WHY RUSSIA FAILED

Kuropatkin's History of the War With Japan.

HE BLAMES HIS GENERALS

Incompetency and Disobedience Among the Causes for Reverses in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, February 15.—General Kuropatkin's history of Russo-Japanese war, which was confiscated by the Russian government, has at last become accessible, despite the most extreme precautions to prevent this galling official indictment from reaching the public. The work consists of three bulky volumes, respectively devoted to the three crucial events of the war the battle of Liaoyang, the battle of the Sha river, and the battle of Mukden. The voluminous general orders, statistics, reports and other documentary matter have been collected by Colonel Bolkhovetonoff of the general staff. These with the conclusions which have been formulated, constitute most amazing revelations of disorganization and incapacity, and even of disobedience of specific and urgent orders, on the part of certain general officers entrusted with high commands in the field, notably General Kaulbars, against whom a formidable indictment is framed, saddling upon his shoulders practically the entire responsibility for the crushing defeat at Mukden.

Reasons for Defeat.

Kuropatkin's reasons for the failure of the war are based chiefly on a comparison of the warlike spirit of the Japanese, their preparedness and valor, which he says had never been seen in previous wars, and their ability to maintain the numerical superiority necessary to assume the offensive with the disadvantages of Russia owing to the inadequacy of the single-track railway from Europe in feeding her fighting strength, with commanding officers disobeying orders, and in a hopeless state of confusion and cross purposes with a low state of morale and confidence among the troops, and continuous news from home of internal troubles and of insults and reproaches against the army.

The general closes his survey of the cause of the defeat of the Russians with the pathetic reflection that if Russia had been united and ready to make the sacrifices necessary to safeguard her dignity and integrity the "valiant Russian army would have striven till the foe was subdued."

Divided Counsels From the Outset.

The Mukden volume opens with a sketch of the early events of the war, showing that there were divided counsels from the outset over the defenses of Port Arthur. In February, 1904, Kuropatkin presented two memoranda to the Emperor concerning the plan of operations. In the first he wrote:

"During the earlier period of the campaign our chief task must be, not to permit our troops to be beaten in detail but to gradually strengthen them and prepare ourselves for an advance. We must begin it with sufficient forces, and not until we have all the necessaries for an interrupted advance during a comparatively long time."

On the margin of this memorandum the Emperor wrote the laconic comment: "Just so."

Kuropatkin goes on to show how his efforts to realize the programme were checkmated in numerous ways by the deficiencies of the army and the lack of transport and artillery horses, dwelling upon the details given in order to show the utter inadequacy of the Manchurian army to cope with the situation.

Indeed after tracing the events down to the end of May, Kuropatkin admits that had General Kuroki grasped a critical position on the Russian east front which, "fortunately for us, he did not, he could have seized Liao Yang as early as the beginning of June."

Dismal Retrospect of Unpreparedness

The whole narrative is a dismal retrospect of unpreparedness and disorganization. Kuropatkin says of the famous Tenth Corps that little energy was shown by its comamnder and that there was "insufficient firmness in the case of certain regiments, especially among the reservist rank and file, who under various pretexts went to the rear."

General Bilderling's tactics at Liao Yang are severely criticised. His troops are described as being raw, inexperienced, and untrustworthy, and they met with constant failure. General Orloff's force of 12,000 men simply bolted from the field in wild disorder, with the result that a splendid position was lost.

What was lacking throughout the fighting at Liao Yang, Kuropatkin says, was "greater effort on the part of the troops and more capable handling on the part of their leaders."

The dangers and disadvantages of the retreat from Liao Yang to Mukden are pointed out. When the troops got among the high hills they lost their heads and gave way to panic. The previous experiences of the advance had not inspired them with confidence.

For the indecisive results of the battle of the Sha river, several reasons are given, the first of which is the lack of skill displayed by the chief of the eastern army in handling the large force entrusted to him.

Grippenberg Gave the Plans Away.

