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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 28, 1903.



SHORT STORIES.

Of every 1,000 men accepted for the United States army 884.97 are native born.

A Texas man has found that three or four applications of Beaumont oil to the beds of ants kill them.

Artificial tea is made by mixing oxide of iron with tea dust and rolled by means of starch into pellets resembling the genuine tea.

The house in which Secretary of State John Hay was born is still standing in Salem, Ind., and is one of the objects of interest pointed out to visitors.

The statue of Bishop Phillips Brooks, which is to stand in the angle formed by the chapel and north transept of Trinity church, Boston, is nearly completed.

The library given to Derby, Conn., by Colonel and Mrs. H. Holton Wood of Boston in memory of their son, who died in Derby in 1897, has just been dedicated.

Southern California produces 22,000,000 pounds of lima beans annually—three-fourths of the world's total production. One ranch in the bean country covers 1,500 acres.

A negro who had for years been exhibited as the wild man of Borneo has had his horns removed at Syracuse hospital. They were attached to a silver plate skillfully inserted under the scalp.

A memorial tablet is being placed in the Burrelle building, New York, on the home of "Pathfinder" John C. Fremont. The room in which it will be placed was the boudoir of Mrs. Fremont.

The Studebaker Manufacturing company of South Bend, Ind., has presented to the Young Men's Christian association of that city \$200,000 to be used for the construction of a building as a memorial to the five original Studebaker brothers, the last of whom, Clem Studebaker, died last year.

THE HORSES.

A horse is not bad or vicious by nature, but is made so by impatient or cruel attendants.

Charles Hanford, Newburg, N. Y., has sold the pacer Sunnew, 2:16 1/2, by Colbert, 2:07 1/2.

A yearling sired by Major Greer, 2:14, paced an eighth at Pueblo, Colo., not long since in 1:7 1/2 seconds, a 2:22 clip.

The brown horse Regulus, 2:18 1/2, by Lumps, 2:21, has been purchased by E. B. Rice of New York for speedway driving.

C. H. Olcott, Elmira, N. Y., has purchased the pacer Frazier, 2:07 1/2, chestnut gelding, by Sphinx, dam by Louis Napoleon.

Daughters of Wilson's Blue Bull have produced twenty-seven with records of 2:15 or better, and twenty-five of them are pacers.

E. B. Van Dusen of Brooklyn has sold the bay gelding True Chimes, 2:12 1/2, by Chimes, dam Yours Truly, by Mambro King, to A. E. Perren.

George W. Leonard, Boston, owns the only filly by Caid, 2:07 1/2, the European champion stallion, now in this country. She was bred at Caton stock farm, and Mr. Leonard brought her from the Frank Jones estate.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Helen Bertram has been engaged for the title role of "Peggy from Paris."

Sam Bernard, so it is said, is to star next season in a revised version of "A Dangerous Maid."

Miss Blanche Ring is to be starred in a musical comedy under the management of George W. Lederer.

It is rumored that David Belasco is to star Lillian Russell next season in a musical version of an ancient classic.

James T. Powers is in New York making the final preparations for "The Jewel of Asia," a new musical comedy. "Othello," revived by Forbes Robertson in London, with elaborate stage settings and a strong cast, has made a hit. Gabriele d'Annunzio has written two more plays for Eleonora Duse, who probably will present them this season in Italy.

Sam S. Shubert has bought the American rights to "West End," an English musical comedy by the authors of "A Chinese Honeymoon."

VON HOLLEBEN'S CASE

German Ambassador's Recall Explained by a Diplomat.
NO REFLECTION UPON HIS WORK.

When the Idea of a Change Appears to Have Occurred to the Kaiser—Old Time Personal Friendship Between the President and Baron Speck von Sternburg.

