



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1893.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.

Office: Main Street Above Centre.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Four Months50
Two Months25

The date which the subscription is paid to is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. For instance: Grover Cleveland 28 June 1897 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1897. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrears must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

FREELAND, PENNA., MAY 17, 1897.

Startling Figures for Taxpayers.

From the Wilkesbarre Telephone.
According to the recent estimates made from the maps and other data by the county surveyor the 75,000 acres of coal land within the county (not including the Hazleton region) still contains not less than 1,419,012,500 tons of marketable coal. This vast deposit of hidden mineral wealth, if figured at only 50 cents per ton, is worth \$462,500 per acre for each foot thickness of underlying coal. This would make the actual value of the 75,000 acres, with the veins an average thickness of 29.9-10 feet and allowing 950 tons per foot per acre, not less than \$709,151,250. As has been repeatedly shown the present assessed value of this coal land is but 88 per cent per acre according to the estimated depth or thickness of unmined coal making the total assessed valuation of the 75,000 acres only \$12,296,400 which is less than two per cent of the real value.

The tax rate in the county last year was seven mills on the dollar of property valuation; therefore, if we suppose that that rate was assessed against the 75,000 acres of coal land, then the total taxes received by the county from that source was not more than \$85,864.80. Now let the reader stop and consider the real significance of these truly startling figures. Let us suppose that a seven mill tax had been levied on this coal land and that the 75,000 acres had been assessed on the same ratio of valuation last year as fixed by the commissioners on real estate, viz, one-fifth actual or market value. On this basis the seven mill levy on \$141,901,250 would yield the county a tax income of \$99,949.50 for the year, whereas the county, it is safe to assume, has never received in any one year more than seventy or eighty thousand dollars from all the area of coal lands within its boundaries.

Herein may be seen a strong and sufficient incentive to stir up taxpayers to an intelligent understanding of the need of united action and organization in order to accomplish the reforms advocated. If only a few thousand of the already overburdened farmers and wage workers throughout the county, led by men of calm judgment and independent thought, agree to unite in an organization for mutual benefit and general public good, the present county commissioners will cheerfully comply with the popular demand for a fair and honest method of levying taxes equally against all property according to its proper value when the time comes to fix the triennial assessment next fall.

This is the General Tendency.

From the Phoenixville Messenger.
One of the forty-one trust companies of Philadelphia, whose holdings of money amount to more than \$400,000,000, exceeding one-half the valuation of all the property, real and personal, of that city, on Monday published the following as a dividend notice:

The board of directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, free of all taxes, on the capital stock paid in, payable on and after May 16, to stockholders as registered at the close of business April 30, and have added \$25,000 to the surplus, making it \$409,000.

On the same day a Schuylkill township farm of 101 acres, and an East Fallowfield farm of 112 acres were sold at West Chester by the sheriff of this county. The contrast shows, we think, the general tendency of matters in this country. The aggregation of money is vastly profitable, resulting in fat dividends and mammoth surpluses. On the other hand, farmers, one by one, are passing under the rod of foreclosure, many of them losing forever the homestead of their progenitors.

If you want a good mince pie buy your mince meat at A. Oswald's.

WILSON VS. DINGLEY.

FORMER TARIFF MAKER EXPOSES ABSURDITIES OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

Says It Is "the Most Ultra Protective Tariff Ever Proposed"—Will Encourage Trusts and Discourage American Labor—Makes Some Serious Reflections Upon the McKinley Bill as a Revenue Producer.

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is credited with the authorship of the tariff bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it first passed the house. It was, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley impost. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people.

The protectionist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. If times are prosperous and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that turns the larger part of their avoids into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenues by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus it swept us headlong to a deficiency, although it weighted the people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying deficiencies a trust fund of more than \$54,000,000 which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the further fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance \$20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even we wound up the fiscal year June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only \$2,341,674 as against a surplus of over \$85,000,000 before the alleged trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,808,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were \$15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenue are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under much heavier burdens of taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than \$132,000,000 in 1894, to the last year of the McKinley bill, to over \$152,000,000 in 1895 and to over \$100,000,000 in 1896.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about \$55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly \$40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been receivable under the McKinley bill.