After the fall of Port Arthur Kuropatkin describes his plan for a great turning movement and the blame for its failure is thrown upon General Grippenberg.

"It is regrettable," says Kuropatkin, "that a fortnight before the commencement of our advance the chances of success were overturned by certain orders of Grippenberg, which revealed to the enemy the nature of our intended movement."

Concerning the reverse at Sandepu, Kuropatkin says:

"The environs and fortifications of that village had not been studied, and no sketches of the ground had been prepared for the troops. The result was that the artillery fired for a whole day against Baltize instead of Sandepu, never touching Sandepu. The Fourteenth division attacked the village of Boatadze, west of Sandepu, and having occupied that village the commander thought he was occupying Sandepu and so reported to me."

Continuing his description and criticisms of the operations, Kuropatkin complains of Grippenberg for failing to report and confer with him at the critical juncture, though he had telephoned to his command for a room in his headquarters, adjoining the apartments from which he was directing the operations, adding, however:

"Personally Grippenberg could not talk to me on account of his deafness."

Discussing the results of the fighting, Kuropatkin says:

"Thus ended our first attempt to adopt the offensive. It cost about 10,000 men. Of the cause of the failure the chief was, of course, negligence in failing seriously to prepare for storming Sandepu, indicating an absence of the respect for our resourceful enemy which he deserves."

Grippenberg, later, reported that he was ill and left for St. Petersburg.

"His manner of proceeding in this matter," says Kuropatkin, "set a most deplorable example both to those under him and to the other armies and was calculated to undermine discipline."

Coming to the fighting before Mukden, Kuropatkin says that quick measures were necessary to save the city and its defense was intrusted to General Kaulbars.

How Kaulbars failed to stop General Nogi's victorious advance is related with much detail and constitutes in itself a vivid recital of the blunders, incapacity and consequent disaster. Kaulbars is directly accused of failure to carry out his instructions and of fatal inactivity in defiance of urgent, reiterated orders at crucial periods of the prolonged and momentous conflict. General Kuropatkin says:

"Kaulbars was ordered on February 15 by the commander-in-chief immediately to ascertain the precise strength of the enemy, the direction of their movements, and their intentions.

Decisions Based on Wrong Ideas.

