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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

College Education For Girls.

As the college girl bids farewell to her home and parents for the season of 1900-1 it arouses speculation on an old subject, whether or not the college girl is getting the best out of her opportunities for intellectual improvement. That she would be happier at home under the eye of a judicious mother at this period of her life there can be no two opinions. Anything that tends even temporarily to alienate the girl from her home is a misfortune, for her after life will be spent in a home. College life is very like the in a great hotel. It is impersonal, irresponsible. No matter how well meaning the faculty may be, they cannot supervise the forming of the tastes and habits of each student. Carelessness or overprecision are the Scylla and Charybdis that must be avoided. The young college girl, inexperienced, from a country home perhaps, is suddenly thrown on her own responsibility. She has no guide but her own good sense in choosing friends in work or play or in mode of life. If she forgets some trifling detail of her toilet in the rush of business in the great educational institution, there is no one with the time or the right to suggest that her collar is awry, her hair guiltless of comb, her nails unmanicured and her shoes half buttoned and unpolished. The braids wear off her skirts, and her dainty handkerchiefs become polka dotted with ink, and there is no one to hint that she is becoming a sloven so long as her standard in class is a high one. She may injure her eyes in study or overexert in the college basket ball or rowing teams, and nobody bothers. Her pocket money may give her the opportunity to enjoy between meals unhygienic dainties such as candy, cake and pickles, and nobody tells her she is courting indigestion. She exercises perhaps only to the small extent that the college routine requires and grows weak and round shouldered through poring over a desk without criticism. All these things are possibilities to the college girl who has no keen, wise eye, and no eye sees so clearly as that of a loving mother. The girl studies as habit, inclination or duty urges her. Which of these incentives will rule and for what after benefit depends altogether upon the girl. Colleges should not pretend to form character. Their business is to cultivate the mind. No large college can really do anything more. If the girl acquires a thorough education in the studies that make up the curriculum, it has done its part.

And the home? There are in any city teachers equal in ability to the professors of the most famous women's colleges. There are schools just as capable of educating any young woman. The glory of possessing a diploma from a celebrated college must be weighed against the advantage of the refining influence of a mother's love and experience and the advantage of growing up in sympathy with the station and friends into which the girl was born.

The days of big bonuses for extra speed by new battleships are over, but the ambition of the builders to outdo their stint remains undiminished. This was demonstrated in the Alabama's official speed trial, in which she made a record of 17 knots, or one better than the contract required.

The professional spellbinder will point warningly to the "handwriting on the wall" as soon as he has observed the handwriting on the check.

William Waldorf Astor must be trying to break a record. He hasn't made any other than the original kind of fool of himself in nearly a month.

The old controversy regarding the origin of the word "America" has been revived. It's a pretty good word. Let it go at that.

Some soubrettes are doing a clever bit of advertising by announcing that they have sisters who are missionaries in China.

Robert Fitzsimmons, James Jeffries et al. still continue to hold the palm as exponents of latter day advertising methods.

THE DEATH LIST GROWS

Mayor of Galveston Says It Exceeds Five Thousand.

GRAPHIC STORY OF CONDITIONS.

Over Twenty-five Hundred Bodies Buried or Carried Out to Sea—Looting and Assault—Police, Soldiers and Firemen Hard at Work.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Herald has the following from Galveston:

"Galveston is almost wiped off the earth. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless. The loss of life will reach into the thousands. Bodies are piled everywhere.

"From Thirteenth street east to the gulf there are few houses standing. The end of the island is obliterated. Every house in town, big, little, public or private, is more or less damaged.

"A thousand small craft lay wrecked on the shore. A big vessel is ashore north of Pelican island, two others near Texas City, one against the railroad bridge and one at Deer island. A sloop is stranded in a hallway in the center of the city at its highest level. Another is berthed in a stable near the Tremont hotel.

"The hurricane lasted from 4 o'clock in the evening of Saturday until half past 1 o'clock Sunday morning. Between 6 and 9 o'clock nothing could be seen from the island but an unbroken circle of sea. It looked for all the world as though Galveston would be swallowed in the terrible embrace of a monster cyclonic hurricane.

