

A TRIP TO THE FAIR.

WHAT WAS SEEN AND DONE BY SOME FREELAND PEOPLE.

Sights on Midway Plaisance—The Famous Side Show Interesting and Instructive. A Freelander in Business—Meeting Old Acquaintances.

Chicago, Sept. 11, '93.

After the parade on Labor Day was over we looked around for means of transportation to the ball park, where Baltimore and Anson's colts were scheduled to lock horns. We knew where the grounds were located, but how to get there the quickest was not known. Two of Chicago's finest were interviewed on the subject. One did not know that Chicago had a club and the other said they were playing in the east. These are fair samples of the answers one may expect from the police of this city. They appear willing enough to help strangers, and if some philanthropist would present the force with guides of the city they might be able to impart some information that could be relied upon.

When we finally arrived at the ball park we sent a message to our friend, Hugh Jennings, who at one time graced Freelander's diamond. He gave us a hearty welcome and asked to be remembered to the boys at home. In the fifth inning Kelly, one of Baltimore's players, questioned a decision made by Tim Hurst, of Ashland, Pa., and he was fined \$25 and ordered off the field. Jennings, who has not played regularly on account of an injured leg, took his place and gave us a chance to applaud some of his neat playing. Hugh, however, went in to late to save the game, and Chicago won, 15 to 10.

A view of the river was made in the evening. This stream has the reputation of being the dirtiest river in the world and it certainly is. Boards, plank, boxes and such articles as will sink immediately in common water rest easily on the Chicago river and it is doubtful if a person falling overboard could push his way through the scum on the surface. A visit to the Casino theatre, where a fine collection of wax works and Haverly's minstrels are the attractions, ended the day.

Tuesday morning found us at the fair grounds bright and early. Midway, the most famous side show in the world, was viewed before any attention was paid to the White City. The Plaisance is the continuation of 59th street, and is inside the exposition gates. It is about a mile and a quarter in length. The visitors can make the best time by commencing at the lower part, taking the right hand side and going to the gate; then return on the left and end where the fair buildings commence.

The Congress of Beauties, where forty of the (supposed to be) most beautiful women of the world are on exhibition is a good drawing card for its manager. Some very pretty girls are there, and also some that are not so pretty, according to our ideas of beauty. Libby Company's glass works is very instructive to any one who is not acquainted with the methods of manufacturing this article.

Mrs. Hart's Irish village gives a view of several industries which have been established in the country towns of the green isle. It also contains a faithful representation of Donegal Castle, at one time the stronghold of Red Hugh, of Tyrconnell, also the great statue of Gladstone and a model of the memorial chapel now in course of erection at the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell.

The Japanese have a village that is worth seeing, and the wares and novelties they exhibit and sell are of a very fine quality of workmanship.

From the Fatherland we found many things of interest, and our German citizens can feel proud of the display made on Midway by the people of their native country. Here is where H. Steiner, formerly one of Freelander's merchants, is in business with a gentleman who paints your initials and residence on the face of your watch for a quarter. Mr. Steiner is now in the hospital sick, but his partner expects him around in a few days.

Cairo Street should not be missed. It is the best on the Plaisance with a few exceptions. It is swarmed with Egyptians, and to see their efforts to dispose of their wares alone is worth the time spent there.

The Algerian and American Indian villages are nothing extra. The Chinese temple of worship and Chinese theatre are fair, and a view of the California ostrich farm is very good. Twenty-one of these birds are here. They are valued at about \$400 each, and their plumes are plucked every eight months.

Old Vienna occupies a large amount of space with very little in it. A visit to the Columbian fire station shows the visitors the machinery the fire fighters use here. St. Peter's of Rome is the biggest imposition on the grounds. It costs 25 cents to see a model of the great church and a few paintings, and it is not worth the time occupied in paying a ticket.

A toboggan ride on real ice and a trip on the Ferris wheel are next in order. This wheel is driven by two 1,000 horsepower reversible engines and weighs 1,700 tons. It has a seating capacity of 1,440 and the admission fee of 50 cents entitles you to a ride twice around. The highest point reached by the cages is 264

feet, and from there one has an elegant view of Midway and the exposition buildings. The air at the bottom is perfectly quiet, but when the top is reached it rises to a gale.

