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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

Make the Rules Uniform.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

When, in laying down the rules which are hereafter to govern the granting of naturalization papers in Cambria county, Judge Barker gave as his reason for advancing the standard of citizenship the argument that such an advance was "becoming the uniform practice" of the courts, he made an assertion which was not strictly correct, but which should be remedied at the earliest possible moment.

Out of the sixty-seven counties of the state less than twenty have revised the rules governing the granting of naturalization papers. Of these, as they have come to our notice, all except Schuylkill have been in the direction of more intelligent qualifications. In that county the request of the Bar Association was practically ignored, and no premium was placed upon familiarity with the state and federal constitutions, the ability to read and write, and a knowledge of American institutions.

Public sentiment in the county favored more advanced action than that which the court took, but for reasons of its own that body contented itself with surrounding the granting of papers with what might roughly be called more non-intelligent difficulties. Men who cannot read and write, who do not know whether the United States is a monarchy or a republic, can still receive the franchises of a citizen, although the lawyers of the county were joined with the people in the wish for stricter regulations.

The importance of this question makes it advisable that the courts of the state should be in harmony. Even among the judges who have already laid down new naturalization rules there is apparently no agreement. Judge Savidge, of Northumberland, not only insists that applicants shall be able to read and write and have some knowledge of the state and federal constitutions, but he also exacts a limited knowledge of geography from those whom he enfranchises.

Judge Hemphill, of Chester, insists only that they shall be able to read the English language, while Judge Metzger, of Lycoming, bars all men not familiar with the constitution and able to read and write. This is substantially the attitude of Judge Craig, of Carbon, and of Judge Barker. They all were working upon the same lines and in the right direction. But why not have a common goal?

The people are agreed upon this question, why not the courts?

Good Work Well Done.

The action of the Democratic state committee in declaring vacant the position held by William F. Harry on the national committee, and the subsequent endorsement of the same by the Democracy of the state, in convention assembled, is nothing more than the rank and file of the party demanded should be done. To be consistent with the principles of the national organization, no other policy could be pursued. Mr. Harry was untrue to the trust reposed in him by his party, and he has received his just deserts.

The platform adopted breathes the spirit of pure Democracy, and around it the workers of the state can gather and build up the organization in every county. Those who would have it continue as a tail to the Republican kite, to serve the personal ends of an unprincipled clique in Philadelphia, are no longer in control. With these barnacles cut off, and with the declarations adopted at Reading to rally about, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania has a bright future.

Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming county, the candidate for auditor general, and M. E. Brown, of Indiana county, the candidate for state treasurer, are worthy of solid support.

\$1.50 a year is all the TRIBUNE costs.

**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

Washington, September 1, 1897.

There is high jinks among the Republicans of Ohio. General Grant, a Republican of high standing in the state, presided over and spoke at a meeting of Republicans at which he said he would not vote for any candidate who would support Hanna for senator. A letter from Col. A. L. Conger, long a prominent leader in the party, and now on Governor Bushnell's staff, was read at this meeting, in which Hanna was denounced in unmeasured terms. Judge Nash was made chairman of the state committee, a position he refused to accept until he was assured by Hanna that no money would be used but for the legitimate expenses of the campaign, and the judge is so disgusted at the exposure of Major Dick's use of the campaign fund deposited in the Ohio bank at Washington that he wants to resign. And now Hanna is called upon to put up the money to run a campaign in the state for the freebooters who call themselves Gold Democrats.

How can the people ever expect relief from the exorbitant rates charged by express companies, telegraph lines, and sleeping cars, when every senator and congressman who will accept the bribes are dead-headed by all of these gigantic monopolies? John Wauamaker, while postmaster-general, demonstrated that the telegraph tolls charged the public are from 100 to 1,000 per cent higher than should be, while competition in express companies, when real, has shown that the rates charged are enormous and outrageously high. The sleeping car monopoly could make a larger profit at half the present prices than is realized by any transportation company on the continent. Why doesn't some strong man of the people come forward and champion these real and necessary reforms?

A Spanish officer has recently been all along our Atlantic coast, examining the defenses. He was permitted to visit all the forts and is now prepared, of course, to make a complete report of the methods of defense for all the cities on the coast line. This amounts to nothing so far as Spain is concerned, and was probably intended as a bluff. Spain's fleet consists principally of old wooden ships with a few armored cruisers, and the country has no money even to man them, but the habit of allowing any foreigner, or any American who is not well known, to inspect our forts is most reprehensible and should be stopped.

