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# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, NOVEMBER 2, 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? Re-buke that man by your votes at the polls.

### All Ready for the Result.

After tomorrow the political atmosphere will be cleared and the result of the greatest battle of ballots that the world has ever known will be recorded. It is almost a certain fact that every intelligent citizen has already decided upon which side of the contest he will array himself, and anything that may be said or done between now and tomorrow evening will not have much influence on the average voter.

Since the day Bryan was placed in nomination, the country from one end to the other has rung with the praise and condemnation of the two principal nominees for president, and the platforms upon which they stand have been lauded and assailed with such vigor as the country never saw before.

It has been, in reality, a campaign of education in so far as it was possible to make it by those who accepted the declarations made by the Democratic party at Chicago. The press, public speakers and individuals who have upheld that platform have met every issue honestly, fearlessly and openly, and have defended their own side with arguments unanswerable.

On the part of Bryan and those who are with him, there has been no evasion, no subterfuge, no double-meaning phrases nor glittering generalities used in expressing their convictions. Every speech, whether delivered by the great leader or by the humble backwoods stump-speaker, as well as the editorials of the press of the new Democracy, have been straight, explicit and of the kind which could not be misunderstood.

About all that can now be done is to get the voters to the polls and await the verdict. That it will be favorable to the cause espoused by William Jennings Bryan is the only estimate or prediction that the TRIBUNE can make. Our faith in the ability of the majority of the American voters to discern upon which side their interests lie is too strong to allow us to think that any other result is possible.

The odds against the Democratic candidates are tremendous, in fact they are fearful to contemplate. It is claimed by the Democrats and conceded by the Republicans, that the allied monied powers and monopolies of the civilized world are working incessantly and using every known means to accomplish the defeat of Bryan and Democratic candidates for congress.

Notwithstanding this, the TRIBUNE cannot believe that the American workmen and farmers will disgrace the noble title of American citizenship at a time when its privileges and all it represents are in greater danger than any time in the history of the United States. That American manhood will rise in its might tomorrow, and with a majority so large as to surprise the world, will crush the representatives of plutocracy and self-interest, is the fervent hope and sincere prophecy of the TRIBUNE.

The accident at the No. 3 mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, which resulted in the death of six men, is a sad one. The *Newsleader* stated a few days ago that the mines of the company were being neglected. Probably if Superintendent Lawall, General Superintendent Morgans and Mr. Herring paid as much attention to the interests of the company as they do to the politics of Luzerne, the accident would not have happened. Driving men out on parade for sound money, as the officials of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company did, is evidently not a safe thing. Messrs. Lawall, Morgans and Herring better attend to the interests of the company and let politics alone.—*Wilkesbarre Newsleader*.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, October 30, 1896.  
Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee; Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, and Secretary Diffenderfer, of the national committee of the Silver party, are unanimous in declaring that the reports received by them make them certain that Bryan will be elected. Still, now when it cannot be used to affect the result, your correspondent does not hesitate to acknowledge that he has doubts, notwithstanding the confidence of the gentlemen who have managed Mr. Bryan's campaign. Never since this government was established was there such a combination of wealth and influences on one side of a presidential fight as has been thrown against Mr. Bryan and the free coinage of silver in the present campaign, and it is useless for anybody to try to deny that this wealth and influence has been a powerful factor—how powerful may best be judged when the votes of states known to have been overwhelmingly for silver six months ago are announced. Against this combination Mr. Bryan has had to depend very largely upon his own efforts. Although he has proved himself to be a magnificent campaigner and a greater man than even his closest friend thought him to be, he is only one man, hence my doubt.

Fitz Lee has lost none of his old-time shrewdness. Before coming home, in accordance with President Cleveland's desires, to help gold along, he made a few inquiries to ascertain the situation in Virginia, and the result is the announcement that Fitz will not come home until after the election, in order to show that he is not dissatisfied with his position as consul general to Cuba, as had been reported. Had there been any chance to defeat silver in Virginia, Fitz would doubtless have been willing to take a hand in this campaign, but he would not put himself up merely to get knocked down, not even to please President Cleveland. Fitz expects to keep on living in Virginia and is probably not averse to accepting further political honors, and is too shrewd to do anything that would make it impossible to get them.

