

### A TRIP TO THE FAIR.

WHAT WAS SEEN AND DONE BY SOME FREELAND PEOPLE.

**Pennsylvania in Agriculture—Attractions Outside the Fair to Interest the Visitor—Something About Chicago—A Double Show in the Fair City.**

Among the things to be seen here that have not yet been mentioned is a cheese from Canada. It weighs 22,000 pounds. In the same building, the Agricultural, is a chocolate tower, which weighs fifty tons and is worth \$40,000. The display made by the tea growers of China is very fine. One particular grade to be seen comes from Ceylon. If you are in a purchasing mood you can buy a pound for one hundred and seventy-five dollars. In agriculture the states show up well, and Germany and Great Britain are not far behind us. Several of the states have their products done up in novel designs, Pennsylvania, for instance, having the Liberty Bell formed of cereals and hung in a tower of grain and grasses—all taken from home. The original and famous old Liberty Bell, which stands in Pennsylvania state building, has a crowd constantly around it, and two of Philadelphia's police officers guard it with great care.

The leather exhibit, showing the manufacture of shoes and the like, is something of interest, and a tour through the Forestry building gives the visitor a view of the different grades of wood and timber of the world. Pennsylvania has a nice display, but to California must be awarded the honor of having the largest article on exhibition. This is a redwood plank from Humboldt county. Its dimensions are: Width, 16 ft. 5 in.; length, 12 ft. 6 in.; thickness, 5 in. The tree from which it was cut was 300 feet high, 35 feet in diameter, 1,500 years old, and the plank was taken off 28 feet from the ground. It attracts much attention.

In horticultural hall are found the finest plants and flowers the world can produce, also some fine fruits and vegetables. The exhibits of this class may also be seen in almost any part of the grounds. From Wooten, Pa., Geo. W. Childs has sent a grand collection of the most valuable products of his famous hothouse, and through his generosity Pennsylvania has maintained its position at the front in horticulture.

Females can spend a whole day in the Women's building without seeing all. Needlework, embroidery, painting, carving of wood, etc., from all parts of the world, including work done by Queen Victoria and other titled ladies, is here. Visitors should not miss seeing and examining the full-size model of the battleship "Illinois." The original could not be put on exhibition at the fair, owing to the shallowness of the water of the lake front, but the model serves just as well in showing the fine points of a modern man-of-war.

In the war line comes the exhibit of the gun manufacturer, Krupp, who has a building all to himself, and he has filled it with a wonderful collection of death-dealing monsters. The principal one of these is called "Krupp's Baby," a coast defense gun which weighs 140 tons, with a carriage weighing 150 tons. Its length is 48 feet and it has a 14-inch bore. Every shot fired costs \$12,500 and is guaranteed to pierce steel plate two feet thick at a distance of nine miles.

One of the last of the large buildings to be visited was the Palace of Fine Arts. This deserves to be called a palace. Within its walls are thousands of the grandest paintings ever placed under one roof. Even those who have no desire to view work of this kind, and who accidentally wander into the building, suddenly find themselves interested in the pictures that greet the eye. People of an artistic turn of mind say it is "the next place to heaven," but with that exalted opinion of the pictures and statuary I cannot agree—not yet awhile.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is a very large fair itself. Imagine, if you can, a solid, substantial structure, 787 feet wide and 1,087 feet long, erected at a cost of \$1,500,000, with a floor space covering forty-four acres. Every civilized country in the world has done its best to lead in this building, therefore the reader can judge what sights can be seen there. To view it in a superficial manner requires a full day of steady work, and then you come away knowing that you have not seen half. Jewelry most exquisite, musical instruments, metal work, furniture, clothing, gowns and dresses, three vases worth \$50,000 each, lace that cannot be purchased for \$1,000 a yard, a clock that required ten years to make and was sold for \$50,000, Tiffany's (New York firm) display of \$500,000 worth of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc., school exhibits from all over the world, famous autographs and manuscripts, sewing machines and work done upon them, firearms, pottery, pianos and organs, and hundreds of novelties that occupied years in construction and which will not be sold at any price. In all it is a wonderful manufacturing display.

The numerous buildings erected and fitted up by the states and foreign countries form groups in different parts of the grounds, and the visitor can spend some pleasant hours viewing them. Of the state buildings Illinois naturally has the most prominent and imposing. New York and California come next with ones creditable to the people of those con-

monwealths, but for conveniences and all the comforts of home Pennsylvania is away ahead of her sister states.

