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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 27, 1900.

THE VERDICT.

The Oregon was built under too lucky a star to become a permanent ornament to a Chinese reef.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Advices from Indiana are to the effect that the Wabash got tired of hearing about its banks and left them.—New York Mail and Express.

Property valued at \$150,000,000 in the United States was destroyed by fire in 1899, and during the present year, if the proportion keeps up, the sum will reach \$175,000,000.—Detroit Tribune.

Facilities to escape fire on board ship should be as accessible and practicable as the iron ladders and stairways on tenement houses. The laws of all nations should make sea doors compulsory.—New York Journal.

The system of hiring out convicts has been abandoned by Texas, Mississippi and Georgia, and the experiment has been made of employing them on farms owned by the state and devoted exclusively to cotton culture.—San Francisco Chronicle.

French generals have begun to resign. What is the world coming to? General Jamont has quit merely because the secretary of war interfered with his staff. Let Minister Andre keep it up. By doing this he may prove himself a friend of France.—Galveston News.

As usual, the American marines were among the first of the "white devils" to be slain when the fighting began near Tientsin. The reckless bravery with which the American marines went forward to be killed is only paralleled by the effectiveness of the work he does and the amount of damage he inflicts upon the enemy.—Chicago News.

It is announced that the American silk exhibit at the Paris exposition is to be awarded the gold medal, even over the French display. This is a triumph indeed for American manufacturers and will prove an eye opener to the French, who ridiculed the idea of Americans coming into competition with them, especially in silk.—Louis Star.

THE DRESS MODEL.

Next to plaits, tucking and insertion bands, cording is perhaps the most fashionable feature of dress trimming for this summer season.

Pretty and novel effects are produced this season with the colored wash braids on suits for country wear, made of linen, pique, drill and denim.

The newest traveling costumes of summer weight cloth are trimmed with linen appliques, edged with a very narrow finish of cluny, or are merely corded.

Toile d'acier, the new open meshed veiling, made up over liberty silk or peau de soie, forms one of the smartest, most attractive and at the same time comfortable of the demidress toilets of the summer.

Cluny laces decorate both summer gowns and fine shawl linings. English court modistes and Parisian ateliers have used them prodigally on garments designed for garden parties, fetes, receptions and fashionable watering place wear.

Mohair, gypsy cloth, eolienne and the English serge that retains its fine color and silky finish, through storm and strongest beach or mountain sunshine, have been the favorite fabrics this season in preparing utility costumes for vacation wear.

Beautiful transparent wool toilets in cream or lily white (especially those with a craped surface) are much used for afternoon teas and garden parties. Velvet or satin ribbon, silk lace or black and white striped or dotted silks are used variously for accessories.

Transparent materials continue to hold a very prominent place among summer "dress" toilets. Costly and beautiful gowns of India muslin, Italian crepe, mousseline brillante, barge, grenadine, etamine, silk, mull, crepe royal, crepe de chine and wateau gauze are all greatly in evidence.—New York Post.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Italian blankets are very popular for portieres, couch covers and mantels.

The inexpensive organdie make dainty bedspreads, but must be lined with silken or silk colored.

For a cunning match scratch cut a pig from sandpaper and fasten it to a piece of cardboard and write underneath the legend "Scratch My Back."

The various shades of denim, ornamented with white braid and medallions applied with white silk in fancy stitches, are very popular for sofa pillows.

Corduroy and denim make excellent draperies. The former is durable and fades less than most goods, and the latter comes in excellent shades and is inexpensive.

Huge green melons, oval shaped, in natural sizes and of tinted velvet are prepared in pairs for uncommon head rests, tied together at the top with ribbons.

Black, embroidered in varying shades of coarse yellow silk with a lavish use of gold thread, makes a royally gorgeous pillow. Wide black ribbon, on which have been sewed rows of narrow yellow ribbon, forms the ruffle that finishes the edge.

WAR NOT YET DECLARED

None of the Powers Has Given China Formal Notice.

CHINESE FORCES ARE RALLYING

Somewhat Disquieting News Comes From Peking Via Tokyo—The Allies May Be Besieged—Capital City Cleared of Boxers.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Neither Russia, Germany nor Japan has declared war upon China either separately or in concert. This statement is made upon authority of the highest character. What those nations may do within the next 48 hours or within the next fortnight is a question which no one in Washington is prepared to answer.