It is not strange that stock gamblers should indulge in extravagant exultation over what they call a return of prosperity. It is their business to boom everything when prices are low; but it is incomprehensible that level-headed, well-informed business men should be taken in with such twaddle. That there is a sharp slurr in wheat, everyone knows. It is true that a few of the many mills and factories that have been idle for years have resumed operations, but when the exhausted stock is replenished they will suspend again, unless the demand for their products continues and the buying power of the people is increased.

The possible replacement of many of the postoffices and star routes now in operation by the establishment of rural free delivery has been taken up by the postoffice department, and an experiment in this line will very soon be made for the purpose of showing the extent to which the offices and routes can be done away with and be replaced by the rural delivery service. The town of Grand Isle, in Vermont, has been selected for the test. The test may result in congress being asked to give authority for the extension of rural free delivery.

Mr. Fishbach, personal representative of Weyler's friend Hanna, has been selected by the administration to make a tour of Cuba in company with Consul General Lee. When the service is completed, let us hope that Fitzhugh Lee will be allowed to come home and tell the people of the United States what he knows.

**Fully Prepared.**  
"So you wish to leave to get married, Mary? I hope you have given the matter a serious consideration?"  
"Oh, I have sir," was the earnest reply. "I've been to two fortune tellers and a clairvoyant, and looked in a sign-book and dreamed on a look of his hair and been to one of those astrologers, and to a meefum, and they all tell me to go ahead, sir. I ain't one to marry reckless like, sir."—Household Words.

**Ended Right There.**  
The new policeman on the block stepped up to the baby carriage and looked with great admiration at the cherub inside.  
"So pretty and so quiet!" he said.  
"What a good little thing it is!"  
"Yes, sir," replied the dignified domestic in charge of the baby. "And I'm going to push it along. Please stand aside."—Chicago Tribune.

**The Dude.**  
He's the highest type of fashion from his collar to his toes. There's a most artistic passion in the way he wears his clothes. How his tie his taste expresses! How that nobly suit he fits! And how faultlessly he dresses— But he never pays his bills!!  
—Pittsburgh News.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.

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

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

The conference of Pennsylvania coal operators and the officers of the mine workers, held in Pittsburgh with the view of settling the strike, failed to effect an agreement, and the operators declared that they would start their mines at once. The former employees will, it was announced, be given an opportunity to return to work, but unless they do so new men will be imported.—President McKinley arrived in Buffalo to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a banquet was held in his honor. The veterans thronged the city and spent their time in parades and reunions.—Dispatches received in London from Bombay and Simla state that the rebellion among the hill tribes of India is spreading rapidly. The warlike Afghans attacked Forts Maude and Ali Musjid, in the Khyber pass, capturing and burning the former. The situation is regarded in London as of the gravest peril.—The British ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to accept the Turkish proposals regarding the evacuation of Thessaly, subject to consent of Greece.—A policeman chased an Armenian, created a riot at Constantinople.—The prices of bread and flour were advanced in French and English cities on account of the rise in wheat in America.—The eastern central part of New Jersey was deluged by rain and much damage done. Streets were inundated, railway tracks washed out, houses and shops flooded and crops destroyed. Boats were used as a means of travel in the streets of some places.—Mrs. Otilie Kiraly, the divorced wife of an Austrian lieutenant colonel and once a prominent actress in Vienna, was found dead in her flat in Brooklyn, having apparently committed suicide after falling to shoot her lover.—An attempt was made to wreck a train on the New York and Long Branch railroad in Perth Amboy, N. J., by tying a heavy timber to the rails.—The Sugar trust has begun to persecute dealers in Dutch sugars, it is said, and the Dutch government has protested to the United States government.

Thursday, Aug. 26.

