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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 14, 1903.



## The Japanese and Their Fans.

To the Japanese the fan is not merely a means to the end of cooling the atmosphere. It is a thing of meaning, of art. It tells a story, and there is even a suggestiveness in the manner of using or wearing it. The whole history of Japan could be read from fans if enough of them were put together, and every political event of importance is pictured on these airy trifles. There are different fans for every conceivable occasion. Even dolls have their own fans, and children have theirs. The geisha girls have a particular kind of fan, and jugglers, too, use one with appropriate decorations. There is a fan used only at the solemn tea feast, and a war fan of iron, covered with lacquer. Generals have silk fans, with iron sticks, and there is a dangerous dagger fan. The bamboo water fan is dipped in water frequently while being used to make the air cooler. The ancient court fans of Japan were folding fans of wood, decorated with silk artificial flowers, and each noble family had its own flower, that no one else dared use. Color, shape and decoration of the Japanese fan all have their meaning, the flowers and birds their symbolism. Thus to give a fan with a flight of white storks upon it is to wish long life, while a cobweb design is for mourning.

## The Way People Sit.

It is one thing to have a chair and another to know how to sit on it. The ideal of a graceful sitting posture has varied in the different ages of the world. The Egyptians sat bolt upright, the knees and feet closely pressed together. It was the ceremonial attitude. The Greeks and Romans, when their seats had no backs and they were at liberty to forget their dignity, sat stooping, with one or both elbows supported by the arms. The Chinese ideal was the knees and feet wide apart. They have maintained that attitude in sitting for 4,000 years. The Saxons and early Norman kings are represented in old manuscripts and on coins in the same position. Down to a date comparatively recent kings and queens received sitting stiffly on their thrones, any marked change of posture being thought to derogate from the royal dignity. They now receive standing.

## Illustrating the Solar System.

The solar system is well illustrated by the following statements: Let the sun be represented by a globe two feet in diameter. A grain of mustard seed at the circumference of a circle 164 feet in diameter will adequately represent the size and distance of Mercury. The earth will be represented by a pea on the circumference of a circle 254 feet across, and Venus by another pea on the outside of a 430 foot circle. Mars will be adequately represented by a pinhead at 654 feet, and the asteroids by grains of sand 1,000 to 1,200 feet away. An orange at the distance of half a mile will stand for Jupiter, a very small apple at four-fifths of a mile will stand for Saturn and a cherry on the circumference of a circle 1½ miles across will represent Uranus.

## It Didn't Work.

In his lecture "Love, Courtship and Marriage," delivered in the Lebanon Valley College chapel several years ago, Rev. John De Witt Miller of Philadelphia said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married. When the lecture was over an old man went home, put his arm around his wife's neck and kissed her.

Meeting the lecturer some time after, he said, "It's no go."  
"What isn't?" said the lecturer.  
"Vel," said the man, "ven I kissed my wife she said, 'vat's gone wrong mit you, you out fool, you?'"

## Deadly Prussic Acid.

Prussic acid is composed of such things as animal refuse and blood solids, with large quantities of oil of vitriol. Even the smell of the acid produces pain in the throat and in the region of the heart, and there are few poisons for which there is such little opportunity for an antidote. If there is time—and there seldom is, for the poison is almost instantaneous in its action—ammonia inhaled very freely may give relief and reduce the absolute certainty of death to a grave probability.



## MISS ESTELLE REEL.

The National Superintendent of Our Indian Schools.

One of the most interesting women in the pay of our government is Miss Estelle Reel, national superintendent of Indian schools. A woman of fine presence and great executive ability, Miss Reel before assuming the duties of her present position held several public offices in Wyoming. At the head of the national system of Indian schools Miss Reel has given renewed evidence of her ability. Believing that personal observation is the best way of becoming acquainted with the needs of the Indian, the superintendent spends part of every year in the field. A rapid and fluent talker, Miss Reel can in a few minutes give a sketch of her work which astounds the average person.

"Most of my time," says Miss Reel, who is a delightful person to meet, "is spent in traveling from one reservation to another, and, as many of these are miles away from railroads and access is difficult, I have to be prepared for anything."

Miss Reel usually wears on such journeys a short waist, thick, short skirt and boots which come up to her



MISS ESTELLE REEL.

knees and are stoutly strapped. Often she takes journeys in such precarious places that the burro carrying her has to be urged to go on and feels his way with caution, for one false step will mean death. The numerous changes in climate, too, to which she is subject in traveling in all parts of our country make her life an arduous one and require a woman of strong physical constitution.