A brief dispatch from Chifu conveying a rumor current there that Russia, Germany and Japan had joined in a declaration of war upon China aroused some interested comment among Washington officials and among diplomatic representatives of foreign governments resident here.

In neither official nor diplomatic circles, however, was the rumor taken seriously. No information of such action has reached either the department of state or the legation, the government being primarily interested. That fact alone is accepted in official circles as a sufficient refutation of the rumor.

No News From Conger.

Not a word was heard yesterday from Minister Conger, General Chaffee or Admiral Remey. Since the dispatch from Consul Fowler was received late last Thursday night the department of state has received no advices from any source in China except a brief cablegram from Minister Conger inquiring how he should route his messages. The text of the dispatch, which, it was explained, was very brief and purely administrative in character, was not made public.

The war department has received no dispatch from General Chaffee known to have come directly from him for about a week. Cablegrams signed "Chaffee" have been received, but as they contained only lists of casualties it is assumed they were sent by some subordinate officer in General Chaffee's name.

A suspicion exists here that the delay in messages both from and to Washington is rather between Chifu and Shanghai than between Tientsin and Peking. From Chifu to Shanghai the telegraph line is in control of the Chinese authorities, and it is suspected they are not so prompt in the transmission of messages as they might be.

Late News Via Japan.

A dispatch has been received at the Japanese legation from the foreign office of Japan conveying the latest and most authentic information of the situation in and around Peking. In a measure the advices were of a disquieting nature, as they indicated that the Chinese had rallied their forces and were preparing for an attack upon the allies in Peking. It should be noted that the allied forces were besieged in Peking, it would account for the lack of advices from General Chaffee. As made public by Minister Takahira the dispatch from the Japanese foreign office at Tokyo is as follows:

"An official telegram dated Peking, Aug. 18, was received at Tokyo from General Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese forces, to the following effect: 'The capital is now entirely cleared of the enemy. A cavalry regiment which had been sent to Wan-shan-shan (where the dowager empress' palace is located) reports that the imperial family, who had left Peking Aug. 14, started after a short rest at Wan-shan-shan for the west and were under the command of General Ma and his troops, consisting of only about 500 horsemen and 20 carts. The Japanese forces occupied the treasury department, in which over 2,000,000 taels in silver and a large quantity of rice were found.'

"Another telegraphic dispatch dated Tokyo, Aug. 23, states that as the Chinese troops and Boxers who had gathered at Nan-yuen were about to attack the foreign forces at Peking Japanese and Russian cavalry were expected to encounter them on the 20th. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, some 9,000 strong, with 15 guns, are advancing northward from Shanghai making a rear attack on the allies."

ABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES.

A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to Acting Secretary Adee at the department of state and by him furnished to the president. While the news of a possible rear attack upon the comparatively small force of the allies was not received with surprise, it generally was regarded as serious as the foreign forces are believed to be abundantly able to take care of themselves against any force of Chinese likely to be sent against them.

A dispatch from Peking, Aug. 19, via Tokyo, Aug. 24, says:

"Armed Chinese are reported to the southward and westward. A well entrenched force has been located by the British in a village four miles to the southwest. It is believed that the best Chinese leaders are in command. Detachments of the allied forces were out today reconnoitering and looting. The imperial city and the forbidden city are under close guard by the international authorities. This morning a thanksgiving service was attended by the members of the British and American legations, the missionaries and the marines."

SITUATION AT PEKING.

Imperial City Still Invested, but Not Yet Occupied.

London, Aug. 27.—The latest news from Peking indicates that the situation there is unchanged. The imperial city is still invested, but has not yet been occupied. The allies, when the last message left, were still retaining their aggressive action, pending instructions from their governments.

An attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated, and to meet this the whole American force and the British artillery, according to a dispatch to The Morning Post from Peking, dated Aug. 18, were moved to the outer city wall. The Boxers were reported coming from the south.

General Doward, in his report of the engagement outside Tientsin Aug. 19, when the Americans, British and Japanese signally defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 300, says in a dispatch dated Aug. 25:

"The lines of communication near Tientsin are now free from danger. The enemy had been treating the villagers badly.

