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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 7, 1903.



FACTS IN FEW LINES

Boycotting originated in Ireland twenty-two years ago.
M. Yushin, the Russian tenor, has insured his voice for \$2,500.
Germany, England, France and Italy supply Canada with rubber balls.
Most of the steel pens used in Canada are made in Birmingham, England.
Public gambling is likely to be abolished in Switzerland at an early date.
There is a pigeon at Blinfield, Berks, England, which is averred to be twenty-seven years old.
Yarmouth (England) corporation has ordered 10,000 pictorial posters to be used in advertising the town.
A pearl fisher of Western Australia named Broome has found a pearl whose value is estimated at \$75,000.
At Festning, north Wales, the guardians have subscribed to provide a piano for their workhouse (almshouse).
Ninety thousand pounds of snails reach Paris daily. They come from Burgundy and Provence principally.
Within three and a half years eighty-two trusts have been formed, having an aggregate capital of \$4,318,005,946.
Porto Rico is to have a revenue cutter to coast around the island and care for her harbors, as is done in this country.
Seattle's exports to Japan are now about \$5,000,000 per annum, which is eleven times what they were six years ago.
The district of St. Etienne, France, has produced annually for the past five years over \$17,000,000 worth of ribbons.
Several attempts have been made during the last year by English and American capitalists to form a trust of the breweries in Mexico.
A French statistician estimates the number of cows in the civilized world as 63,880,000 and the amount of butter they yield at 2,640,000 tons a year.
After leaving Calcutta practically at the same time five large vessels carrying close on 180,000 bales of jute recently arrived together at Dundee.
According to the United States consul general in Montreal, Germany makes the best lead pencils, but the United States the best rubber erasers.
Nearly all the shoes sold in Russia are manufactured by one firm in St. Petersburg, which is one of the most prosperous stock companies in the world.
Two monster vegetables, a turnip weighing twenty-three pounds and a cabbage weighing fifteen pounds, have been grown at Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, England.
Although the author of a book on the finances of Turkey has been decorated by the sultan for his work, the Turkish press censor has prohibited the sale of the volume in Turkey.
Four immense steamers are to be built by the Harriman railroad interests to ply between Portland, Ore., and oriental ports. They are to cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 each.
It is reported from Coburg, Germany, that a cheap substitute has been found for celluloid. It has been derived by dissolving sixteen parts of glacial acetic acid, 1.8 parts of the bitter celluloid and adding five parts of gelatin.
California ranks sixth as an onion producing state, according to the census reports, having 2,207 acres that yielded 514,859 bushels, worth \$296,671. New York takes first place, with an acreage of 6,033, producing 2,177,271 bushels.
Haiphong is a city of 16,000 inhabitants, the first port and the second city of Tonquin. The population of Tonquin is about 6,800,000, among whom are 2,500 Europeans. The capital of Tonquin, Hanoi, has a population of 50,000.
Officials of the census office say it is probable that a force of 600 employees will be retained in that office until after the manufacturers' census is taken in 1905. The act of congress creating the permanent census provides that the cotton statistics shall be gathered each year.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

NOTES ON THE RECENT MEETING OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

The Cold Facts Concerning Labor Unions and the Militia—The Great Danger That Lurks in the Jurisdiction Quarrel.

The daily newspapers of the country contained daily accounts of the proceedings of the National Civic federation during its recent session in New York, but it may be interesting to the workman to take a peep at this unique organization through the spectacles of the "labor editor." Well, I attended during all of one day's session of the federation and part of another day. I frankly confess at the beginning that I now have a better impression of the society, its aims and possibilities than I had a year ago. The change may be due to the fact that this year there was less palaver and love feasting and more real hard knocks, the champions of labor "speaking right out in meetin'" and the opposition showing why it opposed trades unions.

As to the personnel of the assemblage, there was undoubtedly a top heavy percentage of representatives of the three p's—preachers, professors and politicians—though, fortunately, the latter were not so numerous as either of the other members of the irresponsible triumvirate. There was a noticeable increase over last year in the number of business men in attendance.

Mr. Grover Cleveland was present, but all he did was to sit up near the front, look wise (or sleepy—I couldn't make out which it was) and shake hands with the professors, preachers, etc.

