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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 19, 1899.

## Work of the Convention.

The state convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania finished its work on Thursday, after sessions lasting two days, and the nominees and the platform are now before the voters of the state for their endorsement or rejection next November.

The nominee of the party for supreme court judge is Stephen L. Mestrezat, of Fayette county; for superior court judge Charles J. Reilly, of Lycoming county, was chosen, and for state treasurer William T. Creasy, of Columbia county, has been selected.

There is not a blemish nor a stain upon any of the three names given above. The candidates were chosen by the representatives of the Democrats, not by any boss or clique, and they go before the people free and untrammeled.

Their records of public service on the bench and in the state legislature will be given the publicity deserved as the campaign progresses. For the present, it is sufficient to state that their peers in honesty, ability and integrity do not exist in Pennsylvania today.

The platform is one of the best that has been given to the voters for their consideration in many years.

The first plank renews the pledges of fidelity to the sacred rights of the people, endorses the platforms of past national conventions, eulogizes our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, then gives notice that the issues involved in the coming contest are honest government, clean politics and the redemption of the state from Republican misrule and corruption.

The second denounces the unnecessary increase of public officials and clerkships at the state capitol, and the unwarranted increase of officials' salaries, which has already created a deficit of three and one-half millions of dollars in the state treasury.

The third demands more careful provision for the insane, the poor and the afflicted—a matter that has been sadly neglected by the plunderers who rule this state.

In the fourth plank the indecent haste displayed by the governor in appointing Matt Quay as United States senator is denounced, and the governor is condemned for his unnecessary reduction of the school appropriation and his veto of the constitutional amendment resolution, by which he violated the mandates of the constitution.

The fifth commends the stand for purity and honesty made by the Democratic members of the last legislature.

The sixth promises that the party, if entrusted with the power to administer the state treasury, will conduct that office on clean, business principles, paying promptly to the schools and charitable institutions the amounts due them, instead of allowing the money to be withheld in banks controlled by politicians.

In the seventh the party commits itself to a thorough purging of the official lists and the reduction of salaries and expenses, which have so enormously increased since the term of Governor Pattison.

The eighth and ninth planks are very important to every taxpayer in the state. They demand that corporate property shall be assessed and taxed and shall pay its due share of the state's expenditures, that statutes shall be adopted which will prevent the grant of municipal and other franchises in perpetuity and will enable the municipalities to derive a just benefit and income from the use of this form of public property.

A revision of the ballot law is demanded in the tenth section, and Governor Stone is again condemned for this unwarranted interference with the acts of the legislature tending to correct abuses in this respect.

The eleventh demands the immediate prosecution and punishment of the bribers whose notorious work during the contest for United States senator was exposed by a legislative committee. The twelfth plank places the party on

record as opposed to combinations of capital calculated to produce monopoly or restrain trade, as being inconsistent with the spirit of free institutions, and demands that these combinations, if they cannot be legally prevented, shall be regulated and limited in their powers so that individual effort and opportunity shall not be impaired.

The thirteenth plank pledges the party and its candidates to enforce all laws honestly and without discrimination, to secure free, fair and honest elections, to prevent the use of public money and patronage for private profit and to give efficient and economical administration in state and municipal affairs.

In the fourteenth section James M. Guffey, Pennsylvania's representative on the Democratic national committee, is complimented for his wise and prudent course in state and national affairs, and the fifteenth renews allegiance to the cause of our country in the late war and sympathizes with the men whose blood was shed in a conflict waged for humanity's sake.

The platform throughout is a broad, patriotic document upon which any true American can stand and conscientiously endorse.

It is severe and radical in its references to the governor and his administration, yet exceedingly mild when compared with statements made and proven by members of his own party.

It is a platform which should elect the Democratic state ticket, and it will elect all three candidates if Pennsylvania voters do not again permit themselves to be blinded by bigoted partisanship and false promises.

## A Republican View of It.

From the Philadelphia Press.  
The nomination of Farmer Creasy, of Columbia county, for state treasurer by the Democratic convention makes it necessary that the Republican convention, yet to be held, shall select as his competitor a man of equal if not superior merit. Mr. Creasy was a member of the lower house of the last legislature at the last session, and his record on measures of state policy, of revenue and reform legislation was such as to win very general approbation.

