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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 29, 1900.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Europeans have been teaching the Chinese how to fight. What for?—New York World.

Not since Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from Elba has such an avalanche of trouble threatened the civilized nations of the earth.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The precipitation of war with China by the allied powers, which has placed the allied powers in a position to defend their citizens made the murder of their residents in China the logical result.—Philadelphia Times.

There is a grim suggestiveness in the fact that such a modern army as China possesses is largely the product of German instruction, as it was drilled by German officers and armed with German guns.—Troy Times.

The surprise caused by the weakness of China in the war with Japan may be followed by another surprise caused by the discovery that the 400,000,000 Chinese, after all, constitute a gigantic power.—Philadelphia Record.

If the powers cannot save, they can punish. If their punishment must be slow, it will be sure and deadly and lasting; the memory of it will linger in Chinese tradition like the horrid punishments of the Indian mutiny.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

China is defying the world. It now remains to be seen whether the 400,000,000 of natives can be led into war or whether the nation lacks cohesiveness, as has so often been asserted. It is at least certain that when the present trouble is ended the world will know more about China than it does now.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE DOMINIE.

The Rev. Burris A. Jenkins, president of the University of Indianapolis, has resigned that position to accept the pastorate of the First Christian church at Buffalo, N. Y.

A conference for the study of the Bible will be held at Winona Lake, Ind., August 19 to 29. It is the sixtieth of the sort. The attendance has grown from 45 persons to 2,000 in six years.

Methodist Episcopal Bishop Moore desires to leave at once for his new post at Shanghai, China, but his colleagues are trying to persuade him not to go until September on account of the state of affairs in China.

The Rev. Dr. John Charles Ryle, bishop of Liverpool, who died the other day, had the unique distinction of having been twice selected preacher at Oxford and once at Cambridge. He began life as a banker, failed, studied for the church, and soon rose to the front rank of Anglican clergymen.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar J. Loy, one of the most widely known Baptist clergymen in this country, who made the prayer for divine guidance of the delegates at the national convention of the Republican party at Philadelphia on June 19, is the same man who invoked blessings when the first national convention of the party was held in that city on June 19, 1856.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

British India now has 140 colleges and 17,000 students.

The Rev. Dr. H. L. Stetson has resigned from the presidency of Des Moines college after 11 years of service. He is a member of the Baptist denomination.

Professors Heinze and Wundt of the University of Leipzig recently celebrated the completion of their twenty-fifth year as members of the faculty of that institution, and both of them left the city to escape ceremonies and congratulations.

The Rev. W. G. Archer, business manager of Lincoln university, tells the story of an old lady in Thornton home who had but \$100 in the world, the income from which is \$6. Out of this income she gives \$1 a year to the endowment of Lincoln university.

THE ROYAL BOX.

The sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey.

The emperor of Germany has decided that he was getting weak in his sword practice and consequently is taking a daily lesson in fencing.

The Prince of Wales recently contributed a hundred autographs to a charity bazaar in London, the profits of which were to go to the South African relief fund.

The Princess of Wales has a regular museum of the bats and bonnets she has worn during the last 30 years as a leader of London fashions. When the hat has ceased to be of service, it is carefully labeled, dated with the season of its use and put away.

THE TURK.

The sultan of Turkey is buying Krupp guns, perhaps to be used in standing off bill collectors.—Denver Post.

It is about time that we ceased to send diplomats to interview the sultan of Turkey. The man who should be sent is the sheriff.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Smoke and chew Kendall, Clock & Co.'s XXXX union-made, Mf'd by the Clock Tobacco Co., Scranton, Pa.

THE HUNT FOR BOXERS.

Allies Fail to Find Any of Them Around Peking.

THE LEGATIONS IN DESOLATION.

Attempt Was Made to Blow Up the American Building in the Chinese Capital—Peace Negotiations Said to Have Been Begun.

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 21, via Taku, Aug. 27, says:

Three Russian, two Japanese, one British and one American battalion searched the Imperial park, south of the city and about five miles out, for Boxers. No armed force was found, but only a single Chinese scout, who was killed.

