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FREELAND, PA., APRIL 20, 1903



How Flies Are Able to Taste.
The proboscls of the fly and the ongues of bees and ants are furnished with numerous delicate hairs set in miute pits. These are perhaps connected with the organ of taste; but, though he exact locality of this sense in incets is uncertain, we know that the roups of cells in the tongues of anisals called taste buibs form in part he ends of the organ of taste. These ary in number, increasing in the high ranimals. They are very close and xecedingly numerous in man, while he tongue of even the cow has some 5,000 taste buibs.

exceedingly numerous in the tongue of even the cow has some 35,000 taste bulbs.

It would be interesting to know whether each special rate excites a special group of nerves and that only, at the corresponding to the auditory nerves. These taste bulbs were discovered in 1867. Each one consists of two kinds of cells, one set forming an outer protective covering, through an opening in which project from five to ten of the true taste cells. Though important, they are not apparently an essential part of the organ, for birds and reptiles have none, but neither have they a keen sense of taste, except perhaps the parrot.—Chambers' Journal.

Concerning the Letter "Y."

A writer in Sclence denies that the stetre "y" is a lineal descendant from he Roman "Y." which in the time of sclero was borrowed from the Greek liphabet to represent upsilon in the ranslation of Greek names. The later is only used, he says, as a vowel to ransliterate upsilon in loan words elher direct from the Greek or indirect, through Latin or French. In a great najority of cases the English "y" is a emiconsonant corresponding in value with the continental "j." Along with the continental "j." Along with the other Roman letters, "y" was dopted by the Anglo-Saxons from the atin alphabet, with a value approximating to that of "i." In fact, he latins that there is not a lineal decendant of the Anglo-Saxon "y" now a existence. The letter 'y" in modern inglish words is, curiously enough, he alims, not a "y" at all, but a lineal decendant of the Anglo-Saxon "g." rhich was the Roman "G" evolved by the Romans out of an earlier "C."

Nature's Curious Tree Law.

Let us observe a law common to all trees. First, neither the stems nor boughs of the maple, elm or oak taper except at the point where they fork. Whenever a stem sends forth a branch and a branch sends off a smaller bough, bud or stem, they remain the same in diameter, and the original stem will increase rather than diminish until its next branch starts. No bough, branch or stem ever narrows near its extremity except where it parts with a portion of its substance by sending off another branch or stem.

tion of its substance by sending off another branch or stem. All trees are allke in this respect, and if all the boughs, branches, stems, buds and blossoms were combined and unit-ed without loss of space they would form a round log the same in size and diameter as the trunk from which they spring. This is one of nature's impera-tive laws and never fails to prove true.

A Poser.

Little Dorothy Perkins was usually a very truthful child. When she was not truthful, she was plausible.

Coming in from her walk one morning, she informed her mother that she had seen a lion in the park.

No amount of persuasion or reasoning wavered her statement one hair's breadth, so at night, when she slipped down beside her knee, her mother said, "Ask God to forgive you for that fib, Dorothy."

Dorothy,"
Dorothy hid her face for a minute; then she looked straight into her mother's eyes, with her own shining like stars, and said, "I did ask him, mamma, dearest, and he said: 'Don't mention it, Miss Perkins. That big dog has often fooled me.'"—New York Herald.

English Manners.

An English innkeeper was found in bed one morning with his throat badly cut. "Why did you do it?" they asked. He replied: "For amusement. I had nothing else to do."

This chimes in curiously with an old French epigram on English manners and customs:

THE FIRST TAILOR.

HE MONOPOLIZED THE SARTORIAL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

His Methods Were Crude, and His Materials Were Rather Grotesque, but He Turned Out Good, Honest Work, Hand Stitched Throughout.

The first industry of the world was tailoring. The first maker of clothes and the first wearer was Adam. Of this strunge character who appears on the pages of history in the dual role of the first tailor and the first customer we have but a brief blography. The meager details require sympathetic interpretation to make up a complete story. Of his father and mother no mention is made, but the record shows he was destined to be a clothler of some sort, for he was put into Eden to "dress" the garden. We do not know if he obeyed this command, as his blographers do not so state, for, it seems, instead of "dressing" the garden he "dressed" himself.