It looks like Attorney General Harmon's construction of what constitutes "pernicious political activity" was the result of a few whacks upon somebody's conscience. He says that officeholders may make speeches without laying themselves open to the charge, but to accept any committee place or chairman, or to become a candidate for anything makes one guilty. Inasmuch as almost the entire cabinet has been making political speeches it would be difficult for Mr. Harmon to convince anybody that he was not trying to make an excuse for his colleagues, both for their speaking for gold and for their dismissal of subordinates who were on the silver side.

The Republicans hereabouts are displaying a state of nervous excitement which is not in keeping with their claims of being cock-sure of McKinley's election, and many of them do not hesitate to express fear that Hanna and the other McKinley managers are not so confident as they wish the public to believe they are. I know of several who have put up money on Bryan, so that if McKinley is defeated they can console themselves with the cash won, and if he is elected that will console them for the money lost. It quiets their nerves to know that either way they are bound to get some consolation. How's that for philosophy?

Before leaving Washington to take the stump against Bryan, Secretary Herbert selected names for the new battleships and gunboats authorized to be built by the last congress. Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin are to be the names of the three battleships, and Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Princeton, Vicksburg and Wheeling of the six gunboats.

President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and William C. Whitney, three of the most conspicuous Democratic bolters, will not vote tomorrow, as all failed to register in person, as required by the laws of their respective states.

A London paper, discussing the approaching "American season," says: "We are always glad to see our cousins from the other side of the Atlantic, first, on the ground of kinship, and second, because they add to the volume of business." The kinship is placed first by courtesy, of course, but it is quite safe to say that business interests weigh the most with our British "relatives."

Mrs. Mary L. Foote, who was recently elected the police justice of Gaylord, Kan., ran against her husband, and defeated him by a large majority. We wonder who now will be the head of the house.

Wall paper, 7c per double roll, at Sweeney & Herron's, Hazleton.

Neat footwear for ladies is sold very cheap at the Wear Well.

## THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN.

They Are to Rule This Nation, Not to Be Ruled.

They Must Assert Their Sovereign Power.

Government Based on the Rights of Manhood.

Not on Property and Its Privileges.

"We have nobody with us but the people," said Mr. Bryan the other day in closing a description of the exodus which has taken out of the Democratic party every supporter of trusts and monopolies, every dependent on usury, every speculator on the necessities of the people, every beneficiary of the corporations which wish to substitute their own cheap and intrinsically worthless paper for money of the mints, every upholder of the British gold standard and the British bureaucratic system of life tenures in office, every man who believes that corporation attorneys on the federal bench are greater than the people and entitled to rule the people without appeal even to the ballot box, and, finally, every officeholder who can be intimidated by a president and cabinet in sympathy with Wall street credit brokers, bond speculators and cornerers of gold.

It is certainly true, and it is the central fact of this campaign, that "we have nobody with us but the people!" But it is not true for the first time. It was true in Andrew Jackson's day when Judge Story, a Federalist supporter of Adams, described the Jackson Democrats as the "most vulgar and gross people in the nation." And it was true still earlier, for in describing the conditions which ushered in the great Democratic victory of 1800, when the Federalist party was virtually wiped out, Thomas Jefferson wrote his friend and Virginia neighbor, Mazerel, then in France, a letter in which he gives a strikingly accurate outline, not only of that campaign, but of this.

"The aspect of our politics," Jefferson writes, "has wonderfully changed since you left us. In place of the noble love of liberty and republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war an Anglican party has sprung up, whose avowed purpose it is to draw us over to the substance, as they have already done to the form, of the British government. While the main body of our citizens remain true to republican institutions \*\*\* against us are the executive, the federal judiciary, two out of three branches of the legislature, all the officers of the government, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the boisterous sea of liberty, all British merchants and Americans trading on British capital, all speculators and brokers, and with them the banks and dealers in the public funds (United States bonds), a contrivance invented for the purpose of corruption and for assimilating us to the rotten as well as to the sound parts of the British model."