"The most delightful of my journeys," says Miss Reel, who adds to personal charm the gift of rare sympathy, "is when I go to see the Yava Supai tribe in Arizona. These are without doubt survivors of the original cliff dwellers, and they live in houses built in the cliffs, just as their ancestors dwelt. They have a peculiar flat formation of the forehead for which the cliff dwellers were noted and which is caused by pressure of a board tied tightly across the forehead in infancy. They are as primitive as any of the Indians I visit, and to get them I am obliged to board a barge and float down the river for two days, my only companions being two Indians. As it is tiresome to hold an umbrella, I have rigged up a pole with a sunshade on top, and, as I can carry no luggage, I slip a clean collar and handkerchief in the back of my shirt waist. It is not a pleasant experience, and I have known of teachers who have gone thus far on their journey to the reservation to break down with tears and declare they would go no farther. But my Indians are like two faithful dogs, and I know they would never harm me and of necessity fight for me."

## A Matron's Advice.

"My dear," said a shrewd matron to a newly married young woman, "it is bad to let a man know how little you can live on."

"If in a time of financial stress you cut your household expenses to the very last limit to help him, you will find that thereafter he will always expect you to get along on that minimum amount upon which you squeezed through in that emergency."

"I don't know, but men seem to have an idea somehow that you can get along on nothing, and if you should manage in some way to furnish a good table on money utterly inadequate for the purpose it wouldn't surprise them at all. In fact, they never would give it a thought, for men seem to have an idea that women can do with nothing."

"Don't forget that, as it is difficult to recover ground yielded in business, social or other relations with anybody, so will it be also with your own husband with regard to your household expenses, and so, my dear, use some discretion about these."

"If your husband is in real distress, why, then, of course, you will sink every other consideration in your desire to help him. But if he is in comfortable circumstances in life it is better not to let him know how cheaply you can run the house, if you can avoid it."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Furnishing the House.

In buying furniture if you can afford to patronize a first rate maker and pay first rate prices mahogany pieces

in Georgian (miscalled colonial) styles are the best investment. If money is not plentiful, you may at all events congratulate yourself that much of the odious gilt and highly decorated furniture is beyond your limit. Good designs are to be had nowadays at moderate cost. If, like most of us, you are uncertain as to what constitutes "good design," select plain articles. Eschew little railings, brackets, mirrors and other fancy touches. Do not buy any of the combination bureau washstands, bookcase desks and the like. Then your pieces will be at least unobjectionable, which is often more than can be said for the furnishings of your wealthy neighbor. Buy no more furniture than you absolutely need. A crowded room is a practical and artistic offense. If your quarters are small, window seats will allow you to dispense with a chair or two. Shallow bookshelves and hanging cabinets should relieve you of bric-a-brac, so that a desk or one table will hold a lamp, a magazine or two, writing materials or a workbasket, according to the requirements of the occupant.—Pittsburgh.

## Pictures in the Home.

When we enter a home, among the first things to attract our attention are the pictures, and from them we can read the taste, or lack of it, of the lady of the house, for they give us the keynote to her character. If we find gaudy chromos and cheap oil paintings made by "lightning artists," we know at once that refinement is lacking in that home. Pictures should be selected always with an eye to the surroundings in which they will be placed. If the house is very large and handsome, and money of no consideration, then of course oil paintings by the best artists are preferable. People of moderate incomes who wish tasteful homes should choose water colors, engravings or etchings if they can be afforded. Artists' signed proofs are most desirable, but no better than good copies, with the exception of the signature, which is supposed to add value.

## Leather Decoration.

An odd decoration for a "den" is in the form of a good sized drapery of fine leather, soft brown in shade and having a design of pine tree limbs cut out upon it. The peculiar feature of the decoration is that, let in behind the branches, is satin colored to suggest a sunset sky. The tints are reddish brown, harmonizing with the leather, yet warm enough to suggest a rich sunset tone. The leather is inclosed in a scroll of etching work, colored in brownish olive tones, and at the top of the simulated frame has been placed a cluster of pine cones in burnt work. The pine tree limbs are also shaded in pyrographic effects. The "skin" hangs upon the door and lends an artistic decorative touch to the apartment.

## Three Women.

"I will grant each of you one wish," assented Fate to three women.  
"I choose beauty," exclaimed the youngest.  
"Give me power," said another.  
"And to me a low, persuasive voice," the last murmured.  
Each had her will. The beauty of the first was ruined by an accident, the power of the second lasted but one season, but the third woman kept her talisman through a long life, and from it came many things, among them power.—Minna Thomas Antrim in Lippincott's.

