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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

**Information to Tax Collectors.**

The county commissioners have decided that all tax collectors in the county who have failed or neglected to settle up their tax duplicate for 1897 in full will not be given the privilege of collecting taxes in their respective districts on the tax duplicate of 1898. This action on the part of the commissioners is intended to afford protection to the taxpayers of the county and also to bondsmen who are responsible for the settlement of uncollected taxes. It is certainly fair to the bondsmen, because in any case where the full amount of last year's taxes on the duplicate of any collector remains unpaid if he should be allowed to collect on the duplicate for 1898 new bondsmen would be necessary.

Thus all tax collectors who have not already made their returns in full for last year's taxes had better lose no time about doing so, as the commissioners will take no chances by letting delinquents have the tax duplicate for 1898.

Another matter that may be important information to local school boards and tax collectors has been decided by the commissioners. Under a special act of the legislature passed in 1891 school boards in boroughs and townships were permitted to levy and collect dog tax. This was a special act applicable to Luzerne and several other large counties. In 1893 a general law was passed making it the duty of county commissioners to levy all dog taxes, but this act could not be applied with until the legislature of 1897 passed a law repealing the special act of 1891 referred to. Therefore, the commissioners will now govern themselves in accordance with the act of 1893 and have levied a uniform rate of taxes on dogs which must be returned direct to the county treasury—instead of being levied and collected as heretofore by local school boards in various townships and boroughs throughout the county.

A Denver man has discovered a plan to get a hog back into a pen via the aperture through which it passed out. His recipe in substance is: Get the hog's nose at the hole in the pen, then pass around behind the hog carefully, get hold of its tail and pull back as hard as you can. The animal will think you want to prevent it from going in and makes a leap to its old place.

After having had arrested for a murder 17 "suspicious" men at San Luis Potosi, N. M., the judge said: "Now unless the guilty man confesses I will shoot you all." At this one of the unhappy group confessed that another of them did it; he admitted the fact and was promptly executed. How summary!

It is told in Kansas City that a woman of an excursion party which was booked for 1 1/2 hours' stop there delayed the departure of the excursion train an hour and ten minutes and caused the disarrangement of the schedule of the Santa Fe railroad from Kansas City to Albuquerque, all because she stopped at a dry goods bargain counter.

Food experts in the department of agriculture at Washington assert that, pound for pound, peanuts have a food value greater than beefsteak, and that ten cents' worth of peanuts furnishes more actual nutrition than ten cents' worth of almost anything else. This may be true, but it is not everybody who can get away with ten cents' worth of peanuts at a time. In fact, that many peanuts will last some persons a lifetime.

At Burlingame, Kan., a woman who fears to have a gun about the house, finding her son in the sitting-room, seized it to carry it, at arm's length, to the piazza. Just as she opened the door a tramp appeared there. He turned and fled, calling to her not to shoot.

A New York lady recently advertised for her lost poodle dog—mentioning for a distinguishing mark that he had gold filling in one of his teeth. There are many poor children in that city who haven't even bread enough to fill their teeth.

A New York restaurant waitress, after meeting the eccentric son of a millionaire, had to wait only ten days before marrying him. This circumstance has largely increased the assiduity of the girls who serve public tables.

Mortality is proclaimed to be on the increase in Anderson county, Tenn., a citizen having paid his taxes without being sued for the first time in his life.

**THE SHORT LIFE OF A GUN.**

Number of Times it May be Fired and the Enormous Cost of It.  
"The life of a gun is one of the most unsatisfactory things about it," remarked an ordinance officer in discussing the war question with a Washington Star reporter, "and though a number of experiments have been made in connection therewith, there is no absolute certainty as to results. A general rule has been arrived at which is thought to be on the safe side of the matter, and that is that the modern steel gun should not be fired more than 100 times. After that, it matters not what the emergency may be, it is safer to dismantle the gun and send it back to the shop than to risk firing it, for the explosion of a gun is a decidedly and extensively dangerous occurrence to all in its immediate locality. The firing of a gun causes the steel to crystallize and thereby become as brittle as a file. So far as has yet been discovered, there is no remedy for it. It is not exactly a total loss after the gun has become dead, for the steel can be used for thousands of things in the way of bolts, braces and the like for new work and for repairs. As is generally known, a modern gun is an expensive affair, running from \$75,000 way up. It is equally expensive to keep it in operation, the cost for each cartridge sent from it being over \$1,000, which does not include the putting of the gun on its emplacement or taking it down, nor the thousands of dollars necessarily expended in paying salaries and subsistence of the officers and men who operate it. This crystallization of the metal is one of the mysteries of the science of ordnance. The gun could be reactivated to some extent by heating it to a white heat and allowing it to cool off slowly, but the treatment is not exactly satisfactory or even approximately certain as to results. It has been said of us, as of other nations, that if we kept every gun we own in actual firing operation for even twenty-four hours the powder and shell bill would bankrupt us, and there is some truth in it. This crystallization of the metal is not confined to guns, however. The same thing occurs in the journals or axles used on the railroad cars. It is felt that reason that careful railroads put on new axles every five or six years. In Europe there are laws upon the subject, thought it is custom with us. In Germany it is unlawful to use an axle on passenger cars more than four years, though the limitation on freight cars is not so rigid. As with the old-fired gun, the steel in the journal becomes so brittle by the crystallization in consequence of its use that it is liable to snap into a dozen pieces any time after its life is ended."

