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FREELAND, PA., MAY 20, 1903.



A "MILLIONAIRE" UNION.

Great Force Combined in the United Mine Workers of America.

Observers of labor union development are noting, as a result of the recent wage conference at Indianapolis, that at last the millionaire trade union has appeared. It has just closed its first deal, as a millionaire labor contractor, to man the bituminous coal mines of the country for one year at an advance of \$50,000,000 in wages over the last year. The increase took effect the 1st of April. In round numbers 264,000 workers, not all of them members of the organization, share in the increase.

The organization that has obtained such a settlement from the centralized bituminous coal interests of the country is the United Mine Workers of America, the first American labor union to become a millionaire in its treasury fund and lay plans to become a multimillionaire. It not only contracts for 264,000 men in the bituminous mines, but it wields the destiny of 400,000 human beings in and around the mines of the country and of 1,000,000 more human beings in the miners' homes.

The \$70,000,000 increase is based on the settlement reached in "the Indianapolis conference," which began Jan. 29 and ended in the bituminous operators of the Pittsburgh district, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois signing a scale providing for increase in wages that average 16 2/3 per cent.

The men who had in their hands this supply of vitality realized that failure to reach an agreement meant a strike April 1 that would shut down at least all of the largest bituminous coal mines of the country. They knew that if these bituminous mines were closed the industrial world, which was down to the daily production of the mines, would come to a complete standstill within four weeks at the longest; that millions of people would be affected, national calamity would be imminent and that the people would forever crush the party held responsible for the paralysis by quickly formed public sentiment.

The representatives of the operators, realizing that demands of the miners for advances in keeping with increased cost of living would arouse public sentiment, which was already set against the operators, offered an advance of 10 per cent.

The miners demanded 25 per cent and threatened to appeal to the public with a strike and lay before the people, who had paid double prices for coal, the alleged enormous profits that had been realized by operators taking advantage of the coal shortage.

A tidal wave threatened. By slow degrees the operators advanced concessions up to 16 2/3 per cent.

"That is all. We can go before the people if you turn down a 16 2/3 per cent advance," was their ultimatum, and they stood firm.

Mitchell realized that public sentiment is as shifting sand. He was not disposed to risk losing its sympathy, which, notwithstanding its million treasury and army of workers, was the miners' greatest asset. He said he would report the offer back to the 700 delegates.

In a long session of the miners behind guarded doors heated protests were made against acceptance. Mitchell laid before the protesting delegates what a refusal meant. He pointed out that the public would not stop to consider technical objections; that in spite of paralytic effect it would frame its decision and pledge support on the basis of the 16 2/3 per cent. At the end of three hours Mitchell's counsel prevailed.

The public had been an effective arbiter. A \$50,000,000 increase scale was signed.—E. L. Lewis in Collier's Weekly.

To Remove Stains.
For removing stains from cuffs, aprons, dresses and other white goods wash solution of chloride of lime is excellent. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of lime in eight quarts of water and place the stained article to soak in the fluid. An occasional squeeze will facilitate the cleaning process, which will be found to have been accomplished in ordinary cases in twenty-four hours.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Potato Growing.

The following is a summary of a bulletin published by Cornell university experiment station:
Extensive tillage alone is not sufficient to produce a large yield of potatoes. The soil upon which the potatoes are grown should be properly supplied with humus if moisture is to be conserved through a drought.

On a soil well supplied with humus the moisture may be conserved even though a severe drought and a fair crop of potatoes are produced.
Spraying with bordeaux mixture in nearly every case has increased the yield of potatoes even when blight has not been prevalent. The practice should become more general.

Harrowing potato land after potatoes are planted and before the plants are above ground is a good practice.

Intensive tillage may be overdone. During a drought only so much tillage is necessary as shall keep the surface very loose and thoroughly dry. The drier the surface layer of soil the more slowly will moisture be absorbed by it from the layers of subsurface soil.

Pruning potato vines to one main stem is not beneficial.

Planting Strawberries.

