

**RAILROAD TIMETABLES**

**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.**  
November 14, 1897.  
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:55 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 3:15, 5:35, 7:07 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Founds, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.  
6:05, 8:45, 9:55 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 3:15, 5:35, 7:07 p. m. for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.  
7:07 a. m. for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton and Philadelphia stations.  
9:05 a. m., 2:35, 5:35 and 7:07 p. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.  
7:28, 10:51, 11:51 a. m., 5:22 p. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**  
8:35, 10:51 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.  
10:43 a. m. and 1:38 p. m. for Jeddo, Founds, Hazle Brook, Stockton and Hazleton.  
10:43 a. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.  
1:38 p. m. for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

**ARRIVE AT FREELAND.**  
5:50, 7:28, 9:50, 10:51, 11:51 a. m., 12:28, 2:30, 3:51, 5:22 and 6:04 p. m. from Jeddo, Founds, Hazle Brook, Stockton and Hazleton.  
6:05, 8:45, 9:55 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 3:15, 5:35, 7:07 p. m. from Philadelphia, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Easton.  
9:05 a. m., 2:35, 5:35 p. m. from Philadelphia, White Haven and Sandy Run.  
7:28, 9:50, 10:51 and 11:51 a. m., 12:28, 2:30, 3:51, 5:22 p. m. from Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**  
8:35, 10:51 a. m. and 12:25 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Hazle Brook, Founds, Jeddo and Drifton.  
10:51 a. m., 12:25 p. m. from Philadelphia, New York, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.  
10:51 a. m. from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Delano.  
10:51 a. m. from Wilkesbarre, White Haven and Sandy Run.  
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.  
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l. Pass. Agent,  
ROLIN I. WILBER, General Superintendent,  
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't. G. P. A.,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**FREELAND TRIBUNE.**

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Two Months ..... .25  
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FREELAND, PA., DECEMBER 3, 1897.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Wednesday, Nov. 24.  
General Weyer arrived in Barcelona. The demonstration in his honor was not so large as was expected. He proclaimed himself an advocate of national production and ridiculed the plan of autonomy for Cuba.—Charles T. Ritchie, president of the British board of trade, in a speech at London, warned Englishmen against American commercial competition.—The Countess of Latham was killed by being thrown from a trap while returning from a shooting party in Lancashire, England.—It was reported in Prague that ex-King Milan of Serbia is seeking to divorce his wife, Natalie, agent—Ex-President Gombosi of Uruguay consented to be a candidate for president, and will be supported by those opposed to Senor Cuestas—Ruined by his father's disgrace, James Charley, Jr., son of the defunct treasurer of the Presbyterian board for the aid of colleges and academies, committed suicide in Milwaukee.—The court of appeals set aside the verdict of guilty, with a penalty of execution, in the case of William J. Koerner, who killed Rose Kedgate in New York, and granted a new trial.—The jury to try Martin Thorne was completed in Long Island City, N. Y. District Attorney Youngs made his opening speech and examined several witnesses.—Donald McClelland, a trusted clerk employed in the Bank of the Borough of the Bronx, New York, absconded with \$2,500 of the bank's money.—The Buffalo City Gas company was incorporated at Albany with a capital of \$7,000,000.—The annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce was held at Delmonico's, among the speakers being Alexander E. Orr, Secretary Gage, Governor Black, General Merritt, Commodore Bunch, Mayor Strong and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University.—Mrs. Adrian Iselin of New York, in the belief of her family and many friends, over her recovery from a dangerous illness to the efficacy of the prayers offered by the children in a parish school she established.

**Vulgar Notoriety.**  
A 14-year-old girl disappeared from her home in a New York tenement one day last summer. Her letter of farewell said that she intended to drown herself because she was tired of tending the baby. For 24 hours or more her parents, assisted by the police and the reporters, hunted for the child. They finally found her in the cellar of her own house. On second thought, she had decided to live a little longer—in spite of the baby. Later developments indicated that she had gained her principal purpose. It was shown that she had been an industrious reader of the sensational dailies, and that she yearned to share that publicity which they gave to the deeds of people who are mentally weak and morally crippled. She succeeded. At the cost of a day in the coal-hole, she got her picture in the papers. The "stories" that were printed about her occupied very satisfactory space among the evil deeds spread out in the demoralizing columns of the sensational papers. Of course, says the Youth's Companion, she was happy. She would have been happier yet had she realized the full extent of her good fortune! Eminence like hers could not easily have been won by any little girl born earlier than this nineteenth century. A hundred years ago there were no "yellow" daily papers to rouse or reward a girl of her high ambition. Had such a girl threatened suicide, her mother would have given her a dose of jalap and put her to bed. Had she run away, she would have been physically punished. It never entered the heads of our old-fashioned forefathers that a child did something foolish or mean, or wicked, the proper thing was to tell amusing stories about it. They had the notion which seems to be in some danger of becoming obsolete, that a wrong or a senseless act should not be paraded before the public.

