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SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Count Okuma has succeeded in forming a ministry, with Count Itagaki as minister of the interior, Marquis Saigou Tsugumichi as minister of marine, and Viscount Katsura as minister of war.

Miss Jesamy Harte, the daughter of Bret Harte, was married in Plainfield, N. J., Monday night to Harry Milford Steele, a New York publisher.

Preparations are being made to market \$12,000,000 of New York city bonds. Comptroller Cole says that proposals will be invited in a day or two.

Without waiting to hear arguments on the subject, the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted relief to Western roads in their fight with the Canadian Pacific by extending until January 1 the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, formerly pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, New York city, was found guilty at one o'clock Tuesday morning of many things unbecoming a Christian minister.

ST. PAUL WHIPS TERROR.

Occurred Off Porto Rico—Spanish Boat Rests in Sinking Condition.

Washington, June 29.—The following bulletin was posted Tuesday by the navy department:

"Admiral Sampson reports that the Yale arrived yesterday and discharged her troops.

"Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon the St. Paul, while off San Juan, Porto Rico, was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was averted by the St. Paul.

"The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men and wounding several others. The Terror got back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired.

"Later a cruiser and a gunboat started out, but remained under protection of the forts."



CAPT. SIGSBBE OF THE ST. PAUL.

The success of the St. Paul, an auxiliary cruiser without steel protection, in repulsing the dangerous torpedo boat destroyer Terror and a Spanish cruiser regarded by officers of the navy department as in the nature of an exploit. Great satisfaction is expressed in the outcome of the apparently unaided encounter, and a new source of encouragement is found in the incident.

As far as can be learned there is no fighting in the engagement at San Juan will hasten the general military movement against Porto Rico. Encouragement is given to that when the time for attacking San Juan and the invasion of the island there will be no resistance to the American

The cabinet formed at San Juan has been confirmed by President Faure, who yesterday M. Brisson's selection.

OUR DISTINGUISHED DEAD

Hamilton Fish of Roosevelt's Rough Riders a Well-Known New Yorker.

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON.

Fish Was Grandson of Hamilton Fish, President Grant's Secretary of State.

Was the Son of Banker Nicholas Fish and Nephew of a Railroad President and of a Speaker of the New York Assembly—Was 38 Years of Age and Very Popular—Better Athlete Than Student—Member of Union League Club.

Hamilton Fish, third, belonged to one of the best known families of New York. His father, Nicholas Fish, is a banker at 120 Broadway and lives at 18 Irving place. One of his uncles is Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central railroad. Another uncle is Hamilton Fish, who was speaker of the New York Assembly in 1895 and 1896. His grandfather was the first Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State under Grant.

Young Fish was about 26 years old. Like most members of the family he was very tall, standing 6 feet, 8 inches in his stocking feet. He was of powerful build, though stoop-shouldered. For two or three years he was a student at Columbia University, of which his father has been a trustee for many years. He gave little attention to his studies, but devoted a good deal to athletics, particularly to rowing. He was one of the strongest oars in the Columbia 'Varsity crew of 1895, which upon all calculations by defeating Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania at Poughkeepsie. Soon after this Fish left college and went out to Utah to rough it on a railroad. For several months he worked as a brakeman, at the end of which time he jammed his index finger in coupling cars. He came back to New York in 1896 to have the finger amputated, and remained here most of the time until six or eight months ago.

Fish was always of a roving and adventurous disposition, and it was merely a verification of his friends' predictions when news came from the West that "Ham" Fish had joined Roosevelt's rough riders. While the regiment was in process of organization at San Antonio, Tex., Fish received a Sergeant's commission in his company.

Fish's prowess was displayed on several occasions while he was in this city in his first fights which he had, in most of these exploits, Fish was ordinarily the best natured of men, and had hosts of friends who swore by him, many of them Columbia students and members of prominent New York families.

Fish was a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas society. He belonged to the Delta Psi college fraternity.

Capt. Allyn Capron was born in Florida, and entered the Military Academy in 1863. He was graduated in 1867, and received an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In 1871 he became First Lieutenant, and in 1873 he was promoted to Captain. He was graduated from the Artillery School with honor in 1873. Capt. Capron was in command of Company E of the First Artillery, and was twenty-fifth on the list for promotion.

Among the wounded was Major Bell, a Pennsylvanian. He served during the civil war in the Eighty-sixth Ohio, and when honorably mustered out he became Captain of an independent company of cavalry which he raised in his native state. Afterward he served as a Captain in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Cavalry until in 1886 he was mustered out. The next year he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Seventh regular cavalry. He became First Lieutenant in 1887, Captain in 1887, and in 1896 he was promoted to Major of the First Cavalry. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in 1890 for gallant services.

