

QUAY AS A REFORMER.

He Talks Fairly, But History Contradicts His Claims.

The speech of ex-Senator Quay made at West Chester on Monday evening sounds very plausible, and would convince any one not acquainted with the history of Pennsylvania that Mr. Quay is devoted to reform, and only requires that a better election law than we now have shall be submitted to him before issuing orders to the legislature and the governor to have it enacted into law, says the Philadelphia Ledger. He treats Mr. Guffey as the father of reform election laws, and offers to pass a Guffey law in place of the Baker law, which, he says, "was known as a reform measure."

But Mr. Quay's apparent frankness and honesty disappear when the history of ballot reform legislation is reviewed.

The first ballot reform bill was introduced in the session of 1889. It was a genuine reform measure, modeled after the Massachusetts law. Mr. Quay was in control of the legislature which defeated the bill. In 1891, Mr. Quay still being in control, a ballot reform bill was passed after being amended by Mr. Quay's friends so as to materially alter it. To correct the work of Mr. Quay's friends the Ballot Reform association's bill was again introduced, but it was again emasculated, the Baker bill being substituted, which, as ex-Senator Quay knows very well, is not a reform measure, and never had the sanction of the recognized reform element. Proof of this is to be found in the fact that the Reform association's bill was again introduced in 1895, in 1897 and in 1899, and again defeated by Mr. Quay's henchmen. At the last session the house, which was not under Quay rule, passed the bill, but the senate, which was obedient to him, killed it. At six sessions of the legislature bills drawn by reformers have been defeated outright or emasculated, and yet ex-Senator Quay has the effrontery to say:

"As yet the gentlemen who are agitating ballot reform as their speciality have not presented their proposition by bill or otherwise to the public."

That Mr. Quay is not fit to be trusted with any reform movement whatever may be judged from the treatment he accorded to the platform declarations of 1895, which he presented in person to the Republican convention of that year. He and his friends have controlled the legislative councils ever since 1895 except that they did not hold the house in 1899, but even then they could have passed any reform measure they might have chosen to present.

In 1895 the Republican party, at the instigation of Mr. Quay, who was then United States senator, resolved:

"We decry the growing use of money in politics and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries and elections, and favor the enactment of legislation and enforcement of laws to correct such abuses."

What has been done in this direction? Senator Quay is responsible for the neglect to carry out the party platform, for he has controlled the government of the state since 1895.

The platform also contained the strongest civil service plank ever adopted, but that also has been completely ignored.

The most grotesque of the Quay planks in the platform of 1895, viewed retrospectively after the primary elections of 1900, was this:

"We demand that public office shall be for public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions shall be of good behavior. No public employe or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections, nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished and expenditures and taxation reduced."

If Mr. Quay had taken effective measures to bring about this reform he would have been defeated as a candidate for United States senator in 1899 instead of being simply held in check, and there would be no need in Philadelphia for independent nominations for members of the state senate and legislature in 1900.

In short, Mr. Quay's record as a reformer, and more especially as a ballot reformer, is that of a man who says nice things in his platform and speeches, but whose henchmen, acting under his direct orders, defeat any attempt at reform.

That he has who? misrepresented the movement for ballot reform is proved by the records. It is not a new movement, but has been active for ten years, and would have been successful long ago but for the opposition of Mr. Quay and the malignant sinister forces of corrupt and venal politicians that he controls.

In this state ballot reform is the paramount issue, and as long as the Republicans of Philadelphia poll 80,000 fraudulent votes and those of the other portions of the state add fifty thousand to the infamous total it will be the issue of greatest importance to every Pennsylvanian.

Probably Teddy got up that little affair at Victor, Colo., the other day as a medium of self aggrandizement. It will be remembered that Cadet Whitaker split his own ears some years ago at West Point, and Teddy is a good deal after the Whitaker pattern.

The pink carnation, anointed by Hanna as the Republican emblem, is all right in its way, but is suggestive of too much gaiety. After a fellow has been painting the town red every thing assumes a pink tint next morning.

The Republican elephant, which has had a number of dubious burdens to bear in the course of its existence, shows signs of uneasiness under the load of imperialism, militarism and trust-ism.

"A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter."—W. J. Bryan.

The Machine Both Violates and Ignores the Constitution.

"Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and, if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county."

—Sec. 1 of Article XVIII of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with this provision of our constitution, in 1899, in the last legislature, an amendment to the constitution was proposed, the object of the amendment being to prevent the repetition of well known election frauds, by providing for personal registration.

It was a decided step for good, honest, clean government, and in justice to the members of the last legislature it must be said that even Quay was impotent in this matter. Even he could not cause its defeat, and the amendment was carried by both houses.

