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FREELAND TRIBUNE.
Established 1868.
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. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received.

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 28, 1897.

A Republican "Ghost Story."

The sensational piece of political chicanery set afloat in the early part of this week, telling of the discovery of a plot to assassinate Sheriff Martin, and the locking up of a wandering foreigner to give the story the appearance of truth, is too stale a method of catching votes. Public sympathy and public sentiment cannot be turned in favor of either the Republican ticket or Republican officials by any such concoction in these days. The people are long ago past that stage in life to believe that a band of assassins, "sixty in number," is staking through the county looking for bloody revenge for their comrades' deaths at Lattimer. The poor Hun whom the Republicans have deprived of his liberty (until the election is over) deserves all the sympathy which voters may have to spare, and no honest man can have any respect for the interested perpetrators of such a diabolical tale as came on Sunday from the office of a Republican auxiliary sheet.

Even the *Wilkesbarre Times*, one of most rabid Republican organs in the county, refuses to accept this cut-dried fairy tale, and comments on it editorially as follows:

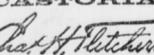
"The alleged plot to do personal injury to Sheriff Martin, for which a foreigner is now in jail charged with being concerned in, probably exists only in the imagination of a few overly zealous people. Plotters of murder do not issue broadcast circulars printed in three or four languages calling for an open meeting to arrange the details of their proposed crime. The circular found in the accused man's pocket seems to be a perfectly innocent thing."

Give Him a Rousing Majority.

Freeland borough and Foster township should roll up handsome majorities for the only lower end candidate on any of the tickets to be voted for next Tuesday—Paul Daseh, of Upper Lehigh. This should be done, not only because he is a lower end and North Side man, but because his election will give the citizens of the county an official who can conduct the prothonotary's office intelligently and honestly. In Mr. Daseh the people will have an officeholder whom all can approach with confidence that courteous treatment and gentlemanly attention will be given them. Freeland and Foster should lead in giving him majorities in proportion to the voters cast. Here it is he is best known, and that ought to insure him almost unanimous support from our citizens.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Wednesday, Oct. 20.

George M. Pullman, the millionaire car builder of Chicago, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning. The announcement of his death on the New York Chicago Stock Exchange was followed by lively fluctuations in the stocks in which he was interested.—The New Jersey state board of canvassers declared the anti-amendment recently voted upon carried by a majority of 892 and denied a motion submitted on behalf of the race track men to send the returns back to the county canvassing boards on the ground that certain ballots had been rejected illegally.—The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived in New York, and a rough passage was reported. The vessel beat the St. Paul's best record, but did not equal her own previous one.—Captain Lovering has elected to have his alleged mistreatment of Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan made the subject of a court of inquiry rather than to be court-martialed.—The Catholic archbishops of the United States began their annual meeting in Washington.—Armed men are searching in the Catskills night and day for the four negroes named Mondors who abducted Kate Clum, a 17-year-old girl.—Ex-King Milan of Serbia returned to Belgrade for the first time since his abdication in 1889, and the cabinet resigned in consequence.—The steamboat Favorite, with 309 members of the Evans Outing club of Brooklyn on board, ran ashore off White-stone point, N. Y. All on board were saved.—The St. Louis police claim to have located Embezzler Charles H. Caldwell of Trion City, Ark., in the jail at Janesville, Wis., where he is alleged to have shot a man.—William Millard, ex-collector of taxes of Peoria, Ill., was arrested, charged with the defalcation of \$20,000.—Maurice E. Moran of the Superior (Wis.) football team was probably fatally injured in a game.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

Lord Salisbury replied formally to the proposals of the American bimetallic special commission, announcing that the British government's inability to open the Indian mints at present and refuses to send a representative to an international bimetallic conference. The British government would, however, consider any other practical suggestions from the United States.—The British force in India met with severe losses in storming heights held by rebel tribesmen on the Samana range.—A French garrison in Madagascar was attacked by natives, losing several officers and many men.—James K. Taylor was appointed supervising architect of the treasury by Secretary Gage.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson declared that the use of reindeer would prove the only solution of the transportation question in Alaska.—Mrs. Julia A. Sherman, 90 years old, and Benjamin Hunt, widower, 88 years old, were married in Watertown, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. David McLane of Westchester, Pa., aged 83 and 81 respectively, signed a mutual agreement of separation.—The North-western Miller, published at Minneapolis, gives the four output last week at Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Milwaukee at 425,140 barrels.—A. J. Pepper, a wealthy farmer of Rush, Pa., died from injuries received at the hands of thieves.—While a funeral sermon was being preached in a Little Rock church a daughter-in-law of the deceased arose and denounced as villainously false a statement of the minister that the deceased had lost her mind before death.—The secretary of war has created a military reservation in Alaska which includes all the land within a radius of 50 miles of St. Michael's. This is for the purpose of enabling the government to preserve order and protect property.—Governor Black, Secretary Bliss and General Tracy addressed a big mass meeting in Lenox Lyceum, New York City. The governor urged the necessity of maintaining Republican organization in the city. General Tracy predicted that Low will get 35,000 votes in New York or 30,000 in Brooklyn.

