

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1892.  
 PUBLISHED EVERY  
 MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.  
 BY THE  
**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.**  
 OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.  
 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
 FREELAND.—The TRIBUNE is delivered by  
 carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate  
 of 12 cents a month, payable every two  
 months, or \$1.50 a year, payable in advance.  
 The TRIBUNE may be ordered direct from the  
 carriers or from the office. Complaints of  
 irregular or tardy delivery service will receive  
 prompt attention.

BY MAIL.—The TRIBUNE is sent to out-of-  
 town subscribers for \$1.50 a year, payable in  
 advance, pro rata terms for shorter periods.  
 The date when the subscription expires is on  
 the address label of each paper. Prompt re-  
 newals must be made at the expiration, other-  
 wise the subscription will be discontinued.

Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa.,  
 as Second-Class Matter.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to  
 the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

FREELAND, PA., MARCH 12, 1902.



"We favor an immediate declaration  
 of the nation's purpose to give the  
 Filipinos, first, a staple form of govern-  
 ment, second, independence, and,  
 third, protection from outside inter-  
 ference, such as has been given for  
 nearly a century to the republics of  
 Central and South America."—Kansas  
 City Platform.

A Republican paper points to the  
 fact that Mr. Bryan is building a house  
 (not so expensive as the Republican  
 paper reports, but still a good house)  
 as evidence that he is getting "his  
 share of Republican prosperity." It  
 may be interesting for the Republicans  
 to know that the house is being built  
 from the proceeds of the "First Bat-  
 tle," which was published immedi-  
 ately after the election of 1896, and be-  
 fore the Republicans began to boast  
 of prosperity. Republican policies  
 have not benefited Mr. Bryan except  
 in the sense that a physician is in-  
 debted to sickness for his income. Rep-  
 ublican policies furnish Mr. Bryan  
 texts for editorials and speeches.—Bryan's  
 Commoner.

One hundred and twenty-five years  
 after the Declaration of Independence  
 was made by the thirteen colonies  
 against Great Britain and denying the  
 right of Great Britain to tax the col-  
 onies without giving them representa-  
 tion, we find the same colonies, now  
 a great power, enforcing the same doc-  
 trine upon the Porto Ricans and Phil-  
 ippines as the British government at-  
 tempted to fasten upon the colonies  
 one hundred and twenty-five years  
 ago. The taxing without representa-  
 tion did not succeed then, neither will  
 it now. A greater outrage has never  
 been attempted by the American peo-  
 ple, and the party which is responsible  
 for such an outrage will yet have to  
 answer for it to the liberty-loving peo-  
 ple of this country.—Blossburg Adver-  
 tiser.

The depths of national infamy are  
 sounded by the order of General Bell  
 applying Weyerler's policy of reconcen-  
 tration in all its details to the Phil-  
 ipinos of Batangas province. Nothing  
 in the history of modern warfare ex-  
 ceeds the ferocity of General Bell's in-  
 structions to American officers to  
 "make the people want peace, and  
 want it badly," supplemented by spe-  
 cific orders to regard the insurgents as  
 "outside the pale of civilized warfare."  
 Four years ago the American people  
 were in a blaze of righteous wrath  
 against the Spaniards for their ferocious  
 treatment of the Cuban insurgents,  
 and they are even now stirred to in-  
 dignation by the reports from the  
 British camps in South Africa. That  
 they tolerate with placid indifference  
 the imitation of Weyerlerism by Amer-  
 ican soldiers in the Philippines is al-  
 most incredible, but it is a deplora-  
 ble fact.—North American (Rep.).