CUBA'S FREEDOM NEAR.

So General Wood Intimates to People of Santiago.

URGES UNITY OF THE ISLANDERS.

Cubans Regard His Utterances as Most Significant—First Time Since the War American, Cuban and Spanish Flags Are Entwined.

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 27.—Governor General Wood was officially banqueted here by the Republican and Democratic parties. The civil governor, the archbishop of Cuba, the principal judicial and civil dignitaries and 100 representative merchants were present.

The archbishop in the course of his remarks said the time had arrived for peace and that he believed a consolidation of political parties would be of greater benefit to Cuba in the future than a house divided against itself. He said he was happy to greet the people of the United States in the person of General Wood.

Senator Tamayo, secretary of state, in a forcible speech said:

"This is one of the most important epochs in the political history of Cuba. A constitutional convention, where the fundamental law of the land is to be framed, is about to be formed. In that convention the people of Cuba are to prove themselves capable of constructing a government, of guaranteeing life and property and of preserving order. They are to prove that Cuba is a land open to all men, not only to those who are Cubans by the accident of birth or who participated in the revolution, but also those who can claim the privilege under the treaty of Paris.

"Cuba is about to obtain what three generations bled for, and if the constitutional convention is not what it should be, which were taken up by some 3,000 people assembled outside the clubhouse on the Parque de Cespedes. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am here as your friend and in no other capacity. Only those who remember the 'Ten Years' war can have as full knowledge of the conditions of this province as I have myself. When I first saw El Caney matters were in a most deplorable condition. The road to Santiago was marked with dead and dying. In the improvement one sees everywhere we have a proof of the friendly interest shown by the American people.

Everybody in the United States was astonished by the satisfactory way in which the municipal elections passed off. President McKinley personally asserted that he thought the time for the next step had come. Whatever the ultimate destiny of Cuba may be, its immediate future is independence. This is no political move on the part of the United States, but a sincere desire to do what is right. There is here you as a personal favor to me and to the United States government to sink your political differences and passions and to send men to the convention who are renowned for honor and capacity, so that the convention may mean more than the Cubans even now anticipate.

General Wood's Speech.

General Wood on rising was greeted with shouts of approbation and applause. He was taken up by some 3,000 people assembled outside the clubhouse on the Parque de Cespedes. He spoke in part as follows:

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RUSSIAN REFUSE A TRUCE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—General Grodekoff, commander of the American troops, reports under date of Aug. 24 that Kam-ni and Echa-tchan have been occupied by the Russians. The Chinese sent an emissary to General Rennenkampf proposing a suspension of operations, but the Russian general replied that he was unable to cease hostilities.

BRITISH AFTER BOTHA.

Advancing on the Boers in Three Columns Under Roberts.

London, Aug. 27.—The English are reported in possession of the Boer lines resumed personal command of the main British army on its advance to Barber-ton. He was at Wonderfontein on Friday, 22 miles from Machodorp. General Botha is retiring slowly. The British are advancing in three columns, one under General Pole-Carew from Belfast, another under General French from east of Machodorp and the third under General Buller from the south.

It is reported that Trooper Chadwick, the American belonging to Roberts' horse who lately won a queen's scarf for conspicuous bravery, has been captured while scouting southwest of Pretoria. General Roberts met General Buller at Belfast on Saturday.

AKRON IS QUIET AGAIN.

Akron, O., Aug. 27.—Sunday passed peacefully in Akron. Funeral services were held in the afternoon over the remains of little Rhoda Davidson, who died Friday from a wound received in Wednesday night's riot. She was the mother's arms, the carriage in which the parents were driving having been wedged in by the mob in front of the city building. Mrs. Davidson insists that she saw an officer fire the fatal shot. The funeral services were held from the Davidson home and were attended by a large crowd, which filled the house and lawn and overflowed into the street. It is generally believed that Chief of Police Harrison will never again take his place at the head of the city police department.

LOST LIFE TO SAVE ANOTHER.