## Tablecloth Made of Collars.

Here is a good idea for getting an elaborate tablecloth at small cost. A woman who pleases her needle skillfully bought some lace collars at a great reduction, they being of fine quality, but too extreme to remain in style. She worked these up into a tablecloth, two forming a centerpiece and one being placed in each corner. Such a cloth, if purchased under ordinary conditions, would have cost about \$200, while she obtained it for a few dollars.

## Cereal Foods.

Housewives should not make the mistake of thinking that any cereal food possesses the food value of meat and potatoes. The real value of a food must depend more upon the protein it contains than upon any other single constituent. No cereal food of all those examined contained over 18 per cent of protein. A man at moderate work needs more than twice this amount combined with fat and carbohydrates in proportion.

## Furniture Bruises.

To remove furniture bruises wet with warm water, fold a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak and lay it on the place and apply to it a hot iron until the paper is dry. If the bruise has not disappeared, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent will be raised level with the surface.

## Space in the Center of a Room.

Don't use a table lamp of herculean proportions on a small table or in a small room. Give the eye space as well as the lungs. Space in the center of the room is as precious as the most costly piece of furniture, for it enriches all the furnishings.

Dirt marks on felt hats may be removed by rubbing with a hard brush dipped in spirits of ammonia. This may also be used in case of grease marks upon serge or cloth.

Bread sticks, crackers, wafers, etc., are improved by being put into the oven for a few minutes before sending to the table.

When cutting up beeswax, dip your knife constantly in hot water, for this will lighten your work.

A bath of skimmed milk will brighten faded olefin.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

### Says Weyler's Men Did It.

"The United States and Cuba" was the subject of an address that was delivered by General Fitz-Hugh Lee before the Patria club of New York in the Hotel Savoy the other evening. The general talked of Cuba from his four years' knowledge of the country—first as consul general at Havana, then as an officer in the invading army.

During his address the general reviewed the incidents that followed the



GENERAL FITZ-HUGH LEE

blowing up of the battleship Maine and told of General Blanco's actions.

"I want to say here and for all time," he said, "that General Blanco and his officers had no more to do with the blowing up of the Maine than had the people of New York city. It is my belief that some of the young officers left in the arsenal by General Weyler blew up the Maine. It was they, I am sure, who planted the mine that sent the Maine to its destruction."

### The Captain in the "B" Division.

A celebrated controversy has been settled by the current issue of the Social Register for Washington. Captain William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., appears under division B. Thereby hangs a tale, says the New York World. Thirty years ago William B. Hoff of New Jersey was registered at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was a grandnephew of the great Commodore William Bainbridge of the war of 1812. Five years after entering the Naval academy Mr. Hoff decided to hyphenate the Bainbridge and made a request to the naval authorities that he be enrolled under the name of Bainbridge-Hoff.

The request was refused. The naval authorities stated that it would be necessary for Mr. Hoff to appeal to congress if he wished to change his name and that he must be known in naval records as William B. Hoff. Every year since that time Captain Bainbridge-Hoff repeated his protest upon the appearance of the Naval Register, but the navy stuck to its guns, and in every official publication the gentleman is simply designated William B. Hoff.

Three years ago Captain Bainbridge-Hoff had a lawsuit with the local Directory editors because they placed him with the H's rather than the B's, as requested.

### Speaks for the Boers.

In reply to a letter from a committee of the trustees of the Holland society of New York to Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey, now in Brussels, tendering the courtesies of the society and co-operation during their contemplated visit to this country, a letter from General Botha has been received. In it he said:



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

"You will no doubt be aware that Mr. Chamberlain has left for South Africa. He has promised to investigate matters there and to give our people further pecuniary assistance if he finds that necessary. For this reason

we shall not at present visit America, as we are returning to South Africa because we consider that we shall be better serving our people to meet Mr. Chamberlain there and personally helping to let him see how great the need is in our devastated country and giving him all possible information there. When we have done that, we propose to go to America and will take the liberty of informing you further about our visit. We shall be only too pleased to meet you.

"I regret to see that so many of our fellow countrymen are already busy trying to raise funds in America. I wish to remark that no one there represents our people, or is there on any mission from our people, or in any way connected with us and our mission."

### Governor Lind Exceeded the Limit.

Ex-Governor John Lind of Minneapolis has violated the Minnesota law as to the amount of election expenses, having exceeded the limit by \$18. Mr. Fletcher, the defeated Republican candidate and long the representative from that district, says notwithstanding that irregularity he will not contest.



## HOW BALLOONS ARE MADE.

An Interesting Story of the Construction of Great Airships.

Mr. Chauncey McGovern in Pearson's gives a detailed account of the construction of those wonderful ships which sail through the air. He says:

"The silk used in balloons is of various grades, but the best balloons, such as are used by the war department and the United States weather bureau, are made of the coarse silk which the European peasants obtain from the wild cocoons. Ordinary balloons are made of cotton only, but of the most expensive kind. It is that known in commerce as 'long fiber south sea island cotton.'"