No Republican citizen can want to vote for a Democratic candidate, but the Republican state convention will deliberately invite many thousands of such citizens to vote for Mr. Creasy unless it shall plant itself solidly on a platform of treasury reform and repudiation of the abuses recently revealed and nominate a candidate whose character and political associations will be a guaranty to the people of the commonwealth that reform is intended to mean something—that it will be carried out in good faith.

## Our Crimes in the Philippines.

In the San Francisco Star of recent date the following statements are made by an American gentleman who has resided in the Philippine Islands fifteen years, and who is a large owner of property there:

I feel convinced had Admiral Dewey been at the head of affairs this ghastly business would never have happened. There can be no doubt whatever that hostilities were provoked and commenced after deliberate premeditation, to serve political ends. The semi-official Manila Times and The Freedom, published in Manila under the supervision of one or other of the regiments both admit now that the first shot was fired by Private Grayson, of D Company, Nebraska regiment.  
This admission is all the more remarkable when one considers that the jingo party are in absolute power in the Philippines and cook every report to suit their own palates; at first they started with control of the cable, in flagrant abuse of all international law, because in the first place the cable is not American property, secondly no state of war existed, and pending signing of the treaty of peace and transfer of the Spanish rights in the cable, the latter should have remained neutral and open to all.  
Latterly they have established a censorship of the press also; hence any reports emanating from Manila papers must be taken for what they are worth.

Every effort that mortal can invent is being made use of to prevent the truth from leaking out and allowing the American people to see the fiasco made by the Imperialists, who are trusting to time and distance to veil their mistakes.  
It is a matter of common knowledge that the military party expected a walk-over, or in any case a very feeble resistance would be offered, which would be easily overcome by a vigorous, sharp, and relentless attack; and the Philippines would be theirs!

Relentless it has been with a vengeance, in the indiscriminate slaughter of women and children rushing for safety from their homes, fired by soldiers, and the wanton bombardment in the middle of the night of defenceless towns and villages, without any previous warning to allow non-combatants and women and children to be removed to places of safety, contrary to all rules of civilized warfare.

An Oswald sells Boyer's Daisy russet shoe polish—the best made for gentlemen's shoes.

# MANILA'S QUEER CUSTOMS

### The Street Car Service Which Is Conducted in a Surprising Manner.

### THE HOUSEHOLD PETS.

### Bull and Tiger Fights Which Attract Large Audiences Are Usually Tame Affairs.

Where Everybody Smokes and the Cigars and Cigarettes Are Surprisingly Cheap—Smallpox the Most Fatal Disease But the Natives Are Opposed to Vaccination The Manila Newspaper.

Speaking of life in Manila, a gentleman who spent several years in the city says: "The tram car service is slow, but it is pretty good. The car is a thing by itself, the most popular sport in Manila that pulls it. The usual notice, 'Smoking allowed on the three rear seats only,' is absent. Everybody smokes, even to the conductor. Every car has seats for twelve persons, and eight are allowed to stand on each platform, where they are requested to distribute themselves so as to prevent derailment. When the car has gathered in its quota of passengers the driver hangs out the sign, 'Lleno,' (full), and doesn't stop even for the Archbishop. The Archbishop is a far more powerful and influential personage than the Governor-General.

"The rooster is the household pet in all the Philippines. He is cuddled and petted and becomes quite intelligent. He is kept for cock fighting, which is a sport to which the natives are very concerned. In the most popular sport in and around Manila, in case of fire the rooster is the first thing rescued, for nobles—common luxuries in the Philippines—are secondary considerations and more easily duplicated than the feathered biped. But the greatest sport of all is the struggle between wild beasts, which consists of a Spaniard being pitted against a Bengal tiger, or the bull made to fight a couple of panthers. These encounters seem to one who takes an interest in college football games to be very tame affairs. On one occasion after trying in vain to make a bull and Bengal tiger slay each other, the latter was dragged away and two panthers were loosed in

his place. But the bull merely licked one panther on the nose and wagged his tail at the other, while the show was declared off on account of darkness. Then everybody fled out in disgust, and the man with the tiger, panthers and pitched made arrangements to sail for foreign shores by the first steamer. Such was the last performance in the Plaza de Toros de Manila.