Most of the gossip started to account for Ambassador von Holleben's recall has been idle on its face. The explanation given to the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post by one of the highest authorities in the diplomatic circle in Washington is not a reflection upon Von Holleben for anything he has done or left undone, but the fact that Baron Speck von Sternburg is more the man for an emergency which the Kaiser believes he sees confronting Germany. In other words, the new ambassador was selected before the decision was reached as to when the old ambassador should retire, and Dr. von Holleben's illness and request for an indefinite leave of absence furnished simply an opportunity which would have been sought if it had not presented itself.

The idea of making this substitution appears to have occurred to the German emperor not long after the designation of Sir Michael Herbert to succeed Lord Pauncefote and to have been suggested by that. During Mr. Roosevelt's life in Washington before becoming president he formed a very strong personal attachment for two or three of the younger men in the diplomatic corps, Chief Michael being the chief member of this group. Another was Speck von Sternburg. Both friends drifted away for a time, but the appointment of Sir Michael to the embassy was so obviously dictated by his own desire, the British government's recognition of the personal phases of the case and the knowledge, of which no secret was made here, that it would be a pleasure to the president to welcome his old companion back, that the Kaiser in his impulsive way decided that he must make a quick move to checkmate England. Von Holleben was agreeable to the president, but not intimate with him; Sternburg, as the Kaiser discovered, was both. This settled the matter, and plans for the change were laid without delay. The Venezuelan affair had been carried through to a point where whoever represented Germany on the commission was liable to be caught here for a rather long session. Von Holleben's health was not of the best. His retirement under these conditions, it was assumed, would not excite much wonder, and his successor would start fresh with the Venezuelan arbitration at its beginning.

Baron Speck von Sternburg was not only one of President Roosevelt's companions in out of door tramps and sports in the old days, but when the Spanish war broke out Mr. Roosevelt found his counsel and assistance invaluable in starting his own military career. The baron had been a soldier at home and was able to assist most effectively in the preliminary training of the rough rider who was later to become both military and civil chief of the nation. Of course it stands to reason no such relations can exist between a president of the United States and any foreign ambassador as often do between an old world sovereign and the personal representative of one of his "royal consuls." A president can have no favorites among either nations or diplomatists. He can do no "good turns," and no foreign representative fit for the duties of diplomacy would think of asking him for one, but public men have their human as well as their official sides, and conditions are liable to arise in which the interests of all parties are better served by having the ruler of a nation and a diplomatic guest on terms which will enable them to speak plainly to each other as man to man without the danger of being misunderstood and on this basis reach conclusions which can later be reflected in the set phrases of a formal correspondence.

The Doctrine of Monroe.
The powers grit their savage teeth and swear it is a sham.
They hurt their wild invective at our watchful Uncle Sam;
They call it "Yankee impudence," "unmitigated gall,"
And hot as pepper from their lips the words dropings fall.
The Kaiser gives his war mustache full many a nervous pull,
The earth is scarred by pawings of disgruntled Johnny Bull.
The croakings of the Frenchy frog join in the tale of woe,
But none of them dares monkey with the doctrine of Monroe.

The editors across the seas use vitriolic ink
In jutting down for public print the fiery thoughts they think;
They throw themselves into a sweat of frenzied hotness while
They throw their buffaloes at the wall in idiotic style.
Their heroes read the sizzling words and gnash their teeth in rage;
Their blazing eyes almost burn holes right through the printed page;
Anathemas from heated lips in sparkling torrents flow,
Yet not a hand is raised against the doctrine of Monroe.

Meanwhile your good old Uncle Sam sits in his easy chair
And reads the mouthings of the press with an unruffled air
And strokes the drapery on his chin and smiles serenely at
The fuss they're kicking up about a little thing like that.
He calmly smokes his good cigar, but in his eyes we see
A twinkle fraught with meaning to the sons of liberty;
It says that if a barking dog should dare to bite he'll show
The sort of backing that's behind the doctrine of Monroe!
—Denver Post.

TEA ROOT CARVINGS.

Fantastic Wooden Objects That Are Fashioned in the Orient.

