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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 16, 1897.

**Public Sympathy Has Not Erred.**  
From the Philadelphia Record.

In discussing the Lattimer carnage some insidious appeals have been made to national sentiment with the assertions that the strikers are only ignorant Huns and Slavs, and that there would have been no bloodshed if the miners had been of English-speaking races.

Possibly. Yet the injunctions of the courts seem to have been sufficient to prevent bloodshed in the bituminous coal regions of western Pennsylvania, where the same ignorant Slavs and Huns work the mines.

But who have supplanted the English-speaking miners in the anthracite regions with these forbidden races from Southern Europe? When the coal corporations could not secure the labor of Irish, Welsh or English miners at their wages they imported the Huns.

The Huns in their turn, having learned the value of their labor as well as felt the needs of a better mode of living for themselves and their families, have struck against the meagre wage that is doled out to them.

Their ignorance of the language of their employers and of the official authorities seems to afford a reason for more rather than for less consideration in dealing with them.

Public sympathy has not erred in relation to the miserable condition of the miners in both the anthracite and the bituminous regions. Nor is this sympathy likely to be lessened by the carnage at Lattimer.

Resoluteness in suppressing riotous demonstrations in their very inception is sometimes mercy to the mob. But there is an energy that often partakes of fear or of reckless disregard of human life; and the question is whether the sheriff of Luzerne county has not displayed an energy toward a body of unarmed strikers altogether out of proportion with the gravity of the occasion.

But the blood at Lattimer will not have been shed together in vain if it shall impress upon the striking miners the danger of tampering with the laws for preserving the peace and of infringing upon the personal rights of others.

It should at the same time impress upon the great coal corporations the truth that they are not wholly exempt from obligations toward the ignorant strangers who have been imported from far to work their mines.

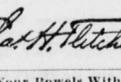
Those companies which still keep stores at the mouths of their mines to fleck from labor a part of its slender earnings could not seize upon a more fitting occasion for giving up this iniquitous system.

That there is no excuse for their practice it seems by the fact that other companies pay weekly wages in cash, and that these corporations have the least trouble with their miners.

The coal companies would also do well to remember that in the condition to which they have reduced labor no other is within their reach than that of the ignorant but fierce and inflammable Huns.

In this situation they owe it to the people of Pennsylvania to so manage their business relations with these strangers as not to involve the frequent expense of sending a large body of militia into the coal regions in order to maintain the supremacy of the law.

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**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**

**Wednesday, Sept. 8.**  
Some important evidence against Luetgert was given by two witnesses in the murder trial at Chicago. One witness testified to hearing the screams of a woman in the Luetgert sausage factory at the time the murder is alleged to have occurred.—The United States team was beaten at cricket by the Canadian team in Toronto.—A floral fete, consisting of a parade, a battle of flowers and a ball, was held in Saratoga.—Two women, caught by a train on a railway trestle near Keyport, N. J., Sunday, saved their lives by leaping to the ground, 20 feet below.—Grover Cleveland told the tax assessors of Princeton, N. J., that he owned \$20,000 worth of real estate and \$100,000 worth of personal property.—Richard Croker arrived in New York from Europe. He said he had expressed no preference as to Tammany's candidate for mayor and declined to discuss his own candidacy.—Six persons were killed by the explosion of 120 pounds of nitroglycerin at Cygnet, a small oil town near Finlay, O. The explosive was being used in torpedoing an oil well.—A team of horses ran away in Fourteenth street, New York, knocked down three people and seriously injured a woman 76 years old before they were caught.—Natural gas has been struck near Warrensburg, Mo.—A party of Chicago men who attended the Enchanted mesa, in New Mexico, say they found traces of iron inhabitants on the summit.—Several southern congressmen and iron manufacturers will urge the naval armor plate committee to examine the south's facilities for making armor plate.—The derivishes have evacuated Berber, on the Nile, and the Anglo-Egyptian Khartoum expedition is moving to occupy it.—It was reported in San Francisco that the Chinese port of Tung Yung Kow is to be sold to Germany as a naval station.—Harril, the Spanish anarchist sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment for shooting police officials, was resented to death.