"Everybody smokes in Manila. Manila's best cigars, made of a special, selected tobacco, wrapped in the nearest of tin foil, and packed in rosewood boxes, tied with stylish ribbons, costs about five cents, and is considered a rare delicacy. Below this "Incomparable," which is so choice that few indulge in it, the professional smoker, if he be a foreigner, and used to paying \$50 a thousand for his favorite brand, can find the same thing here for about \$1.80 a hundred. Below these grades comes an assortment of cheaper varieties, including cheroots and the three-dollar-a-hundred cigar, which is sold to merchant crews. The Filipino wants his cigarette, and he gets it at the rate of thirty for a couple of coppers. It is perfectly good form to borrow a cigarette as well as a light from your neighbor in the tram car.

"They used to have considerable cholera in Manila before the aqueducts were built, and the natives drank vile, yellowish water of the river. The aqueducts bring plenty of pure mountain water down into the town. Smallpox is perhaps the most fatal disease at Manila, but nobody seems to be much afraid of it there, and you are quite likely to sit in a tram car with a Philippine mamma side of you holding in her lap a scantily-dressed child whose swarthy hide is illuminated with these unmistakable markings. In one week I died in Manila from the dread disease, and under the existing sanitary conditions the wonder is that there were not 4,000. Natives, by the way, are very much opposed to vaccination. When the members of the artillery band that plays on the Plaza were vaccinated, they discontinued their music should the swelling of their arms should give discomfiture and pain of being vaccinated. He prefers to be pitted with pock marks. But besides smallpox, fever is about the greatest enemy, and certain types of the malarial variety seem so common that the sufferers from them often walk into the club, drop into a chair and say, 'Got the fever again. Means another lay-off.' If they can keep about the old stages never give up.

"A Manila newspaper consists of four pages, the first two of which are reserved for advertisements. Half of one of the inside leaves is likewise reserved, and the remaining half is covered with blocks full of gloomy sentiments which relate to the disease of cholera. In the interim between the arrival of steamers or merchant vessels, bringing the mail and foreign newspapers, the news in the paper consists in telling the intelligent public that a bad odor has been discovered up some side street, that a dog fell into the river and was drowned, that the perfumery store has received a new kind of liquefied scent."

# THREE QUEER CASES

Taken From a Detective's Note Book—Story of a Long-Haired Man—Young Woman Wanted to Know Him.

Detective work is a thing of system and organization nowadays, and the good managing detective is not a mass of many disguises, but is a shrewd individual, who works from his private office, handles his men without seeing them, and follows their progress by receiving daily reports; you might be around a first-class detective headquarters for a month, without seeing the men who are kept in the field covering cases.

"Detectives are sometimes called upon to do the queerest kind of work," said a Chicago sleuth.

"I had a visitor to call on me last summer that I don't mind telling you about. She was timid at first, but I told her to speak out frankly. After she got started she was quite confidential. It seemed that she had been in New York City the week before and there she had met on the street two separate occasions a man who impressed her greatly. He told her he was the handsomest man she had ever seen, and she felt sure from his distinguished bearing, and the fact that his hair was rather long, that he was either a poet or artist; he had not spoken to her she knew absolutely nothing about him except that he had been in New York on the day mentioned.

"I asked her why she was so anxious to find him, and she replied that he had made a great impression on her, and she believed that he had been attracted by her appearance. As her description was rather indefinite, and as she wasn't sure of anything except that he was the handsomest man she had ever seen, I told her it would be rather difficult for me to send an operator to New York to find him. Well, she was badly disappointed, said she was willing to spend money to find him, that she never could forget him, and all that, but I had to decline the case. I told her there were plenty of good men who didn't have long hair."

