

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1 50
Six Months..... 75
Four Months..... 50
Two Months..... 25

Subscribers who allow themselves to fall in arrears will be called upon or notified twice, and, if payment does not follow within one month thereafter, collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, FEBRUARY 20, 1893.

The wreck of the private banking institution which collapsed last week in Wilkes Barre is apparently a bad one, says the Philadelphia Record. The implicit faith of the depositors, resulting from the long established standing of the concern and the reputation of the head of the firm for honorable dealing, has contributed to the completeness of the failure. There is no prevention for defalcations like this, which have their roots in human weakness. It will not do to deprive honesty of its due credit because of occasional failure; but the violated laws should be vindicated. The robbery of 700 depositors should not pass unpunished.

The bill regulating the practice of pharmacy in this state, which has passed the house by a large majority, would require persons hereafter setting up in business as apothecaries to undergo an examination before the state pharmaceutical board and to get a certificate of qualification from that body. As the law now stands the graduates of accredited medical colleges with three years of continuous practice are allowed to register and to engage in business without examination as to their proficiency. This change in the law would be in the interest of the public safety. The seller of drugs should have a minute and careful knowledge of every item of the merchandise he may vend. His blunders are apt to be serious.—Ex.

This is how the Chester Times sizes up the "clams" that unfortunately form a part and parcel of every town and city: Among the men who are of no use to a town are first, those who do their trading out of town; second, those who oppose improvements; third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and business; fourth, those who imagine they own the town; fifth, those who think that business can be done slyly, and without advertising; sixth, those who decry and abuse public spirited men; seventh, those who oppose every movement that does not originate with themselves; eighth, those who oppose public enterprise that does not directly benefit them; ninth, those who seek to injure the credit of their neighbors and friends.

It is alleged that one of County Treasurer McGroarty's reasons for withdrawing from the internal revenue collectorship fight was on account of the stand taken by congressmen-elect Hines. According to report Hines wanted to reserve the privilege of naming McGroarty's subordinate officials in return for his support of McGroarty, but when the terms of the bargain were made known to John S. he promptly refused them and withdrew, preferring to lose all rather than be placed under such restrictions. If this report is true, and it is about on a level with what could be expected from the little congressman, the TRIBUNE congratulates Mr. McGroarty upon his independent spirit. There are too many "reservations" made in appointments by those who possess any influence, and if the internal revenue collector or any other official is not allowed to name his own men to work under him it is better to withdraw and leave the contest to people who are willing to barter their rights for the sake of being appointed.

The official announcement of the selection of four members of Cleveland's cabinet has been much talked about since it was received. Mr. Carlisle's selection was known before and had been enthusiastically received by Democrats. Judge Gresham's ability is admitted by all, but his Democracy isn't, and for that reason his selection, as secretary of state, was not received with as much favor as was that of Carlisle. Dan Lamont needed no introduction. He will prove a model secretary of war, and are glad that he is to "go up higher." Mr. Bissell is not widely known among public men, but those who do know him speak in such high terms of both his ability and Democracy that his selection to be postmaster general meets with favor. The Republicans have been and are still trying to use Judge Gresham as a lever to create dissension in the ranks of the Democratic party, but they are meeting with poor success. No good Democrat is foolish enough to expect that every man selected as a member of the cabinet will be his personal choice for the place.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary

dictated by greed.

LAWs MADE FOR THE RAILROADS BY THEIR TOOLS.

They Kill People, but Are Unwilling to Pay Equitable Damages—How Corporations Rule Legislation in the Great State of Illinois.

The position taken by The Herald relative to the infamous laws limiting the recovery of damages for the killing of son, husband or father to not more than \$5,000 has been a subject of widespread comment and all but universal approval. This legislation was granted at the beck of rich corporations upon the request and for the satisfaction of railway and other companies which needlessly and inexcusably jeopardize the life and limbs of the people in the operation of their businesses. The bills looking toward the enactment of so cowardly and unjust laws were fathered by men under the influence of such companies, supported and pushed by the contaminating methods of a corrupt lobby; treated as a private measure, to be passed with great secrecy; slipped through the committees and the houses of the legislature by the free application of "grease," and have for a long time disgraced the statutes of the state. It is competent to prove the value of a beast which has been destroyed by these modern juggernauts; it is permissible to establish the actual value of property lost by their negligence. Even in the case of injuries to a person not resulting in death, that person may introduce evidence showing to what extent his earning ability has been impaired and what is the measure of his loss in consequence.