On the fair grounds there are various means by which recreation and rest can be had. The electric intramural railroad will take you to any part of the park, and at the same time give you a good view of the whole fair. A ride on the electric launches or gondolas is pleasant pastime to the friends of water. The trip, however, is best at night. The movable sidewalk around the long pier should not be missed. This is worked by electricity, and consists of two sections. The inside portion has seats to accommodate 6,400 persons, and the outside section is a plain sidewalk moving, but at a pace much slower than the part upon which is the seats. The entire apparatus is a most ingenious kind, and its working creates a great deal of astonishment among those interested in mechanics.

When tired of the greatness of the fair the visitor to Chicago will find many places and attractions in this city that are worth seeing. Base ball games have been played daily while we are here, and we greeted the Phillies in true Pennsylvania style during their stay. Armour's stock yards and packing houses are worth any person's time to see. The killing and cleaning of hogs and cattle is done in the most improved manner, and the sight was one of interest to several Freeland, Drifton and Eckley people. Cooper & Sigel's retail store, the largest in the world, is a fine establishment to visit, also the Maze saloon, which is fitted up at a cost of \$200,000.

The Auditorium and Masonic building towers furnish elegant views, and from their immense heights Chicago and the surrounding country is seen to good advantage. Visit these on Sunday, as the smoke is less dense than on weekdays. Sunday is generally a very poor day at the fair, as several of the exhibits are covered and many buildings closed. Lincoln Park then becomes the Mecca of the crowd, and those who do not care to visit this pleasant resort can go to church or see a matinee at almost any of the theatres.

The street car system here is one of the best in the country. Cable cars travel rapidly in trains of from three to eight cars and convey you to any part of the city. In going to the northern portion one rides through the famous La Salle street tunnel, which passes under the Chicago river and which was constructed at a great cost of life and money.

The city is not a hard one to understand. With any of the maps and guide books, sold here for 25 cents, a stranger can find the way to any portion easily. It is useless to apply to the police for assistance in helping you to get anywhere. They, with few exceptions, deal out nothing but misinformation—and in very large blocks at that.

Chicago is not a beautiful city. While it has a few buildings that may lay claim to some architectural beauty the majority of its sky-scrapers are designed and built more for the purpose of catching the dollar than to catch the eye. Its streets are very dirty as a general rule, and its alleys and slums reek with filth and nauseating odors.

Clothing, groceries and other necessities of life appear to be dearer than in the east, and the unemployed of the city can be counted by the thousands on the lake front every morning as they lie upon their grassy beds—the only couch some have known for months. In the evenings they accost the pedestrians in the darker parts of town and piteously appeal for a nickel or a dime to buy a bowl of soup. The authorities are doing what they can by free distribution of bread, etc., to relieve distress among those most deserving of help, but the aid they give is not of the kind to bring about an end to the misery of the poor.

The crowds that daily clamor about the bread wagons, calling for another and another free loaf, is almost as large as the number who daily pay their way to see the exhibits and "advancement" of the human race at Jackson Park. There are two exhibitions in Chicago at present, and the man who sees both will go home with something to think about.

With this brief and condensed description of the World's fair and Chicago, as we saw them, our party went to Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio, one of the best railroads in the country to travel upon. In the Capitol City a day was spent. The White House and several of the government buildings were visited in the morning, and an hour was spent watching the congressmen and senators at work in the capitol during the afternoon. From Washington we took the Royal Blue line to Baltimore, stopped off a short while, then went on to Philadelphia. Nearly two days were passed in the old Quaker town, renewing acquaintances and visiting friends, and on Saturday we started homeward. Stop-offs were made of an hour each at Allentown and Mauch Chunk, and at 9 o'clock on Saturday night we completed our trip by arriving at Freeland. The tour was very much enjoyed by all and is one that should be taken by every person who can possibly do so.

I trust that such discrepancies and short-comings as may have appeared in these hurriedly-written letters will be kindly overlooked by our friends, as the trip was not made for the purpose of writing up the fair but to view the sights and secure what pleasure we could while on our short vacation.

### PICKED UP BY THE WAY.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD IN THE TOWN AND VICINITY.

**Matters of a Local Nature Commented Upon and Placed Before the Readers of the "Tribune" in Large Letters—Some Paragraphs May Interest You.**

I have noticed that the request made by the burgess of the council at its last meeting, for permission to protect the Public park from being abused by cutting trees and dumping garbage on it, has met with general favor from the public. This matter is something that should have had the attention of the authorities long ago, and I am not sure that there is any more necessity for protecting it at present than there has been for several years past. In most towns of Freeland's size, and larger, the public park is the pride of its residents, but in our case it appears to be just the reverse and were it not for the night picnics that are held there occasionally the place would be almost unknown.

