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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

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 6 50, 6 00 a m, 4 45 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 05 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 05 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 45 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 05 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 55 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 05 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 25, 11 10 a m, 4 46 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 35 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 05 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction at 5 34 a m, 1 11 p m, 6 30, 9 20 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 39 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 9 00, 9 47, 6 50 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 05 a m, 5 08 p m, Sunday.

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

Trains leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m, Hazleton Junction at 6 20 a m, and Sheppton at 7 44 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 05 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
August 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 23, 4 36, 6 15, 7 06 p m, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

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

6 05, 9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 23, 4 36, 7 06 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.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10 56 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.

11 59 a m and 5 24 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 46 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

7 25, 9 46, 10 41 a m, 2 08, 7 06 p m, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

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

9 20, 10 56 a m, 12 58, 5 15, 7 06 p m, from Easton, Phila., Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.

9 36, 10 41 a m, 2 08, 7 06 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 5 10 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

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

5 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.

NOTICE is hereby given that P. M. Sweeney, of Freeland, Pa., will file in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth for the purpose of registration under the acts of assembly approved May 8, 1889, the following described bottles owned and used by him and of the names and marks impressed thereon:

FIRST CLASS: Made of white flint glass known as quart syphon, having impressed upon them the following names or marks in circular form, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa."

SECOND CLASS: Made of light green glass and known as a half-pint soda water bottle, having on the side of the bottle the following names, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and on the reverse side, "This bottle not to be sold."

THIRD CLASS: Made of light green glass, cylindrical in form and about ten inches high, having on one side the following names impressed upon them: On one side, in circular form, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and on the reverse side near the bottom, "This bottle not to be sold."

FOURTH CLASS: Made of white colored glass, one pint capacity, having impressed on one side in elliptical form the following names, "P. M. Sweeney, Freeland, Pa.," and underneath the above the word "Registered;" the lower portion of the bottles is encircled by a scalloped design.

All persons are cautioned against filling, using, buying or selling said bottles or having the same in his, her or their possession for the purpose of dealing or trafficking therein, as doing so is a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Chas. Orion Stroh, Attorney.

Freeland, Pa., July 30, 1896.

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 substantial 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.

POLITICAL ARMIES SURVEYED.

Silver Men Know What They Want, Their Opponents Resemble a Rabble.

Every proposition brought forth by the advocates of bimetallism contains something definite. The Democratic platform, with the platforms of the other parties which favor placing silver on a level with gold, tells plainly what it means. There is not a school child in the land but can understand what Mr. Bryan and his party propose to do if they are given the power. There is no evasion of any description. Their plans and intentions are given to the public without "ifs" or "buts," and the candidate does not have to apologize for any plank upon which he stands.

This gives the voter a chance to know what he is voting for in this campaign. He can learn to what extent Bryan and a free silver congress would go, what means they would take to accomplish their reforms and what results they positively believe would follow. If the programme suits the voter he may join with the followers of Bryan, and he at once becomes one of them. Those in the ranks with him and those whom he follows believe as he believes. This makes the free silver people a solid, compact body, composed of men who, for the present, have one object in view and are working harmoniously, unitedly and confidently for its success.

Opposed to Bryan and his followers is a body of men who, while they do not exactly constitute a disorganized rabble, have all the elements of such among them, and if it were not that each faction feels that it can control McKinley, or that his election will advance its particular hobby, they would split at once into a dozen clashing parts. They hold together now because each element can find something in his platform or his speeches to give them hope. We will mention a few of those to illustrate why Bryan's opponents, as a party, may be likened to a rabble.

Behind McKinley are those who wish the United States to give silver its proper position as a money. They believe implicitly in all that Bryan proposes to do and feel confident in their hearts that it would be of inestimable benefit to Americans, as a nation and as individuals. Party pride and personal interests, however, deter them from doing their duty now. They believe the Republican party, in four or eight years, or possibly next year if McKinley should be elected, will do precisely what Bryan intends to do, and the credit of saving the country will then be given to the Republicans. Party prejudice is too strong with these voters, and they would rather suffer existing evils than aid any but their own leaders to remedy them.

Next we see the international bimetallists, the dreamers of the country. They lack faith in America's ability to carry out a financial policy of its own. They predict dire disaster to the nation if we revert to the money laws that existed here before 1873, but, through some mental juggling, they see prosperity ahead if the countries of Europe agree to let the United States have free coinage of silver. These citizens are the "conservative" men, and say we must not act alone. They refuse to believe that England will not consent to change a system which has made her great at our expense, notwithstanding that nineteen years have been spent in pleading for this international agreement. Counterparts of these craven-hearted creatures existed in the colonies during the revolution, and begged mercy from the English government rather than take up arms and fight for liberty. They follow McKinley because they think he can coax England to give Americans permission to use silver as money.