Not so if his usefulness has not merely been reduced, but has instead been annihilated by death. In that case they who have been dependent upon the income from his labor find a limit set by law against the recovery of more than a sum often pitifully inadequate and almost always ridiculously disproportionate to the real damage. Such is the discrepancy between the title of a man to damages for personal injuries and the title of his family to damages because of his murder that the interests of corporations are better subserved by his failing to recover, maimed or crippled for life. Aside from the fact that they are likely to find the widow more pliable and an easier victim of their wheedling or bulldozing tactics because of inexperience, grief and often need as well, they feel easier about going into court without the witness of a mangled human body to confront the jury. Perhaps they might feel this way anyhow, but now, when awards because of personal injuries are limited only by the measure of damages proved, and awards because of murder are further limited by a paltry sum fixed by law, surely the companies have many additional reasons to prefer a claim for death to a claim for personal injury.

The frightful possibilities occasioned by such a tendency of interest can only be appreciated when one reflects that commonly the dying and wounded in the so called accidents on our great transportation systems are taken into the charge of company ambulances, company attendants and sometimes company hospitals. Without assuming more—and surely to assume more and worse might be justified by well known occurrences—it may well be supposed that under such circumstances an employee who through carelessness, indifference or stupidity permitted wounds not necessarily fatal to result in death would not be very severely punished by his superiors.

What he is paid for is to act in the interests of the company. The callousness of such servants of corporations has more than once been publicly remarked, and is often exhibited in an unwillingness to give information of disastrous accidents to the press for the public benefit or even to relieve the anxiety of almost maddened friends and relatives.

When it is by law made to the road's advantage to have injuries result in death, surely the same terrorism might be employed to compass that end immediately, if not directly. The inhumanity and criminal cruelty of many prominent railway managers has of late been avowed as to confirm rather than lessen the horrible suspicion. If it was not to be utilized—not to be taken advantage of—for what purpose could such a law be desired? It would be bad enough in all conscience if such a law resulted in an actual maximum recovery of \$5,000, but in practice this is not the case. The corporation has all the advantage in the matter and makes a salvage on this amount in nearly all cases. Such a salvage is customary not because of any honest reason for making any deductions, but simply because it will take a year or more to reach trial; because during that time witnesses may die or—as is often true—fall a willing prey to the wiles of the company; because at best no one can be sure of the result of a lawsuit; because reasons for new trials or appeals can nearly always be found in the flaws of the trial, and because and chiefly because, no more than \$5,000 can in any event be recovered. Consequently even in the clearest and most meritorious cases the attorneys for the claimant are compelled to recommend a settlement at a figure much below the maximum.

It is rare that over \$5,000 is paid, and the payment of \$4,000 or more is practically unknown.—Chicago Herald.

Bread Riots. The Philadelphia Ledger says that if the trouble between the factory owners and cotton spinners of Lancashire is not soon settled bread riots are likely to occur. The Ledger continues: However illogical such riots may appear to well fed people, idle people, hungry for food, will not starve to death without making a vigorous effort to get something to eat by any means that may offer. If arrested they will be fed; if killed by the police they will only escape a worse death from hunger.

WISCONSIN'S MONOLITH.

The Largest Single Dressed Stone in the World to Be Exhibited at Chicago.

The largest single dressed stone in the world, so far as known, will stand in Jackson park during the Chicago exposition if no accident occurs in transit, for it is already taken entire from the quarry. It is of brownstone from the immense Bayfield ledge on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Superior, and its production is the result of a discussion as to the comparative merits of ancient and modern builders.

Mr. Frederick Prentice, of Ashland, Wis., declared that he could surpass the largest single stone wrought by the Egyptians, and would furnish the proof from his quarry as a gift to the state if the latter would transport it to Chicago. On the 1st of last August forty men were set to work and five steam choppers to running, and the huge monolith has now been lifted from its place and the finishers put to work. The shaft, when dressed, will be 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet at the top, with an apex 5 feet long and tapering to a point. It will stand upon a foundation of granite 10 feet high and 12 feet square.

The famous Egyptian obelisk is 105 feet 7 inches long and 9 feet square at the base. The notion that the ancients could quarry and transport larger stones than the moderns was long ago disproved. They did it much oftener, however, because their laborers were slaves, as a rule, and so the cost was not counted. The monolith is of the finest Lake Superior brownstone, which is shown by analysis to consist of 91.40 per cent. silica, 2 per cent. feric oxide, 3.53 per cent. alumina and a few minor elements, of which lime makes up only a quarter of 1 per cent.