Mr. Alfred Moseley of England was there—very much there. If there was any subject, division or subdivision of a subject before the federation during its three days' session upon which Mr. Moseley didn't have something to say, usually under the guise of a question, the records are wrong. It will be remembered that Mr. Moseley is the English capitalist who came over to this country, accompanied by twenty mechanics, representing many trades, to investigate our industries with a view to introducing in English mills and factories any methods of ours which impressed him as superior to English ways of doing the same things. What he learned along these lines Mr. Moseley didn't tell us before he sailed for home, but in several interviews he took occasion to speak strongly of the industrial greatness of the United States and to predict a future for us exceeding in industrial and commercial greatness anything ever achieved by any other country in the past or possible in any other country than this in the future.

Mr. Moseley tied a little string to his rosy hued prophesy, however. All his magnificence was contingent upon "continued confidence." I asked the gentleman what he meant by the use of that term. It had given me many sore headaches in recent political campaigns in this country. His answer was that if there were no more "free silver scares" or too serious labor disturbances or things of that kind to frighten the men of money business would continue to boom and we would fulfill his prediction. Of course we argued, for, whether right or wrong, I have always had an impression that confidence was an effect and not a cause—that is, that when things are booming men have confidence and not that things boom because there is confidence, but I have been a little reticent on this point since the successes of "confidence" in politics.

To return to Mr. Moseley at the Civic federation: Whatever may have been the real object of the gentleman, there was a strong impression among those who watched him at the meetings of the federation that he was opposed to labor unions notwithstanding his protestations. His antagonism toward the shorter workday was apparent to all, and his capacious contentions on the questions of apprenticeship, non-union workmen and the minimum wage clearly showed that there was little in the policies of the American unions that he approved. It appeared to me that Mr. Moseley was bent upon convincing the workmen who came over from England with him that there was nothing in the trades unions of this country that they need place favorably before their own unions when they got home.

The trades unionists who participated in the proceedings of the convention conducted themselves creditably. Their task was not an easy one, with the preachers, professors and business men all pounding them, some with small pattern tack hammers, others with sledges. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was the preferred point of attack for sledge and tack hammer alike, but he met and resisted every attack like a veritable Gibraltar.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, made the best talk from the employers' standpoint that I heard during the convention. He was business from the word go and didn't waste any time over empty and meaningless sentiment. He said he hadn't any use for the business method that gave labor less than it earned and erected libraries and endowed colleges to show friendship for man. His rule, he said, which he applied to all investments, whether the investment was in the form of wages or anything else, was, "Will it pay?" He isn't an unreserved supporter of trades unionism, but his shipbuilding works are manned by unionists. Ergo it pays.

President Elliot of Harvard, who declared recently that "a scab is a hero," attended one session of the federation. He didn't make a speech, but sat quietly beside Mr. Cleveland, join-

ing that gentleman in the harmless pastime of looking wise.

Senator Hanna presided with impartiality and appeared to be deeply interested in all that was said. He seemed to like his job and apparently has a great deal of faith in the prospects of the Civic federation as a peacemaker between employer and employee. There are those who say the Civic federation is one of the senator's little political games. He didn't admit the soft impeachment to me, though I was right there in the hall for several hours, and so I don't know for sure.

My opinion is, after sitting through one of its sessions, talking with a number of its members and doing considerable thinking on the subject, that the Civic federation furnishes an opportunity for the many sides of the labor question to get together and discuss matters; that it is an educational force. Therefore labor will not be a loser because of the federation.

A great many editors and some of the preachers and professors of the country have worked themselves into a frenzy over the action of the painters' union of Schenectady, N. Y., in expelling William Potter because of his membership in the state militia. All the facts in this case are not at hand, and I do not care to discuss it specifically, but upon the question of union men belonging to the militia most union men have strong convictions. Potter has brought suit against the union for reinstatement, and if there was no rule of the union against a member joining the militia at the time he joined he has a shade the better of the argument from a legal standpoint. The Schenectady union is not the pioneer of the movement in which it is at present so prominent. It has long been understood that there was opposition in the trades unions to members becoming militiamen, and some unions have constitutional provisions forbidding membership in the militia to members of the unions. I emphatically deny that this implies disloyalty to the country, as some of our old-flag-with-an-appropriation editors assert, or lack of patriotism upon the part of the unions.