President Borda of Uruguay was shot and killed by an assassin as he was leaving the cathedral in Montevideo. The murderer was arrested.—Fort Ali-Musjid in the Khyber pass was captured and burned by the rebel tribesmen of the Indian frontier. The entire pass is now in possession of the rebels.—Twenty women were killed in Montecada, Spain, owing to an accident to apparatus used in raising water.—President Faure and the czar and zarina reviewed 50,000 troops and attended a state banquet.—It is said that the prisons of Constantinople are crowded with Armenian and Turkish criminals. Turkish cruelties in Armenia continue.—Count Mutsu, ex-minister of foreign affairs and Japanese minister to the United States in 1888, died in Japan.—Fire in the residence of Thomas Giles, 713 Carroll street, Buffalo, caused the death of his young daughter Florence. The body was burned to a crisp.—Justice Alden B. Parker said that while not a candidate for the court of appeals judgeship he would not decline a nomination.—The Bering sea commission held a preliminary meeting at Halifax.—The steamer Willamette arrived at Seattle bringing the latest news from the gold seekers in Alaska.—There were indications of a change of front by some of the coal operators in the Pittsburgh district, but a number of the largest insisted that they would resume work in their mines at once.—Colonel J. J. Toffey of Jersey City received notice from the war department that a congressional medal had been awarded to him for bravery at the battle of Chattanooga.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science closed its meeting in Toronto.—In a speech before the volunteers of the South African Republic, President Kruger repudiated British suzerainty of the Transvaal.—The annual meeting of the American Bar association began in Cleveland. President Woodworth read a address.—An outbreak of race troubles and lynchings occurred in Arkansas. Eight negroes are said to have been lynched within five days.

Friday, Aug. 27.

The Grand Army of the Republic selected Cincinnati as the place for the next encampment and elected General J. P. S. Goble of Pennsylvania as commander in chief.—In the Republican state convention in Maryland Senator Wellington was defeated. New primaries were ordered to be held in Baltimore, and the convention adjourned until Sept. 15.—The Republican state convention in Pennsylvania nominated James S. Beaman for state treasurer and Levi G. McCauley for auditor general.—The Christmas list of the noted small boat builder, Thomas, in New York. He was a familiar figure in the old Ninth ward. His boats are great favorites with yachtsmen.—Police Captain Schmitzberger arrested a gypsy and his wife in New York on suspicion of having kidnaped a 15-year-old boy.—Lizzie Humphrey was fatally shot at the home of her fiancé, John Hattenback, in Brooklyn. He was caught with a revolver in his hand, but denies that he shot the girl, and she insists that he is innocent.—David J. Seligman, head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman of New York, is critically ill from an operation for appendicitis at the Hollywood, Long Branch, New Jersey, Griggs of New Jersey delivered the annual address before the American Bar association at Cleveland, his topic being the growing evil of unnecessary legislation.—The Nebraska Republican state convention met at Lincoln and nominated a ticket headed by A. M. Post of Platte county for associate justice of the supreme court. The platform contained no reference to the money question, the silver issue being considered dead.—R. D. Wrenn won three out of five games of tennis in Newport, R. I., thus retaining the championship of America.—The coatmakers, who began their strike a week ago, achieved a victory, the contractors yielding to their demand for better wages and a shorter day.—President Faure had the czar and zarina as his guests at luncheon yesterday on the French cruiser Pothuau. Both rulers spoke of Russia and France as allied nations. The president afterward sailed for France.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

Star Pointer lowered the world's pacing record, making a mile at Readville, Mass., in 1:59½.—The Portuguese bark

Roseta Faro has been attacked off the coast of Morocco by pirates and the captain and four of the crew carried off.—Colonel Pando of Bolivia, with a force of 600 men, has invaded the Peruvian coast off Sandia.—A million and a half pounds of mess beef is being prepared in Kansas City by the Armour Packing company for the use of the Japanese army and navy.—The record for heavy lifting was broken by a St. Louis man, Patrick McCarthy, aged 36, who shouldered a platform on which there was a pile of stones aggregating 4,222 pounds.—The deaths from yellow fever in Havana increased during last week. Of 27 deaths from this cause, 25 occurred among the Spanish soldiers and sailors.—Hon. Charles H. Burdick, state senator from Newport, R. I., died at his home after a short illness.—David B. Haggerty, a Poughkeepsie business man, became suddenly insane, tried to burn his mother's homestead and threatened the family with a shot-gun.—Mrs. Annie Noye fatally shot her 6-months-old baby boy and then tried to kill herself at her home, 268 State street, Brooklyn.—David J. Seligman, head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of 21 Broad street, New York, died at the Hollywood hotel in Long Branch, N. J.—Ogden Golet, a New York millionaire and society man, died on his yacht Mayflower in Chesapeake Bay, off the island of Wight, of an affection of the chest.—A railroad car rolled down a Georgia mountain, fatally injuring three men and a woman.—The Indian government is preparing to move in force against the rebellious Afghans. The telegraph line through Bolan pass has been cut, increasing the fear of an uprising on the Baluchistan frontier.—The Korean government, with the consent of Japan, has ceded to Russia, for a coaling station, an island near Fusan.—Premier Azcarraga of Spain announced that there would be no change from the policy of the late Canovas del Castillo in what General Weyler is expressed.—Great exultation is manifested in France over the announcement of the Franco-Russian alliance.