The Moorish palace, Constantinople Street and Turkish theatre are somewhat novel, but hardly worth seeing if your time is limited.

Hagenback's menagerie and circus is about the best thing to be seen on Midway. Three performances are given daily by the trained lions, tigers and other animals. They are very good.

A miniature gold mine in operation is something worth seeing. Here we have a representation of the Saratoga mine of Gilpin county, Colorado, on exhibition. It is classed among the best things on the Plaisance.

The above are the leading sights of Midway, although there are several others which are not worthy of mentioning. The opinion here given of them may not be perfect, but it is just what we formed after viewing them thoroughly.

The guide book next tells us to go to the transportation building, and the exhibit is vast for a description of any kind. Among those attracting the greatest attention are the engines of Baldwin's locomotive works, Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's display, which is in a small building by itself. This display contains the famous "John Bull," the first locomotive ever run in America. It was put in service on November 12, 1831, on the Camden and Amboy road. The old-timer is in good condition yet, and with its two quaint coaches made the trip from New York to Chicago last April in five days.

In the mining building we find the exhibits of several countries and states. Pennsylvania stands among the foremost in every department, and its mineral display makes one feel proud to say he comes from the keystone state.

A sixty-foot column of anthracite in the centre attracts the eye at once. It is from Schuylkill county and stands as a monument by itself. The Reading Company is well represented by coal from a number of its collieries and a breaker in operation shows to visitors how coal is prepared for market.

Coxe Bros. & Co. have a nice exhibit of the different sizes of coal and G. B. Markle & Co. the same. In the analysis made from all parts of the anthracite region Coxe Bros. & Co.'s product from the Buck Mountain vein of the Eckley colliery stands at the head with 88.55 per cent. Markle's coal from the Mammoth vein of Oakdale No. 1 is a good second with 88.03 per cent. Coxe's Stockton colliery coal of the Wharton vein is third, having 86.83 per cent., followed closely by the coal from Dorrance and the Wyoming region collieries.

Tuesday evening we met Link Cunningham and William Hyland, former residents of Drifton. They are located at Calumet, Michigan, and are prospering. They were accompanied by two other genial gentlemen of our section—George Wise, of Jeddo, and John Wagner, of Drifton.

I must confess my inability to do justice to the Electricity building. This must be viewed at night to see it properly. The wonderful sights the visitor beholds as the building is entered is the most awe-inspiring that could be seen. Millions of lights, apparently, loom up before the eye, and the dazzling colors flash out and glisten with appalling beauty. Columns of light stand out before you. One moment they are white, then red, look again and they are blue or green, then every color of the rainbow sweeps through them with lightning speed. Little has been heard in the east about this and the electrical fountains, because writers prefer to let it pass rather than fail in the attempt to describe it. As usual the Pennsylvania electrical companies lead in this exhibit.

The fisherman who cannot find pleasure in the Fisheries building must be hard to please. The display is well arranged, it is neat and elaborate. Here I met Michael Mulligan, Jr., of Upper Lehigh, who is one of the Columbian Guards. He is stationed in the west annex. These guards number over 1600 and a more gentlemanly and courteous body of young men would be hard to find. They are kept going steady answering questions, and they differ greatly from the city officers, because they answer intelligently and correctly.

The Administration building is devoted principally to the offices of the fair officials. A steady stream of newspaper men flows in and out of a little room on the third floor. We were all after a certain document, and you may depend that we got it.

The United States government has a pretty and very fine exhibit. Visitors should not miss it. In the centre stands a tree from California which is twenty-six feet in diameter. It is hollowed out and has two large rooms. Interesting autographs, documents, a postal, treasury and war display are also to be seen.

Machinery hall is a large structure, filled with the latest improved machinery of every character. Many of these are not of interest, unless you wish to learn something in their special line. The printing exhibit naturally held my attention for several hours. The finest presses and type-setting machines in the world are in operation here. They are not merely moving like other kinds of machinery, but are engaged in doing actual work.