So succinctly and comprehensively does this sum up existing conditions that it is hard to realize that a century has passed since it was written. The Democracy is fighting the campaign of 1800 over again. Now, as then, cries of treason are raised against it by the enemies of popular government. Its leaders are denounced as enemies of law and order, as Jacobins, as dangerous anarchists, just as Jefferson was then denounced by every one who believed, as the Federalists did then, as the plutocrats do now, that government should be based on property and its privileges, not on manhood and its rights.

But the Democracy did not turn then. It did not hesitate. Never so strong as when it has been deserted by all who fear the people, it pushed forward to victory under the leadership of the great man who first laid down "Trust the people!" as the fundamental principle of government.

It was the greatest discovery ever made in the politics of the world—that, that the people can be trusted. Never in modern times was it a factor in the practical politics of any country until the campaign of 1800, when the author of the Declaration of Independence took the field in support of the proposition that the people are the government—that they are not to be ruled in America, but are to rule it.

He had no one with him on that proposition but the people. But he was not frightened. He had behind him all the centuries of the dark ages of oppression and class government. He had before him all the ages of the glorious progress which is being worked now through confidence in the people and belief in their capacity for indefinite improvement through the indefinite extension of liberty. He dared to trust the people, and with him as their leader they won their first great victory under the declaration that all men are created free and with equal rights under the law.

Let no Democrat fear the result. In spite of the hundreds of millions of wrongfully held wealth being used against them, the people of the United States can assert their power to govern. And they will do it!—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tom Carter's Job.  
Tom Carter is not leading the Republican elephant this year. The best he can do is to carry water for the animal.—Washington Post (Gold).

## PAPER MAKING IN THIS COUNTRY

The United States Now at the Head of the List in Point of Production.

Through the number of paper factories in the United States has decreased 20 per cent. during the last 15 years, the product of American factories during the same period has increased 40 per cent., and the present capacity of the paper mills of the United States is 300,000 tons a year. More than \$100,000,000 is invested in the paper factories of the country, which number 700, and the total number of employes in them is larger than our standing army.

For many years, during the time that rag paper or straw paper was the standard, Great Britain stood at the head of the world's producers, and manufactured not only sufficient for the home demand, which is very extensive, but also had a surplus left over for export to other countries, whereas the American product of paper was insufficient even for home requirements. With, however, the discovery of the utility of wood pulp for paper making and the process whereby the cost of paper has been reduced from 12 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound, the United States have been steadily pushing ahead and are now not only in advance of Great Britain, but are increasing their lead rapidly. Germany follows Great Britain closely, and may soon overtake it in paper making.

The raw material, including wood pulp, rags, bagging, wood fiber, and cotton waste which enter into the composition of paper, represent a total annual investment in all the countries which have authentic figures of paper manufacture of \$100,000,000, and the chemicals used for dyeing or coloring papers, particularly high grade note paper, involve a further expenditure of \$50,000,000. The ingredients which enter into the composition of paper of various kinds, in addition to those already given, are jute and straw, and the rags used are divided, according to their serviceableness, into linen rags, which yield 50 per cent. of paper from the amount of material used, woolen rags which yield 60 per cent., and cotton rags which, by improved process, yield 65 per cent.

New York and Massachusetts stand at the head of the states in respect to the amount of paper manufactured. With the cheapening of the cost of paper for it they have railway tracks made of paper in Germany, and paper pencils are no longer a novelty in New York, but the demand for paper has increased enormously. This is particularly noticeable in newspapers, the size of which has, in many cases, been increased to correspond to the reduction in price. Moreover, cheaper paper has boomed enormously the business of the publication of books and magazines. This reduction of cost in book-making by which a volume that, a few years ago, cost one dollar, is now sold for 15 or 20 cents, has had one odd result, as is shown in the general decline of private libraries, for, with the cheapening of books, the incentive for collecting them seems to have departed, except in the case of rare books, or those valued on account of the beauty of the binding or illustrations.—N. Y. Sun.