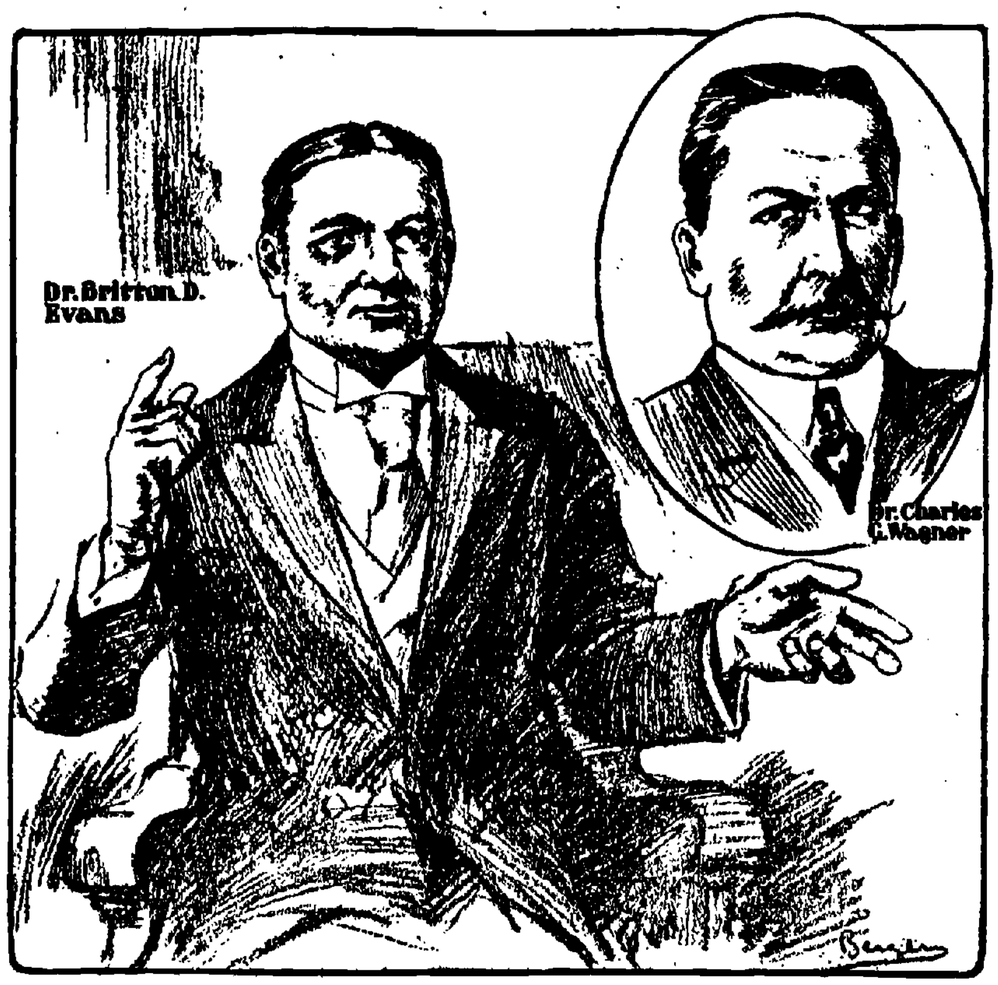
"These orders frequently were repeated, but no one obeyed them, and the commander-in-chief consequently was forced to make his decisions hastily, on information that was false and incomplete. Kaulbars, who had been specifically assigned to the task of arresting Nogi's turning movement, acted upon erroneous information and devoted all his time and attention to the movements of Oku's army on the west front, mistaking it for the forces under Nogi."

After pointing out several other mistakes of which the Japanese took full advantage, details of the forces at the disposal of Kaulbars are tabulated, and it is shown that "down to February 25th 35 battalions never went into action, while the Japanese were successfully carrying on a turning movement before their very eyes."

Kuropatkin further declares:

"The loss of time and the weakness of the forces opposed to Nogi constitute the entire explanation of our failure at Mukden."

The book contains the text of General Kuropatkin's reports to the emperor, in which he enlarges upon the causes of the defeat at Mukden. Elsewhere, however, Kuropatkin frankly admits to the emperor that he himself was much to blame for the Mukden defeat, saying he did not insist sufficiently, before the beginning of the battle, upon a strong reserve for the decisive moment.



TWO ALIENISTS WHO DECLARE THAT HARRY K. THAW WAS INSANE WHEN HE SHOT STANFORD WHITE.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, who testified that, in his opinion, Harry K. Thaw was insane when he killed Stanford White, is superintendent of the State Hospital For the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J. Dr. Charles G. Wagner, who testified to the same effect, is superintendent of the State Hospital For the Insane at Binghamton, N. Y.

Croup can positively be stopped in 20 minutes. No vomiting—nothing to sicken or distress your child A sweet, pleasant and safe Syrup, called Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for Croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It for Croup, that's all. Sold by all dealers. M,W,F

Rough Skin.

Violet Marshmallow cures chapped hands over night. It is the best preparation for this purpose we have ever offered. Sagar Drug Store.

FIGHTING TO KEEP HIS JOB

Insurance Superintendent Kelsey Busy Buttonholing Senators.

Albany, Feb. 15.—State Superintendent of Insurance Otto Kelsey has been buttonholing his legislative friends and pleading with them to save him from being removed. Next week it is known that the governor will send his message to the Senate asking for the removal of Mr. Kelsey. Senator Hooker of Genesee county, who represents Mr. Kelsey's senatorial district, has informed the governor that unless there is something more than has been made public, he will have to oppose the request for a removal of the superintendent.