**Thursday, Nov. 25.**  
A dispatch from Havana via Key West states that the insurgents have attempted to rescue their leader, General Rivera, from Cabana. They made a dash into Havana, fired shots at the captain general's palace, but failed to effect the rescue. It was the start of a series of events which culminated in the death of General Rivera. Twelve persons were killed in a railroad wreck in France—Speaker Reed, on his way to Washington, said that rumors about his coming retirement from politics were unfounded.—Mrs. Lanstry's sumptuous state yacht "White Lady," costing \$200,000, was sold by auction for \$20,000 to Lawson Johnston, who recently bought the Prince of Wales' racing yacht Britannia.—The sitting of the Austrian reichsrath was closed after a session more disgraceful and riotous than any which had preceded it. Several deputies were severely injured in the melee.—Francis Mornay, a French playwright, committed suicide with his mistress in Paris by inhaling charcoal fumes.—At a dinner given in Philadelphia formal announcement was made of the gift to that city by P. A. B. Widener of his palatial residence, worded in the style of a library and art museum. Mr. Widener donated \$400,000 for books, works of art and furnishings for the building.—According to a table made up at Albany, the next New York assembly will contain 79 Republicans, 68 Democrats, 2 independent Republicans and 1 National Democrat.—His Excellency the Hon. Irish Lord of the Exchequer, the Hon. John of Arc, denounced arbitration with Great Britain at an Irish meeting in Chicago.—The sale of thoroughbreds at the Woodburn farm, Kentucky, came to an end.—The stock of the United Traction company of Pittsburg, amounting to \$20,000,000, was sold to a syndicate of capitalists. The funeral of General Albert Ordrway took place in Washington—Aretas Brady, a well known manufacturer, died in Manchester, N. H.—George H. Smith of North Pelham, Westchester county, N. Y., was stricken with apoplexy in a Brooklyn street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

**Friday, Nov. 26.**  
The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated Cornell by the score of 4 to 0 on Franklin field, Philadelphia; Lafayette beat Lehigh and Brown defeated Wesleyan.—The Hawaiian minister in Washington, who has just returned from Honolulu, said he expected an amicable settlement of the trouble between his country and Japan at an early day.—Documents were reported to have been found in Georgetown, British Guiana, which are said to strengthen Great Britain's claim to the Venezuelan boundary dispute.—John W. Jayne, a postoffice clerk in New York, shot himself fatally in the left breast at his home with suicidal intent.—Charles L. McNulty, 17 years old, was shot and seriously wounded by Policeman Hannigan in New York, who was chasing him for playing football in the street. The officer says the shooting was accidental, but witnesses assert that it was done deliberately.—Michael defeated Starbuck in the 25 mile bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden, New York. There was a big crowd present, and several world's records were made. The tests were lowered.—William Dwyer, a Long Island railroad section foreman, was killed by a train at Floral Park, N. Y. His wife, who tried ineffectually to get him from the track, stepped aside just in time to save herself.—Donald A. McClelland, the young clerk who disappeared on Monday with \$2,500 belonging to the Bronx Borough Bank in New York, returned from Chicago to surrender and was arrested as he stepped from the train.—George F. Stevens, the oldest telegraph operator at police headquarters, New York, has been missing since Saturday, and his friends think that he has committed suicide.—The late Wm. J. Keith, a daughter of the famous gambler, Matt M. Danser, Stevens has been dependent since his sister's death, two years ago.—Henry Vanderbilt, a merchant at Haverstraw, N. Y., was killed by the discharge of his shotgun upward into his chin.—In an eight mile bicycle race at Cattenburg Robert Guth of New York fell exhausted from his wheel and a rib over his heart was broken. He may die from his injury.

**Saturday, Nov. 27.**  
As a result of the disgraceful proceedings in the Austrian reichsrath a mob in Vienna, including many students, threatened a revolution in the streets and proposed to guillotine the premier, Count Badeni. Several persons were injured in a fight with the police. The police were called in to suppress the scenes of wild disorder in the reichsrath, but the sitting was again adjourned after President Abrahamovics had suspended 13 members.—Two Cuban patriots, Dr. Frank Agramonte and Thomas J. Sainz, both young citizens of New York, arrived in that city. They have been confined 2 1/2 years in the Morro prison, and Dr. Agramonte told of the horrors experienced. He said General Corona is being tortured to death there.—General Palma of the Cuba junta in New York received a proclamation issued by General Garcia, saying that the patriots would consider no proposition from Spain except absolute independence.—The German demands against China have been presented for the murder of German missionaries and the destruction of German mission properties. The Chinese government insists upon the evacuation of Kaito Chiau before they will be considered.—The Austrian steamer Jokai was sunk off Dუნness in collision with the British steamer Baron Ardrossan. Four of her crew were drowned and 19 saved.—The Brazilian chamber of deputies has approved the arbitration treaty with France in the face of a demand which amounted almost to an ultimatum.—Advices from Rome say a sanguinary encounter took place at Nikki, west Africa, between the British and French forces. It was discredited, however, in London and Paris.—The recent floods in the state of Washington destroyed mining and railroad property owned by J. D. Rockefeller valued at \$3,000,000. Five hundred residents of the town of Monte Cristo are fleeing to other settlements to escape starvation. Mining operations have been suspended.—Hiram Maxim's new quick firing gun was tried at Portsmouth, N. H., with remarkable results. With 15 pounds of cordite it showed an effective range of 16,000 yards.—The Irish National alliance issued an appeal to United States senators to oppose the treaty of arbitration with England.

**Monday, Nov. 29.**  
Premier Badeni and the members of the Austrian ministry resigned, and Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted the resignations, entrusted Baron Gutsch to form a new ministry. The emperor also decreed the adjournment of the reichsrath. Hussars and police with drawn sabers cleared the streets of Vienna, and many persons were injured seriously.—Embassador White was reported to have been instructed from Washington to ascertain Germany's precise intentions regarding Haiti and to serve notice that the United States cannot tolerate annexation or excessive taxation of the Black Republic.—Princess Lily Dolgorouky, the Russian musician, said to be the morganatic widow of the late czar's brother, died in Salvador under circumstances indicating that she had been poisoned for her jewels. A Portuguese count is accused.—The pope has made Archbishop Chapoteau of San Francisco bishop of New Orleans.—The Welsh steamer Labarrouere was sunk in collision off Trevose head. A boat, with the captain and several of the crew, is missing.—The steamer City of Seattle arrived in Seattle, Wash., bringing 25 miners from Dawson City. They had about \$50,000 in gold nuggets and dust. They reported the scarcity of precious metal at Dawson City and predicted a famine before spring.—A Paris newspaper published alleged letters of Count Esterhazy that created a sensation in Paris by their reflection on the French army.—Louis Meirdierks, 11 years old had one of his legs torn apart and his arm broken in Williamstown, N. J., by getting caught in the wheel of a surrey on which he was stealing a ride.—Lawrence Doyle and Amos Hamlin, rivals for the love of a woman, fought at Windsor township, N. J. Doyle struck Hamlin with an ax, killing him instantly and nearly beheading him.—James Hamlin, an outlaw; his mother and three sisters twice repulsed a sheriff's posse in Georgia in a battle in which several persons were fatally shot. Henry afterward surrendered on seeing a mob coming well supplied with ropes.—Fire in the shopping district of Philadelphia did damage to the amount of \$100,000.—Mrs. Antonio Delaya of Orange, N. J., gave birth to her twenty-sixth child. She is 46 years of age. All her children save one are living.