Congressman Hill, of Connecticut,  
 who visited the Philippines last sum-  
 mer, has a poor idea of them as a  
 "stepping-stone" to the Chinese trade.  
 He says that a foreign nation acquir-  
 ing the Bahama Islands would be as  
 wise in thinking it had got an entrep-  
 ot to New York and Philadelphia as  
 we are in imagining that Manila gives  
 us an entrepot to China. This will be  
 a sad blow to Senator Beveridge. For-  
 eign trade, in his mind, depends upon  
 having a whole series of stepping-  
 stones across the ocean. His picture  
 of American goods hop-skip-and-jump-  
 ing over the Pacific—one leap to Ha-  
 waii, another to Guam, then to Ma-  
 nila, and from there right to Hong  
 Kong—a beautiful work of the  
 imagination, and it seems a pity to  
 have it shattered. Mr. Hill, has, how-  
 ever, a good many prosaic facts to ad-  
 duce. He observes, for instance, that,  
 in some cases, "the cost of freighting  
 from Manila to the Chinese cities is  
 greater than from our own coast to  
 the same points." In short, he ap-  
 plies a good deal of hard Yankee sense  
 to the questions whether our Philip-  
 pine investment has paid, or is ever  
 likely to pay, and answers them both  
 with a plump negative.—New York  
 Post (Rep.).

**CASTORIA**  
 For Infants and Children.  
 The Kind You Have Always Bought  
 Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

## DEBS TO THE FRONT

TAKES UP THE CUDGELS IN SUP-  
 PORT OF STREET CAR STRIKERS.

The Spirit That Inspired the A. R. U. Shines In Every Line of a Ring-  
 ing Address to the Workingmen of  
 Terre Haute.

The employees of the Terre Haute  
 Street Railway company were com-  
 pelled to strike against the poor pay,  
 long hours and unfair conditions  
 placed upon them by the managers of  
 the company. Terre Haute is the  
 home of Eugene V. Debs, and, know-  
 ing all the facts in the case, that fear-  
 less champion of labor's cause has  
 issued an address "To the Men, Women  
 and Children Who Toll," published in  
 The Toller, in which, after carefully  
 setting out the details of the contro-  
 versy between the men and the cor-  
 poration, he makes an appeal from which  
 the following is taken:

The vicious "public sentiment" made  
 to order will be dissipated like mist  
 before the sun if the men who work  
 simply stand together. The naked  
 facts are there. Lies may conceal, but  
 cannot cancel them.

This sad eyed corporation is not  
 owned by "widows and orphans," as  
 we have been told, but the same old  
 bunko game is played with the smooth  
 old plutocrat in widow's withered  
 weeds, watered with orphans' tears to  
 soothe the storm to calm again.

The "beautiful machinery" of these  
 "widows and orphans" has had more  
 praise in the press since the strike is  
 on than all the slaves that ever suf-  
 fered to make comfort and conven-  
 ience possible for those who hold them  
 in contempt.

For \$1,500,000 is this company bond-  
 ed. It pays taxes on \$250,000, or one-  
 sixth the value of its property.

This is the robber that has the nerve  
 to tell us we must obey the law.

Thirty years ago, when "beautiful  
 machinery" was unknown, we bought  
 six tickets for a quarter from the driv-  
 er; today we have to pay the nickel  
 straight unless we lose a day and have  
 ourselves identified at the company's  
 office during banking hours.

The company does not pay the em-  
 ployees one red cent, but you and I do  
 pay them all and send the foreign own-  
 ers handsome sums besides to let us  
 ride in our own streets.

This corporation uses my streets and  
 your streets, without which its prop-  
 erty would not be worth a farthing.  
 This makes us stockholders even  
 though we do not share in the profits  
 its piracy drains from the veins of its  
 living rolling stock now out on strike.

Not less than 75 per cent of "the  
 public" is in the working class, and  
 therefore it is "the public" under our  
 institutions, and its voice is law, and  
 even corporations can be compelled to  
 obey its mandates.

All that is needed is that the work-  
 ers stand together just once, stand to-  
 gether if every wheel must stop to  
 show some people who despise you  
 that when workingmen so will it the  
 machinery of society stands still and  
 every hearth is fireless and every mas-  
 ter helpless.

Let the word go forth that Manager  
 Clark's challenge is accepted by all  
 the hosts of labor, and let it be a "fight  
 to a finish," and "damned be he who  
 first cries hold, enough!"

Next, let all men, women and chil-  
 dren who are with us enroll their  
 names with pledges never to enter a  
 car in Terre Haute until the fight is  
 won and justice done, and let the can-  
 vass be complete, for the time has  
 come to draw the line and know who  
 is with us and who with the corpora-  
 tion in this struggle.

Next, let a canvass be made of the  
 working class for fifty miles around  
 and have each man, woman and child  
 who can contribute from one penny  
 upward each week to create a fund  
 from which to weekly pay the strikers  
 while they hold the fort.