During the past twenty years it has become the custom to frequently call out the militia in times of strikes. It doesn't matter here whether this use of the national guard is justifiable or not; that it is so used is the point. Strikes are generally the result of orders issued by labor unions and union men are those sought to be intimidated by the use of the militia. In what sort of a position is a man who has sworn to stand by his union and who has also taken an oath as a member of the national guard when his union is out on strike and his company is ordered to the scene of the strike? The unions, or most of them, say that no man has a right to place himself in such an awkward predicament. It is asking a little too much of human nature to expect union men to give the protection of their organization to a man whom they have seen standing guard at a factory door or a mine shaft in a time of contest between union labor and capital.

That is all there is to it, gentlemen. You may get hot in the collar and rant upon "disloyalty" and the like all you please, so long as the national guard is used as a means of adding the bosses to the legitimate demands of union labor just so long will the man who belongs to the militia be deemed undesirable material for membership in a labor union.

As to patriotism, every well informed man knows that when this country needs real soldiers it can get them, as it always has got them, from the ranks of the workmen, especially union workmen. The editorial and professional patriots are good at shooting off their lead pencils and their mouths, but that is about all they ever do shoot off in defense of the old flag. Grand Army buttons are not uncommon sights at meetings of American labor unions.

I am afraid there is trouble ahead for the labor movement in this country, and it makes an old timer sad to contemplate the threatening outlook. At the recent session of the American Federation of Labor there were signs of impending doom. Yes, sir, doom is the word. If the spirit of controversy over jurisdiction is allowed full sway, the labor movement will suffer as it could not be made to suffer through any other means. Strikes, lockouts, hard times, panics, the united opposition of every employer in the land, could not do the union movement one-half the harm in a quarter of a century that this intestine strife can accomplish in one year. Gentlemen of influence in conflicting unions, let me urge you to be cautious in all you do. Avoid friction and be willing to give and take. In some cases it might be better if kindred employments were amalgamated in one organization; in other cases the autonomy of each separate branch may be preferable, but under no circumstances will a fight that may disrupt a union be desirable. I know all the "buts" that this statement will provoke, and I have one "but" to answer them all. It is better that the present subdivision in organizations should continue and all settlements of differences be arranged through the American Federation of Labor or in other amicable ways than that unions should engage in wars of extermination against each other. We have had some experiences in the concentration line and the recollections are not pleasant. Gentlemen, there are plenty of fields in the unorganized world of labor for you to employ your energies upon. Go out and get into your unions the hundreds of thousands of nonunion men. There is missionary work for you. Then hold in reserve all your fighting powers for use in battles with the common foes of labor. Don't make war on your brothers. Don't let the powerful labor movement of America turn, like Samson, and pull the temple down upon itself.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

WOMAN AND FASHION

An Attractive Coat.
Many and novel are the designs offered in coats for winter wear. Long, three-quarter length and jackets vie with each other for popular favor. As for materials, all sorts are used. The



A MODISH GARMENT.

coat here illustrated is of tan melton in an unusually attractive and decidedly modish design. The collar is of dark red broadcloth edged with white braid, and a large bow of black liberty silk with long ends terminating in tassels forms a finish at the neck. The small shoulder cape is ornamented with stitching and buttons, as are the sleeves and the body of the coat. The hat worn with this costume is of tan.

New Neckwear.

In neckwear fashion is more preeminent than elsewhere. The collar, cape or ruffe of the hour is always flat, and the most charming feature of them all is the careless fashion in which they are worn. Cut in almost straight scarfs or in quaint pelerine shape, the purpose both of airy collars and fur tippets is purely ornamental. None cuddles the throat as closely as formerly, and some of the capes with stole ends are merely held on by the arms. This mantilla-like disposition of the shoulder scarf is almost invariably becoming and for warmth absolutely useless. When the rest of the costume likewise leans to ancient coquetry, the quaintly graceful effect, of course, is heightened.

Plaited Skirts.

