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FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, FEBRUARY 1, 1897.

Give the Measure Fair Play.

From the Hazleton Sentinel.
When the county seat newspapers attack the new county project and distort facts or make use of flimsy statements there is some excuse in the fact that they are influenced by petty or selfish motives, but when a great paper like the Philadelphia Press resorts to that sort of thing it is not surprising that readers pause and question the purpose. It cannot be that the Press employs writers who are ignorant of subjects treated editorially. When such statements are made seriously, as was the case the other day, the question arises, why does the Press risk putting itself in a ridiculous position in order to combat a just claim—the erection of a new county out of this isolated community?

For instance, the Press suggests that criminal court be held here, and in that way meet the ends of justice and the claims of inconvenience. Now while this suggestion sounds well enough, how would it work is a question not difficult to answer. It is entirely out of reason. How could prisoners be transported from Wilkesbarre to Hazleton? Would we build special cars, iron bound, barred and manned? What would we do for a court house? Would we build a jail of our own? Would we erect a court house and supply a corps of officials and attaches?

It is equivalent to granting that a new county is indispensable. When it is understood that this district furnishes one-half of the criminal and civil cases coming before the Luzerne courts, it is just as fair to ask for a transfer of the county seats, and give Wilkesbarre the odd days which the court can spare.
It would be entirely impracticable to hold court here as suggested. It is absurd to think so, and when such advanced journals as the Press contemplate it seriously, one is prompted to wonder where sensible men are drifting to. There may be counties where court sessions are divided, but the conditions are no comparison with those obtaining here. It must be remembered that this is the third largest county in the state, and its business and importance are relatively great.

The claim that the proposed act is unconstitutional is equally dishonest and unfair. It is only necessary to point to Lackawanna county to find a substantiation of the justice of the bill. The measure is precisely the same. The contentions were similar in that case. However, the supreme court decided that it was constitutional. In the controller bill the conditions were further endorsed by the supreme court. Such facts should not be overlooked by either the Press or the governor, who has expressed a doubt though he did not condemn entirely on this score. Attorney General McCormick understands this. It was brought forcibly to his attention by Judge Harding at the hearing last year in Harrisburg. The situation to him was then very embarrassing, but it was not pushed to extremes by friends of the bill.

The points in favor of a division are indisputable. The fact of the matter is, Wilkesbarre will yet be begging for change if the present agitators are not successful. They were the first to ask for a change of this kind. But as soon as the lower end people took it up, the reverse nature was asserted and developed opposition. Such is the case today. It is earnestly hoped that the Philadelphia Press will appreciate the situation and give the measure the benefit of its influence—or if not this, deal with the matter in a spirit of fairness at least.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Who follows signature of J. C. Watson is on wrapper.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 28, 1897.
One of the sensations in the legislature was the resignation of Senator Boies Penrose. The reason he resigns at this time is that he is assured that there will be a special session of congress and in order to save a special election for his successor, he resigns now, so that a new man can be elected at the February election. Israel W. Durham, the Quay leader, is likely to be Mr. Penrose's successor. To give a complete list of the bills introduced would take several columns of this paper. I will try from week to week to give you a fair account of the bills that are the most important and likely to pass.

In the senate these were presented: An act authorizing the transfer of liquor license during vacation; an act to validate the indebtedness of any borough; an act to prevent fraud in the sale of trans-oceanic passage receipts, orders or tickets and for other purposes; an act amending the state board of health act. This act increases the salary of the secretary to \$3,000 per year, and empowers the board from time to time to engage suitable persons to render special sanitary service.

In the house Representative Seyfert, of Lancaster, offered a bill prohibiting foot ball and fixes a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100. Mr. Hammond, of Westmoreland, asks for the minimum school term to be seven months; Mr. Smith, of Bedford, in a bill, requires the payment of 2 per cent interest on state deposits.

Senator Coyle, of Schuylkill, is after the Pullman Car Company and similar corporations. He has a bill ready for presentation which will set a license fee of \$100 on each buffet and dining car in which liquor is sold while passing through the state. As it is now these corporations pay nothing. They maintain a bar in the strict sense of the word. This bill will be vigorously opposed, and it is doubtful if Senator Coyle can muster strength enough to have it passed.

Another bill, which will be backed by the united trolley corporations of the state, will ask for a law which will deprive poor people from bringing suits against these corporations, in case of accidents. The bill will require the plaintiff to file a bond sufficient to cover the possible cost likely to be incurred in the prosecution of such cases, so as to indemnify the commonwealth against losses should the case fail.