His early marriage and the trouble relating to the theft of some fruit with sundry other unpleasant details preceded his work as a tailor. He began in a humble way; just himself and one assistant. He was one of the early settlers in a newly opened country, a land of natural advantages which must soon attract other inhabitants. With a large and increasing population he foresaw that there must come a growing demand for clothing if he could introduce them and make popular his new invention. He was a pioneer. He had no competition. He controlled the tailoring trade of the world. Thus with the first industry came the first trust.

As he busily plied his needle we know not what visions of future business and wealth filled his ambitious mind. But never in his wildest dreams did he conceive that his little tailoring establishment, employing only foundands, doing only a local trade and turning out the first custom made garment, would be the beginning of a ready made clothing business that in the United States alone gives labor to hundreds of thousands of hands and covers an investment of a great many million dollars.

But of the great wealth that has come from his invention Adam, 'lke most ploneers, made no money whatever and died leaving his family without a penny. Even his name is not associated with his wonderful discovery, but—such is the sacrasm of time—it appears only in the

this first tailor. He was not a petty trader on the reputation of others and initiating their fashions. Even in the names for the garments he was original. The first suit of clothes, in reality only a girdle or belt, he humorously termed an "apron." It is difficult to determine the season of the year. Judging from the coolness of the suit, it might have been a sumer style, but as it was just a little after the fall it was probably early in the winter.

They were hand stitched throughout. They contained no machine work or cheap labor. The workshop was in the open air, and, although tailored in the swent of his brow, no sweatshop work was possible.

open air, and, although tailored in the sweat of his brow, no sweatshop work was possible.

The material was not of the best, but Adam found no better at hand. Some of the modern tailors, making shoddy garments at shoddy prices, imitate Adam, who used "leavings."

As to Adam, the first customer, when he was alone in the world he never thought of dress, but when he came to the realization of himself as an individual and in relation to others he began to spruce up. Courtship led him to beautify himself, to appear well in the eyes of "the only woman he ever loved." Human nature has not changed much.

With the entry of society dress began. Perhaps this is why dress forms so prominent a feature in society today.

After eating the apple of knowledge.

gan. Perhaps this is why dress forms os prominent a feature in society to-day.

After eating the apple of knowledge the mind of Adam was suddenly illuminated as if by a thousand electric lights. A great thought of large, practical, worldly wisdom flashed before him. He realized that to amount to anything in the world he must make a good appearance. In this he struck a keynote of business success.

Surely he needed to keep up appearances. He reflected over his actions for the two weeks prior and then looked at his future. He had been in bad society and had been seen with a disreputable serpent, he had been led into temptation, he had broken the law, he was implicated in an apple theft as accessory after the fact, he had some of the stolen goods in his possession and he was a fugitive from justice, for he was then in "hiding." Discovery was certain. He was to be evicted from his home and in disgrace had to face the awfulness of actually earning his own living by work. Then, after a mild attack of remorse, he was equal to the situation and in a manly way accepted it, made himself a suit of clothes in which he could make a decent appearance and began life anew with the courage, hope, pride and confidence that comes from the consciousness of being well dressed.—William George Jordan in Fashioner.

KEEP THE SHADES UP.

KEEP THE SHADES UP.

A Famous Doctor's Views of the Importance of Sunlight.

The habit of keeping the window shades down which is so common a practice even when there is no direct senting at naught of physiological principles which teach us the importance to health of both body and mind of an abundance of light. Sir James Crichton-Browne in an address on light and sanitation delivered at the jublice conference of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary association said:

"I have spoken of light as purifying our atmospheric environment and as freeing us from certain superficial parasitic distempers, and I wish now to remind you that it has still more deep and intimate human relations of a sanitary nature, for light is a nesseary condition of mental and bodily well being. Its tonic psychical effects are everywhere recognized. All properly organized men and women love the light, and it is not merely to children that darkness brings with it a sense of powerlessness, danger and alarm.

