FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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D. S. BUCKLEY, MANAGING EDITOR.
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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.

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Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

FREELAND, PA., MAY 15, 1903.

Miners' Bills Vetoed.

Three bills advocated by the United Mine Workers have been vetoed by Governor Pennypacker, who also signed a bill endorsed by both the miners and the anthracite coal operators. The measures the Governor vetoed are known as the Garner eight-hour bill; the Hayes bill making 2,240 pounds the basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners, and the Garner bill, to provide for the election, instead of appointment by the courts, of mine examining boards.

These three bills applied only to the anthracite regions. At a hearing by the governor recently counsel and officials of all the leading anthracite coal companies appeared in opposition to them.

The measure approved by the governor is know as the Quail bill, and raises the age limit of children employed in and around the anthracite and bituminous mines from 14 to 16 years. This measure was recommended by the Coal Strike Commission, and there never was any doubt of its approval by the governor.

The governor raises no objection to the purpose of the Hayes bill, but takes exception to the provision that it shall not go into effect until 120 days after the governor shall have signed it, which he criticises as an "attempt to play certain pranks with legislation."

Not long ago, however, the governor signed the bill increasing judges' salaries, though it does not go into effect until January next.

The mine workers of this region are displeased and disappointed over Governor Pennypacker's vetoes of the bills.

The Wastes of the Body.

Every seven days the blood, muscles and bones of a man of average size lose two pounds of wornout 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.

Modern Dwelling for Rent.

Located on Birkbeck street; first floor has parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, buttery; second floor, six bed rooms and bath room; garret has three plastered rooms; electric light throughout building; reasonable rent to right party. Thomas Evans, Birkbeck street.

A Little Early Riser

now and then, at bedtime will cure constipation biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous little 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.

Grand New York Excursion.

Via Lehigh Valley Railroad, May 20. Tickets limited five days, including date of issue. Fare from Freeland: Adults, $3; children, $2.25.

See ticket agents for further particulars.

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.

PLEASURE.

May 29.—Annual ball of Balaklava Social Club at Krell's hall. Admission, 50 cents.

May 29.—Annual ball of Fearnots Athletic Association at Cross Creek hall, Drifton. Admission, 35 cents.

May 30.—Picnic and field day exercises under the auspices of Tigers Athletic Club at the Public park.

June 13.—Dance under the auspices of St. Anthony's Italian and Tirolese Catholic chapel, at Krell's hall. Admission, 25 cents.

THE NEW BALLOT ACT

The Focht Measure As Signed By Governor Pennypacker.

SQUARE SUCCEEDS THE CIRCLE

Straight Ticket to Be Voted By Placing X In Square at Extreme Left of Ballot, Separated From Rest of Ballot—Other Important Changes In New Law.

AN ACT

To further amend the ninth and fourteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident therto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved June 10, 1893, as amended by an act approved July 9, 1897; also to amend the 22d, 27th, 28th, and 30th sections of said act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections, approved June 10, 1893, by repealing the limit upon the number of times the names of candidates shall appear on the official ballots; by specifying the form, contents, and manner of printing and counting of official ballots, and of making return of all votes, and of announcing the total vote; by directing the manner in which the voters may designate their choice of candidates, and their votes upon constitutional amendments or other questions submitted for their votes; by prescribing the duties of voters; election officers, police officers, constables, deputy constables, and helpers; and prescribing forms of punishment for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the ninth section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved June 10, 1893, as amended by an act approved July 9, 1897, which reads as follows:

"Section 9. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, 14 days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or State officers, or for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in section six, and to voted for at each voting place in each county respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein. Upon the official ballots transmitted as herein provided by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and county commissioners, and upon the ballots to be voted at any election, the name of any candidate shall not appear more than once by certificate of nomination or more than once by nomination papers," be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 9. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, 14 days at least previous the day of any election of United States or State officers, or for the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county, in which such election is to be held, duplicate official lists, stating the names and residences of, and parties or policies represented by, all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid as provided in section six, and to be voted for at each voting place in each county, respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein; duplicate copies of the text of all proposed constitutional amendments to be voted upon at such election. The county commissioners of each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county, at least 10 days prior to the day of any general election, an official list, containing the names and party or political appellations of all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners, as herein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the county, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein."

