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FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1855. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One Year \$1.50
 Six Months75
 Four Months50
 Two Months25
 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 25 June 28, 1897. 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. Arrangements must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, May 4, 1897.
 There hasn't been a determined fight made in the senate against any appointment yet made by Mr. McKinley, but if he persists in trying to make J. W. Lyons, the negro member of the Republican national committee from Georgia, postmaster at Augusta, Ga., there will be a fight and a very bitter one, too. The entire Georgia congressional delegation made a respectful protest against appointing this negro postmaster in Augusta, taking the ground that there were plenty of places paying just as well that could be given him, where the performance of his official duties would not necessitate constant irritation of the entire business interests of a city and the greater part of its population—probably nine-tenths of its mail-receiving population. Postmaster General Gary has given the Georgia delegation to understand that he was opposed to making this negro postmaster at Augusta, but it seems that the negro, who was a McKinley whooper-up previous to the St. Louis convention, had Boss Hanna's positive promise of the postoffice, if McKinley was nominated and elected, and that he has refused all offers of other places, although some of them carry more salary, and insisted upon being nominated postmaster at Augusta. The Georgia senators believe they can defeat his nomination in the senate, and it is certain that they will fight it to the last ditch, and hang it up if they can't defeat it.

"Oh, its just the regular pendulum swing." Is the substance of what members of the administration say when their attention is called to the large amount of gold—more than \$7,000,000—engaged last week in New York for shipment to Europe, "and it will all come back again in the fall to pay for our crops." They may be right, but those with good memories have not forgotten that Secretary Carlisle and his assistants talked the same way in 1894, when nearly \$102,000,000 in gold went to Europe, and in 1895, when the value exported almost reached \$105,000,000, and again in 1896, when it went close to \$57,000,000, and they know that this gold was only brought back by issuing \$261,000,000 in United States bonds. Mr. McKinley has said that he would not issue bonds, but he has also said that Mr. Cleveland did right in issuing them when the continued demand for gold caused the gold reserve in the United States treasury to fall below the arbitrary limit set without any legal authority by John Sherman when he was secretary of the treasury. Every body hopes that this gold raid is not made by the New York and London money changers to force another issue of bonds, but that doesn't keep people from wondering what Mr. McKinley would do, should it turn out that way.

Mr. McKinley has fully made up his mind to curtail some of the extensions of the civil service rules made by Mr. Cleveland, but he lacks the nerve to do so until public opinion has been worked up a little on the subject. That is why members of his cabinet and other prominent officials are making public their opinions against those rules. Of course every body understands that the rules do not keep the present Democratic occupants of the positions in office, but so long as they are in force they do operate to keep those Republicans who are not already in the government service out of office. And that is the milk in the cocoanut. Promises have been made that have got to be kept, and the only way to keep them is to withdraw the

civil service rules from some of these places. Had Mr. McKinley been a man of backbone he would simply have rescinded Mr. Cleveland's orders extending the rules and said no more about it, and that would have been a much more manly way than this beating the devil around the bush in order to make it appear that the public demands their abrogation, when every body knows that the public doesn't care a continental who fills the minor offices under the government.

Democratic employees of the treasury department who are not so unsophisticated as to expect to be protected by the civil service commission are preparing to "get it in the neck." A committee has been appointed to investigate all the bureaus of the treasury department, and to report a plan of reorganization that will enable the most efficient employees to get the largest salaries. That sounds all right doesn't it? But every wide awake Democrat knows that the plan reported will give the biggest salaries to the Republicans, and is preparing to take his dose of reduction with as good grace as he can, if he isn't in a position to show his disgust by resigning when the reorganization is made.