That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue \$112,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$775,724,204 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$272,000,000, which is nearly \$50,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of relief from outside competition. Such combinations, by joining to keep up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying increase in our exports of manufactures is equally strong proof that those laws are helping us to enter and command new markets, which means not only larger employment for our artisans, but more home consumers for our farmers.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the free list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk."—Philadelphia Call.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

A merchant in Copenhagen was recently fined ten crowns for having used the American flag as an advertising medium.

The Nurnberg industrial exhibitors report that they made 9,117 sales, amounting in value to 1,881,709 marks, and that they received 8,823 orders, bringing in 1,500,017 marks.

Official statistics for 1896 of the seven Australian colonies give their population as being 4,323,171. Melbourne is said to have lost 42,480 inhabitants since 1891.

Queen Victoria in the 60 years of her reign has had to do with 17 presidents of the United States. Martin Van Buren had been in office three months when she succeeded to the throne.

Seven dollars and a half is all it costs to knock down, beat and kick the referee in a football game in England, when he decides against your side. That was the fine recently imposed in a London police court.

The Empress Queen, the largest paddle wheel steamer afloat in British waters, has been launched by the Fairfield company for service between Liverpool and the Isle of Man. She measures 2,000 tons and will have engines of 10,000 horse power.

Emile Arton has admitted that he received 2,000,000 francs to use in lobbying for the Panama canal project, and has handed the books containing the account of his expenditures to M. le Politicien, the judge d'instruction in his case.

A thermometer was left near a stove in a sleeping room at Dusseldorf recently and the fumes from the mercury poisoned two children so that their lives were saved with difficulty. So says the British Medical Journal.

FADS OF PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Grant was fond of fast driving, and he had some notable trotters in his stable during his two terms. In the evening he would play Boston with some of his army chums. He cared little for riding, and was rarely seen on horseback in Washington.

President W. H. Harrison was not much of an epicure, but he had a great fancy for doing the marketing for the family. Every morning he would trudge to the market place with a basket on his arm and return an hour later carrying 40 or 50 pounds of produce.

President Tyler had a deep and abiding love for the good American game of poker. Surrounded by a few chums he spent many pleasant evenings drawing to bobtail flushes, filling against four aces and hoisting the full houses, bluffing on deuces, bucking ante. The stakes were invariably small, but history says that he was a bad loser.

George Washington was a great sportsman. His greatest pleasure was in following hounds, mounted on a tip-top hunter. He was an athlete in his youth and his love of out-door life continued to the day of his death. When he was president his chief diversion was horseback riding.

Thomas Jefferson sought relief from the cares of state in his love for music. He was a clever performer on the violin and whiled away many hours sawing away on his beloved fiddle. He had a taste for mechanical inventions too, and some of his happiest moments were those spent in trying to evolve some labor-saving device.

ABOUT THE RAILROADS.

For 3,000 vacancies of all kinds on the staff of the London & North-Western railway last year, there were 33,000 applicants.

The B. & O. Southwestern has adopted new specifications for section houses. These structures are now being built with slate roofs and cost about \$65 apiece. The slate roof is found to be a preventive of fire from sparks.

At Birmingham, England, the presentation of a purse of 100 guineas and an address was made to Guard Jenness, described as the greatest railway traveler in the world. Jenness has been in the employ of the Great Western Railway company for 40 years and had traveled upward of 4,000,000 miles.

Last year there were issued in the United Kingdom a little over 911,000,000 railway tickets, exclusive of season tickets and workmen's weekly tickets. It is not easy to realize such a number. If they had to be carried from London to Edinburgh in a mass it would require 100 railway trucks, each carrying ten tons.

The adoption of the tonnage system for freight trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has resulted in quite a saving in the cost of transportation. General Superintendent Rawn states that locomotives, under this system, are pulling from two to seven more loaded cars per train than ever before.

WHIR OF THE WHEEL.

A novelty in cyclometers is made to be set into the fork crown, where the mileage may be easily read from the saddle.

A writer in Bearings says that the reason a pneumatic tire is faster than the old solid rubber tire is because of its ability to absorb an obstruction instead of rising over it.

Not a single bicycle, even the very cheapest, is now made without ball bearings. Of course, the number of balls, their temper and quality may differ, but the balls are there, all the same.

Some of the papers are endeavoring to give an impression that the monster bicycle to be exhibited at the Paris exposition in 1900, could be ridden if the power could be applied. That is nonsense; it is only for show, and nothing more.