**Thursday, Sept. 9.**  
Twelve people were killed and nearly as many injured in a collision of two fast trains on the Santa Fe railroad near Emporia, Kan. William J. Ryan was a passenger on one of the trains, but was uninjured.—General Fitz-Hugh Lee arrived in New York from Cuba. He declined to discuss Cuban affairs until he had reported to the state department. He said the stories of the ill treatment of Miss Cisneros were untrue, and that but for the noise made by American newspapers she would have been pardoned long ago.—Horace S. Perry, who killed Bely Lanier, a theological student, was executed at Decatur, Ga. Perry claimed the dead man had assaulted his wife.—Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service reports the yellow fever situation in the south to be greatly improved.—Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews sent a letter to the corporation of Brown university declining to withdraw his resignation of the presidency.—The Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs held its state convention in Williamsport.—The New York Prohibition state convention in Syracuse nominated Francis E. Baldwin of Elmira for chief justice of the court of appeals.—Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania asked for and received the resignation of General Frank Reeder as secretary of the commonwealth.—The Bank of Commerce of New York gave a messenger drafts of the face-value of \$30,000 for collection. The boy disappeared after collecting \$1,500.—Four boys from Staten Island and one from Brooklyn—were missing, and it is thought they were lured from their homes by a stranger whose motive is unknown, but who is said to have promised them handsome wages to go to the Klondike.—In the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago a sensation was caused by the introduction as evidence of the prisoner's stained and rusty knife and by the identification of some of Mrs. Luetgert's clothing. Expert testimony was introduced as to the nature of the matter found in the potash vat, and the defense asserted that it favors the accused.

**Friday, Sept. 10.**  
The big bucket shop firm of J. R. Willard & Co. of New York, having branches in Washington, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago and other cities, made an assignment. The liabilities are said to be nearly, if not quite, \$1,000,000.—George Smith, a wealthy resident of Churchville, N. Y., near Rochester, was robbed and sandbagged, and his wife was shot by burglars.—Mrs. Mary Crocker was attacked by burglars in her home near Tarrytown, N. Y., and beaten into insensibility.—Three ruffians overpowered Mrs. Langold in her home in Perth Amboy, N. J., and left her unconscious. They were arrested.—James C. Pitts, an old resident of Summit, N. J., was killed in his home near that place by a masked man, and his housekeeper, who was the only other occupant of his home at the time, was so badly beaten that she is expected to die.—The Rev. George Deshon was chosen superior of the Paulist fathers at the final session of the general chapter, held in New York.—Queen Victoria has written to the lord lieutenant expressing her satisfaction over the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland.—Dr. Gutierrez reported that there were a few cases of undoubted yellow fever in Ocean Springs, Miss. One more death from the disease is reported at Ocean Springs, making three in all at that place, besides the one at New Orleans. The marine hospital service is actively engaged in preventing the spread of the scourge, and it is believed that it will be held within its present confines.—Official dispatches from Havana confirm the report that Calixto Garcia and Jesus Rabi, two of the insurgent generals, have captured the town of Victoria de las Tunas, province of Santiago de Cuba.—Secretary Fishes decided against the Pacific railroads in their attempt to secure metallic lands occupied by settlers on the Pacific coast.—Rich gold bearing quartz has been found on Judge Henry Hilton's Saratoga estate, Woodlawn Park, New York.—The British trades union congress denounced the British system of child labor as a crime against the human race.—Alaska salmon vessels reaching San Francisco report heavy catches.—A rich gold strike is reported in New Mexico, near Santa Fe.—Natural gas is believed to have been discovered in the Philadelphia stockyards.

**Saturday, Sept. 11.**  
Governor Black issued an order for the exchange of the national guard rifles for Springfield rifles now in possession of the federal government.—

Peace was concluded between the government of Uruguay and the insurgents.—The Spanish minister of war called on Captain General Weyer to explain the capture of Victoria de las Tunas by the Cuban insurgents.—The British trades union congress at Birmingham adopted a resolution favoring a national federation of all trades and industries.—Bombs were exploded in St. Martin, near Ferrol, Spain, and great damage was caused.—The Hopkins-Thayer-Hight company, which held the lease of the Great Northern theater at Chicago, made an assignment after a series of losses.—John P. Elkin resigned his office as deputy attorney general of Pennsylvania at the request of Governor Hastings.—Two men were killed by the fall of an elevator in the American Tract society building in New York.—A Denver and Rio Grande express and a Colorado Midland freight train met on a joint track near New Castle, Colo., and 47 persons were killed and 17 injured.—Passengers on the steamer Cleveland from Alaska brought news that Dawson City, in the Klondike region, was threatened with famine, with little prospect of relief reaching it.