The Hamilton Road Bill.
 The provisions of the Hamilton road bill, which in all probability will pass the legislature before the close of this session, are of interest to our readers and are given below:
 First—For the electing of three road supervisors in each township, whose term of office runs three years. No road supervisor unless he owns real estate person shall be eligible to the office of and shall have been a citizen of the township for two years immediately preceding the date of his election. This board of road supervisors shall have general oversight of the roads, levy the road tax, employ labor, fix wages, buy machinery, material, etc., and all things whatsoever necessary for building roads.
 Second—The levy for road tax shall not exceed ten mills on each dollar of the valuation as last adjusted for county purpose.
 Third—The one-fourth of the road tax levied shall be paid in cash, and the other three-fourths in kind, provided the taxable notifies the road supervisors on or before April 15 of each year that such is his desire, and furthermore provided that he appears and works out his tax when he has had three days' notice of the time and place where he is expected to work. In case a taxable fails to give notice to the road supervisors on or before April 15 that he desires to work out three-fourths of his tax or in case he fails to come to work after having three days' notice to do so, he shall pay the full amount of his tax in money.
 Fourth—The supervisor shall employ a road master for each district, who shall work upon the roads himself and see that the plans furnished him by the supervisors are carried out. He shall oversee the men employed on the road and keep the time for each man under him and report under oath to the supervisors as often as they may require.
 Fifth—No public road hereafter to be laid out shall be fixed at a higher grade than three degrees, unless where impracticable.
 Sixth—The road supervisors may meet for the transaction of business once each month, and each member shall receive \$1.50 for each meeting attended, also necessary expenses, including office rent, stationery, light, fuel, etc.
 Seventh—The provisions of this act will go into effect March 1, 1898, if passed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
 LUCAS COUNTY,
 FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1896.

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 Notary Public.

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Bolus—You are sure to recover. You know that great principle in law, the greater the truth, the greater the libel.
 —Philadelphia Press.

His Hands Would Be Dumb.
 Can you keep a secret? asked the first deaf mute.

"Sure," was the reply of the other unfortunate. "Tell me and my fingers will never so much as breathe a word of it to a living soul."—N. Y. Journal.

Reviving Youthful Joys.
 "Wagby says hard times make him feel like a boy again."
 "I can't see the connection."
 "Why, he experiences such joy when he gets a nickel to spend."—Chicago Record.

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HEIR TO MIKADO'S EMPIRE.

Prince Takuhito Arisugawa Described by His Instructor.

An Interesting Interview Recalled—Winning Character of the Prince—His Friendly Feeling Toward Foreigners.

[Copyright, 1897.]
 The long-expected death of Yoshitomo, Haruno-Miya, the only son of Mutsuhito, emperor of Japan, will, upon the death of this monarch, call a younger branch of the imperial family to the throne. The late crown prince, born in 1879, was never a strong boy, and when lung trouble was added to a naturally weak constitution, it was only a question of time when the end would come.

Of the descendants of former Tenno, no family stood nearer to the throne than that of Arisugawa, and owing to this and the active part taken by the late Prince Takuhito Arisugawa in the civil war which resulted in the emperor's assuming the reins of government, none of the princes of the blood exerted more influence.

It was in 1871 that I first made the acquaintance of the prince of this house. I was principal of a school for nobles in Tokyo, when one morning a strange procession entered the schoolroom. The group was composed of six persons, one of whom was a boy of about ten, dressed in kimono (gown), fine silk hakama (diffracted petticoats) and crepe haori (mantle), with coat of arms beautifully worked below the shoulders.

There seemed to be a momentary suspension of breath among the 250 young Japanese seated in the room, and it was as if one deep-drawn sigh whistled through the apartment when, after bowing low as with one impulse, and keeping in that attitude for some minutes, they raised their heads and turned their eyes upon their book—



宮將大平 隆明 有
 PRINCE ARISUGAWA AND HIS SIGNATURE.

although many a stolen glance was cast upon the youngster who, slightly inclining his head, came forward to where I was standing.

