

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., MAY 8, 1903.



**A Pack of Cards.**  
The ordinary playing cards of today are derived from a stick game supposed to have originated in this country. Fifty small sticks are a pack. The "game" was originally for the player to divide the sticks rapidly with his two hands, the opponent guessing which hand held the larger number. Owners of sticks spent rainy days in carving them. The Asiatics borrowed the game and carved more elaborate counters out of ivory. Those with different carvings grew to have different values. Arranging them in groups of four made it necessary to add two to the original number. Then thin slabs of ivory began to be used.

For centuries after this all playing cards were hand painted, at first on ivory or metal, afterward on cardboard. The pictures, at first legendary heroes and ladies, gradually became the fixed, wood faced caricatures we now know, and these, coming back to America in their westward journey around the world, find our Pacific coast Indians still juggling the same kind of sticks their forefathers used.—New York World.

**The Word "Starvation."**  
The word "starvation" was introduced into the English language by its coiner, Henry Dundas, afterward Viscount Melville. It was originally used by him in a speech in parliament on the American debate in 1775 and was immediately caught up and applied to himself in a political nickname, so that he was known thenceforward as "Starvation" Dundas.

"I shall not," such was his declaration, "wait for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment."

Before the time of Dundas "starve," "starving," "starved" and "starveling" were in use, but hunger or famine represented the state of starvation.

Although this word has now an established place in our vocabulary, it was at first vigorously opposed by many, and on just grounds, as of hybrid formation. The root "starve" is old English, while the ending, "ation," is Latin. It does not appear in any English dictionaries until the year 1809.

**Deep Sea Fish.**  
Great forests of seaweeds cover the bottom of the ocean and reach from the greatest depths to the surface. In these forests there is life more diversified than in the primeval forests of the tropics. Spiders and wormlike animals of enormous size, infusoria, crabs, sea urchins, shells, crustaceans, starfish, turtles and millions of other living things of all kinds find their food in the equally varied plant life of the deep sea.

A curious circumstance connected with deep sea fish is that none of these has ever been brought up alive. Recent deep sea explorations reveal the fact that the ocean still contains immeasurable treasures which await development and utilization by human inventiveness. The most fertile acre of cultivated land is a sterile desert compared with one acre of the surface of the deep sea bottom.

**Wet Shoes.**  
The usual and the wrong way of treating wet boots is to take them off and put them on the fender or the radiator to dry. This method spoils the boots. Too much heat cracks and hardens leather.

Another wrong way is to stand them on their soles anywhere to dry.  
The proper way is to place the boots, soles upward, near enough to the fire to dry slowly and properly, but not to steam during the drying.  
The soles should always be turned upward, even when the boots are only a little wet, for this way enables the air to reach the wettest part of the leather first.—American Queen.

**The Colossus of Rhodes.**  
The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue, was 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed twelve years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for sixty-six years and was thrown down by an earthquake B. C. 224. It lay on the ground 394 years and was sold to a Jew for old metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds, of bronze.

**Kodol Dyspepsia Cure**  
Digests what you eat.

## CITIZEN EMPLOYEE.

WHAT OUR BOASTED INDEPENDENCE MEANS TO HIM.

Political Democracy and Industrial Autocracy Cannot Co-exist—No Man Can Continue Half Slave and Half a Freeman.

There are a convincing roll and volume to the words, "Triumphant Democracy." They sound well. But the author of this phrase overlooked several somewhat important considerations. Democracy is not yet triumphant even in America. After it has gained control of the country in which it is supposed to have reached its highest development, predictions about its ruling the world will be more to the point. Such an idea at present is but a dream of hope. Democracy has its hardest battle yet to fight—right here in America.

America, as a nation, is leading a dual life. It is preaching democracy and practicing autocracy, like a temperance lecturer who takes a drink of whisky to give inspiration to his words. For 126 years but one political philosophy has been taught in the United States—the philosophy of freedom, equal rights, "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." It has covered newspaper pages and resounded from public rostrums and in legislative halls. The doctrine has been laid down in courts; schools have taught it; books are full of it; the nation is saturated with it. Judging by our political standards, every American must be free and equal in his political rights to every other American. He must be exercising liberty and pursuing happiness unhindered. Everybody, theoretically, has an equal voice in the government. Each citizen is an uncrowned sovereign.

