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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Samuel A. Davenport, the Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, in a speech at Erie on October 17, 1896, said:

What you workmen want to understand is that your employers are your brains.

Can any free American citizen read such sentiment as that without feeling moved to the deepest indignation? Rebuke that man by your votes at the polls.

A Few Words to Voters.

The last days of the campaign are upon us, and those voters, if there are any, who are yet undecided as to how they will mark their ballots, should earnestly consider the responsibility which rests upon every citizen at this election. On the ballot which each voter will take into the booth are many names, but out of the hundreds that appear thereon there are none which can appeal with greater force to the laboring classes and business men than those which are printed in the second column.

Underneath the word "Democratic" will be found the names of Bryan and Sewall, followed by the thirty-two candidates for electors who are pledged to support those men in the electoral college. A mark in the large square at the right of the names of Bryan and Sewall will vote for each and all of their electors. Republicans who intend to vote the national ticket should remember this, as it is a convenience which was not possible in the last presidential election, when a separate mark after each elector's name was required.

The fact that Pennsylvania is conceded to the Republicans should not deter the independent voter from voting for Bryan and Sewall. The principles they represent appeal to the common sense of every man who desires to see America free from foreign dictation in monetary affairs as well as free from interference in government business by those Americans who are throttling every privilege of the masses and making voters' suits revert to the will of plutocracy and monopoly. A vote for Bryan and Sewall in Pennsylvania is not a vote lost. It is a protest against the system of governing which has made Pennsylvania the home of thousands of paupers.

DeWitt C. DeWitt and Jerome T. Allman are the candidates for congressman-at-large. They stand upon a platform which endorses Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago declaration of independence, and they are worthy of the vote of every citizen in the state.

John M. Garman, the congressional candidate, is next on the ballot, and is the first on the list of those whose election is not only possible, but very probable. A vote for Mr. Garman is more than a protest, inasmuch as one vote may decide who will represent Luzerne in the legislative halls of the nation, and let it not be said that Luzerne this year will send there a man whom every citizen would feel ashamed of. Mr. Garman would be a credit to the district, and would work honestly and sincerely for the best interests of all his constituents. He believes, like his leader, in "the greatest good to the greatest number," which is the true principle of statesmanship.

Our townsman, D. J. McCarthy, follows, and local pride alone should insure for him a rousing majority in Freeland and surrounding polls. He is an aspirant for an office which, next to congressman, is the most important in the county. The territory covered by the twenty-first senatorial district has been selected specially to make a Democrat's election almost impossible, as it goes beyond the county for Republican townships and omits Democratic sections within the county. In spite of this gerrymander, he has voluntarily taken up the cause of the people, and no man in Pennsylvania has done more to enlighten the voters of Luzerne on the financial question than our townsman. His honesty of purpose is undoubted, and that he will make a good senator is conceded by even his opponents.

For county treasurer the nominee is Rudolph C. Hitchler, a man who has lately risen from a good machinist to the position of business man, at present

conducting a jewelry store. He is and always has been a man of the people, has always enjoyed the full confidence of his neighbors and is a safe man to install as custodian of the public funds.

John J. Brislin is so popular and well-known that but little need be said of him. Born and raised just across the Luzerne line, in old Buck Mountain, his candidacy appeals especially to lower end workmen. He has risen from the mines, where he passed through experiences that were terrible even in that dangerous occupation; later he was named on the railroad, and during recent years has been chief deputy of the register's office. It may be safely assumed that at present there is no man in the county more qualified than Mr. Brislin to fill the position he seeks, and for that reason, if for no other, he deserves the support of voters regardless of party ties.

In Messrs. Guiney and Finn, the Democrats have named two men who may be depended upon to carry out the pledges of reform they have made. The commissioners' office has been the target for much criticism, and a change of methods. This office directly concerns every taxpayer and none should receive more careful attention at the polls.

Messrs. Good and Lindeman, the candidates for auditors, are qualified men, and will do their work faithfully in scrutinizing the accounts of county officials.

Matthew Long, the nominee for the legislature, is another candidate who is more or less acquainted with the voters of the fourth district. He is known as a broad-minded liberal man, free from all influences which might hamper him in legislating in the interest of the masses, and his vote may be depended upon to be cast on the side of justice and equality on every occasion. The fourth has sent all sorts of men to Harrisburg in its history, but if Mr. Long is chosen we will have a representative who will reflect credit upon the choice of his constituents.

Voters who go to the polls next Tuesday can serve their country best by making one mark on the ballot, and that mark should be placed in the circle over the second column. The men who place it there will, we believe, never have occasion to regret their action.

IT SNIFFS DANGER.

A Plutocratic Paper's Fear of the Common People.

The bottom fact is that an appeal to the nether forces of civilized society always involves dangerous possibilities, which cannot be accurately measured or safely ignored.—New York Tribune.

So the Tribune is afraid that an appeal to the farmers and mechanics—the people who work from day to day for their living—involves "dangerous possibilities." Surely there can be no other interpretation of its language, for the "nether forces of civilized society" are the common people just as the upper forces are the plutocrats.

But whether The Tribune is right or wrong depends upon its view of "dangerous possibilities."

