

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1858.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRAL.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
FREELAND.—The Tribune is delivered by carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate of 12½ 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., MARCH 6, 1903.



Coal Prices to Be Lowered.
From the Philadelphia American.
The price of anthracite coal will soon be lowered by the large railway companies. Warm weather and an expectation on the part of the public of a cut in the rate on April 1, have checked buying to such an extent as to make the market for coal heavy.
The stock held by the companies is accumulating, and the only way to reduce it and help business activity is to lower the price.
The date of the reduction has not been announced, although it will not be later than April 1. It has been customary for the coal companies to reduce coal 60 cents a ton at that time in order to give the public an inducement to purchase a winter stock. After that time a monthly advance of 10 cents is made until the full price is restored in September.

It has been asserted by some coal operators that the present price would be retained if the miners were awarded a substantial advance in wages, but it is now said to be realized that there would be no market for coal without a reduction.
In November last 50 cents a ton was added to the usual winter circular price of coal in order to recover strike losses to some extent. A reduction to this extent will therefore leave the normal winter rate as the early price for coal, with a rising scale to the same rate as now prevails.

Sheriff Seeks the Mosers.
The Burkhard Moser heirs, in Berks county, in addition to losing the fortune for which they have been fighting, will now be called upon to pay the costs, amounting to \$421.94. In their suit against the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The claim against the company to recover valuable coal lands in and about Tamaqua has been in litigation for many years, and finally came to trial in Pottsville last year and was won by the company.
There are 326 heirs, scattered in all parts of the county. Half of them are women. The addresses of none of them are given, requiring the sheriff to search the whole county. By the time they are all found the costs will amount to as much as the execution.

Wrong Anyway.
It is reported of an exceedingly nervous Buffalo lawyer, who is known as a crank of the kind who will find fault anyway, that he was dining at the Elliott club recently, when the waiter dropped some dishes with a great clatter.
"Here, you," called the lawyer to the waiter, though nobody could see that it was any of his business. "You ought to be discharged for breaking all those dishes."
"But none of them is broken, sir," said the waiter, in great agitation.
The lawyer fairly roared. "Then what do you mean by making all that noise for nothing?"—Buffalo Evening Times.

Papa'd Be Too Busy.
Little Mary was discussing the great hereafter with her mamma when the following ensued:
"Mamma, will you go to heaven when you die?"
"Yes, I hope so, child."
"Well, I hope I'll go, too, because you'll be so lonesome."
"Oh, yes, and I hope your papa will go too."
"Oh, no, papa can't go; he can't leave the store."—Current Literature.

His Boy.
"Yes," said the proud papa, "my boy always does exactly what I tell him."
"Oh, back up!" jeered the bold bachelor. "You bragging fathers make me weary!"
—"not to do," concluded the proud papa, unmoved. "You shouldn't be so quick at drawing conclusions. Back up!"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

It Takes Two.
"Doctor," she said archly, "some physicians say kissing isn't healthy, you know. What do you think of it?"
"Well, really," replied the handsome young doctor, "I don't think you or I should attempt to decide that offhand. Let's put our heads together and consider."—Philadelphia Press.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Gown of Tan and Cheviot.
A very striking and modish gown is here illustrated. It is made of tan cheviot and is decorated with stitched plaits and crocheted rings of dark brown and white. The full plaited blouse is made to fasten at the back and has a novel wide collar, through the pointed front of which a white



striking and modish. silk tie is drawn, a crocheted ring outlining the eyelet. Crocheted rings, alternating in brown and white, are placed around the edge of this collar. The sleeves are of a new and artistic design, very full at the bottom, where they are gathered in a plain cuff and plaited above the elbow to meet the upper portion, which fits closely. The long plaited skirt has a yoke which is cut in points back and front and over the crocheted rings to match the collar, and on the cuffs and upper part of the sleeves appear these rings.

