RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5 30, 6 00 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5 30 a m, p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 33 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 29, 11 10 a m, 4 46 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 08 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2 25, 5 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a m, 5 05 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 25 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 09 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 25 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 09 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3 09, 5 47, 6 36 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 08 a m, 5 38 p m, Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Auden-ried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5 00 a m, Hazleton Junction at 6 29 a m, and Sheppton at 7 11 a m, connect at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Train leaving Drifton at 5 30 a m makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 3 50 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5 00 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.

6 05, 8 45, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 1 40, 2 33, 3 25, 4 34, 6 12, 7 10, 7 58, 8 45 p m, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

6 05, 8 45, 9 36 a m, 1 40, 3 25, 4 34 p m, for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton and New York.

6 05, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 4 34, 7 10 p m, for Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.

7 26, 7 58, 10 56 a m, 11 54, 5 15 p m, for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

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 5 34 p m for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

3 24 p m for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 26, 7 58, 9 20, 10 56, 11 54 a m, 12 58, 2 20, 5 15, 6 07, 6 58, 8 35 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

7 26, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 7 10 p m, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

12 58, 5 15, 8 35 p m, from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

9 20, 10 56 a m, 12 58, 5 15, 7 10, 8 35 p m, from Easton, Phila., Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.

9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 33, 7 10 p m from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10 56, 11 31 a m and 3 10 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.

3 10 p m from Delano and Mahanoy region.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Phila., 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 county convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
HENRY MARTIN,
of Hazleton.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

FOR SENATOR—
DANIEL J. McCARTHY,
of Freeland.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic senatorial convention.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—
JOHN J. BRISLIN,
of Sugar Notch.
Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Harness! Harness!

Light Carriage Harness,
$5.50, $7, $9 and $10 50.

Heavy Express Harness,
$16.50, $19, $20 and $22.

Heavy Team Harness,
double, $25, $28 and $30.

GEO. WISE,
Jeddo and Freeland, Pa.

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"What Silver Will Not Do,"

by

A. F. Broomhall.

"Canons of Taxation,"

by

Thomas M. Croley.

Thursday, - - - August 6.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year $1.50
Six Months ..... .75
Four Months ..... .50
Two Months ..... .25

The date which the subscription is paid to is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. For instance:

Grover Cleveland 28June97

means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1897. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrearages must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 30, 1896.

How Bankers Are Getting Control.

Within the last three years the government has issued 4 per cent bonds to the enormous amount of $262,000,000. Never before, in the history of the world, has any nation placed such a debt upon its people in times of peace. Conservative estimates place the bond issues of coming years at at least $100,000,000 annually, probably double that amount. How long the government can stand such a financial policy cannot be answered off-hand, but already its effect is felt in every corner of our country.

To maintain a reserve of $100,000,000 in gold in the treasury these bonds must be issued as soon as the reserve drops below the hundred-million mark. That is the only method which our financiers can devise to replenish the treasury. The gold received for the bonds come from the banking houses of the country, who assume a patriotic attitude in furnishing the same, and the credit of the nation is then placed above "suspicion."

Quietly, then, these same patriotic bankers begin presenting treasury notes, and all other kinds of representative money which comes into their possession, to the treasury and demand that they be redeemed. All United States money, whether actual or so-called, is redeemable in gold only, gold alone being recognized by the government as money.

The logical consequence follows. The gold reserve in the treasury dwindles down, down, down, until it goes below the hundred-million mark. Then a hue and cry is raised that the credit of the goverment is in danger. Again the Shylocks of America and Europe benevolently offer to exchange for bonds the gold which a short time previous they withdrew from the government vaults. Bonds again are issued, and another mortgage is placed upon posterity.

Again the notes are presented for redemption, and so on it will continue until the monied interests of the world have America bound hand and foot, then they can throw off their patriotic mask and become, not literally, but in reality, the dictators of the United States government, as they now dictate in several European countries.

Who Are the Patriots?

The cyclone of abusive epithets is still being hurled at the Democratic platform. Its builders are not only "lunatics," "idiots," "madmen," "insane fools," "cranks," "robbers," "repudiationists," "criminals" and a good deal else, but, most unkind cut of all, they are unpatriotic. A grave charge truly; not one to be lightly advanced against an individual, much less against a large party, and hardly at all against a nation.