The third element, and undoubtedly the most aggressive that is working for McKinley's success, is that which comprises the out-and-out gold monometallists. They have no use whatever for silver as a money. They believe in discrediting it at every opportunity, and are no way backward in stating (as Editor Singerly did the day after McKinley's letter of acceptance was given out) that free silver and international bimetallism are both radically wrong (from his point of view). The former, they say, would disturb business and place us on a level with Mexico and China, it would drive gold out of the country, would depreciate values and perform the impossible feat of making 53-cent dollars out of coins which would contain 100 cents worth of silver. They brush the talk of an international agreement aside as a sop thrown out to pacify the unsophisticated. In this faction will be found nearly all the bankers, brokers, stock gamblers and their satellites throughout the country. They are aggressive because their personal interests may not receive so much consideration from the government under a new monetary system, and to them their personal interests are above all things on earth and must be maintained regardless of the cost or hardship which such course inflicts upon the nation that pursues it. But strong and powerful as the gold monometallists are, they have yet failed to have their idea of money matters endorsed by any unbiased authority on finance in the world, by any statesman in history and by any political party in the United States since the government began. The doctrine of a single gold standard is so dangerous to the country as a whole that no man or party has dared to offer it to the people for permanent adoption. Nevertheless, the gold monometallists want McKinley elected, recognizing the fact that whatever he may do for an international agreement will be thwarted by their confederates in Europe. This will allow them to retain the privileges they now have to wring millions of dollars annually from the treasury through gold withdrawals and the inevitable bond issues. These men care nothing for the nation as a nation. To them the United States is an instrument to further their greed for gold, and they care naught for the prosperity of its people.

Following the gold men, with less noise but with unbroken ranks, are the socialists of the land. They naturally incline towards the international fad, through their desire for sameness the world over, and think that its adoption would be an entering wedge for other plans which they espouse. They are not large in numbers, neither are they dangerous as danger is commonly understood, but they are earnest and look to the Republican candidate as the man through whom they could accomplish their first victory. The fact that he has nothing in common with them has no discouraging effect upon their work for his election, for it is the advocacy of measures, principally impractical measures like the international agreement, that causes them to rally their forces and move together.

Next in the hetergeneous procession appears the anarchists. They, we readily believe, are not considered valued acquisitions by the Republican leaders, but they are there, and their votes go every time with the party whose policy will hasten the day when the hopes of the anarchists will be realized. They have no direct interest in the issue, they care nothing for the rise or fall of gold or silver, but they do see that a continuation of the present financial policy of the United States, with the misery and burdens it entails upon the common people, will continue to drive recruits into their ranks, and they hope that eventually their strength, through ill legislation and mismanagement, will be increased to an extent that will permit them to wipe out every vestige of government from the country. Both classes of anarchists, the philosophical and the physical, agree that McKinley's election will be of incalculable value to them, inasmuch as it will continue to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and that with the turning of the latter class upon the former, which is the logical outcome in misruled nations, their ideal government, which means the abolishment of all forms of government, will then prevail.

This analyzing of McKinley's followers could be carried out to greater length, but there is no reason for it. The voter himself can substantiate what has been said above by interviewing the first dozen men he finds wearing McKinley buttons. Ask them why they want McKinley elected, and how would his election settle the money question, and if two replies are alike the questioner should immediately inform the country of having witnessed a modern miracle.

AN INVENTOR'S SUCCESS.

"The Daisy Free Silver Design."

The strong influence exerted upon the minds of inventors by a wide-spread popular agitation is strickingly illustrated in the outcome of a contest which has just been decided. The well-known firm of John Wedderburn & Co., of Washington, D. C., conducts a series of monthly competitions in which a prize of $150 is offered for the invention decided to be the most valuable from the standpoint of simplicity, originality and wide applicability.

In the contest for June the prize has just been allotted by the Board of Awards to Samuel R. Ireland, of Ashland, Ky. Mr. Ireland's device was a campaign button of simple construction, ornamented with the design of a field daisy, the one gold centre and sixteen radiating silver petals, representing the ratio (16 to 1) between silver and gold, thus combining the cherished numerals with the color of the two metals.