Shoes and Slippers.
The suggestion of French modes brings to mind the fact that in the history of footwear in America it has never been so elaborate nor so distinctly French as at present. Evening slippers and low cut shoes are made of lace, watered silk and velvet, finished with jeweled ornaments or large rosettes. Black satin ties and slippers are embroidered with steel beads. These come in the colonial style, with the wide tongue also decorated with steel. The lace covered slippers and the silk underneath the lace should match the gowns. The high, yes, extremely high, Louis Quinze heels are also covered with satin and lace, and the stockings matching the shoes are either elaborately embroidered or inset with lace motives. High heels in all shoes are the order of the day, but sensible women do not adapt them for walking purposes. For negligee wear there are attractive mules of black satin, black leather with colored heels and butterfly bows of velvet of the same tint. Still more attractive is a slipper made to match the negligee with which it is to be worn.

The Evening Gown.
Evening gowns are not a necessity in many parts of the country, but in country or city there should be some gown for evening wear. The trouble taken to make the change in the afternoon is well repaid by the sense of refreshment and the consciousness of looking much better dressed. There are any number of cotton and wool materials that may not be in the very latest fashion, but which are extremely effective and can be bought quite cheaply when they are out of season.

One of the Newest.
Among the newest and latest designs in jackets for out of door wear are the short plaited ones. A jacket of this style is here illustrated and as shown is made of tan covert cloth



A PLAITED JACKET.
with a velvet collar. The sleeves are plain and have a narrow turned back cuff. The back is made to closely fit the figure and is laid in plaits like the front, which fits loosely. A strap of the material is used to form a finish at the waist line in the back.
Pretty and Economical.
Zibeline wraps are pretty while not expensive and therefore will prove welcome to the girl with a small allowance. Pale pastel cloths are also being used for this purpose. These wraps should not be made at home, for they require the skill of a good tailor or dressmaker.
Doctor's she said archly, "some physicians say kissing isn't healthy, you know. What do you think of it?"
"Well, really," replied the handsome young doctor, "I don't think you or I should attempt to decide that offhand. Let's put our heads together and consider."—Philadelphia Press.

SCABS BETRAYED.

They Were Used Before Commission as They Were in the Mines.
Just before leaving Philadelphia to attend the convention of the miners at Indianapolis John Mitchell made a farewell address to the coal strike commission. Among other things he said:

"I wish to take this occasion to express my satisfaction and that of the miners whom I represent for the manner in which the investigation is being conducted. I feel confident that by the thoroughness of the inquiry it will result in much good.
"There has been a large part of the time of the commission taken up by the presentation of evidence to show lawlessness in the coalfields, or that lawlessness existed to a large extent during the latter part of the strike. Personally I bear no ill will to those who came here, bear no personal malice to those who worked, and in stating what I am saying I am trying to separate myself as far as possible from the special interests I represent.
"The nonunion man who was brought here, the fellow who was called a 'scab' was brought here for the same purpose he was put in the mines. He was put in the mines for the purpose of destroying the efforts of the men who went on the strike.
"He was brought here under the pretext of getting an advance in wages. He was deceived by a plea made before the commission that an effort would be made by those who had his case in charge to secure for him an increase of wages. He came here paid by the companies, hotel bills paid by them, and our men who went around to see them say money was furnished to them to enjoy themselves while they were here.
"He came here, and in not one single instance did those representing him attempt to show that he was entitled to an increase in his earnings. The nonunion man was used, betrayed by those who proposed to take care of his interests before the commission.
"I want to say, too, as to the matter of lawlessness that there is no man connected with the organization, there is no man associated with this investigation, who would condemn lawlessness stronger than I would.
"If I did not do it because I was opposed to lawlessness, I would do it because it militates against the success of a strike and against the success and advancement of the organization. I do not believe lawlessness ever won a strike. I do not believe lawlessness to a very large degree deters men from working. I believe lawlessness under all circumstances will militate against the men who go on strike.
"As I have said many times, I have an abiding faith in the American people. I believe that when they understand a cause to be right they will support it, and without the support of the people no great movement can succeed. That is true of a strike. If the people of the country are not in sympathy with it, it must fail, and I am sure the sympathy of the people will never be with those who violate the law."