Many of the young nobles upon first entering the school had evinced signs of trepidation, and some of positive fear when first they came face to face with a To-ji (foreign devil), but this little lad advanced with remarkable composure, and I have no doubt would have faced death with the same calm self-possession. One of the native officers of the school advanced at the same time, and introduced the little man as Prince Arisugawa who had entered as a new pupil. The five other members of the procession also entered. One was a son of the prince's majordomo, a boy of about 17. The others were adults, who constituted a bodyguard; that they might not leave the prince for a minute alone, they must needs enter the same class and engage in the same studies. Poor old Shimazumi! Faithful as a dog, but without the intelligence of that animal, he had a hard time trying to keep up with the quick-witted youngster, who, notwithstanding his protector's strenuous efforts, quickly distanced the members of his bodyguard. As the studies were taught in English, it was not long before the young prince could readily converse in that language, and never by word or sign did he demand recognition of his rank; nor was there a single moment when his fellow-pupils forgot that he was miya (literally temple, used as title for imperial prince, as Tenshi-Sama, the title by which the emperor is referred to, means Lord Heaven, to them in these days neither more nor less than a god).

Like all Japanese he was small for his age, nor did he grow very much in the four years in which he continued to attend the school. Being somewhat at a loss how to address him I began by calling him Chisai (little one), a title to which he answered readily and which was found mutually satisfactory. In the classroom no exception was made in his favor; he studied his lessons and recited them like any other boy. If a question puzzled him he would shrug his shoulders with a merry twinkle in his eyes as much as to say: "Well, I give it up!" In the playground, during recess he would look on surrounded by his body guard, rattling everything but showing no inclination to join in any game. This, as it appeared afterwards, was because he did not wish to inter-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, April 29.

The petition containing the charges of heresy against the Rev. Dr. John Watson has been dismissed.

Forty-five persons were reported killed by hail in Mexico, some of the stones weighing over three pounds each.

W. J. Deboe, Republican, was elected United States senator at Frankfort, Ky., on the one hundred and twelfth ballot, which stood, Deboe, 71; Blackburn, 46; Martin, 12; Stone, 1.

The Prince of Wales, United States Embassy, Hay and Lady Randolph Churchill were among the audience that attended the opening of Beerholm Tree's new theater in London.

A flood caused by a cloudburst swept through the Cottonwood valley, in Oklahoma, killing 20 people and doing damage amounting to \$100,000. The greatest damage was at West Guthrie.

Four lives were lost at a fire in a dwelling at Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. Two of the victims were children, whom the mother dropped from a window in an attempt to have them fall on an awning. The dead are Mrs. Carrie Newell, aged 38; Louis Newell, aged 3; John Newell, aged 4, and Mrs. Celia Barnett, aged 65.

Friday, April 30.

This country's delegates to the international postal congress were appointed by Postmaster General Gary.

A dinner was given to Secretary Lyman J. Gage by Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan at the Lawyers' club in New York.

The big plant of the Maryland Steel company is to start up on Monday, after three years of idleness, affording work for 2,000 men.

It was stated in Washington that John Russell Young of Pennsylvania had been decided upon by President McKinley for minister to Spain.

On General Weyler's statement that western Cuba was completely pacified, the queen regent of Spain proclaimed that the reforms already announced for Cuba should go into effect.

Saturday, May 1.

The cashier of the St. Louis postoffice was arrested on a charge of embezzling \$15,000.

Six negro robbers and murderers were lynched at Sunnyside, Tex., by a mob of their own race.

Joseph Chamberlain testified under oath at the Transvaal inquiry that the British government knew nothing beforehand of the Jameson raid.

General Grenville M. Dodge, grand marshal of the Grant day parade, gave a dinner for the members of his staff at the Union League club in New York.

Another controversy between Germany and the United States seems likely as the result of an order limiting the stay of German-Americans in that country.

Miss Louise Ervin, formerly typewriter to President Spaulding of the broken Globe bank, testified before the grand jury in Chicago that Spaulding gave her \$25,000, with the understanding that he was to get a divorce and marry her.