## MECHANICAL INSECTS.

There is an English insect something like our bee, except that it is a rich violet in color, which well deserves its name of carpenter bee. By the aid of a chisel provided by nature this bee excavates a home in any piece of timber that suits its purpose.

Not only do wasps make paper, but even cardboard. In South America there is a species of wasp that manufactures a cardboard so smooth and firm that it may be written or drawn upon, and it is in one way superior to the article made by man, as it is water-proof.

Some large beetles are as good as circular saws. They seize a branch or twig with their deeply-toothed jaws and whirl around and around until the twig is sawed off. They have been known to saw a twig as large as an ordinary walking-stick in this manner.

There are other insects that use saws which are much better made, finished and sharpened than the finest ones of steel. With these the little workers undertake jobs that, proportionately, no man would dream of attempting. The saw-fly, which owns the nearest instrument of this sort, cuts a perfect groove in wood.

## NOVELTIES IN AMERICA.

There is a bedstead in the Whitney mansion, New York city, which was purchased by Col. Oliver Payne in 1883, and which cost exactly \$10,000.

A village improvement society at Woodstock, Vt., encourages the keeping of neatly trimmed lawns by renting lawn mowers to residents. It is a woman's idea.

Paper coffins are the latest novelty in mortuary furniture. They are pressed into shape from a mass of pulp, and, when stained and varnished, look just like wood.

At a Chinese funeral at Visalia, Cal., three Mongolians stood at the gate of the cemetery, and to each person who passed out they gave a new dime, wrapped in paper. Some cute boys quickly tumbled to the racket, and returned through a hole in the fence several times, to emerge publicly, on each occasion with a fresh dime.

## PLEASURE CALENDAR.

November 2.—Ball of the Fearnots Athletic Association at Cross Creek hall. Admission, 50 cents.  
November 25.—Sixth annual ball of Jeddo Progressive club at Yannes' opera house. Admission, 50 cents.  
November 26.—Turkey supper at St. Paul's P. M. church basement.

For best clothing at lowest prices call at the Philadelphia Clothing Store, 131 Centre street, Freeland.

## RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCRUYKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Azon and Hazleton Junction at 5:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., p. m., daily except Sunday; and 4:15 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Azon, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a. m., 2:35 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:45 a. m., 4:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:05 a. m., 3:35 p. m., Sunday.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, A. J. and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 6:25 a. m., and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., connect at Onedia 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, Esopus, 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 5:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 6:00 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, 9:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55 p. m., for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.  
9:35, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 4:35, 7:05 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Foundry, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.  
9:35, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 4:35, 7:05 p. m., for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Allentown, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.  
7:25, 7:55, 10:55, 11:54 a. m., 5:15 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.  
10:55 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.  
11:40 a. m. and 3:24 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.  
3:24 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Philadelphia and New York.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.  
7:35, 7:55, 9:25, 10:55, 11:54 a. m., 12:35, 2:20, 5:15, 6:45 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.  
7:25, 7:55, 10:55, 11:54 a. m., 2:30, 5:15 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.  
9:20, 10:55 a. m., 12:35, 6:07, 6:46 p. m., from New York, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.  
9:35, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 7:05 p. m. from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesbarre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.  
10:55, 11:31 a. m. and 3:24 p. m., from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.  
11:31 a. m., 3:10 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.  
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.  
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ROLLIN H. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. East. Div. A. W. NONNEBAUER, Asst. G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

## MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVENTORS.—Parties intending to apply for patents are requested to call at the TRIBUNE office.  
FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fresh milk cow and calf. Call on Patrick Hanlon, 21 Spring street, Upper Lehigh, for terms.