Desirable Varieties of Pole Beans.
Among eight or ten varieties of pole beans I find the Cuban Asparagus to be quite an improvement on the Kentucky Wonder and Old Homestead as a green podded snap bean. It is very early, clings well to the pole, and its great length of pod and almost stringless quality make it very desirable. The best wax pole bean was the Golden Cluster, which seems to be identical with the Dutch Caseknife, except in color. It is a much better bean than the Indian Chief or Black Wax pole, so generally grown in this locality, and, though not as early, keeps in good condition for a much longer time. Unless for use in their green state pole beans are not grown for shell beans to any great extent, but both the Horticultural Pole and White Runner are heavy yielders of very large beans.
The old fashioned White Runner, I think, should be more generally grown. There may be some objection to the flavor, but when baked this appears to be removed in a degree, and we consider them better than most beans for baking. The Horticultural—that is, the improved variety of that name—is not as large as the runner, and the mottled beans do not look so well on the table, but when green shelled it is superior to any. Pole beans cannot be profitably grown for dry beans alone, but in the family garden they will hold their place for some time to come.—Edgar Mackinlay in American Agriculturist.

Chicken Sense.
One should try to give the hens the kind of food or its equivalent which they naturally seek when on a large range in summer. Then give them a warm house and plenty of sunlight and make them work for a part of their living. Another point is there should be no cockerel among the laying hens only when eggs are wanted for hatching. I have kept several hundred hens and kept only one cockerel in a room of thoroughbred, where the eggs were used for hatching. Experiments have proved that hens lay better when no cockerels are kept, and the expense of feeding them is saved. Again, success will depend on having good laying stock. It pays to keep pure breeds and to renew your stock every year by getting cockerels from a flock that are known to produce good layers. There are many things that may reduce the profits which are not always taken into consideration. Disease, egg eating, feather eating and lice are to be prevented.—W. H. Jenkins in Agricultural Epitomist.

Big Peach Farms.
Michigan has long had a good reputation for peaches as well as peach growers. These Michigan orchard lists are progressive and intelligent is proved by the fact that they have organized several large companies for the purpose of raising peaches on a large scale and have bought large tracts of land in the east Texas fruit belt and will plant extensive orchards. Some of these large orchards were planted one and two years ago, and many more are being planted this year. These Michigan peach growers know a good thing when they see it, and they have seen it.—Farm and Ranch.

Care For Your Fences.
On every farm there should be a careful inspection of fences at stated periods. As in everything else that requires doing, system is better than a lack of it. If a particular date is set apart for this purpose it will not be neglected. It may be that all the fences are in good shape, but it is worth something to know the fact, and therefore it should be known. Fences are not the only things that need systematic or careful attention. But in all reforms there must be a starting point, and fences are as good a starting point as any.

An Insecticide and Fungicide.
Bordeaux mixture possesses some insecticidal properties, but possesses no practical value except as a fungicide. Half a pound of paris green or london purple may be added to forty gallons of the mixture and two birds killed with one stone. It then becomes a powerful insecticide and loses none of its fungicide properties.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Early Cabbage Plants.
Usually we have started the early cabbage plants from seed in the greenhouse, sowing the first seed along in February, then transplanting the young seedlings into cold frames in March and to open air in April. We always thought it necessary to resort to the cold frame in order to harden the plants off sufficiently. Last year I tried a lot of plants grown altogether in the greenhouse up to the stage of transferring to open ground. The soil used for this bench consisted of a very ordinary clay loam, fertilized with a little superphosphate and potash. The plants were taken up from the seed rows and pricked out on the bench an inch apart in the row, with the rows about two or two and a half inches apart. This gives fifty to sixty plants to the square foot. The plants grew slowly, but appeared healthy and remarkably stocky. Of course the temperature during February and March in the greenhouse was somewhat low, being adjusted to favor the healthy growth of forced lettuce. When taken out directly to the field late in April, the season being a late one, they took hold as quickly as the plants from the cold frames that were presumably much more thoroughly hardened and suffered no greater setback from the transfer than the others. I shall hereafter grow most of my early cabbage plants in the greenhouse and do away with the cold frames for that purpose.—T. Greiner in Practical Farmer.

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BENJAMIN B. ODELL,

FATHER OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE, A POWER IN POLITICS.