The fantastic wooden objects which come from the far east and are known as tea root carvings have long been the basis of a prosperous industry in the populous city of Fuchau. Strictly speaking, the name is a misnomer. Some of the carvings are made from old tea roots and ten trunks, but the vast majority, nine-tenths at least, are made from the roots and trunks of hardwood trees.

The carvings are almost invariably made in two parts, a pedestal and one or more human figures fitted to the latter by pegs and holes. The former is made from a root and the latter from a trunk. The roots are selected with considerable care. They must be comparatively free from dry rot, decay and worm holes and must possess a rude symmetry. They are cleaned, scrubbed and scraped and sawed to about the desired size; then the artist with chisel, gouge, knife and pliers removes rootlets and roots until the figure is completed.

The simplest design is a three legged pedestal, of which the base is a rough cylinder of wens and knobs. Any number of legs may be used. A curious specimen seen by the writer in the Grand hotel, Yokohama, has fifty legs, while the body has been so treated as to suggest a horny centiped. A second type of pedestal is the mushroom. A third type is an animal form, such as the buffalo, tiger, unicorn, elephant or dragon.

Nearly always the chisel is guided by humor or satire. If it be a saint who is depicted, the look of piety or suffering is replaced by a leer or drunken grimace; if it be a warrior, every limb and muscle is molded so as to suggest decrepitude or a desire to run away.

Quang Ti, the invincible soldier prince, is frequently portrayed standing on one leg, with the other extended like a professional rope balancer.—New York Post.

WATERFALLS IN JAPAN.

They Are Almost Countless and Are Used as Shrines.

The waterfalls of Japan are almost countless. There is one at every turn, and where there was not one in the beginning the Japs have made one, for it is their passion. Every little garden has a fall or two, and it would not be considered a garden at all without it. There are many very beautiful ones in various parts of the country, and they are all of them shrines visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. They do not pray to them as to a statue of Buddha, but they first pass up a little paper prayer on a convenient rock and then sit down in rapt attention and gaze at the falling water for hours, taking an occasional cup of tea at a little tea-house which always stands close at hand.

The Japs are great at making pilgrimages anyway. When a man has reached the age of forty-five, he is supposed to have raised a family which will in the future take care of him. About the first thing he does on retiring is to start on a series of pilgrimages. Sometimes he joins a band of fellow pilgrims, or, if comparatively wealthy, he sometimes takes his wife and a minor child and makes the pilgrimages by himself. These pilgrim bands can always be seen moving about the country. They carry little banners with the name of their city and district marked on them, and when they have received good entertainment at a tea-house or hotel they hang one of their banners up in a conspicuous place as a testimonial. Often a band of pilgrims will travel from one end of the country to the other, visiting every temple and waterfall in the land.

Lavish Entertainments.
In the palmy days of the French monarchy sumptuous entertainments of royalty were not uncommon. To entertain a queen for a week the Comte d'Artois rebuilt, rearranged and refurbished his castle from threshold to turret, employing 900 workmen day and night. The Marshal de Soubise received Louis XV. as his guest for a day and night at a cost of £80,000. "I hear," said his majesty to the marshal, who owed millions, "that you are in debt." "I will inquire of my steward and inform your majesty," replied the host, hiding a yawn behind his hand.

A Rigid Dutch Law.
More than 200 years ago the Dutch rulers of Ceylon, anxious to retain their monopoly of the precious spice for which that island is famous, enacted a law which made it a capital offense to buy or sell the wild jungle cinnamon, then the only sort known. The plants, wherever found, were held to be the property of the state. If a shrub chanced to spring up in a man's doorway, he could neither destroy nor use it under severe penalties. Things are happily different now.

Where He Located.
Stuffer (at the end of Simpkins' ball)—Do you know, I can't find my overcoat anywhere.

Simpkins—Have you looked in the refreshment room?

Stuffer—Why, no! How could it be in there?

Simpkins—You haven't been anywhere else during the evening, have you?

