

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

THE SENATE NOW TAKES UP THE AMENDED DINGLEY BILL.

Chairman Aldrich States the Republican Position—Mr. Vest Outlines the Democratic Opposition—Mr. Cannon Gives the Silverites' Views.

Washington, May 26.—The debate on the tariff bill began with crowded galleries, a large attendance of senators and the tariff leaders of the house.

The Republican side of the floor showed an almost solid representation, there being but three or four vacant seats. The Democrats also attended in force, and the scattered seats of the Populists were occupied, with but one exception, Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, and author of the house bill, took a seat immediately beside Mr. Aldrich and listened attentively. Other Republican members of the ways and means committee and Representative Simpson of the Populist contingent occupied the rear lounges. Speaker Reed was not present.

Mr. Aldrich spoke for an hour and a quarter, adopting an easy conversational style. His speech was the official utterance of the finance committee and in a sense the Republican side of the chamber. Without making invidious distinctions between the two bills, Mr. Aldrich clearly stated as the belief of the finance committee that the house bill would not yield revenue adequate for the needs of the government.

Vest States Democratic Position.

Mr. Vest of Missouri, one of the Democratic members of the finance committee, followed with a statement in opposition to the bill. He spoke of the futility of piling up taxes on an overburdened people when there was a balance of \$19,000,000 in the treasury.

He criticized the schedules in detail, declaring that some of them were designed to be prohibitive. He severely attacked the increase in the lead duty, declaring it was for the benefit of the "cormorants" of monopoly and against the people.

Mr. Cannon of Utah, a Silver Republican, closed the debate for the day by urging that the protection should be so distributed as to aid the farmer.

Mr. Pettigrew presented the amendment, of which he has heretofore given notice, that when articles are manufactured by a trust articles of such character imported from abroad shall be free of duty. He said he would ask its consideration immediately after the committee amendments.

Mr. Malloy, the new senator from Florida, was sworn in and took his seat.

Amendment Offered by Silverites.

Senator Cannon of Utah offered the following as an amendment to the tariff bill: "And from and after 60 days from the passage of this act there shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to any exporter of wheat or wheat flour, rye or rye flour, corn, ground or unground, cotton, hops or tobacco produced wholly in the United States and exported by sea from any port in the United States to any port of other country the following bounty by way of an equalization to agriculture of the benefits of this act to encourage the industries of the United States—to wit, 10 cents per bushel on wheat, 50 cents per barrel on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on rye, 50 cents per barrel on rye flour, 5 cents per bushel on corn, 10 cents per cental on corn, ground; 1 cent per pound on cotton, 2 cents per pound on hops, 2 cents per pound on tobacco—and all shall be made upon negotiable vouchers issued by the collector of customs at the port of clearance upon presentation of the bill of lading and bill of lading of the United States, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby charged with making and enforcing such regulations as may be necessary for the full protection of the exporters and of the government according to the true intent and meaning of this law."

The amendment is a result of a conference of Silver Republicans, Populists and some Democrats and may be said to represent the sentiments of the element in the senate which puts silver above all other subjects of legislation.

Senator Pettigrew offered an amendment to the tariff bill providing for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, as follows:

Past Week's Proceedings.

Washington, May 29.—Another striking debate on Cuba has occurred in the senate. It was of the give and take order, with sharp parliamentary fencing. The main speeches of the day were made by Senators Foraker of Ohio, Cannon of Utah, Lindsay of Kentucky and Hoar of Massachusetts.

It was the occasion of the first speech of any length made by Mr. Foraker since he entered the senate, and in addition to this the Ohio senator is one of the Cuban subcommittee of the committee on foreign relations. He spoke in favor of a reference of the resolution to the committee, but on the general question declared his purpose of supporting the resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency when it should be reported by the committee.

It was developed in the course of a colloquy between Senators Foraker, Morgan and Vest that the state department had withheld the names of United States consuls reporting on the serious condition of affairs in Cuba because it might lead to their massacre. Mr. Vest declared that this presented the most serious phase of the subject, as it was time to protect our officials with warships if their personal safety was threatened for making reports to their government.

Washington, May 22.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States has passed the senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14. The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause, which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demonstration."

The house adopted without division the resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of distressed American citizens in Cuba.

Druggist's Accidental Death.