Uniontown, Pa., Aug. 27.—Altha M. Ritener of this place lost his life through the death embrace of a friend he was trying to save from drowning. Samuel Trimble of East End, Pittsburg, attempted to swim across the Monongahela river several miles above Point Marion and when some distance from the other side gave out and called for help. Young Ritener went to his rescue, and when he reached the drowning man the latter clung to him about the body in a desperate manner in such a way that Ritener's arms were held against his body, and both went down.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN DROWNED.

Kankakee, Wis., Aug. 27.—In full view of a large party of picnickers Mrs. Henry Quaddy and three little sons were drowned in the river, while Mr. Quaddy, with his daughter, narrowly escaped the same fate. Mr. Quaddy, who is a carpenter, and his family were in a small skiff about half way across the river when the boat was overturned. Mr. Quaddy, by clinging to the rocks, managed to save his 12-year-old daughter, while his wife and three sons, aged from 6 to 9 years, were drowned.

WELL KNOWN EDITOR DEAD.

Milford, Mass., Aug. 27.—Hon. W. H. Cook, editor of the Milford Journal and one of the most widely known newspaper men in the state, died at his home of cancer.

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ADVISED TO SEND GOOD MEN.

"Again I say, send the best men. The work of your representatives is largely legal work. I care not what your party politics are, but whatever they are for the present party considerations must be suspended for the sake of the great end in view, the end that will make history and affect the welfare of all Cuban people.

Your delegates must be competent to draft a constitution, and it is a duty you owe yourselves and your fellow patriots to see that your representation is without party prejudice. Bear in mind that no constitution which does not provide for a stable government will be accepted by the United States. I wish to avoid making Cuba into a second Haiti, although I do not think that possible.

"You want liberty for all and for no particular party. The United States insists that you shall have it. This is possible, and easily possible. We have said it to the world. It lies with you to help us make our word good. Your enemies predict failure. The people of the United States and their representatives hope to see you defeat these predictions. If we were not your friends, we would not seek the best men you have, but would seek the disturber and the malcontent to represent you in the convention. We seek and demand the best you have. Again I say, send people to the convention who will however make your political system workable and permanent."

General Wood's speech is considered by Cubans here to be the most important declaration made since the American occupation began.

The Cuban flag was raised over the palace by General Wood's permission. Thousands of Cubans, American and Spanish arms were fastened together in decorations at the principal theater, where General Wood was present. This was the first time the Spanish arms have been exhibited since the evacuation.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

Elizabeth, W. Va., Aug. 27.—Last Thursday the septon of Sam Shepard, a farmer living near Pewee, Wirt county, was found dead with his skull crushed, and Mrs. Shepard was found mortally wounded. The crime was committed on Wednesday night during Shepard's alleged absence from home. Yesterday, when the blood stains, being found on Shepard's clothing, he was arrested, charged with the murder. Mrs. Shepard is dying.

NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 27.—An unknown negro boy probably fatally slashed Angus Morrison, superintendent of bridges for the Chicago Great Western railway, as he was hurrying to catch a train. Morrison's throat was cut, supposedly with a razor. He can give no cause for the assault unless he accidentally brushed against the negro.

SAILOR SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

Syracuse, Aug. 27.—A man giving the name of Charles Leonard and saying he is the master mechanic aboard the cruiser Baltimore, reports here that he had been robbed of \$140 and his transportation from New York to Chicago aboard a railroad train.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.

President McKinley seems to have two backbones. One of chocolate eclair for the trusts, the other of adamant and Harveyised steel for the Boer peace envoys.—St. Louis Republic.

Is it not about time that the McKinley administration allowed the supreme court to pass upon the question of how far the constitution extends and how much it amounts to, anyway?—Boston Post.

The attempts of President McKinley to suppress the pernicious activity of federal officeholders reminds us of the strenuous effort of the average man who has picked up a \$20 bill in the street to discover the owner.—Richmond (Va.) News.

It is pleasant to see a president act as a conjurer, pouring out of the same bottle wine for the Americans, water for the Porto Ricans and vinegar for the Filipinos. All this is very interesting, no doubt. But it is not government by the people, for the people. It is plutocracy, thinly disguised with Democratic varnish.—The Public.

Neely thought Grosvenor, the president's mouthpiece, meant just what he said when he declared, amid tumultuous Republican applause, that we were in the colonizing business for the purpose of making "all the money we can out of the transaction." But he didn't think the major would go back on him in this measly way.—Johnstown Democrat.

