

THE INDIANS' THANKSGIVING

THE interest in Thanksgiving day and its observance is just as intense these days as in college towns where great football games are scheduled to occur, says the New York Times. Especially is this true in the southwest, where the Indians have had an opportunity to become thoroughly civilized of late years. The white people find no more enjoyment in this day of universal good cheer than do these same dusky redskins.

It is a day of feasting, playing and gambling, with a big dance at night. Such sport only comes once a year to them nowadays, when they have had to forsake the scalping knife for the plow. Their wild nature rebelled at the idea of work, and it has been with much difficulty that the government agents have made farmers out of the young braves. A day of rest and amusement is considered good for their better nature, and the government authorities are willing that Thanksgiving day shall become a festival time for the reservation wards of the nation.

The Kiowas and Comanches, who have but recently been placed on allotments, will have forsaken many of their wild plans of amusement this Thanksgiving, owing to the fact that they have been cut off the free list of beef issues. They have arranged to draw grass money on Thanksgiving, and a goodly portion of this will be spent in purchasing food for a grand feast. At night they will take part in a green corn dance, at which prayers will be offered to the Great Spirit for the good crops which they have had the past season. The spirit of thankfulness pervades the Indian celebrations.

The Osages hold a big feast at Pawhuska, their capital city. All members of the tribe are invited to take part in the festivities. At the beginning and end of each meal—and there are many—the aged missionary who lives among them is invited to deliver a short prayer thanking the Great Spirit for the good things which the agent has sent to them. The food is cooked by the squaws, and while it could be prepared in a much cleaner and more tasteful manner, the cooking is an improvement over that of a few years gone.

The Apaches and Cheyennes are in the habit of holding a pony smoke. Often the Osages indulge in this expensive festival. A pony smoke is a friendly meeting of two tribes and is especially appropriate for the occasion. The tribe giving the smoke is supposed to bear all the expenses. They provide the best game and vegetables in the market for their guests, and at the end of the first day's meeting they present a good pony to the head of each family visiting them. As a tribe consists of from 300 to 500 families, the expenses soon mount high. The Osages, being the richest reservation Indians there are today, can better afford to hold pony smokes, and, combined with their feast day, they generally invite several hundred guests from the Poncas, Tonkawas and surrounding tribes. Those accepting the ponies are supposed to return the gift with equally expensive ones later on, but few of them can do so.

The Poncas hold every Thanksgiving as a beef issue day. If the agent does not come forward and present them with a herd of cattle for this occasion, they mortgage their property and buy cattle of some neighboring ranchmen. A beef issue is the most typical of the redskin and also the most picturesque of Indian Thanksgiving celebrations. For years the government has forbidden the issue of beef after the manner of an old time issue, but on special occasions they are allowed the amusement of killing their own meat. It is said by the government officers who succeeded in having the practice stopped that beef issue tends to make the Indian wilder and more difficult to civilize.

A hundred cattle are turned loose in a large pasture. The young men of the tribe are mounted on mustangs and have shining field guns. With the good wishes of the squaws and medicine men ringing in their ears they ride out to kill the cattle. The beasts have no chance for life whatever. The chase is accompanied by an undue amount of wild yelling, which excitement grows intense in the camp. The smell of fresh blood makes the squaws wild, as it were. After all of the cattle have been shot down then the killers give a signal which means that all of the tribe are at liberty to rush forth and secure their portion. A half beef is awarded to each squaw. The beef is cleaned and cooked on a fire on the open plain, while the medicine men dance their approval and the warriors sing in their glees. The feast follows, with more dancing, and the whole day is thus spent, ending late at night with a final gorge.

False Faces. Thanksgiving time is the busiest season for the manufacturers of and dealers in masks and false faces. The fantastical costume parades and the old custom of masking and dressing for amusement on Thanksgiving day keep up from year to year in many parts of the country, so that the quantity of false faces sold at this season is enormous. The manufacturers make it a point to get up new styles, and this year brownies, "yaller kids," parrot visages and many other novelties will be on sale. Masks of prominent men and the foremost political leaders are made by some manufacturers, and large sized false hands, noses, ears, etc., are also new and amusing.—Selected.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

The Speakership. The result of the recent congressional elections leaves the Republican party in control of the house of representatives. As D. B. Henderson of Iowa, speaker of the house in the Fifty-seventh congress, will not be a mem-



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON.

ber of the new house the question of who is to be the presiding officer in the Fifty-eighth congress is an interesting one. A number of congressmen elect have been spoken of for the position, but the contest is likely to narrow down to two or three before the Republican caucus assembles in December, 1903. Just now it seems to be the opinion of a majority of the political wiseacres that Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois will be the man to handle the gavel in the Fifty-eighth congress, but it may go to any one of these gentlemen, each of whom has a following more or less strong: John Dalzell, Pittsburg; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio, and James M. Sherman, New York.

Man Who Will Succeed De Blowitz. William Lavino, correspondent of the London Times at Vienna, who is to succeed the famous De Blowitz at Paris, is a relative of the proprietor of the Daily Telegraph—Lavino being the Italianized form of Levy—and is the son of a Manchester man. He was the Telegraph's correspondent at Berlin, where he remained for several years, and was frequently used by Bismarck as the medium of semi-official communications to his journal. He is repeatedly mentioned in the "Reminiscences" of Dr. Busch. Afterward Mr. Lavino was transferred to Vienna, where he ultimately severed his connection with the Telegraph, and, after a considerable interval, he became the representative of the Times.

Quay as a Bookworm. Few men in the present United States senate are further "up" in modern English literature than Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, and he has something more than a passing acquaintance with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle and Ruskin. For Herr Teufelsdröckh and his philosophy of clothes he has a special liking, and Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust" is one of his favorite works, according to a writer in Leslie's Weekly. The senator is rarely without a book in his pocket. On railway journeys he always takes up a book as soon as he has finished looking over the newspaper.

Says Socialism is Irresistible. In an address before the students at Yale college the other evening Dr. Lyman Abbott said: "Socialism in this country I believe to be irresistible, and I believe that it ought not to be resisted. Herbert Spencer wrote fifty years ago that socialism could be prevented by nothing but civil war, blood-



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

shed and despotism. I do not agree with this. I believe that this, like every great question, will be debated by the American public and settled with out bloodshed."

Dr. Abbott said he believed in the organization of labor as well as in the organization of capital, but that the whole people should control both of these organized forces. In conclusion he said, "Law must be alike enforced for the rich and the poor, the employer and the employee."

A Shooting King. King Carlos of Portugal won a sweepstakes in a pistol contest at a shooting gallery in Paris recently. He also won a medal for twelve hits with a revolver at a target which represented a running rabbit. King Carlos used either hand in firing.

Trust Him? "Would you trust him?" "Oh, yes." "To what extent?" "Well, I'd trust him to look out for his own interests, and that is all."—Chicago Post.

TO FIGHT LABOR UNIONS.

Significant Letter of President of Association of Manufacturers.

The National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, through a circular letter being mailed to every manufacturer in this country, declares for war on organized labor and its aims and objects. Particular stress is laid on the effects of labor to secure the passage of an eight hour day law before congress, which is called "vicious." Recipients of these letters are asked to become members of this Manufacturers' association, and the arguments advanced are because the organization is engaged in a "bitter uphill fight against the unlawful demands of organized labor."

The letters bear the signature of David M. Parry of Indianapolis, the president, and read:

Dear Sirs—I desire to call your attention to the significant growth of the National Association of Manufacturers. During the months of June, July, August and September, the most difficult months of the year for new business, our association has made the gain of 225 new members. This striking increase is the result of the profound belief that is growing in this country that there must be a closer union among manufacturing employers or in a few years we shall be so immersed in hostile legislation that our power to advance will be practically destroyed.

There are now pending before congress two bills either one of which is a serious menace to the manufacturing interests of the United States. These bills are the anti-trust bill and eight hour measure. The first, imported to this country from England, has been favorably reported in the senate. It means that your establishment may be "organized" out of existence in case of labor trouble. The second is intended to be an opening wedge for a general eight hour day throughout the United States. This bill provides that any manufacturer contracting with the government shall not be permitted to work his employees over eight hours without subjecting himself to a fine of \$5 for each and every employee for each calendar day. This monstrous measure has passed the house three times without one word of debate. If forced through the senate this act will be followed by similar bills in each of the states. This is the labor programme.

What are the manufacturers of the United States to do about this? Are we to sit still and let our organized labor control organization with organization? I consider organization our only salvation. What is your opinion? If 500 men in your shop appeal to a congressman to vote for a certain bill, what is your voice against the 500 unless you have organization? Shall there be in this country one great central organization of organized manufacturing interests which shall stand together as a man against the encroachment of organized labor? Is it not time to bury all feelings of clashing commercial interest and to get together to form upon which we all can stand? Is not our first duty self preservation? All other questions that press upon us can in the end be disposed of by the exercise of wisdom, fair play and firmness of purpose.

I say to you that the time has come in the United States when we have reached the parting of the ways. You are either to have the mastery of your own business or you must turn part of its administration over to your employees. Organized labor claims a 700,000 members. Each member pays 6 cents yearly for the maintenance of a powerful lobby at Washington to secure the passage of measures opposed to the interests of organized labor, measured by the simplest arithmetic, is \$102,000 per year. What fund has the manufacturers for defense of their interests? None. Should the secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers have no ax to grind except that of the protection of employers. No officer of our association is to be elected who is not except the secretary. This presidency means a personal expense to me of \$5,000 each year. When the danger signal is flashed, the members of the association must come together to the rescue and pay their own expenses. We are fighting your battle.

Yet to carry on the fight successfully we must grow in strength and power. We must have money for postage stamps, literature, rent and to pay salaries of some thirty employees of the association, who earn money by the severest work. Do you not feel that you should help us? I inclose you subscription blank filled out to myself. It requires your signature. I shall consider it a great honor if you will sign and return it to me. Whether you come with us or not, please let me hear from you.

The "E. and E. Union." Another solution of the labor question has been discovered. The latest discovery is by a manufacturer of a cereal food that is warranted to put gray matter into the heads of brain workers and put strength into the muscles of athletes and workers. The solution is to be brought about by what this manufacturer styles the "E. and E. union." In this "union" a contract is entered into between the employer and the employee for six months or a year at a rate mutually fixed. The employer deposits a satisfactory bond in the hands of the treasurer of the union equal in amount to \$25 for every employee, and each employee deposits each pay day 2 cents on the dollar of his pay until he has deposited with the treasurer of the union the sum of \$25. If the employer does not keep his agreement, he forfeits \$25 to the employee, and the employee likewise forfeits out of the sum he may have on deposit up to \$25 if he fails to keep his contract.

What's the Use? What is the use of placing compulsory education laws upon the statute books when necessity forces the child to enter the factory and the mine? Necessity knows no law, and laws will be worthless as long as capitalism owns the powers of government. Strike at the ballot box for labor to receive everything that it earns and the child will be in the school room striving to equip its brain instead of dwarfing its physical and moral nature in the sweat bells of tyranny.—Miners' Magazine.

Due to Unionism. The history of the bricklayers of this country furnishes a striking illustration of what the trade union does for its members and for the trade. In 1776 bricklayers received 50 cents for fourteen hours; in 1850, \$1.75 for twelve hours; in 1902, \$4.80 for eight hours—from 4 cents an hour to 60 cents an hour. This union has spent in the past ten years \$1,500,000 for benevolent purposes.

The SPORTING WORLD

Schaeffer's Retirement. The retirement of E. Carroll Schaeffer, the holder of all American amateur swimming records from twenty yards to one mile, removes from the aquatic world one of the most remarkable athletes which this country has produced in the last decade. Schaeffer's withdrawal is all the more to be regretted because all those who know his capabilities realize that he had by no means reached his limit.

From the time he took up swimming Schaeffer has been invincible and has never met his match in America. That the University of Pennsylvania crack does not now hold world records in



E. C. SCHAEFFER.

stead of American records is due to the fact that he never had an opportunity to meet any of the English or French champions and no American swimmer has been able to push him to the limit.

The following is the complete list of the swimming records which Schaeffer holds: Twenty yards, straightaway, 10 2-5 seconds; 40 yards, bath, one turn, 23 4-5 seconds; 50 yards, bath, swimming on back, one turn, 33 1-5 seconds; 60 yards, bath, two turns, 33 1-5 seconds; 80 yards, bath, three turns, 50 4-5 seconds; 100 yards, straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1m. 5 3-5s; 110 yards, bath, six turns, 1m. 17s.; 120 yards, bath, five turns, 1m. 51 3-5s; 200 yards, bath, nine turns, 2m. 30 2-5s.; 220 yards, open, still water, straightaway, 2m. 50 4-5s.; 300 yards, bath, eleven turns, 4m. 2-5s.; 400 yards, open water, one turn, 6m. 2-5s.; 500 yards, bath, twenty-four turns, 6m. 51 3-5s.; 880 yards, 13m. 37 2-5s.; 900 yards, 16m. 45 3-5s.; 1,100 yards, 17m. 32s.; 1,210 yards, 19m. 19s.; 1,320 yards, 21m. 11s.; 1,430 yards, 22m. 58 2-5s.; 1,540 yards, 24m. 49 4-5s.; 1,650 yards, 26m. 34 3-5s.; one mile, 28m. 14 3-5s.

American Henley Plans. The plan for the American Henley is to organize an invitation association, consisting of the Boston A. A., the Union Boat club of Boston and the Philadelphia Barge club, the New York A. C., the Weld and Newell Boat clubs of Harvard, the Dunham Boat club of Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Columbia and Wisconsin.

The classes will be many, ranging all the way from single sculls to eight oared crews. The new organization, it is said, will not antagonize the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen or interfere with the different open regattas now given all over the country, but the members will enter these races the same as before and at the same time have a special week together, whether that place be New London or Chicago.

Steinitz on Problems. Steinitz, the late chess champion, loved a problem. He said: "The study of this beautiful branch of our science is extremely useful for the purpose of developing and increasing strength in practical play. It is especially the faculty of precision which has to be exercised absolutely in the study of problems, whereas in the game the winning process may be effected in many ways. Yet quite as often it requires the greatest exactitude of calculation to make sure of a plan to be adopted in actual play, and the study of compositions where the uttermost power of the forces has to be employed in the fewest number of moves is therefore a splendid training for the purpose."

Corbett's Condition. Jim Corbett, who has been promised the next fight with Champion Jeffries, is taking the best of care of himself these days. He is doing light training every day and is in fairly good shape. As the battle between Corbett and Jeffries is slated for San Francisco next May or June, Corbett intends to go to the coast about March or April for the purpose of doing his hardest training at one of the resorts there. The San Francisco Athletic club, of which Corbett's brother Harry is a stockholder, will get the match, as both fighters have promised him that they will fight before his club.

Columbia Rowing. Columbia university is to take the lead in introducing assistant coaches for college crews. Edward Hanlan thinks he has too much work to do with both the varsity and freshmen crews, and in the future he will take charge of the varsity eight and four and will give the freshmen over to some graduate oarsman.

Michael's Plans. Jimmy Michael will return to this country a month earlier than he expected and will be under the management of Floyd McFarland. He will bring two powerful motor pacing machines with him and will be prepared to meet all comers for the championship of the world.

NO COMPROMISE.

Operators Refuse to Agree to Settle Outside the Commission.

The coal road operators will consent to no compromise with the miners as suggested by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. They insist that the investigation proceed upon the lines originally laid out. They are agreed that no advance should be made to the miners and that no concession should be made either in regard to lessening the hours of labor, the weighing of coal or the recognition of the union.

These conclusions were arrived at yesterday at the meeting of the heads of the anthracite roads after they had held a conference in New York with the independent operators.

During the conference a request was received from Washington, where President Mitchell and Attorney Wayne MacVeagh were conferring, asking that both the independent operators and the railroad representatives meet John Mitchell and his associates on Friday. Mr. Baer, president of the Reading, was instructed to make the following answer:

"The conditions are such that no substantial progress toward an adjustment can be made by the suggested meeting. The general judgment of the operators is that it will be best for the present to go on with the hearing."

The meeting was attended by all the coal road presidents. It is said that all the officers were unanimous in the decision to continue the fight, but none of them would talk about the reports put out lately about a compromise.

In view of some of the statements made by counsel for a few of the roads it was thought that some concessions would be made. The operators, however, feel that the investigation should be continued.

The stand taken by the coal road presidents is said to have been caused by the attitude of the individual operators. The latter entered a protest against any settlement being made without their consent.

Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York, telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had not asked for the conference, but that, when it was suggested to him and he was asked if it would be agreeable to meet the operators, he said it would.

FOOT BALL.

The Crescent foot ball club will contest tomorrow with Bloomsburg normal school eleven at the latter place.

The Crescent second club will play tomorrow afternoon at White Haven.

The only game scheduled for this section tomorrow is that of Hazleton vs. Carbondale Indians, at Hazie park.

PLEASURE.

November 26.—Thanksgiving Eve ball under the auspices of the Crescent Athletic Association at Kroll's hall. Tickets, 50 cents.

December 6.—Masquerade ball of the Happy Farmer Club at Dinkelacker's hall, Butler valley. Tickets, 25 cents.

Foreign to His Belief. "I begin to suspect," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that your husband is a good deal of an altruist."

"Oh, no," her hostess replied; "Joshua ain't one of them at all. He thinks things just happen according to the way they are at the time."

The Youth of Today.

Visitor—That young fellow seems rather pert; acted as if he knew more than you.

Merchant—Naturally.

Visitor—Why naturally?

Merchant—He's my son.—Philadelphia Press.

Hard Times.

Lieutenant—This pirate business ain't what it used to be, is it?

Pirate Chief—I should say not. Why, my little boy's got more money in his toy bank than there is in that treasure chest we just buried.—New York Herald.

An Institution Repeated.

"Do you believe in ghosts?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Rastus Pinkley; "I doesn' b'lieve in 'em. Ef I could hab my wife, I'd do away wif 'em entirely."—Washington Star.

The Only Way.

Clergyman—I'm sorry to hear that you sell liquor in this hotel.

Hotel Clerk—Well, sir, we wouldn't if you could get people to stop buying it.—Brooklyn Life.

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Mr. Julius Keiser, of 320 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured a sister ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. K. Trimmer, of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

As all afflicted readers may have \$4.00 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, free, we would advise them to send for it at once.

Address, Dr. Franklin Miles, 203 to 211 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 16, 1902.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

- 6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
- 7 29 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
- 8 15 a m for Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
- 9 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 32 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 41 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, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, and Pottsville.
- 6 33 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
- 7 29 p m for Hazleton.
- ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
- 7 29 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 58 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
- 11 32 a m from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
- 12 35 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
- 4 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
- 6 33 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
- 7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCOTTY RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:00 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 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:32, 11 10 a. m., 4 41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8 31 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifering for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Haywood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a. m., 3 11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 4:40 a. 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, Jenksville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

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