The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell of Newburgh, N. Y., father of an illustrious family of sons, writes the following letter, which he hopes will be read by every man and woman in America:
"Some years ago my life was fairly made miserable by the pain and distress I suffered from ACUTE INDIGESTION. I was also constipated and run down. This condition continued for about three years. A friend of mine who had suffered in a similar manner, and been much benefited by using DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, urged me to try it. I finally did, and IT HELPED ME FROM THE FIRST DOSE, AND I CONTINUED ITS USE AND WAS CURED.
"I have recommended it to numbers of people, and in every single instance they have received the greatest amount of benefit from its use."
Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the most prompt and efficient medicine known for Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Constipation.
Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.
Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.
Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Skin and Scrofulous Diseases, etc.

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The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale. Fresh Freeland Beer, Porter and Ale on tap. 86 Centre street.

BREVITIES.
The carpenters of the Wyoming valley settled their strikes yesterday, and building operations, which have been suspended for over a month, will be resumed. The carpenters were granted an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$2.00 a day. The ending of the strike was accomplished only after several long discussions.
John Lunney, of Pittston, was struck by a Lehigh Valley train while picking coal and instantly killed. The accident occurred within sight of his home.
Justice of the Peace Rudolph Motiska, of Duryea, died suddenly yesterday from typhoid pneumonia.

New York Labor Bills.
The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York has long waged war against the unhealthy conditions existing in the metal polishing factories. In these shops are used instruments known to the trade as buffing wheels, which, when in operation, owing to no provision having been made by the factory laws for the protection of the workmen, fill the room with acid fumes and small particles of metal. The trade is one which makes conditions in the factory, at their best, injurious to health.
The federation, holding that the ordinary factory inspector is not qualified to make the proper inspection of these factories, has framed two bills to be presented to the legislature providing for the appointment of four new inspectors, who shall be selected from the metal polishing trade, and also demanding that no child under the age of eighteen years and no female be permitted to work in any part of the trade.

PLEASURE.
March 17.—Entertainment under the auspices of St. Ann's Parish band at the Grand opera house.

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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, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
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.

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, Mauch Chunk, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m for Hazleton.
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 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.
WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON RAILROAD.
Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday and 7 00 a m, Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Hazleton, Stockton, 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 Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia 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, Onedia, Hazleton, Onedia, daily except Sunday; and 8 53 a m, 4 23 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 33, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 9 11 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Hazleton at 6 00 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 27, 4 57 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 26 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6 49 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 10, 4 40 p m, Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Audersburg and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Train leaving Drifton at 8 00 a m makes connection at Deringer with F. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton and other points.
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON RAILROAD. January 26, 1903.
Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming streets, Hazleton, as follows:
HAZLETON TO ST. JOHNS.
Leave Hazleton: 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00 a m, 12 00 noon, 1 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00 p m.
Corryham: 6 14, 7 14, 8 14, 9 14 a m, 12 14, 1 14, 4 14, 5 14, 6 14 p m.
Dums: 6 21, 7 21, 8 21, 9 21 a m, 12 21, 1 21, 4 21, 5 21, 6 21 p m.
Arrive St. Johns: 6 27, 7 27, 8 27, 9 27 a m, 12 27, 1 27, 4 27, 5 27, 6 27 p m.
ST. JOHNS TO HAZLETON.
Leave St. Johns: 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 11 30 a m, 12 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 p m.
Reses: 6 33, 7 33, 8 33, 11 33 a m, 12 33, 3 33, 4 33, 5 33, 6 33 p m.
Corryham Pass: 6 42, 7 42, 8 42, 11 42 a m, 12 42, 3 42, 4 42, 5 42, 6 42 p m.
Arrive Hazleton: 6 47, 7 47, 8 47, 11 47 a m, 12 47, 3 47, 4 47, 5 47, 6 47 p m.
All cars run daily, except car leaving Hazleton at 6 00 a m, which runs only on week days.
ALVAN M. HARKLE, General Manager.
C. W. WATSON, Superintendent.
A. F. HARGER, General Passenger Agent.

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 5 45 a m, then on the 15 and 45 minutes after the 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 Saturdays at 11 45 p m.
Cars leaving Hazleton at 6 00 a m connect with D. S. & N. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Onedia, Hazleton and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8 30 a m and 9 00 p m Sunday.
Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 00 and 10 30 a m and 4 00 p m daily, and 7 00 and 3 00 p m Sundays.
Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 30 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 a m.
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, Catsaquana 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.
C. M. TOWNSEND, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. G. Besler, General Manager.

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