"Essential for all the purposes of life, for the supply of oxygen on which existence depends, light is a universal stimulus. Falling on the eye, it sets up in the brain functional activities associated with intellectual and emotional states, and attempts have been made to discriminate the psychical effects of its different elements and to employ colored light in the treatment of mental disorders. These attempts cannot be said to have been hitherto very successful, but still it is curious to note that many independent observers—indeed, I believe, all observers who have written on the subject—have arrived at the same conclusion, that the blue rays have a depressing and the reflexts."—New York Medical Journal.

"But whatever the therapeutic values of the different rays of light may be, white light, heaven's own mixture, is the normal psychical atmosphere, and variations in its intensity have probably widely diffused constitutional effects."—New York Medical Journal.

Time Well Invested.

Mr. Isaac B. Price of Greenport, who recently celebrated his one hundred and first birthday, attributes his long life to the fact that he always takes at least a full hour to each yeal and thoroughly masticates his food. If Mr. Price has pursued this plan for eighty years, he has spent 44,600 hours or five years more on his meals than he would have spent if he had shortened them to half an hour apiece. If by this investment of time he has added thirty-one years to his life he is at least twenty-six years ahead.

Very likely there is something in the Greenport patriarch's theory. Physicians say that cereals are not digested by the gastric juice, but by the saliva. Without thorough mastication, therefore, they are not assimilated and do more harm than good. A simple meal lasting an hour would probably pay several hundred per cent on the investment of time in the shape of increased longevity.

The Telephoto Lens.

The Telephoto Lens.

The up to date explorer now takes a blograph or cinematograph with him. One of the first to do this was Professor Haddon of Cambridge, who has also included a phonograph among his outfit. With these instruments combined the scientific traveler can bring back an extraordinarily vivid record of manners and customs and cause the remotest savages to dance cancans and shrick their war songs in the decorous theater of the London university. Moreover, there is the telephoto lens, a combination of telescope and camera, with which all kinds of extraordinary subjects can be taken, such as a llon attacking an anticope, secret ceremonies of savages and other functions at which the immediate proximite of the explorer is highly undesirable in the opinion of all parties.—Pearson's Magazine.

Diamond Formation.

Since it seemed probable that natural diamonds have been formed by crystallization from silicate magmas it occurred to Hasslinger that they might be prepared artificially in this way. A mixture corresponding to the analysis of a diamond bearing breccia, with carbon added, was subjected to intense heat. When the mass had cooled, absolutely colorless and transparent octahedrous were found hat may an average diameter of .05 millimeters. They scratched ruby and were combustible when heated with oxygen. The results appear to strengthen the theory that natural diamonds have been formed by crystallization from silicates.

Better Than a New Broom.

Even a new broom sweeps not half as clean as a new contrivance praised by the London Lancet for "cleaning by vacuum." Ordinary methods of cleaning merely stir up the dust, and down it settles again to do missionary duty for microbes. The vacuum method sucks the dust out of carpets and curtains and carries it through a rubber tube to an exhaust cylinder, whence it goes into the furnace and is burned. An incidental advantage is that fresh air is drawn in from outdoors to replace that which goes into the insatiate tube.

Courage, hope, pride and confidence that comes from the consciousness of being well dressed.—William George Jordan in Fashioner.

Those Troublesome Questions.

Little Wille—I say, pa?

Fa—What is it, my son?

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BREVTIIES.

The lace finishers, bobbin winders and cotton workers of the Wilkesbarre lace mills got a 10 per cent increase Friday, as a result of conferences held with Manager Doran by Jacob Tazelaar, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Berwick borough council has passed an ordinance appropriating \$60,000 for the purpose of constructing sewers, erecting a town hall and making street improvements.

improvements.