This is one side of American life. There is another. Interests involving the lives and happiness of thousands are in the hands of one man responsible to nobody. He has as absolute control within his sphere as any autocrat now on earth or as any autocrat who ever existed. His employees are his subjects, owing him closer and stronger allegiance than they owe to any government. Their time and their energies are his to do with them as he pleases. He cannot decree that one of these subjects be beheaded. That is not necessary; our modern methods are not so crude. The autocrat of today can control his subjects without any such revolting brutality. It is usually sufficient to deprive the subject of his means of livelihood and thus make him his own executioner. This the autocrat of today has ample power to accomplish. The insurgent subject can be cast out, an exile in the industrial world. He who controls your means of livelihood controls your life.

"I will not do this thing," says the "free and independent" citizen employee, asserting his proud prerogative. "It is against my own best interests and the interests of my country."

"Very well," replies the industrial autocrat. "I have no further use for your services. You may go."

"Whither shall I go?" inquires the "free and independent" citizen, finding his freedom rather embarrassing at the very first step. "I know no business but this. My life has been spent in learning it. No other means of livelihood is open to me. You control this branch of industry absolutely."

"Your troubles are nothing to me. This business is my business. Do as I say or go."

The "free and independent" citizen does as the industrial autocrat says. He does it absolutely and unquestioningly thereafter. A "kicker" is not appreciated in the industrial world when the autocrat to whom he is subject is the target for his protests. When the "free" man may be sent into the world without an occupation at the whim of an autocrat to whom he owes allegiance, it behoves the "free" man to please the autocrat. In other words, the "free and independent" American citizen employee must of necessity be the willing and submissive slave of an industrial autocrat.

Usually the demand to do this or that thing concerns the business of the autocrat only; usually, too, it is a reasonable demand—at least from the standpoint of the autocrat. Everybody concedes that the autocrat has the right to conduct his own business in his own way. The law upholds him. Public opinion is not adverse. It is not sufficiently enlightened, or, if one cares to take the opposite view, it has learned better. The important fact is that the industrial autocrat is able to exact unquestioned obedience from the "free and independent" citizen employee. It may be more or less important to consider that the obedience may take the form of using the employee's literary skill to write for publication in a great newspaper an article that he knows to be false, misleading and vicious. To be sure, the autocrat does not think it so. Perhaps he does not know enough to think straight upon such questions, or his interests may lie in a different direction. At all events, the hired literary skill expresses the views of the autocrat, not of the writer. The employee may be called upon to take an unconscionable advantage of a business rival, to falsify corporation records or destroy them in order to carry out or cover up a conspiracy to defraud, to twist the law so as to cover up or permit some villainy. When the "free and independent" citizen becomes an employee, his conscience is one of the instruments he turns over to the industrial autocrat.

Of course the citizen employee has the right to vote and hold office. He may listen to political speakers paint his proud position among the peoples of the earth. Indeed, he may find happiness in practicing the forms and contemplating the philosophy of freedom.

But he cannot blind himself to the fact that in America industrial absolutism is set over against political democracy. Can they live on in harmony? Abraham Lincoln said no nation could continue to exist half slave and half free. Can any man continue to be half a slave and half a freeman?

It is only within the last quarter of a century that this issue has begun to shape itself sharply in the United States. Twenty-five years ago industry was so chaotic—or anarchistic, if you please—that no one man in that field had a power that was especially dangerous.

The industrial autocrat necessarily has absolute control over a large proportion of the citizenship of the country. It is becoming more difficult and unprofitable to shift from calling to calling. We are rapidly reaching a point where industrial autocrats will have absolute control over a majority of the citizens of the country. American citizens are becoming industrial dependents, subjects, vassals, serfs or slaves, just as one views it. In other words, a large section of the country's citizenship has a double allegiance, which is becoming more and more sharply defined. On one side the allegiance is to a political organism built on the lines or on the principles of freedom—an organism that he respects more or less and loves with a greater or less degree of warmth. On the other hand, he owes allegiance to an industrial autocrat who has power over his livelihood—over the happiness, if not the very existence, of himself and his family. He appeals to the government, if he has intelligence enough to feel his position, and finds the government impotent before the might of the industrial autocrat. It cannot save its citizens from the exactions of powerful business combinations. But he finds the autocrat able not only to defy the government, but to reward and protect those who serve him well. Peace, honor and plenty are in store for those who do the bidding of the king.

In the citizen's dual allegiance his narrow self interest and his closest and strongest ties are to the industrial autocrat. In the silent but everlasting contest between democratic government and industrial autocracy the citizen with dual allegiance is necessarily on the side of the industrial autocrat; hence the industrial autocrat constantly gains in power. His dependents become more numerous as well as more closely bound to his fortunes. In the social evolution of today the industrial autocrat's star is in the ascendant. If his power continues to grow in the future as it has grown in the past, he will rule absolutely the enfeebled government, and we will have political as well as industrial autocracy, for the industrial autocrat will control the democratic republic. That government which is controlled by an autocrat is an autocracy, no matter what its nominal form may be.