"And when a balloon is to be made the raw silk or cotton is run through a machine, whose construction is secret, where it receives from thirteen to twenty-one different coats of varnish. This is the only place in the world where balloons are varnished by machinery. Hand labor is employed elsewhere, and a double coating of varnish is about the limit. Machine varnishing has this great advantage in that none of the coats is thick enough to be detected by the sharpest eyes. It takes 30,000 coats to make a single inch in thickness.

"After the rolls of silk and cotton have been varnished enough they are hung up on lines to dry. Next the rolls are cut into segments and sewed together by the women of the neighborhood. A final varnishing of the seams only, and the balloon is ready for shipment.

"It does not take long to make a big balloon. Not so long ago Mr. Myers received a telegraphic order for twenty large balloons for the United States government signal service. The whole batch of them was finished within the phenomenally short time of three days. It is interesting to compare this with that required to build a single balloon for Andre. And his balloon was varnished only thrice!

"And, besides these twenty balloons, Mr. Myers has made hundreds of others for use by the United States government in the war department and in the department of agriculture."

### The Sun Was Right.

When President Roosevelt was on a turkey hunt in the neighborhood of Bull Run battlefield, he and Mr. Hayden, with a guide, left the turkey run and plunged into a stretch of woodland. After they had walked some miles Mr. Hayden said to the guide, "You've lost your way." "Not a bit of it," was the reply. "Oh, yes, you have. The sun is in the southwest at this time of day, and we should be going due east." Mr. Roosevelt said: "I always follow a man who steers in the woods by the sun or stars. I'll follow your leadership, Mr. Hayden." He did so and reached his destination in a bee line, to the guide's deep discomfiture.

### Only a Saltcellar!

A saltcellar of the spacious times of great Elizabeth has been sold at auction in London for the amazing sum of £3,000. Only a saltcellar! And there is no authentic proof that the lion hearted ruler of the England of Shakespeare and of Burleigh and the other men of high renown who lived in the latter part of the marvelous sixteenth century ever took salt from this small dish. If such a bit of tableware sells for £3,000, what would be a fair price for a genuine Elizabethan platter big enough to contain a baron of true British roast beef?

### Australia's Fiercest Ants.

The biggest and fiercest ants in the world are to be found on the far northern plains of Australia. They build hills as big as houses and fight in the most ferocious fashion. A ghastly incident was reported recently by mail from Australia. A man named James Stanley was plucked to the ground by a falling tree in northern Queensland. He was immediately attacked by bees and huge green ants. When rescued, his body was covered with them. He died in a few minutes after reaching the nearest hospital.

### A Purse and a Watch.

Sir Henry Irving possesses among his most valued treasures two articles to which peculiar interest attaches. One is a little purse made of green silk thread, with a silver band. It was found in the pocket of Edmund Keen on the death of the latter and did not contain a single coin. The other article is a silver timekeeper which formerly belonged to Edwin Forrest. The hands point to thirty minutes past 5, at which moment the great actor expired and the watch stopped.

### Danger Thermometers.

A very curious medical invention has been patented in Paris. It is likely to be of great use. It is a small apparatus which, placed under the arm of a patient suffering from fever, rings a small bell directly the temperature reaches a dangerous height, thus summoning the doctor or nurse. The invention is simple and ingenious and in cases of intermittent fever should prove a great boon.

### An Army of Brides.

M. Paul du Chailu, the African explorer, during the course of a lecture given at St. Petersburg related that during his sojourn in west Africa he had received 22,000 offers of marriage. One black king offered him 753 brides in a single day. He had explained that if he married one the other 752 would be jealous. The king quite agreed with him and invited him to marry all of them.

## "Incurable" Heart Disease Soon Cured!

By the Great Specialist in Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL.B.

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To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatment by mails for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send four dollars worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

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 as suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kroch, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Gractor, of Burlington, 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 up; Mrs. Julius Keister of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. K. Parker after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, 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.

- 6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
- 7 20 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
- 8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
- 9 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
- 11 32 a m for Hazleton, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
- 11 41 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.

- 4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, 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 Hazleton, 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, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
- 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, 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.

WILLIAM WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortland Street, New York City.

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

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

## THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time Table in effect May 19, 1902.

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

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

Trains leave Drifton for 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, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 5 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, 11 18 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roon at 5 00 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 6 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roon at 7 49 a m, 12 40, 3 28 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 11 a m, 3 44 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, Jeannysville, Auderied and other points on the Traction Company's line.

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

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

## 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS

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