William F. Clifford, a former Scranton special police officer, convicted of aggravated assault and battery on his wife, was sentenced by Judge Lynch to three years in the Lackawanna county

SAILOR AND HORSE,

SAILOR AND HORSE,

How the Retired Sea Captain Made
a Parchase.

In "Horses Nine" Sewell Ford tells
how a retired sea captain bought a
horse. The story runs: As one who inspects an unfamillar object Captain
Bean looked dazedly at Barnacles. At
the same time Barnacles inspected the
captain. With head lowered to knee
level, with ears cocked forward, nostrils sniffing and under lip twitching
almost as if he meant to laugh. Barnacles eyed his prospective owner.
Captain Bean squirmed under the
gaze of Barnacles' big, caim eye for a
moment, and then shifted his position.

"What in time does he want anyway, Jed?" demanded the captain.

"Wants to git acquainted, that's all,
cap'n. Mighty knowin' hoss, he is.
Now, some hosses don't take notice of
anything. They're jest naturally dumb.
Then ag'n you'll find hosses that seem
to know every blamed word you say.
Them's the kind of hosses that's wuth
havin."

"S'pose he knows all the ropes, Jed?"
"I should say he did, cap'n. If there's

to know every blamed word you say. Them's the kind of hosses that's wuth havin'."

"S'pose he knows all the ropes, Jed?"

"I should say he did, cap'n. If there's anything that hoss ain't done in his day, I don't know what 'tis. Near's I can find out he's tried every kind of work, in or out of traces, that you could think of."

"Must be some old by your tell," suggested the captain. "Sure his timbers are all sound?"

"Dunno 'bout his timbers, cap'n, but as fer wind an' limb you won't find a sounder hoss of his age in this county. Course I'm not sellin' him fer a four-year-old."

Again Captain Bean tried to look critically at the white horse, but once more he met that calm, curious gaze, and the attempt was hardly a success. However, the captain squinted solemnly over Barnacles' withers and remarked:

"Yes, he has got some good lines, as you say, though you wouldn't hardly call him clipper built. Not much sheer for'ard an' a lecelt too much aft, th?"

At this criticism Jed snorted mirthfully.

"Oh, I s'pose he's all right," quickly

At this criticism Jed snorted mirthfully.

"Oh, I s'pose he's all right," quickly added the captain. "Fact is I ain't never paid much attention to horses, bein' on the water so much. You're sure he'll mind his heim, Jed?"

"Oh, he'll go where you p'int him."

"Won't drag anchor, will he?"

"Stand all day if you'll let him."

"Well, Jed, I'm ready to sign articles, I guess."

ORIGIN OF OLD SAYINGS.

The Honeymoon.—For thirty days after a wedding the ancient Teutons and a custom of drinking a mead made

had a custom of drinking a mead made of honey.

The Bridegroom.—In primitive times the newly wedded man had to wait upon his bride and the guests on his wedding day. He was their groom.

Sirloin of Beef.—King Charles I., being greatly pleased with a roast loin of beef set before him, declared it "good enough to be knighted." It has ever since been called Sir Loin.

A Spinster.—Women were prohibited from marrying in olden times until they had spun a full set of bed furnishings on the spinning wheel; hence, till married, they were spinsters.

Cabal.—This word was coined in Charles II.'s reign and applied to his cabinet council. It was made out of the initials of their names, which were: Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale.

Good for Children.

The pleasant to take and harmless One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of Cough, Croup and Lagripple because it does not pass immediately into the stomach, but takes effect right at the seat of the trouble. It draws out the inflammation, heals and soothes and cures permanently enabling the lungs to contribute pure life-giving and life-sustaining oxygen to the blood and tissues. Grover's City drug store.

Wm. Wehrman. WATCHMAKER

REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

An Advertisement

In this position is not very con spicuous, still it attracts the readBY REV. RICHARD BOLAND.

otter Written for the Benefit et

Nev. Richard Boland, rector of St. Michael's parish, Lowell, Mass., writes as follows: "Father John's Medicine is unequalled as a preventative of bronchial and lung diseases which have been working such terrible havoe in our climate. We have used it ourselves and find it most beneficial in cases of prolonged coughs and bronchial irritations. Its use renders the voice flexible and pleasant, and it is for this reason invaluable to all public speakers."