Quay, however, had another card up his sleeve—the knave—who represents the Quay machine in the governor's chair, and although Governor Stone had absolutely no prerogatives in the premises than any other qualified elector in the state yet without power of law, he took upon himself the responsibility of vetoing the amendment.

This aroused the friends of good government throughout the state, and the matter was promptly taken into court, where the question was ably argued, and the Quay machine was informed by the court that the constitution must be obeyed, and that Governor Stone had nothing to do with the matter.

Even then the Quay machine did not give up the struggle to prevent the enactment of the amendment. In their efforts to prevent any legislation which would inure to a fair vote and an honest count they stopped at nothing. One of their creatures, the secretary of the commonwealth, is instructed, by the article quoted above, to cause the same to be advertised. The Quay machine seized upon the alleged omission of the legislature to provide funds with which to pay for the advertising of the amendment, and the obedient secretary of the commonwealth refused to take any official action in the matter. We thus have the delightful scene of one Quayite arrogating to himself too much power and another Quayite refusing to use the power conferred upon him by the constitution.

As soon as Secretary Griest made known his decision, refusing to advertise the amendment, the friends of an honest administration of the laws, and of a true interpretation of the constitution, came to its rescue, and the matter was again taken into court, and once more the Quay machine was beaten, and as a result, notwithstanding the machinations of the Quay machine the voters of this state will have an opportunity of voting for or against the amendment on the 6th of November.

"There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self government and representation in congress."—W. J. Bryan.

An Incident of Politics.

The interchange of communications between Canton, O., where Mr. McKinley has a temporary residence just now, and the Carnegie company and the navy department, which has in its hands the allotment of \$20,000,000 armor plate contracts, Mark Hanna of course assisting in pulling the wires, is one of the incidents of everyday politics, and is not miles removed from Mr. Carnegie's "North American" article supporting McKinley while vouching for Bryan as setting forth the truest Americanism. It is announced that the contracts may not be awarded until after the November election. Very likely, Mark Hanna must first be satisfied as to the nature and extent of the political contributions. The advanced price of armor plate, which Secretary Long is considering, amounts to five or six millions on the great contracts to be awarded. A million of that for the uses of Mark Hanna would be a small contribution, and nobody would feel it but the taxpayers of the United States out of whose pockets it would come.—Pittsburg Post.

If the auditor general had known his business the governor never could have made that mistake of a few millions in estimating the receipts and expenditures upon which his unconstitutional and absurd cut of the school appropriation was based. The Democratic party offers to the people of Pennsylvania a candidate for auditor general who if elected will make a more accurate estimate of the resources of the state. It would be worth while to give him a trial.

The west does not seem to be manifesting any considerable anxiety to fall on Col. Roosevelt's neck and kiss him. This is probably a surprise to Teddy, but he must remember that when he was in the west some years ago he was after big game. This time he is running for office on a dubious platform, which makes quite a difference.

The money question is dragged into speeches of the Republican spellbinders as felicitously as the old colored parson introduced a description of a battle into a sermon by stamping on the floor and following it up by exclaiming, "Dat sounds like er cannon. Speaking of cannon," etc.

It will be remembered that the Mark Hanna who recently said there are no trusts in the same Mark Hanna who is so loudly vociferating that there is no such thing as an imperialistic issue.

A Financial Failure.

It was like a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky.

We were speaking of the failure of Goshawk & Guldridge.

Goshawk & Guldridge were a firm of bankers in Hobblesburg, where their name was a tower of credit. "Governments" might decline and greenbacks fluctuate, but Goshawk & Guldridge were always at par.

They might have gone bail for a brace of millions without ever being asked to "justify." There was something in the very curls of Goshawk's nose and in the broad folds of Guldridge's vest that savored of solvency.

"Have you heard the news?"

"What news?"

"Goshawk & Guldridge?"

"For heaven's sake, speak!"

"Smashed—debts a million—assets nothing—partners absconded!"

Seth Dodge caught it in two directions. The loss of his own money was bad enough, but it was too provoking to see Kate Orville's, on which he had long cast tender glances, go the same luckless road. He fairly cursed old Orville's stupidity and the man's entire fortune in the very hands in which he had himself trusted and lost the bulk of his own.

Seth had fallen in love with Kate at first sight—of her grandfather's will, which he had read over for amusement in the probate office one day.

From that document he learned that she was a rich heiress, and that she had in her own right, which her uncle, Walter Orville, was appointed trustee to keep till her marriage or majority. The money, Seth knew, was snug in the vault of Goshawk & Guldridge.