But the governor has made no response to this. Senator Hooker says that as matters stand now, without any explanation from Governor Hughes, he thinks the majority of the Republican senators are opposed to the removal of Mr. Kelsey.

Considerable amusement, however, is had over the list of senators that are supposed to be hostile toward removing Mr. Kelsey. One member of the Legislature said: "That bunch oppose the governor. Why, if they were playing poker, they wouldn't even turn their heads to spit."

And that is the opinion expressed by a good many people. All talk of a combination being made with the Democrats with a view of having a working force at all times to defeat the governor's object is scouted here.

Senators Hooker and Tully, who are favorable to Mr. Kelsey, have told the other Republican senators that their opposition to the governor only extends to Mr. Kelsey's case, and if any attempt is made to make it go further they will withdraw from it.

In legislative circles it is intimated that when "the show down comes," Senators Hooker and Tully will be found voting for removal and so will all senators who hope to be continued in public life.

Cures baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil—the great household remedy.

Flash Light Cartridges.

And all the materials needed for evening photography. Sagar Drug Store.

Last of Cramp Family.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Edwin S. Cramp family yesterday as vice president of the William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company of this city and entirely severed his connection with the concern.

Friction between Cramp and the board of directors is reported to have been responsible for his resignation. He was the last of the Cramp family in the firm.

After the company, which is the largest ship builder in the country, went into the receiver's hands several years ago, Mr. Cramp was made vice president when reorganization was later effectd. He and the new directors are said to have diametrically opposed policies.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c. M W F

Hair Brushes

That are thoroughly dependable, a special for Friday and Saturday. A recent importation. Were 67c until just now, 47. Friday and Saturday only. Sagar Drug Store.

AMHERST COLLEGE CLOSED.

Outbreak of Scarlet Fever There Results in Strict Quarantine.

Amherst, Mass., Feb. 15.—Because of an outbreak of scarlet fever among the students, the administration committee of Amherst college decided last night to close the institution until March 1.

There are now five cases of fever among the students, two of which developed yesterday, and the college authorities decided upon a strict quarantine. None of the cases is serious.

All of the Amherst men who are not regular residents of the town are expected to leave here before 6 o'clock tonight, when the college gates will be locked. The vacation now given the students will take the place of the regular Easter recess.

It's a pleasure to tell our readers about a Cough Cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe ingredients commonly found in Cough remedies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has welcomed the Pure Food and Drug Law recently enacted, for he has worked along similar lines many years. For nearly 20 years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure containers have had a warning printed on them against Opium and other narcotic poisons. He has thus made it possible for mothers to protect their children by simply insisting on having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. Sold by all dealers. M,W,F.

Rexall Cherry Juice Free.

Friday and Saturday a sample of the splendid cough cure free to each customer at our drug counter. Sagar Drug Store.

Comstock Object.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 15.—Bernard or Bernarr McFadden, prophet of muscular manhood and head mogul of "Physical Culture City" has risen in his might and is preparing to defend his right to publish in his magazine pictures of human beings in such garb as to show muscular development. Anthony Comstock, who is taking the other end of the argument Wednesday had McFadden in court here on the charge of circulating "improper literature."

McFadden was greatly surprised to think that anyone could object to his great work for humanity. The detectives who went to "Physical Culture City" to arrest him, tell interesting stories of what they saw at the place where men and women are taught to get strong by going back to first principles, more or less.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, sure pills. McGovern Drug Co.

Playing Cards.

A 25c pack of Rexall Playing cards for 15c. Sagar Drug Store.

BLAME LARCHMONT

Steamer Said to Have Suddenly Changed Her Course.

INVESTIGATING THE WRECK

Captain, Mate and Crew of the Schooner Knowlton Give Interesting Testimony.

New London, Conn., Feb. 15.—An investigation into the collision between the steamer Larchmont of the Joy Line and the schooner Harry Knowlton in Block Island sound Monday evening, which it is now believed cost the lives of at least 125 persons, was begun here late yesterday afternoon by Captain Withey and Captain Stewart, the local government inspectors. The witnesses examined were the captain, mate and two of the sailors of the schooner who were on deck at the time of the accident, one being at the wheel and the other being on lookout forward.