TOLD BY THE CAPTAIN.

"Having used it in my family with wonderful results, I want to urge all it need of it to take Father John's Medicine for a tonic and body builder." (Signed) Capt. W. C. Braisted, Supt. New York Fire Boat, New York City. This old prescription cures all throat and lung troubles and restores to health and strength those who are weak and run down. Remember, it is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the Eminent Specialist who prescribed it for the late Rev. Fr. John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by whom it was recommended and from whom it derived its name. If your druggest does not have it, send \$1 for a large bottle, express prepaid—Carleton & Hovey Co., Lowell, Mass.

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Dr. L. A. Crinnian of Stanley, Ky., says: "My sister is past 82 years old, and she gets about more like a young person than one so old, since taking Father John's Medicine which has done her much good. I shall recommend it to the other physicians in this section. (Signed) L. A. Crinnian, M. D. Cures colds, throat and lung troubles; makes flesh and builds up the body—not a patent medicine.

NEVER EXPECTED TO GROW OLD.

Mr. I. H. Hancock of Ringville, Mass., is 77 years old. He says: "I never thought I would be really old, but felt myself growing weaker and knew old age was upon me. Since taking Father John's Medicine I am feeling like a young man again. I recommend it to all who need building up." Cures all throat and lung troubles; makes flesh—no poisonous drugs.

Father John's Medicine Cures Colds and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia.

For sale by M. E. Grover, Druggist.

PLEASURE.

April 20.—Operetta, "The Minstrel of Capri," benefit of St. Anthony's Italian Catholic church, at the Grand opera house. Admission, 23, 35, 50c. April 30.—Ball of Slavonian Young Men of Freeland at Krell's hall. Ad-mission, 25 cents. May 4.—Ball of Kosciusko Guards at Krell's hall. Admission, 50 cents.

For liver troubles and constipation
There nothing better in creation
Than Little Early Risers, the famous
little pills
They always effect a cure and save doctor bills.

tor bills.

Little Early Risers are different from all other pills. They do not weaken the system, but act as a tonic to the tissues by arousing the secretions and restoring the liver to the full performance of its functions naturally. Grover's City drug store.

Tou Enjoy
What You Eat?
You can eat whatever and whenever you like if you take Kodol. By the use of this remedy disordered digestion and diseased stomachs are so completely restored to health, and the full performance of their functions naturally, that such foods as would tie one into a double-bow-knot are eaten without even a "rumbling" and with a positive pleasure and enjoyment. And what is more—these foods are assimilated and transformed into the kind of nutriment that is appropriated by the blood and tissuess. Kodol is the only digestant or combination of digestants that will digest all classes of food. In addition to this fact, it contains, in assimilative form, the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties.
Kodol cures indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders arising therefrom.

Makes the Stomach Sweet.

Sottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., Chicago, III.

City Drug Store.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
April 12, 1903.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLEILL RAILEOAD.
Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddoo, Eckiey, Hazle brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 400 a m, daily xeeps Sunday; and 70° a m, 230° p m, Sunday, Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Granbery, Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Granbery, Sunday; and 70° a m, 230° p m, Sunlay.

except Sunday; and 70'r a m, 28 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and the prior at 00 a m, daily except Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer, at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 55 am, 42 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida.

Hazleton to Ashley Junction, \$1.40. One way, tickets good until used, \$5c. ALVAN MARK LE, General Manager. G. W. THOMPSON, Superintendent. A. F. HARGER, General Passenger Agent.

the hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 645 a Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 100 pm. Last car leaves Freeland to 100 pm. Last car leaves Freeland for Huzleton at 115 pm. Last car Sundays at 110 pm. Last car leaves Freeland for Huzleton at 115 pm. Last car Statudays at 1145 pm. Last car Statudays at 105 am connect with the state of the state o

A. MAIKLE, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW
JERNEY. 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 White Haven, at 8 15 a m and 6 05 p m.
For Wikes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, at 8 15 a m.