Monday, Aug. 30.

The steamer Portland arrived in Seattle, Wash., from Alaska, bringing \$75,000 of Klondike gold.—The Hungarian minister of agriculture estimates the world's wheat harvest at 573,760,000 metric tons in Pennsylvania saying that means are 655,150,000 hundredweight.—William F. Harry has written a letter to the chairman of the Democratic state committee in Pennsylvania, saying that he has no intention of resigning from the national committee.—Five boys tried to wreck a Brighton Beach train, and two were captured.—Fire caused a loss of about \$5,000 in a factory building at 478 and 480 Pearl street, New York.—A Brooklyn trolley car struck a car in which were Dr. W. H. Pierson and his driver, Clayborn Carter. The driver may not live. One of the doctor's legs was sprained.—Three saloons were robbed and two men shot by negroes near Haverstraw, N. Y.—Fighting along the northwest frontier of India continues, scattered British outposts being attacked by the rebel tribesmen.—The steamer Albatross sailed from Sydney with 600,000 sovereigns for San Francisco.—A decision of the supreme court of Georgia deprives that state of the right to hire out persons convicted of misdemeanors and will probably cause the release of many such persons whose services have been sold and used for in advance.—A severe windstorm swept over the western suburbs of Chicago, doing considerable damage to buildings. At Norwood park one woman was killed and three other persons injured.—By the collapsing of a building on Prince street, Boston, three Italians were killed and several severely injured.—The Presbyterian general assembly committee on syncretical home missions will meet at Indianapolis during the first week of November.—Mrs. William Z. Hutchinson of Flint, Mich., while in a demented condition chloroformed her 5-year-old daughter and shot her 14-year-old daughter. The younger girl died four hours later, but the older will probably recover.—There are ten cases of small-pox now under treatment in Montreal, and eight deaths have been reported. Two thousand vaccine points a day are being used.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.

A band of deputy marshals in a raid against a stronghold of moonshiners in Arkansas was fired upon from ambush Sunday and two deputies were killed, two were fatally injured and two captured by the illicit distillers.—Pennsylvania Democratic state committee declared the seat of William F. Harry in the national committee vacant, declaring that he was not in accord with the views of the party organization.—The congress of labor leaders called for the consideration of the coal strike met in St. Louis.—The Countess M. de Canavaro publicly embraced Eugene O'Brien in New York, being the first woman in this country to join the faith.—Bank robbers learned the combination of the Napanee (Ontario) branch of the Dominion bank and stole \$2,000, changed the lock so that the bank officials could not open the vault, and so got 24 hours' start of the officials.—Richard Croker sailed for New York from Southampton, England.—The taking of testimony in the case of Adolph Luetger, charged with the murder of his wife in Chicago, was begun. Louis Luetger, his son, testified that he heard his mother's voice after the time fixed for the murder by the prosecution.—Considerable stir was caused in Chicago by the report that ten men and three carloads of ammunition were to be sent to Cuba in behalf of the insurgent cause.—John Most, the anarchist, decided to leave New York and go to Buffalo, where he will take charge of The Arbeiter Zeitung.—Erastus Corning, one of the most widely known members of the New York state bar, died at Albany.—Frank Savare, a well known racing wheelman, took a training spin and then went to Moodna creek, near Salisbury Mills, N. Y., to bathe. The stream was swollen and the bather got over his head and was drowned before assistance reached him.—A mob attacked the jail at Greenville, Ala. in an attempt to lynch John A. Coffey, who killed Francis Bartow Lloyd, the writer, but the attack was repulsed by the sheriff. During the fight four prisoners escaped.—The Catholic board of school commissioners of Montreal have refused to comply with the order of the provincial board of health to refuse entrance to children without vaccination certificates.—The Texas fever, which was raging in southwestern Iowa, is reported to be spreading.—Crackmen blew the vault of the exchange at Elm-dale, Kan., to pieces and obtained \$1,000 in money and \$700 worth of drafts.

