandon the field. Though Maceo was satisfied that the situation of Spain indicated a coming crisis he accepted the views of Miro and resolved to wait, thinking it strange that the first proposals for peace should be made to him and not to General Gomez. Maceo was a very modest and unambitious man, and he never as he was faithful to his superiors. Without first knowing the opinion of General Gomez he would never enter into any kind of treaty.

When this first attempt of the Spanish failed, Weyler returned to Havana to confer with the Marquis of Ahumada. This is the explanation of the sudden return of the butcher to the capital after he started to Pinar del Rio to take personal command of the Spanish forces with the promise that before his return the revolution should be crushed.

The First Plot Failed.

When Maceo invaded the province of Pinar del Rio for the second time, the second attempt at his assassination was planned, and Maximo Zertucha, the surgeon, was found as the traitor to carry out the scheme. First Barrera, the chief of police, succeeded in communicating with Zertucha. Aftersaid the traitor had communications with the Marquis of Ahumada, through Colonel Tort, who before the war was an intimate friend of Zertucha, and to whom, as arranged previously, the traitor surrendered in San Felipe. He was subsequently given his freedom, and unquestionably received the reward, which is said to have been \$50,000, for his treachery.

Colonel Tort, who is a very bloodthirsty

Spanish officer, recommended Zertucha to the Marquis Ahumada as the very man needed to attract Maceo to a given place and to inform the Spaniards of all the Cuban leader's movements.

Weyler agreed, and after promising Zertucha, through Tort, a monetary reward, with which he could live safely in Spain, started again to Pinar del Rio with more forces still to compel Maceo to make a desperate effort which Weyler hoped would bring him into the desired trap.

Led Into a Trap.

Maceo had received advice from Gomez that the commander in chief was preparing an invasion of the west with Calixto Garcia, and that he thought it would be of the best moral effect if, leaving a good leader in command of the forces in Pinar del Rio, Maceo should pass the trocha, join him and march with him to the very gates of the city of Havana. The crossing of the trocha was not an easy affair with a large body of men, and even when opportunity offered but few Cuban soldiers could do it without attracting attention. Maceo knew how, and moved to Mariel, but the Spaniards, through Zertucha, knew of his movements, and of the communication from Gomez.

On the 24th of December Maceo sent four men to reconnoiter the trocha on the north side. They exchanged shots with the sentinels, and by this the Spanish knew the proximity of the insurgent leader. Then orders were given by the Spanish commander not to resist. On the 28th Maceo sent some more scouts, who came back and assured him that the trocha was not well defended on that side. He passed the trocha on the night of the 4th without resistance, after leaving General Ruis Rivera in command of the Cuban forces in the province of Pinar del Rio.

On the 6th, while marching with six men, among them Miro, the son of Gomez, and Zertucha, the latter advised him to take a route through a canal which he knew. They did so and fell into an ambush of 500 Spaniards, commanded by Major Cirujeda.

Died Shouting "Viva Cuba Libre!"

"If you surrender," said a voice, "we offer you your life and an honorable treaty." "Viva Cuba Libre!" answered Maceo, and then the butchery began. Francisco Gomez was wounded and fell before Maceo, but Miro escaped. At this moment, said the Cuban commissioner to the junta in Havana, a band of rebels who were going to join Maceo at the Havana side of Mariel, approached and were informed by Miro of the ambush. The Spaniards had already taken Maceo, who was pierced with bullets, and Gomez, who killed himself with the last bullet of his revolver. They had searched the bodies, and four men were carrying them when the Cubans came up.

A terrible fight ensued, and the Cubans recovered the bodies of the two leaders, pursuing the Spanish with their machetes clear to Punta Brava. Major Cirujeda had a narrow escape, but he was able to take with him the objects seized in the first search, though he left the bodies of Maceo and Francisco Gomez dressed and in the hands of the Cubans.

Weyler's Official Statement.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—The New York World's correspondent sends us his paper the following signed statement by General Weyler:

Maceo died as a result of the feeble state in which were the insurgent bands at Havana. Doubtless, before the sudden attacks and the constant persecution of the battalion of San Quintin, they were losing ground. To reorganize those bands he put himself at their head, and for this he died, with part of the staff accompanying him.

In the same manner have died many generals in all the wars over the world. Maceo was not killed in an ambush. My assertion can be proved by the fact that the Spanish column which fought against his forces had to maintain itself against the fire of the insurgents, and the insurgents were strong enough in number to retake the bodies of Maceo and the son of Maximo Gomez, which were carried away from the field.