I do not mean to imply that America has come to this already, but the seeds have been sown. The plant is even growing with that trend. It is as certain as that night follows day that the citizen cannot continue indefinitely in his dual allegiance. There are too many points of contact, and at every point it is a clashing contact. No man can be a good subject of an industrial autocrat and at the same time a good citizen of a democratic republic. The interests he must serve are antagonistic—fatally, irreconcilably so. Our political and industrial philosophies must be harmonized. If America would retain political democracy, it must also have industrial freedom.

We now live in a decade what they lived in a century 200 years ago. Our industrial feudalism is rapidly giving way to industrial centralization. Already we have one man in the world of industry with greater power than Louis XIV. ever had in the world of politics. A nation more powerful than the whole of Europe in the day of Louis takes this man's word as financial gospel. The whole industrial world trembles before him.

Where is this going to end? Is a man with the control of industry within his grasp, with an organization so centralized as to be responsive to his every impulse, going to be followed by a many headed political organization pursuing a more or less abstract ideal in a haphazard and desultory way? It makes little difference whether this new order of industry is a pure autocracy or an oligarchy with a sort of presiding autocrat. It has the power and solidarity of interest to overmaster the loose and unmanageable political organization. In the present indifferent temper of the people there is no doubt that the industrial autocracy will continue to dominate the nation. As time passes it must gain complete control.

I have no remedy to suggest. Indeed, I would be a sage if I could devise one to fit the case. What I want to lay emphatically before the reader is the fact that American citizens are fast acquiring a dual allegiance, the demands of which are absolutely clashing and incompatible. At the same time an industrial order is growing up in this country essentially antagonistic to the political order that we have been building for more than a century and a quarter. Our economies sanction this industrial order—alien to our political philosophy, alien to our institutions and menacing to our personal security. It leaves us hopelessly powerless in the face of a threatened perversion of our most cherished ideals.

Industrial autocracy cannot live on terms of peace with political liberty. It is impossible to have both at once. We must have industrial and political liberty or industrial and political autocracy. Which we shall have depends upon the intelligence, patriotism and essential ideals of American citizens.—J. W. Bennett in Arena.

## EXTENSION OF THREE STREETS

Continued from First Page.

requested to ask council to grant the street employs a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay and made a motion to that effect. He was asked to bring in an ordinance to cover the proposed change.

The finance committee was authorized to meet the solicitor and look up law requiring assessors to meet and organize, preparatory to a readjustment of valuations.

Bids for erecting a stairway in the Municipal building, repairing the Fourth ward fire house and removing the old fire bell, were read from Lewis H. Lentz, \$287, and J. E. Griffith, \$310. A discussion on making further repairs to the Fourth ward building took place and a motion prevailed that the bids be tabled.

The building committee was ordered to have the old fire bell removed as quickly as possible.

The fire and water committee, in conjunction with the Fourth Ward Fire Company, was authorized to give the engine a test. The committee named Saturday evening as the time when they will perform their duty and invited everybody interested to be on hand to witness the same.

The report of the chief of police was approved, and salaries of \$136 25 were ordered paid.

The burgess reported total collections of \$24.05; \$8 55 due burgess and \$15.50 due borough.

The expenditures on the streets, amounting to \$148.44, were approved. The janitor reported collecting \$4.50 lockup fees. His bill for salary and meals furnished, amounting to \$32 25, was ordered paid.

A bill of \$273 33 from the Freeland Electric Light Company for the month of March was read. After a discussion on the manner of rendering bills and a report that a lamp on Fern street was down and out of service for at least three weeks, the bill was referred to the light committee.

The following bills were approved: Tribune Printing Company, Limited, advertising and printing, \$97 15; W. R. Flad, advertising, \$81.40; P. J. Boyle, coal hauling, \$12; W. F. Boyle, supplies, \$1.38; Patrick McBearty and Timothy Boyle, drying hose, \$4.

**The X-Rays.**

Recent experiments, by practical tests and examination with the aid of the X-Rays, establish it as a fact that Catarrh of the Stomach is not a disease of itself, but that it results from repeated attacks of indigestion. "How Can I Cure My Indigestion?" Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is curing thousands. It will cure you of indigestion and dyspepsia, and prevent or cure Catarrh of the Stomach. Kodol digests what you eat—makes the stomach sweet. Sold by Grover's City drug store.