**Monday, Sept. 13.**  
Emperor William of Germany arrived at Totis, Hungary, and was cordially welcomed by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary.—It is reported in Madrid that the Carlists are watching to take advantage of the Spanish government's embarrassment over Cuba.—A severe gale occurred on the coast of Japan, during which a Norwegian bark was wrecked, ten of the crew being lost.—The board of yellow fever experts in New Orleans diagnosed seven suspicious cases in that city as afflicted with that disease.—The prisoners on Blackwell's island, New York, tried to escape by swimming the East river. A ferryboat pursued two, one of whom was drowned obeying his comrades, who ordered him not to touch a life buoy under penalty of death.—The Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian of Methodism, died in San Jose, Cal.—There are six candidates in Jefferson county, N. Y., for the senatorship made vacant by the death of Joseph Mullin.—Judge Augustus H. Fenn of the supreme court of Connecticut died in Winsted.—Paul Forkus and more than a dozen other poor residents of Dundee, Passaic, N. J., have been fined \$23.50 apiece for keeping robins contrary to the game laws of New Jersey.—The former Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York announced that his claims to the nomination for mayor are being seriously considered by Tammany leaders.—Juan Vivo arrived in New York from a Spanish penal settlement to which he was sent as a political prisoner. He says that his hardships and suffering were very great.—The cholera epidemic in New Mexico has been climbed again, and evidences of civilization have been found on the summit by F. W. Hodge of the Smithsonian institution. Professor Libbey, who made the ascent in early summer, reported no signs of early occupancy.—On her trial trip the machinery of the new torpedo boat Rodgers went to pieces and five men were seriously scalded, among them Chief Engineer J. R. Edwards.—A woman has presented to the Church of the Strangers in New York land and buildings representing all her savings for 12 years.—Thirteen thousand dollars was raised by the Christian Alliance at its meeting at Nyack Heights, N. Y., to help pay for the new training institute for missionaries. One young woman contributed a gold watch.

**Tuesday, Sept. 14.**  
President McKinley returned to Washington from Somerset, Pa., in company with Mrs. McKinley and Attorney General McKenna.—William Fox was arrested in New York, charged with having induced Winnie Sheehan, a 19-year-old girl, to take carbolic acid.—A force of 1,000 Orakzais captured the Sarharzart post, which was gallantly defended by 21 Sikhs.—The judges of New York are preparing to issue an appeal in behalf of the Irish, who are threatened with famine.—Both chambers of the Uruguayan congress have ratified the terms of peace made with the insurgents.—The National Republican league offered its services to Senator Hanna to aid in securing his re-election.—It has been ascertained that some one dressed Elmer S. Withers before her recent race with Limerick at Goshen, N. Y.—Lady Randolph Churchill, her two sisters and other ladies of London were induced by Captain Crulshank to invest \$75,000 in ventures which are believed to be fraudulent.—Louise Michel, the notorious French anarchist, has announced her intention to visit the United States in October. The authorities at Washington may not allow her to land.—The strike situation at Hazleton, Pa., remained unchanged, the state troops still being retained there to maintain the peace. The funerals of 12 of the strikers who were killed at Lattimer were held, but there was no disturbance.—The Rev. G. E. Howard, a notorious abolitionist, was arrested at Hazleton, Pa., on a charge of sedition.—The City Vigilance league passed resolutions endorsing his candidacy. Hugh J. Grant said positively that he was not a candidate for mayor.—General Woodford was received by the queen regent of Spain and presented his credentials.—The Rev. G. E. Howard, a notorious swindler, escaped from the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus.—A famine in Ireland is impending, and it is predicted that the suffering will be as great as it was in 1879.—Forty lives were lost in India by an accident in a mine.—A bathor saved Sarah Bernhardt's life at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, France, while she was descending the cliffs to the shore, according to Le Figaro of Paris.—A party of natives with a trading expedition were massacred on the upper Korgo.