Maceo was surrounded by his own men, who embarked with him, and passed the trocha, it is affirmed by his own physician, Dr. Zertucha.

It is not true that Maceo was coming for any conference with me. I can prove it with two reasons. The first is that if I was in the province of Pinar del Rio, how could I summon him to the province of Havana? The second is that, knowing myself the situation in which Maceo was in Pinar del Rio, knowing that his situation was so desperate that he asked me to send rebel forces to the other parts of the island, I would not be so innocent as to agree to a conference with him in a place where he would be out of the trocha.

Once in Havana, he would have resolved the problem of breaking the circle in which I had him and his forces in Pinar del Rio. Maceo died as a result of the feeble state of the rebels who at the sight of the enemy fly away.

This discouraged band he brought to Havana with the hope of making it fight. Any other chief in similar circumstances, his men disbanded, would be sure to die. And that is what happened to Maceo.

Madrid Papers Excuse Weyler.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—Dissatisfaction with General Weyler's conduct of affairs in Cuba grows again here. The ministerial papers complain about his refusal to receive an ovation instead of vigorously pursuing the insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio. Other papers resent General Weyler's alleged suppression of telegrams regarding the ovations to Major Cirujeda upon the receipt of the news that his command had defeated a largely superior force of rebels and killed their leader, Maceo. This action is attributed to jealousy on the part of General Weyler, who the papers declare, desires to have no one share with him the honor of suppressing the insurrection. Credible rumors are current that the government is not at all satisfied with General Weyler's administration of the civil and military affairs, and that if the situation in Cuba does not shortly improve it will substitute in his place General Marin, at present governor of Puerto Rico.

Sympathy With the Cubans.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 16.—There was a meeting to express sympathy with Cuba in her struggle for liberty last night in this city. President Quesada of the local junta presided. Among the speakers was S. C. Henriques, who was United States consul at Cardenas during the Harrison administration. He said that Spain was exulting over the foul assassination of a grand man as ever went forth to give battle in the cause of human liberty. He said that murder would out, and that the murder of Antonio Maceo, one of the best generals of the age, was a foul crime, that would bring retribution to the heads of those who accomplished it. The United States, he declared, could no longer afford to be one of the nations which is oppressing Cuba.

MISS COLLINS TO WED.

Dr. Depew's Fair Ward Will Marry Residist Here in Paris.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The engagement has been announced in New York and Paris of Miss Edith Lyman Collins, only daughter of Mr. Clarence Lyman Collins of this city, to Residist Bey, Count Czaykowski, counselor of state of the Turkish embassy at Rome. This alliance is looked upon as most brilliant.

Miss Collins' engagement to her guardian, Mr. Clarence M. Depew, was rumored without authority, is descended from a long line of distinguished American ancestors, among whom, on her father's side, were two colonial governors—Governor William Bradford of Massachusetts and Governor William Leete of Connecticut. On her mother's side Miss Collins is a great granddaughter of Commodore Van Rensselaer of this city.



MISS EDITH COLLINS.

Count Czaykowski, who is looked upon as one of the most brilliant diplomats in Europe, is highly esteemed by the sultan and is one of his advisers. He was, until quite recently, first secretary of the Turkish embassy at St. Petersburg, where a year ago he met Miss Collins, who was there on a visit, at the special invitation of the dowager empress of Russia, to take charge of a booth at a great bazaar for charity. Her fiancé is only 29 years of age and has a handsome fortune.

In all probability the wedding will be celebrated in Paris during the latter part of January. Miss Collins is now there with her stepmother. Mr. Collins will sail early in the new year to be present at the wedding.

CHOATE A CANDIDATE.

The Noted New York Lawyer is Willing to Be United States Senator.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Joseph M. Choate has announced his candidacy for the United States senate.

W. D. Guthrie of the Union League club, who proposed a resolution in the club a few nights ago endorsing Mr. Choate as a candidate for the senate, is undoubtedly the chairman of a committee of 50 to be appointed by President Horace Porter to look after Mr. Choate's candidacy, has received the following letter from Mr. Choate:

"You have handed me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League club of the city of New York, which have asked me to declare whether I would be a candidate for the position of United States senator in accordance with the resolutions.

"In view of the present political conditions in this state I have no hesitation in saying that I will be a candidate and if elected will try to serve the people of the state and the nation to the best of my ability.