Binghamton, N. Y., May 25.—F. M. Bailey, a druggist, was found dead in his store. On the prescription desk was found a postal containing cyanide of potassium. There is a suspicion that Mr. Bailey while at the desk was prescribed was overcome by the fumes. The deceased recently came here from New York city.

EARLE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Governor of South Carolina Appoints John L. McLaurin Senator.

Columbia, S. C., May 25.—Governor Elberhe has issued a commission to Congressman John L. McLaurin as United States senator from South Carolina to succeed the late Senator Earle until the assembling of the legislature in January next. Mr. McLaurin is now the representative of the sixth congressional district, this being his second term.

John Loundes McLaurin was born at Red Bluff, S. C., on May 9, 1860. He was educated at the village school in



JOHN L. MCLAURIN.

Bennettsville, at Bethel Military academy, near Warrenton, Va.; at Swarthmore college, at the Carolina Military institute and at the University of Virginia. He studied law at the last named school and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1890 he was elected to the general assembly of South Carolina and was elected attorney general of the state in the following year. He was elected a member of the Fifty-third congress and has sat in the house of representatives continuously since. At the last election he received 9,200 votes against \$70 for his Republican opponent, J. E. Wilson.

SPANIARDS IN A RAGE.

Duke of Tetuan After a Heated Debate Assaults a Liberal Senator.

Madrid, May 22.—In the Spanish senate there was a heated and tumultuous debate on the resolution of Senator Morgan passed by the United States senate, and the debate here was followed by an excited discussion in the lobbies. This led to a dispute between the Duke of Tetuan, the minister for foreign affairs, and Senator Comas, a Liberal senator, which ended in the duke boxing the senator's ears.

The son of Comas threw himself upon the duke and struck him a heavy blow with his fist. Several senators interfered, and a general scuffle ensued with great confusion, and it was some time before order was restored.

The Duke of Tetuan tendered his resignation immediately after the incident.

Senator Comas is a professor in the University of Madrid and is held in high esteem in scholastic and political circles.

The Duke of Tetuan and Senator Comas soon after the assault selected seconds as a preliminary step to a duel. After much deliberation the seconds decided that as the aggressions were reciprocal a duel was not necessary under the code duello.

MONEY FOR CUBA.

To Raise \$1,000,000 for Sale of Bonds and Donations.

New York, May 25.—Officers of the Cuban league have decided to attempt the raising of a fund of \$1,000,000 in the United States, believing that this will enable the Cubans to establish their independence. The fund is to be raised in two ways—by donations and by the sale of ten-year bonds at 6 per cent, "payable ten years after the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops."

Already about \$10,000 has been raised toward this fund. Among those who have purchased bonds are John Jacob Astor, \$1,000; Colonel Ethan Allen, \$1,000; Dr. W. Seward Webb, \$400; N. F. Trivelpiece, \$200; and Edward McKinley, \$250. W. E. D. Stokes has donated \$1,000, "a lady friend of Cuba \$200 and Mrs. Charles Broughton Wood of Simsbury, Conn., \$100.

The bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, \$100 and \$50, all of which are sold for 50 cents on the dollar. Bonds of \$5 and \$10 are sold at par.

Inheritance Tax Bill Vetoed.

Albany, May 22.—Governor Black has vetoed the Dudley graduated inheritance tax bill, which was passed by the last legislature. The measure was introduced to carry out State Comptroller James A. Roberts' ideas upon the question and was suggested by him as a means to tax personal property at the death of its owner. The action of Governor Black was not unexpected, as it was announced several days ago that the measure did not meet his approval.

Murdered Man Alleged Defaulter.

Altoona, Pa., May 24.—Eugene Sebastian Fleischer, who was murdered in Pittsburgh Friday morning, leaves a wife and son in this city. It is said that he deserted them in Hollidaysburg 14 years ago for another woman, whom he took away with him. At that time it was charged he was a defaulter to an insurance company and several secret societies with which he was officially connected.

Well Known Banker Dead.

Paris, May 26.—Auguste Dreyfus, the well known banker and financier, is dead.

General Markets.

New York, May 25.—FLOUR—State and western quiet and steady; city mills patents, \$4.60 to \$5.00; winter patents, \$4.60 to \$5.00; city mills, \$4.75 to \$5.00; winter straights, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 red opened steady on higher French market, sold off under heavy north-western receipts, but rallied on foreign buying and rest in the northwest; May, 80 1/2; July, 79 1/2 to 79 3/4.