On several occasions I have heard a faint agitation being made among its admirers to have it fenced, at least, by public subscription, but as the parties who interested themselves in the matter found it up-hill work, it was dropped just as silently as it was begun. Of course, the obstacles in the way were many, and to have the work done in a substantial manner it would require no small sum. The projectors of this public subscription plan knew it would be necessary to appeal to the business men and they also knew that if there is a banner town in the state where the business men are bored for public contributions for various purposes it is Freeland, and it was chiefly for this reason that the public subscription plan was not launched on the public.

The saying that "everybody's business is nobody's business," is well illustrated in the case of the park. A person to afford it protection was not to be found anywhere until the burgess came to its rescue. As a matter of fact, outside of the trees, there is nothing on the ground to be protected. The seats, bars and orchestra stand which were meant as improvements, are only an injury and cannot be removed too soon. The large spikes and nails with which they are fastened to the trees must have their effect sooner or later. To sanction the slow decay of the trees by having boards spiked or nailed to them and at the same time posting notices on them that they might be saved from destruction, to my mind is the worst kind of logic.

**WILFRED LAURIER.**  
Leader of the Liberal Party in the Canadian House of Commons.

It is not too much to say that among present-day Canadians there is no man better known, more universally admired or more highly esteemed than Hon. Wilfred Laurier. M. Laurier is a man of affairs. He is the leader of the liberal party in the Canadian house of commons. He is an eminent jurist. He is a writer of recognized force. He is an orator without peer in all the length and breadth of his native country. He is absolutely steadfast, absolutely reliable and wholly just. He is a Christian gentleman. M. Laurier is a young man for the position he holds. Born at St. Lin, L'Assomption, Que., in November, 1841, the son of M. Carolus Laurier, P. L. S., the present leader of the liberals came into the world as the descendant of an excellent French family which had been one of the earliest established in La Nouvelle France. He was educated at L'Assomption college and in 1866 married the beautiful Miss Zoe La Fontaine, of Montreal. It was a romantic courtship, for M. Laurier was then but a poor young barrister and she was a beauty and a belle. It has been an ideal marriage, and society has no brighter ornament and leader than M. Laurier, while their united home is a synonym for household happiness. After his marriage M. Laurier persisted in his legal studies; he had obtained

**THE MILE IN VARIETY.**

There Are Four Different Kinds in English-Speaking Countries Alone.

English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,080, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; then there is the Scotch mile of 5,928 feet and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet; four various miles, every one of which is still in use. Then almost every country has its own standard mile, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Romans had their mil passuum, 1,000 paces, which must have been about 3,600 feet in length, unless we ascribe to Caesar's legionaries great stepping capacity. The German mile of to-day is 34,318 feet in length, more than four and a half times as long as our mile. The Dutch, the Dames and the Prussians enjoy a mile that is 18,440 feet long, three and one-half times the length of ours; and the Swiss get more exercise in walking one of their miles than we get in walking five miles, for their mile is 9,153 yards long, while ours is only 1,760 yards. The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours; the Roman mile is shorter, while the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 150 yards longer. The Swedish mile is 7,341 yards long, and the Vienna post mile is 8,700 yards in length. So, here is a list of twelve different miles, and besides this there are other measures of distance, not counting the French kilometer, which is rather less than two-thirds of a mile. The Brazilians have a millia that is one and one-fourth times as long as our mile; the Neapolitan miglio is about the same length; the Japanese ouchi, or mile, is two and one-half times ours; the Russian verst is five-eighths as long as our mile, while the Persian standard is a fessah, four and a half miles long, which is said to be equal to the parasang so familiar to the readers of Xenophon's "Anabasis." The league that is familiar to readers of French and Spanish books varies just as does the mile. In Brazil it is three and four-fifths miles long, in France it was three miles, in Spain it was two and two-thirds miles, and once on a time in England it was two and a half miles long.

