

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY. THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

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

Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance: Grover Cleveland 25 June 25, 1893. means that Grover is paid up to June 25, 1893. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrears must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 19, 1894.

What has Congressman Hines ever done to deserve a nomination from the Democratic party?

Misdeeds, like deals, make people famous nowadays. The mail of Erasmus Wiman, the New York forger, grows in bulk daily. One letter delivered to him at the Tombs stated that he was a greater man than ever in the west. The writer is a wealthy man, who also said he would back Wiman to the finish. Such cases as these are the ones that help to convince the youth of the land that honesty is not the best policy to adopt in the pursuit of fame and fortune.

Carbondale, Ill., never had a saloon, and a provision in all property deeds is that any land used for such purposes will revert to the original owners' heirs. Four of the six councilmen have favored the opening of a saloon, but the other two always prevailed on the mayor to veto any ordinance passed permitting the opening. One saloonist has opened a place now, backed by the majority councilmen, and \$1,000 of the town's cash has been appropriated to defend him. A bitter fight is in progress.

The sudden afflux of virtue which moved the members of the senate committee on appropriation to cancel the provision made in the house naval bill for the rejuvenation of Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, was misdirected economy. If sentiment has no influence upon the committee, they might have been moved by purely utilitarian considerations to permit the item to stand. The navy could use one or more vessels of the type of the Hartford with great advantage. The action of the senate committee, which will condemn the glorious old frigate to rot in her dock, is neither wise nor patriotic.—Phila. Record.

The American Lawyer, New York, contends that the bill introduced by Congressman Bryan, providing that in civil cases in the federal courts the verdict of three-fourths of the jurors constituting the jury shall stand as the verdict of the jury, ought to be a law. A similar measure ought also to be adopted in every state. Because such a measure ought to be generally adopted, it will some day be so adopted, and to have the above mentioned bill passed will be a mighty gain for the principles it involves. The fourteen years' experience which California has had under a law operating on this principle, demonstrates its value in the cause of justice.

The nomination of Mr. McNeelis, of Drifton, by the convention on Monday, as the candidate for representative, apparently gives general satisfaction. Quite a number, no doubt, believed that the previous record of Mr. Sweeney in the legislature would aid largely in reclaiming the district if he had been chosen, but since the sentiment of the convention was for the North Side aspirant all good Democrats will contribute to the success of the ticket by working for his election. The candidate is known to many of the voters already, having been interested in local politics for some time, and nothing can be said against his ability, his character or his Democracy. The TRIBUNE believes he will honestly endeavor to faithfully represent his constituents if elected.

The growing interest in the subject of road improvement was shown at the national good road conference which was in session last week at Asbury Park. Four hundred delegates were present, every state in the union except three was represented, and the governor of Vermont presided. There is no question as to the need of improving the roads. The most surprising thing about the Asbury Park conference is that it was the first national convention of the kind which had official encouragement. General Roy Stone, head of the bureau of the national road inquiry, told the conference that the money lost to the farmers yearly by increased expense in hauling over poor roads is from \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000—one quarter of the value of all the products of the farm lands. This is a big leak, but it is only lately that the idea of stopping it dawned upon the minds of the people.

Still selling Lancaster gingham at 5c at McDonald's.



(Copyrighted by Short Stories.)

Continued from Thursday.

It did not seem like the same place. Instead of the death-like silence of the morning a cheerful excitement seemed to pervade the village. Children played about the streets, the older people sat before their doors watching them, and the whole place, with its quaint old buildings, would have looked bright and home-like if only the sun could have found its way through the thick brown smoke, which hung, like a cloud, over the roofs.

"Are there field or forest fires in the neighborhood?" asked Arnold. "No such smoke hangs over other villages, and it can not come from the chimneys." "It is a mist which rises from the earth," said Gertrud, quietly. "But have you never heard of Germelshausen?"

"Never."

"That is strange, for the village is so old, so very old!"

"The houses certainly look so, and the people, too, have such an unusual appearance, and your accent is so unlike any that I have ever heard. Do you never go to other places?"

"Never," answered Gertrud, briefly.

"And there is not a single swallow to be seen! They cannot have flown away yet?"

"Long ago," replied the girl, wearily; "they never build their nests in Germelshausen now; perhaps they do not 'know the mist.'"

"But you do not always have that?"

"Always."

"Then that is the reason that your trees bear no fruit. Why, in Marisfield the trees are so heavily laden this year that they have been obliged to prop up the branches."