"One case I remember distinctly. A man came into my office and told me a story about a young woman he had seen on the street car about a week before. 'I saw her several times,' he said, 'and each time on the car going south, she alighted at ———— avenue and walked east. I have been thinking about her ever since, she was so beautiful, and now I want to find out where she is, and where she is stopping.'"

"He seemed to be a decent sort of a fellow, and was so much in earnest that I agreed to help him. I had one of my men riding up and down on the car for days at a time, and shadowing ———— avenue. Finally we located a young woman who was boarding at a place on the street, and I gave her a description closely. The man paid about \$75 for the name and address of the young woman, and said he would find some way of becoming acquainted with her. I don't know how he made out, as he never returned to see me after he was given the address.

"I will give you a queer instance where it did not pay to give the truth in a case I operated personally. A wealthy lady living in Germantown, Philadelphia, who has a large house and a number of servants, sent for me through her attorney, and said that from time to time for several months she had seen a number of articles of jewelry had been stolen from her and her son, and she had reason to believe that the servants were guilty of the thefts.

"She wanted me personally to investigate the case, so I assumed the position of second conchman, and made myself useful around the house. In a few days I was on friendly terms with the other servants, but I could not learn anything until I turned my attention to the son, a swift young fellow of twenty years. Within a week I saw the young man display some marked money that I had planted in the mother's room. I shadowed him all day and saw him sell a ring, and when I thought I had a clear case I reported to the lady of the house that her son was the thief. She would not believe a word of it. 'Why, he has missed a lot of things himself,' she said. Of course the son denied it, and she believed him, and refused to pay a bill for services until I threatened to sue her. The young man had been gambling and sporting, and when his mother would not give him any more money he would steal."

Wrecked by Superstition  
"Yes, superstition broke me," said the ex-gambler, as perceiving that the man that came to him had a squint he crossed his fingers. "I had a hunk of the luck that a bumback is certain to furnish, so I advertised for one. I got him all right, and now I wish I hadn't. He had a hump that was a wonder. It was two feet high at least. I took him to Europe, with the intention of clearing out the bank at Monte Carlo. Going over on the steamer I made a little money, and I could see a glorious finish. From London to Nice I gloriously ruined my bank roll by constantly rubbing it against my mascot's magnificent hump.

"To make a long story short, I'll just say that in spite of my humpbacked friend I dropped my roll at roulette before we had been in the Casino two hours. I had just a 1,000-franc note left and my mascot, who was as badly broken up as I was, begged me to let him play that in himself. I consented because I didn't see how the hunk could be any worse. The first crack that he made was to put a limit bet on the double zero, but when he won it I fainted; by the time the doctors had brought me to he was playing on velvet a foot thick and never turned a hair or winking an eye until the croupier announced stolidly that the bank was broken.

"I was the happiest man in the world then, I guess; but not for long, as I came back in the steerage. No, I didn't lose it back. In fact, I didn't get a chance. When I asked my humpback to divide, he said 'No,' reminding him of how well I had treated him and begged him to at least tip me off to the secret of his success. He unbuttoned his coat, loosened a few straps and tossed me over a most artistic artificial hump. 'That's it,' he said.

"Ah, yes, superstition has ruined many a good man."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Tommy-Paw, who was it said the voice of the people is the voice of God? "Mr. Figg—I've forgotten now, but I'll bet he didn't say it just after getting defeated at the polls.

# TOBACCO RAISING IN CUBA

Where the Finest Grades of the Fragrant Weed on Earth Are Grown.

THE "VUELTA ABAJO."

Peculiarities of the Soil Which the Most Expert Chemists Have Failed to Penetrate.

Great Profits to Be Realized—Planters Borrow Money Upon Their Growing Crops, Paying Enormous Rates of Interest—A Multitude of People Employed in the Industry.

American capital to the amount of \$100,000,000 stands pledged to the enterprise of uniting under one management, if not ownership, the great tobacco producing plantations of the "Vuelta Abajo" district in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. In this district is grown the finest grade of tobacco to be found in the world, the excellence of the weed being due undoubtedly to peculiarities of the soil.