He lost no time in declaring the state of his feelings, which Uncle Walter seemed to reciprocate, if Kate didn't. We won't say positively that Archie Warham had anything to do with the coolness of Seth's reception on her part. Apparently he hadn't, for when Seth began his visits Archie's suddenly ceased, and Kate tossed her pretty head and didn't seem to care.

What with Uncle Walter's backing, his own demoralized retreat, Seth felt his chances were by no means desperate.

He could afford to wait. He was not an impatient lover. His own finances were easy, and as long as Kate's money was secure there was no need of haste.

But a terrible awakening came that day when men rushed to and fro, starting each other with the announcement: "Goshawk & Guldridge have failed!"

With the depletion of his own pocket departed all hope of his repletion from Kate's.

To withdraw before acceptance a matrimonial offer, the "consideration" of which, in legal parlance, had failed, struck him as the first thing to be done under the circumstances, and for that purpose Seth presented himself without delay before Uncle Walter, whom he found at his office looking as serene as if nothing had happened. The imperturbable old stoic!

"I suppose you've heard the news?" he began.

Uncle Walter had heard it.

But Seth never shirked a duty—to himself. With much circumspection and by ways that were indirect he managed at last to make himself understood by Uncle Walter.

The old gentleman didn't seem much taken aback. There was a touch of contempt in his tone as he thanked his visitor for the very unnecessary pains he had taken, and when he bowed Seth out the latter felt considerably lower than before he entered.

Uncle Walter got home early that evening. If he was angry at finding Archie Warham there, he didn't show it. Kate looked as happy as though she hadn't lost a penny, but had found instead a treasure worth all the world.

"Don't mind it, uncle," she cried. "You see I don't, and I've heard all about it."

"And I suppose you've heard it, too?" said Uncle Walter, turning sharply on Archie, as if suspecting that he, too, had come to recant.

"Now, don't be angry, uncle, dear," coaxed Kate. "I'd have been glad to marry Seth to please you, but—"

"Confound Seth Dodge!"

"But, you see, I couldn't love him," Kate continued, "and I—I did love Archie, and—"

Uncle Walter didn't break out in a passion, and that encouraged Kate to go on.

"And Archie has asked me to be his without any money, and—and—I've promised, and he says you shall live with us."

It was a quiet little wedding, that of Archie and Kate. It came off one bright morning while all Hobblesburg was too much agog with the recent financial shock to think of anything else.

When Kate kissed Uncle Walter goodbye, before starting on her unpromising wedding tour, the old gentleman slipped a folded paper into her hand.

She opened it, with an exclamation of surprise. It was a check on one of the first city banks for \$100,000!

"You see," said Uncle Walter, "I'd a lurking suspicion that all wasn't right with those scamps, and so checked out your money three days before they failed."

About the same time another wedding took place. Seth Dodge kept his losses to himself, and without loss of time offered his heart and hand to Miss Elvira Fenosse. She accepted both at sight.

Miss Elvira was a maiden of forty odd autumns and not to be called handsome. Seth knew her to be the possessor of a goodly batch of five twenties, from which she derived a handsome income by cutting off the coupons.

The morning after the wedding Seth hinted—delicately, of course—that circumstances over which he had no control had left him a little short of cash at present—in fact, and not to put too fine a point upon it, decidedly hard up.

Elvira stopped his mouth with kisses, edging in between them:

"Never mind, hubby, dear. Why, that rascally Goshawk & Guldridge ran off with all my bonds, but it doesn't worry me a bit, now that I've got you, you know."—Exchange.

Machine Perforations.

Forty years ago, when one man was engaged in perforating bank notes, he took 750 hours to do 150,000 at a labor cost of \$150, while now, with machinery, six men are employed, but do the work in 9 hours and 15 minutes, and, although they get about double the wages per hour, the labor cost is only \$10 instead of \$150.

ROUND THE REGION.

The people of Hazleton are indignant at an act of vandalism perpetrated Friday morning at the Vine street cemetery. Tombstones were thrown down and broken, and monuments disfigured and damaged. Entrance was made at the west side driveway, and for a distance of 500 feet every monument was either toppled over or otherwise badly damaged. An effort has been made by opponents of the strikers to lay the crime at the door of the raiding party that descended upon Oakdale colliery Friday morning. There is no evidence, either direct or circumstantial, to connect them with the act. The cemetery company has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the vandals.

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be that small conditions and cannot help but do you good. Grover's City drug store.

While Albert Dezak and Frank Morowsky, of Midway, were gathering chestnuts, the former pointed a revolver at him and said: "Look out, Al, I am going to shoot." Dezak laughed, Morowsky pulled the trigger, a report rang, to the horror of Morowsky, who did not know the weapon was loaded. Dezak died next day from the wound. Both men were always close friends.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes, "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overload your stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. Grover's City drug store.