**Oldest Observatory.**  
The oldest observatory in the world is in China. Centuries and centuries before Europeans constructed astronomical instruments of metal this observatory had metal instruments of the highest value, and they were known to be hundreds of years old in 1279.

The instruments in the Chinese observatory are marvelous works of art and their beauty and boldness of design could not be duplicated today. The observatory itself stands higher than the city wall, and is square in shape, the beautiful astronomical instruments standing on platforms with no shelter, true to the Chinese idea of doing things by contraries. Entrance to the observatory from the front gate leads to a hall of rare proportions. Then comes a yard surrounded on three sides by one-story buildings and shaded by enormous trees. Here are two massive and valuable bronze instruments, exposed for centuries, but without a flaw or sign of wear.

In the Chinese observatory is a huge celestial globe, seven feet six inches in diameter, having the planets and principal constellations shown by raised stars in yellow bronze and fixed in their proper places on the chocolate-brown body of the globe. There are eight instruments in all in the observatory, each worthy of special study.

**Proper Way to Mark Linen.**  
The "monogram hieroglyphics" which puzzled housekeepers are no longer fashionable in linen marking, the simple Roman letters, embroidered plainly, having taken their place. Plain script is also in good taste, and the work is done in a simple satin stitch on both table cloths and napkins. Bedclothes should have the name simply and clearly written in indelible ink, though towels are sometimes embroidered with the owner's initials.

It has been universally decided by women of good taste that the proper place to mark table linen is to embroider it with the initials of the house just below the hem and in the centre of the "breadth," the size of the initial to be one inch for tablecloths and half an inch for napkins.

Carving cloths and corn and hot potato napkins have the initials of the hostess sometimes wrought out below the hem or fringe, but it is considered better form to have them in dainty patterns that will be characteristic enough without the marking.

It is certainly in bad taste to make a display of one's initials or monogram; even silver should be unobtrusive in its lettering.

The best marking for the linen closet is to keep it in good order.  
**A Delicious Beverage.**  
Raspberry-vinegar is a delicious beverage mixed with iced water. Put a quart of ripe red raspberries in a bowl; pour on them a quart of good, strong vinegar—let them stand twenty-four hours, strain them through a bag, put this liquid on another quart of fresh raspberries, which strain in the same manner—and then on a third quart. When this last is prepared, make it very sweet with pounded loaf sugar, then bottle.



GEORGE H. WHITE, From North Carolina, the Only Congress Member of the LVth Congress.

**Effect of Music on Hair.**  
An English statistician has recently been engaged in an original task, that of studying the influence of music on the hair. The investigator establishes, in the first place, that the proportion of bald persons is 11 per cent. for the liberal professions in general, with the exception of physicians, who appear to hold the record for baldness, which is 30 per cent. Musical composers do not form an exception to the rule and baldness is as frequent among them as in the other professions. The cornet- and piston- and the French horn act with surprising surety and rapidity; but the trombone is the deplorable instrument par excellence. It will clear the hair from one's head in five years. This is what the author calls "baldness of the fanfares," which rages with special violence among regimental bands.

**STUDYING ABROAD.**

**THE GREAT DIFFICULTIES AMERICAN ARTISTS MUST OVERCOME.**

**Miss Attalie Claire Says That if American Girls Would Devote Themselves to Home Teachers the Result Would be Far More to Their Personal Good and Happiness.**

Miss Attalie Claire has, since her last appearance with Lillian Russell, devoted four years to study in Italy and Paris. She has much to say of continental methods, and particularly of musical study in the French capital. Miss Claire does not hesitate to express herself with a frankness which is convincing as it is refreshing. She is particularly opposed to the studying of American girls abroad. She does not consider that they meet with anything like proper consideration or encouragement.