Who are the accused and accusers? It is beyond all question that the element of our people most keenly interested in the success of the free-silver movement are the millions who ask a living from their mother, the land. She is a generous mother and they have good reason to work for her and love her, but in spite of her fruitfulness and their toil there are curses upon her and upon them, and one curse is a fraudulent money system.

Does anybody pretend that the laborers and farmers of America, not isolated cases, but as a class, have received their just reward? Does anybody believe that this country can be happy and prosperous while half its people are hanging over the abyss of bankruptcy? Well, these are the people who are supposed to be not only criminally insane, but dishonest and unpatriotic, and their accusers are the money lending tribe whose only excuse for existence is the poverty of their fellows.

As the page of history, in this or any other nation, past or present, has not yet been written which records the patriotism of money traffickers, they should surely be the last to accuse the toiling millions of a lack of patriotism.

Do Not Follow Their Lead.

The leaders of the Democracy in Philadelphia, quite a number of whom have been reported as bolters, should know by this time that the country Democracy, as the Democrats outside the Quaker City are called, do not follow their lead. This has been demonstrated so often that any one but a Philadelphia Democrat would have known it long ago, and it must be a little galling to them to learn, and they are learning it in this campaign, that country Democrats have think-tanks of their own and are capable of choosing their way without instructions from the metropolis.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

CO-OPERATION A FACTOR IN SOCIAL REFORM.

The direction in which I look for the greatest improvement in social economy is the suppression of the vast number of middlemen who share among themselves so large a proportion of the produce of the country, while the services they render, though indispensable, might be as well and better performed by a tenth part of ther number.—J. S. Mill.

There is, in my opinion, no greater social marvel than the manner in which these societies (co-operative) flourish, combined with a consideration of the soundness of the basis on which they are built.—W. E. Gladstone.

When a few workingmen who had failed in a strike for an increase in wages met and decided upon co-operation as a more effectual remedy and one better fitted to secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they created, the first step in "practical" social reform was taken. The term practical is here used to denote the difference which has always existed and still exists between the two classes of social reformers—namely, those who advocate state ownership of the means of production and distribution, and those who hold that certain social evils—the evil of poverty, for instance—may be most speedily and effectually abolished by united individual effort.

JOHN SAMUEL.

The founders of the Rochdale system of co-operation were socialists, but of that school which taught that those evils which affected them in their social, domestic and industrial relations, and which were in their power to remove, they ought to remove without waiting for or expecting aid from the state. How sound and correct were their views upon the subject before experience furnished the proof appears in the result.

THE ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY—ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

As already stated, the founders of the co-operative system, failing in the strike, formulated the following programme as better calculated to accomplish the object aimed at—the improvement of their financial, domestic and social position. First, they would open a store for the supply of ordinary household requirements; second, employ surplus profits of business in erecting more comfortable homes for members; third, finding employment for members when idle—in short, to readjust the commercial and industrial machinery of society. Many months were consumed, such was their extreme poverty, in raising, by the weekly contribution of 4 cents, the small capital of $140, with which they commenced business. With 28 members and this amount of capital a store was opened Dec. 21, 1844.

THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF CO-OPERATION. FIXED RATE OF INTEREST ON CAPITAL. PROFITS, IN THE STORE, TO THE CONSUMER; IN THE WORKSHOP, TO THE PRODUCER.

In his interesting history of the Rochdale pioneers Mr. George Jacob Holyoake says, "The founders of the society were opposed to capital absorbing all profit arising from trade, and to hit upon a plan that should give proportionally the gain to the persons who make it was a problem they had to solve."

After some discussion the plan of dividing profits on purchases was adopted. Five per cent per annum was allotted to capital. The remaining profits, after providing for expense of management, depreciation and other charges, less 2½ per cent for educational purposes, were divided quarterly among purchasers in proportion to each one's trade at the store. The educational feature will be more fully noticed presently.