They had now reached the outskirts of the village, where the silence and loneliness were almost death-like. The gardens looked as if it were many a year since human foot had trodden their paths. A group came toward them; it was the funeral procession returning to the village. As they walked on toward the graveyard Arnold tried to enliven his companion, who seemed all too serious, telling her of people and places which he had seen in the great world. She had never seen a railroad, never even heard of one, and listened wonderingly to his explanations. She had not the least idea of the telegraph, as little of other modern inventions, and Arnold marvelled to find people, living in Germany, so isolated from the rest of the world, and having apparently no communication with it. Talking of these things they reached the graveyard. Arnold looked with surprise at the stones and monuments, which seemed to be of extreme antiquity.

"This is a very old stone," he said, as he bent over the nearest one and with great difficulty deciphered the fancy lettering of the inscription: "Anna Maria Berthold, born October first, 1188, died December second, 1224."

"That is my mother," said Gertrud.

"Your mother, my dear child?" cried Arnold, in astonishment. "Your great-great-grandmother, you mean."

"No," said Gertrud, "my own mother. That is my stepmother you saw."

"But doesn't it say: 'Died in 1224?'"

"What does it matter to me what the date is?" answered Gertrud, sadly; "it was hard, indeed, to lose her so young, and yet, she died, softly and mournfully, 'it was perhaps better, much better, that God took her then, before—'"

Completely puzzled, Arnold bent over the inscription more closely. Perhaps the second figure might be an eight instead of a two, for the quaint lettering made that not impossible. But the second two was exactly like the first, and as 1884 was still in the future it could not be intended for that. Perhaps the stonecutter made a mistake; anyway, he would not disturb Gertrud with troublesome questions. He left her, therefore, beside the stone, where she had sunk down and was softly praying, and examined some of the other monuments; but all, without exception, bore dates of centuries long past, even as early as 900, and no newer stones were to be found. Yet they still buried their dead here, as the last fresh grave testified.

From the low wall surrounding the graveyard there was a fine view of the old village, and Arnold, taking advantage of the opportunity, quickly sketched it. Even over this place the strange mist hung, while farther away toward the mountains the sun was shining bright and clear.

Suddenly from the village came the sound of the old cracked bell, and Gertrud, rising, motioned the young man with a friendly nod to follow her. Arnold was quickly at her side.

"We must mourn no longer now," she said, smiling; "church is over and now the dance will begin."

"But no one is coming out of the church," said Arnold.

"That is very natural," said Gertrud, laughing, "for no one goes in, not even the priest. Only the sacristan is true to his post and rings for the beginning and end of the service."

"And do none of you go to church?"

"No; neither to mass nor confession," answered Gertrud, calmly; "we are at variance with the pope, and the church is closed to us until we submit."

"But I never heard anything about that."

"It was a long while ago," she answered, carelessly. "But, see! the sacristan shutting up the church. He doesn't go to the tavern in the evening, but sits alone at home."

"Does the priest go?"

"I should say he did, and is the gayest of all! He doesn't take it to heart."

"How did it all come to pass?" asked

Arnold, almost amazed at the facts than at the girl's perfect unconcern.

But Gertrud said that was a long story and the priest had written it all down in a big book which he might read if he understood Latin. "But," she added warningly, "do not speak of it before my father. Now we must hurry home and get ready for the dance; we don't want to be the last."

They walked quickly through the village, where they passed groups of laughing young people already arrayed in their best. The tavern was hung with garlands and a triumphal arch had been erected before the door.

Arnold had finished his toilet when Gertrud called him to accompany her to the tavern. She was more charming than ever in her simple yet rich costume, and a strange, weird feeling came over him as he drew her arm within his own, and they walked together through the gathering twilight.

"And to-morrow I must go," he sighed softly to himself. Unintentionally his words reached the ear of his companion, and she turned toward him with a smile.

"Do not be troubled about that," she said. "We shall be together—longer perhaps than you wish."

Arnold wished to make some reply, but they were at the tavern door, and a burst of music from within drowned his words. No one seemed inclined to dispute Arnold's right to dance with Gertrud as often as he liked, and only one thing disturbed him. As the discordant tones of the cracked bell sounded the first stroke of the hour, it was as if the touch of a magician's wand had fallen upon the dancers. The music ceased in the middle of a measure, the crowd of joyous dancers stood as if rooted to the ground, silent and motionless, and counted each stroke of the bell with mute lips. But when the last echo died away, the life and fun broke forth anew.

It was the same at eight, at nine and at ten o'clock, and when Arnold wished to know the cause of such strange behavior, Gertrud laid her finger on her lips and looked so grave and sorrowful that he would not for the world have troubled her with further questioning.