RYE—Steady; No. 2 western, 37 1/2.

COALS—No. 2 was quiet and about steady with wheat.

GRAIN—No. 2 was inactive; track, white, state, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; track, white, western, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2.

POULTRY—Dull; market, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2.

LARD—Eskier; prime western steam, \$4 nominal.

TURKEY IS DEFIANT.

SULTAN IS SENDING MORE TROOPS INTO THESSALY.

The Situation in the East Has a More Warlike Tone—The Czar Advises King George to Look to His Personal Safety—Prince Francis Joseph to Rule Crete.

London, May 26.—The aspect of eastern affairs is less peaceful. Turkey is sending 7,000 more troops to Thessaly, and it is said that the sultan has promised his ministers not to relax his hold upon that province.

The note of the powers certainly does not yield on a single point and states even that the peace conference must be held at Constantinople and not at Pharsala, but the sincerity of both Germany and Russia is doubted, and any sign of dissension among the powers makes for obstinacy on the part of the sultan.

It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor Nicholas has advised King George for his own safety to appoint a military governor with exceptional powers and to concentrate 8,000 picked troops at Athens.

Bitter Feeling in Athens.

Athens, May 25.—The torrent of recrimination and bitter invective which was checked by the fear of the immediate Turkish advance to Athens has broken out afresh now that this danger has been removed by the armistice. The authors of the war policy, equally with those who are held responsible for the disasters, are being dragged before the bar of public opinion. It is believed that the government will appoint a commission of inquiry to punish the guilty. A thorough investigation into the ambulance and commissariat departments will probably entail scandalous disclosures.

A dispatch from Lamia says that 300 Chegs intruded upon the neutral zone, were driven back by the Greek gendarmerie. The Crown Prince Constantine has strongly protested against this as a violation of the armistice.

The Ethnikai hetairia is bitterly denounced, and the government is urged to seize its funds, to confiscate its stores and arms and to compel it to render an account. The government is not likely to accede to this suggestion, because many persons prominent in political life are closely connected with the organization, and the hetairia, conscious of its strength, has decided to remain silent and to preserve its mysterious and inviolable character. Possibly smitten with compunction, however, the society has donated 60,000 drachmas for the relief of the Thessalian refugees.

The Embros publishes a sensation in a telegram from Lamia declaring that the British men-of-war at Volo prevented the landing of guns and ammunition from a Russian man-of-war for the use of the Turks. The story is probably untrue, but it indicates the prevailing distrust of Russia.

The Porte and Thessaly.

London, May 25.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople says the porte has prepared a petition in Greek and in Turkish to be signed by the inhabitants of Thessaly praying to be placed under the rule of the sultan.

Prince Francis to Rule Crete.

London, May 25.—A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin says that the powers, including Turkey, have assented to the appointment of Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg as governor general of Crete.

Japanese Ambassador in Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 25.—Embassador Ito of Japan, who is on his way to attend the diamond jubilee in London, has arrived here. The envoy was met by Hon. W. R. Scott, secretary of state; Hon. S. A. Fisher, minister of agriculture, and Hon. Mr. Lebel, representing the government and a guard of honor from the governor general's foot guards.

Strike of Garment Workers Ended.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The strike of the garment workers in this city has been practically ended in favor of the strikers. Each contractor has signed a bond in the sum of \$200 that he would faithfully observe the agreement for the advances demanded for one year.

Brutally Murdered by Her Husband.

Baltimore, May 25.—Kate Monahan, aged 50 years, was brutally murdered by her husband, Peter, aged 61. The weapon used was a rusty ax, and the unfortunate woman's head was crushed to a jelly by the blows. Monahan made his escape.

Mr. Bryan Complimented.

Saratoga, May 25.—William J. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., candidate for president on the Democratic ticket last fall, sent a letter of acceptance of honorary membership in the William D. McNulty Democratic association of Saratoga Springs.

Bishop Newman Will Speak.

Saratoga, May 25.—It is announced that Bishop Newman will probably deliver the Memorial day address at Grant cottage, Mount McGregor.

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DR. JACKSON WINS.

The Home Missionary Elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 21.—A short time before a vote for moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly was reached the contest narrowed down to two candidates—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the home missionary, and Dr. Henry C. Minton, the seminary professor. The politicians of the assembly were treated to a great surprise, and the election of Dr. Jackson by a vote of 313 to 238 was characterized by many delegates as a "breaking of the machine."

