RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895, rains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle ook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Road I Hazleton Junction at 5:00, 600 am, 415; daily except Sunday; and 7:03 a m, 2:38 p m, day.

i, daily except Sunday; and 703 a m, 238 p m inday. Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry omhicken and Deringer at 530 a m, p m, daily xeept Sunday; and 703 a m, 238 p m, Sun

Tounicken and Deringes, and 238 p in, sun-cayer Sunday; and 706 a m, 238 p in, sun-day, suns tenye Defiton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humbolut Road, Oneida and Shoppton at 600 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sun-day; and 7 63 a m, 238 p in, Sunday. Trains teave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, The sunday of the sunday of the sunday in the sunday m, daily except Sunday; and 838 a m, 429 p in Sunday.

iay.

ains leave Hazleton Junction for Onelds

tion, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road,
da and Sheppton at 629, 11 lo a m, 440 p m,
except Sunday; and 737 a m, 308 p m,
laycept Sunday; and 737 a m, 308 p m,

y.
ns leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cran-Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, r Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, r, Jeddo and Drifton at 225, 540 p m, except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 p m,

iay. ains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt I, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazle-function and Roan at 711 am, 1240, 525 daily except Sunday; and 800 am, 344

1, miny except summary and early studied with the Sunday we Sheppton for Beaver Meadow d. Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo Dritton at 5 25 pm, daily, except Sunday; 8 09 a m, 344 pm, Sunday. The studied with the summary of the sunday and pritton at 305, 547, 528 pm, daily, or Sunday, and the summary and the summary of the summary and the summary of the summary

line. ns leaving Drifton at 600 a m, Hazleton on at 629 a m, and Sheppton at 711 a m, et at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley at Oneida Junction with Deinga vanc-ast and west. leaving Drifton at 5 30 a m makes con-at Deringer with P. R. R. train for barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points

west.

For the necommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 359 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 50 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 17, 1896.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

LEAVE PREELAND.

6 05, 845, 936, 1041 as m, 140, 238, 325, 434, 612, 719, 755, 845 pm, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

6 05, 845, 936 a m, 140, 325, 434 pm, for Mauch Churk, Alientown, Bethiehem, Philas, 6 05, 936, 1041 as n, 233, 434, 7 10 pm, for Mahanoy Gity, Shenandonh and Pottsville.

7 28, 7 28, 10 56 a m, 1154, 515 pm, for Sandy Rum, White Haven, Glenskummit, Wilkesbarre, Philasym, Glenskummit, Stockesbarre, Philasym Churk, Shenandon and Audenried.

8.45 p m for Hazleton and Audenried, SUNDAY TRAINS. 10.56 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre. 11.40 a m and 324 p m for Drifton, Jeddo, Lum-ber Yard and Hazleton. 324 p m for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenan-doal, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 7 28, 7 58, 9 29, 10 56, 11 54 a m, 12 58, 2 20, 5 15, 6 07, 6 58, 8 35 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, 7 28, 6 38, 10 44 a m, 2 33, 7 10 p m, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch), 12 58, 5 15, 8 39 p m, from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethiebem, Allentown and Mauch

12 38, 5 19, 6 as philadelphia, Bethiehem, Allentown and Chunk.
Chunk.
9 23, 10.56 am 12.88, 5 15, 7 10, 8 35 p m, from 18 20, 10.56 am 12.88, 5 15, 7 10, 8 35 p m, from 18 asteon, Phila, Bethiehem and Maueh Chunk.
White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.
SuxDAY TRAINS.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
) 56, 11 31 a m and 3 10 p m, from Hazleton, mber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
| 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton. 1131 am from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton. 310 pm from Delano and Mahanoy region. For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

Agents. CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Philat. Pa.
ROLLIN H, WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A.,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-

THOS. M. DULLARD, of Wilkesbarre.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic ounty convention.

HOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-HENRY MARTIN,

of Hazleton.
Subject to the decision of the Democratiounty convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE MATTHEW LONG,

of Hazleton. Subject to the decision of the Democraticlegislative convention.

FOR SENATOR-

DANIEL J. McCARTHY,

of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial convention.

LIBOR WINTER,

Restaurant and Eating Saloon. No. 13 Front Street, Freeland.



LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Natural Wages,"

by

Jno. Herbert Quick.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

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FREELAND, PA., JULY 16, 1896

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

The richest new thing in politics is the command of that presumptions dictator, the Philadelphia Times, that the bolting Democrats nominate David B. Hill for president. Hill on a gold platform would be the very helght of ridiculousness. A man who a few years ago was considered the destined leader of the silver forces for president in 1896, who by his actions aided the movement publicly and privately, who made speeches and voted for silver in congress, who was beaten for governor of New York by the gold men of his party because he favored free silver, and who, until he bent under the pressure of the bankers ent under the pressure of the bankers of Wall street a very few months ago, towered above all the silver advocates towered above all the silver advocates in the party—a pretty candidate he would be to oppose a Democrat because that Democrat is a friend of silver. Hill's vacillating course, not on silver alone but on every issue that has come before Democracy in recent years, has left him where he is today. He long ago stamped himself as a political weathercock who turns the way he thinks will prove most advantageous to his ambicock who turns the way he thinks will prove most advantageous to his ambition, but fortunately his judgment on public questions is so shallow that his designs are apparent to all who keep tab on his jumping-jack movements. The botters should nominate Hill, and the vote he will get will prove what is thought of such inconsistents as he.

Readers of metropolitan gold papers will notice how bare their columns are of arguments. Their stock in trade consists of passionate tirades against all who differ in opinion with them. consists of passionate tirades against all who differ in opinion with them. Our editorial friends in the city sanctums ould not assume that the voters of the present age are so ignorant as to be led away by the Billingsgate they publish daily. If the country is to be convinced that gold alone should be supreme, why not do the friends of gold produce their proofs? So far nothing has been heard against silver except that the men who advocate it are "anarchists," "fanatics," "destroyers of the nation's credit," etc. These terms do not constitute arguments, and the more present age are so ignorant as to be led credit," etc. These terms do not constitute arguments, and the more they are indulged in the brighter beomes Bryan's chances of election.

The man who sincerely believes that he cannot consistently support candidates who declare for the abolishment of gold as the standard of value has a pe gold as the standard of value has a per-fect right to leave the Democratic party, and he should be respected for his devo-tion to his convictions. It is a question, however, if all of those who have been reported as having left the party did so upon the grounds of principle. The chance to obtain a little notoriety and free advertising is a big inducement to ree advertising is a big inducement to many people to change their politics, and it is noticeable that this opportunity was not missed by some who were hitherto classed as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats. Devotion to a principle is an admirable trait, devotion to self-interest is con-

More than a year ago the TRIBUNE re-marked that the free silver sentiment had a stronger hold in Luzerne county had a stronger hold in Luzerne county than some people imagined. Present events go to show that we were right. In the list of Democrats and Democratic newspapers who bolted the platform Luzerne is conspicuously absent. This county contains just the kind of Democrats who would jump the traces if the nominees did not suit them, and their action in upholding the Chicago convention proves that they were prepared to accept the most radical silver plank that could be inserted in the platform.

Freeland's famous Republican, Neuburger, has a decided leaning to-wards Bryan. Mr N. receivd his naturalization papers from the father of the next president, who was at that time judge of the circuit court of Illinois. time judge of the circuit court of illinois. Joe has prospered since Judge Bryan con-ferred upon him the rights and privileges of American citizenship, and he natur-ally has a kindly feeling for the son of his benefactor.

Abe Stroh, one of the best known men in this part of the state, who hereto-fore was an unflinching Republican on national questions, has pronounced for Bryan and silver. Abe has studied the issue thoroughly and he has studied the issue thoroughly and he has not yet met a gold man who can puzzle him on the financial question.

The Democratic delegate elections or Omaha.

Saturday evening promise to be very tame. The withdrawal of Dr. Rutter from the race leaves Matt Long the only aspirant for legislative honors in Monday's convention. LIVE QUESTIONS.

Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

NATURAL WAGES.

NATURAL WAGES.