Representative Heagy, of Dauphin, presented a bill appropriating \$500,000 for a new penitentiary to be located at or near Harrisburg. The institution is to be known as the "middle" penitentiary. Representative Hosack, of Allegheny, asks for a law on bicycle paths along the public roads to be maintained by the county. Mr. Carson, of Franklin, in an act, prohibits policemen or constables from accepting any fee other than their salary except as public reward and mileage. Dr. Martin wants minors prohibited from visiting saloons or ten pin alleys. Another representative wants February 12 (Lincoln's birthday), made a legal holiday. An act has been presented in the senate forbidding the publication of the names of persons, charged with the commission of crime, until convicted.

The Pennsylvania State Editorial Association held an important and largely attended session in this city. In the evening a public meeting was held in the hall of the house, at which Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, was the principal speaker. He very plainly showed the defects in the present act, and illustrated how the editors and publishers were unjustly treated under the existing law. The principal feature of the amendment proposed is to make the author of a libel responsible and not the newspaper publisher.

While this Quay reform legislature is at work it might remedy some of the evils existing for many years in the shape of exorbitant salaries paid for subordinate positions in the legislature. The idea of a clerk to a committee, a pastor and folder, etc., being paid \$6 a day, when there are thousands upon thousands of men in the state who are anxious and willing to do this work for \$2 a day. This is not the worst, several pages have been added to the list in the house and in all forty persons have been made clerks to committees and given other good paying positions in the house and senate, whose names were not made public. They will get their pay just the same.

Local politicians over the state come here at the organization of the legislature every two years and get an appointment as junior or pastor and folder at \$6 a day. They turn the place over to a local politician who is glad to do the work for \$2 a day. The appointee pockets the balance. There is a score of people in this city who make a business of this "subbing" at the capitol.

The Wear Well's celebrated One-Piece Shoe is a great seller. Nothing is sold in this town like it for \$2. For railroad work and shop wear it is unequalled.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OUTWITTED BY A SCHOOLBOY.

"Big Ed," Rice Asked George Manning to Take a Check and Get it Cashied.
A tall and handsome man, with a quiet voice and pleasant smile, entered the Bergen Street Police Station, in Brooklyn, with Detective Foreney, of the New York force. He seemed pleased to meet Captain Campbell, and his brown eyes seemed full of laughter as he walked up to the desk and gave his name and address just as a prisoner might. In fact, this well-dressed man was a prisoner, and one over whose capture the police are jubilant. Years ago he was known in New York as "Big Ed" Rice, the bosom friend of "Red" Leary and the companion of the daring and gentlemanly criminals who made the metropolis their headquarters. His name, he says, is Edward C. Rice.

The charge against Rice is forgery. He was standing on the corner of Park place and Flatbush avenue on the afternoon of September 12. George Manning, a little fellow in Pinckney street, who lives at No. 719 Butler street passed him. Rice called the boy.
"Will you do me a favor?" he asked.
"What is it?" said George.
Rice drew a check from his pocket. It was drawn on the Sprague National Bank, of Brooklyn, and made payable to James Chambers, of No. 215 Lincoln place. The amount was \$21.50, and the signature a forgery of the firm name of Webber & Quinn, coal dealers.

Rice told the boy to take the check to George Stullman, a butcher, at No. 210 Flatbush avenue, and get the money for it. He would wait on the corner, he said.
The butcher, knowing Mr. Chambers as a customer, cashed the check without hesitation. The young messenger, as soon as the money was delivered to him, decided to take it to Chambers' house. He gave it to Mrs. Chambers, who was surprised to receive it. She gave it to her husband, who returned it to the butcher. The police of the Bergen Street Station were notified and a warrant was obtained for Rice's arrest.

Rice is now fifty-eight years old. He lives, he told the police, at No. 168 East Sixty-eighth street, New York. In ex-Superintendent Byrne's book on the noted criminals of the country, he is described as being a handsome, stout man, magnificently put together, with brown hair and beard. He is the soul of politeness, and, according to Byrne, is a clever general thief, "stall" and confidence man, who has served twenty years in prison. He once travelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, leaving behind him an unbroken trail of sorrowing hotel proprietors. His manners were those of a gentleman of wealth and leisure.