At ten o'clock there was a pause in the dancing and the orchestra led the way into the supper-room, where all went merrily. Wine flowed freely, and Gertrud drank from the same glass. The first stroke of eleven sounded, and again the gay laughter of the revellers ceased; again they listened breathlessly to the slow strokes of the bell. A strange fear seized Arnold, he hardly knew why, and suddenly came the thought of his mother at home. Slowly he raised his finger and emptied it as a greeting to the loved one far away.

At the eleventh stroke of the bell the guests sprang from the table. The dancing was to begin again, and all hastened back to the hall.

"To whom did you drink that last glass?" asked Gertrud, as he led her back to the hall. Arnold hesitated with his reply. Would Gertrud, perhaps, laugh at him if he told her? But then he remembered how fervently she had prayed that afternoon by her own mother's grave. In a low voice he said:

"To my mother."

Gertrud said nothing and walked quietly up the stairs at his side. But she laughed no more, and before they began to dance she asked him:

"Is your mother, then, so dear to you?"

"Dearer than life itself."

"And is she as fond of you?"

"Doesn't every mother love her child?"

"And if you never came back to her?"

"Poor mother," said Arnold, "her heart would break."

"Come," was her only reply, and she led him on by the broad highway until they passed the outer walls of the village. Then she turned to the left and ascended a low hill, from which the lights of the tavern could be plainly seen. Here she stood still, gave Arnold her hand, and said earnestly:

"Give your mother my heart's greeting. Farewell!"

"Gertrud," cried Arnold, amazed and confused; "you will not send me from you like this in the middle of the night. Have I offended you in any way?"

"No, Arnold," said the girl, calling him for the first time by his name; "it is because—because I like you that I send you away."

"But I will not let you go back to the village in the dark," pleaded Arnold.

"Child, you don't know how dear you are to me; how in these few hours you have taken possession of my heart. You do not know—"

"Say no more," interrupted Gertrud, quickly. "We will not say good-bye now. Wait till the clock has struck twelve; it will only be ten minutes, and then come to the door of the tavern. I will wait for you there."

"And meanwhile—"

"Meanwhile stay here. Promise me that you will step neither to the right nor to the left till the last stroke of twelve has sounded."

"I promise it, Gertrud; and then—"

"Then you may come," and the girl gave him her hand in farewell, and turned to go.

"Gertrud," cried Arnold beseechingly.

Gertrud stood a moment, then, turning suddenly, flung her arms around his neck, and Arnold felt her ice-cold lips pressed close to his own. But it was only for a moment; then she freed herself and flew toward the village. Arnold remained where she had left him, bewildered by her strange behavior, yet mindful of his promise.

Meanwhile, a change had taken place in the weather. The wind moaned in the trees, and from the scudding clouds a few large raindrops fell, giving warning of the coming storm. Through the blackness of the night gleamed the lights from the tavern, and, as the

wind came in gusts, he could hear broken bursts of the music, but not for long. He had waited only a short time when the old church clock began to strike; at the same moment the music ceased, or was drowned by the howling wind, which blew so fiercely over the hill that Arnold bowed before it.

When he rose the clock had finished striking, the hurricane had passed, but nowhere in the village could he discover a light.

"The time is up," murmured Arnold, "and I must see Gertrud once more. I can't part from her like this. The dance is over. The dancers will be going home now, and if the schulze will not keep me over night I'll stay at the tavern; besides, I couldn't find my way through the wood in the darkness."

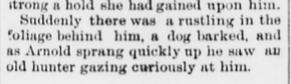
Cautiously he descended the slope which he had climbed with Gertrud, intending to take the broad highway back into the village, but the ground was soft and marshy, and where he expected to find the road was an alder thicket. In vain he searched with anxious haste; the ground grew softer and marshier the further he went; the undergrowth became thicker and armed with thorns, which tore his clothing and scratched his hands till the blood ran.

He was afraid of going still farther astray; and stopped on a tolerably dry spot to wait until the clock should strike one.

But it did not strike; not a dog howled; no human sound reached his ear, and painfully and wearily, wet through and through, shivering with cold, he struggled back to the higher ground where Gertrud had left him. He made several more vain attempts to penetrate the thicket and find the village, but at last, thoroughly exhausted, he sought a sheltering tree under which to pass the night. Chilled with the frost, he could not sleep, and the hours dragged slowly until dawn.

Utterly exhausted, he threw himself under a tree, took Gertrud's picture from his portfolio, and with deep sadness gazed on the dear face of the girl, realizing, almost with dismay, how strong a hold she had gained upon him.

Suddenly there was a rustling in the foliage behind him, a dog barked, and as Arnold sprang quickly up he saw an old hunter gazing curiously at him.