When the sturdy yeomanry of the American colonies undertook to throw off the British yoke, the silk stockings, gold laced plutocrats thought it involved "dangerous possibilities." Their cry was, "What do these ignorant plow jockers want to make trouble for?" If the upper and not the nether class could have had their way, we should have been under British rule today.

When the common people—the nether forces of civilized society—undertook to elect Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the upper forces of society also thought it would involve "dangerous possibilities." But Lincoln was elected, and if he had not been the country today would be permanently rent in twain.

Every great reform recorded in history has sprung from the "nether class of society"—the common people—and was opposed by the class which The Tribune represents.

But why has not The Tribune the courage to come out and express its real feelings? Why does it not admit that it hates the common people as much as it fears them and that if it could have its way it would even deny them the right to vote?

The farmer wants free silver in order that there may be a fair market for his product, so that he may pay his debts according to contract.

The workman wants free silver because that will give the producers more money and give him a home market worth having.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

PRODUCTION OF MONEY METALS.

Its Increase a Boon to Mankind.

Why There Is No Fear of Inflation.

Unscrupulous Attempt to Destroy Silver.

Real Enemies of the Public Welfare.

The enemies of bimetalism have much to say of the increased production of silver, taking the mint statistics of given years as evidences of the fact. They say nothing of the increased production of gold, but the fact is that the gold production during the last ten years exceeds that of silver. But neither fact is of any consequence in the discussion. The supply of the precious metals differs from the supply of farm products and manufactured goods. Wheat and corn are consumed, cotton and woolen goods are made into clothing and worn out. Every commodity is perishable but the precious metals. These have been accumulating during all the ages of the world's history, and they are not consumed or destroyed. The increase or decrease of the production of either has therefore no such effect upon the supply as does a short crop or an overproduction of the things which we consume from year to year. The world's total supply of the two metals is not increasing as rapidly as the demand for it, based upon the increase of population and business of the civilized nations.

The money power is always struggling to make money dear by decreasing the quantity. In the fifties it wanted to demonetize gold because of the increased production in California and Australia. But England, not given to change, adhered to the gold standard, believing that gold production would not be permanently increased. For nearly 30 years this same power has struggled to abolish the use of silver as money and uses the same arguments that were formerly used for the demonetization of gold.

All the great authorities on the science of money have maintained that the two metals together give a more stable measure of value than either one of them alone. When one falls short, the other usually increases. The world's experience is that when any single great nation keeps its mints open to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals on equal terms at a given ratio neither the action of other nations nor the variations between the relative productions of the two metals will seriously affect that ratio. France maintained the parity between silver and gold at a ratio of 15½ to 1 for 70 years—from 1803 until 1873. This was not affected by the adoption of the silver standard in all the German states and in Austria in 1857, nor by the adhesion by Great Britain to the gold standard, adopted by her in 1816. The silver coinage in the United States during all that period was very limited, because of the inconsiderable production of silver, and therefore had but little effect upon the quantity.

Gold and silver have always been preferred over all other materials for money, because the amount of them is limited to nature's yield. Neither of these metals can be manufactured. They are produced in varying quantities, and the variance is unimportant relatively to the accumulations of the ages. There is no more danger of inflation from the overproduction of gold and silver than there is of the overflow of Lake Superior from heavy falls of rain.

It requires a vast amount of both metals to supply the demand for the arts and manufactures. It was the expressed opinion a few years ago of Mr. Giffen, the statistician of the British board of trade—himself an uncompromising gold monometalist—that the supply of gold was being entirely consumed in the arts and that none of it as being added to the world's supply of coin.

The struggle of the gold monometalists to destroy silver has produced unparalleled distress throughout the world, although their battle is but partially won. To what lower deep mankind will never be known if our nation, the strongest, richest and most populous in the world, shall turn the tide of battle in the present presidential campaign.

The increased production of either of the precious metals has always proved a boon to mankind and has been followed by an uplifting of civilization. But money lenders have always seen in it an injury to themselves in proportion to the benefit it confers upon mankind. A man who will willingly menace the public peace for private purposes deserves the epithet of anarchist. We know of no element in this country so deserving to be classed as anarchists as those who seek to put burdens upon the people which they cannot and will not bear, and thus undertake to enslave the people, who have too much of the spirit of independence to allow themselves to be enslaved.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An income tax may have been unconstitutional, but it was right, and when Mr. Bryan is elected president it will be made constitutional as well as right. The constitution is sacred, but the welfare of the people is more so.

SAVE THE HONOR OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Vote for John M. Garman for Congress.

VOTERS, READ THESE FACTS.

What are the simple facts in the case of Leisenring against Williams?

That in August, 1894, Leisenring defeated Williams and carried off the Republican congressional nomination, which Williams was anxious to obtain.

That Williams spent a large amount in the purchase of delegates, said to be about \$13,200.

That his defeat for the nomination, and the loss of so much money, filled him with distress, and he sulked in his tent, and refused to say a word in support of Leisenring.

That every effort was made by Mr. Leisenring's friends to enlist Williams in behalf of Leisenring, but without avail.