It was claimed as a victory for the more liberal branch of the church and was in line with the election of Dr. Withrow last year. The new moderator in taking the chair disclaimed any personal elements in his election, but charged it to the desire of the church to forward the home missionary work, of which he is an exponent.

Dr. Jackson was born at Minaville, N. Y., in 1834. He was graduated at Union college in 1855, and three years later at Princeton. Theological seminary. With the exception of a portion of the period of the civil war, when he was engaged in hospital work in Tennessee and in the employ of the Christian commission in Alabama, the whole of his life has been spent in the home



DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

mission field in almost every state and territory west of the Mississippi river as Presbyterian and synodical missionary. In 1872 he went to Alaska and was the father of missions in that region. Subsequently he became United States commissioner of education for Alaska and continues to hold that position.

Electricians Go on Strike.

Milwaukee, May 26.—About 200 electricians are on a strike because contractors refuse to grant their demand of 3 1/4 cents as the minimum wage scale per hour, eight hours to constitute a day for journeymen. The contractors have submitted a contract calling for a minimum scale of 25 cents per hour. They also included a clause specifying that apprentices must be over 16 years of age and to serve five years. The electricians are opposed to the apprenticeship scale.

Alaskan Commissioner Chosen.

Washington, May 22.—It is understood that the president has decided upon the appointment of C. W. Tuttle of Columbia City, Ind., as United States commissioner for Alaska, with headquarters at Sitka. The present incumbent resigned. The nomination will be made Monday.

Philadelphia Cricketers Sail.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The picked team of Philadelphia cricketers, who will play about 15 matches in England this summer, left here for New York, where they will sail for Liverpool on the steamship St. Paul. The first match will be with the Oxford university at Oxford, June 7-9. One member of the team, A. M. Wood, is already in England, having sailed some two weeks ago.

Rubber Works Shut Down.

Bristol, R. I., May 25.—Part of the National India Rubber company's works in this city were shut down owing to a strike of the operatives of the latex tennis shops. They demand a promise from the company not to dock the pay in future for blistered work.

A Tinge of Jealousy.

"I heart," said one man, "that the president has filled the place that you thought was well adapted to your capacities."

"You are misinformed," was the reply, with a manner of studied hauteur; "he has appointed another man to the position, but he hasn't filled it."—Washington Star.

Two's Company.

Mother (to her little girl)—It's very cruel, indeed, of you, Dolly, to hurt a poor innocent worm like that.

Dolly—But, mamma, he looked so lonely all by himself, so I just cut him in two so he'd have company, and the two of him giggled off together, just ever so happy.—Piek-Me-Up.

Ohio's Quota Full.

Office-Seeker (on being presented to President McKinley)—I am afraid you do not remember me, Mr. President. I am an Ohioan and met you at—

The President—Oh, yes, I remember you; but I am afraid I can't place you.—Town Topics.

Commercial Spies.

"Your typewriter girl seems to be very ambitious."

"She is; and she has one great and powerful ambition."

"What is it?"

"She wants to get off earlier every afternoon."—Chicago Record.

Did He Take the Hint?

He—Do you believe in palmistry—the you can tell anything by the hand?

She—Certainly; now, for example, if I had a certain kind of ring on a certain finger of my left hand, people would know that I was engaged.—N. Y. Truth.

In the Polo Regions.

"I wonder if the little Eskimo boys have any out-of-door games like ours?"

Did Polly.

"Oh, I guess so," replied Jennie. "They have polo bears up there, you know."

—Chicago News.

A GREAT CURSE.

PROTECTION PAMPERS AND ENERVATES INDUSTRIES AND DEBAUCHES POLITICS.

The Whole System Severely Arraigned by Franklin Pierce—With Free Raw Materials Our Machine Made Goods Would Soon Capture the World—Increasing Cost of Government—Mad Protection Riot Will Soon Be Over.

The principal speaker at the annual dinner of the New England Free Trade League, held on May 8, was Mr. Franklin Pierce of New York. He handled his subject without gloves. He said in part as follows:

"Not only are the farmers beginning to appreciate the truth that protection robs them and their families, but our manufacturers, as the products of their looms exceed the demand of the home market, are understanding that a protective tariff, especially upon their raw material, is against their interests.