When Mr. Gladstone made the speech in parliament in 1864, an extract from which is prefixed to this paper, the Rochdale society was nearing the close of the twentieth year of its operations. The society had grown during those 20 years from 28 members to 4,747, with an increase in capital from $140 to $310,525. Its sales the first year, amounting to $3,550, with a profit of $110, in 1864 had reached $874,655, with profits amounting to $113,585. In addition to the store the society had, during those 20 years, entered into several lines of production. At the very time when, as Wendell Phillips said, "The two halves of this nation were in deadly conflict," the Rochdale pioneers had in operation a corn mill, two cotton mills and a land and building society. Their first investment in the latter enterprise was $100,000 in land on which to build homes for its members. The society's investment in the two cotton mills exceeded $400,000, and the equipment of these mills in machinery, sanitation, etc., was pronounced equal to anything of the kind in the country. The number of employees in these enterprises, including the store, at this time ran up into the hundreds. This was the way these poverty stricken weavers, working for 50 cents a day, proposed to furnish a practical demonstration of the tiresome platitude too frequently heard from workingmen that "labor creates all wealth." The pioneers showed that they not only knew how to create wealth, but how to distribute it equitably after it was created, and the 500 flourishing stores in existence at that time, pronounced by Mr. Gladstone a "social marvel," were the most convincing proof to him of that "extraordinary intelligence and self acting power" he said they displayed in their efforts to emancipate themselves from their degraded condition. The testimony of the committee of management at the close of 1864, in view of the results achieved, is worthy of study.

"Twenty years have now passed away since a few workingmen in Rochdale, despairing of success in a strike against giant capital for an advance of wages, resolved to form a co-operative society the objects of which were the improvement of thier social and domestic condition. That co-operation is superior to strikes for accomplishing their objects few will dispute. That it is more conducive to the happiness of the greatest number than competition there is no question. That it will ultimately prove the salvation of the laboring class there is little doubt. If we take a retrospective glance at the success of the past 20 years, it is indeed gratifying and cheering. When we consider that the aggregate profits of the society alone amount to $633,000, we must be satisfied that the social and domestic condition of its members are improved. But, much as has been done, there still remains much to do. The original programme is not finished. The next 20 years may see co-operation developed in higher forms and the laboring class elevated to a position of independence and happiness never before enjoyed."

At the close of its jubilee year, December, 1894, the society had an enrolled membership of 12,344, with a share capital of $1,755,630, sales for the year $1,425,715 and profits amounting to $243,585. During these 50 years the business done amounted to $46,948,350 and had returned in dividends to members $5,350,000. In addition to these financial benefits, the society had found steady employment for hundreds of its members, and its annual payment in wages was about $75,000. For many years the society had made annual grants to the charitable institutions of its own and other towns of hundreds of dollars.

EDUCATION, THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE PIONEERS.

It was the intense interest in education that constituted the distinguishing feature of the Rochdale system of co-operation. Nor did they wait until they were "well off" to put this part of their scheme into effect. As the law did not at the time permit the appropriation of profits made in business to any other purpose than the payment of dividends thereon, the pioneers commenced their educational work by voluntary contributions.

At the close of 1894 the circulating library contained 15,114 volumes and the reference libraries 2,585 volumes, making a total of 17,699 volumes. The society has 20 newsrooms attached to as many branch stores for the convenience of its members. During the winter months lectures on exploration and scientific subjects are given. In 1873 the society introduced its art and science classes for the sons and daughters of its members, and able teachers were employed as instructors. Hundreds of youths of both sexes who worked in mills, workshops and other occupations were thus enabled to acquire the advantages of education not otherwise so easily obtained and were better fitted and equipped for the discharge of life's duties. It was to the importance of the educational work done by the pioneers that the Rev. Dr. Maclure, dean of Manchester, bore the strong testimony expressed in the following extract from an address delivered by him at the celebration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Manchester and Salford Equitable society, January, 1894. In the course of his remarks the dean said: "Long before a muddling or meddling department of the state—the science and art department—commenced to paddle its own canoe along the stream of educational progress the science and art classes of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Co-operative societies were in full course and were doing a remarkable work, a work which was second to no other, and which he hoped would not be pusned aside by any other combination either of technical schools or any other movement. The Rochdale society was also among the few societies of a limited liability character which discovered that it had a soul to be saved. The charity of the Equitable pioneers was shown long before some other societies learned to open their pockets, and it led the way by sending year by year a subscription toward the funds of the Rochdale infirmary. The real principle of true co-operation was the one embodied in the New Testament — the principle of 'Looking not on every man on his own things, but also on the things of others.' They had an admirable illustration of co-operation in the carrying out of that great enterprise, the ship canal.