Opium, Laudanum, Gocaine and all Drug Habit, permanently cured, without pain or detention from business, leaving no crawl for drugs or other stimulants. We restore the nervous and physical systems their natural condition because we remove the causes of disease. A home remed

prepared by an eminent physician.

WE GUARANTEE A CURE
Confidential correspondence, especially FREE TRIAL TREATMENT er's attention and proves that ads in all parts of this paper are read.

Confidential correspondence, especially with physicians, solicited. Write today Manhattan Therapeutic Association

Dept. A 1135 Broadway, New York Olty

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. M. Grove.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. M. Grove.

ABRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

18 12 am for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chuns, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

18 2 am for Sandy Run, white Haven,
18 40 am for White Haven, Mauch Chunk,
Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

19 58 am for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy
City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and
11 45 am for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt.

4 4 pm for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt.

4 4 pm for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano,
Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel
and Pottaville.

Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 29 a m from Hazleton.
9 58 a m from Soranton, Wilkes-Barre and Wilkes-Barte and Wilkes-Barte and Wilkes-Barte and Wilkes-Barte and Carmel and C

m, daily except sunday; and *6a m, 42p m,
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida
Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road,
Oneida and sheppton at 6:3, 1110 a m, 41p m,
daily except Sunday; and 737 a m, 511 pm.
Trains leave Deringer for Tombicken, Cranberry, Ha wood, Hazleton Junction and Roan
at 50 J p m, daily except Sunday; and 537
Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt
Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 711 a m, 1240, 526
ton Junction and Roan at 711 a m, 1240, 526
m, Sunday; and \$11 a m, 544

Road, Harwood Rosa, uneres sunction, Grazelo of Junction and Rosan at 711 a.m., 1240, 526 pt. of Junction and Rosan at 711 a.m., 1240, 526 pt. m. sunday, and 811 a.m., 544 pt. m. Sunday, and 151 a.m., 544 pt. m. Sunday, and 151 a.m., 544 pt. m. sunday, and britton at 528 pt. m. daily, except Sunday; and Dritton at 528 pt. m. daily, core with the sunday sunday and britton at 528 pt. m. daily dead of the sunday and britton at 548 pt. m. daily Jeddo and Drifton at 549 pt. m. daily Jeddo and Jeddo a

pany's line.

LUTHER C, SMITH, Superintendent.

WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON

RAILROAD. April 19, 1903.

Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad
and Wyoming Streets, Havleton, as follows:

Tow likesbarre and intermediate points, 60,
m. daily, including Sunday. Arrive at Ashley
Junction at 70, 80, 11 05 a m. 105, 306, 506,
765 and 1065 p m.

Toward of the Company of the Wilkesbarre and
Wyoming Valley Traction Company for
Wilkesbarre, their cars passing that point

The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre and
Wyoming Valley Traction Company for
Wilkesbarre, their cars passing that point

The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre and
Wyoming Valley Traction Company for
The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre

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The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre

The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre

The Junction for Hazleton and intermediate points

The Junction for Hazleton for Hazleton to do do do

Hazleton to Ashley Junction.

The Junction for Hazleton to Ashley Junction, \$1.40 00 on way, ticket good until used,

Hazleton to Ashley Junction, \$1.40 00 on way, ticket good until used, and trip and excurs on rickets can be pur-

EHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 515 a m, then on the even and half hour thereafter. First car leaves to 40 a m. First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 546 am, then on the 15 and 36 minutes after a hour thereafter. First car sundays at 6 45 am, then on the 15 and 36 minutes after a flour thereafter. First car sundays at 6 45 am for the 15 and 50 minutes after a flour thereafter.

assimilative form, the greatest known tome and reconstructive properties.

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