"Angry currents of the deep were seen in a torment, lashing the wharfs and pouring into the streets. The wind howled and screeched and shrieked, making an uncanny furore that sent fear into the hearts of the bravest.

Driven to Refuge on Rafts.

"There were no electric lights, and the town was shrouded in darkness. Men hid in their homes or groped their way here and there in the streets and breathlessly watched in the distance the tiger leap of each mountain wave.

"Streets were deserted an hour after the storm struck the city. When the more lightly built houses began to sway later and it became dangerous to stay within, some people came into the streets again.

"Men tied their wives and children to them with ropes and stood out in the open, dodging flying timbers and the elements rather than chance being crushed to death within doors.

"The streets rapidly became flooded. Shutters and doors were cut down in many instances with axes and used as rafts. The medley of cries and shrieks of the women and children and even of stout hearted men was weird.

"Fiercer and louder howled the wind and greater became the flood. Men were drowned in sight of each other. The heavens grew darker and darker. The waters swirled, the breakers could be heard roaring in the streets, and the rain came down in torrents.

Fierce Waves Beat Down Houses.

"Men and women stood on rafts and prayed. Some were seen to succumb and fall lifeless into the waters.

"The combers lashed up by the gale were fierce in their death dealing power. Houses bordering the ocean and bay front could be heard crashing to destruction, the cries of the dying mingling with the weird screech of the gale. Almost through a ghastly night this scene lived on, but at last a hiatus occurred and parting clouds permitted a ray of moonlight to irradiate the tormented sea and seething island.

"When daylight broke over the expanse of floating bodies, rubbish heaps and ruins, all that remained of the prosperous city, a few leading citizens assembled in several feet of water at a street corner and called a meeting at Tremont hall, to which they adjourned.

Triumvirate Declares Martial Law.

"A committee of public safety of 15 leading citizens was formed, and Colonel J. H. Hawley, one of the best known men in Texas, was made chairman. He, Mayor Walter C. Jones and Chief of Police Edward Ketchum formed a triumvirate, with absolute power, and declared the city under martial law.

"They issued a commission to Major L. R. D. Fayling, which read:

"'By the authority invested in me as chairman of the committee of public safety of the city of Galveston, I, J. H. Hawley, chairman, do hereby commission L. R. D. Fayling as commander in chief of all military forces and special deputies of police, with the rank of major and only subject to the orders of the undersigned, the mayor and the chief of police.

"'Major Fayling is hereby authorized to requisition any men or property he may require for his force, and his receipt will be honored by the city of Galveston and any such property paid for by the city.'

Horde Robs Dead and Dying.

"As soon as Major Fayling received his authority he collected a handful of half naked, barefooted soldiers, clothed them, supplied them with food and put them under command of Captain Edward Rogers. Around this nucleus of a force he has built up to meet the necessities of the situation his present force of three full companies of volunteer soldiers and a troop of cavalry.

"A horde of negroes and whites—even white women—were in the ruins of the city. They were robbing the dead and dying, killing those who resisted, cutting off fingers to obtain rings and ears to obtain earrings. Drunken men reeled about the streets intimidating citizens.

"Chief of Police Ketchum ordered the sale of liquor stopped and began to swear in hundreds of special policemen to rescue the wounded, feed the living and convey the dead to a hundred different morgues. He worked for 36 hours without going home to inquire about his family's fate, which was in doubt.

"When told he should do so, he replied characteristically, 'God will be good to me and mine, for I am going to be good to others.'

"The dead, mangled and crushed beyond recognition, were dragged from the river by the rescuers, all citizens joining in the grewsome work.

Threw Bodies Into the Gulf.

"The stench from the dead by Monday morning was unbearable. Estimates by citizens of Galveston this morning place the number of dead at from 2,000 to 3,000. Four hundred were found floating at Virginia Point, across the bay, Monday. The streets contained 1,000 in sight.

"The triumvirate ruling the city pressed citizens into service to take the dead out in barges and bury them in the gulf. The soldiers impressed into service at the point of the bayonet every wagon that came along and every ablebodied negro to assist in throwing the dead into the sea. It was impossible to give other burial.

"From the stench which pervades the city at this moment it is apparent that hundreds of bodies yet lie under the ruins. The sun is hotter than in July.