Next, let a monthly demonstration of  
 labor be held in Terre Haute and have  
 it increase in numbers if the strike is  
 prolonged until the working class in  
 general is out to bear testimony of  
 its loyalty to men who are bravely  
 fighting the battle of all.

Next, let it be understood that the  
 people who support the company and  
 are its friends have that unquestioned  
 right and privilege, and by the same  
 token it is your right and privilege to  
 let them also sell their wares to their  
 friends.

ing animal may possibly do if he turns  
 himself loose. Of course he would bet-  
 ter stay in the coal holes of the earth  
 where he belongs, but we think it will  
 do him good to get out in the sunlight  
 and stretch himself and give the peo-  
 ple who only read and hear of him a  
 chance to see him and take his dimen-  
 sions.

It is with pleasure that I avow my  
 full share of responsibility for the  
 demonstration, and all I have to say is  
 that no good man has aught to fear  
 from it.

My own personality ought not to be  
 a feature of this address, but perhaps  
 I should not altogether ignore the in-  
 stitutions of the crafty tools who fear  
 that workingmen may profit by my ad-  
 vice and my experience. They have  
 said that I am a Jonah. To which I  
 answer, better a Jonah than a Judas.

It is true that the American Rail-  
 way union, which honored me with of-  
 ficial leadership, was crushed, but bet-  
 ter that a thousand times than that it  
 lived debauched. Nor can the General  
 Managers' association claim the victo-  
 ry, for it required all the resources of  
 its masters, including the fat aposto-  
 late Grover Cleveland and all his  
 judges, soldiers and other lackeys, to  
 wrest victory from the union and give  
 it to the corporations.

Had I been as servile as those who  
 sneer and as ready to "crook the pre-  
 gnan hinges of the knee that thrift may  
 follow fawning" I could have had more  
 money than they ever saw, while the  
 press would have crowned my treason  
 as wise and noble leadership.

But I am not disturbed by the taunts  
 of this two bit aristocracy, puffed with  
 pride, not knowing enough to know  
 that it couldn't get a job carrying  
 the pink tea poodles of the genuine so-  
 ciety swells of Beacon Hill, whose cars  
 and riffs they are so zealously guard-  
 ing and defending in this strike.

As a last word I have to say that no  
 juster cause ever prompted workmen  
 to action. Let the call ring over  
 hill and dale. The hour has struck,  
 and the workers must and will stand  
 together. Cowards may crawl, and  
 traitors may betray, but the men and  
 women of labor will stand stanch and  
 true. The trials and privations may  
 be severe, but these only temper the  
 true for noble actions and heroic serv-  
 ice.

Right is with the men, women and  
 children of toil, and humanity at last  
 will thank you and remember you.

**No Prosperity For Labor.**

In the past ten years the number of  
 workers has increased relatively more  
 than the amount paid out in wages,  
 making a fall in wages for the twenty-  
 eight states and territories of 3 per  
 cent.

Since this statement was made the  
 census bureau has issued bulletins for  
 five more states, which make a still  
 worse showing, carrying the general  
 decrease in money wages down to 7.4  
 per cent. One of these latter states is  
 Tennessee, which shows a decrease of  
 9 per cent in ten years, another, South  
 Carolina, showing a 20 per cent de-  
 crease. The worst of all is New Jersey,  
 which shows 32.2 per cent decrease,  
 the figures being: 1800, number of  
 wage earners, 120,000, and \$80,773,387  
 paid in wages; 1900, number of wage  
 earners, 241,581, and \$110,088,605 paid  
 in wages.

Well, what does this signify? It sig-  
 nifies just this—that while the owners  
 and managers of the trusts are get-  
 ting undoubted benefit out of the  
 present prosperity era, and while it is  
 undoubtedly true that some workmen  
 are better off so far as higher wages  
 are concerned, the mass of men in this  
 country are, by the testimony of those  
 who have no wish to show the trust  
 era at any disadvantage, proved to be  
 worse off, because prices making up  
 the cost of living have risen, while  
 wages, considered as a whole, have  
 fallen. The workman has to pay more  
 for the necessities and comforts  
 of life, and he gets less money with  
 which to do it. After that I do not see  
 what the trust advocates can say.  
 The case is proved against them out of  
 the mouths of their own people.—Henry  
 George, Jr., in Philadelphia North  
 American.