## FLOWERS FOR FOOD.

Dandelions and Nasturtiums Make Very Delicious Salads.  
There is nothing new in the use of flowers as edibles, they are eaten variously in various parts of the world, and in many cases form a really important article of food. In India, for instance, the blassia tree blossoms are held in high esteem, in spite of their sweet and sickly taste, while the flower buds of capparispapilionacea, a plant which grows on spines, etc., in the south of Europe, are pickled in vinegar in Italy and form what are commonly known as capers. The ordinary cloves of commerce, familiar to all housewives, are the unexpanded buds of a small evergreen, cultivated in several parts of the East and West Indies.

In our own United States many a humble cook has discovered the value of the green dandelion as a vegetable. The first shoots only are fit for food. Later they become bitter and stringy. Cut off the roots, pick them very carefully and wash well in several waters, then put them in a saucepan of boiling water, add a tablespoonful of salt and boil and hour. When done, drain and chop fine, then fry them with a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, stir until thoroughly heated and serve with an egg or butter sauce.

Another method of treating dandelions is to wash the leaves through several waters, then chop them into small pieces. Beat an egg, add a half cup of cream to it, stir over a fire until it thickens, then add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, salt and pepper to taste. Drop in the dandelion and stir over the fire till they are wilted and tender.

Salads of dandelions and nasturtium blossoms are made and served exactly as one would serve lettuce. Choose the best and tenderest shoots, wash and dry them thoroughly, carefully cover them with a French dressing and serve immediately.—N. Y. Journal.

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

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

Read - the - Tribune.

## 3 Things to Watch in Buying Coats and Capes: 1. Quality. 2. Fit. 3. The Price.

There is no need to bother you with any excuses or admissions of mistakes. We can furnish stylish Wraps for children, young ladies and women at smaller prices than ever before in the history of Cloak selling here. Don't ask why, but if you are skeptical, come and see. Three rooms on second floor are full of Winter Wraps. We are sorry to compel you to climb one flight of stairs, but we all would walk far out the way at present for the saving of a dollar or two.

## FUR CAPES:

Those persons who secured the bargains late last season in Fur Capes never regretted the purchase. We have secured a limited number this fall. They are of full length and sweep; lowest prices.

In our Coat enthusiasm we are not forgetting our other departments. Dress Goods, Blankets, Flannels, Lace Curtains, Dressing Jackets. All are teeming with newest Fall Goods.

## PETER DEISROTH,

41 West Broad Street, Hazleton.

W. L. Douglas \$3.00 SHOE  
BEST IN THE WORLD.  
A \$5.00 SHOE FOR \$3.00.  
It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at \$3.00.  
W. L. Douglas \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.  
The "Beimont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.  
We use only the best calf, Russian calf (all colors), French Patent calf, French Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.  
If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

JOHN BELLEZZA, Centre Street, Freeland.

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE

John J. Welsh, Manager.  
Wednesday, Nov. 4.  
Edwin Hanford  
"The Shamrock."  
A first-class company with appropriate scenery. Nine singing specialties. Singing and dancing.  
PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c. Seats on sale at Woodring's three days before date of show.

## Thursday, Nov. 5.

By far the best of the season.  
"Sporting Craze."  
A musical farce-comedy, headed by the kings of comedy.  
Geo. H. Adams & Wm. Courtright.  
PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c. Seats on sale at Woodring's three days before date of show.

## Peirce School

32nd Year.  
A representative American Business School for both sexes, founded by THOMAS MAX PEIRCE, A. M., Ph. D. Couples systematic business training with a practical, sound and useful English education. It offers three full courses:—Business, Shorthand and Typewriting (English); the whole constituting an ideal combination. Graduates are cheerfully assisted to positions.  
Both Day and Night Sessions are now running. Students received at any time.  
PEIRCE SCHOOL, 917-919 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Record Building.

## PATENTS

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H. B. WILSON & CO., Patent Solicitors, 625 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## GEO. P. EBLE, Principal.

Harness!  
Light Carriage Harness, \$5.50, \$7, \$8 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.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.  
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.