"I am deeply grateful for the compliment paid me by the Union League club, foremost as it has been among organizations devoted to success of the Republican party, for whose candidates I have voted since the beginning, and in whose principles have always believed. To join the national party now look, as it ever has, for national safety and prosperity and the preservation of the constitution."

Bad Fire at Altoona.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 15.—Valuable property in the heart of the business section of this city was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. A boy playing Santa Claus in one of the windows of F. H. Morrow's dry goods store, at the corner of Eleventh and Twelfth streets, dropped a lamp, and in trying to extinguish it set fire to some cotton about his neck. He was unable to get it out, and threw it down upon some decorations in the window. Instantly the window was ablaze, and a few minutes later the fire was sweeping through the store, driving the clerks out. The flames extended to Old Fellows hall, a three-story brick building, in which the city postoffice is located, and on the other side to the Simon building, a three-story structure owned by Blumenthal Bros. of Lancaster. The walls of these buildings checked the farther progress of the fire.

Killed in the Hunting Field.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Baroness Emmanuel Leono, nee Rothschild, was killed by an accident in the hunting field near Chantilly. She was hunting deer with the Hallette staghounds, when the herd started and scared her horse, which threw her against a tree and fractured her skull. She lay unconscious for a few hours and died of the accident. She was married three years ago. The baroness was the daughter of Baron Gustav Rothschild.

Dockers Strike Ended.

HAMBURG, Dec. 15.—The great dockers' strike is practically ended, and numbers of the strikers are returning to work. The railways announce that in future there will be prompt delivery of freight.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—FLOUR—State and western quiet; city mills steady. \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.05; winter straights, \$4.40 to \$4.75. WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady on the cables and after a brief advance sharply under local realizing; March, 89 1/2 to 90 1/2; May, 86 1/2 to 87 1/2.

CORN—No. 2 opened steady, but later declined; with wheat, May, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2. OATS—No. 2 dull and easy; track, white, state, 21 1/2 to 22; track, white, western, 21 1/2 to 22. RICE—Dull; medium, 8 1/2 to 9; family, 10 1/2 to 11.

LARD—Quiet; prime western steam, \$14.50, nominal. BUTTER—Quiet; state dairy, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; state creamery, 12 to 13. CHEESE—Quiet; state, large, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; small, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.

EGGS—Steady; state and Pennsylvania, 18 1/2 to 20; western, 16 to 18. SUGAR—Raw easy; fair refining, 37 1/2 to 38; centrifugal, 96 test, 34 1/2; refined quiet; crushed, 5 1/2; powdered, 4 1/2.

MOLASSES—Quiet; New Orleans, 24 to 24 1/2. COFFEE—No. 2 quiet; domestic, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2. RICE—Quiet; domestic, 37 1/2 to 38 1/2. TALLOW—Steady; city, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; country, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4.

HAIR—Dull; shipping, 55 to 60; good to choice, 70 to 75.

CONGRESS AND CUBA.

THE NOW UPPERMOST TOPIC IN BOTH HOUSES.

Senator Morgan Would Welcome War if It Is Necessary—His Resolutions Calling For Documents Adopted—Loud's Bill Relative to Second Class Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Morgan of Alabama held the attention of the senate and well filled galleries for an hour by his earnest advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the Cuban question. The prominence of Mr. Morgan in the Cuban debate of last session, when he had charge of the Cuban resolutions reported from the committee on foreign relations, gave special interest to his speech. He spoke in dispassionate style, although his words had directness and severity in picturing the horrors existing in Cuba such as is seldom heard in the senate. Mr. Morgan spoke freely of the possibilities of war, welcoming it, if necessary to guarantee the protection of American citizens.

He asserted that Spain's bankruptcy would prevent the collection of any indemnity for wrongs. The senator questioned the wisdom of the president's position that the granting of belligerent rights would be "untimely."

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech his resolution was adopted requesting the secretary of state for papers and information relative to the Competitor's prisoners and other American citizens held in Cuba by the Spanish authorities.

The question of passing the bill granting Nancy Allabach a pension, the veto of the president notwithstanding, occasioned considerable debate. Mr. Cockrell expressed surprise that Mr. Palmer of Illinois should be in charge of a movement to override the veto. The Illinois senator answered that he directed his course as a senator without reference to the president. The bill was finally passed over the veto—yeas, 41; nays, 11.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five senators to investigate the extent to which the money was used in the recent presidential election.