**New York Unionists.**

The last report of the New York bu-  
 reau of labor statistics is of special in-  
 terest to wage earners. Although it is  
 restricted to organized labor, its figures  
 apply to 275,000 working people and  
 nearly all the manufacturing and me-  
 chanical industries. Hence conditions  
 reported must be accepted as fairly  
 representative.

In 1894 the number of labor unions  
 in New York reporting to the bureau  
 was 800. In 1901 the number was  
 1,881. In the same period the mem-  
 bership increased from 157,197 to 276,  
 141, or 76 per cent. In 1897 only 3.1  
 per cent of the members of labor or-  
 ganizations in New York were women.  
 In 1901 the proportion had risen to 5.3  
 per cent.

All but two of the groups of trades  
 attained to their largest growth in  
 1901. In the tobacco trades, however,  
 the 1901 membership was smaller than  
 that of 1900. In the clothing trades the  
 maximum was passed in 1895. The  
 largest group of organized working-  
 men is that of the building trades. In  
 this group is 31 per cent of all trade  
 unionists in New York state.

**Growth of Firemen's Brotherhood.**

The general secretary of the Broth-  
 erhood of Locomotive Firemen reports  
 a membership of 40,720 out of a total  
 of about 50,000 employed as locomotive  
 firemen in the United States and Can-  
 ada. This is a doubling of the mem-  
 bership since 1894, when the head-  
 quarters were moved to Peoria, at which  
 time the brotherhood had less than 21,  
 000 on its rolls. The gain for 1901 was  
 3,119. The aggregate insurance in  
 force in the Beneficial Auxiliary is  
 \$55,628,500.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

**Wu Says War Was a Blessing.**  
 The principal guest at the celebra-  
 tion of Lincoln's birthday by the Lin-  
 coln club of Grand Rapids, Mich., Wu  
 Ting Fang, said:

"I am inclined to think that the civil  
 war, coming as it did, was not alto-  
 gether a bad thing for this country.  
 Measured by the wealth destroyed by



WU TING FANG.

fire and sword and the quantity of  
 blood spilled on the battlefield the war  
 was an appalling calamity. But meas-  
 ured by the glorious results achieved,  
 chief among which was the settlement  
 of the slavery question, it was not an  
 unmixed evil. Before the war slavery  
 had been an incubus, weighing heavily  
 upon the life and energy of the nation.  
 It had divided the country into hostile  
 factions. The question of slavery had  
 to be settled before the country could  
 enter upon the road of prosperity and  
 peace."

**Doesn't Deal With Probabilities.**

Judge Advocate General Lemly is  
 neither the prophet nor the son of a  
 prophet, but his prominence in the  
 Schley case has made him a target for  
 all sorts of questions regarding the  
 future as well as the past. He draws  
 his line sharply between the two.

A day or two ago a visitor dropped  
 in to inquire as to the outcome of the  
 Meade court martial. "Meade was ac-  
 quitted," answered the judge advocate  
 general promptly, without looking up  
 from his work.

"How about the charges which were  
 filed by Meade against Lauchheimer?"  
 asked the visitor.

"That question you will have to pro-  
 pound to the weather bureau."

"But the weather bureau is not in-  
 volved in this matter, I don't under-  
 stand you."

"It deals with probabilities. I never  
 deal with probabilities."—Cor. Pitts-  
 burg Dispatch.

**An Amateur Tragedian.**

Many little anecdotes are told of  
 Charles S. Boyd, whom Governor Odell  
 appointed to succeed Colonel Partridge  
 as commissioner of public works. Mr.  
 Boyd is an exceedingly popular club-  
 man, very tall and of somewhat mas-  
 sive build, with a voice which at times  
 can be made to resound through a  
 large hall.

When Mr. Boyd is among his intim-  
 ates, he is often asked to recite, and  
 his favorite selection is the speech of  
 Richelieu beginning, "Mark where she  
 stands; around her form I draw the  
 awful circle of our most holy church." Very  
 few tragedians, Mr. Boyd's  
 friends assert, attained the impressiveness  
 of his delivery in this selection, and  
 at club reunions, when he is pres-  
 ent, the evening is not considered com-  
 plete without the recitation.