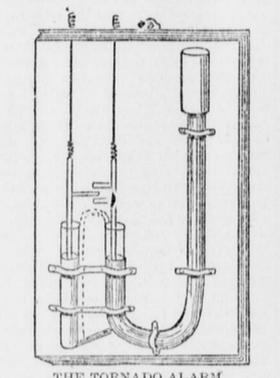
As showing how curious human nature is, the bicycle is an illustration. Dealers in \$100 wheels will sell 1896 patterns for \$65 to \$75, and can find very few buyers. A few months ago buyers would snap at a \$100 wheel for \$75, but now they will not take it, although, in every respect, it is as good now as then.



THE TORNADO ALARM.

Announces a Storm Two Minutes Before its Approach.

A barometer designed automatically to sound an alarm when there is a sudden change of atmospheric pressure, such as occurs in advance of a tornado, cyclone or wind storm, is shown in the illustration. Tests have shown that it gives an alarm some two minutes before the first blasts of a storm occur. The main mercury tube is represented with a cylindrical bulb at the top, and connected with the main tube, near the lower portion of its shorter member, is a secondary tube, the connection being made by means of a short tube which connects with the main tube by a very small opening. As indicated in the dotted lines, the connecting tube may be formed into a siphon for attaching to any ordinary barometer. The secondary



THE TORNADO ALARM.

tube may be made as large as desired, its connection with the larger tube being such as to cause the fluid in both tubes to remain normally of equal or nearly equal height in ordinary changes of the weather, but in case of sudden atmospheric changes the small opening restricts the movement in the secondary tube as compared with that in the main tube. Such variation in the movement of the mercury in the two tubes, when sufficient to indicate an approaching storm, is made to give an alarm by means of floats in the tubes connected with wires in an electric circuit, there being on one wire a fork and on the other a tongue, by which contacts are made, to ring an alarm when the points meet. Ordinary storms have no effect whatever on the apparatus.

THE HUMAN BREATH.

Recent Experiments Have Produced Some Interesting Results.

An elaborate series of experiments have been made by experts chosen by the Smithsonian Institution, Drs. S. Weir Mitchell, J. S. Billings and D. H. Bergery. They first wished to determine whether there are any microbes in exhaled breath. They had a man breathe through sterilized gelatine for 20 minutes. It was then corked. If his breath had contained microbe organisms they would have adhered to and bred upon the gelatine. Microscopic examination proved that it remained barren.

Then came trials showing how much ammonia was contained in the breath. In the cases of a healthy subject and of a consumptive, a man suffering from tracheal fistula, the quantity of ammonia was small and of about equal quantity. Persons with decaying teeth had much more ammonia than those whose teeth were in good condition.

Under normal conditions one man may live another without serious results, but under some abnormal circumstances there is a morbid element, yet unknown, contained in his saliva which renders it venomous. Some of the saliva mingles with the blood of a victim and resulting blood poisoning causes death. An insane person's bite, for instance, may prove fatal; or that of a person laboring under intense excitement. If one person bit another in a fit of uncontrollable rage he would probably kill him.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Progress in Seismology.

Seismology is now so far developed that seismologists are able not only to study earthquakes which no one feels, but have begun to investigate their relations, of which there are many, with most promising results as far as geology is concerned. There are thousands of earthquakes or earth tremors every year, and half of them come from deep water. The ocean is really the home of earthquakes. Twenty years ago their study was commenced in Japan, with the result that the seismology of that country has revolutionized the seismology of the whole world. As a consequence the methods of building in Japan have entirely altered, so that houses erected on new principles stand, while their neighbors' are shattered.

Bacilli Thieve in Milk.

Hesse found that cholera bacilli undergo deterioration in raw milk; that when kept in it at a temperature of 58 degrees Fahrenheit they were entirely destroyed in 22 hours. Caro, of Naples, states that anthrax bacilli flourish abundantly in milk. Prof. Schottelius confirms him and has extended his investigations to the behavior of diphtheria bacilli in milk. In fresh milk it seems that diphtheria bacilli find an exceptionally satisfactory material for growth and multiplication. In sterilized milk, however, their growth was less abundant. Schottelius concludes in his paper in the "Centralblatt für Bakteriologie" with a warning of the danger attending the consumption of milk in its raw, unsterilized condition.

SALT RHEUM

and Eczema cured. These two complaints are so tenacious that the reader of the Tribune should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

No more horrible case of salt rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

was tried and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted. It is used with a similar success in cases of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad and shattered nerves.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by altering advertisements and think you can get the best made, finest finished, most popular sewing machine for a mere song. Buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, smoothness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the NEW HOME.

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., 97 LaSalle St., Dallas, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE BY D. S. Ewing, general agent, 1127 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

State Normal School

East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A Famous School

In a Famous Location.

Among the mountains of the noted resort, the Delaware Water Gap. A school of three or four hundred pupils, with no over-crowded classes, but where teachers can become acquainted with the pupils and help them individually in their work.

Modern improvement. A fine new gymnasium, in charge of expert trainers. We teach Sewing, Dressmaking, Clay Modeling, Fresh and Mechanical Drawing without extra charge.

Write to us at once for our catalogue and information. You gain more in a small school than in the overcrowded schools.

Address

GEO. P. BIBLE, Principal.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patents prosecuted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those coming from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries, free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

COTTAGE HOTEL.

Washington and Main Streets.

HENRY HAAS, - Proprietor.

The best accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Good table. Fair rates. But finely stocked. Stable attached.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Cure at Scranton.

A mine cave of some proportions which badly affected the surface, caused some excitement in the Bellevue section of Scranton last week. A perceptible settling of the surface was noticed about the property of Martin Hart, on Fifth street, and a portion of the north side of his dwelling house went down, leaving a round hole about four feet in diameter and fully thirty feet deep. The cave shook the building and the occupants left, going out on the street. It was not long, however, before more of the surface fell in, leaving the hole about twelve by thirteen feet.

The house is situated about fifty yards from the site of the new church of the Holy Cross congregation, now in course of erection, and about forty yards from the residence of the pastor, Rev. Father O'Donnell, who is well known in this section.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The ladies' latest shoe, the Majestic, is sold only at the Wear Well.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 SHOE
The Style, Fit and Wear could not be improved for Double the Price.

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. We make also \$2.50 and \$2.25 shoes for men, and \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 for boys, and the W. L. Douglas \$3.50 Police shoe, very suitable for letter-carriers, policemen and others having much walking to do.

We are constantly adding new styles to our already large variety, and there is no reason why you cannot be suited, so insist on having W. L. Douglas Shoes from your dealer. We use only the best calf, Russia calf (all colors), French Patent calf, French enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

For sale by

JOHN BELLEZZA, Centre Street, Freeland.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 16, 1896.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:25, 4:35 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 2:34, 3:25, 4:36, 6:15, 6:57 p. m., for Driffton, Jeddo, Fountain, H. Zie Brook and Lumber Yard.
6:12 p. m. for Hazleton Creek Junction.
6:57 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.
9:40 a. m., 2:34, 4:36, 6:57 p. m., for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
9:20 a. m., 3:34, 4:36, 6:57 p. m., for Stockton and Hazleton.
7:25, 10:51, 11:51 a. m., 5:20 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and the west.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50 a. m. and 1:25 p. m. for Jeddo, Fountain, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
8:38, 10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.
1:38 p. m. for Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
10:50 a. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5:50, 7:25, 9:20, 10:51, 11:51 a. m., 12:55, 2:30, 5:20, 6:05, 7:05 p. m., from Lumber Yard, Fomery, Jeddo and Driffton.
7:25, 9:20, 10:51 a. m., 2:30, 5:20 p. m., from Stockton and Hazleton.
7:25, 9:20, 10:51 a. m., 2:30, 5:20 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
9:20, 10:51 a. m., 12:58, 6:06 p. m., from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Mauch Chunk.
7:05 p. m. from Weatherly only.
9:20 a. m., 2:34, 3:25, 6:57 p. m., from Scranton, Wilkesbarre and White Haven.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8:38, 10:50 a. m. and 12:55 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Mauch Chunk, Fomery, Jeddo and Driffton.
10:50 a. m., 12:55 p. m., from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Weatherly.
10:50 a. m., from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Mahanoy, Mahanoy City and Delano.
10:50 a. m., from Wilkesbarre, White Haven and Hazleton.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

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

ROLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Driffton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Driffton for Hazleton, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Driffton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:10 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:53 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Hazleton, Hazleton Junction and Oneida Junction at 2:25, 5:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Oneida Junction at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:22 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:11 a. m., 3:41 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Driffton at 5:22 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Driffton at 5:43, 6:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:49 p. m., Sunday.