The Loud Bill in the House. The House entered upon the consideration of the Loud bill to amend the law relating to the transmission of second class mail matter. The bill has been widely discussed in the public press and has met with the most intense opposition from certain quarters. It denies the right of special routes to advertising matter, and the newspaper cent per pound rate, denies to newspapers the sample copy privilege, prohibits the return of unsold publications at pound rates and makes some other changes in the present law designed to correct existing abuses. A change in the second class mail matter law has been repeatedly urged by successive postmaster generals. It was estimated that the abuses of the law had cost the government \$240,000,000 in the last ten years. Mr. Loud of California, the author of the measure, brought it forward, quite unexpectedly to a majority of the members of the house.

The opposition, led by Mr. Quigg of New York, inaugurated a filibuster and attempted to prevent its consideration by adjourning, but the house stood by Mr. Loud on two votes, defeating the opposition by a vote of 134 to 102 and 141 to 83. The opposition, however, are hopeful of defeating the measure when it is put on its final passage.

Mr. Loud made an opening speech on the measure, during which he declared that the bill would save the government \$20,000,000 annually. He also said that it had received the endorsement of the Newspaper Publishers' association and was only opposed by those who participated in the bounty obtained under the present law.

Mr. Woodman (Rep.) of Illinois introduced a joint resolution directing the president to intervene in Cuban affairs. The resolution, after reciting General Maceo's reported assassination and Spanish cruelties in Cuba, says that the president has the duty to honor the wishes of the people of this country, and that history gives no precedent on which to base a hope that Spain will change to compliance with civilized warfare.

The Past Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the senate the Dingley bill was taken up on the motion of Mr. Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, and an animated political discussion followed. Joint resolutions favoring the recognition by the United States of Cuban independence were introduced by Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Mills of Texas and Call of Florida. In the house a number of private pension bills were passed, as were several relating to public lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the senate Messrs. Cullom of Illinois and Call of Florida made strong appeals in behalf of Cuba's freedom, urging this government to recognize the independence of that island. In the house a number of private pension bills were passed, as were several relating to public lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The senate was not in session. In the house several war claims were favorably acted upon and a number of pension and other private bills passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the senate an agreement was reached to take the final vote on the immigration bill on Thursday at 4 p. m. Mr. Call of Florida introduced three resolutions relative to Cuban affairs, the first denouncing General Maceo's alleged assassination, the second demanding the release of Americans held in Spanish prisons and penal settlements and the third asking the secretary of state for a list of such weekly holiday passes beginning upon the president to send to the senate copies of papers relating to Cuban affairs which were referred to in the recent report of Secretary Olney. The senate agreed to the house amendments of the copyright bill.

In the house an agreement was reached for a two weeks' holiday recess, beginning upon Dec. 22. A bill to restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia was under consideration.

Francis Not Yet Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Some opposition has appeared in the senate to the nomination by President Cleveland of Secretary Francis as head of the Interior department to succeed Hoke Smith. Nominations of the president for cabinet positions are usually confirmed very promptly. The nomination of Mr. Francis was sent to the senate a week ago and referred to the finance committee in accordance with the usual custom of the senate. That committee has just held its first meeting since the nomination was referred to it, and it is now stated that Secretary Francis will not be confirmed until after the holiday recess.

When You Buy

Something for almost nothing it is generally worth only that. Don't be deceived by some high-sounding names and big promises, but buy where your purchases are not in danger of proving other than that which you expect. We sell

Coats and Capes

which we guarantee to give satisfaction, or money refunded if returned within a reasonable time. When you cannot be suited elsewhere try us.

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41 West Broad Street, Hazleton.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD. A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$3.00. It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at \$3.00.

W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.



John Bellezza, Centre Street, Freeland.

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, Hanzel and Hazleton Junction at 9:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Pottsville and Berwick at 9:30 a. m., p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 9:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomlinson and Berwick at 6:35 a. m., 4:45 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:30 a. m., 4:25 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Shepton for 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 Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazle Brook and Berwick at 6:20 a. m., 4:06 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomlinson and Berwick at 6:35 a. m., 4:45 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:30 a. m., 4:25 p. m., Sunday. Trains leave Drifton at 5:30 a. m. makes connection at Berwick with P. R. R. train for Philadelphia, Sunday, Harrisburg and points west. For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton, Harwood and Berwick, an extra train will leave the former point at 3:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Berwick at 4:10 p. m., daily, except Sunday. L. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAIN