

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 14, 1897.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 2:34, 3:15, 5:25, 7:07 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.

SUNDAY TRAINS. 8:38, 10:51 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.

10:43 a. m. and 1:38 p. m. for Jeddo, Foundry, Hazle Brook, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5:50, 7:28, 9:20, 10:51, 11:54 a. m., 12:28, 2:20, 3:51, 5:22 and 6:01 p. m. from Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

SUNDAY TRAINS. 8:38, 10:51 a. m. and 12:35 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Hazle Brook, Foundry, Jeddo and Drifton.

10:51 a. m., 12:35 p. m. from Philadelphia, New York, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. 10:51 a. m. from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Lehigh.

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

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent.

A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:30 a. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 5:20, 6:00 a. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 6:45 a. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 7:15 a. m., daily.

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Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 12:45 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 1:15 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 1:45 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 2:15 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblinck and Deringer at 2:45 p. m., daily.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 3:15 p. m., daily.

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FREELAND TRIRUNE.

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Freeland, Pa., December 6, 1897.

Savings of the Poor.

One of the principal reasons put forth in opposition to the establishment of postal savings banks is that the government ought not to interfere in any way with the business of private bankers by taking for safe-keeping deposits which they might like to handle.

Opposed to the general principle laid down by the opponents of postal savings banks as the basis of their opposition is another principle which the Chicago Record believes is more pertinent to the particular subject under consideration.

It is that private individuals ought not to be allowed to make a profit from handling the small savings of the poor.

This principle is one that is recognized not only in most civilized countries abroad, but also in those parts of the United States where wealth is most abundant and where provisions for the protection of property of all kinds are most highly developed.

In the New England states and New York, the only portion of this country at all adequately supplied with savings bank facilities, bankers are not allowed, as in Illinois, to regard the small savings of the poor as funds to be invested for their own private enrichment.

The savings banks of those states are mutual institutions, managed by trustees who serve without compensation and who derive no profit from the loaning of the funds entrusted to their care.

No other kind of savings bank is permitted by law. The savings of the poor are held so sacred that it is deemed unwise to allow bankers to use them for private profit for fear the tendency to speculate with the funds and invest them in questionable securities because these pay high rates of interest might result in loss and hardship to a class that it should be especially the object of society to protect.

If we are not to have postal banks, then the states of the west and south should imitate the example of New England and New York and make provision for mutual savings institutions for the accommodation and safety of the small depositors.

The principle should be recognized in practice the country over, as it is in the extreme eastern states and in Europe, that the small savings of the poor should not be used for the profit of those to whose care they may be intrusted.

But if this principle is to be carried out, there will be much less reason why the government should not itself directly care for these small savings, for then the undertaking of this work would not be held to be interference with the profit-making purposes of private bankers.

A venerable Schenectady woman was confronted the other day by the specter of her returning husband, who had left her 48 years before to go to California and grow up with the country.

She had heard from him for a few years, and then, all letters ceasing, she reached the natural conclusion that he was dead, and married again. Her second husband died in due time, and she was left in the weeds of her double widowhood till the return of her original spouse, who came back dead broke at 81, having entirely failed to grow up with the country to which he emigrated.

The interest of his home-coming, remarks the New York Tribune, is thus reduced to extremely slender proportions and the Schenectady novelist who makes a romance of it will have to get up early in the morning.

It was his wearing of an old-fashioned homemade cap of woodchuck skin instead of a more modern headgear that caused the death of Roscoe Gatio, a resident of one of New York's suburbs, recently. Gatio, while walking across lots to his work, stopped beside a stone wall to eat an apple. The wall was not quite as high as he was, so that only his cap showed above the top.

Hugh Aites, who was hunting, came along on the other side of the wall, and the cap caught his eye. Not doubting for an instant that it was a woodchuck, he raised his rifle and fired. The woodchuck disappeared, and Aites listened to secure his prize, but was horrified when he found that he had shot a man through the head instead of an animal, as he supposed he was firing at.

"We want only good men in office!" The cry from each statesman ascends; "And," he'll candidly add, "The best to be had."

"Are myself and my personal friends." — Washington Star.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The fact is, it is on every wrapper.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Martin Thorn was convicted at Long Island City of the murder of William Guldensuppe at Woodside, Queens county, on June 25. After the verdict he confessed that he was justly convicted and that Mrs. Nacker's story of the murder was true—President McKinley and the cabinet discussed plans for sending relief to suffering gold seekers in the Klondike region. The president will probably send a special message to congress on the subject.

United States Senatorington brought suit for criminal libel against the Baltimore American, asking damages of \$100,000. The president appointed Major George H. Harries commander of the District of Columbia national guard, to succeed the late General Ordway. Two lives were lost in a fire at Escanaba, Mich., which destroyed the steamer Nahant and a valuable dock, causing a loss of nearly \$200,000. Emperor William opened the German reichstag in person. The speech from the throne dealt with the importance of increasing the navy. The new Austrian cabinet was announced, with Baron von Goltz as premier and minister of the interior. At the anniversary dinner of the Royal society in London the principal toast was responded to by Ambassador Hay. Mayor Quincy of Boston was renominated by the Democratic convention. An attempt to indorse the Chicago platform at the National Republican convention failed. Captain Mark R. Hargrave of the British brigantine Elite, three of his crew and a stowaway, who were rescued on Nov. 24 by the Bristol line steamer Exeter City, arrived in New York with a story of desperate suffering. A man named the Spanish minister said in an interview that the government was well satisfied with the reception of the scheme for autonomy in Cuba. It was announced that Nicaraguan refugees across the frontier in Costa Rica are arming to attack President Zelaya's government.

Thursday, Dec. 2.

Advices from Havana, via Key West, state that a sharp engagement has taken place in the province of Santa Clara, in which General M. M. Garcia was defeated. Spanish military operations in Cuba, is reported to have been killed. In consequence of serious rioting in Prague the city has been declared under martial law. Two persons were killed by soldiers, who fired on the mobs to disperse them—Count Esterhazy of the French army has acknowledged the authorship of the letter recently attributed to him by the Paris Figaro, with the exception of one bitterly attacking the army. General Pelloux, who investigated the matter, is of the opinion that Count Esterhazy's confession has no bearing upon the question of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, which he regards as having been established by the verdict of the court martial—James B. Angell, the United States minister to Turkey, has renewed the demand for indemnity for the pillaging of American missions in Armenia in 1895. The budget statement of the Italian minister of finance, showing a surplus of \$4,000,000 lire, produced a favorable impression. The Anglo-Egyptian expedition is reported to have occupied Metemeh, 150 miles from Omdurman—Thirty miners were killed and 40 injured by an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine near Homberg, Rhenish Bavaria. An attempt was made by a former member of the police force of Montevideo to stab Senor Jose Cuestas, president ad interim of Uruguay—F. D. Mowbray, formerly a steward on George J. Gould's yacht, is suing him and his brother Howard for \$50,000 damages for injuries received by the explosion of a rocket. A company has been organized in New York to develop the water power of the Pend O'Reille river and deliver electric power to the mining camps in the Kootenai district—John P. Jackson, a musical critic and translator of New York city, died in Paris. The naval armor plant board made a report showing the importance of the project for a government foundry.

Friday, Dec. 3.

The emperor of China is reported to have declared that he would rather forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany—Bismarck is quoted as saying that he thinks it necessary to oppose American arrogance in the matter of Haiti—James McN. Whistler, the American artist in Paris, has won an appeal from the verdict which Sir William Eden obtained against him—Over 5,000 Freemasons attended the bicentenary exercises of the reopening of St. Paul's cathedral, London—British shipping has suffered severely from a gale on the coast. The Margate lifeboat was swamped, and ten lives were lost. The real estate of Dr. Evans, the American dentist, is valued at \$5,000,000. Yale defeated Harvard in the intercollegiate debate at New Haven, Harvard defending and Yale opposing the policy of Hawaiian annexation—Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the venerable mother of the president, was stricken with paralysis at her home in Canton, O., and death is believed to be only a question of a short time—Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi was appointed register of the treasury by the president. The New York state forest reserve board, having spent nearly all of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for its use, will ask the next legislature for \$1,000,000 more and that of 1899 for a like sum. The arrest in New York of William E. Mitchell, a broker, charged with swindling a client out of \$5,100, is said to be the beginning of a crusade by Captain McClusky against dishonest methods in Wall Street. Horace Plunkett, member of parliament for South County, Water, Ireland, and president of the Irish Agricultural Organization society, arrived in New York—President McKinley is said to have assurances from leaders in both houses of congress that his suggestion to await the development of Spain's proposed reforms in Cuba will be supported. Representative Charles Water, chairman of the house committee on banking, declared the Dingley law a failure as a revenue producer and favors a dollar tax on beer.

Saturday, Dec. 4.

George R. Blodgett, patent lawyer for the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y., was shot and dangerously wounded by a burglar at his home in that place. Martin Thorn was sentenced to death in the electric chair in the week beginning Jan. 10, by Justice Maddox, in Long Island City. An appeal will be taken, and he cannot die before May. He was confined to Sing Sing, where he will be taken until the day of execution—Edward Dou-

ARMORED PLANTS.

Protected from Their Enemies by Thorns and Prickles.

"Plants and Their Enemies" is the title of an article by Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas. Mr. Kearney says: There are a thousand things that threaten the well-being, and even the life of every tree and shrub and lowly herb. Too much heat, too little, work great harm to plants. Then there are all manner of wasting diseases caused by other tiny plants called fungi and bacteria. Many large animals, as horses and cows and sheep, live by grazing the herbage and grass, or browsing the foliage of trees and shrubs. Of

course they greatly injure the plants they feed upon, and therefore many plants are in one way or another protected against such attacks.

Did you ever stop to think why thistles are so well-armed with sharp prickles, or why the ugly roadside nettles are furnished with stinging hairs? Notice cattle grazing in a field where thistles or nettles grow; see how careful they are to let those disagreeable plants alone. That is the reason for the stings and the spines. See this honey-louse tree bristling with its horrid array of three-pointed thorns?

What animal is brave enough to try to rob it of its leaves or great pods? Hawthorns, too, and rosebushes, and blackberry briars, all have their sharp little swords and daggers to defend themselves against browsing animals.

Out on the wide hot deserts of Arizona and New Mexico those odd plants, the cacti, grow in great numbers. Some of them take strange shapes—tall, fluted columns, branching candelabra, or mere round balls, like the melon-cactus. They are almost the only plants that grow in some parts of that country, and there is always plenty of sap inside their tough skins. To the hungry and thirsty creatures that roam those dreary wastes in search of food and water they are very tempting. Were they not in some way protected these