Fate's Injustice.
Necash (disconsolately)—The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer.

Friend—What's wrong now?
Necash—Miss Fullpurse has refused me and is going to marry Mr. Coupon.
—New York Weekly.

If you are fat, be good natured. The people just naturally expect it.—Aitchison Globe.

TESTIMONY FOR MARKLE & CO.

Continued from First Page.
testified that his company had been building cars for Markle since 1896. Their capacity was 147.56 cubic feet.
Sidney Williams, general superintendent for G. B. Markle & Co., said he had been identified with the coal business about seven years, but has held his present position only a few months. He testified that on October 22, at his direction, notices were posted asking the striking employes of the company to appear at the office, bringing their brass checks, and apply for work.

On October 23 a committee of miners waited upon Mr. Markle and said they desired to return in a body as they had quit. They were told that there were several of their number whose cases Mr. Markle wished to take under advisement and on the following day the committee was informed that certain men would not be re-employed.

The miners failed to accept the overtures of the company and on October 27 twelve notices of eviction were issued. On November 6 the evictions took place. Mr. Williams said he was present at all the evictions. He was asked if he had observed any cases of illness among the families who were compelled to leave their homes, and replied in the negative. In one or two cases, the sheriff had asked an extension of a few hours to permit the families to search for another dwelling. Counsel for the company had, however, advised against this course as he believed it to be a ruse to obstruct the legal process.

"Was any man refused reinstatement because he was an officer or member of the union?" witness was asked, and he replied in the negative. He responded similarly to the question, "Was any man refused employment for other than personal reasons?"

"Is there one of the men evicted who has ever been guilty of a criminal act, so far as you know?" queried Mr. Darrow.

"No," said the witness.

"Why were these men turned out?"

"Because Mr. Markle said they had committed acts for which he did not care to re-employ them."

Frank Walk, storekeeper at Jeddo, testified that up to 1890 90 per cent of the employes dealt at the store. The credit system, he said, was discontinued in July, 1901; it had never been obligatory upon the employes to deal with him; his prices compared favorably with those of other stores and he did a good business.

"Before you gave credit," said Attorney McCarthy, "a man was compelled to pledge his salary to you, was he not?"

"No, he signed an agreement authorizing the deduction from his wages of the amount of his purchases."

After the credit system had been abolished, witness said, he had made reductions of about 10 per cent in prices and said also that he had lost two-thirds of his custom.

Dr. William H. Deardorff, of Freeland, told of the company doctor system, and Gollieb Filler, coal and iron policeman at Jeddo, said the evicted men, so far as he knew, were law-abiding citizens.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY.

Testimony regarding the earnings of contract miners employed by the Markles was given yesterday by P. E. Ross, a Philadelphia accountant. Excluding all those earning more than \$1,000, the statistics showed that the average annual earnings were \$954.21. This included 300 men. Twenty made more than \$1,000 and their average was \$1,528.20. One of the latter was Thos. Elliott, of Freeland, who with nine laborers made \$4,402.91 in 1901.

When the witness sought to explain the firm's dealings with Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Chipple, widows of miners, his answers proved unsatisfactory to Judge Gray and led the latter to exclaim: "Who does know about these things. It is very apparent that this man doesn't."

Later Attorney Darrow took the figures submitted as earnings and showed that they contained numerous errors.

The most noteworthy bit of testimony was given by Albert C. Leisenring, superintendent at Upper Lehigh. His testimony, both on direct and cross-examination, showed his sympathy with the miners. He has lived his whole life with them, and has entered largely into their business and social undertakings. He had no complaints to make concerning the behavior of his men before, during or after the strike, and they, through Mr. Darrow, expressed their friendship for him and for the company.

No man had ever been discharged for the presentation of a grievance, and the company had always met its men, and if it could not grant a request, had given full reasons why it could not do so. Mr. Leisenring said that the reason the company did not grant an eight-hour day to the firemen, engineers and pump runners was because the concession would break the classification of wages at the other collieries of the region.