"Major Fayling was ordered yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to march his troops through the town and force every man they met at the point of the bayonet to go to the wharfs to load bodies on barges for the sea.

"Negroes, business and professional men were driven to the water front, surrounded by a solid cordon of bayonets and loaded rifles and compelled to assist in the handling of the dead.

"The regular soldiers, who had been working for two days with bloody feet, were utterly exhausted by Monday evening and were assembled by Colonel Rafferty and put in a hastily extemporized hospital which was formerly a church. Their places were filled by Major Fayling with new recruits, whom he drafted on the streets and supplied with arms and equipment from the local armory.

Negroes Assault White Women.

"Every part of the city was patrolled by 6 o'clock in the evening. Among many other incidents of last night was the besieging of the squad guarding St. Mary's hospital. They were surrounded by a horde of armed negro thieves. Several hundred shots were exchanged. Sergeant Camp killed four negroes with his rifle, and about 10 or 12 were killed by the squad.

"The soldiers have since been picketing the city, doing 14 hours' duty without rest. Every hour during the night a fresh negro shooting was reported at headquarters.

"A negro assaulted a white woman in her home early this morning and killed her. A soldier kicked in the door, caught him and blew the top of his head off with a pistol.

"A dozen cases of assaults on white women have been reported at headquarters this morning. The public has become unnerved by the terrible things, and the reported assaults have only faintly stirred it. As a citizen said this morning, 25 deaths and assaults might have feazed us a year ago, but not when 3,000 have gone from us."

WORSE THAN REPORTED.

Full Extent of the Disaster Becoming Known.

Galveston, Sept. 12.—Mayor Walter C. Jones estimates the number of dead at 5,000, and he is conservative. Over 2,300 bodies have already been taken out to sea or buried in trenches. Other hundreds are yet to be taken from the ruins. These bodies are now all badly decomposed, and they are being buried in trenches where they are found. Others are being buried in the debris where this can be done safely. There is little attempt at identification, and it is safe to say that there will never be a complete list of the dead.

Chief of Police Ketcham is in charge of the work of burying the dead. There are large bodies of men engaged in this work, tearing up the ruins and getting out the corpses. Some of those whose bodies are being taken out were probably only injured when they were first struck down, but there was no getting relief to them, and they perished miserably.

The remnant of the force of regular soldiers who were stationed here—and it is a very small remnant—have joined the police in patrolling the city.

Several persons have already been shot, it is reported. A soldier of Captain Rafferty's battery, while patrolling the beach yesterday, ordered a man to desist from looting. The fellow drew a weapon, and the soldier shot him dead. The soldier was attacked by four other men, and he killed all of them. He had five cartridges in his rifle, and each of them found a victim. Other men have also been shot, but the details are not known nor can the exact number be ascertained, but it is probable that 25 were killed. Some of these were shot for failing to halt when ordered to do so. Others were shot for vandalism.

The ruins of the heavier brick buildings have not yet been searched for the dead, and there is a large number in them. In the mass of rubbish which marks the site of the Lucas Terrace boarding house 40 or 50 people were killed outright, and their bodies are still in the ruins. The orphans home on the beach is totally demolished. Ninety-two children and 11 nuns were killed there.

It is reported that one sister escaped, but if she did no trace can be found of her.

Of the regular soldiers few remain. Twenty-three were drowned at the barracks at Camp Hawley and seven at Bolivar. One man drifted about in the bay until Monday morning and was taken out alive.

The correspondent stood at the foot of Tremont street and counted nine floating bodies without moving, and this is only one instance. It is not known whether these were water front victims or dead being cast up by the sea.

A lot of rubbish was being loaded on barges, and this stuff had many bodies in it.

Twenty-four Nuns Killed.

New York, Sept. 12.—Twenty-four nuns belonging to the Dominican order, recently residents of Newark, N. J., are believed to have perished in the Galveston hurricane, and their relatives and friends in Newark are unable to get any tidings of them. The names of nine of these nuns before they took the veil were: Miss Catherine Gannon, who became sister superior of the Catholic convent of the Sacred Heart of Galveston; Miss Alice Kane, Miss Mary Collins, Miss Catherine Kinney, Miss Katie Gallagher, Miss Mary A. O'Reilly, Miss Mary Norton, Miss Annie Tunney and Miss Elizabeth Augey. The names of the others could not be gathered. Elizabeth and Anna McGuire, aunts of Policeman John McMann of Newark, also live in Galveston and have not been heard from. Over $400 has already been raised in Newark toward the relief of the hurricane sufferers.