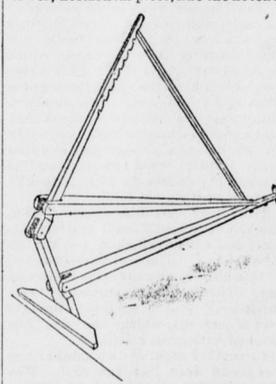
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**LABOR-SAVING DEVICE.**

**intended to Hold Flooring Before It Has Been Nailed.**  
Many carpenters, when laying a floor find it possible to fit the strips of stuff closely enough by placing a block of wood against the outer edge of the free board, and striking it smartly with a hammer. Then when the tongue of one strip has been wedged into the grooves of the other the nail is driven which holds the newly laid board in place. But with some kinds of stuff, especially hardwood, it is desirable to hold the strips temporarily with some sort of a jack or with a chisel until the workman is ready to drive nails. Ira A. Smith, of East Berkshire, Vt., who is an architect and builder, has been so dissatisfied with the usual methods adopted in such cases that he has invented a "squeezer" of his own. The sketch reproduced herewith tells its own story so well that little need be added. The lower, horizontal piece, like the notched



THIS IS A YANKEE INVENTION.

hand-lever, is three feet long. The slanting brace in which the hand-lever is fluted has a length of two feet ten inches. The short upright lever is only a foot long, and the horizontal slice which comes in contact with the flooring is sixteen inches long. The check rod, in the rear, is hinged to the frame, and trimmed to fit in the notches. The dog must be sharp enough to take hold of the floor lining or joist, as the case may be. It will be seen at a glance that this "squeezer" affords a great leverage, and when it is set at any particular notch can be left there. It will stand alone. Mr. Smith says that he never yet saw any plan for hardwood flooring that did not require an extra hand. But with this device a carpenter can dog the stuff himself. The material employed in this "squeezer" is hardwood and iron, which together cost 30 cents. The labor out on it costs about as much more.—N. Y. Tribune.

**UNIQUE TELESCOPE.**

**Harvard's New Instrument Will Do Wonderful Things.**  
It is expected that Harvard's new eight-inch rectangular telescope will be in full working order by the middle of June. Without the assistance of any person, it will change and expose plates, and take, automatically, photographs of the stars. W. H. Atwell is supervising its construction. Within a drum attached to the focus of the telescope is a revolving frame, which carries eight photographic plates, octagonally arranged, films outward. This frame is turned through one-eighth of a revolution, in the return of the telescope to the meridian, thus bringing a fresh plate into the field of the telescope. Each region is photographed 20 minutes. The supply of plates lasts a little less than three hours. A large part of the work of Harvard observatory is devoted to systematic charting of the heavens by means of photography. The new telescope will save the observer many hours of tiresome labor, which has been before required in changing plates. At some time during the year, all portions of the sky visible in our latitude come to the meridian, charting being confined to the zones lying on the meridian. Taking the regions as they drift through this zone, eventually all the heavens visible in our latitude will be photographed. The new telescope is designed to work in this narrow belt of the sky, which has the meridian for its center. The telescope starts near the meridian and follows a region for 20 minutes, at the end of which time it quickly and automatically returns to its starting point. During this return it is also pointed automatically ten degrees further north, or toward the zenith, a region just above the one last taken. Owing to cloudy weather and other causes, some regions pass the telescope without being observed. This telescope is provided with an adjustment which will enable it to start one or two hours west of the meridian, and thus cover regions which might otherwise be lost. The telescope turns at a rate which neutralizes the effect of the earth's rotation on its axis.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Electricity and Insanity.**  
In his report to the directors of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania recently the physician stated that the introduction of electricity had wonderfully lightened his labors; that the effect upon moody patients of the change from oil lamps was magical. These poor unfortunates now resort to games and music in the evening instead of sitting around in gloomy silence. The improved ventilation by means of electric fans was also a great advantage. He believes that the investment in an electric plant has improved the condition of patients 100 per cent.