**STOCK AND DAIRY HINTS.**

Butter makers' motto: "Cleanliness is next to godliness."  
"Make the cow happy if you would have her do her best," says Prof. Willard.  
Pasture and pure water are oft neglected essentials to successful summer swine raising.  
Better breeding, feeding and weeding are demanded in the live stock and dairy industries.  
Ripened cream should be thick and smooth when put into the churn—not lumpy, neither sloppy.  
Ticks and scab are overcome by dipping the sheep and lambs. This should be done at shearing time.  
The change from dry feed to pasture should be gradual, thus making a "lap splice" between grain and grass.  
Continue to feed a little of that 15 cents oats and corn. It doesn't pay to cut the grain ration off entirely the day the animals are turned out to grass.  
Entirely too little attention is given to the shape and fitting qualities of the horse collars, particularly as to the width thereof. The collars should fit the sides of the neck closely, without pinching.  
United States butter cows produce an estimated annual average of 130 pounds of butter per cow. This is not much more than half the yield that should be produced, and what are we going to do about it?  
Many successful swine growers we know rake up the corn cobs, burn them, and when in the form of bright, live coals, throw water on a portion of the pile, thus making charcoal and ashes for the hogs to eat. A little salt may be added.  
Sheep surpass all other domestic animals in bringing up and cleaning up weedy, brushy, poverty-stricken lands. If you have a patch of this kind, turn them in and let them "subdue and replenish the earth," in that particular spot, at least.—Agricultural Epitome.

**INTERESTING FIGURES.**

Electricity moves 288,000 miles per second.  
About 22,000 vehicles pass over London bridge every day.  
One million dollars in United States silver coin at the present standard weighs nearly 28½ tons.  
The Brooklyn bridge is 3,475 feet long, 160 feet high and cost \$15,000,000. The old London bridge was begun in the year 1176 and completed in 1209.  
The greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the islands of Tristan d'Acunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was here reached at a depth of 46,000 feet or 8½ miles.  
The five largest rivers in the world are as follows: North America, Mississippi and Missouri, 4,300 miles; South America, Amazon and Beni, 4,000 miles; Asia, Yenisei and Selenga, 3,580 miles; Africa, Nile, 3,240 miles; Europe, Volga, Russia, 2,500 miles.  
The Chicago fire in 1871 suffered a loss of 17,430 buildings, amounting to \$192,000,000, and 250 lives lost. The fire raged over 2,124 acres of ground. In the same year, Paris, fired by the Commune, lost property to the amount of \$160,000,000. The forest fires swept through Michigan and Wisconsin in 1871, and it is estimated that 1,000 human beings perished and property to the amount of over \$3,000,000 was consumed.  
The war of the rebellion cost the United States \$6,189,929,900; the number of federal troops was 2,859,132. The Mexican war cost the United States \$100,000,000; the number of troops engaged was 101,282. The war of 1812 cost the United States \$107,159,003; the number of troops engaged is estimated at 471,322. The revolutionary war cost the United States \$135,193,703; the colonies furnished, from 1775 to 1783, 295,064 troops.

**NATURAL HISTORY.**

Our senses do not fall asleep simultaneously. The eyelids are first affected, and shut out sight; next follows the sense of taste, then smelling, hearing and touch, the last-named being the lightest sleeper, and most easily aroused.  
A chameleon from the Cape of Good Hope was seen by Mr. Blakiston to turn white with fear, having been saved from the attacks of a cat. The most extraordinary thing about this lizard is the wonderful way in which the two eyes work quite independently of each other, and "enable it to survey comfortably objects in quite opposite directions."

A chalk is composed of fossils. If you take the tiniest bit and place it under a powerful microscope you will see an infinite number of extremely minute shells, and no spectacle on a large scale is more beautiful than the varied forms of these tiny homes of animal life which are disclosed by powerful glasses.  
The most remarkable gold beetles in the world are found in Central America. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of that metal. Oddly enough, another species from the same region has the appearance of being wrought in solid silver, freshly burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50 each.

**ARROW POINTS.**

Anybody gets mad when told that he is pigeon-toed.  
The man who invented paper collars was in small business.  
One advantage in being a man is, you don't need to fool with a hat pin.  
Lots of women can do very exquisite embroidery who cannot cook a decent meal.  
There is no time when a boy feels as foolish as when he is too big for his clothes.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.**

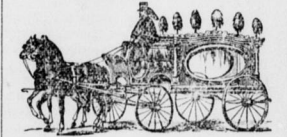
WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.  
I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.  
March 8, 1897. *Samuel Pitcher, M.D.*

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Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

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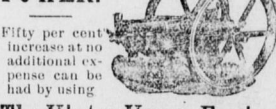


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