Several hundred devices and designs were entered in the competition, but the Board of Awards decided that, while the other inventions were of high merit, none could exceed in the wide field for application the campaign button which bears the favorite emblem of more than one-half of the voters of the United States. Since Mr. Ireland's success, scores of designers have developed new ideas in the way of campaign buttons, and the design division of the patent office promises to be flooded with designs before the close of this campaign.

Mr. Ireland's good fortune—which promises to be the most substantial in the way of financial returns—consists in his being first in the field, thereby not only securing the Wedderburn prize, but the personal, written endorsement of the free silver leaders, whose party emblem he has designed.

The National Silver party at St. Louis unanimously passed a resolution adopting the field daisy as its campaign emblem, and the national committees of the Democratic and Populist parties have the adoption of the field daisy as their campaign emblem under advisement.

The Daisy Free Silver Button and Pin are the only real novelties on the market in this line, and they are made of silver, beautifully enamelled in white and yellow, making a handsome piece of jewelry as well as a campaign emblem.

The retail price of the silver and enamel buttons and pins is 15 cents each. Celluloid buttons, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per hundred. Send your orders to Charles J. Kappler, room 60, Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

A full description of the prize winner, Mr. Samuel R. Ireland, and how he came to design this button, is printed in the Mid-Summer edition of the National Recorder, copies of which can be obtained by sending 5 cents in postage stamps to John Wedderburn & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.—*N. Y. World August* 2, 1896.

Independent Political Club.

The Polish Independent Political Club, of Freeland, meets on the first Saturday evening after the 20th of each month at No. 15 West Walnut street. Its officers are: Charles Bartosevich, president; John Petrosky, treasurer; George Rymsha, secretary. An invitation is extended to all Polish citizens to become members of this club.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

CO-OPERATION VERSUS INDIVIDUALITY.

There can be no doubt that the ultimate nationalization of all the leading industries would be the greatest social boon to humanity and that the world is slowly but irresistibly bowling on toward that radiant goal. But it is moving with friction. People declare that we need our hardships and vicissitudes in order to develop character; that if we lifted the burdens from the shoulders of men and gave them an easy life they would rapidly degenerate into intellectual nonentities. This, I hope to show, is the result of a too superficial view of human life.

Hardships have a tendency to harden character, and so far as the character is hardened its power to expand and develop is checked. I once observed a striking illustration of this fact in the vegetable kingdom. On a river bank I noticed a lot of junipers growing out of the ragged and broken rocks which lined the river. The roots pointed in through holes and crevices wherever they could force their way to lay hold of the scanty soil there secreted. The hard struggle of those trees for subsistence reminded me at the time of the hard struggle that millions of our fellow beings have for subsistence. But what was the character of those trees? They were hard, scrubby, less than one-third the usual size of the juniper and deprived of beauty. Such was the result of their struggle for existence. Struggles produce hardness of character in men as well as trees. But is hardness individuality? No. Hardness is the result of contraction; individuality is the result of expansion. A man who is ground down by hard labor and long hours, with low wages and perhaps part of his time out of employment, becomes inured to suffering and develops a rigidity of character which may render him proof against feeling, but the man who would call that individuality betrays ignorance of human nature. It would be as absurd to say that the stunted trees are the largest and most beautiful. Anything that hinders the free play of the human faculties checks the development of individuality. And certainly industrial slavery, hard and monotonous drudgery, a pinched and cramped existence, will prevent the free play of the faculties more than anything else.

Evils of Competition.

Those who do business for themselves are often in a worse condition in this respect than wage earners. Each one has a host of rivals, who struggle to outdo others of their class. This, it is claimed, develops individuality. But what sort of individuality? The same that is developed in gambling. The gambler, in his efforts to get ahead of his rival, acquires cunning and destroys his conscience. The same qualities are developed in nearly the same way by our competitive system. In advertising every merchant proclaims his own goods to be the very best and will not scruple to color and conceal the plain facts in order to make his goods sell. And how often lotteries and other inducements to buy are resorted to! The science of adulteration, another offspring of competition, exhibits the same so called individuality. Competition develops our animal nature, but nothing above that.

And what is our animal nature? The enshrouding, the shell, of our real being. Competition strengthens and hardens the shell and keeps it closed. Co-operation bursts open the shell and lets the life shoot upward and develop into a great tree bearing fruit. This is individuality. All forms of selfishness contract the soul, and competition is the educator of selfishness. Altruism expands the soul, and co-operation is the law of altruism.

Advantages of Individuality.

What is individuality? It is "distinctive character." It is a highly developed condition of manhood. It implies the power to see. He who cannot see beyond the limitations of his own personal interests is yet undeveloped. It implies the power to hear—to enjoy the harmonies of the social universe. It implies the power to feel—to enter into sympathy with the sorrows and the joys of the human family. The broader the character the more perfect the individuality.