Mr. Leisenring undoubtedly made a lasting impression upon the commissioners, every one of whom noted his every word. When he had described the real state of affairs in this region, and faithfully pictured the true condition of the

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The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, published at Chicago, advised Dr. Miles to "by all means publish your surprising results." Prof. J. P. Ross, M. D., President of Rush Medical College, wrote in 1874: "Dr. Miles has taken two courses of my private instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs." Col. N. G. Parker, ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skillful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." Col. A. M. Tucker, late General Manager of N. Y., L. E. & W. system of railways, says: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Col. E. B. Spillman, of the 9th Regular U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Your special treatment has worked wonders when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent \$2,000."

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mine workers, and honestly discussed the relations between the operators and the men, Mr. Leisenring was turned over to Clarence S. Darrow for cross-examination. The attorney for the Mine Workers arose slowly, and after a minute or so of absolute silence, said: "You are a fair man. I don't know that I have any questions to ask you as to your direct testimony, but I would like to talk over some other matters with you."

"I will help you all I can."
Ario Pardee Platt testified that he served as a coal and iron officer and represented the suggestion that his associates in the service were drunkards, loafers and bums.

The policing of the Lehigh region during the strike was described by William Young, captain of the coal and iron police that patrolled this section.

How a newspaper story led to the flooding of a colliery was described by George D. Kugler, of Sandy Run, who had granted the eight-hour day to his pumpmen and engineers. This concession was reported far and wide as "First and Great Victory for the Strikers," and the next day the men were all out of work and the eight-hour agreement was off.

John Weber, superintendent of Haze Brook colliery, described a raid led by Thomas Duffy, president of District 7, in the course of which seventeen workmen were driven back to Philadelphia by threats and abuse.

Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railway.
The following schedule has been arranged and will remain in force until further notice:
Until further notice cars leave corner of Broad and Wyoming streets, Hazleton, via Lehigh Traction Company, for St. Johns at 6:30, 8:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 2:00 and 3:00 p. m.
Returning leave St. Johns for Hazleton at 7:10, 10:25, 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30 and 4:45 p. m.
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Watch the date on your paper.

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, 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 White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
11 44 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 and Mt. Carmel.
6 38 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 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, 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 Agent.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 28 Chestnut Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEB, General Passenger Agent, 28 Chestnut Street, New York City.

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

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 12, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ross 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, Tomblinck 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 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 Deringer for Tomblinck, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Ross at 6:00 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 3:57 a. m. 8:07 p. m. Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Drifton at 6:00 a. m. 5:29 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m. 8:44 p. m. Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:00 a. m. 5:29 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m. 8:44 p. m. Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:00 a. m. 5:29 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m. 8:44 p. m. Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jefferiesville, Audenried 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.

LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

Freeland Schedule.
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 5:15 a. m. then on the even and half hour thereafter. First car sundays at 6:00 a. m.
First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 6:45 a. m. then on the odd and half hour thereafter. First car sundays at 6:45 a. m.
Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 11:00 p. m. Last car sundays at 11:30 p. m.
Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 11:15 p. m. Last car sundays at 11:45 p. m.
Cars leaving Hazleton at 6:00 a. m. connect with D. & S. R. R. trains at Hazleton Junction for Drifton, Jefferiesville, Audenried and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Sunday.
Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 and 10:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. daily, and 7:00 and 3:00 p. m. Sunday.
Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:00 p. m. daily, and 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Sunday.
A. MARKLE, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

November 16, 1902.
Stations in New York: Foot of Liberty Street, North River, and South Ferry.
TRAINS LEAVE UPPER LEHIGH.
For New York, at 8:15 a. m.
For Philadelphia, at 8:15 p. m. daily.
For White Haven, at 8:15 a. m. and 6:05 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, at 8:15 a. m.
For Mauch Chunk, Catsasqua and Allentown, at 8:15 a. m.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.
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