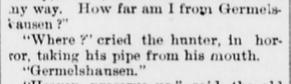


COMING THROUGH THE TUBE.

coast located between Dover and Folkestone, two tubes that would constitute two absolutely separate tunnels, each serving for the passage in one direction of trains drawn by electric locomotives.

Referring to the map it will be seen that the configuration of the bottom in this part of the channel presents on each side a regular declivity that ends in a gentle slope at a line of greater depth. The soundings made at distances of a mile apart gave as successive depths, starting from the English coast, 82, 88, 88, 95, 98, 98, 138, 160, 184, 174, 175, 160, 138, 98 and 82 feet. It will be seen, then, that the mean slope of each tunnel would not much exceed 0.08 inch to the foot. There would, therefore, be found excellent conditions for traction.

The tube would be of steel plate, with double walls, and the intervening space would be reinforced by I beams filled in with concrete. The



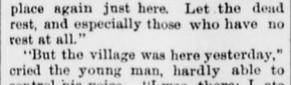
CROSS SECTION OF THE TUBE.

putting in place would be effected by sections of 300 feet, hermetically sealed at each end and floated to the place where they were to be submerged.

One of the extremities of the section having been fixed upon a sort of caisson that will afterward perform the functions of a pier, the caisson is weighted so as to cause it to sink. The other extremity continues to emerge, and receives the end of the following section, the junction being made by huge hinges. The caisson of this section is sunk, and so on. When all the sections are in place the formation of the joints is begun.

Sir Edward prefers to sink the sections of the two tubes simultaneously in properly cross bracing them in order to form a sort of rigid girder that would present much greater resistance to transverse stresses.

The caissons forming piers are designed to support the tubes at a slight distance from the bottom of the sea. This arrangement possesses the double advantage of doing away with any pre-



CROSS SECTION OF THE PIER.

liminary dredging, since it will be possible to give the piers the height necessary to avoid the slight changes of level of the bottom and of assuring a free circulation of the marine currents beneath as well as above the tubes. It permits, besides, of so regulating the system that the upward thrust partially balances the weight of the trains in each section. The stresses to which the tube will be submitted by the fact of such passage will be diminished by so much, and, therefore, much better conditions of resistance will be obtained than in an ordinary bridge.

The use of two distinct tubes will prevent all chances of accidents and will have the great advantage of realizing the important problem of the aeration of the tunnel without any expense and in a satisfactory manner as possible. In fact, each train will have somewhat the effect of a piston that forces the vitiated air before it and sucks in pure air behind it to take the place of the former.

The total cost of the installation of the tubes is estimated by Sir Edward at \$75,000,000, which is less than half the cost anticipated by Messrs. Schneider and Henschel for the construction of a bridge across the channel.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Great Engineering Scheme Sanocted by Sir Edward Reed.

A Proposition to Cross the Straits of Dover by Means of Tubes—Interesting Description of the Plan—What It Would Cost.

Another scheme to join England and France, says the New York World, is receiving serious consideration in those countries. It is proposed to build a double tubular tunnel under the Straits of Dover. The old scheme of building a tunnel under the bed of the sea, which has been advocated by Sir Edward Watkins for years, never received the sanction of the British parliament, because many conservative



DIRECTION OF THE TUNNEL.

Englishmen believe such a construction would facilitate an invasion of their island by the vanquished of Waterloo.

It had also been proposed to bridge the straits. The latest plan has the support of Sir Edward Reed, who is a member of parliament and has been lord of the treasury and engineer in chief of the admiralty.

The project consists in simply submerging, between a point of the French coast situated in the vicinity of Cape Gris-Nez and another on the English

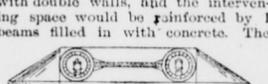


COMING THROUGH THE TUBE.

coast located between Dover and Folkestone, two tubes that would constitute two absolutely separate tunnels, each serving for the passage in one direction of trains drawn by electric locomotives.

Referring to the map it will be seen that the configuration of the bottom in this part of the channel presents on each side a regular declivity that ends in a gentle slope at a line of greater depth. The soundings made at distances of a mile apart gave as successive depths, starting from the English coast, 82, 88, 88, 95, 98, 98, 138, 160, 184, 174, 175, 160, 138, 98 and 82 feet. It will be seen, then, that the mean slope of each tunnel would not much exceed 0.08 inch to the foot. There would, therefore, be found excellent conditions for traction.

The tube would be of steel plate, with double walls, and the intervening space would be reinforced by I beams filled in with concrete. The



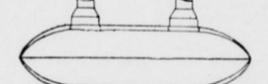
CROSS SECTION OF THE TUBE.

putting in place would be effected by sections of 300 feet, hermetically sealed at each end and floated to the place where they were to be submerged.