Harvard's Gems.
Many gems in the Mineralogical Museum of Harvard University are tempting to the light-fingered profession—particularly the great Garland diamond, says an exchange. This is a magnificent yellow stone from the Kimberley mines in South Africa, and is a natural crystal in the form of a perfect octahedron, the finest crystal of this form in the world. It cost \$10,000. Then there are tourmalines in every shade and form of that handsome American gem, some of which, when cut as brilliants of two or three carats, would sell for \$30 or \$40. In various cases are all the other sorts of precious stones, huge crystals and masses of topaz, pieces of opal five or six inches in diameter, beryl, jasper, chalcidony, cat's-eye, onyx and carnelian. Case No. 1, down in one corner of the exhibition room, contains a collection the great value of which a glance will indicate. It is filled with gold and silver; gold in nuggets, in quartz, in crystals, in grains, in flattened masses from placer mines—gold from everywhere, and silver in all its native forms, from both the old world and the new.

The Policeman Did the Rest.
Two well-known rich men were coming downtown in the elevated the other morning and the following conversation was overheard:
"Do you have a private watchman to look after your town residence?" queried he who will term as Smith.
"Why—yes—certainly—of course," replied the other, whom we will term Brown, in seeming amazement at such a senseless question.
"Well, so did I until the last few months," returned Smith, "but I've found a better scheme than that, and as you live several blocks away from me I don't mind putting you on to it."
"What do you do?" whispered Brown.
"None."
"Have burglar alarms set for every possible entrance both by day as well as by night?"
"No, not that, either," returned Smith triumphantly. "I just aim to have the prettiest kitchen maid on the block."

Indian Girls as Nurses.
Three young Indian girls have recently completed the course for trained nurses in the Philadelphia Hospital. Miss Phoebe Hood, one of the young women, is the daughter of a Pawnee chief. Miss Kate Greenold is of the Wyandotte tribe, and Miss Lily Wind, of Canada, belongs to the tribe of the Ottawa.—New York Tribune.

Sympathetic Solitude.
A mother was showing her dear little Joe a picture of the martyrs thrown to the lions, and was talking very solemnly to him, trying to make him feel what a terrible thing it was.
"Ma," said he, all at once, "oh, ma, just look at that poor little lion right behind there! He won't get an' "

Out of the Frying-Pan.

An American naval officer, wishing to bathe in a Ceylon river, asked a native to show him a place where there were no alligators. The native took him to a pool close to the estuary.
The officer enjoyed his dip. While drying himself he asked his guide why there were never any alligators in that pool.
"Because, sah," the Cingalese replied, "they plenty 'fraid of shark!"

A Spirited Interview.
"And you asked her father for her hand?"
"Yes."
"Was he violent?"
"Very. He said I must be an idiot to think of such a thing."
"What did you reply?"
"I told him that of course he knew his own family better than I did, but that I was willing to take my chances."
—Washington Star.

He Fooled Them.
A man toppled over the cliff's awful side. His friends thought he'd be killed, sure enough.
"Were you hurt?" they inquired, to which he replied,
"Oh, no, it was only a bluff."
—N. Y. Herald.

PRESUMPTUOUS SUPPOSITION.
"No, my dear, it's no use talking. I shan't give up smoking until I'm dead." His wife (bitterly)—What leads you to believe that you will give it up then?
—Brooklyn Life.

Not Symmetrical.
A man of wide acquaintance he, Yet, when he tried to borrow, Exceeding short it proved to be. Which filled his heart with sorrow.
—Chicago Journal.

Suspicious Conduct.
Mr. De Brain—Is the piano out of tune?
Mrs. De Brain—No. Why?
Mr. De Brain—Elvira has not touched it for weeks.
Mrs. De Brain (with a troubled air)—I have noticed that. I wonder if she has deceived us and got married on the sly.
—N. Y. Weekly.

Slightly Ambiguous.
"What I want," said the lawyer, "is to prove that my client is mentally deficient."
"Certainly," replied the expert.
"There won't be the least trouble in showing that, so long as he has employed you as his lawyer."
—Washington Star.

Not a Prey.
Stern Uncle—Yes, sir; the young man with no church connections is a prey to all the worst elements of society.
Youthful Scapgrace—Oh, I don't know, he avoids the fair.
—Chicago Journal.

Error in Computation.
"Maw, didn't you tell me that Miss Matron and her brother Bob was twins?"
"Yes, Jimmie."
"Must be some mistake, for he told me he was 35 and she says she's 24."
—Detroit Free Press.