**Tuesday, Nov. 30.**  
It was said in Berlin that only a monetary reparation was to be demanded from Haiti for the arrest of Lueters, but that no interference from the United States would be tolerated. The Haitian incident received consideration from the state department at Washington, and it was decided to send the cruiser Marblehead to Haiti to protect American interests in the event of trouble.—China has determined not to grant the demands of Germany, but will endeavor to settle the trouble by diplomatic measures.—John Jacob Astor and other directors of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western railway met at a meeting in Findlay, O., and adopted a plan for the development of the road into a new trunk line from Chicago to New York, invading the Pennsylvania railroad's territory.—Mrs. Poucher of Oswego, N. Y., has secured an absolute divorce from her husband, W. A. Poucher, who was United States district attorney for northern New York under President Cleveland.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on the east bound trip just ended made an average speed of 22.35 knots, the highest ever made on a voyage across the Atlantic.—Lillian A. Ashley, who sued Lucky Baldwin, the San Francisco turfman, for breach of promise, is said to be on her way to New York to shoot him.—George Roberts, an inventor in Tacoma, is building ice teds, by means of which he expects to carry food over the Chilkat pass and relieve the suffering in Dawson this winter.—The second trial of Adolph L. Luetergert was held in Chicago.—The tough Dauntless is said to have gone to Cuba with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the insurgents.—It was asserted in Washington that the president has tendered William R. Day, now first assistant secretary of state, the position of attorney general, to succeed Joseph M. McKenna.—W. C. Woodard, alias "Big Hawley," was sentenced to the maximum period of five years' imprisonment on the charge of blackmailing S. W. Bridgman, a wealthy New Yorker.—Lewis W. Pratt, internal revenue collector for the Albany district, was removed. He is accused of appropriating nearly \$29,000. He is missing, and it is feared that he has committed suicide.—Ex-Congressman Ephraim M. Wooster of Lebanon, Pa., died of Bright's disease, aged 55 years.

**Wednesday, Nov. 1.**  
The Cincinnati Enquirer some time ago stated that "Aunt Betty" Dowling, of Seymour, Ind., aged 101, was probably the oldest old maid living. There lives a few miles southwest of Huntington, Ind., an old maid who is 111 years older than Miss Dowling. Her name is Margaret Ann Bailey. There are records in the possession of the family which prove beyond doubt that the old lady has reached the advanced age of 112.

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mained in Kentucky until 1863. Since that time she has made her home with a great-grandniece, Mrs. Maria Bailey, and they live now on a farm nine miles southwest of Huntington.  
Aunt Peggy's mother lived to the age of 106 years, but father was 102 when he died, and she had an aunt, Ruth Taylor, who lived to the age of 116 years. Aunt Peggy was the eighth of 11 children, and she is the only survivor of the family except her youngest brother, Washington, who, so far as she knows, is still alive. If living, Washington is near the 100-year mark.  
Ever since Aunt Peggy was eight years old she has smoked tobacco. She works about the house the same as the rest of the family, doing chores, milking the cows, feeding the chickens, hunting the eggs and assisting with the cooking and other housework. She has splendid eyesight, and has never used glasses in her life.  
When asked why she never married, the old lady replied, with apparent feeling: "Just because I didn't want to. This getting married business is a desperate thing, and I never wanted to take any chances. I have seen so much of it that I don't think I want any of it. I never saw any man that I thought I would like well enough to marry."  
"Did you never have a sweetheart?"  
"That's nobody's business, young man," she replied, warmly. "When I was a young girl I used to go with the fellows to dances, log-rollings and husking bees, and had as good a time as any of the rest of the girls, but I never wanted to get married. We had just as good times in those days as the young folks do now, but it was different."  
Aunt Peggy's health is good. During her entire life she has had but one serious sick spell, and that was about 12 years ago, but at present she is well, and apparently bids fair to live and enjoy her old pipe for several years to come.

**Prof. James M. Crafts.**  
New President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
James M. Crafts, who has been selected to fill the vacancy left by the death of Gen. Francis A. Walker in the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is at present the head of the chemistry department of that big school. He is one of the foremost educators of the day. Prof. Crafts is a native of Boston, and on both sides he is descended from the

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best stock of New England. He was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school in 1859 and spent three years in Germany in the study of chemistry at Freiburg, Sachsen and Heidelberg. He next spent four years in the medical school of the university of Paris. He has singular advantage as a pupil of Prof. Wurtz, one of the greatest of living organic chemists. In 1865 Prof. Crafts decided to return to the United States. Before he left France he was decorated by the French government with the Legion of Honor. In 1867 Mr. Crafts, then 28 years old, was made professor of chemistry in Cornell university, and two years later he was called to the chair of chemistry in the Massachusetts institute. For 20 years or more Prof. Crafts has divided his work between the laboratories of the Boston school and of France. He has been acting president of the school since Gen. Walker's death.