"The Japanese are in possession of the imperial summer palace. The winter palace here is still closely guarded. The Russians wish to destroy it, but the Japanese desire to save it. A southward movement began today and will continue, but several detachments will remain to protect converts."

A Reuter dispatch, dated Peking, Aug. 15, and sent by post to Shanghai, describes scenes of appalling desolation and wanton destruction in Legation street. All the houses of foreigners were riddled with shells, burned or blown up. An attempt was made to mine the American legation. A shaft was sunk from the top of the wall 15 feet deep and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope, in the direction of the legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to complete the work.

The Chinese legation in St. Petersburg has received news that peace negotiations have already begun.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily News, in a dispatch dated Aug. 17, asserts that there are thousands of instances going to show that the Boxers were approved by the imperial officials in their indescribable ferocity.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, writing yesterday, says:

"There are reports of continued aggression by Black Flags on North river and of the deliberate destruction of mission property."

IN WAITING ATTITUDE.

Absence of News From China Handicaps the Government.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The government is in a waiting attitude regarding the Chinese situation. The lack of late advices from Peking and the failure of the powers to show their hands as to their future policy makes it necessary for this government to await developments. The administration considers it of the greatest importance that in the negotiations for a settlement of the Chinese difficulty all the powers should act in unison and harmony, and its efforts are being directed to that end.

The powers, however, seem slow to declare themselves. Several replies have been received to the instructions sent to our ambassadors and ministers last week asking them to sound the governments to which they are accredited on two propositions—first, the willingness of these governments to accept the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials to treat with the powers for a settlement, and second, to ascertain if possible what the future policy of each power is to be.

Powers Watching Each Other.

Regarding the latter inquiry, the replies thus far have developed nothing. The powers appear to be watching each other without definite fixed purpose as yet of their own. With regard to the first inquiry, Great Britain and Russia are agreed that Earl Li's credentials are sufficient. Germany, however, takes a firm stand against the sufficiency of his credentials and is the only power as yet which has returned a flat footed disclaimer.

The attitude of the United States is that his credentials appear authentic. They were promulgated by what appeared to be a genuine imperial edict, duly transmitted through the accredited Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, and the United States is willing to accept them at their face value, at least for the present.

The president and the cabinet are as much in the dark regarding the date when the dispatches of Minister Conger and General Chaffee left Peking as is the general public. They can find no explanation for the fact that they have come through without Peking dates except that they were sent by courier to Taku and that cablegrams relayed 18 times after leaving the latter point. They may have been sent by air, but they have not the date en route. Internal evidence was found in late dispatches received from them that tended to demonstrate that some person or persons had been purposely delaying the messages coming from Peking and Tientsin to Washington.

Messages Tampered With.

It is also suspected that our messages may have been injuriously tampered with. The cabinet came to the conclusion that if any Chinese persons have interfered with the dispatches the interference must have occurred on the wires between Peking and Shanghai, and it was determined to reopen direct communication by means of a war vessel. Either the New Orleans or the Princeton, now at Shanghai, will be sent at once to Chefoo, where the military cable system begins free from Chinese interference.

The administration has nothing tending to confirm the alarmist rumors regarding the situation at Peking. Admiral Remy reports nothing disquieting, and it is assumed that if there was any prospect of the allies being attacked and hemmed in he would be in a position to hear of it and would promptly report it to Washington.

Report From Chaffee.

Three messages from General Chaffee have been received, and while they cast no direct light on the military situation they were inferentially important. The general's statement that he needs no siege battery, taken in connection with the diversion of the First Cavalry, which was bound for Taku, to Manila, seems to make clear that there is no intention to enter into a prolonged campaign in China such as would involve the use of heavy artillery or of re-enforcements in the shape of men and horses. At the same time it cannot be said that the government has shown any sign of a purpose to abandon any just claim it may have secured upon China through the brilliant operations of the little American force in the Flowery Kingdom.

But it begins to appear that the battle of today is one of diplomacy rather than of arms, and notwithstanding the various rumors that have filtered out

from Chinese sources of heavy engagements between the international forces and the Boxers the officials here are satisfied that no formally organized resistance will be offered by the Chinese if the demands of the powers are limited to the principles laid down by the United States in its several notes.