How He Remembered.
Ethel—What was the date of our engagement, Willie?
Westside—I remember it as though it were but yesterday. It was the day you took sick after the fifth dish of cream.
—Buffalo Times.

Branded.
He (from the west)—Yes, the cattle business is very interesting. They brand the little calves to distinguish them.
She—it is not necessary here. They wear bloomers.—Up-to-Date.

First Evidence.
"What was the first indication you had that she was in love with you?"
"It was when she began to examine my coat to see if she could find another woman's hair on the shoulder."
—Buffalo Evening Times.

What Did She Mean?
Mr. De Bore—Miss Emma, perhaps, ought not to call on you, as I understand you deny yourself of all amusement.
Miss E.—Yes, I do, Mr. De Bore. Come as often as you like.—Bay City Chat.

Not High Grade.
Husband—Oh, you have wheels in your head.
Wife—Well, what of that? Other people are similarly situated.
Husband—Yes, but yours are dry goods store wheels.—Up-to-Date.

A Good Cause for Attack.
Fluff—In England they say "the greater the truth the greater the libel."
Snuff—Well, the English have to prohibit themselves somehow.—N. Y. Tribune.

Spoken with a Sign.
She—The Druids thought the mistletoe a charm against disease.
He (sighing)—It may have been then, but it's a bad thing for heart trouble nowadays.—Town Topics.

Its Usefulness Explained.
"What's a dictionary, Chris?"
"Oh, it's a book where you look up the words that other people don't know the meaning of."
—N. Y. Truth.

Just the Thing.
Cora—How do you like kissing in the dark?
Dora—Oh, splendidly! It's out of sight!—Up-to-Date.

HERE IS A NEW AND DREAD DISEASE.

It is Spread by Sick Parrots and Closely Resembles Tuberculosis.
Psittacosis is the name of a newly discovered disease which the physicians of New York will be asked to investigate. In consequence of this investigation, pets of the wealthy and the comforters of the declining years of elderly maidens will suffer, for psittacosis has been traced directly to the parrot. From parrots this disease has been communicated to men, and among men it is rapidly spreading. Psittacosis has heretofore been mistaken for consumption, but French scientists have shown that it is more to be dreaded than tuberculosis. For this reason the attention of pathologists and all progressive men of medicine is being directed to the newly discovered disease.

Dr. Novard, the French scientist, belongs the credit for finding the difference between psittacosis and tuberculosis. Dr. Novard has been pursuing his investigations in Andral Hospital, which is in the Rue des Tournelles, in Paris. This famous old institution, which was originally a monarchy, and was taken by the populace during the revolution and converted into a hospital, is in a locality which is given over largely to stores for the sale of domestic pets of every description. For the past five years Dr. Novard noticed that numberless owners and employees of these stores were brought to Andral Hospital, seemingly suffering from consumption. In every case the patient seemed to have been afflicted suddenly. Great robust men and women were stricken without warning, and while after the disease was once fairly started it ran its course exactly like tuberculosis, Dr. Novard finally came to believe that it was not consumption. It was in symptoms which were regarded as being of minor significance that Dr. Novard thought he detected a difference in the cases of the majority of Andral Hospital patients and other people suffering from consumption.

The disease was originally contracted by people, it was found, by the handling of unhealthy parrots. Sometimes the food the sick parrots had picked over got under the finger nails. The germs could thus be carried about for days if the parrot keeper was not particular about his toilet. Psittacosis, it was found, could be communicated only to human beings from parrots. It would not spread among other animals.

There have been numerous cases in New York in recent years where persons who have been bitten or scratched by parrots have died within a few days, supposedly from blood poisoning. It has been psittacosis and not blood poisoning that has caused death. There are dozens of cases of this kind on record.

Among the most notable cases which have come under my own personal observation was that of Mrs. Charles Osgood, who died at the Stuyvesant House, after she had been bitten on the lip by her parrot. Her face soon puffed out to frightful proportions. She died in fearful agony within thirty hours after she had been bitten.—New York Journal.

Art of Being Patient.
The Bishop of Manchester, in an address to young men, advised them to learn the hardest lesson in the world, the art of being patient. He said, "Do your duty, and leave success to take care of itself, and then you will see the wisdom of the old proverb, 'Everything comes to the man that can wait.' You know, for instance, how hard it is to learn a difficult subject. All the ideas are unfamiliar, all the words are unfamiliar. We go on laboring, and seem to make no way. Now that disheartens nine students out of ten—the nine out of ten that will always be obscure people—but the tenth man goes on. He works harder and harder, he lets his mind play around the subject, he lets the ideas of that subject soak into his brain, he is determined that nothing can possibly resist effort, and one fine day a great flood of light comes in—he suddenly sees all about it; his work is easy, his work is delightful. Everybody says of him, 'What an amazing amount of ability that young man has!' No it was not ability—it was patient perseverance. The man had learned to labor and to wait."