Capt. Knox is in command of Company K of the First Cavalry. He is a Pennsylvanian and entered the Military Academy in 1866. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1870, First Lieutenant in 1877 and Captain in 1889.

Capt. McCormick was born in Ohio, and entered West Point in 1872. He was graduated in 1876 and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry. He became First Lieutenant in 1878 and Captain in 1896. He is a graduate of the infantry and cavalry school.

Lieut. Byram was born in Mississippi and was graduated from West Point in 1885, receiving an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He was made a First Lieutenant in 1892.

Mrs. Gaylor Lost in the Grand Canyon. News was received here to-day that Mrs. James Gaylor, of Ridgewood, N. J., has been lost in the Grand Canyon of Colorado. She was last seen on Friday, when she started up the trail leading out of the canyon. Since then nothing has been heard of her. Search has been made, but in vain, and the party with which she entered the canyon have given her up as lost.

Her husband was at one time Assistant Postmaster of New York and she now has a son, C. J. Gaylor, who is employed in the post office here.

To-day a press despatch tells the story of her disappearance in the Grand Canyon of Colorado. It appears that she descended the canyon in company with other tourists, reaching the bottom of the canyon on Thursday.

Here the party spent the night. The next morning members of the party started out on an exploration tour. Mrs. Gaylor, being alone, started up the trail leading out of the canyon. That was the last seen of her. The other tourists missed her later and organized a searching party, but succeeded in finding no trace of her. It is feared that some accident may have befallen her.

A shock of earthquake Monday evening created a panic among the residents of the high portion of the city of Romo. No damage was done.

WATSON AND HIS SQUADRON

With Oregon, Iowa and Yankee He Will Visit Spanish Waters.

Washington, June 30.—The Navy Department has issued the following bulletin:

"Commodore Watson sailed yesterday in the Newark to join Sampson where he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruiser and proceed at once off the Spanish coast."

It was later announced that Commodore Watson's squadron would be designated the Eastern Squadron and consist of the Newark (flagship), battleships Iowa and Oregon, cruisers Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, colliers Scindia, Abardena and Alexander.



CAPT. CLARK OF THE OREGON.

The start will be made at once from off Santiago. The bulletin also shows the following changes in designation of the divisions of our war vessels:

First Atlantic fleet—Rear Admiral Sampson commanding. First squadron, Commodore J. A. Howell commanding. Second squadron, Commodore W. S. Schley commanding. Naval base, Key West, Fla., Commodore Remy commanding.

Affairs in Inner Cuba.

Key West, June 30.—The commission from Gen. Gomez and the civil Government of Cuba which arrived here Sunday night, numbers seven men. They left the seat of the Cuban Government Esperanza plantation, forty miles north of Puerto Principe, on June 18, to make their way to this country. The party consists of Moreno de la Torre, Cuban Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Capt. Mora Esquivel, Lieut. Rios and four privates. The Cuban Secretary has gone on to Tampa.

They say the civil Government has been at Esperanza plantation three or four weeks, moving there from Sebastian. All the officials are there except the Vice-President. The camp consists of seventy thatched huts and is guarded by 150 soldiers. There are in Puerto Principe province about 3,000 armed and 1,000 unarmed soldiers. The Spaniards have about 10,000 men there of these about 5,000 are in the city of Puerto Principe and the rest are in Nuevitas and a few coast towns. The Cubans hold the country. Every movement of the Spaniards is known to them, so the civil Government requires only a small force in its immediate neighborhood. The railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe is running heavily guarded by Spaniards, so the enemy in the towns do not lack food. At times columns sail out of Puerto Principe raiding for cattle. On the other hand, the Cubans are threatened with famine in a few months if aid does not reach them. Not much food is being raised in the country and the cattle are giving out. It is believed the country has sufficient cattle for three months. The Cuban soldiers live principally on plantains and other fruit.

On June 9 a Spanish column of about 125 men sallied forth from Puerto Principe and raided for cattle for six days. The Cubans, 500 strong, under Col. Lopez Recid, harassed them. On June 16 the Spaniards discovered a Cuban camp and attacked it. A hot fight followed, the Cubans inflicting heavy loss on the enemy. The Spaniards were seen carrying sixty-five wounded men into the city. Ten graves were found, each containing the bodies of six or seven Spaniards. The Cuban loss was nine killed and thirty-two wounded.

The Cubans in the province need ammunition badly, then arms. After that they ask for food and clothing.

THE MARKETS.

Produce. MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 1 1/2c per qt. net to shipper.