Getting Ready For Winter.

A dispatch from Tien-tsin, Aug. 24, via Taku, Aug. 27, says:

"Officers who have arrived here from Peking report that General Chaffee, commanding American forces in China, is making all the necessary preparations to maintain 15,000 men through the winter. Fifteen of the American wounded, including the marines wounded during the siege of the legations, have arrived here by boat from Peking. Captain Myers of the United States marine corps is suffering from typhoid fever and cannot be moved. A large batch of refugees is due here today. The American signal service corps, co-operating with that of the British, has completed the telegraph line from Taku to Peking."

Captain John T. Myers, or Jack Myers, as he is familiarly known, who was assigned to command the legation defenders at Peking, was born in Germany and was appointed from the state of Georgia, entering the marine corps in September, 1887. He is the reputed author of the famous satirical poem, "Hoeh der Kaiser," which involved Captain Coghlan in so much difficulty. He was attached to the flag ship Baltimore and was afterward assigned to duty with the marines on board the battleship Oregon.

The Situation at Amoy.

Hongkong, Aug. 29.—General Goto, from the island of Formosa, Japanese territory, commands the Japanese forces occupying Amoy. Large bodies of troops have been landed, and Nordenfolt units have been mounted, commanding the city. Many Chinese are leaving.

The British cruiser Isis sailed from here yesterday under sealed orders. It is thought probable she is going to Amoy. Canton is quiet. The large merchant guilds are feeding the poor in order to prevent a disturbance.

Li Hung Chang a Hostage.

Paris, Aug. 29.—Admiral Courmelles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the navy department here that a council of the admirals has given notice to the foreign legations at Peking that it has been decided to hold Li Hung Chang on board ship until the Chinese have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES.

Substantial Victory For the Croker-Murphy Forces.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Herald this morning says:

"David B. Hill and Comptroller Bird S. Coler seem to have gone down before the lions at a degree of the parade, Charles Beckwith of Algonquin, Mich., dropping dead as the line was filing past the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The parade was halted for a moment, the body of the veteran who had responded to his last call was tenderly removed, and his comrades passed on.

Cheered by Vast Crowds.

Long before the hour for the parade to start the sidewalks along the line of march were packed from curb to wall, the windows of the immense office buildings, gay with fluttering flags and bunting, were filled with sightseers, while along Michigan avenue, where were erected the beautiful columns and arches forming the court of honor, the crowd was so great that the grand veterans had great difficulty in keeping clear the line of march. And all during the hours that the veterans tramped by this sea of humanity roared its welcome.

In the grand stand, erected down the slope of the lake front park near the Logan monument, were gathered some 20,000 veterans, who were in the civil war, statesmen and diplomats in the center box of the reviewing stand were Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, representing President McKinley; Commander in Chief Shaw, General Joseph E. Wheeler, General Daniel E. Sickles, Mayor Harrison of Chicago and W. H. Harper. To the left were Acting Governor Warden, Speaker David Henderson of the house of representatives, Bishop Fallows and Senator Shelton M. Culom, and to their right the Spanish minister, Duke d'Arcos.

Cheers For 'Old Abe.'

The first cheers from the reviewing stand were given to the famous old war eagle of the Wisconsin troops, "Old Abe," the stuffed figure of which, borne aloft by a brawny buckskin dressed veteran, was heartily greeted by the crowds and saluted by General Miles and the others in the boxes. The post escorting "Old Abe" was closely followed by Lucius Fairfield post, which started the crowds by stopping in front of General Miles and Commander Shaw and giving the familiar "rah rahs" of the university of Wisconsin. It was somewhat cracked and feeble, but it showed the undimmed spirit that made the Iron brigade famous, and it started the crowd to cheering again.