## Robbers Get Heavy Sentence.

William Boyle and George Robinson, of MAdoo, were convicted of assault and battery and highway robbery, at Pottsville yesterday, on charges preferred by Sophie Oshar, a woman peddler. The defendants were charged with having thrown the prosecutrix to the ground and robbing her of \$8 in cash and a valise containing merchandise. The men were sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs and to serve an imprisonment of four years and six months in the county jail at separate and solitary confinement, and to restore the stolen property, on the robbery charge, and on the assault and battery charge to pay a fine of \$25 and costs and six months' imprisonment.

Judge Shay, in imposing the sentence, said the offense was one of the most serious on the criminal calendar; he said the boys were clearly guilty and in denying the charge had committed perjury.

**A Little Early Riser**

now and then, at bedtime will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous Hille pills that cure by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectually, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach and liver that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely, and if their use is continued for a few days, there will be no return of the complaint. Sold by Grover's City drug store.

## Indicted as School Macers.

The Schuylkill county grand jury has indicted Nicholas Murray, James Boyle, Daniel Gallagher, John Donohue and Richard McGee, school directors of Blythe township, for the alleged acceptance of bribes from school teachers in their employ. James Hughes, an alleged go-between, was indicted for conspiracy with the directors.

Thirty-two voters of Kline township were also indicted for fraudulent voting.

The jury has developed astonishing energy and last night started to investigate eight homicides which have occurred during the past six weeks, which the authorities have allowed to go unpunished.

**A Lucky Call.**

"I don't mind telling you now," said young Mr. Frankly, "that you just called me in at the right time."  
"Really?" exclaimed the convalescent. "I wasn't so bad as that, was I?"  
"Bad! My dear sir, you were good. I was down to my last cent and needed the money!"

## POSTAL CARD DELUGE.

The thousands of postal cards received every month by the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation of Rondout, N. Y., requesting a trial bottle of their FAVORITE REMEDY reach such huge proportions that it has been very justly called a postal deluge.

Think of the substantial reward each sender of a postal card receives—a trial bottle of DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the greatest known cure for diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation.

If in return for the price of a postal card (one cent) you receive a medicine free, that will relieve your suffering. It is only fair to believe that a continued use of the same medicine, for a reasonable length of time will surely cure you.

Women who suffer from what is known as "female weaknesses" find, upon investigation, that their troubles are really diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. To ascertain this, allow some urine to remain in a glass for twenty-four hours. There is sediment and smoky appearance; if you have pains in the back; if you are obliged to frequently urinate during the night, and if burning pains accompany its passage; you should seek at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, the most brilliant jewel in the world of medicine.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream cures Old Sores, Ska and Scrofulous Diseases. 50c.

## Early Spring at the Seashore.

In a hundred ways conditions at the seashore have changed. The time was when one never considered that the shore could be visited until a hot season of July and August, first because of the supposed miserable weather, and because there were no hotel accommodations for those who dared to visit, nor were there any attractions in the amusement line. Of course the Southern and Florida resorts were in bloom, but in May and June the weather was far from delightful, and for the busy man who delights in a day or two's outing during these charming months Florida was out of the question. Then Atlantic City came to the front. A superb climate, magnificent hotels, entertainment galore, and all within the three hours of N. Y. and at the shore too, what more could you ask.

Atlantic City at the present time is the ideal spot, its temperature averaging in the seventies, when overcoats and heavy clothing are unnecessary. The ocean breezes are most exhilarating and bracing, and the board walk is thronged with a happy crowd. Down at inlet two score of craft are in commission for delightful pleasure cruises along the shore. The several big ocean piers are alive and entertainment is provided for young and old in the form of theatricals, concerts, cakewalks, basket ball games, dancing and like diversions.

Beachers and the board walk are all open and from the inlet to Chelsea there is an incessant liveliness. Atlantic City was made famous by its marvellous hotels, and every one of the beach front hosteries numbering fully a score and accommodating fully 20,000 guests, is open for reception of visitors. These hotels cater to your every demand, and nothing is left undone which will make you happy and comfortable.

The cuisine in every instance is equal to that of the fashionable metropolitan houses, and when you consider the fact that Atlantic City is but three hours distant from New York by the New Jersey Central, it can be readily imagined that Atlantic City is the leading resort for May and June, as well as the seasons. The New Jersey Central has vestibuled trains with buffet Pullmans from its Liberty Street station, New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 3.40 p. m. and if you want to know about Atlantic City send a postal to C. M. Hurt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, room 8, for booklet, free for the asking.