"When the history of this century comes to be read, it will be found that co-operation has done much to bring the different classes of this great country into closer contact and into a truer bond of brotherhood." And he urged those present to do all they could to promote that spirit of true paternal life which was, after all, the backbone of any true community. If they did this, whether by the co-operative movement or any other agency, "depend upon it they could rely upon the sympathy and co-operation of any man, whatever cloth he wears, who loves his country, his fellow workman and his God." JOHN SAMUEL.

It is a stubborn fact that the masses fo the people of this country are not enamored with our present civil service system, and the evidence is multiplying on every hand that there is a growing dissatisfaction with its workings and an ever increasing desire on the part of the people to substitute a system of really representative government for the sham and fraud which we call a democratic, representative government.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Views of a Professor of Political Economy on the Silver Issue.

The Chicago platform on silver is most eloquent, the substance of its demand being that silver shall be treated exactly as gold is in the mints of the United States. We have free coinage of gold. Whoever takes gold bullion to the mint can have it coined into five or ten-dollar pieces at the standard fixed by law, and can carry off his coins after paying the cost of coinage. Or, to save him time, the mint will give him gold coin at once and take his gold bullion in exchange. The Chicago platform proposes that exactly the same rule shall apply to silver, and whoever owns silver bars shall have the right to have them converted into standard dollars, at the ratio of counting sixteen ounces of silver worth one of gold. The government is simply to act as the agent of the owner of the bullion, and to get a small percentage in return for use of its coining machinery.

The Republicans say: "We also will be ready for this as soon as we can get other countries to agree with us to do the same. We do not think it safe or wise for us to do this without their co-operation, as we would be undervaluing gold and overvaluing silver if we coined both freely at 16 to 1. In that case all experience shows that we would see our gold exported or hoarded, and as we have between $450,000,000 and $600,000,000, we cannot afford such a frightful and sudden contraction of the currency as this. It would bring on a panic. And as we alone, and unaided by other countries cannot bring silver back to its old rantio with gold, we would get a dollars worth less than any dollar we ever had in this country. As all debts would be payable in this new dollar, the change would amount to 'scaling' all the debts we owe either to our own countrymen or to foreigners. Of course, international bimetallism, if we had it, would also amount to a lowering of the value of the dollar, but this would be to a reasonable extent, and not to the ruin or even the injury of the creditor class. Ameriaen creditors would suffer unduly severe losses under free coinage, and our credit abroad would be ruined."

The Democratic case is to this effect: "Our present situation is intolerable, and something must be done. We, too, would like to act in concert with other nations, but we see no prospect of that, so we must act alone. Many even of the newspapers which support Mr. McKinley tell us there is not the smallest chance of an international agreement to restore bimetallism. The clause in the Republican platform about 'promoting' international bimetallism they excuse as amounting to nothing. It certainly points out no way in which bimetallism is to be promoted by Mr. McKinley if he should be elected. What we propose is definite, and seeks the relief of the people from a monetary system which has doubled the weight of all debts in the last quarter of a century, and has crushed industries which enjoyed adequate protection, such as iron and silk, equally with those on which there has been a great reduction of duties.

"As to our losing our gold, it is bound to go at any rate under the existing system, and has been going for years. Free coinage will not make it go faster, because our own silver will keep our mints busy at coinage, and foreigners cannot exchanged their bullion silver or silver coingae, as was done in 1835, when the French bought up our undervalued silver by bringing their gold.

"As to injury to the creditor class, if we must choose betwben that and ruin to the far greater debtor class, we choose the less of two evils. But we do not admit that any such ruin will be effected. If our government really assumes the task of restoring the credit of silver, as it did not when it passed the (mutilated) Bland law and the shilly-shally Sherman law, the result will be such a restoration of the credit of silver as will cause the two metals to draw near to each other again. This will make an international agreement both possible and inevitable."