A few moments later George G. Meade No. 1 of Pennsylvania filed by. Borne aloft by 24 silver haired veterans were as many battle flags, tattered and torn by bullets, and close behind them ten equally ragged corps flags. They were the first of the many battle flags carried in the parade that were seen by the thousands along the line of march, and everywhere the ragged banners were greeted with cheers. They were followed by Philip Schuyler post, with eight battle flags; Knapp's battery of Pennsylvania, with three guidons, and Lytle Post No. 128 of Allegheny City, with three battle flags. Nearly every post in the Pennsylvania section in fact proudly marched behind one or more of these noble reminders of the soldiers on the fields of years ago, and every standard was saluted and cheered.

Empire State Veterans.

New York was rich with three emblems. O'Rourke Post No. 1 of Rochester, the veterans all in uniform and carrying rifles, held aloft two civil war banners. Chapin Post No. 4 of Buffalo, headed by the old Continental Drum and Bugle corps, carried 23 battle flags and one guidon, all of them in ribbons. The Thirtieth infantry of Rochester, the regiment that met such heavy losses at Malvern Hill, bore unfaded their flag. It was ragged and faded almost white, but it had the names of many hard fought battles inscribed thereon, and the crowds greeted this, too, with great cheering.

Shortly after passing the reviewing stand the line of march disbanded, and most of the veterans, tired with the hours of march, sought their hotels and lodging places.

VETERANS OWN CHICAGO.

Nothing Too Good For Old Soldiers in the Breezy City.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

The Parade Declared to Be the Greatest Military Pageant Since the Union Army Was Reviewed and Disbanded in Washington.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—The annual business meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic is held today in the Studebaker theater. The meeting was called to order by Commander Shaw, and an address of welcome was made by Mayor Harrison. Commander Shaw replying for the members of the army.

J. L. Longenecker of Chicago, then, speaking for the old soldiers of Illinois, extended a greeting from the state, and to this General Louis Wagner made the reply.

This evening the principal affair will be the banquet of the Hamilton club in the Hamilton hotel. It was originally intended that President McKinley should be the guest of honor at the banquet, but owing to his absence Speaker David B. Henderson will make an address.

Sentiment in regard to the place for holding the next annual encampment has crystallized apparently in favor of a far western city, with Denver in the lead for the honor.

Thirty Thousand in Line.

The military pageant which marked the climax of the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was, according to Commander in Chief Shaw, the greatest parade since that day in Washington, when the hundreds of thousands of veterans, the most powerful of officers, marched in review to their final disembarkment.

Probably 30,000 members of the army of veterans took part in the parade, which was witnessed by probably 1,000,000 people. For exactly four hours and 20 minutes, most of the time with ranks almost perfectly aligned, but occasionally falling under their burden of years, they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan avenue.

Weather conditions were almost ideal for the parade, wearisome enough at best for the silver haired veterans. The line of march, too, was much shorter than ever before mapped out for the annual parade. Its entire length not being over a mile, but notwithstanding this there were a veteran here and there, dropped out of the ranks. Especially was this true after the reviewing stand was passed, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed down the long stretch of Michigan avenue as the veterans fell by the wayside.

An especially sad incident occurred to a man in a degree of the parade, Charles Beckwith of Algonquin, Mich., dropping dead as the line was filing past the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street. The parade was halted for a moment, the body of the veteran who had responded to his last call was tenderly removed, and his comrades passed on.

Long before the hour for the parade to start the sidewalks along the line of march were packed from curb to wall, the windows of the immense office buildings, gay with fluttering flags and bunting, were filled with sightseers, while along Michigan avenue, where were erected the beautiful columns and arches forming the court of honor, the crowd was so great that the grand veterans had great difficulty in keeping clear the line of march. And all during the hours that the veterans tramped by this sea of humanity roared its welcome.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.

The German meat bill is a mistake; the Dingley bill was a mistake, and the Bailey bill and all other retaliatory measures, which will result in arousing further hostility and greater restriction upon trade, are also sheer folly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger (Rep.).

The Philippines are a primitive people and incapable of self government, but Gen. Otis says they are enthusiastic about building roads and astonishingly eager for schools. He says they are clamoring for schools everywhere, have exhausted a \$40,000 supply of school books and are asking for English instead of Spanish books. It might be well to give them books instead of bullets.—Philadelphia North American.