"It would seem," said Miss Claire, "as though professors and students were alike leagued against her. When an American girl unwisely chooses to exhibit her voice before the glaring lights of foreign public opinion it is not criticised on its own merits, but upon the personal attractiveness and other charms of its owner. The voice is forced to undergo an inevitable comparison with those of singers of the past and present. It is stoned, hacked and besmudged, and finally relegated to bitter obscurity, unless, perchance, she has powerful friends with an unlimited amount of both wealth and influence. The teachers make study a torture instead of a pleasure. They have a cast-iron set of rules, from which they allow no deviation.

"You must not go out at night. You must not dance. It dries your voice and weakens your vocal cords. You must not speak in the open air after singing. It gives you sore throat. You must not eat certain fruits or vegetables. It makes you hoarse. You must walk long and frequently to keep up your strength. You must renounce all your friends in order to have time to work.

"Finally," continued Miss Claire, "you must hope against hope, because you must work against people who are ahead of you through their especial talent for the basest of intrigues—with utter lack of refinement, with nothing holy or reverent in their purposes, with but one single idea in their souls—to be seen. Art to them is nothing; publicity everything. The one is simply a means to the end. American girl students in last year's coats and hats, their countenances pale and pinched with want, their eyes and lips sharpened with expectancy, through the studios and haunts the offices of the impresarios, American pluck is proverbial in Paris musical circles.

"It is needless for me to remind you of the experiences of either Sibyl Sanderson or Marie Van Zandt. Their bitter trials turned the light of publicity upon the detestable power of the French clique and hatred of foreigners. But where these shining examples have finally conquered all opposition there are 9,999 American girls who every year are forced to retire beaten, discouraged and world-weary. Right here in Boston this was brought home to you the other day, where a young lady of family well-known and honored, had fruitlessly thrown away 12 years of her life in pursuing the musical will-of-the-wisp of Parisian musical study. Small wonder that she attempted suicide crossing the Atlantic.

"If American girls would but devote to home teachers and home study a tithe of the energy and ambition with which they pursue their musical life abroad, the result would be not only far more to their own personal good and happiness, but it would build up in this country a class of students and singers better voiced, and of purer lives than what are found abroad."

**Produce.**  
MILK AND CREAM.  
The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 2 1/4¢ per qt. net to shipper.  
Wheat—Sept. .... 68 1/2 @ 68 3/4  
Dec. .... 66 1/2 @ 66 3/4  
Corn—Sept. .... 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4  
Dec. .... 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4  
Oats—Sept. .... 24 3/4

**CREAMERY—EXTRAS.**  
Firsts, .... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2  
State Dairy tubs, extras, .... 17  
Factory, Fresh, firsts, .... 14 @ 14 1/2  
**CHEESE.**  
State—Full cream, new, large 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2  
Small, .... 8 @ 8 1/2  
Potatoes, L. I. 5 lb. .... 1 50 @ 2 00  
" Jersey " .... 1 75  
Onions, L. I. 5 lb. .... 2 40 @ 3 25  
" Jersey " .... 2 50 @ 3 25  
Turnips, Russian 5 lb. .... 65 @ 75  
**LIVE POULTRY.**  
Fowls, 5 lb. .... @ 9  
Chickens, 5 lb. .... @ 10  
Turkeys, 5 lb. .... 8 @ 9  
Ducks, 5 pair, .... .40 @ 50  
Geese, 5 pair, .... 75 @ 125  
Pigeons, 5 pair, .... @ 16  
**BRESSED POULTRY.**  
Turkeys, Western 5 lb. .... 8 @ 10  
Broilers, Phila. .... 14 @ 16  
Fowls, State & Penn., 5 lb. .... 9 1/2 @ 10  
Squab, 5 doz. .... 1 75 @ 2 00  
**LIVE STOCK.**  
BEVES.—Stoops, \$5 25 @ \$5 75; bulls, \$2 75 @ \$3 25; cows, \$2 75 @ \$3 75; live cattle, 9 @ 10 1/2 c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2 c per lb.  
CALVES.—Common to prime veals, \$4 00 @ \$4 25; 100 lb; choice and extra small lots at \$6 00 @ \$6 50; mixed calves at \$5 00 @ \$6 25.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Common to good unshort sheep, \$3 25 @ \$4 50; medium to choice, \$4 50 @ \$6 35; lambs, \$6 25 @ \$7 00.  
HOGS. .... \$4 20 @ \$4 60

**A TORNADO IN SYRACUSE.**

Nearly All of the State Fair Buildings Are Wrecked.