Mr. T. Favors the spade as a tool for setting strawberry plants. I agree with him. In fact, I have never seen or heard of any method by which strawberry plants can be set as rapidly, and as well, too, as with a spade in the hands of one man and the plants handled and inserted by a quick youngster. In Oswego the man with the spade carries on his hips, held by a belt and straps from the shoulders, a medium sized basket with plants prepared and ready for setting, from which the boy who handles and inserts the plants can help himself at will. It's a good idea. By this method an acre of strawberries can easily be planted within a day's time, depending, of course, on how close the plants are to be set. I make my rows four feet apart and let the matted rows be fifteen or eighteen inches wide. Possibly making the rows closer together and letting the plants in the row spread a foot wide would give us larger and finer berries.—Rural New Yorker.

Notes on Foreign Agriculture.

The Canadian Produce corporation will begin business in London and various provincial centers early in the coming autumn and will by means of its own shops sell direct from the Canadian producer to the English market.
The British board of agriculture has issued a leaflet describing how by an application of caustic potash to the horn bud of young calves the horns can be prevented from growing and thus the necessity obviated for inflicting pain upon the full grown animal by sawing off the horns.

Pruning Fruit Trees.

Pruning should be carefully and intelligently performed, says Professor L. R. Taft of Michigan. Trees a year old should be severely cut back in order to produce thicker limbs. There is danger in early pruning of the bearing peach trees. The late frosts may kill a great many buds, and hence a small crop. The manner of trimming must depend upon the number of live buds. A low head with plenty of open space for sunshine is the kind preferred by most growers not only for the peach, but for all kinds of tree fruit. By having low heads pruning, thinning, spraying and picking can all be more economically performed.

Soil For Potatoes.

There are fruits and vegetables for which the soil may be made too rich. Of these tomatoes and some varieties of the potato are well known examples. The writer once, intent on a very heavy crop of Peachblow potatoes, devoted to that purpose the last year's sheep pen. The result was a dense mass of vines and leaves and never a potato. The year before on properly fertilized land the same potatoes yielded a very fine crop. The same phenomenon often occurs with tomatoes when the nitrogen in the soil largely predominates over the other elements. Fertilizing should be done judiciously.—Farm and Ranch.

Standard Crops.

Alfalfa, cowpeas, soy beans and various other "new" crops have attracted a large share of attention recently and occupied a great deal of space in the agricultural press. Now let us not forget our old standbys—corn, oats, clover, timothy and blue grass—and let us hear more about producing them. Corn growing is a timely topic just now. We want to hear from successful corn growers as to their methods with different soils and conditions. This greatest of all crops in American agriculture deserves more study and more attention than it has received.—Stockman and Farmer.

Supporting Trees and Limbs.

Instead of putting props under trees, writes A. A. Wright of Mission, Wash., in Practical Farmer, we put screws in the limbs and fasten with No. 14 galvanized wire to screw eyes in the trunk or opposite limbs. For small leaning trees put screw eye in the tree and connect with wire to a stake driven in the ground.

Things We Can't Afford.

One can't afford to set poor plants or trees or to set them on poorly prepared ground or to work over them on poor land.

WORKING FOR ANOTHER ROAD.

Continued from First Page.

learned it is not a practical matter at present and is unsuitable to the town. President Oswald urged a better attendance and requested that all who are now on the roll would see the necessity of being present at the meetings. Mr. McNelis spoke of more activity from committees, and Messrs. Murphy and McGroarty delivered remarks on the same subject.

J. J. McMenamin referred to the bright prospects ahead of Drifton shops some years ago, when almost as much labor was employed there as is now engaged in mining at Drifton. At that time the shops had more men in one department than is now employed by the entire plant. He thought the decadence of these shops was a proper subject for consideration by the board, as their rehabilitation would mean more to the town than any half-dozen small industries that might be induced to locate here.

Child Labor Must Go.

The mine inspectors of the Schuylkill region yesterday notified the coal companies in that locality that all boys under sixteen years working in the mines and all under fourteen working outside must be discharged, in compliance with the Quall bill, which became a law last week. The foremen of the different collieries today discharged all boys under the ages specified.

Many of the collieries are badly crippled for the want of help. The Boston Run washery was forced to suspend entirely in consequence.

In this region the names and ages of all the boys employed have been taken at several collieries, but no general observance of the law has yet been enforced.

PLEASURE.

May 29.—Annual ball of Balaklava Social Club at Krell's hall. Admission, 30 cents.