On the larger ones the Chicago even-

ing papers print their fair editions, and the visitor can see everything done from the setting of the type to the complete paper—all done by machinery. The official fair paper, the *Daily Columbian*, is printed here. This unique paper consists of eight pages. Three are devoted to official announcements, and each of the other five are taken up by a Chicago paper. Therefore, the purchaser receives parts of six papers in one.

In the power room of this building are some wonderful boilers. Here can be seen the largest single boiler in the world. It consumes fifteen tons of water every hour and has a heating surface of 100,000 square feet. Three 2,000 ton traveling cranes are in operation, propelled by electric motors. They move easily and smoothly, and carry seventy-five tons quickly from one part of the building to the other.

The manufacture of paper is shown very thoroughly and occupies a large amount of space. As the rolls are made they are taken to the printing section and turned into daily papers.

Apart from the special days, the week has been taken up by our Welsh citizens with their World's fair esteddof. Choirs from all parts of the country, including Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, were in attendance, also a male and female choir from Wales. On Wednesday an ovation was tendered to Griffith R. Jones (Caradog), of Wales, who was director of the Welsh choir which won the \$5,000 gold cup trophy in 1873 at London in a competition against the world. David James, of Eckley, was among the interested persons in the audience each day and he praises highly the singing.

The feature of this was the winning of the \$5,000 grand prize by the Choral Union of Scranton. Every Pennsylvanian here was proud to hear the decision and no doubt it was welcome news to our Welsh citizens of the coal regions. They had to compete against some strong choirs, especially the one from the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Utah, which was confident of winning.

Another event of interest is the Catholic congress in session here. All the dignitaries of the church, including Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Satoli, have attended, but so far none of the large and talented delegation appointed by Bishop O'Hara to represent the Scranton diocese have made themselves heard. Social and labor questions are the principal topics yet discussed. Among the many brilliant papers read on these subjects I noticed a strong single tax sentiment, and every allusion, however faint, to this theory brings forth applause.

Satoli's advice in the closing of his address to the delegates was: "Go forward, bearing in one hand the book of Christian truth, and in the other the constitution of the United States." He asked them to take up the matters that would be discussed in a deliberate manner, examine them and treat them with such justice as becomes patriotic Americans and good Catholics.

Although Pennsylvania Day is a thing of the past, Pennsylvanians continue to monopolize the best of everything. In all parts of the great park their badges may be seen, worn by both women and men. The fine record made by our state last Thursday pleased the fair officials very much, and the press of Chicago is still thanking the Keystone State for the unexpected large number of visitors it sent. The praise Pennsylvania is receiving is none too great, however, for it has helped nobly to make the exposition a success since the day Jackson park was opened. From the first of May to the present time no state, excepting Illinois, has been better represented in Chicago than our own, as can be proven by referring to the registers of the hotels.

Not only in the matter of attendance does it lead, but in the exhibits shown here. Our people stand among the foremost in every building. This can be said without boasting, and the members of the fair commission will corroborate this statement.

In the Pennsylvania state building is every convenience necessary for the comfort and accommodation of the sons and daughters of the Keystone State. The newspaper files are in constant demand and the papers of our part are eagerly read.

The attendance for the week ending Saturday evening was the largest in the history of the fair, 1,395,027 persons having paid. This is greater than the whole month of May, and was caused principally by the special days—New York on Monday, Wisconsin on Wednesday, Pennsylvania on Thursday, and California, Utah, G. A. R. and Brazil on Saturday. Still, even with these large numbers, the stockholders of the exposition do not expect to profit financially from the fair. Share certificates are being offered as premiums in the large stores, therefore it is apparent that the owners do not expect to reap a harvest on the investment. D. S.

Lutheran Statistics.
According to statistics, the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania numbers 291 ministers, 471 congregations, 115,890 communicants at present. The total of contributions for church and charity purposes amount to \$612,959, and \$70,725 of this passed through the hands of the treasurer.

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

BATTLE IN THE AIR.

A Hawk's Fight for Life After It Had Captured a Crow.