Wheat—July..... 71 1/2 @ 73 1/4  
Sept..... 68 1/2 @ 69 3/4  
Corn—July..... 32 @ 32 1/2  
Sept..... 32 1/2 @ 33

BUTTER.

Creamery—extras..... 16 @ 17  
First..... 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2  
State Dairy tube..... 15 1/2 @ 16  
Factory, Fresh, first..... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large..... 6 1/2 @ 7 1/4  
Small..... 6 1/4 @ 7

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, old, per bbl..... 1 00 @ 1 25  
Onions, white, per bbl..... 2 00 @ 4 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb..... @ 8  
Chickens, per lb..... 13 @ 15  
Turkeys, per lb..... 9 @ 10  
Ducks, per pair..... 40 @ 50  
Geese, per pair..... 75 @ 100  
Pigeons, per pair..... 20 @ 30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb..... 9 @ 10  
Broilers, per lb..... 18 @ 22  
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb..... @ 9 1/2  
Squab, per doz..... @ 2 50

LIVE STOCK.

BEVES.—Medium to good native steers, \$4 95 @ \$4 45; 100 lb; good to choice oxen and stags at \$3 00 @ \$4 25; bulls at \$3 50 @ \$4 35; choice heavy at \$4 00 @ \$4 20; dry cows at \$2 25 @ \$4 00.

CATTLE.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$6 00 @ \$8 75; mixed calves at \$4 00 @ \$6 50. F SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshorn sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 50 @ \$100 lb; medium to good clipped do at \$3 90 @ \$4 16; choice small lots at \$4 50; unshorn lambs \$4 40 @ \$4 75; clipped do, at \$4 00 @ \$5 30; spring lambs at \$4 50 @ \$6 00 each.

'SPANISH STORY OF MANILA.

Admiral Montojo's Account of His Defeat by Dewey.

San Francisco, June 30.—The Hong Kong papers which arrived to-day on the steamer Peru contain some interesting matter in regard to the battle of Manila, which was not sent by cable. It seems that the Spanish were intensely disgusted that Admiral Dewey should not have given formal warning that he was going to enter Manila harbor and that he should have entered it by the broad channel instead of by the narrow channel which had been mined. The few shots which Admiral Dewey's ships fired at the Corregidor forts on the night they entered the harbor killed forty-two men, although the only target the American gunners had were the flashes of the Spanish cannon.

The correspondent of the Hong Kong China Mail, who went to Manila on the British steamer Esmeralda, arrived on the day after the battle. On May 2 he had an interview with the Spanish Admiral, Montojo, and obtained his version of the battle. It contains some new and interesting facts. The correspondent described the Admiral as 'an old man about 65 years of age, slight in stature, and in appearance everything but warlike. He realized my ideal of an old Spanish grandee, was cordially itself, and talked with frankness of Sunday's conflict.' Admiral Montojo said he had received orders to go to Subig Bay and fortify it, but he found that it would require at least a month. So after spending a week there he returned to Manila on April 30. Had Dewey started one day earlier he would thus have caught the Spanish fleet outside Manila harbor.

Admiral Montojo said he had requisitioned Madrid for ships and torpedoes, but had received neither, so he laid the blame of his defeat on the Spanish Government. In describing the fight Admiral Montojo said:

'The Reina Cristina and Don Juan d'Austria, as you know, were old cruisers; the Castella was a wooden cruiser, but was unable to steam owing to the breaking down of her engines. The Don Antonio d'Ulloa and the Velasco were helpless and were undergoing repairs off the arsenal. The Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston engaged my flagship in turn about 5.30, attracted by my flag. I recognized the necessity of getting under way and slipped both anchors, ordering the other ships to follow my example. Although we recognized the hopelessness of fighting the American ships we were returning their fire. The Reina Cristina was hit repeatedly.

'Shortly after 6.30 I observed fire on my ship forward and our steering gear was damaged, rendering the vessel unmanageable. We were subjected to a terrific hail of shell and shot. The engines were struck and we estimated we had seventy hits about our hull and superstructure. The boilers were not hit, but the pipe to the condenser was destroyed. A few moments later I observed that the after part of the ship was on fire. A shell from an American ship had penetrated and burst with deadly effect, killing many of our men. My flag lieutenant said to me: "The ship is in flames. It is impossible to stay on the Cristina any longer."

'He skinned to the gunboat Isla de Cuba and I and my staff were transferred to her and my flag was hoisted. Before leaving the Cristina my flag was hauled down. My flagship was on fire at times of flames. I ordered away all boats I could to the crew. Many of the men jumped overboard without clothing and succeeded in reaching shore, several hundred yards away. Only a few men were drowned, the majority being picked up by the boats.