Friday, Oct. 22.

The jury in the Luetzert murder trial in Chicago was discharged, having failed to agree upon a verdict after deliberating on the evidence for 66 hours. Luetzert made a sworn statement declaring that he did not kill his wife and that he was ignorant of her whereabouts.—The board of directors of the Catholic university voted to refer to the pope the question whether Mr. Schroeder shall continue a professor in the university.—An unknown man threw vitriol in the faces of two mill girls in the street in Norwalk, Conn. One may die, and if she lives she will be totally blind. The other will be blind in one eye.—Many thousands were reported to have perished in a hurricane in the Philippine islands.—A coroner's jury decided that the unknown man found in the abandoned copper mine near North Arlington, N. J., was murdered and thrown into the pit.—It was announced that the Hawaiians who are opposed to the annexation treaty will send a commission to Washington to present their side of the case.—At a Spanish cabinet council it was decided to make a strong protest against filibustering in the reply to Minister Woodford.—Nearly 2,000 persons attended the George mass meeting at B'ommer's Union park, New York. Among the speakers were Mr. George, Colonel John S. Crosby, Charles W. Dayton and Tom L. Johnson. Mr. George arraigned Richard Croker and said the penitentiary awarded for him.—The New Jersey Presbyterian synod agreed to a compromise on the question of censuring the Rev. Dr. Charles Woodruff Shields of Princeton university for signing the application for a license for Princeton inn.—A syndicate of English and New York capitalists has been formed to build an 18 story hotel on Riverside drive, New York. The hotel will be known as the Hendrik Hudson and, with the ground, will cost \$4,000,000.—At a meeting in Carnegie hall, New York, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and other eminent Republicans made speeches in favor of Low's candidacy for mayor.—The hundredth anniversary of the launching of the frigate Constitution was celebrated in Boston with literary exercises in the Old South church and a parade. Senator Lodge was the principal speaker and delivered a historic address.

Saturday, Oct. 23.

The sealing conference, with delegates from the United States, Russia and Japan present, met and organized in Washington. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster was chosen chairman. The steamship Miami, built for H. H. Fla-

her, was launched at the Cramps yards, Chester, Pa.—The funeral of George M. Pullman took place in Chicago.—Harvard defeated Brown and Princeton beat Cornell at football.—The Yale football eleven defeated the Indians from Carlisle at the Polo grounds by a score of 24 to 9.—Dr. Nansen, the explorer, arrived in New York on the Lucania. A reception was given in his honor by the American Geographical society.—A new cabinet was formed in Serbia, under the premiership of Dr. Wladan Georgevitch.—Dr. Newton Bateman, president of Knox college, died at Galesburg, Ill.—Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard university, died at Cambridge, Mass.—A dime museum manager offered to furnish \$25,000 ball for Luetzert and to give the alleged wife murderer \$500 a week to exhibit him.—James L. Butler, a traveling salesman, fearing insanity, committed suicide with strychnine at the Putnam House, in Fourth avenue, New York.—The Japanese government has yielded all the points in dispute with the Hawaiian republic and accepts arbitration of every phase of the contention.—Lord Aberdeen, governor general of Canada, received an honorary degree at Princeton university's charter day celebration, and he and ex-President Cleveland made addresses.—The Spanish cabinet unanimously approved the reply to the note of the United States regarding Cuba. The cabinet decided to grant amnesty to political prisoners in Cuba and Puerto Rico.—The details of the monetary negotiations between the United States, French and British governments, with the action of the Indian government, were made public in London. The British government refused to open the mints of India to free coinage of silver and declined to send a commissioner to an international bimetallic conference.—General Miles, major general commanding, submitted to the secretary of war his annual report on the army. It calls for larger appropriations and recommends an increase in the enrollment of the army.

Monday, Oct. 25.