Robbers entered the general store of A. R. Pennington, at Fairmont Spring, this county, and stole a quantity of valuable goods. This place is only a few miles from Cambria, where an unknown burglar was shot last week. The Pennington store was robbed six months ago, when \$1,500 in government bonds were stolen.

It is well to know that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will heal a burn and stop the pain at once. It will cure eczema and skin diseases and ugly wounds and sores. It is a certain cure for piles. Counterfeits may be offered you. See that you get the original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Grover's City drug store.

In Luzerne court on Friday James F. Newton was awarded a verdict for \$5,000. Newton had been employed as a moulder in the Vulcan shops at Tamaqua. He was called to assist in lowering a heavy casting, when the chain broke, severing two fingers and permanently injuring his back. It is presumed that the defendants will appeal to the higher courts.

Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It is infallible for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. Grover's City drug store.

For a year preparations have been in progress for the Methodist Episcopal state convention, which opened at Harrisburg today and will continue until Friday. Ministerial and lay delegates from portions of ten annual conferences included in the state will make up the roll of the convention. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia, is chairman of the executive committee.

Torturing skin eruptions, burns and sores are soothed at once and promptly healed by applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the best known cure for fevers. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Grover's City drug store.

Twenty-five young men of Hazleton who served during the Spanish-American war in the Philippines have filed claims of \$300 each against the government. The claims are for travel pay from San Francisco to Manila and return, which, according to the terms of their enlistment, is due them.

The remains of the burglar, who was killed at Cambria on Wednesday while robbing the postoffice, remained unidentified and were shipped to a Philadelphia medical college.

As a result of eating lye Dewey Graham, aged two years, of Pittston, is in a critical condition. The child got hold of open can of lye, and before he was discovered by his mother swallowed a large quantity.

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 8 1/2 times small size. Booklet about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO.-Ct/cago.

Grover's City Drug Store.

THE SEASON FOR FALL UNDERWEAR HAS ARRIVED.

As usual, we are ready to meet your needs. We have Men's and Boys' Underwear in all Weights and Qualities, from the ordinary to the best in the market, and we guarantee to give you full value for your money in any kind you buy.

Stylish Fall Hats.

Our Hat department is stocked with the latest styles of the Famous Hawes Hats. If you are not supplied already, come to us and we will offer you something that is bound to please you. In addition to a full line of the Hawes, we carry a large assortment of other makes of Hats and Caps.

Fall Neckwear.

Seldom, if ever, has there been shown finer or larger lots of Neckwear, Furnishing Goods and Hosiery than are now on sale in our store. We claim to have the very latest in these lines and ask you to look them over before you purchase the season's requirements.

Our Footwear Lines.

The Shoes sold by us are steadily gaining the favor of the public. Those who buy once invariably come again, and this is a sufficient testimonial to prove that the goods we sell give satisfaction. It is needless in this space to enumerate all our styles and qualities. We carry large stocks of Shoes of several grades, and can fit Men, Women, Boys and Misses at any price or with any style desired. Our prices are lower for the same quality of footwear than any store in the region.

McMENAMIN'S

Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store.

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Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

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OTTO'S CURE

THE GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25c & 50c.

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Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER AND EGGS. A celebrated brand of XX flour always in stock.

Latest Hats and Caps.

All kinds of household utensils.

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Mum's Extra Dry Champagne, Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry, Gink, Wines, Claret, Cordials, Etc. Ham and Schweitzer Cheese Sandwiches, Sardines, Etc.

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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 Catawba, 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 Catawba, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, 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 Catawba, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
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, Ashland 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, Ashland 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 Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents

ROLLIN B. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 15, 1900.

Trains leave Hazleton for Jeddo, Eickley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; at 5:28, 6:28 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; at 7:08 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; at 7:08 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; at 7:08 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a m, 4:41 p m, daily except Sunday; at 7:07 a m, 3:11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken n. Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Oneida at 2:25, 5:40 p m, daily except Sunday; at 3:07 a m, 5:07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Oneida Junction and Oneida at 7:11 a m, 12:40, 5:22 p m, daily except Sunday; at 8:11 a m, 3:44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eickley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:25 p m, daily except Sunday; at 8:11 a m, 3:44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eickley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:45, 6:28 p m, daily except Sunday; at 10:10 a m, 5:40 p m, Sunday, except Sunday.

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

Trains leave Drifton at 5:30, 6:00 a m make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, 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 3:30 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 4:00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.