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Lodging-house keepers in Germany have to give notice to the police immediately on the arrival and departure of any of their guests.

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**AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.**

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March 8, 1897.

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**WITH A POINT.**  
A weak-minded man is usually the most head-strong.  
A good-humored lawyer often makes a cross-examination.  
What's bred in the bone is weighed out to us by the butcher.  
When a physician is on the scent of a disease he uses his diag-nose.  
A woman laughs in her sleeve when a man begins talking through his hat.  
The campaign manager issues the doggers, and the candidate dodges the issues.  
The political party worker is the most successful in working the party.  
The barber always tells a hair-raising story when he tries to sell a bottle of his tonic.  
The further back a man can trace his descent the longer he has been on the downward path.—Chicago News.

**Substitute for Leather.**  
The constantly increasing cost of leather has caused the manufacture of many kinds of material to be used as a substitute. They have all disappeared quickly, as they could not show proper endurance. On chairs in parlor cars, smoking-car seats, carriage coverings, etc., they would soon be scratched, torn, or have holes burned in them by cinders. Recently, however, Boston has produced "moroccoline," which after being tested in hard service in the cars of more than 40 railroads, is said to be as satisfactory as leather, and only costs one-third as much. It is made of one thickness of drill or duck with a heavy surface coating. It can be so embossed by the electroplate process that the effect is a perfect reproduction of any desired leather grain.

**Child and Men.**  
Ye babes that cry for ye moon  
So shortly after birth,  
Is father the growing man  
That yell for ye earth.  
—Philadelphia Record.

**After the Wedding.**  
"Why so thoughtful?" asked the bride.  
"Well," replied the groom, "I've just been thinking how I worried for two years for fear I wouldn't get you."  
"And now?"  
"Why, now, when I think it all over I can't help kicking myself for being such a fool as to worry."—Chicago Post.

**Had Met Him.**  
Miss Gibb (to the colonel, who she imagines has been a great traveler)—  
Have you ever met the African lion?  
Col. Bourbon—I don't like, miss, to cast any insinuations upon the African's voracity, but I have known a nigh-gah to be when caught with chickens in his possession.—Judge.

Counterfeit silver dollars of greater weight and fineness than those turned out from Uncle Sam's mints are the latest in the counterfeiters' art, and St. Louis is the first city to suffer from them. For some days St. Louis bank-tellers have been accepting the counterfeiters in question without hesitation. It was only when they reached the St. Louis subtreasury that the spurious character was detected. United States Treasurer Small sent one to the mint for assay. He received a reply in which the statement was made that, although the assay had not been completed there was no doubt that there was more silver in the counterfeit than in the genuine coin, and, according to Col. Small, the coin weighs 13 1/2 grains more than the genuine, which weighs 412 grains. Its fineness is 94 per cent., while that of the genuine is but 90 per cent.

The following is an exact copy of a letter received by a Syracuse young lady who, possessing a piano and being about to remove to a small country town, advertised for room and board with a family "musically inclined":  
"Dear Miss, we think we kin see you with room and bord, if you prefer to be where there is music. I play the fiddle, my wife the organ, my dotter Julie the akordion, my other dotter the bango, my son Ilen the gittar, my son John the ffoot and koronet, an' my son Clem the bass drum, and all of us sings Gospel hims in which we wouldbe glad to have you take part both vocal or instrumental if you play on anything. We play by ear and when we all git started there is real musick in the air. Let us know if you want to come here to bord."

Political changes in this country have been so numerous and their consequences often so sweeping, that it is a surprise to learn that there is still in the service of the country a postmaster who received his first commission under President Jackson, and has been continuously in the postal service for 67 years. He is W. H. Wallace, postmaster at Hammondville Station, O. In a letter to the postmaster-general he recalls the early days of his service, when it cost 25 cents to send a letter, and the postmaster, who was also a merchant, took pay for postage in oats, potatoes, butter or eggs. Mr. Wallace is now in his 86th year.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**  
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.  
**CASCARET.**  
The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on wrapper.

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