When skirts are plaited from the waist down, if the plaits are not very wide, they are well stitched down, but many of the wider ones are thoroughly well pressed, but remain free their length. Skirts in many models preserve the front tablier line in different widths. Plaits then usually finish the sides or break into the middle of the front and are stitched part way. Strap bands or handsome braids also enter into the finish at the tablier sides, and from them start the two or three ringed rows which encircle the skirt. When the material is of light, pliable knit, ring tucks are often run, and a passermenterie heading hides the stitches and helps toward trimming.

A House Blouse.

This is worn about the house or for office wear under a coat. It has thread tucks an inch apart and a vest and high collar of coarse cotton lace that you can buy for 18 cents a yard to imitate the linen lace. There is a sailor collar with three small velvet buttons at the



BLOUSE OF SHEPHERD'S PLAID.

edge. The vest does not extend quite to the waist, and the two pieces of the cloth have rosettes of velvet to finish them. This is an exceedingly pretty model in any of the new blouses either for a shirt waist suit or to wear under a coat.

Strike Hearings Resumed.

By the generalship of John Mitchell, Charles H. Schadt, sheriff of Lackawanna county, who was to have been one of the star witnesses for the operators in the hearing before the Anthracite Strike Commission at Philadelphia yesterday, was converted into a bulwark for the miners. The sheriff had given what appeared to the damaging testimony against the strikers when Mr. Mitchell took him in hand, and with two adroit questions changed the whole color of his evidence.

The miners' leader contrived to show that the sheriff himself had acknowledged that there were few turbulent spirits in his county. All the cases heard yesterday were from the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions.

BREVITIES.

At Tunis the average commercial value of green almonds in good sized lots is 15 francs (\$2.00) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds); the value of dry almonds is about four times as great, and the dehydrated fruit brings 205 francs (\$30.50) per 100 kilograms. The stock on hand from the preceding harvest is insignificant—approximately 2,000 kilograms (4,409.2 pounds).

Artificial freezing is a device much resorted to for shilling pit shafts through aqueous strata, holding the earth in a compress of ice to ward off a sudden rush of water. The system was first applied in 1852 by a mining engineer named Mieux and after a long struggle against difficulties and imperfections is only just beginning to approach security and certitude.

The shortage of doctors in Russia is the subject of an article in a St. Petersburg journal which publishes statistics of the proportion of doctors in other European countries per 100,000 inhabitants. Great Britain heads the list with 180, Switzerland has 52, Germany 30 and Russia 8. In order to bring the percentage to the same level as Great Britain Russia will have to have 130,000 doctors. At present there are only about 17,000.

A few months ago the minister of foreign affairs of France sent a letter to the French consuls in different quarters of the world instructing them to report on the amount of money invested by Frenchmen in their various consular districts. France has always had the reputation of being an investing country, a dividend receiving country, a nation of almost inexhaustible resources. The result of the consular investigations fully sustains this reputation, showing that the foreign investments of France aggregate in round numbers nearly 30,000,000,000 francs—close to \$6,000,000,000.

Misconstrued.



"Well, Bridget, I think I will have to get another girl."

Bridget—Yes, ma'am; I wish you would. There's plenty of work for two of us here.—New York Evening Journal.

The Ruling Hand.
Richard—Your fourteen-year-old daughter seems to be a very capable girl.
Robert—Oh, yes; she has her mother and me under perfect control.—Detroit Free Press.

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CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.
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His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatments that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free. Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes so suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronch, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed. Mrs. Flora Gractor, of Bristolville, O., after thirty-two; Jas. R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mrs. Julius Kester of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. I. Parker after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Doctors, Chiropractors, Bakers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request. Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B. 203 to 211 State street, Chicago, Ill., for free examination blank, pamphlets and free treatment before it is too late.

Mention Freeland Tribune in Your Reply.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 16, 1902.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

- 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
- 7 29 a m for Scranton, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
- 8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, New York, Allentown, Delano, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
- 8 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 32 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, New York, Allentown, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 4 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Allentown, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 1 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Allentown, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
- 3 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.
- 8 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 and Pottsville.
- 1 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
- 3 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.

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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

- Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Harwood and Hazleton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Drifter at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Drifter at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:53 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:35 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Drifter for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Harwood at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 5:37 p. m., 9:07 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Harwood at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 5:11 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 11 a. m., 8:40 p. m., Sunday.
- Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:49 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, Jenneville, Aviden and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Drifter with P. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

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