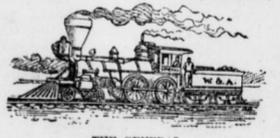
Germany's Building at Chicago. Germany's building at the Columbian exposition will be a curiosity indeed, as it will combine nearly all the styles of architecture, and its interior decorations will represent all the schools of German art and nearly all the eras. The main structure will be 133 by 106 feet, but



from the center and rear an extension will put out 50 feet, making the central section 183 feet long. This extension is known as the chapel, and will contain objects of an ecclesiastical nature, such as altars and painted windows. Above it will rise a bell tower 100 feet in height. The plans were drawn by an official architect in Germany.

Guides at the World's Fair. Some one has estimated that 5,000 guides will be required at the World's fair. Other persons equally well informed contend that 1,000 will be enough. Whether official guides are appointed or not, it is certain that hundreds of bright Chicagoans of good address will go into the business of showing foreign visitors around on their own account.

A War Relic. Of the many relics of the civil war to be seen at the Columbian exposition none will have a more pathetic interest than the famous old engine, General, with which James J. Andrews and his squad of Federal scouts made their famous run on the Western Atlantic road, in Georgia, April 12, 1862. The engine was turned out of the Rogers works in 1854 and continued in service till 1890, and with the exception of a few restored parts will appear at Chicago exactly as it did when the famous run was made. Of the twenty-two riders eight—including Andrews—were hanged, eight escaped, and the other six were exchanged in 1863.



Music at the World's Fair. Festival hall will be a great place at the Columbian exposition for all lovers of music, and especially for the Germans. It will stand near the lagoon between Transportation and Manufacture halls, will be in the Doric style of architecture and cost a little over \$100,000. In the great hall of this building many musical societies will assemble during the fair, and some of the finest music will be rendered. The building is almost circular, so as to give the greatest practicable room for the great hall, which is constructed to produce the finest effects.



THE PHILLIPSE MANOR. the capital of the Empire State, and far above there frowned, as they still do today, the Adirondacks, probably the oldest mountain range on the face of the globe. It was from a boat on the upper Hudson that the Indians carried Johnson, the noted English general, to the "healing waters" of the Saratoga springs. It was on the Hudson that West Point, the famous military academy, was established. On that stream Fulton launched his steamboat, and near its banks lived Washington Irving.

THE LORDLY HUDSON.

WASHINGTON'S WOOING AND WAREFARE ON ITS BANKS.

He Courted and Was Refused and a Score of Years Later Fought and Won on the Scene of His Early Disappointment. Romance of a River.

The Hudson river and various points along its banks teem with historic glory. To one who is familiar with the record of the colonies that afterward became the United States of America the mention of the name evokes a panoramic retrospect that has all the gorgeousness of a dream and the solidity of fact. There was the old Dutchman who sailed up the stream looking for a waterway to the Indies. Following the explorer came the colonists, the village of New Amsterdam, and later the city of New York, while at the head of tidewater, nearly 170 miles from the bay, rose the trading post of Albany, afterward destined to be



the capital of the Empire State, and far above there frowned, as they still do today, the Adirondacks, probably the oldest mountain range on the face of the globe. It was from a boat on the upper Hudson that the Indians carried Johnson, the noted English general, to the "healing waters" of the Saratoga springs. It was on the Hudson that West Point, the famous military academy, was established. On that stream Fulton launched his steamboat, and near its banks lived Washington Irving.

But the chief historical charm, of the lower Hudson particularly, is associated with the events of the Revolution and the mighty name of Washington. From Garrison's down to the sea the land on both banks teems with splendid memories of sacrifice, romance and patriotism, although in one place the beautiful picture of heroism and endeavor is tinged by the dark stain of treason. Wherever a mansion still stands in which the Father of His Country slept for a night it is known and visited as "Washington's headquarters," and there are several of them. Two, though, have about them that air of love or tragedy with which many delight to associate a great man's name.

It was at the manor house of her family in what is now the city of Yonkers that Mary Phillipse was born 162 years ago. Washington met and wooed her in 1756, but she refused his addresses and by so doing possibly changed the fate of the colonies. When the conflict with England began a score of years later she and the rest of her family espoused the Tory cause, and as a result they were attainted for treason and their property confiscated. The turn of the wheel of fortune brought Washington to the manor house again, not as a wooer, but as a warrior. He made the mansion his headquarters before and after the battle of White Plains, and again took possession of it in 1781 while his army camped on Locust hill.

The house is a fine old structure, built with the sturdiness and honesty of purpose for which the architects and mechanics of the colonial period were noted, and is now the principal official building occupied by the Yonkers city government. Where the the minut was danced and the Christmas feast was served, where brides came home to become stately matrons and mothers, a court now sits, and blue garbed officials go in and out of the doors that were wont to open in welcome to gentlemen who wore small wools, satin collars, knee breeches and lace ruffles at collar and at wrist.