Syracuse, Sept. 1.—The proprietors of an amusement resort on the shores of Onondago Lake saw what they describe as "a wall of water twenty feet high" advancing rapidly up the lake shortly after noon to-day. A few minutes afterward they were rushing into their cellars for safety, while popcorn booths, benches, with everything not nailed down and many things that were, went sailing through the air. In a few minutes the storm struck, and in less than half an hour it did awful execution. Its velocity was terrific. It ripped up trees and unroofed buildings as if they were straws and paper. The roof of the Alhambra rink, where the Democratic State Convention is to be held, was rolled up like a scroll and whipped off into the street. Nearly all the buildings at the New York State Fair ground were wrecked, partially or completely, and exhibits which were being put in place for the fair next week were scattered to the winds. Almost by a miracle, the art gallery, which was unroofed, did not collapse, and many thousand dollars' worth of valuable paintings by leading New York artists were saved.

**Pine Creek Diggings.**  
Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Capt. Crane, the last man to arrive from Pine Creek, the latest gold strike, says: "Although they are the richest diggings outside the Klondike in America, the reports are exaggerated. The whole creek is now staked, and Surprise Lake, apparently as rich, which is above Pine Creek, is being rapidly taken up. One man named Duval is cleaning up \$8 to the pan. Although Pine Creek gold is very fine and starts at the grass, it will not run over from 10 to 50 cents to the pan. At this rate a man and his partner can make \$25 a day."

**Severe Sentence For 65 in Prison.**  
Washington, Sept. 1.—The findings of the general court martial in the case of Floyd W. Gay, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York, charged with robbing the mails at Camp Alger, were published this morning. He has been dishonorably discharged from the service, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and sentenced to serve three years at hard labor in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

**Resuming Trade With Cuba.**  
New York, Sept. 1.—The steamer Karthago, chartered by the Ward line, will sail next Monday for Santiago, Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos. She will carry a cargo of provisions, together with several passengers. Edward Fox, a mining engineer, will be among her passengers. He goes to Cuba in the interests of an American syndicate to investigate mining claims in the province of Santiago.

**First of the Foe to Reach Home.**  
Coruna, Spain, Sept. 1.—The Spanish steamer Alcante, with the first of Spain's repatriated soldiers to arrive from Santiago de Cuba, has reached here.

Enormous crowds gathered upon the quays, but were not allowed to get near the vessel for fear of yellow fever contagion.

**Historic Bridge Wrecked.**  
Rahway, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Bridge street bridge, which was built in 1808 across the Rahway River, is being demolished.

Lafayette, when he made his visit to Rahway, in 1824, passed over this bridge on his entrance to the town.

**President Going to Montauk.**  
Cleveland, O., Sept. 1.—President McKinley announced at noon to-day that he would leave here for Canton on Thursday, stopping there two hours. He will proceed directly to New York, remaining there just long enough to get a train for Montauk Point.

**All Saloons in Force Closed.**  
Ponce, Porto Rico, Sept. 1.—General James H. Wilson has assumed control of the district of Ponce and has ordered that all saloons shall be closed for three days, with a view to quieting the existing disorders.

**THE MARKETS.**  
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**Her Secret Signal.**  
Nervous housewives whose husbands frequently bring home company to dinner without preliminary warning often worry in their secret hearts for fear there may not be food enough to supply the unexpected guests. A matron living in one of the prettiest suburban residences in West Philadelphia, whose husband persists in bringing home guests at the most inopportune times, has hit upon a happy expedient to meet possible emergencies.

In passing any dishes at the table of which there may be a limited supply the hostess makes a point to mention the enigmatic letters "F. H. B." in such a manner as not to attract the attention of the guests around the board. Immediately the members of the family are aware of the circumstances and discreetly partake very lightly, if at all, of the viands in question. The secret of the three letters was solved by a quick-witted guest a few days ago, and the hostess afterward laughingly confessed her little scheme. "F. H. B." in this instance stands for "family hold back."

**THE CLUB AND SALON.**

**ARE THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY TAKING TOO MUCH INTEREST IN THEM?**

**Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason Thinks American Women, With Their Splendid Initiative and Boundless Aspirations, Are Assuming Too Much Responsibility.**

In the Century there is an article on "Club and Salon," by Mrs. Amelia Gere Mason, author of "Women of the French Salon." Mrs. Mason says: "Of women's clubs there is literally no end, and they are yet in their vigorous youth. We have literary clubs, and art clubs, and musical clubs; clubs for science, and clubs for philanthropy; parliamentary clubs, and suffrage clubs, and anti-suffrage clubs—clubs of every variety and every grade, from the luncheon club, with its diletante menu, and the more pretentious chartered club, that aims at mastering a scheme of the world, to the simple working-girls' club, which is content with something less; and all in the sacred name of culture. They multiply, federate, hold conventions, organize congresses, and really form a vast educational system that is fast changing old ideals and opening possibilities of which no prophetic eye can see the end. That they have marvelously raised the average standard of intelligence cannot be questioned, nor that they have brought out a large number of able and interesting women who have generously taken upon themselves not only their own share of the work of the world, but a great deal more.