A lot of interesting testimony was brought out tending to show that the blame for the disaster did not rest with them. All of the stories agreed and the impression made by the sailors, all of whom had seen years at their calling, was distinctly a good one. That the Larchmont suddenly changed her course a few minutes before she was run into by the schooner, which has the right of way as a sailing vessel, was perhaps the most important point brought out. At this time, according to the testimony of the men she was from one-eighth to a quarter of a mile away. The mate gave the distance as 120 yards. The Larchmont up to the time she changed her course had had her starboard lights showing on the starboard beam of the schooner.

Larchmont Changed Her Course.

The schooner, all of the crew testified, continued on the same course that she had been going 20 minutes before this. That was east by north. As the steamer drew closer, the men on the schooner suddenly saw the green light change to red on the steamer, showing that she had directly changed her course and was trying to cross the schooner's bow. There was only a few minutes between the time when the steamer changed her course and the time the two vessels came together.

It was not until after they saw the steamer's bow going by the end of the schooner's bowsprit, the witnesses testified, that any whistles were blown or any indication was given by those on the steamer that they saw the danger.

This time the steamer, too, was going at full speed, while the speed of the schooner was estimated at seven miles an hour.

Steamer Refused Aid.

The inspectors were greatly interested when the crew of the schooner described how, following the collision later, a steamer which was headed west and to the south of them turned and approached within a mile of them. Signals of distress were hoisted and everything done to indicate that the schooner was sinking, but to the surprise of the captain and his crew, the steamer coming within a mile of them changed her course sharply around and went on up the sound. All of the men were questioned very closely in regard to this steamer and her actions. They said that she had come within half a mile of them before she turned and steamed away.

Refusal to obey signals of distress is a violation of the law. The inspectors said they intended to make every effort to ascertain the name of this steamer and get an explanation of her actions. The survivors who reached Block Island from the Larchmont have said that they saw lights of two steamers to the northwest while they were making their fight for life. These steamers were said to be a Fall River liner and the Kennebec of the Enterprise line, both bound for New York. It is doubtful if they could have seen any of the boats, but the inspectors think it very funny that the signals from the schooner were not obeyed.

Waiting for McVey's Statement.

The inspectors did not go into the stories of the passengers on the Larchmont yesterday, nor were any of the steamer's crew examined. It was expected to get the statement of Captain McVey of the Larchmont, but at noon Superintendent Noble of the Joy line told the inspectors over the long distance telephone from New York that Captain McVey was not in any physical condition to be examined, and intimated that it would be some time before they could expect a statement from him.

Under the law governing such matters, the inspectors say, the statement of a captain must first be obtained before any of his crew can be examined. Consequently, when the crew of the schooner got through testifying here last evening, the hearing was adjourned until such a time as Captain McVey's statement can be obtained.

Captain Withey said that if there had been any misconduct on the part of the captain or crew, he would certainly bring it out. Aside from the fact that the captain seems to have left the steamer while most of the passengers were still aboard of her, which one of the crew says was due to an accident, the only thing to indicate that there was cowardice on the part of the crew seems to be some statements of Fred Hilergersell, the 18 year old boy, who said that some negro waiters seized one of the boats and that the captain's boat was the first to leave the ship.

"There is no written law that compels a man to stay on his ship until his passengers are off" said Captain Withey, the local inspector, "but there is an unwritten law which is higher than any statute law."

WOMAN SURVIVOR'S STORY.

Was Pushed Away When She Tried to Enter Captain's Boat.

Block Island, R. I., Feb. 15.—Twenty-three victims of the disaster to the ill-fated steamer Larchmont, which the intrepid Block Island fishermen gathered Wednesday in nearby waters, were sent to the mainland yesterday.

And as the death-laden boat left yesterday afternoon for Providence the corpse of yet another victim was brought in by the fishing schooner Theresa. The body of Harry Eckels, a resident of this island, will be buried here.

Pushed Back From Boat.

One survivor, Miss Sadie Golub of Boston, still remains on the island, where she is being cared for at the home of George Milliken. Yesterday afternoon she told several of the newspaper men that when she begged either Captain McVey or Purser Young to take her into their life boat, they pushed her back and the life boat left the Larchmont with only six in it, although it would have held 20 more.

When the steamer went down she found herself on a piece of wreckage and remained on it until picked up 10 hours later by the crew of the fishing schooner Elsie. Miss Golub was very emphatic in her charge against Captain McVey and the officers of the Larchmont.

Miss Golub, who has remained unconscious since being brought ashore, regained her senses yesterday afternoon and was very eager to make a statement. Her condition was so grave Wednesday that it was impossible to take her to Providence with the other survivors, but it was stated last night that she will recover, although her hands and feet are badly frostbitten.

Negro's Throat Gashed.

The body of a negro has a wound in the throat which has the appearance of having been made by a knife. It was thought that it might have been inflicted by one of the fishermen when he hauled the body to the boat with a boat hook, but it was then pointed out that such a wound would not have caused any blood to flow. There were traces of blood about the wound.

It is the general opinion that the unfortunate took his own life after failing in a desperate effort to put on a life preserver found covering his head and one arm.

Survivor Dead.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 15. Samuel L. L'Combe of Manchester, N. H., one of the survivors of the wreck of the steamer Larchmont, died from the effects of exposure following the disaster, at the Rhode Island hospital last night. This reduced the number of survivors to 18.

Wintry winds whined weirdly Willie wriggled while Winnie wheezed wretchedly. Wisdom whispers, winter winds work wheezes. Wherefore we write, "Use Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup." Nothing else so good. Sold by McGovern Drug Co.

Samples Free.

Friday and Saturday a free sample of Rexall Cherry Juice Cough Cure free to each customer at our drug counter. Sagar Drug Store.

THREE BOYS HAD ECZEMA OF HEAD

One Mother's Trials—Little Ones Treated at Dispensary for Three Months—Did Not Seem to Improve—Suffered Five Months.

ALL WERE PERFECTLY CURED BY CUTICURA

"My three children had eczema for five months. A little sore would appear on the head and seemed very itchy, increasing day after day. The baby had had it about a week when the second boy took the disease and a few sores developed, then the third boy took it. For the first three months I took them to the N— Dispensary, and they told me that the children had ringworm, but they did not seem to improve. Then I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would write you about my case, and when I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment I bathed the children's heads with warm water and Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In a few weeks they had improved, and when their heads were well you could see nothing of the sores. I should be very glad to let others know about the great Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Kate Reim, 513 West 29th St., New York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 5, and 7, 1906."

CUTICURA GROWS HAIR

Removes Dandruff and Soothes Itching, Irritated Scalps.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, the purest and sweetest of emollients, stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails. For all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Ointment are priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap (25c.) to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c.) to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin and Scalp Diseases.

RACE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Many Believe to Have Been Killed in a Fight Lasting All Day.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15.—From half a dozen to a dozen negroes and whites have been killed and wounded in a race riot that was in progress all day yesterday at Thaxton, 20 miles east of Roanoke. The trouble was at a railroad camp of the Vaughan Construction Company, on the Tidewater railway, where a large number of both whites and blacks are employed. A number of negroes rebelled early in the day, when several of their color were discharged by a foreman, and shooting in the vicinity was general throughout the day.

Both sides were intrenched behind trees and other natural fortifications, from which the fight was precipitated with more or less vigor all day. Both sides were well supplied with ammunition. It is generally believed the negroes at the camp outnumber the whites largely.

Whites Call for Assistance

The negroes have cut the telegraph and telephone lines between this city and the camp, so nothing had been learned last night regarding the latest developments. Fortunately, however, communication was not interrupted until the whites had acquainted the officers of this city of the precarious situation and asked that assistance be sent to them.

A number of detectives of the Baldwin agency and a delegation of citizens were dispatched from Roanoke to the scene of the conflict last night. Because of the cut wires, nothing further could be learned as to how the riot eventually terminated, or the number of casualties. It is certain, however, that after an all-day conflict quite a number must have been killed.

Throat and Nose Atomizers.

A complete assortment, 60c to $1.50 and for oil or watery solutions Sagar Drug Store.

Ice Trust Must Open Its Books.

New York, Feb. 15.—An order directing the American Ice Company to permit the attorney general to examine all its books and records before February 20 was signed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum.

To stop a Cold with "Preventics" is safer than to let it run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will head off all colds, and Grippe, and perhaps save you from Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Preventics are little toothsome candy cold cure tablets selling in 5 cents and 25 cent boxes. If you are chilly, if you begin to sneeze, try Preventics. They will surely check the cold, and please you. Sold by all dealers. M,W,F

Manicure Scissors.

Cuticle and nail scissors all of a guaranteed quality. Sagar Drug Store.

A DOCTOR FOR A QUARTER.

One Package of PARK'S TEA will prevent more diseases than any doctor can cure for One Hundred Dollars. PARK'S TEA cures Constipation, which is the forerunner of all diseases. There is no medicine like it. It is pleasant to take. Large Packages at all dealers at 25 cents.
F. S. SMITH, 54 State Street.

Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Company.

In Effect Tuesday January 1, 1907—Local and Limited Service.

Local Schedule—Leave Auburn: *6 50 a m and every hour thereafter until 9:50 p m, and at **11 p m for Syracuse and all way stations

Leave Syracuse: ***6 50 a m, *7:00 a m and every hour thereafter until **11:00 p m for Auburn and all way stations.

Limited Schedule—Leave Auburn 8 17 a m and 4.15 p m. Arrive in Syracuse 9 25 a m and 5 25 p m. Leave Syracuse 2 30 a m and 5 30 p m.

*Does not run Sundays.

**Waits for theatres.

***6 50 a m car leave from Auburn & Syracuse waiting room on West Fayette street only.

Limited cars make no stops between Auburn and Syracuse except at Skaneateles and Marcellus and leave Syracuse from postoffice, East Fayette street only, and do not go around the Columbus Center loop.

Regular Fare on all Cars.—Tickets at less than cash fare rate are on sale at all Ticket offices.

AUBURN N. Y., POST OFFICE TIME TABLE.

Money Order.

Office hours, 9 00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Registry Department.

Letters registered at stamp window until 9 00 p. m.
Station No 1, 32 Genesee St.
Station No 2 State and Wall Sts
Station No 3 Owasco and Fulton Sts.
Station No. 4. Franklin St. and Grant Ave
Station No 5 90 Clark St.
Station No. 6 17 Aurelius Ave.
(Open evenings.)

Letters registered and money orders written and cashed at all stations.

MAILS CLOSE.

Going East.

7.20 a. m.—Syracuse, Western States, Buffalo, Rochester, via Syracuse.
11 30 a m.—Through and way.
1.45 p m.—Syracuse, New York city and Southern States.
4:40 p m.—Everything East.
6.15 p m.—Everything east of Syracuse.
*8:30 p m.—Including Sunday Through and way.

Going North.

10 00 a. m.—Everything North.
6.40 p. m.—Everything North.

Going West.

6 25 a. m.—Through and way.
10:45 a. m.—Everything West.
3:55 p. m.—Everything West.

Going South

5.40 p m.—Auburn and Ithaca, and south of Freeville, N. Y.
11:00 a. m.—Closed pouch to Union Springs, Aurora and Ithaca
3:55 p. m.—Lehigh Valley for Southern States, and all points South except Owasco Lake P. O.
*Only mail Sunday. Carries all mail for Syracuse and East and West of Syracuse.

PAUL R. CLARK, P. M.

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