Individuality is developed by association—the association of interests as well as of minds. The soil which contains a great variety of ingredients grows a more perfect plant than the soil of few ingredients. The plant receives from the various elements of soil and transforms them into its own self. The man of broad and varied associations becomes a more perfect individual than the man of very limited associations because the knowledge, the inspiration and the life which he draws from the many he transforms into his own individuality. He receives from them in the act of giving out to them.

In Swedenborg's doctrine of the "maximus homo" every angelic society is a larger angel or man and in a perfect human form, and the universal heaven, consisting of innumerable societies, also assumes the human form and is the "greatest man." The individuality of each angel is not lost, but is greatly strengthened by his being an integral part of a greater man, because his being is greatly exalted by the part he takes in the universal harmony of uses. A link is a more perfect individual when it finds its place in a chain than when alone, because it is in the line of its own use and the chain is perfect in the degree that each link is perfect.

Blessings of Nationalism.

Nationalism is a plan of associated interests. It gives one to feel that he is not living for himself merely, but that his interests are interlaced with those of the entire nation, and the natural tendency of such an order would be to broaden one's ideas and sympathies and engender feelings of brotherly regard. No one's vote would be controlled by a bribing or bulldozing monopolist. There would be no caste barriers to hinder the broadest and freest associations. Everybody capable of an education would be highly and broadly educated and would have access to the means of culture. The hours of labor would be greatly reduced, allowing plenty of time for recreation and study, and all the crushing burdens of life would be removed. Such a social condition certainly would be more favorable to the development of character than our present selfish and grinding system.

Though it would be ruinous to society and the nation to introduce such a system at once, on account of man's selfishness and inability to pull together, yet there is no reason why we should not look and work for its development step by step. If spiritual evolution is a reality, if man's higher, altruistic nature is unfolding as the centuries roll on, then the time surely will come, and come with our aid, when the will of our Father will "be done on earth as it is done in heaven." J. S. DAVID.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION OF ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis Civic Federation is doing good work in trying to educate the public on civic virtue. Probably most federations have failed because they have begun at the wrong end of the problem—viz, the attempt to enforce law in advance of public opinion. We need in our cities general education on good citizenship. Our daily papers could do better work than most of them are now doing in this direction. Why should not each great daily have a department of civics?

THE CRIME OF 1873.

Mr. B. C. Keeler of St. Louis has just published "History of Demonetization." This is a strong pamphlet of 112 pages and is apt to be used as a campaign document by the Democrats. It seems that a strong case is made out against John Sherman. Mr. Sherman is preparing a statement which is to be sent out by the national Republican committee.

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.

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PATENTS

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Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

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Seelig's

Grocers can tell you why these who buy Seelig's keep coming back for it. Strange though how long it takes people to try a new thing.

when used as an admixture to ordinary coffee makes a delicious drink.

2c. a package. 13

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Badly Taxed Town,"
by
Edward Quincy Norton,
of
Cleveland, Ohio.

Thursday, - - September 10.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.
Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A $5.00 LOOK MOTHERS A RARE TREAT FOR YOU ALL. Boys Sampson Suit, with Extra Pair of Pants, for $2.76
AND WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO YOUR DOOR.
REMEMBER, you buy direct from one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers in America. and by so doing you save three Profits.

The above mentioned $2.76 Boys Sampson Suit with Extra Pants is guaranteed to be made from an imported Wool Cheviot, in Jet Black, Dark Blue, Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes from 3 to 9 years of age. They are made up as per cut below in double breasted with Sailor Collar, braided with wide surtasch Braid, lined with a fast Black Albert Twill Sateen Lining, Trimming and Workmanship throughout the best money can procure. Coat has 2 Side Pockets, a Top and Cash Pocket, Patent Waist Bands used on all Pants, also Pistol Pockets on all Pants.

In Sizes from 10 to 15 years of age made up as per opposite cut, Double Breasted with extra Pants at same Price $2.76.

Expressage paid to your door.

In remitting send either Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Letter and for measure send age of Boy at last Birthday and if large or small for his age.

FREE TO EVERYBODY our Illustrated Priced Catalogue in which you will find Boys Suits from 98c. up, Youths' Long Pants Suits from $2.00 up and Mens Suits from $2.50 up.

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A representative American Business School for both sexes.
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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, '96-'97, begin Monday, August 31, 1896.
NIGHT SESSIONS, Monday, September 21, 1896.

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A Famous School
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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.
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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

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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.
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