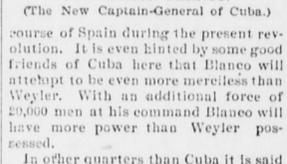
More than a score of lives were lost yesterday and several persons were hurt by an accident to State Express 56 of the New York Central railroad near Garrison, N. Y. The embankment gave way, and the engine, three cars and three sleepers were hurled into the Hudson river. The engine and two cars were derailed and their engines and cars all the day were derailed. Among them were eight Chinamen. All the passengers of the sleeping cars were rescued. Most of them lost all their clothing. Nearly all were suffering from exposure and shock.—W. R. Foster, Jr., charged, as counsel of the New York Produce Exchange, with having stolen \$10,000 from the great fire fund, was arrested in France by Scotland Yard detectives.—Mrs. Willis Edmister, an opera singer known professionally as Estrella Belinfante, attempted to commit suicide by deliberately starving herself to death.—Archbishop Cleary of Kingston, Ont., has promulgated a mandate declaring that Catholics who attend funeral services in non-Catholic churches commit a mortal sin.—Gold hunters who arrived in Victoria from Dawson City said miners there were suffering from a plague and starvation, the deaths reaching five a day.—A railroad laborer has been raised to the rank of marshal in 1895, and returned the compliment by reporting to Spain the plot whereby the islanders hoped to escape the thrall of Spain. Blanco practically resigned from the governorship of the islands owing to his inability to devise means cruel enough to burn out the fire of rebellions. Such is the man who will take "Butcher" Weyler's place in the devastated island of Cuba.

Tuesday, Oct. 26.

The work of removing the wrecked cars of the New York Central railroad from the Hudson river near Garrison, N. Y., was continuing. The number of people killed was ascertained to be 19.—Attorney General McKenna has informed the Union Pacific reorganization committee that he will ask for a postponement of the sale of the road until Dec. 15.—The court of appeals declared that Seth Low's nomination for mayor of Greater New York by the Citizens Union was valid.—Straw votes on the Produce and Cotton exchanges and among a number of business men indicated an overwhelming sentiment for Low.—Steps were taken by the United States embassy in Paris to secure the extradition of William R. Foster, who in 1888 stole \$100,000 from the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange.—General Weyler was ordered to remain in Cuba until the arrival of Marshal Blanco, his successor as captain general.—The refusal of the czar to receive the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden is regarded by the German press as an insult to the German nation.—General Adolfo Castillo, an insurgent leader in Cuba, reported to have been killed in an engagement with a Spanish force.—A column of troops commanded by General Hunter has started to drive Osman Digma from the Atbara river.—It was announced in Rome that the pope had decided not to interfere in the case of Mr. Schroeder of the Catholic university in Washington.—Nearly all the whites of Selma, Ala., fled the city on account of yellow fever, and the negroes pillaged the town and burned many buildings.—Professor C. W. Shields of Princeton university signified his intention of withdrawing from the Presbyterian church because of the criticism he has received in regard to his signing the petition that liquor might be sold at the Princeton inn.—Half a dozen prominent citizens of Lyme, Conn., belonging to a so-called "hellish band," have been cited to appear for trial for having beaten an aged invalid woman in an effort to drive the devil out of her.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Joseph L. Bristow made his report for the fiscal year. He gives the data of the department for that period and makes several pertinent recommendations.

WEYLER'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Blanco is Said to Be Quite as Cruel as "the Butcher."
Ramon Blanco y Arenas, who succeeds Weyler as commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba and as governor of the island, is no new hand at the business he will have to do. In 1894 he was sent by Spain to the Philippine islands to handle the discontented subjects there, and his success, judged from the butcher standpoint, was not what he desired.



GEN. RAMON BLANCO.
(The New Captain-General of Cuba.)

course of Spain during the present revolution. It is even hinted by some good friends of Cuba here that Blanco will attempt to be even more merciless than Weyler. With an additional force of 20,000 men at his command Blanco will have more power than Weyler possessed.

In other quarters than Cuba it is said that Gen. Blanco is really a peacefully disposed man, inclined to use mild methods, and it is declared that to compare him with Weyler is unfair, but these same persons admit that when Blanco settles down to be brutal and merciless he can do it in the most approved manner.

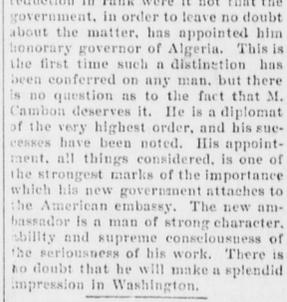
In 1879 Blanco was commissioned captain-general of Cuba. This was just after the suppression of the last revolution, and Blanco announced that he would continue the mild policy of Campos. But he did not keep his promise. He spent the years intervening between the time he was recalled from Cuba in 1881 to the time in 1894 when he was sent to the South seas in various posts in the Spanish army. His attempts to work certain judicial reforms and administrative changes in Cuba did not meet with the approval of the cabinet then in power in Madrid, and his light was hidden for a season. His experience in the Philippines, while cruel, was not cruel enough for inquisitorial Spain, and he was replaced by Polavieja, who was mercilessly personified.