I think that all other questions are secondary to the questions of democracy as opposed to monarchy. Imperialism, expansion or whatever name we wish to give it is a logical menace to democracy. Spain has no title in the Philippines that we had any right to respect. The purchasing power of money and the conquering power of the bullet can never give the Democrats right to coerce. There is no righteous government except self-government. Any other government is tyrannical. It may be benign, but it is tyrannical all the same.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

Less than ten years ago it was confidently believed that war, of any considerable magnitude, was well nigh impossible; that mankind had so developed in the higher civilization that all differences between nations could be readily settled by arbitration, and that the enormous destructiveness of modern implements of warfare would deter all nations from yielding to the aggressive instinct. Today we find the whole world more or less convulsed with the war fever and ready to plunge into the destruction of human life on a comparatively slight provocation. Verily the times have changed.—Rutherford (N. J.) News.

Col. Guffey, who was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation at the Kansas City convention, and with 68 votes back of him active and influential in its proceedings, states the political situation tersely in advising Democrats "in this campaign." Col. Guffey says, "It is not a question of finance, but of preservation of the republic itself. Unless we maintain the republic as it stands today under the constitution the people would have no voice in monetary affairs or anything else. The duty of Democrats is clearly defined. If we cannot succeed with this platform and with Bryan and Stevenson as candidates, it will plainly show that the American people no longer want a democracy, but are in favor of an empire."—Pittsburg Post.

We read the other day a letter in The Outlook from a correspondent in the Philippines bearing strong testimony to the profound and universal hatred of Americans by the Filipinos. He assures us that "every Filipino is at heart an insurrecto." He is quite confident that this state of things is due to too much "clemency" on the part of the United States. The unconsoling satire of this is furnished in the estimate that we have killed over 20,000 Filipinos since the war broke out and reported the killing of 500 the very week the correspondent wrote. We speak not in the interest of any party or any phase of politics, but in the name of our religion and of human brotherhood when we say that this is a sad and shameful chapter in the history of a great Christian people.—Universalist Leader.

Neither by the hazard of chance nor the conquest of battle can we take territory for part of our domain where, because of the peculiar conditions, the flag and constitution cannot have full play. It is all wrong for us to acquire territory where it is impossible for its people to have the same constitutional rights and liberties as our own citizens. Do not depart from the doctrine of annexation by representation. This nation must not enter on a career of conquest. Love of money and conquest must not be allowed to break down good government with its grand ideals. The nations of Europe may devour the weaker countries. Let us pursue a different mission in the world's history. It is not necessary for the United States to shoot, conquer and annex in the Orient in order to get its trade. Our greatest trade is with England. And was there ever talk of annexing that land? The best way to get the trade of Oriental countries is to send their people the best goods.—Senator Daniel.

Ten per cent of the 1,100 prisoners in the Manila prison are United States soldiers; and according to the warden they are the worst lot of men in the prison. Mr. Wheeler, the former private secretary of Gen. Merritt in the Philippines, has good grounds for saying: "The little brown men who received the United States army with childish glee in 1898 now despise with an awful hatred the Americans and everything pertaining to them."

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 40 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Pottsville.
8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashlita, G. Weatherly, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
9 30 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashlita, G. Weatherly, Scranton, Pottsville, Shamokin and Pottsville.
11 45 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.
1 30 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
4 42 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashlita, G. Weatherly, Pottsville, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6 34 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.
7 29 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashlita, G. Weatherly, Scranton, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
8 25 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashlita, G. Weatherly, Scranton, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
9 30 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 45 a m from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
12 55 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.

4 42 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
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7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents,
WILLIAM H. WILBUR, General Superintendent,
26 Northampton Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEBLANC, General Superintendent,
26 Northampton Street, New York City.
J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.
Trains leave Hazleton for Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Pottsville for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
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Trains leave Pottsville for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Scranton for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Beaver Meadow Road for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Pottsville for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Scranton for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Beaver Meadow Road for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Pottsville for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Scranton for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Beaver Meadow Road for Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Pottsville at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday and 8:30, 9:00 p.m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Pottsville, Hazleton, Scranton, Beaver Meadow