The question of wages concerns you personally, for every man who works for another is a worker for wages. Wages are the laborer's return for labor. What are natural wages? There is a law which governs the wages, but it is not a statute. Regulating wages by statute fails. Those statutes were not vital laws; they violated nature and were evil in their influence. The natural law of wages is at work all the time, everywhere, regardless of statutes. A farmer who finds that he makes a bare living should know that he is obeying the law who indicate he makes a bare fiving should know that he is obeying the law of wages, and if his condition is to be bettered, it must be by improving this

of wages, and it his condition is to be bettered, it must be by improving this law.

Wages are fixed by the relations of man to man. In trying to understand the problem we must study society and the individual. What is the nature of society? It is a growing organism governed by natural laws. A man is a living being, but society is a living being, too, of which we are the cells. It has natural laws to govern it. When these laws are discovered and obeyed, society is healthy; if they are disobeyed, it suffers and degenerates. Many economists seem to think that society is a complicated machine through which we must, with much thought, build up and keep it in motion. No idea could be cruder. Put a new Adam and Eve in a new Eden; a society will grow up, governed by the laws of nature. But man's reason has developed and given him a knowl-



odish herebert quick.

edge of justice and righteousness, which
enables him to abolish wage slavery.
What does nature say about wages? She
says to the laborer, "All you make by
your unaided labor is yours to consume
or exchange." But if you want to produce
faster than your unaided labor will allow and desire to use the tools and seed
and animals of others, you must pay
for them for such use, and this is interest. And if you go upon land which
is better than the poorest in use, you
must pay the difference in value between such land and the poorest in use,
and this is rent. Natural wages, therefore, are that portion of the laborer's
and rent are paid.

But there is another deduction yet to
be made—from the landlord's rent the
capitalist's interest and the laborer's
wages there is taken a share by the imposition of taxes.

The forces which operate and fix
wages are:
First.—The law of rent. For what-JOHN HERBERT QUICK.

wages there is taken a share by the imposition of taxes.

The forces which operate and fix wages are:
First.—The law of rent. For whatever the laborer must pay for the privilege of living and working upon land reduces the portion of his product which he may retain.

Second.—The law of interest. For whatever he pays for the use of capital makes less what he may keep.

Third.—Taxes. For what he pays, either directly or indirectly, on account of taxes lowers his real wages.

Fourth.—The productiveness of labor. Natural interest is fixed by the average natural increase of all forms of wealth. Wheat and many other forms of wealth. Wheat and many other forms of wealth. Wheat and many other forms of wealth naturally increase, Dut fron, gold, silver do not increase, and houses, groceries and many others decrease. On the average, however, wealth increases by the forces of nature. No one knows what the average rate is. Where a just scale of wages will place the masses beyond the power of the usurer, interest will gravitate to its just rate, and the capitalist will receive only his proper share of the increased output made possible by his capital.

The most potent force which bears upon wages is rent. By rent I mean what the laborer pays for land, whether in a lump, as purchase price, or by the week, month or year, as rentals; for land, I repeat, for what is paid for houses and improvement is not properly rent, though it is usually so called. Let us show you how it is that rent is the strongest force bearing on wages.

You pay \$500 for capital—a thrashing machine or loom. You pay it directive Thrashing machines and looms do not exist naturally. Some one must make them and must be paid for making them.

You pay \$500 for a piece of land for a farm or a building lot. The landlord

make them and must be paid for making them.

You pay \$500 for a piece of land for a farm or a building lot. The landlord to whom you paid the price did not make the land. God made it. It was to whom you paid the price did not make the land. God made it. It was here before man. The owner and his ancestors may never have done a day's work or produced anything. But he receives your ten years' savings. If the face of nature was free, you might have kept the \$500. Your wages would have been increased thereby. Our land system permits those who do nothing to take the way the produce of those who work, thus lowering wages. By paying interest or price for capital we get tools or seed or stock, which increases our output. But the price of land does not affect production at all.

Furthermore, the price of land, rent, increases by the increase of population and progress in the arts without any work on the landlords' part. After all the

good land is taken up there is no further outlet for the unemployed, and those who own no land must pay more for it. Farms which used to rent for one-fourth the crop now command one-half or cash rent equal to much more. In cities it is still higher. All this cuts wages down. Anywhere we must have land, and if none is free we are forced to bid against each other until, no matter what is paid to us, we retain nothing but a mere living. Everywhere the laborer makes a mere I lving. Everywhere rent adjusts itself so as to swallow everything else. Out in the arid regions of the west, where the parched soil yields but stingy returns, the landlord gets one-sixth or one-fourth; a little farther cast he gets one-third to one-half; then begin the more populous regions, where cash rent takes still more, while in New York and Chicago, where thousands of people live and work in every block, what they produce above a mere living yields the owners of the land in some places \$4,000,000 per acre per year. Everywhere the laborer gets a mere living.

land in some places \$1,000,000 per acre per year. Everywhere the laborer gets a mere living.