One can hardly overrate the value of an institution which has given light and an upward impulse to so many lives, and changed the complexion of society so distinctly for the better. But it may be worth while to ask if the women of to-day, with their splendid initiative and boundless aspirations, are not going a little too fast, getting entangled in too much machinery, losing their individuality in masses, assuming more responsibility than they can well carry. Why is it that lines too deep for harmonious thought are so early writing themselves on the strong, tense, mobile, and delicate faces of American women? Why is it that the pure joy of life seems to be lost in the restless and insatiable passion for multitudes, so often thinly disguised as love for knowledge, which is not seldom little more than the shell and husk of things?

Is the pursuit of culture degenerating into a pursuit of clubs, and are we taking for ourselves new taskmasters more pitiless than the old? "The emancipation of woman is fast becoming her slavery," said one who was caught in the whirl of the social machinery and could find no point of repose. We pride ourselves on our liberty; but the true value of liberty is to leave people free from a pressure that prevents their fullest growth. What do we gain if we simply exchange one tyranny for another? Apart from the fact that the finest flowers of culture do not spring from a soil that is constantly turned, any more than they do from a soil that is not turned at all, it is a question of human limitations, of living so as to continue to live, of growing so as to continue to grow. Nor is it simply a matter of individuals. Societies, too, exhaust themselves; and those which reach an exaggerated growth in a day are apt to perish in a day. It is not the first time in the history of the world that there has been a brilliant reign of intelligence among women, though perhaps there was never one so widely spread as now. Why have they ended in more or less violent reactions? We may not be able to answer the question satisfactorily, but it gives us food for reflection.

**Rubber Plants.**  
Every week sponge your rubber plant with tobacco juice. Take a plug of tobacco, pour water over it, and when the water becomes deeply colored wipe the leaves off with a sponge dipped in the juice. This will give them a wax-like appearance and is good for the plant. Every two or three weeks dig about the roots of the plant and pour in a teaspoonful of castor oil.

**Dining Room Temperature.**  
Never let the temperature of the dining room rise above sixty-five degrees; sixty degrees is not too low. If the lights and the number of people in the room raise it after the meal has begun, lower the windows slightly from the top.

**Why not be well?**

If you are suffering with any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder or Urinary Organs, **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy** will make you well again. It has cured cases that bordered on the miraculous.

It quickly cures men and women of inability to hold urine, and they are not compelled to get up often and make water at night. It removes the scalding sensation in passing it, and, when taken according to directions, it invariably cures pains in the small of the back.

**Favorite Remedy** not only cures Stone in the Bladder and Bright's Disease, but prevents them from developing. One case is that of JOHN J. NEILL, of 2011 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1889 he began to suffer indescribable miseries from Stone in the Bladder. An eminent physician said a surgical operation was necessary. If unsuccessful it meant death, and Mr. Neill put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind he heard of **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy**, and bought it. Before he had finished the third bottle the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings were at an end.

**Favorite Remedy** is a perfect Blood and Nerve medicine. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, cures the worst cases of Constipation, and all diseases peculiar to females. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism. Your druggist will sell you a regular full-sized bottle for \$1.00.

**Sample Bottle Free.**

Those sufferers who wish to try **Favorite Remedy** before buying should send their full postoffice address to the **DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION**, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper. A free sample bottle will be sent them prepaid, together with full directions for using. This is a genuine offer, and all our readers can depend upon it.

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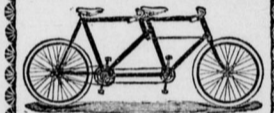
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**VIENNA : BAKERY.**

J. B. LAUBACH, Prop.  
Centre Street, Freeland.  
CHOICE BREAD OF ALL KINDS, CAKES, AND PASTRY, DAILY.

FANCY AND NOVELTY CAKES BAKED TO ORDER.  
Confectionery & Ice Cream supplied to balls, parties or picnics, with all necessary adjuncts, at shortest notice and fairest prices.  
Delivery and supply wagons to all parts of town and surroundings every day.

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