**HON. WILFRED LAURIER.**  
a decree of B. C. L. at McGill college in 1864, was called to the bar in 1865 and was appointed queen's counsel in 1880. In 1871 he was first returned to the Quebec legislature from Drummond and Arthabaska, and in 1877 he was returned to the dominion parliament from the same constituency, when he was made a member of the privy council and given the office of minister of inland revenue. In the parliament of 1885-86 he made his famous speech upon the Riel question, and ever since has been known as the "silver-tongued orator" of the house. When Edward Blake withdrew from the commons the leadership of the party was given to the brilliant young Frenchman, and worthily and well he has filled the high position. He is a ready debater, possessing the gift of words without verbosity and a courtliness and tact that befriended him on both sides of the house. In appearance he is tall, slender and graceful, always faultlessly dressed and alert. He is an advanced liberal and believes in commercial reciprocity with the republi-

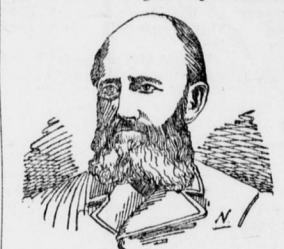
### CRADLE OF WARSHIPS.

Head of the Firm Which Builds Our Fastest Cruisers.

Since the United States has begun to make pretensions as a naval power the American people have acquired a lively interest in naval architecture and can give you off-hand an elucidation of all the points of difference between a cruiser and a line battleship and an accurate comparison of the naval strength of the great nations of the earth. To these nautical amateurs a most interesting institution is the great shipbuilding yards of William Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia, where many of our latest, largest and fastest cruisers were built.

William Cramp, the founder of the firm, commenced business in a modest way in 1830, building wooden and steam sailing vessels. Two sons, Charles H. and William M. Cramp, were admitted into partnership in 1857, and in 1868 three younger Cramps became members of the firm. Charles H. Cramp stands at the head of the firm as at present organized. He looks after the social interests of the firm—a very important department when it is considered that the concern has constantly a number of important contracts with the government involving many millions of dollars. Mr. Cramp has traveled extensively in foreign lands and has a large circle of friends, with whom he is very popular. He dresses in conventional business style and usually wears a high hat.

Since the downfall of John Roach's firm at Chester, Pa., the Cramps are known as the largest shipbuilders in



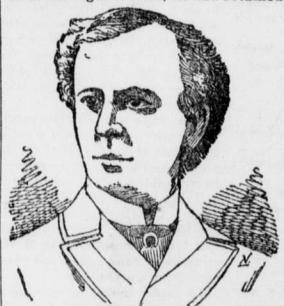
CHARLES H. CRAMP.

the country. The firm has been eminently successful in its enterprises, and not only built the fastest cruiser in our navy, but has turned out many private yachts celebrated for their elegance and speed, including Jay Gould's Atlanta, Astor's Normahal, Vanderbilt's Alva and Bennett's Nomania.

W. H. Cramp, one of the junior members of the firm, looks after the yards and has charge of the fifteen hundred men employed there. The yards occupy about three hundred and fifty acres and are entirely covered by shipways, machine shops, foundries and sheds.

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### READ THE TESTIMONY

Of One Who Suffered Years and Tried Many Physicians Both of Philadelphia and New York

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, Freeland, THREE DAYS A WEEK ONLY.

Monday, Wednesday,

and Friday,

FROM 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.,

and from

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Office hours at Hazleton, same days, from 3 to 8 p. m.

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## ORANGE BLOSSOM

IS AS SAFE AND HARMLESS AS  
**A Flax Seed Poullice.**

It is applied right to the parts. It cures all diseases of women. Any lady can use it herself. Sold by ALL DRUGGISTS. Mailed to any address on receipt of \$1.

Dr. J. A. McGill & Co., 3 and 4 Panorama Place, Chicago, Ill.  
Sold by Amandus Oswald, Freeland.

It will be to your interest to call and inspect OUR FINE DISPLAY OF NEW NOVELTIES and reliable standard grades in

## Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps.

Our reasonable stock lacks nothing but buyers. They will come; they will be satisfied; they will buy at the fairest prices ever made for such qualities.

**JOHN SMITH, - - BIRKBECK BRICK.**

OUR SUMMER LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS must be seen to get an idea of its many attractions. Expecting an unusually active trade we have prepared generously for it, and show in greatest variety the latest and best in

## Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Neckwear, Underwear, Handkerchiefs,

etc., etc. Come in and you will find styles, quality and price that hit your ideas of a good thing exactly.

**HILL'S** REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

**Double Chloride of Gold Tablets**

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 8 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

**DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT** can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS. During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlets 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.

Manufactured only by  
**THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,**  
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,  
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

**TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.**

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

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. B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.: GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for \$1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chower, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured. Truly yours, MATHIAS JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.: GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DEAR SIR:—I have been desirous to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four months before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly, W. L. LUTGAY.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.: GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.  
Address all Orders to  
**THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,**  
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RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED (In writing please mention this paper.)