"The present population of the world is about 1,400,000,000, and only 400,000,000 use machinery at all. The rest do their work by rude tools guided by the hands, and we, the Yankee nation, who have revolutionized the world by our inventions, who use machinery to a greater extent than any other people, we refuse to allow the raw material which these 1,000,000,000 of unmechanical using people create, to enter our ports in exchange for machine made products, except upon the payment of excessive duties, while the more intelligent of our manufacturers are clamoring for free raw material and saying, 'Give us free raw material, and we will conquer the markets of the world.'"

"Instead of seeking the markets of the world, employing millions of men now lying idle, making the margin of profits less but the output several times greater than at present, getting thereby a steady market and continued service for our laboring classes, our trusts and combinations are hiring their competitors to close their factories and throw tens of thousands of laboring men out of employment.

"We have only to get freedom of trade and we can capture the markets of the world in many lines. What the Englishman is to the German the American is to the Englishman, and just as the German is crying out against competition with the machine made goods and high priced labor of England, just so would England cry out against competition with the machine made goods and the high priced labor of America, were duties upon all raw materials removed.

"We Americans walk faster, talk faster, work faster, do everything faster than any other people on the face of the earth. A people of the greatest natural vigor and the greatest enterprise in the world, we have pampered our life and emasculated our strength and largely impaired the virility of our national life by a protective tariff. Mainliness asserts its mastery in the same way in manufacturing as it does in every walk of life. The men in professions who ask no favors, but get out upon the dusty arena and fight for a lead, are the men who gain strength by every effort. Give us 10 years of free trade, and we would capture from England one-fourth of her vast trade. Give us 20 years of free trade, and we will lead the world as exporters.

"The protective system has debauched public men and corrupted public life. Give any body of men, however pure, the power to take \$100,000,000 from the pockets of the millions and transfer it to the pockets of a few men through an act of legislation, and you have created a corrupting power which will destroy the virtue and the patriotism of that body of men.

"We shall never get rid of the evils which I have described until every dollar raised by taxation is paid into the national treasury; until we stop entirely this practice of allowing the right of government to tax property to be used for the purpose of allowing the manufacturer to prohibit importations, form trusts and rob our people of hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

"The remedy is in direct taxation. Every man has a right to know exactly what he pays toward the expenses of government, and direct taxation is the only means of stopping the lavish expenditure of public money.

"For a period of ten years between 1791 and 1800 inclusive, with a tariff of 8 1/2 per cent upon foreign imports, and at the very time when we were going to the great expense of establishing our government, the cost of government was only \$18.68 per capita for the ten years. From 1851 to 1860 inclusive, under a tariff for revenue only, the cost of government was only \$21.88 per capita for the ten years. From 1871 to 1880 inclusive the actual running expenses of government had risen to \$136.41 per capita, more than six times the amount required under a tariff for revenue only, and during the last ten years the cost of government has been increasing.

"As a nation we can stand this lavish expenditure of the people's money, but we can never stand the luxuries, the iniquities, the lack of patriotism which great wealth, quickly acquired, is sure to bring.

"We can be robbed by a protective tariff and still live, but when the robber takes the money and buys special legislation and turns it over to campaign committees to buy votes with, the very life of free government is assailed. Nations do not go down to death in the momentary sweep of battle. They rather die from the poison which the lobbyist and the vote buyer infuse into the body politic.

"The mad riot of protection will soon be over. The evidences of the revolution which shall destroy it are upon every hand. Its growth has been an evidence of what self interest and audacity and effrontery can accomplish as against the people not united by any bonds save those of the public welfare."

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 when you order.

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.

JOHN BELLEZZA, Centre Street, Freeland.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 16, 1906.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:25, 4:26 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 3:25, 4:26, 6:15, 6:57 p. m., for Drifton, Jedd, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Hazle 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, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Philadelphia and New York.

9:30 a. m., 2:34, 4:36, 6:57 p. m., for Stockton and Hazleton.

10:25, 10:51 a. m., 5:20 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Scranton and the west.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50 a. m. and 1:38 p. m. for Jedd, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.

10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkes-Barre.

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, 11:54 a. m., 12:38, 2:30, 5:20, 6:05, 7:05 p. m., from Lumber Yard, Foundry, Jedd and Drifton.

7:25, 9:20, 10:51, 11:54 a. m., 12:38, 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.

9:30, 10:51 a. m., 12:38, 6:06 p. m. from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.