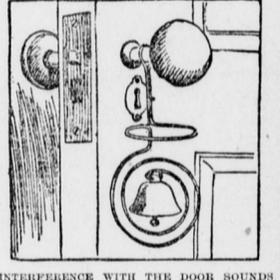
May 29.—Annual ball of Earnouts Athletic Association at Cross Creek hall, Drifton. Admission, 35 cents.

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.

Alarm Bell on Doorknob.

Illustrated in the accompanying drawing is a simple and convenient device for giving an alarm when a burglar is attempting to enter a house, the bell also being useful for a doorbell for houses which are not provided with any other arrangement for announcing callers. This alarm, which is the invention of Clarence H. Bryan of Chicago, consists of a section of spring wire shaped to clamp the shank of the knob and suspending a small bell within the coil of wire. The burglar is under-



INTERFERENCE WITH THE DOOR SOUNDS THE BELL.

takes to enter through the door or in any way interferes with it will turn the knob or rattle the door sufficiently to set the alarm bell vibrating and to ring the inmates of the house of what is going on. In this case, of course, the noise is also heard by the persons outside, so that it would frighten away many times when the bell may not have awakened the inmates of the house. Such alarm can readily be attached to any or all of the doors of a house and are also convenient for travelers for suspension from the door-knobs of the hotel rooms assigned to them in their travels.

Pulled Bread.

Pulled bread is likely to become one of our chief table delights. It is much nicer than mere bread. Pulled bread is made in the following simple manner and is possible in any household or flat, no matter how limited its room or utensils: Take an ordinary loaf of bread, cut off all of the crust, then shred or "pull" the bread lightly apart with a silver fork with dull teeth. Toast it in the lower oven on all sides or else rebake it in the regular oven in a brisk heat. The bread must be cooked the second time just when needed for eating, and then, either hot or cooled, it is delicious.

Bedroom Shades.

Every bedroom window should be provided with a dark green shade to keep out the early morning sunlight. It need not be a heavy Holland shade, which keeps out air as well as light. Side curtains of dark cheesecloth hung from a rod underneath the white shade are soft and thin enough to draw out of sight against the window frame and are effective in creating a dim, religious light, conducive to slumber.

Modern Dwelling for Rent.
Located on Birkbeck street, first floor has parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, 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.

Minnesota's Best" Butter is sold by A. Oswald. There is none better made.

Jim Dumps gazed out on sidewalks hot
And looked in vain for one cool spot;
And vowed he ne'er again would eat
A lunch of heat-producing meat.
Once more has "Force" restored his vim,
Although 'tis hot, he's "Sunny Jim."



"Force"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal
makes comfort possible on a sweltering day.

Helps Him to Keep Cool.
"Force" is a blessing to hot humanity. I find since eating it—and I want it every morning—that I am able to go through a hot day with much more comfort than when I used to eat hearty meat breakfasts. It has taught me how to live.
—R. B. CLATBERGER.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the Surveying, laying out, opening and ordaining to public use of the northern extension of North street.
Be it enacted and ordained by the burgess and town council of the borough of Freeland, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:
Section 1. That Centre street be extended from North street, the present northern terminus, to Schwabe street.
Section 2. That said proposed extension be surveyed, laid out and opened to public use to a width of forty (40) feet, exclusive of sidewalks, which shall be six (6) feet wide on each side of said extended street.
Passed finally in meeting this sixth day of May, 1903.
Geo. McLaughlin,
President of Council.
Attest: J. A. McGinley,
Secretary of Council.
Approved this thirteenth day of May, 1903.
W. E. Martin,
Burgess of Freeland Borough.

AN ORDINANCE Providing for the Surveying, laying out, opening and ordaining to public use of the northern extension of Ridge street.
Be it enacted and ordained by the burgess and town council of the borough of Freeland, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:
Section 1. That Pine street be extended from North street, the present northern terminus, to Schwabe street.
Section 2. That said proposed extension be surveyed, laid out and opened to public use to a width of forty (40) feet, exclusive of sidewalks, which shall be six (6) feet wide on each side of said extended street.
Passed finally in meeting this sixth day of May, 1903.
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Approved this thirteenth day of May, 1903.
W. E. Martin,
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NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF STATE MINES INSPECTOR.
Notice is hereby given that an examination of candidates for the office of Inspector of Mines for the First Anthracite District (Luzerne County), and for the Third Anthracite District (Carbon County), will be held in the High School Building, corner of Union and Washington streets, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on June 23, 4 and 5, 1903, beginning at 9 a. m., when and where all candidates are requested to present themselves for examination. No previous notice of intention to apply is required.
Morris Williams,
Albert C. Leisinger,
John Gilhooly,
James Lj-welby,
Robert Monroe,
Board of Examiners.