The Journal's Relief Train.

New York, Sept. 12.—The special relief train sent to Galveston by the New York Journal and Advertiser via the D., L. and W. railroad left at 7 o'clock last night. It was made up of two Pullman sleepers and an express car. In the sleepers were 28 doctors and nurses fully equipped. In the express car were barrels and boxes of the medicines and luxuries that invalids need. After reaching Buffalo the train will be taken over the Wabash to St. Louis and over the Iron Mountain system to Houston.

SARATOGA NOMINATIONS

Stanchfield Almost Certain of First Place.

COLER'S NAME TO BE PRESENTED.

Otto Kempner of Kings Will Make the Speech—George Raines to Be Permanent Chairman of the Convention—Working on Platform.

Saratoga, Sept. 12.—Present indications are that John B. Stanchfield will be nominated for governor by the Democratic convention, and his name will be presented to the convention by Judge S. S. Taylor of Chemung. William F. Mackey of Erie has been offered second place upon the ticket and has agreed to give an answer as to whether he will accept before the convention assembles. Mr. Mackey will probably accept.

The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine leaders ended a three hour conference at midnight. While no one of them would make a statement for publication, they all said privately that Stanchfield and Mackey will be nominated. As the result of the conference the following slate can be taken as being as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain now:

Governor, John B. Stanchfield of Chemung.

Lieutenant governor, William F. Mackey of Erie.

Secretary of state, John T. Norton of Rensselaer.

Comptroller, Edwin A. Atwater of Dutchess.

Attorney general, George M. Palmer of Schoharie.

For attorney general, Thomas F. Conway of Clinton.

Treasurer, Guy H. Clarke of Madison.

Engineer and surveyor, Russell A. Stewart of Onondaga.

Only an absolute breach of faith, it is asserted, can prevent the selection of the two at the head of this ticket, and only the persistent claims of up state leaders will upset the complete ticket. This seems improbable, as the candidates are admirably distributed as to geographical conditions, and probably are as uniformly satisfactory to all factions as could be secured.

Mr. Hill does not believe that his enemies are going to nominate his old protege and pupil, Stanchfield. That belief, however, is merely an opinion and is not based on any knowledge of the doings of the bosses who are trying to crush him. Mr. Stanchfield telephoned to a friend here last night from Elmira that he would stay in the race for the nomination.

Coler Still a Candidate.

Comptroller Coler telephoned last night that he wanted his name presented to the convention and a logical, consistent fight made.

Otto Kempner of Kings, who is going to make the speech nominating Comptroller Coler, which speech will open the oratorical battle royal, came out of his hiding place last night and turned the speech over to the newspapers for publication tomorrow. While the speech is a bitter attack on Tammany Hall as an organization it makes no personal allusions to Mr. Croker and the other leaders of an abusive character, this being in accordance with the wish of Senator Hill.

All suggestions that those in control will try to prevent Mr. Kempner from sitting with his delegation are said to be false.

Chairman Frank Campbell called the convention to order at 11:45 and stated that he had been directed by the state committee to present the name of Hon. Patrick E. McCarren of Kings as temporary chairman of the convention. This selection was quickly ratified, and Elliot Danforth and Norman E. Mack were appointed to escort him to the chair.

John A. Mason and Calvin J. Huson were named as temporary secretaries.

As Messrs. Danforth and Mack reached Senator McCarren's seat he arose to greet them and was hailed with cheers which were much intensified when he reached the platform and was formally presented by Chairman Campbell.

Chairman McCarren's speech was an able resume of recent political history of the state and of the questions of the day. He dealt particularly with the Ramapo and canal questions.

After the roll call the usual committees were appointed, and the convention adjourned.

Platform Committee Meets.