## PLEASURE.

May 29—Annual ball of Balaklava Social Club at Kreil's hall.  
May 30—Picnic and field day exercises under the auspices of Tigers Athletic Club at the Public park.

## The Wastes of the Body.

Every seven days the blood, muscles and bones of a man of average size lose two pounds of worn-out tissue. This waste cannot be replenished and the health and strength kept up without perfect digestion. When the stomach and digestive organs fail to perform their functions, the strength lets down, health gives way, and disease sets up. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and digestive organs to digest and assimilate all of the wholesome food that may be eaten into the kind of blood that rebuilds the tissues and protects the health and strength of the mind and body. Kodol cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It is an ideal spring tonic. Sold by Grover's City drug store.

## Do You 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 nutrient that is appropriated by the blood and tissues.

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.

## Kodol Digests What You Eat

Makes the Stomach Sweet.

Bottles only. Regular size, \$1.00, holding 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Grover's City Drug Store.

## RAILROAD TIMETABLES

**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.**  
April 12, 1903.  
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
**LEAVE FREELAND.**  
6 12 a m for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.  
7 29 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and Scranton.  
8 40 a m for White Haven, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Scranton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.  
11 45 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.  
4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.  
**ARRIVE AT FREELAND.**  
7 29 a m from Hazleton.  
Time table in effect May 19, 1903.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Road and Hazleton Junction at 6 00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleiken and Deringer at 6 58 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. 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., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleiken and Deringer at 6 35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8 58 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Deringer for Tombleiken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Road at 6 15 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Road, Onedia Junction, Onedia and Shepton at 6 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 Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Onedia Junction, Onedia, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m., Sunday.  
Train leaving Drifton for Onedia Junction connection at Drifter with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.  
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

## THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1903.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazleton, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Road and Hazleton Junction at 6 00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleiken and Deringer at 6 58 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. 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., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleiken and Deringer at 6 35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8 58 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Deringer for Tombleiken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Road at 6 15 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Road, Onedia Junction, Onedia and Shepton at 6 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 Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Onedia Junction, Onedia, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a. m., 5 40 p. m., Sunday.  
Train leaving Drifton for Onedia Junction connection at Drifter with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.  
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

## WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON RAILROAD.

April 19, 1903  
Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming Streets, Hazleton, as follows:  
For Wilkes-Barre, Onedia Junction, Onedia, 8 00, 10 00 a. m., 12 00 noon; 2 00, 4 00, 6 00, 9 00 p. m., daily, including Sunday. Arrive at Ashley Junction at 7 05, 9 05, 11 05 a. m., 1 05, 3 05, 5 05, 7 05 and 10 05 p. m.  
At Ashley Junction passengers will be transferred to the cars for Onedia Junction and Wyoming Valley Traction Company for Wilkes-Barre, their cars passing that point every ten minutes.  
The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkes-Barre via the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, at Wyoming Square, consumes about twenty minutes.  
Returning from Wilkes-Barre, leave Ashley Junction for Hazleton at 6 00 a. m., Monday, 7 45, 9 45, 11 45 a. m., 1 45, 3 45, 5 45, 7 45 and 10 45 p. m., daily, including Sunday. Arrive at Hazleton at 6 30, 8 30 a. m., 12 30, 2 30, 4 30, 6 30, 8 30 and 11 30 p. m.  
For the information of travelers, to connect with the cars at Hazleton at Ashley Junction, passengers should leave Wilkes-Barre (Court House Square) at 7 15, 9 15, 11 15 a. m., 1 15, 3 15, 5 15, 7 15, 9 15, 11 15 p. m.  
By applying to this office special arrangements for parties may be made to hold the last car from Hazleton to Ashley Junction, 1,000 mileage tickets for sale at this office, and trip and excursions on tickets can be purchased from Onedia Junction to Hazleton.  
Excursion rate, tickets good until used, Hazleton to Ashley Junction, \$1.40. One way, tickets good until used, Hazleton to Ashley Junction, \$1.40.  
ALVAN MAHLE, General M. Mgr.  
G. W. THOMPSON, Superintendent.  
A. F. HARTSEL, General Passenger Agent.

## LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

Freeland Schedule.  
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 5 15 a. m., then on the 15 min. intervals hourly thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 00 a. m.  
First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 5 45 a. m., then on the 15 min. intervals hourly thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 45 a. m.  
Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 11 00 p. m. Last car Saturdays 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. R. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Hazleton, Onedia, Tombleiken and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8 30 a. m. and 4 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.  
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