One of the extremities of the section having been fixed upon a sort of caisson that will afterward perform the functions of a pier, the caisson is weighted so as to cause it to sink. The other extremity continues to emerge, and receives the end of the following section, the junction being made by huge hinges. The caisson of this section is sunk, and so on. When all the sections are in place the formation of the joints is begun.

Sir Edward prefers to sink the sections of the two tubes simultaneously in properly cross bracing them in order to form a sort of rigid girder that would present much greater resistance to transverse stresses.

The caissons forming piers are designed to support the tubes at a slight distance from the bottom of the sea. This arrangement possesses the double advantage of doing away with any pre-



CROSS SECTION OF THE PIER.

liminary dredging, since it will be possible to give the piers the height necessary to avoid the slight changes of level of the bottom and of assuring a free circulation of the marine currents beneath as well as above the tubes. It permits, besides, of so regulating the system that the upward thrust partially balances the weight of the trains in each section. The stresses to which the tube will be submitted by the fact of such passage will be diminished by so much, and, therefore, much better conditions of resistance will be obtained than in an ordinary bridge.

The use of two distinct tubes will prevent all chances of accidents and will have the great advantage of realizing the important problem of the aeration of the tunnel without any expense and in a satisfactory manner as possible. In fact, each train will have somewhat the effect of a piston that forces the vitiated air before it and sucks in pure air behind it to take the place of the former.

The total cost of the installation of the tubes is estimated by Sir Edward at \$75,000,000, which is less than half the cost anticipated by Messrs. Schneider and Henschel for the construction of a bridge across the channel.

M'NELIS NOMINATED.

Named as the Democratic Candidate on Monday by a Vote of 22 to 18.

The Democratic legislative convention of the fourth district was called to order at 1.45 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman Bernard McLaughlin, of Freeland. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Edward F. Hanlon, of Birynton, as chairman, and John D. Herron, of Freeland, as secretary.

Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed, and after completing their work their reports were accepted.

The resolutions were as follows: Resolved, That we do hereby endorse the national administration of President Cleveland, the state administration of Governor Pattison, and the Democratic state ticket as nominated at Harrisburg on June 27, 1894.

The following candidates were named for representative: James A. Sweeney, of Hazleton, by John Duser, of Hazleton, and John J. McNeelis, of Drifton, by Andrew McHugh, of Cranberry.

The result of the ballot was: McNeelis..... 22 Sweeney..... 18

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in thirty minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by William Woolcock.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Every family should have a box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, the use of which will cure most of our ailments.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late John D. Hayes are requested to make payment to T. A. Buckley, J. P. Freeland, and those having claims against the estate will present the same to him.

S. E. Hayes, executor.

ESTATE OF JOHN HUDOCK, late of Foster township, deceased. Letters testamentary upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands to present the same without delay to Chas. Orion Stroth, attorney. Mary Hudock.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Foster township school board up to 7 p. m., Saturday, July 21, 1894, for the removing of the Hazle Brook school a distance of one thousand feet from its present location, and the placing of it upon a new wall to be built of stone and coal.

Also the building of a new school house at Upper Lehigh, size 34x30 feet, 13 feet high from floor to ceiling, with ante-room, gas, water, closet and coal house.

Specifications can be seen by calling on John M. Carr, attorney for the board, or John Evans, secretary, Eckley. The board meets at McFadden's hotel, Centre and Luzerne streets, Freeland, Pa.

IN THE COURT of common pleas of Luzerne county, No. 248, October term, 1894. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to one of the law judges of the court of common pleas of Luzerne county on Tuesday, July 31, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., under the act of assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 20, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Mining and Mechanical Institute of the Anthracite and Coal Regions of Pennsylvania," the character and object of which is the support of an educational and scientific undertaking in affording to men and boys who are engaged or are desirous of engaging in the business of mining, or mechanics or other pursuits, a letter opportunity of fitting themselves for the work in which they propose to engage, and to furnish those who desire to do so proper facilities for preparing themselves thoroughly to pass the examinations required by the mine laws of Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said act of assembly and its supplements.

The proposed charter is now on file in the prothonotary's office.

Andrew H. McClintock, solicitor.



WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. PHOENIX, ARIZ. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY D. S. Ewing, general agent, 1127 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION!

Subscription to the TRIBUNE, \$1.50 per year, entitles you to the best reading twice a week.

SUBSCRIPTION!

ADVERTISING!

Advertising in the TRIBUNE is valuable because of its extensive circulation.