Thursday evening last, at about half-past six o'clock, and while the sun was still an hour and a half high, says a Seaberry Settlement correspondent of the New York Sun, a large hawk was noticed circling high above a flock of young and old crows, which were feeding near the creek bank thirty rods away. The hawk was so far above that he was not noticed by the crows until, with a noise heard by the spectators on the store steps, the hawk swooped down and sank its talons through a young crow's back, killing it instantly. Rising from the ground the hawk sought to fly away with its prey, but before it had gone a dozen yards five of the old crows, with screams and shrieks, began a fight to the death with the hawk. One after another they would rise above the hawk and thence dive to strike it. One



THE BATTLE IN THE AIR.

struck it on the neck and took the feathers off, another took a tail feather, another struck a wing, turning the hawk completely over and causing it to drop twenty feet and lose its hold on the dead crow's back.

But the crows, instead of leaving the hawk to flee in peace and pain, seemed maddened by the inanimate bunch of dead crow which the hawk had dropped, and pounced the hawk till its gray and white feathers filled the air below. The hawk nipped with its hooked beak from side to side as the crows drove by, and even grasped with its talons in a vain endeavor to catch its quicker antagonists. After a little it tried to fly away, but dodged here and there, sometimes a foot above the daisy tops, sometimes so high that the crows seemed as small as swallows. Then a large crow rose from below and struck the hawk on the leg with its heavy bill, but quick as a mule's kick the talons flew down and the crow was caught with its head between the curved nails. One penetrated its eye and thence the brain. The talons opened and the crow fell dead hardly thirty yards from the store steps.

However, the fight was not ended. There were still four crows, and they seemed to gather renewed vigor as the dead crow fell with outspread wings to the ground. The hawk was rapidly getting tired. It no longer dodged, but with dogged determination tried once more to fly away. At that one of the crows, with wings flapping to give it a strong impetus, struck the hawk on the back of the neck. At that its wings stopped their movement and slowly, as it had done many times before, it circled around and around, gradually approaching the ground. Then another crow struck its eye, and the hawk fell as the two crows had fallen, dead in the air.

HER DREADFUL PLIGHT.

An Ultra-Modest Young Lady's Adventure at Atlantic City.

A rare and ridiculous case of sea-sickness modesty was brought to light a few days ago by Life Guard Repp, of Atlantic City, an intelligent young fellow with a keen sense of humor.

He was leisurely rowing his surf-boat along the line of bathers when he espied a young lady swimming towards him with all her might. In an instant he had his boat close to her, and at once proceeded to get her aboard. Then he set about administering the prescribed treatment for half-drowned persons. But she indignantly refused



SHE BEGINS CRYING.

to let him touch her, and began crying as if in great distress.

Repp was in a quandary, and started to row ashore as the best way of settling the difficulty. Imagine his amazement when the young lady poured forth the most earnest pleadings that he should not pull towards the beach.

Then she tearfully told him all about it. She was in bathing with her beau, and one of her stockings became loosened, and finally disappeared, leaving a shapely limb unprotected. She finally determined to swim seaward, preferring the possibility of drowning to the certainty of having to thus run the gauntlet of the beach loungers. Then she earnestly implored the guard to help her in her plight, and had thoroughly interested him when her beau bobbed up alongside the boat and took in the situation at a glance. He lost no time in procuring another stocking, and all again was well.

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WITHOUT GETTING RELIEF. AND IS NOW CURED BY DR. RIEGEL.

I have been a sufferer for a number of years with catarrh in its worst forms. Had constant headaches, matter dropping in the throat, dizziness, nose stopped up, difficulty in breathing and no doubt would soon have been a consumptive, had I not met Dr. Riegel.

Before that time I had tried every well-known remedy and doctored with many physicians, not only of Hazleton but of New York and Philadelphia, but could get no relief anywhere. As soon as Dr. Riegel began treating me I felt relieved and continued to improve until now I feel like a new man, and knowing that there are many others suffering as much as I did I write this for publication, so that others may avail themselves of Dr. Riegel's treatment before it is too late. He can cure you if you take it in time.

I am willing to answer any letters of inquiry from persons wishing to consult him.

James McCool,
189 North Wyoming Street,
Hazleton, Pa.

Hereafter Dr. Riegel, the leading specialist in catarrh and all chronic diseases, will be at the Central Hotel, Hazleton, THREE DAYS A WEEK ONLY.

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We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at \$1.00 per package. If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED in purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—DEAR SIR—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.—GENTLEMEN—Some time ago I sent for a box of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
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