**No Doubt About It.**

"Bridget, what did you say to Miss  
 Smith when she called?"  
 "I told her you were out on this tolme  
 sure, ma'am."—Harper's Bazar.

**JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.**

In a Carefully Prepared Ar-  
 ticle Recommends Dr. D.  
 Kennedy's Favorite  
 Remedy.

In a recent issue of the New  
 York Magazine of Sanitation and  
 Hygiene, the recognized authority  
 on all matters pertaining to health,  
 James H. Montgomery, M. D.,  
 says editorially:

"After a careful investigation of  
 Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite  
 Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver  
 and bladder troubles, rheumatism,  
 dyspepsia and constipation with its  
 attendant ills, we are free to con-  
 fess that a more meritorious medi-  
 cine has never come under the ex-  
 amination of the chemical and  
 medical experts of the New York  
 Magazine of Sanitation and Hy-  
 giene. In fact, after the most  
 searching tests and rigid inquiry  
 into the record of Dr. David Ken-  
 nedy's Favorite Remedy, it be-  
 comes a duty to recommend its use  
 in unequivocal term to every read-  
 er of this journal whose complaint  
 comes within the list of ailments  
 which this remedy is advertised to  
 cure. We have obtained such  
 overwhelming proof of the efficacy  
 of this specific—have so satisfac-  
 torily demonstrated its curative  
 powers through personal experi-  
 ments—that a care for the interests  
 of our readers leads us to call at-  
 tention to its great value."

JAMES H. MONTGOMERY, M. D.  
 Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite  
 Remedy is for sale by all druggists at  
 \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5—  
 less than a cent a dose.

## Always Up-to-Date!

That is the motto we have es-  
 tablished and try to live up to.  
 That is why you find us with a  
 large and complete assortment  
 of the

## Latest Spring Goods.

The season's changes are re-  
 flected in the character of the  
 stock we carry, and with the first  
 breath of spring we bring them  
 to your notice. We ask you to  
 call and inspect our

1902 Makes of Men's Hats,  
 Latest Fashion Neckwear,  
 Spring Shoes for Ladies  
 and Gents,  
 1902 Patterns in Shirts,  
 Special Spring Underwear.

## McMENAMIN'S

Gents' Furnishing,  
 Hat and Shoe Store.  
 South Centre Street.

5 C WILL BUY A  
**PATHFINDER**  
 CIGAR

SOLD UNDER  
 THE PATENT OF THE  
 PHILADELPHIA 1876  
 BUREAU OF TRADE MARKS

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE

W. K. GRESH & SONS  
 MAKERS

### The Cure that Cures

**Coughs,  
 Colds,  
 Grippe,**

Whooping Cough, Asthma,  
 Bronchitis and Incipient  
 Consumption, is

## OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY  
 Cures throat and lung diseases.  
 Sold by all druggists. 25 & 50 cts.

The...  
**Wilkes-Barre Record**

Is the Best Paper in Northeastern  
 Pennsylvania....

It contains Complete Local, Tele-  
 graphic and General News.

Prints only the News that's fit to  
 Print....

50 Cents a Month. Address,  
 \$6 a Year by Mail The Record,  
 Carriers --- WILKES-BARRE, PA.

**Condy O. Boyle,**  
 dealer in

LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC.

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported  
 Whiskey on sale. Fresh Rochester and Shen-  
 andoh Beer and Young's Porter on tap  
 12 Centre street.

### RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.  
 June 2, 1901.  
 ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
 LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 34 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 15 a m	for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 30 a m	for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 42 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 51 a m	for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
4 44 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
6 35 p m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m	for Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 34 a m	from Pottsville, Delano and Hazleton.
9 12 a m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
9 30 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 51 a m	from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 48 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 35 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

O. LINN WILBUR, General Superintendent,  
 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
 CHAS. S. LEE, General Superintendent,  
 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
 G. J. GILDRY, Division Superintendent,  
 Hazleton, Pa.

### THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ross and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:55 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 6:55 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:59 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:36 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:26 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 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:36 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, Jonestown, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.