Increased productiveness of labor makes no difference with wages. We have steam and electricity and self binders and all sorts of improved machinery, but we receive only a living wage. But the price of land—rent—is higher. Interest is no higher—true interest. I mean, derived from absolutely safe loans. It is now only from 2½ per cent to 4 per cent per annum, and if the two funds, wages and interest, do not increase, there is no place to look for the increased product but in the price of land, which is rent, the third fund. It has been discovered by Adam Smith, Mill, Ricardo and others that wages seem naturally to tend to a minimum which will just permit laborers to live. In other words, wages are fixed by the standard of living.

A great many economists have urged that this is because the earth is not yielding enough to meet the wants of an increasing population. But we know better than this. Every pair of hands has now the power of producing vastly more than 100 years ago. But whatever the increase it does not go to capitalist or laborer, but to the landowner.

Natural wages are measured by what is left to the laborer after he has paid interest, taxes and rent, and whatever interest and taxes may leave, rent consumes the balance.

Does this mean that wages must always rest at the mere living point? No. With the remedy this article has nothing to do. But any one can see that if what I have said is true the remedy is

With the remedy this article has nothing to do. But any one can see that if what I have said is true the remedy is not to be found in increased production, or greater frugality and thrift, or regulations of interest rate, but in some change in our land system. change in our land system.

JNO. HERBERT QUICK.

WHAT IS MIND?

M. Ribot, who has done so much excellent work in neurology and psychology, has shown recently that the human mind is capable of greater things than it has yet accomplished. He announces that the brain does for the mind what the heart does for the blood. The brain, in other words, is the mind organ. But he further claims that the mind is material. This is quite a startling statement and will not be believed by many. His method of reaching these conclusions is unique. One day a hospiral patient was relating to one of his assistants that when in a trance she saw a thin gray mist circulating around the brain. This hint set the scientist to work. He utilized a large number of subjects, and all of them gave uniform testimony to the fact that in seeing the brain in trance they saw its movements and that these were surrounded by a crear visit. This WHAT IS MIND? the fact that in seeing the brain in trance they saw its movements and that these were surrounded by a gray mist. This arose and spread over the surface of the brain and then throughout the nervous system. The idea thus circulates or goes in wave movement from the originating center to all parts of the nervous system and then returns again to the brain. The hypnotic subjects are called "human microscopes," as it is with their souls that M. Ribot sees these marvelous movements. Before rejecting wholly this hypothesis we would do well to weigh the evidence and investigate the subject as far as possible. If these hypnotic people see correctly and there is "a thin gray mist" accompanying thought in the brain, it does not necessarily follow that the mist is the mind. thought in the brain, it does not neces-sarily follow that the mist is the mind, no more than it follows that smoke is, fire just because the one always arises from the other. We are doubtless verg-ing close on to some great discoveries and may be able yet to know mind in its very last analysis, but until we have something more definite we should be slow to affirm that mind is material.

HOW WE ARE REPRESENTED.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Hazleton, Pa., July 14, 1896.
EDITOR TRIBUNE.—In your issue of the 3th inst. appears, over his signature, he withdrawal of Dr. E. W. Rutter is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative. Various reasons are assigned for the action taken, ome of which, if true, are serious reflections upon the person or persons. ions upon the person or persons for rhom they are intended.

If, as a candidate also for the said

whom they are intended.

If, as a candidate also for the said nomination, they refer to me, I take prompt exception and make emphatic denial of the truth of the charges. For instance, Dr. Rutter and any other person familiar with the privileges must know that a candidate violates no rule of honor or politics by not publishing his candidatey in a newspaper. In other words, that it is not incumbent upon him unless he sees fit.