A Little Early Riser
now and then, at 6 o'clock will cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous little pills that cure by loosening 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.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.
Fair at Laurystown Almshouse.
A fair will be held at the Laurystown almshouse on the afternoon of four (4) days, to-wit: Monday the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, for the benefit of two of the inmates of the institution, Andrew O'Donnell and Patrick McCole.
It is hoped that a sufficient sum may be raised by the proceeds of the sale of fancy articles, to purchase artificial limbs for these men, who have been so unfortunate as to lose each of them a leg.

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.

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 1/2.
See ticket agents for further particulars.

From a Cat Scratch
on the arm, to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's—this is the salve that heals without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching, and protruding piles. 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 nutriment 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 assimilable 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 as much as the smaller size for 50 cents.
Prepared by E. C. DEWITT & CO., Chicago, Ill.
Grover's City Drug Store.

We Can Sell Your Farm.
Factory, Business or Residence. No matter where located. We have sold hundreds of others. Why not yours? We have an original method which seldom fails. Send us description and price and we will explain how.
\$1,000,000 to Loan on Good Mortgages.
Offices in all principal cities. Highest percentages.
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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
May 17, 1903.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
6 12 a m for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and the West.
8 15 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Buffalo and the West.
9 12 a m for Studly Hill.
11 45 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Buffalo and the West.
5 45 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Buffalo and the West.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
7 20 a m from Hazleton and Lumber Yard.
9 12 a m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Philadelphia, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
1 00 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
6 33 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Delano and Hazleton.
For further information consult Ticket Agents.

THE DELAWARE, SUQUERHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect May 1903.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton 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 P. F. D. at 6 00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. m., 2 38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a. m., 2 38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 36 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 9 53 a. m., 4 22 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 36 a. m., 11 10 a. m., 4 41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a. m., 3 11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6 36 a. m., 11 10 a. m., 4 41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a. m., 3 11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Onedia Junction, Onedia Junction and Harwood at 6 36 a. m., 11 10 a. m., 4 41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a. m., 3 11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Onedia at 6 36 a. m., 11 10 a. m., 4 41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a. m., 3 11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leaving Drifton at 6 00 a. m. make connection at Drifton with P. B. & E. 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.
May 18, 1903.
Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming Streets, Hazleton, as follows:
For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m. and 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00 p. m., daily, including Sunday. Arrive at Ashley Junction at 7:00, 9:05, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00 and 10:00 p. m.
At Ashley Junction passengers will be transferred to the cars of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Railroad for Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, their cars passing that point every fifteen minutes.
The trip from Ashley Junction to Wilkes-Barre via the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company to Court House Square, Hazleton, and back to Ashley Junction, is made by returning from Wilkes-Barre, leave Ashley Junction for Hazleton and intermediate points 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 10:30 p. m., daily, including Sunday. Arrive at Hazleton at 8:25, 10:25 a. m., 12:25, 2:25, 4:25, 6:25, 8:25 and 10:25 p. m.
For the information of travelers, to connect with the cars of this company at Ashley Junction, passengers should leave Hazleton (Court House Square) at 7:00, 9:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 10:30 p. m.
By applying to the ticket agent at Ashley Junction, 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 excursions on tickets can be purchased from conductors on cars.
Excursion rates, tickets good until used, Hazleton to Ashley Junction, 10¢. One-way tickets good until used, 5¢.
ALVAN MARKLE, General Manager.
G. W. HART, Superintendent.
A. F. HAIGER, 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 20 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 P. B. & E. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer only except Sunday, and 8 30 a. m. and 10 p. m. daily.
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 30 p. m. on Sundays.
Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6 30 a. 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 NEW YORK LEON.
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 06 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville and Scranton, at 8 15 a. m.
For Mauch Chunk, Catsasque 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 New York.
C. M. BEIT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. G. Resler, General Manager.

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PATENTS
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DESIGNS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patent taken in U. S. and foreign countries. Receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.

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Condy O. Boyle,
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