When the committee on resolutions convened, Frederick Schraub, a Hill adherent, proposed the name of Professor James Milne of Cortland as chairman of the committee. Senator Thomas F. Grady, who offered the resolution for the appointment of the committees, according to all precedent should have been chairman. This motion, however, was readily acceded to, and Professor Milne assumed the chairmanship.

Thomas F. Smith of New York was made secretary of the committee, and Corporation Counsel Whalen moved that a subcommittee of five, of which the chairman should be one, be appointed to draft the platform.

Chairman Milne then announced as the subcommittee John Whalen of New York, Norman E. Mack of Erie, ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Kings and William F. Maloney of Niagara.

Wauhope Lynn of New York presented several suggestions as to the platform. He argued for planks on compulsory arbitration, an enlargement of the department of labor and good highways. Judge Lynn also thought it time that the Democratic party should give full consideration to the municipal ownership of all franchises affecting the public good.

When further suggestions were asked for, there was not response, and the committee adjourned.

The committee on permanent organization of the convention had a very harmonious and brief session. Randolph Guggenheimer of New York was made chairman. By a unanimous vote George Raines of Rochester was chosen as the permanent chairman of the convention.

The temporary secretaries then were made the permanent secretaries of the convention, a list of honorary vice presidents and secretaries, one from each district, was selected for presentation, and the meeting adjourned.

Wild Man In Spring Valley.

Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A naked man, supposed to be crazy, has for a few days past created a sensation three miles north of Spring Valley. He has been seen by several, and yesterday Mrs. Matthew Starr discovered him in her pickle patch. He gave a yell and disappeared. For the last week he has terrorized that region. A hunt for him has been organized.

TO DECLARE GUERRILLA WAR

Botha Opposed the Decision, but Was Overruled.

London, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Belfast, in the Vaal River Colony, dated Monday, says that the latest information from Boer sources is to the effect that it has been definitely decided to declare guerrilla warfare formally against the British. It is stated that General Botha objected to such action, but he was overruled by the other members of the council of war.

The dispatch adds that ex-President Kruger, who was at Nelspruit on Sept. 8, is too feeble to leave the railway. It is expected that he will go to Komatipoort. He is unable to realize the situation, being governed by his own formula that the Boers have nothing to lose and therefore may as well continue the war. He has formally declared that the proclamation recently issued by General Roberts annexing the Transvaal to the British dominions is null and void.

Captain Herbert Slocum of the United States army, who was with the British troops in South Africa for the purpose of observing the military operations, arrived in London today. He will proceed at once to his new post as military attache of the American legation at St. Petersburg. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener bade farewell to Captain Slocum before he left Pretoria.

Captain Slocum speaks highly of the record made during the war by Adelbert S. Hay, the United States consul at Pretoria, but declines to be interviewed on other matters.

BASEBALL SCORES.

Results of Yesterday's Games In the Different Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—										R.	H.	E.
New York...	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	5	*—	14	24	1
Chicago.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	3	9	5

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Callahan and Dexter.

Second game—										R.	H.	E.
New York...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—	3	5	3
Chicago.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	7	0

Batteries—Carrick and Bowerman; Griffith and Kling.

At Brooklyn—										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn.....	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	6	7	2
Cincinnati.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0—	6	14	3

Batteries—Howell and McGuire; Phillips and Kahoe.

At Philadelphia—										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	0
Pittsburg....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	2	8	1

Batteries—Orth and McFarland; Leever and O'Connor.

At Boston—										R.	H.	E.
Boston.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	*—	7	8	2
St. Louis....	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—	4	8	3

Batteries—Lewis and Clarke; Sudhoff and Buelow.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn...	66	44	.600	Chicago....	55	60	.478
Pittsburg...	66	49	.578	St. Louis...	52	60	.464
Philadel'a..	58	51	.527	Cincinnati..	52	60	.464
Boston.....	54	58	.482	New York..	47	65	.420

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Indianapolis, 3.
Second Game—Kansas City, 4; Indianapolis, 10.
At Chicago—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 1.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Worcester, 4.
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Providence, 3.
At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Springfield, 3.

Chamberlain Issues a Manifesto.