Combination Legging and Bloomer.
Here is a novelty which the winter bicycle girl is sure to welcome with joy. It is a combination bloomer and legging, and for neatness, convenience and warmth it has no equal. This bloomer-legging has but recently been invented and patented by a New York manufacturer.
The new invention is especially adapted for women who object to the regular bloomer or other ordinary bifurcated garment. The principal objection to the old bloomer was its lack of neatness. It is true that some women looked well in them, but the general opinion was that, as a rule, they were a failure and about as attractive as football trousers.
The bloomer-legging is a distinct style. A skirt is to be worn over the bloomer to the knee, but below the knee the legging part ends in a sort of gaiter, covering the stocking and shoe, and serves the double purpose of protection from cold and dampness. The upper part is not bulky, and the lower part fits the leg snugly from the knee down. The garment resembles a pair of full tights.

Mrs. Cumso—"John, dear, I wish you wouldn't get your hair cut as short as that."
Cumso—"Why?"
Mrs. Cumso—"It looks like a reflection on your amiability."
—Life.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

- An account of his campaign tour . . .
- His biography, written by his wife . . .
- His most important speeches
- The results of the campaign of 1896.
- A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED
Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetalism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
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W. L. Douglas's \$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's \$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 "Belmont" 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 Calif. Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Patent Kid, etc.,—the whole correspond with prices of the shoes. Write for catalogue and sample shoe, which will be sent to you, without charge.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also \$2.50 and \$2 shoes for men and \$2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 for boys.
The full line for sale by

JOHN BELLEZZA, Centre Street, Freehold.

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, Ronan and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 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 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Ronan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2:25, 5:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Ronan at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 3:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:25, 5:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:09, 5:47, 6:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:48 a. m., 3:30 p. m., Sunday. All trains connect at Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction, Onedia, Hazle Brook, Eckley, at 7:11 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30 a. m. make 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, extra trains will leave the former place at 3:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:00 p. m.

L. TITLER, C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 16, 1896.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREEHOLD.

6:05, 8:45, 9:20 a. m., 1:40, 3:25, 4:30 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6:05, 8:45, 9:20 a. m., 1:40, 2:34, 3:25, 4:36, 6:07 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Founroy, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
6:10 p. m. for Hazle Creek Junction, 6:20 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.
9:30 a. m., 2:34, 4:26, 6:07 p. m., for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
9:30 a. m., 2:34, 4:26, 6:07 p. m., for Stockton and Hazleton.
7:28, 10:51, 11:54 a. m., 5:20 p. m., for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and the west.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
10:50 a. m. and 1:38 p. m. for Jeddo, Founroy, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
9:30, 10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.
8:35 p. m. for Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
10:50 a. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

ARRIVE AT FREEHOLD.
5:50, 7:28, 9:20, 10:51, 11:54 a. m., 12:38, 2:20, 5:20, 6:07, 7:08 p. m., from Lumber Yard, Founroy, Jeddo and Drifton.
7:28, 9:20, 10:51, 11:54 a. m., 12:38, 2:20, 5:20 p. m., from Stockton and Hazleton.
7:28, 9:20, 10:51 a. m., 2:20, 5:20 p. m., from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamokin, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
9:30, 10:51 a. m., 12:38, 6:06, p. m., from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Weatherly.
7:05 p. m. from Weatherly only.
7:05 p. m., 2:34, 3:28, 6:07 p. m., from Scranton, Wilkesbarre and White Haven.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
8:38, 10:50 a. m. and 12:55 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Hazle Brook, Founroy, Jeddo and Drifton.
10:50 a. m., 12:55 p. m., from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Weatherly.
10:50 a. m., from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Delano.
10:50 a. m., from Wilkesbarre, White Haven and Sandy Run.

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, Asst'g P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Old newspapers for sale.

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32nd Year.

A representative American Business School for both sexes, founded by THOMAS MAX PEIRCE, A. M., Ph. D. Completes 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.

State Normal School

East Stroudsburg, Pa.

A Famous School
In a Famous Location.
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