Such seems to me to be the cases that may be made for both parties. It will be seen that both contain a large element of prophecy, especially that of the friends of silver. But it has the merit of proposing definite action to cure an evil which is very great indeed. The Republican platform neither shows an adequate sense of the evil, nor indicates how it is going to deal effectively with it. ROBT. ELLIS THOMPSON.

Denis O. Coughlin, who was a delegate to the Populist national convention, is spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic congressional nomination.

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

There is nothing cheap about the Wear Well footwear except the price. It can't be lower. Try their shoes.

LIBOR WINTER,
Restaurant and Eating Saloon.
No. 13 Front Street, Freeland.
The finest liquors and cigars served at the counter. Cool beer and porter on tap.

G. HORACK,
Baker & Confectioner.
Wholesale and Retail.
CENTRE STEEET, FREELAND.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substituto for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

PEIRCE SCHOOL
32d Year.
A representative American Business School for both sexes.
RECORD BUILDING,
917-919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A.M., Ph.D., Founder and Principal.
1865-1896.
A Systematic Business Training
Coupled with a practical, sound and useful English education.
Three full courses:
BUSINESS,
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING,
ENGLISH.
The whole constituting an Ideal Combination.
Graduates Cheerfully Assisted to Positions.
Visitors welcome, especially during school hours, day or evening sessions.
Call or write for School Literature.
DAY SESSIONS, 9:00 P.M., begin Monday, August 31, 1896.
EVENING SESSIONS, Monday, September 21, 1896.

State Normal School
East Stroudsburg, Pa.
A Famous School
In a Famous Location.
Among the mountains of the noted resort, the Delaware Water Gap. A school of three or four hundred pupils, with no over-crowded classes, but where teachers can become acquainted with their pupils and help them individually in their work.
Modern improvement. A fine new gymnasium, in charge of expert trainers.
We teach Sewing, Dressmaking, Clay Modeling, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing without extra charge.
Write to us at once for our catalogue and other information. You gain more in a small school than in the overcrowded schools.
Address
GEO. P. BIBLE, Principal.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Seelig's
when used as an admixture to ordinary coffee makes a delicious drink.
Grocers can tell you why those who buy Seelig's keep coming back for it. Strange though how long it takes people to try a new thing.
2c. a package.
19

GEORGE FISHER,
dealer in
FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, BOLOGNA, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.
Call at No. 6 Walnut street, Freeland, or wait for the delivery wagons.
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

GET THE BEST
When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, finest finished and
Most Popular
for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing, you will then get a Sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the
NEW HOME
It has **Automatic Tension, Double Feed,** alike on both sides of needle (*patented*), no other has it; New Stand (*patented*), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.
FOR SALE BY
D. S. Ewing, general agent, 1127 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

Is this what ails you?

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach — Bloating after eating — Belching of Wind — Vomiting of Food — Waterbrash — Heartburn — Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning — Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach — Cankered Mouth — Gas in the Bowels — Loss of Flesh — Fickle Appetite — Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind — Dizziness — Headache — Constipation or Diarrhœa? Then you have
DYSPEPSIA
in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is
Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets
by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.
CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."
Acker Medicine Co., 10-18 Chambers St., N. Y.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BICYCLES! BUGGIES!
High-Grade, sold direct to users at wholesale. We will save you from $10 to $50. Everything in Bicycle and Vehicle line. Catlog free. Beautiful substancial Bicycles at half price, guaranteed 1 year. No advance money required. We send by express and allow a full examination, if not right return at our expense. Now isn't that fair? Write us. Brewster Vehicle Co., Holly, Mich.

BICYCLISTS!
Encyclopedia, how to care for and repair Tires, Chains, Bearings, etc., 150 valuable pointers for riders. Price 25c; sample by mail 10c. It sells on sight. Agt. wanted. J. A. Slocum, Holly, Mich.

$9 a day. Agts. wanted. 10 fast sellers. Big money for Agts. Catalog FREE. E. E. Brewster, Holly, Mich.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.