Section 2. That the 14th section of the said act, approved June 10, 1893, as amended by an act approved July 9, 1897, which reads as follows:

"Section 14. The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot shall have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn, arranged as hereinafter provided.

"The names of the candidates of each political party or body of electors shall be arranged under the titles of the offices for which they are nominated, in parallel columns, with the party or political appellation at the head of each column. The said columns shall be enclosed by heavy lines and separated from each other by a clear space of at least one-eighth of an inch, and shall be printed in the order, as nearly as possible, of the votes obtained in the State at the last State election by the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party or body which obtained the highest vote for the candidate, at the head of its column, at such election. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, there shall be printed above each of the said columns, the names of the candidates for Presidential electors nominated by the party or body of citizens named in the columns, arranged in groups with the party or political appellation, and the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of each group. There shall be printed, above each column of candidates of a political party or body, a circle three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and there shall be printed around but without the circle the following words: 'For a straight ticket mark within this circle.'

"There shall be left at the right of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the lists of candidates for other offices, or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidate legally nominated therefor, as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, by each voter for such office, in which spaces the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross-mark hereinafter mentioned.

"Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballots in a brief form and followed by the words 'yes' and 'no,' and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed below the list of candidates. The ballots shall be so printed as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X) in a square of sufficient size at the right of the name of each candidate and inside the line enclosing the column, and in like manner answers to the question submitted by similar marks in squares at the right of the words 'yes' and 'no,' and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as 'mark one,' 'mark three,' and the like: Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross mark in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice President at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group: Provided, further, That a voter may designate his choice of all candidates of a political party by one cross in the circle above such column, and such mark may be equivalent to a mark against every name in the column," be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 14. When the Presidential electors are to be voted for, the name of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of the names of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential electors, and opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each other office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or by inserting in the blank space provided therefor any name not already on the ballot; and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer which he desires to vote. In all cases where by existing laws a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross, a number which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted.

"After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the enclosed space, he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall without unfolding the ballot number it as required by the constitution of this Commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon and nowhere else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste so as to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay and shall quit the enclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited: Provided, That if at any time the Constitution of this Commonwealth shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, no number shall be marked on the ballot, and it shall be deposited in the ballot box by the voter himself," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith, and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail, retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments, and draw a curtain, or shut the screen or door, and shall then prepare his ballot as follows:

If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party, he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, opposite the name of the party of his choice, in the straight part column on the left of the ballot, and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked.

If he desires to vote for an entire group of Presidential electors, he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square, at the right of the name of the party of his choice. If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors, he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square, to the right of the name of each caididate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote: Provided, That a mark in the straight party column, opposite the name of the party of his choice, shall also be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party.

He may vote, according to the above provisions, for the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office, or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor, in accordance with section 14 of this act, any name not already on the ballot. And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people, he may mark in the appropriate margin or space a cross (X), opposite the answer which he desires to give. In all cases where, by existing laws, a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate, he shall place in the appropriate square, instead of a cross (X), a number, which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked.

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment, the voter shall fold his ballot, without displaying the markings thereon, in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded, and deposit it in the ballot box without undue delay, and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter.

Section 4. That section 27 of the act approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows:

"Section 27. If a voter marks more names than he is entitled to vote for, for an office, of if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office, but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

"No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted; ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same," shall be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. If a voter has marked his ballot otherwise than as directed by this act, so that for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office; but the ballot shall be counted for all other offices for which the names of candidates have been properly marked.

No ballot without the official endorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked, or improperly or defectively marked, shall be endorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of election shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney, without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

Section 5. That section 28 of said act, approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows:

"Section 28. After the polls are closed the election officers shall remain in the voting room within the guard rail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast; the officers in charge of the voting check list shall, in the presence of the other officers and watchers, count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list and announce the whole number thereof, and the lists of voters, the stubs used, and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section 25 of this act. The ballot-box shall then be opened by the inspectors, the ballots taken thereform and audibly counted one by one by them, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. The judge, in the presence of the inspectors, shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot, and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted, if any, and the clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read, and keep account of the same on tally papers prepared for the purpose. It shall be unlawful for either judge or inspector, while counting the ballots or the votes thereon, to have in his hand any pen, pencil, or stamp for marking ballots.