The doctor next states that at the outset he found himself confronted with money, trickery and false accusation. As a candidate I owe it to the public, as well as to myself, to state that I have not, nor has any person for me, given or promised as much as one cent for support in this contest. I have not nor has any person for me, caused liquor or beer to be put into any district to carry a delegate. I have not, nor has any person for me, existent of the public or consent, resorted in even a single or consent, resorted in even a single instance to trickery or false accusation, to secure a delegate or create sentiment against an opponent. to secure a delegate or create sentimen against an opponent.
If I have taken

against an opponent.

If I have taken an undue or unwarranted advantage of Dr. Rutter, I ask that he name the occasion, persons and circumstances. I assume that Dr. Rutter will not say shat, during the three or more years of our acquaintance, I have treated him other than as a gentleman, and if he has information to the contrary, it is his duty as an honorable man to give the author, that I my have an opportunity to meet and refute.

A manly man has always commanded my highest admiration, be he friend or foe, and if I cannot make this nomination without degrading my manhood and citizenship. I do not want it. A citizen who would likely be of any service to the people when elected will not stoop to the methods of one who seeks the office simply for sake of the office.

The people of this district have an issue. For twenty-four years, since reaching voting age, I have been a citizen of the district. The people, I take it, know me thoroughly. If I am not a fit and proper person for my fellow-Democrats to nominate, it is their duty to pay no attention to my personality, but nominate some ome off fitting, nor taken an undue

to pay no attention to my personality but nominate some one more fitting, no do I want, nor would I accept a nomina-

do I want, nor would I accept a nomination on any other grounds.

The doctor further states that false
accusation was made against him in regard to new county, for the purpose
of defeating him. On this I have to say
that I was asked by some persons how
Dr. Rutter stood on new county. I
replied that I could not say what his
attitude was at present, but that during
the passage of the bill his brother, Hon.
H. H. Rutter, a member of the house,
had told me that he had received a letter from his brother asking him to vote
against it.

against it.

A month or so ago the doctor, in company with Mr. Daniel Boyle, of Freeland, called at my office, denied having written ich a letter, and produced a denial fron Hon. H. H. Rutter to the same effect But the doctor at the same time adn that his brother-in-law, a Mr. O'Con

that his brother-in-law, a Mr. O'Connor, or Connor, of Wilkesbarre, had written the letter in question, and that his name (the doctor's) had been confounded with the matter either through Hon. H. H. Rutter's mistake or mine.

I acknowledged at once that it was possible that I might have misunderstood Hon. H. H. Rutter's exact words. I there and then told the doctor (and Mr. Boyle and he will no doubt admit it) that if his candidacy had suffered any injury therefrom, he had but to express the wish and I would make immediate reparation by a-public statement of the

the wish and I would make immediate reparation by a public statement of the whole circumstance. I am therefore naturally surprised and pained at the sentiments expressed.

It had also better be mentioned here that upon the occasion of the doctor's call he stated that he had been offered all the money needed to meet the expense of the campaign and that one of the objects of his visit was to ask me to withdraw and that he would defray any expense I had incurred.

I replied that upon request of my neighbors I had consented to seek, for the first time in my life, a nomination

HOW WE ARE REPRESENTED.

The man with calloused hands and dust begrimed face and the man with one gallus and a sore heel, though constituting by far the largest portion of our population, have but very little recognition in our national legislature. Here are some statistics which we take from the plutocratic press and which, of course, give the producers as good a showing as possible, crediting several men to occupations which are theirs by proxy only, notably the farmers in the lower house. It is as follows:

House of representatives—223 lavy yers (66 per cent), 24 farmers, 18 newsyles (66 per cent), 24 farmers, 18 newsless bermen, 4 railroad men, 8 brokers, 8 college professors, 2 clergymen, 2 ships college professors, 2 clergymen, 2 ships college professors, 2 clergymen, 2 ships

Luzerne county, ss:

Luzerne county, ss:

Personally appeared this day before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for the borough of Freeland, the deponent, Matthew Long, who does solemnly swear that the foregoing is his statement, that it contains the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. (Signed) Mathew Long.

Sworn and subscribed before me this fourteenth day of July, 1896.

(Seal) Thomas A. Buckley, J. P.

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ENGLISH.
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ETC., ETC. VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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