London, Sept. 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative association, issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in South Africa he says: "I should seriously fear that if by any cause the Liberals were now returned to office they would be ready to throw away in connection with the settlement the position which has been so hardly gained by the sacrifices of war. I hope every elector who feels that the arrogant and arbitrary tyranny of the Boer oligarchy, culminating in an invasion of her majesty's territories, requires to be dealt with by a strong hand will support the Unionist candidates at the polls."

Delaware Democratic Ticket.

Dover, Del., Sept. 12.—The Democratic state convention has placed in nomination the following ticket: Presidential electors, John H. Rodney of New Castle county, William G. Postles of Kent county, William E. Cannon of Sussex county; governor, Peter J. Ford of Wilmington; lieutenant governor, Dr. W. F. Hoey of Frederica; congressman (long term), Alexander M. Daly of Dover; congressman (unexpired term), Dr. Edward Fewler of Laurel; attorney general, Peter L. Cooper of Wilmington; state treasurer, William Louder Sirman of Delmar; auditor of accounts, Walter Donohe of Seaford; insurance commissioner, Francis D. Baldwin of Hockessin.

Roosevelt In South Dakota.

Yankton, S. D., Sept. 12.—The demonstration here last evening in honor of Governor Roosevelt's arrival was almost unequaled in the history of the small city. The city was crowded with an immense throng. A torchlight procession and a parade were the features of the evening. In the mounted escort were a number of Indians clad in their native costumes, with blankets and feathers and painted faces. Addresses were made by Governor Roosevelt and Curtis Guilde of Boston. At 11 o'clock the special train pulled out for the west and is to make eight stops today.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

State Senator Samuel A. Losch of Pennsylvania is dead. He was 58 years old. Senator Losch was prominent in Republican politics of the state and also in G. A. R. circles.

The population of the city of Binghamton, N. Y., as officially announced is: In 1900, 39,647; in 1890, 35,005. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 4,642, or 13.26 per cent, from 1890 to 1900.

The one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the battle of Brandywine was celebrated Tuesday on the battlefield where on Sept. 11, 1777, for the first time the Continental army carried the stars and stripes into battle.

The Whitehall and Granville Railroad company of Washington county, N. Y., a street surface railroad to be operated by electricity or other power except locomotives, capital $750,000, has been incorporated. The road will run from Whitehall to Granville, a distance of about 14½ miles.

John H. Stearns, a farmer of Cazenovia, N. Y., died in Syracuse of cancer of the stomach. He had been attended by Francis Barnes, who claims to be a divine healer. Dr. L. F. Weaver, coroner of Onondaga county, has made complaint to the district attorney with a view of prosecuting Barnes and putting an end to faith cure practice in that locality.

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, 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, 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, Mahanoy City, 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.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 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, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5 30, 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5 30, 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 53 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 32, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 2 25, 5 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 22 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 22 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 45, 6 26 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a m, 5 40 p m, Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Auden-ried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5 30, 6 00 a m make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 1 40 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5 00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

DOCTORING IN CHINA.

Physicians and Patent Medicines Among the Celestials.

There are very many doctors, and their profession is not a sinecure, for if a patient has medicines from a medical man he not only wants a quantity, but expects it to change his condition immediately, and it is nothing uncommon to have three or four different doctors in course of 24 hours, says a writer in The Era. The medical men, knowing this, give them some hot compound that can be felt at once.

The superstition that pervades every class is one of the many things that tend materially to keep China from advancing rapidly. Every shop has its joss, and the proprietor seeks its advice before deciding any momentous question. And he abides by its decision. I met a very learned gentleman, one who is a graduate of a good college in the United States, and asked him to accompany me to an inland village; but, though he wanted to go, he would not make the trip simply because his joss said it was an inopportune time to leave home.

They are great on putting up patent medicines, which embrace a line far more varied than any price list any wholesale druggist would show. They do not beat around the bush when describing what this or that is for. Sometimes the complaint is made extra conspicuous by aid of drawings, and these same sketches are hung on the outer walls, so all can read who pass. Instead of calling the mixture after the name of the maker they simply have a list of cures. For example, cure of sore eyes, cure of cough, cure of stiff legs, etc. Owing to the fact that the great masses in China have but little means these remedies are put up in very small sizes, retailing for 2½ cents.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.
Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free
Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.
Grover's City Drug Store.