The sister of Mary, Washington's scornful sweetheart, was Susannah Phillipse, who married Beverly Robinson and went to housekeeping in the old family mansion, which stood on the east side of a road leading to Peekskill, about a mile below Garrison's station. This place was called the Beverley House, and around it centers the story of the treason of Benedict Arnold. It consisted of three



buildings joined together, extending east and west and fronting toward the south. Last spring it was totally destroyed by fire, and three tall walls of blackened brick and masonry, says a contributor to the New York Evening Post, are all that is left of the most interesting dwelling on the Hudson. It was Benedict Arnold's headquarters in 1780, and from it he fled to the enemy. The owner had gone over to the British some time before, and Putnam and Parsons lodged there while campaigning in 1778-9. On July 31, 1780, Washington took up his lodgings in the mansion, and five days later Arnold arrived, having been appointed to the command of West Point and its dependencies.

Thus the river rolls on to the ocean, gathering its strength from the storms in the Adirondack mountain forests, its beauty from the wide sweep of plains, and later from the lofty Catskills, and its historic splendor from the deeds of George Washington, of Virginia, first commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

- BETHEL BAPTIST. Ridge and Walnut Streets. Rev. C. A. Spaulding, Pastor. Sunday School.....10:00 A M Gospel Temperance..... 2:30 P M Preaching..... 6:00 P M
HEAVENLY RECRUITS. Centre Street, above Chestnut. Rev. H. M. Lengie, Pastor. Morning Service.....10:00 A M Sunday School..... 2:00 P M Love Feast..... 3:15 P M Preaching..... 7:30 P M
JEDDO METHODIST EPISCOPAL. In charge of Rev. E. M. Chilcoat. Preaching..... 7:00 P M Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC. Rev. M. J. Fallhee, Pastor; Rev. Edw. O'Reilly, Curate. Low Mass..... 8:00 A M High Mass.....10:30 A M Sunday School..... 2:00 P M Mass on Weekdays..... 7:00 A M
ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL. South and Washington Streets. Rev. A. J. Kuehn, Pastor. Sunday School.....1:30 P M Prayer and Sermon..... 7:00 P M
ST. JOHN'S REFORMED. Walnut and Washington Streets. Rev. H. A. Benner, Pastor. Sunday School..... 9:00 A M German Service.....10:30 A M Praise Meeting..... 7:00 P M English Sermon..... 7:30 P M Prayer and teachers' meeting every Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock.
ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC. Ridge Street, above Carbon. Rev. Joseph Mazotas, Pastor. Mass.....11:00 A M Vespers..... 4:00 P M Mass on Weekdays..... 7:30 A M
ST. LUKES' GERMAN LUTHERAN. Main and Washington Streets. Rev. A. Beumler, Pastor. Sunday School..... 9:00 A M German Service.....10:00 A M Catechist Instruction..... 5:00 P M
ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC. Front and Fern Streets. Rev. Cyril Gulovich, Pastor. Low Mass..... 8:00 A M High Mass.....10:30 A M Vespers..... 2:00 P M
TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Birkbeck Street, South Heberton. Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Pastor. Preaching.....10:00 A M Sunday School..... 2:00 P M Prayer and Class Meeting..... 7:00 P M Epworth League meets every Sunday evening at 6:00 o'clock.
WELSH BAPTIST. Fern Street, above Main. Services by Rev. A. J. Morton, of Kingston. Sunday School.....10:30 A M Welsh Service..... 2:00 P M English Service..... 6:00 P M

GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions.

Notions, Rag Carpet, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Feed, Wood and Tin and Queensware, Millinery, Tobacco, Table and Floor Oil Cloth, Cigars, Etc., Etc.

A celebrated brand of XX flour always in stock.

Fresh Roll Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty.

My motto is small profits and quick sales. I always have fresh goods and am turning my stock every month. Therefore every article is guaranteed.

AMANDUS OSWALD, Northwest Corner Centre and Front Streets, Freeland.

W. L. DOUGLAS

S3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the Best in the World. See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by John Smith, Birkbeck Brick.

"PROTECTION OF FREE TRADE."

By Henry George.

The leading statesman of the world pronounces it the greatest work ever written upon the tariff question. No statistics, no figures, no evasions. It will interest and instruct you. Read it.

Copies Free at the Tribune Office.

CURE THAT

Cold AND STOP THAT Cough.

N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT.

Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSON & LOED, Props., Burlington, Vt. Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.

ELECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that at the election to be held at the third Tuesday of February, 1892, being the 21st day of the month, the following officers of the middle coal field poor district are to be elected, to wit: One person for director, to serve three years, from April 1, 1893, whose residence must be in that portion of the district known as the Lazarus portion of the district. One person for poor auditor, to serve three years from April 1, 1893, whose residence must be in that portion of the district known as the Weatherly or middle district. A. S. Monroe, } Directors. A. M. Neumiller, } Samuel Harieman, }

A. W. WASHBURN, Builder of Light and Heavy Wagons.

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Machine repairing of all kinds done. GUN and LOCKSMITHING A SPECIALTY. Personal supervision of all work contracted for.

STAHL & CO., agents for Lebanon Brewing Co.

Finest and Best Beer in the Country. Satisfaction GUARANTEED. Parties wishing to try this excellent beer will please call on

Stahl & Co., 137 Centre Street.

WEIDER & ZANG, Tailors.

We are located above Meyer's jewelry store and have on hand a fine line of goods, which will be done up in the latest styles at a very moderate price. Our aim is to satisfy and WE ASK FOR A TRIAL.

Repairing Promptly Executed.

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at C. D. Rohrbach's, Centre Street, Five Points, Freeland.

Hunters and sportsmen will find an elegant stock of fine fire-arms here. Get our prices and examine our new breech-loaders. Also all kinds of Hardware, Paints, Oils, Mine Supplies.

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Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FURNISHING HOUSES.

We can fit out your residence cheaply, neatly and handsomely from kitchen to bedroom, and invite your attention to our great stock of furniture, which will show you we are amply prepared to fulfill this promise.

OUR FOOTWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Here we can suit you all. Old and young will surely find what they want in boots, shoes, rubbers, etc., in this store. Good working boots and shoes at rock-bottom figures. Fine ladies' shoes are reduced in price. Men's and boys' shoes are selling cheaper than ever. Don't miss the many bargains we offer you, and when in need of anything in our line call or send for prices. Respectfully, yours,

J. P. McDONALD.

Ripans Tabules

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure habitual constipation and dispel colds, headaches and fevers. One tabule taken at the first symptom of a return of indigestion, or depression of spirits, will remove the whole difficulty within an hour.



Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription used for years by well-known physicians and endorsed by the highest medical authorities. In the Tabules the standard ingredients are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion with physicians and patients everywhere.

One Box (Six Vials) Seventy-five Cents. One Package (Four Boxes) Two Dollars.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained of nearest druggist; or by mail on receipt of price.

For free sample address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO. NEW YORK.

J. C. BERNER

has the Largest Store

in town. Bargains are prevailing this week in all departments.

Ladies' Coats.

Newmarkets at half price. An \$8 coat for \$5. A \$10 coat for \$5; etc.

Special Bargains

In Woolen Blankets.

Have them from 79 cents a pair up.

Remember, men's gum boots, Candee, \$2.25.

Muffs, 40 cents up to any price you want.

Ladies' woolen mitts, 2 pair 25 cents; worth 25 cents a pair. Some 50-cent dress goods at 25 cents.

All-wool plaid, which was 60 cents, now 39 cents.

Some Special Things

In Furniture.

A good carpet-covered lounge, \$5.

A good bedstead, \$2.25. Fancy rocking chairs, \$3.50. Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard.

Groceries & Provisions.

Flour, \$2.15.

Chop, \$1.10 and \$1.15.

Bran, 50 cents.

Bologna, 8 cents.

Cheese, N. Y., 13 cents.

Tub butter, 28 cents.

18 pounds sugar \$1.00.

5 pounds Lima beans, 25 cents.

5 pounds currants, 25 cents.

5 pounds raisins, 25 cents.

6 bars Lenox soap, 25 cents.

6 bars Octagon soap, 25 cents.

3 packages parline, 10 cents.

Best coal oil, 12 cents.

Vinegar, cider, 15 cents gal.

Cider, 20 cents a gallon.

Syrup, No. 1, 35 cents gal.

No. 1 mince meat, 10 cents.

3 pounds macaroni 25 cents.

3 quarts beans, 25 cents.

6 pounds oat meal, 25 cents.

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The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. R. Co.

PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE. Taking Effect, September 15, 1892.

Table with columns: Eastward, STATIONS, Westward, p.m., a.m., p.m., a.m. Stations include Shepton, Onedia, Humboldt Road, Hartwood Road, Onedia Junction, Roon, B. Meadow Road, Stockton Jct., Eckley Junction, Drifton.

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