"All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting-room, so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot, but out of their reach, until they are placed in the ballot-box as required by law.

A full return shall be made, in the manner now provided by law, of all votes cast; and such returns, as well as those made by the judges of the courts, shall state in every case the number of votes cast for each candidate by each political party or body of which such candidate is a nominee, as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast. The total vote, as soon as counted, shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of the police officers, constables, and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain in the voting-room, but outside of the guard-rail, while the votes are being counted, and preserve order therein. No person, except the said peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority, shall enter into the space within the guard-rail, or converse with any election officer, in any way, after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

Section 6. The 30th section of the act approved June 10, 1893, which reads as follows: "Section 30. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that by reason of any disability, he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act, or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who shall disclose the contents of any ballot that has been marked by his help, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut, or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number of any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court," be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 30. A voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person, with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given him by the proper election officer, or shall falsely declare to a judge of election that, by reason of any disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, and on that account desires assistance in marking it, or shall wilfully violate any other provision of this act; or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot; or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall mark a ballot in any other way than that requested by the voter whom he is assisting, or who shall disclose to any one the contents of any ballot which has been marked with his help, except when required to do so in any legal proceedings; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not to exceed $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved—The 29th day of April, A. D. 1903.

SAML. W. PENNYPACKER.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 264.

Frank M. Fuller, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

Upon Its Condition Depends Happiness or Misery.

Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous costiveness.

When your food rests so solidly on your stomach that nature refuses to remove it, and usually resort to some common physic which, while affording you some relief, acts so suddenly on the parts affected as to shock and weaken them.

THE BOWELS, like a balky horse, to work properly must be coaxed, and gradually urged to perform their functions.

The soothing action of that great Kidney and Liver medicine, DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, is gentle and delicate, yet its relief is immediate and effective.

It is of importance to every individual to use a proper remedy for CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS. The thousands of grateful testimonials, from both sexes, who have been completely cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, is the best evidence of the POWER AND MERIT of this wonderful medicine.

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. 50c.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

April 12, 1903.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

8 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, Pittston and Scranton.

8 40 a m for White Haven, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

9 58 a m for Hazleton, 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 and Mt. Carmel.

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

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 29 a m from Hazleton.

9 58 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

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.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL 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 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

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

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 28 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 49 p m, daily except Sunday; and 10 10 a m, 5 40 p m, Sunday.

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.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Auden-ried 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 Wilkesbarre and intermediate points, 6 00, 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 of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company for Wilkesbarre, their cars passing that point every fifteen minutes.

The run from Ashley Junction to Wilkesbarre via the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, to Court House Square, consumes about twenty minutes.

Returning from Wilkesbarre, leave Ashley Junction for Hazleton and intermediate points 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 8 50, 10 50 a m, 12 50, 2 50, 4 50, 6 50, 8 50 and 11 50 p m.

For the information of travelers, to connect with the cars of this company at Ashley Junction, passengers should leave Wilkesbarre (Court House Square) at 7 15, 9 15, 11 15 a m, 1 15, 3 15, 5 15, 7 15 and 10 15 p m.

By applying to this office special arrangements for parties may be made to hold the last car from Ashley Junction.

1,000 mileage tickets for sale at this office, and trip and excursion tickets can be purchased from conductors on cars.

Excursion rate, tickets good until used, Hazleton to Ashley Junction, $1.40. One way, tickets good until used, 85c.

ALVAN MARKLE, General Manager.
G. W. THOMPSON, 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 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. & S. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Derringer daily except Sunday, and 8 30 a m and 4 00 p m Sunday.

Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt road Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 and 10 30 a m and 4 00 p m daily, and 7 00 and 5 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 5 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, Catasauqua 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.

A. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. G. Besler, General Manager.