Sunday, May 2.

Trinity parish, in New York, began the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

The Duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria, is to be made quartermaster general of the British army.

A German company employing 4,000 hands is said to have bought land in order to escape paying duties under the tariff bill.

Wilbur F. Crouch, under arrest for killing Mrs. Crouch, his divorced wife, and Mary Daley, near Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., declares that Private Allen who accompanied the women and who accused him, is guilty of the crime.

In New York little Ida Raskin, 1 year old, choked to death on a polly seed which she picked off the floor and got into her windpipe. Her friends are indignant because the body was taken to the morgue by orders from the coroner's office.

Lena Flood, a nurse in the Home For Incurables in New York, was found dead in bed. A quantity of sulfonal was on a table, and the coroner's physician said she had evidently taken at least 25 grains. Her friends say she had no reason for taking her life.

Tuesday, May 4.

Albert G. Porter, ex-governor of Indiana and ex-minister to Italy, died in Indianapolis.

Colonel John Hay, the American ambassador, presented his credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor castle.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage issued new regulations aimed to prohibit the retention of adulterated tea.

David Milliken, Jr., was appointed as assistant district attorney of New York county in place of Vernon M. Davis, resigned.

Harold Fields, 12 years old and of a good family, confessed that he made two attempts to burn an apartment house in New York.

President McKinley appointed Stanton Sickles of New York, a son of General Sickles, to be secretary of the United States legation at Madrid.

Dean W. Richmond, a member of a well known and wealthy family, died in a Raines law hotel in New York without medical attention. The coroner's investigation indicates that death was the result of an accidental fall.

Wednesday, May 5.

Five anarchists were shot in Barcelona for their connection with a dynamite outrage.

The court of appeals affirmed the conviction of murderer Howard A. Scott, who shot his wife in New York.

Chauncey M. Depew secured Governor Black's approval of a bill to permit the New York Central railroad to reduce interest on \$100,000,000 of bonds.

A collision has taken place off Girlandia (Scotland) lighthouse between the British steamers Collymore and Grincoe. The Collymore sank, and 11 of her crew were drowned.

Admiral Meade, retired, died at Washington after an operation for appendicitis. He was one of the best known officers of the navy, having seen hard service before, during and after the civil war.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainford in his sermon at Trinity church, in New York, denounced the rich churches that move away from the poor districts and predicted that rich men would find it necessary before long to endow churches where the poor may hear the word of God for nothing.

R. VAN BERGEEN

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FRESH FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Coning-by Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's nephew and heir, was recently married to Miss Silva in London.

Prof. Karl Mendelssohn Bartholdy, eldest son of Felix Mendelssohn, has just died at Brugg in Switzerland, aged 59 years. He was professor of history at Freiburg in Breisgau.

Parisians are disturbed at a scheme that threatens to ruin the Champs Elysees. The noisy steam surface line from San Germain which now stops at the Arc de Triomphe is to be extended to the Rond Point, nearly opposite the Palais de l'Industrie.

Height has been made a condition for the admission of women to the British postal service, on the ground that the department cannot adapt the furniture of the post offices to the size of its servants. Girls of 15 must be at least five feet tall, those of 16 five feet one, and those of 18 five feet two.

A jovial old lady of Paris, after providing liberally for some distant relatives, left by will \$400,000 in small sums to a large number of casual acquaintances that she picked up in the streets. She was an invalid and had been left without near relatives or connections, but, being determined to have joyful people about her, she gave balls and parties to which she invited any person whose face attracted her in omnibuses or shops.

Its regular standing army consists of 16,250 infantry, 3,120 cavalry, 3,842 artillery, 1,650 engineers and transportation men, 3,400 officers and men, making a total of 28,470 troops in the land forces.—Philadelphia Record.

The Wear Well's russet shoes led everything in town last season, and will do it again this year.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.