During the past four years 700 trusts have been formed, and yet with one exception not a suit has been brought by the 76 United States district attorneys against these unlawful combinations. The exception was the suit of District Attorney Bunday, of Cincinnati, and he got telegraphic orders from the United States attorney to desist when he set out to indict the coal trust officials—Ex-Army General Monnett, of Ohio, Rep.

"Trade follows the flag!" whoops an administration journal with a calculating eye on China. The trouble is that other people have equally calculating eyes. China and that their flags are likewise flopping in the winds of the middle kingdom. Incidentally, too, it may be mentioned that trade hasn't followed the flag into Luzon, where Europe beats us in the ratio of 16 to 1, and that trade has to hop over a 25 per cent tariff to get into Porto Rico. Let us ponder these things.—Chicago Chronicle.

A nation which denies the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed cannot give self government to one colony and deny it to another; it can give it to colonies strong enough to exact it by force and deny it to weaker ones; but a nation which recognizes the people as the only sovereigns and regards those temporarily in authority merely as public servants is not at liberty to apply the principle to one section of the county and refuse it to another.—William J. Bryan.

The gentlemen who are so fearful of socialism when the poor are exempted from an income tax, view with indifference those methods of taxation which give the rich substantial exemption. They weep more because \$15,000,000 is to be collected from the incomes of the rich than they do at the collection of \$300,000,000 upon the goods which the poor consume. And when an effort is made to equalize these burdens, not fully, but partially only, the people of the south and west are called anarchists.—William J. Bryan in the house of representatives.

Pennsylvania farmers may be important allies in the fusion campaign for anti-Quay members of the legislature. They are aggrieved at the apathy of the state administration in executing the anti-oleomargarine laws, and many of them are expected to follow the advice of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, "to unite, irrespective of party affiliations or factional associations, in the support of fusion representatives of the senate and house of representatives who restrict where the rights of the people have been persistently disregarded by the local leaders of the dominant party."

The Democratic party has never acquired an inch of territory that it did not sign and seal a covenant with its inhabitants that they should have all the rights of American citizenship and that their territory should be finally admitted as states of the Union. The Republican party was the only party in this country that has ever proposed to hold vassal provinces, and the Democratic party wanted no share of the honor. If a people were not free institutions, our free institutions were not fit for the government of such people. We could not afford to become tyrants on the ground that another people were not fit to be free.—Hon. Z. R. Carmack, Tennessee.

The Philadelphia platform is the best evidence thus far given of the deception attempted by the Republican party. Taken in connection with the speeches made at the convention, it shows that the Republican party's platform in 1896 was a deliberate fraud as far as the promises of international bimetallism were concerned; that the party's attitude on trusts is insincere, and that the party is willing to state its attitude on the Philippine question and invite the judgment of the people. Nothing was more manifest in the convention than the military spirit, and yet the convention did not dare indorse the course of the president in 1895 for a standing army of 100,000 men.—William J. Bryan.

I know how feeble is a single voice amid the din and tempest, this delirium of empire. It may be that the battle for this day is lost. But I have an assured faith in the future. I have an assured faith in justice and in the love of liberty of the American people. The stars in their courses fight for freedom. The ruler of the heavens is on that side. If the battle today go against it I appeal to another day not distant and sure to come. I appeal from the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet and the bawling and the shouting to the quiet chamber where the fathers gathered in Philadelphia. I appeal from the spirit of pride to the spirit of liberty. I appeal from the empire to the republic. I appeal from the millionaire and the boss and the wire puller and the manager to the statesman of the older time, in whose eyes a guinea never glistened, who lived and died poor and who left to his children and his countrymen a good name, far better than riches. I appeal from the present to the future and the past.—Senator George F. Hoar, Rep.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, May 27, 1900.

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, Pittston and Scranton.

8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

9 30 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, 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, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

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, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 40 a m from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

9 17 a m from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.

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.

6 34 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

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

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

WILLIAM H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 29 Cortlandt 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 Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Beaver Meadow, Hazle Brook, Hazle Brook and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2: