

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1839.
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 renewals must be made at the expiration, otherwise 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., DECEMBER 3, 1902.



BREVITIES.

The Scranton Tribune announces that Congressman Connell will institute a contest to show that his Democratic opponent, George Howell, was elected by illegal methods. The returns from a number of Republican wards which gave majorities for Howell will be attacked with a view of throwing them out and turning Howell's majority of 461 into a minority.

Conservation was hurred among coal haulers throughout Mahanoy City yesterday, when it was announced that the Reading Company will shortly establish a delivery system from its collieries to the complete expulsion of all other drivers. The company already has teams on the road at Shenandoah and Shamokin.

Court yesterday handed down an opinion deciding that Mayor Corcoran, of Pittston, had illegally drawn \$400 per year from the city treasury for three years. His salary was increased from \$600 to \$1,000 while he was in office and this was decided to be illegal by the court.

Mayer Price, of Wilkes-Barre, received two large boxes of clothing from Newport Ky., to be distributed among the families of miners lately on strike. The district officers of the United Mine Workers took charge of the distribution. Joseph Lightner, aged 12 years, of Hazleton, who was accidentally shot by his brother while on their way to the woods to kill a dog, died in the Miners hospital.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Expedition, 2:15 p. m., has ten new performers, all trotters.

The two minute list now consists of Star Pointer, Dan Patch and Prince Albert.

James A. Murphy has purchased Dusty Wilkes, 2:15 1/4, from M. D. Avery of Toledo, O.

A contract has been awarded for the construction of a \$50,000 speedway in the new Potomac park, Washington.

The pacing gelding Henry Titter, by Emperor Wilkes, won ten out of eleven races on the Maine tracks this season.

Twinkle, 2:05 1/4, hit her knee in the Tennessee stakes at Lexington, which she won, and has been retired for the season.

Scott Hudson's candidate for the green trotting classes next year will be Jay McGregor, a stallion by Jaw Hawker which has been a mile in 2:30 1/4.

Major Delmar is only five years old, is absolutely sound and stands a good show of becoming the champion trotter of the world with another season's training.

The old "king maker," Monroe Salisbury, now that he has seen Monte Carlo beaten only half a length in 2:05 1/4, will enter him down the big line next year in the 2:10 classes.

Her Call.
"I ran into town today to do some shopping, dear," said Mrs. Subbubs entering her husband's office, "and I—"
"I see," he interrupted, "and you just ran in here because you ran out."
"Ran out?"
"Yes; of money."—Philadelphia Press.

Accounted For.
Barnes—There goes Stavers. I never saw anybody who could stand the hard knocks of life as he can. He's a man of iron.

Howes—That accounts for it. I thought he looked rather rusty.—Boston Transcript.

The fool sits down and worries about the living the world owes him, but the wise guy hustles around and collects the interest on the debt.—Chicago News.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.



MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

The Popular President of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the popular president of the National W. C. T. U., has been at the head of that organization since the death of Miss Frances E. Willard in 1898. Mrs. Stevens was born in Dover, Me., in 1844. Her father, Nathaniel Ames, was a teacher of considerable reputation, and her mother, Nancy Fowler Parsons Ames, was of Scotch descent and a woman of strong character. Mrs. Stevens inherited her father's teaching ability and her mother's executive power. When a child, she loved the woods, quiet haunts, a free life and plenty of books. She was educated at Westbrook seminary and Foxcroft academy and after leaving school was for several years engaged in teaching in the vicinity of Portland. At twenty-one she married Mr. Stevens and went with her husband to his home near Portland. Mrs. Stevens first met Miss Willard at Old Orchard in the summer of 1875 and there assisted in the organization of the Maine W. C. T. U. Her first office was that of treasurer of the state union. She next became president, and

under her guidance the Maine organization soon became conspicuous in the national union and its president no less conspicuous among the ladies at work in the temperance cause. Mrs. Stevens' advance in the union was rapid. She was elected vice president during the life of Miss Willard and succeeded that great reformer as president when Miss Willard died.

In addition to her temperance work Mrs. Stevens is connected with a large number of charitable organizations. For years she has been the Maine representative in the national conference of charities and correction. In 1892 she was one of the women managers of the World's Columbian exposition and had entire charge of the charities and correction exhibits, including homes, hospitals, asylums, etc. For three years she was treasurer of the National Council of Women, and when she resigned that position was placed in the cabinet of the council and given the portfolio of moral reform.

She has always been a pronounced woman suffragist and stood by Miss Willard staunchly when she introduced the question of the ballot for women as an aid to temperance reform into the conventions of the W. C. T. U. against the protests of so many of the members.

Care of a Child's Hair.
A little girl's hair should never be washed in ammonia nor should it have a chemical of any kind put upon it. Even boracic acid is bad, and baking soda, which is so necessary for the grown-up head, is positively injurious to the hair of the little maid. The hair should be shampooed not oftener than once in two weeks, and the best shampoo is that of soap jelly and hot water. Make the soap jelly by shaving a cake of pure soap into a pint of hot water. Let it stand upon the back of the stove until the soap melts. Remove and put into a wide mouthed bottle until wanted. Add a tablespoonful to the hot water in which the child's head is to be washed. Do not use water that is too warm. Be sure upon this matter and test it by thrusting not your hand, but your arm, in the water. It should be only warm enough to be comfortable. Hot water injures the young roots. Rub the hair well in warm water, and using a spray for the purpose, and do not dry in the sun, but dry by shaking the hair out and fanning it. This will keep the scalp clean and healthy.

Unnecessary Clatter.
There are very few people who seem to realize that nine-tenths of the noise made about a house is unnecessary. It takes no longer to handle things lightly than it does to fling them down helter skelter with such an unearthly din as one often hears in badly regulated households. It takes a little more time to put on a pair of light shoes, instead of the heavy and cumbersome out of door footwear that some people indulge in, but it pays a good interest on the effort and time. Especially in a sickroom or where there are people who are afflicted with those uncomfortable accompaniments called nerves, it would be made a study, says Woman's Life. In one household a special requirement is that the coal for the sitting room grate shall always be wrapped either in newspaper or put in bags. In this way much dust is avoided and all the noise that is very unwelcome to an invalid who occupies an adjoining room.

Baby's Toys.
A baby should have few toys, and these of the simplest kind. The infant with a lot of amusements—always be

ing tossed in the air, danced on the knee, having a rattle shaken in its ear or surrounded constantly with all sorts of playthings—lives in a state of unhealthy excitement. It grows bored, it wants something new all the time and frets and cries if it doesn't get it. The average healthy baby can find its own amusements. It plays with its toes, stretches its legs, bites its fists experimentally, watches its mother as she walks around the room, and all this is fun, besides being just what baby needs.

Girls' Ambitions.
Many girls will have noticed that as our lives advance our ambitions are apt to become more simple. We learn gradually to know that in smaller duties better fitted to our hands lies the greatest happiness and the possibility for fullest and richest development. Almost every girl when she first begins to realize that she will probably never fulfill all her girlish ambitions because there are many of them beyond her possibilities will have the inclination to "give up," as the children say. This is apt to be the beginning of real discontent, and it ought to be battled with. Let a girl once try fully to realize what it means to be the inspiration of some one person's life, the sunshine in the darkened lives of some one or two people, and she will then understand how it may fill her life almost to the brim with happiness.—New York News.

Furniture and Hangings.
Elaborate cornices and mantels should be banished from the house. It is too difficult to dust them. The walls should be finished with smooth paper of paint, so that dust will not readily find a lodgment, and a wall map will free the wall of what dust will adhere. Rugs should be adopted in place of carpets where possible. The windows should allow sunlight free access and not be covered with heavy draperies, which not only exclude light and air, but absorb odors and hold the dust. Very elaborate carvings are undesirable. In fact, furniture and hangings that do not admit of ready cleaning may be considered at once to be insanitary. The wall papers, draperies and carpets should be free from arsenic.

Versatile Chicago Woman.
"We have the most wonderful teacher of English you ever heard of," writes a New York girl who recently matriculated in the University of Chicago. "Her name is highly appropriate. It begins with Brain, and she lives up to the very letter of it. She owns a printing shop, a delicatessen store and an ice cream factory. She caters to Marshall Field and the dining cars of the Illinois Central and other railroads. She is an A. M. and an M. D., a practicing physician and a trained nurse. She teaches school and writes books. She is a member of almost every club. She owns a husband; but, greater than all a perfectly charming woman is this Mrs. Brainard, bred and educated in Chicago."

Iron Kettles.
To mend iron kettles heat two parts of sulphur until melted, add one part blacklead and stir briskly; pour out, and when cold break into bits. Apply to the cracks, and melt with a soldering iron. Those that are discolored by the tinner will do very well for household use and cost little or nothing. Lard mixed with glycerin to the consistency of putty will close cracks in kettles. Do not use after applying for twenty-four hours.

Dust Cloths.
Provident housewives never for a moment consider buying dust cloths, for there is always some garment being discarded that can be used for this purpose—soft silk petticoats, old silk pocket handkerchiefs, for example. If dust cloths have to be bought, cheese-cloth is the best material for the purpose. Three-quarters of a yard is ample for each cloth. Naturally they should be hemmed, as should also the silk ones.

A Bad Combination.
As you value your own and your family's digestion don't serve tea with fish. The tannic acid hardens the fiber and makes it indigestible. It should not be offered with any form of fish, shellfish or the articulate animals like lobsters and crabs. Teed tea and soft shell crabs, for example, are a combination that should be avoided.—Harper's Bazar.

Bronzes.
Do not scour your bronzes. If you do you will sour them. Real bronze articles, when they stand in need of cleaning, can be regularly washed in boiling water and soap. They should be afterward dried with a chamolis skin. There are several other methods, one being the application of a dry, rough cloth.

The best way to clean doormats is to turn them upside down and give them a vigorous stamping with the feet. This frees the dust better than taking the mats up and shaking them.

Keep a bottle of coal oil uncorked inside the clock case and the clock will not need oiling. Replenish as the oil evaporates.

Bamboo furniture may best be cleaned with a small brush dipped in warm water and salt.

Damp towels should never be left in a closet that is dark, consequently not ventilated.

REDS AND YELLOWS.

Organizations of Union and Seab Coal Miners in France.
Sterling Hellig, special correspondent of the Washington Star, writing from Valenciennes, France, under date of Oct. 16, says:

Here, in the midst of the great general strike of the coal miners of all France, I have just seen 150 "scab" or "yellow" men returning from their work in one pit while 800 strikers howled out threats and curses at them. This was all they did, for each "scab" was protected by three soldiers, who accompanied them in groups to their homes in the nearby villages of Haveluy and Wallers.

The same night the strikers' "patrols" passed through Haveluy and Wallers. There were no soldiers present to protect the "scabs"—or, as I shall call them henceforth, "yellows"—in their houses. The patrols cried out their principles, cursed all false brothers and heaved broken bricks and stones and clouds of dirt through "yellow" windows.

Behind these windows a strange sight might have been seen had not the cottages been darkened. Each was barricaded and contained a little garrison of six or eight determined "yellows" armed with remodeled army rifles and revolvers. When the strikers' patrol had passed, they slept, to be fresh for their work next morning. The coal companies allow them for the sleeping time they may thus lose protecting themselves and the rights of individuals to work at will.

Valenciennes, like Haveluy and Wallers and all the towns of this region, is placarded with announcements of two very different characters. These are the strikers' proclamations and the proclamations of the "yellows."

These proclamations and the facts that stand behind them show a very strange development of the great general strike that has been so much threatened and feared in France for two years past. Here we are, at last, in the midst of it. Yet the coal company of Anzin, for example, where the strike is supposed to be typically successful, reports 2,283 "yellow" workers to 8,338 strikers. In other mines the proportion of "yellows" is still greater. From the Pas de Calais region and from the mines of central France the same news comes—the "yellows" are well organized and armed, their central syndicate in Paris is as active as that of the strikers, and new recruits ready to work hasten to enroll themselves from out the unemployed of every section.

This is the latest phase of the great labor union question in the land of France, the land of new ideas, where things originate and are tried for the rest of the world. "Yellowism" may come to solve or complicate, with bloody strife, the already complicated labor union problem. "Yellowism" means the organization of all "scabs"—that is, independent individual workmen—against the labor unions of a country.

In both the coal regions of the north and the center of France the "yellows" are particularly strong. Here around Valenciennes there are "syndicates," or local unions, as are highly organized as are those of the striking labor unions. They are directed by energetic men, who have not feared to placard the whole region with proclamations and arguments against the general strike and urging the miners to employ force if necessary to assert their right to labor at their individual pleasure. In Valenciennes they have a weekly paper devoted to their cause, and it is said to have a paid circulation of 6,000 copies weekly.

Moreover, as the news now runs, delegates from this region to a congress of "yellows" held in Paris have returned, bringing with them arms with which to resist the strikers should the strikers, for political or other reasons, be called from their protection or prove insufficient. With regard to this latter possibility an expression from the lips of M. Bexant, local secretary of the strikers' federation, is now running telegraphed to Paris. Questioned about the danger of bloodshed should the strikers meet the troops, he said publicly:

"We fear nothing."
"Nevertheless," replied his questioner, "the situation may become grave. The troops were obliged to charge again yesterday."
"I think that the soldiers will not do us any harm," said the local secretary of the strikers significantly. "If they do, they will oblige us to do harm to them."

Meanwhile we are assured by a reactionary paper, devoted to the interests of the "yellows," that the delegates of the north to the recent congress of "yellows" brought back with them from Paris 640 army revolvers and 45,000 cartridges.

Want Recognition.
The National Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers is out with a letter to organized labor generally, calling attention to the claims of that organization for recognition which are denied by the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers. The national association claims in this letter that it is at least a year older than the United association and that its members are good, sound union men. A request is made that labor organizations generally give them the same recognition allowed the United association, with admission to central labor bodies and other privileges. The national association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with the National Building Trades council.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Rye as a Cover Crop.

In reply to the inquiry of a Pennsylvania correspondent about the use of rye I would say it will undoubtedly serve a most excellent purpose for a cover crop under certain conditions. It is not to be recommended for all purposes, particularly on land that is deficient in nitrogen. It should be borne in mind that rye will add practically no plant food to the soil when turned under in the spring as a green manuring crop. On the other hand, leguminous crops will probably add something to the store of plant food already in the soil. It is true that rye when turned under as a green manuring crop may materially aid the succeeding crop indirectly. If the crop is too alkaline, the plowing under of a considerable amount of green rye in the spring will tend to neutralize the soil. The decomposition of the rye in the soil would also tend to liberate the plant food that is in the soil. The rye, however, will not add directly to the store of plant food. Some of the vetches or crimson clover would be preferred if additional nitrogen is desired. Rye is hardy, quick growing and will endure the rigors of the winter well and on this account is oftentimes highly prized as a cover crop. The purposes for which the cover crop is desired should determine whether rye is best suited or not.—Professor G. C. Watson, Pennsylvania State College.

Corn as Corn.

Already talk is current of burning corn in Kansas on account of the high price of coal and the large crop of corn. This talk may be taken with a considerable grain of salt. It is not unlikely that corn which will grade contract will bring a pretty fair price in the market this winter, as reports from the northern section of the corn belt, including Iowa and Nebraska, are to the effect that a large proportion of the crop will not grade. It is possible that a shortage of coal may materialize which will make a virtue of necessity, and some farmers situated at a distance from markets may possibly find it profitable to use corn as fuel, but such conditions will scarcely prevail over any considerable portion of the Sunflower State. The hungry mouths of cattle and swine will likely afford a far more profitable storage for corn than the stoves and ranges. Let us hope that such an anomalous condition as the use of corn for fuel will not again be noted even in the state where great corn grows and nature has been rather niggard of dusky diamonds.

Shun the Hoof Burner.

That odor of burned hoofs which one gets in passing a blacksmith shop is an offense to the nostrils, and the cause of it should be an offense to any one who has respect for the horse. This burning of the hoofs every time the animal is shod is a lazy or incompetent man's makeshift for fitting the shoes, and the practice is on a par with the use of embalming fluid in milk to avoid thorough washing of the cans. Now and then a blacksmith may be found with enough common sense and mechanical genius to fit a shoe properly without burning the hoof. We would go several miles out of our way to have work done by him.—Rural New Yorker.

Lime and Phosphoric Acid.

Should lime and acid phosphate be applied to a field the same season? The man who knows only pure chemistry will be quick to say that it should not. The lime would cause the soluble phosphoric acid to revert and become insoluble. But the Ohio station tested the matter in the field, and the half plats receiving the lime and acid phosphate have better clover and grass than the half plats receiving phosphate alone or lime alone. Others have got similar results, and thus again are our greatest obligations due only to those scientists broad enough to make the field a part of their laboratory in soil investigations.

Fix Up For Winter.

It is better to have everything in good condition than to have to make repairs when weather conditions force it. All leaky roofs should be attended to first, for they are costly, as they cause destruction and loss in crops and other conditions. Broken panes in the washes, loose boards, sagging doors, mangers or feed racks out of repair should all now be promptly attended to. There is nothing like having everything in perfect condition when it becomes necessary to house the stock and store the crops.

Dry Fruit Seeds.

The seeds of all fruits should not be allowed to become very dry before planting, but they need not be kept wet. They are the better for fall planting, but may be stratified or mixed with moist earth and kept over winter in perfect condition. When early spring comes, they should be planted in good garden soil, about one inch deep, and in rows that will allow good tillage. The seeds may be sent by mail or express in a reasonably dry state to any part of this country.

The Apple Crop.

The New England Homestead estimates this year's apple crop at 43,000,000 barrels against 27,000,000 barrels last year. The quality is rather unsatisfactory in the central and western states, but in New England better than last year. The New York crop is reported as large. This is contrary to general reports from that state, which indicate that the crop there is spotted—in some sections large and in others decidedly deficient.

\$4.00 SENT FREE!

The Well-Known Specialist FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., Will Send \$4.00 Worth of His Complete Treatment Free to Our Readers.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach or dropsy to test, free, a well-ried and complete treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is known to be a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

His system of treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It includes several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. Each treatment consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' Treatment is at least three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent free. They show Dr. Miles to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Col. E. B. Spilleman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: "Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent \$2,000 in doing it. I believe you a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, heart, nervous system, sinking spells, and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me." Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Julius Keiser, of 250 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. K. K. Trimmer, of Greensburg, 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, Hazleton, Delano and Pottsville.
8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Hazleton, Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
11 32 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
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, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Delano 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 Allentown, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 35 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m from Allentown, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 33 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

G. J. GILDROY, General Superintendent, 25 Chestnut Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 15, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow, Hazleton 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 Harwood, Tombsick, Tombsick and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 1:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Tombsick, Tombsick and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 4:25 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:32, 11:30 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tombsick, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Hazleton at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Oneida Junction, Tombsick, Tombsick and Deringer at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:23 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 5:20 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 4:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.
All trains connect at Harwood, Tombsick, Tombsick and Deringer at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Drifton with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in West's Catalogue, in Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 255 F St., Washington, D. C.