For his services in the islands he was raised to the rank of marshal in 1895, and returned the compliment by reporting to Spain the plot whereby the islanders hoped to escape the thrall of Spain. Blanco practically resigned from the governorship of the islands owing to his inability to devise means cruel enough to burn out the fire of rebellions. Such is the man who will take "Butcher" Weyler's place in the devastated island of Cuba.

STANDS VERY HIGH.

M. Jules Cambon, France's New American Ambassador.

Jules Cambon, the newly appointed French ambassador to the United States, is at present the governor-general of Algeria. He is to succeed M. Patenotre, who for diplomatic reasons will be sent to another post. M. Cambon's present position is the highest in the diplomatic service of France, and his embassy would be construed as a



JULES CAMBON.
(New French Ambassador to the United States.)

ESCAPED FROM HAVANA.

Senorita Cisneros Rescued by a Newspaper Man.

Beautiful Cuban Patriot Gets Out of Her Prison at Night—She is Now in This Country and Safe from Persecution.

The beautiful little Cuban patriot, Senorita Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, heroine of the sensational adventure with the Spanish governor of the Isle of Pines, escaped the other night from the Casa de Recogidas, where she had been imprisoned for several months on the charge of conspiracy against the crown of Spain and of an attempt upon the life of Gov. Berez, governor of the Isle of Pines.

At roll-call the next morning she was missing, and the attendants found that one of the iron bars of the room in which she had been confined had been filed and bent outward.

Karl Decker, the correspondent who rescued the Cuban maiden from her dungeon, is a Washington newspaper man. He is just the person to have undertaken the foolhardy performance. He is a good-natured, reckless fellow, brave as a lion and willing to take any kind of chance. The spirit of adventure is born in him. He is as playful as a big Newfoundland dog and a Hercules in strength. He never knew he could fight until about three years ago, when he accidentally encountered the bully of Washington. He hammered the bully into a state of insensibility in about two minutes, and since that time he has been impressed with the feeling that no man could stand up against him. Thus far he has never met his match. Early last spring he was commissioned to go to Cuba and interview Gomez. He penetrated to the insurgents' ranks and remained with them three months, narrowly escaping capture and death a dozen times. He started on his second trip about two months ago. He appears to have been very busy since his arrival.

The case of Senorita Cossio y Cisneros has excited the interest and sympathy of all Cuban sympathizers in this country. This feeling has been the more acute because of the report widely cir-



EVANGELINA CISNEROS.
(Rescued from a Cuban Prison by an American Newspaper Man.)

culated that if found guilty of the charges against her the sentence would be banishment to the Spanish penal colony, although the Spanish authorities expressly disavowed ever intending to inflict this penalty.

Her father, Senor Cossio, was a Cuban officer in the ten years' war, and when the present insurrection began he again took sides with the patriots. He was arrested and sent to the Isle of Pines. His small band of Cubans, only awaiting an opportunity to join Gomez, were left without a leader, and were about to disorganize when Evangelina offered to lead them. They received her with enthusiasm and made her their idol as well as their leader.

A member of the band betrayed her to the Spaniards, and she was sent to join her father in the Isle of Pines July 27 of last year. She had not been on the island long before she attracted the attention of Gov. Berez, who became infatuated with her. The story goes that she indignantly rejected his advances, and that her father, noticing the infatuation, laid a trap for the governor. The latter called upon Evangelina, who was civil to him for the first time, and invited him into the house. Secretly he had entered when Senor Cossio and his Cuban confederates rushed into the room to find Evangelina struggling to free herself from the governor, and weeping hysterically. The governor was overpowered and bound, and it was two days before he was released.

Ultimately Cossio was again taken prisoner, but his daughter escaped and hid herself in a large oven. It is said, where she remained a day and a night, and then, almost famished, she crawled to the house of a supposed friend, who surrendered her to the governor.

Senorita Evangelina and her father were then sent to Havana, where the former was lodged in the Casa de Recogidas, amid the unfortunate and outcast women of the town. And it was not until American sympathy in her case, expressing itself through Consul-General Lee and Mrs. Lee, intervened that anything was done by the Spanish authorities to relieve her desperate condition.

Cash Powder for Malaria.
A Russian Journal calls attention to the fact that for some 20 years past the inhabitants of a malarial locality in the government of Kharkov have used powdered crabs with great success in the case of fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: Live crabs are poured over with the ordinary whisky until they get asleep; they are then put in a bread-pan in a hot oven, are thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of ale brandy. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine.

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Nutmeg - 1/2 lb.
Mace - 1/2 lb.
Allsops - 1/2 lb.
Cinnamon - 1/2 lb.
Sassafras - 1/2 lb.
Sulphur - 1/2 lb.
Cinnamon - 1/2 lb.
Sassafras - 1/2 lb.
Sulphur - 1/2 lb.

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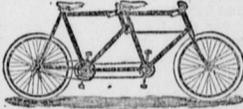
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