That finally agents of Williams waited on friends of Leisenring, and stated that Williams would write a letter in behalf of Leisenring, if the money paid out to secure the nomination of Williams was paid back, the amount being \$13,200.

That after some haggling the demand of Williams' agents was reduced to \$9,000, which amount was raised by Leisenring's friends and paid over to the men who represented Williams.

The next day a letter from Williams appeared in the "Record," appealing to his friends, and urging them to support Leisenring for congress.

Is not the proof positive and plain? Vote for John M. Garman for congress, not a political hold-up and striker.

JOHN J. INGALLS ON GOLD.

Says It Is the Most Treacherous and Cowardly of All Metals.

No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built on gold. Gold is the money of monarchs. Kings covet it. The exchanges of nations are affected by it. Its tendency is to accumulate in vast masses in the commercial centers and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes as to unsettle values and stir up the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators and the ideal of the miser and thief. The object of so much adoration, it becomes haughty and sensitive, and shrinks at the approach of danger, and whenever it is most needed it always disappears at the slightest alarm. It begins to look for refuge. It flies through the nations at war to the nations at peace.

War makes it a fugitive. No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty that it does not break. It has no friends whom it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. In time of panic and calamity, shipwreck and disaster, it becomes the chief agent and minister of ruin. No nation ever fought a great war by the aid of gold. On the contrary, in the crisis of greatest peril it becomes an enemy more potent than the foe in the field. But when the battle is won and peace has been secured, gold reappears and claims the fruits of victory.—John James Ingalls.

WRITERS AND FICTION.

Sir Walter Besant, in collaboration with Mr. H. Pollock, is about to publish a volume of eight drawing-room plays. A French author, M. G. Descamps, is trying to find out how far the character of modern French fiction has affected the marriage rate.

Hector Malot, the French novelist, is going to make himself disagreeable by publishing in his autobiography a key to his romances, all of which, he declares, he took from actual events.

W. A. Craigie has produced a volume of Scandinavian folk-lore, beginning with the most amusing and interesting of the early sagas and legends and coming down by groups into the field of modern writings of the same character.

Will Carleton, who has recently gone into story writing, continues to be the industrial worker. Though he is now recognized as an eastern man, he won his fame in the west. He was reared and educated in Michigan, but now has a connection with a Brooklyn monthly called Everywhere. All his writings are now first published in that magazine.

SAID BY THE SCIENTISTS.

Aluminum should always be used alone and pure, as it readily forms electric couples with every other metal, and is then easily attacked by water.

Lyell, the geologist, says: At a period comparatively recent all that portion of the United States south of the Black Hills was under from 500 to 900 feet of water.

Without solar fire we could have no atmospheric vapor, without vapor no clouds, without clouds no snow and without snow no glaciers. Curious, then, as the conclusion may be, the cold ice of the Alps has its origin in the heat of the sun.

The greatest depth, writes Prof. Seeley in his "Story of the Earth," at which earthquakes are known to originate is about 30 miles. It has also been calculated that a heat sufficient to melt granite might occur at about the same depth.

Foundations of Society.

I read a pamphlet published by a Buffalo banker in which he said that upon the prosperity of business men depended the prosperity of the farmer and laborer. My friends, there is no person in this audience but who knows that the proposition stated by the Buffalo banker is false. Instead of the farmer and the laborer depending for prosperity upon the business man the reverse is true. The business man depends for his prosperity upon the farmer and the laborer.

Farmers and laborers are the foundation of society, and upon that broad and firm foundation is built the commercial fabric. The business man stands upon the shoulders of those who toil, and the banker is simply a roof for the building. You can take off the roof and put on another one, possibly a better one than the one taken off, but when you take away the foundation the whole building collapses.—W. J. Bryan.

Ways of Getting Votes.

It is a question whether hitting a man with a club to make him vote as the assailant pleases is worse than threatening to starve his wife and children if he does not vote as ordered.—Exchange.

A Word About Trusts.

The talk about using the mints for the benefit of "millionaire silver mine owners" is a good thing if it helps to make it clear that the paltry \$60,000,000 a year, the gross value of all silver mined in the United States, is less than the profits of a single Hanna trust—the Pennsylvania anthracite pool, which is in league with the Standard Oil company and with the Steel trust in support of the English gold standard.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Gold standard advocates say that mine owners will make 50 cents profit on every silver dollar. They also say that the silver dollar will be only a 50 cent dollar. Now, if the dollar is to be worth 100 cents to the mine owner—which it must be for him to make 50 cents profit—it must also be worth 100 cents to the next man.

No place like the Wear Well for shoes.

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Castoria destroys Worms.

Castoria allays Feverishness.

Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.

Castoria cures Diarrhoea 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."

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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 & Linen, in Jet Black, Dark Blue, Oxford Grey and Olive Brown, in sizes from 1 1/2 to 9 years of age. They are made up as per cut below in double breasted, with sailor collar, braided with wide satin-like lining, lined with a fast Black Albert, Twist Satin Lining, Trimming and Workmanship throughout the best money can procure. Coat has a Side Pocket, a Top and Cash Pocket, Patent Waist Bands used on all Pants, also Pistol Pockets on all Pants.

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