Samples of Cuban soil have been submitted to the most expert chemists none of whom has been able to penetrate nature's secret. So capricious is the combination of soil and plant that thorough agricultural experiment is necessary to separate the good from the bad tobacco land. In apparently the same soil, but with a few feet dividing them, will be found tobacco plants growing, one producing leaf that is cheap at \$10 per pound, the other dear at an equal price per hundred weight. And more, the right kind of soil never wears out, while the ordinary soil can be improved by no known method of treatment. In Vuelta Abajo are plantations of thirteen thousand acres, a scant seven hundred of which will grow tobacco, but this comparatively small tract gives great value to the entire plantation. Plants brought from other districts or foreign countries to Vuelta Abajo require only careful cultivation to give them rank with the native tobacco, while a reversal of the process invariably results in the plant transferred from Vuelta Abajo to any other district deteriorating into the commonplace weed of "Pittsburg" or "Wheeling" commerce.

Under slipshod Spanish methods no attempt was ever made at agricultural classification in Cuba, for which reason there are few official statistics concerning the growth of tobacco, and absolutely no figures upon which to base an estimate of the acreage of tobacco growing lands. Undoubtedly there are a few men who know within a hundred "caballerias"—caballeria is the unit in measuring land, being equal to 33.16 acres—just how much first-class tobacco land there is in Havana and Pinar del Rio, but as they are interested in the latest movement to form a mighty trust they cannot be betrayed into hazarding a guess. Indeed, men who have been experts in tobacco for two generations have suddenly forgotten all they ever knew about the business.

That there are great profits to be realized is apparent when it is known that the small planters borrow money upon their growing crops, paying about twenty per cent for a six months' loan, and yet in normal times are prosperous. The wealthy planters count that a poor year which does not realize for them fifty per cent upon their entire investment, including the price of the plantation. As the United States has always been the one great market for Cuban tobacco, and, indeed, all other products of the island, the closer relations which have been and are to be established should increase even the enormous profits of the past.

Twenty-six thousand men and about ten thousand women and children have been directly employed in the production of tobacco in Vuelta Abajo. Within three years it is believed that the district will give employment to fully sixty thousand men. The rate of wages has been high compared with that of other employment in Cuba.

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# HOT DAYS ARE HERE

and more are on the way. We can supply you with all of your wants to keep cool and comfortable. We are showing the most complete line of

## MEN'S AND BOYS' SUMMER GOODS

ever offered for sale in Freeland.

## Men's and Boys' Underwear

in All Styles and at All Prices. Children's underwear in great variety.

## MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Sold lower than in any other store in town.

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**Coughs, Colds, Grippe,**

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

## OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ per bottle.

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A celebrated brand of XX flour always in stock.

### Roll Butter and Eggs a Specialty.

**AMANDUS OSWALD,**  
N.W. Cor. Centre and Front Sts., Freeland.

## DePIERRO - BROS. CAFE.

Corner of Centre and Front Streets, Freeland, Pa.

Finest Whiskies in Stock.  
Glenlivet, Duffry, Kauter Club, Rosenbluth's V.O.V., of which we have EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN.  
Mum's Extra Dry Champagne, Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry, Gins, Wines, Claret, Cordials, Etc.  
Imported and Domestic Cigars.

### OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Ham and Schweitzer Cheese Sandwiches, Sardines, Etc.

MEALS - AT - ALL - HOURS.  
Ballentine and Hazleton beer on tap.

Baths, Hot or Cold, 25 Cents.

### P. F. McNULTY, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Embalming of female corpses performed exclusively by Mrs. P. F. McNulty.



Prepared to Attend Calls Day or Night.  
South Centre street, Freeland.

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## VIENNA : BAKERY.

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CHOICE BREAD OF ALL KINDS, CAKES, AND PASTRY, DAILY.

BAKED AND NOVELTY CAKES FANCT 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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Liquor, Wine, Beer, Porter, Etc.

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale in one of the handsomest saloons in town. Fresh Rochester and Shonau-Josh Beer and Youngling's Porter on tap.

92 Centre street.

### An Advertisement

In this position is not very conspicuous, still it attracts the reader's attention and proves that ads in all parts of this paper are read.