'Before jumping overboard Capt. Cadarose's son, a Lieutenant on board the Cristina, saw his father alive on deck, but others say that as the Captain was about to leave a shell burst over the ship and killed him. We estimate that 62 men were killed on the Cristina and about 150 wounded. The chaplain was killed and the assistant physician, the chief engineer and three officers were wounded. The boatwain and chief gunner were both killed. In the Castella only about 15 men were killed, but there were many wounded both on the Castella and the Don Juan d'Austria, on which 13 men were killed. Altogether, so far as we know at present, 400 men were killed and wounded on our ships.

'As soon as I translated myself from the Reina Cristina to the Isla de Cuba, all the American shots were directed upon the Isla de Cuba, following my flag. We sought shelter behind the pier at Cavite, and recognized the futility of fighting more lives in vessels not so far as we know at present, 400 men were killed and wounded on our ships.

'He said: "The Captain of the Boston said to my chief of staff, Capt. Boado, "You have combated with us four very bad ships, not warships. There was never seen braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives in vessels not fit for fighting." Commodore Dewey also sent me a message by the English consul yesterday, saying that, peace or war, he would have great pleasure in clasping me by the hand and congratulating me on the gallant manner in which we fought."

Conditions of Peace.

Berlin, June 30.—The Lokai Anzeiger publishes a despatch from Madrid saying that the people are increasingly desirous of peace. The transfer of Manila to the foreign Consuls is a prelude to peace. The conditions of peace are even named. They are that the United States will receive Porto Rico as indemnity, Cuba will be independent under the protectorate of America, and the latter will have a naval station in the Philippines and a coaling station in the Canary Islands.

Army Cuts Water Main.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.—The water supply of the city of Santiago was cut off at nine o'clock Monday night, and nothing but cistern water is now available to the Spaniards there.

Blockade Extended.

Washington, June 29.—The president has issued a proclamation declaring the blockade of southern Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico.

ROUGH RIDERS' BIG FIGHT.

10 Killed and 37 Wounded but They Routed the Enemy.

SIX CAVALRYMEN KILLED

Wood and Roosevelt Led the Charge—Hamilton Fish Was the Third One Killed.

The Fight Took Place Friday Morning—Spaniards Were Hidden in the Grass on the Road to Santiago and the Rough Riders Were in the Advance—A Deadly Fire Poured Into Our Troops, but the Spaniards Were Put to Flight.

'Aquadore, June 30, via Playa del Este.—Ten of Roosevelt's rough riders were killed in an engagement Friday morning with a Spanish force that ambushed them. These troops had requested that they be sent to the front at once, and they were ordered to march over the foothills from Baiquiri last night.

The troops sent out in advance were commanded by Gen. Young. The rough riders were on his flank several miles further inland. They were guarding him from a surprise. Of the cavalry there were in the expedition several troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, and eight battalions of the Rough Riders, all dismounted. There were not 1,200 men in all. They found 2,000 Spanish in a thicket and finally drove them back to the defenses of the town. Fourteen dead Spaniards were found, but this does not measure the Spanish loss. The last resistance of the Spanish was at a blockhouse, which was stormed and carried.



LIEUT.-COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Col. Leonard Wood and Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scorned to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago inflicting heavy losses upon them. The rough riders were supported by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the First regular cavalry.

THE KILLED.

Capt. Allyn Capron, First Artillery, U. S. A.  
Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Roosevelt's rough riders.  
Capt. Luna.  
Private Tillman.  
Private Docherty.  
Private James Crews.  
Private Edward Culver.  
Private Erwin.  
Private Dawson.  
Private Harry Heffner of Troop G. In the First Cavalry the following were killed: Corporal Wheeler and Privates Kolbe, York, Dixon, Lennard, and Burlin.

TOTAL OF WOUNDED THIRTY-SEVEN.

Everything possible is being done for the relief of the wounded.



MAP OF ROAD TO SANTIAGO.

The rough riders have received high praise from Gen. Shafter, for the gallant style in which they defeated the Spaniards. The enemy were utterly routed.

Gen. Castillo, with 2,000 Cubans, reports having defeated the Spaniards at Guasima with heavy loss. The Cuban losses were less than fifty.

The insurgents captured two railroad trains laden with food supplies and a hundred tons of coal.

Further reinforcements of Cubans are expected shortly. Transports are now en route to Cerra to get Gen. Garcia and his forces, who will be brought here as quickly as possible.

Large quantities of supplies and a number of horses were landed at Siboney this morning.

The landing was covered by the Montgomery, Suwanee, Scorpion and Wompatuck, which shelled the woods hotly, driving out the enemy.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

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