**Salt in Central Africa.**  
In Central Africa the greatest of all luxuries is salt, the long-continued use of vegetable food creating so painful a longing for that mineral that natives deprived of it for a long period have been known to show symptoms of insanity.

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION.**

**SIGHTLESS PERSONS.**

**There Are Just One Million Now Living in Civilized Lands.**  
It is stated that there are 1,000,000 blind people in the world, or 1 to every 1,500 inhabitants. A great German oculist believes that a majority of the cases are due to fever, and that 75 per cent. of the afflicted persons could, by proper treatment, have retained their sight. Last reports show 23,000 blind persons in England, or 870 for each 1,000,000 inhabitants. Blind infants of less than 5 years, 166 for each 1,000,000 inhabitants. Blind infants of between 5 and 15, 288; between 20 and 25, 422; between 45 and 60, 1,025, and above 65 years, 7,000 for each 1,000,000. Official figures in France show that only one-sixth of the sightless were born blind, that of these 65 per cent. were male and 35 per cent. female children. Less than 10 per cent. of sightless people in France were under the age of 21. Russia and Egypt are the countries where the blind constitute the largest proportionate number of the total population, in Russia on account of the lack of experienced medical attention, and in Egypt because of ophthalmia due to irritation caused by movement of the sand by the wind. There are nearly 200,000 blind persons in European Russia, the largest proportionate number in Finland and the northern provinces. This is ascribed to the flat country and imperfect ventilation in huts of the peasantry. Though more than half of the blind population of Europe is found in Russia, there are only 25 asylums for the blind in the empire, one-tenth of the total number in Europe. While the blind population in the United States is less than one-third as large as that of Russia, the number of inmates of blind asylums is larger here than in any other country. The total number of pupils in these institutions was, by last reports, 3,489, and grounds and buildings devoted to their use are valued at \$6,000,000.

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A new bed, particularly adapted to the uses of the sickroom, has lately been invented. The secret of its efficiency is that by its means the patient can be raised into almost any position without disturbance or lifting, allowing the bed to be made and aired and the patient examined, without any exertion either on the part of the latter or the nurse; moreover, the tedium of illness may be relieved by so raising the sick persons as to allow of their engaging in any



BED FOR THE SICK.

congenial employment without strain or fatigue, and what this mental distress means in the way of lightening anxiety and labor only nurses can adequately realize. When not required for sickroom purposes the bed makes an admirable bed or lounge, as may be required.—Chicago Tribune.

**THE LOSS OF SLEEP.**

**It Causes Lassitude and a Depressing Interest in Life.**  
In a paper by Prof. H. C. Warren, of Princeton university, there are accurately described some experiments on the effects produced by loss of sleep, conducted by Prof. Patrick and Dr. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa. These gentlemen tested three normal subjects, composed of instructors, men not easily susceptible to influences. They were kept awake 90 hours without stimulants. During this time they were engaged, as far as possible, in their usual occupations. After the second night the first subject complained that the floor was covered with a greasy-looking molecular layer of rapidly moving particles. They rendered him nearly desperate. Sometimes the layer seemed a foot above the floor, and parallel with it. As he tried to step upon it he staggered and tumbled, could not obtain a sure footing. Later the air became full of swarming particles, which developed into red, purple and black gnats. He frequently climbed into a chair to brush them away from the gas jet. The appearance of all these men was the same as if an overdose of liquor had been administered. Those who have lost their normal rest for several nights feel a lassitude and depressing interest in life. They seem to lose an equitable judgment of things. Events seem out of proportion.

**Novelty in Lamp Wicks.**

A remarkable lamp wick has been invented, which is made entirely of clay. It is perforated by very minute holes, through which the oil passes upward through the action of capillarity. This wick, needless to state, does not need to be trimmed, nor does the oil, which has a perfect passage upward, emit any odor. The inventor says that its consumption of oil is but one-third that of the cotton wick, while producing the same amount of light.

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March 8, 1897. **Samuel Pitcher, M.D.**

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