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FREELAND, PA., JULY 31, 1899.

## Funston and the Filipinos.

The position taken by Brigadier General Funston, that intrepid fighter, upon the policy which should be pursued toward the Filipinos is in some respects so closely in accord with what has been advocated by this paper that we reprint it herewith. A correspondent of the New York Times reports from San Francisco that Rounseville Wildman, consul at Hong Kong, during a visit to Manila interviewed Brigadier General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas. General Funston is reported as speaking as follows referring to the subjugation of the Filipinos:

I believe that there should be a little less gunpowder and more diplomacy. Filipinos are no doubt impressed by the former in a manner they will remember. I think that we should consider them as children, and treat with them accordingly—grant them some concessions which are seemingly of great importance to them, give them some assurance and actual demonstration of our good will and friendship for them and their welfare; win them into our confidence. It can be done, and in such a way that never again will there be rebellion against us in the islands.

I believe the backbone of this insurrection is broken; in fact, we have given the insurgents such a sound whipping that with any other people the trouble would be ended. If the Filipinos do not give up by the end of the rainy season, I am in favor of the government bringing 100,000 men here and making short work of ending any further resistance; though I believe a little diplomacy at this time would go a long way toward settling the trouble and bringing peace and consequent prosperity to these unfortunate islands.

Strange as it may seem, I am almost a "peace at any price" man. When life and property can be saved, it is almost a crime not to follow that rule, whatever the circumstances be arguing against it. I am a Republican, but I am an anti-expansionist, though not a bitter one. Big syndicates and capitalists will be greatly benefitted by the retention of these islands, but outside a few exceptional individual cases I can see no advantage in their possession by the United States. The islands are so thickly populated and labor so cheap, there certainly is no inducement for the American laborer.

General Funston plainly intimates that he thinks life and property can be saved without further resort to war and by granting "some concessions which are seemingly great to them" (the Filipinos), and by giving "them some assurance and actual demonstration of our good will and friendship." Then why not try this plan before determining upon a continuance of the war? It is very encouraging to find in General Funston's position giving a strong indorsement to this view.

## Decisions on Sunday Laws.

Judge Wilson, of Beaver county, has taken the broad view that legislative acts bearing against Sunday indulgence in pleasures which do not interfere with the liberties or annoy the persons of others are unconstitutional. The case in point was the arrest of parties who were guilty of Sunday fishing. He dismissed the offenders on the ground that the law under which they were held is void.

However, about the same time, in the adjoining county of Lawrence a similar case was tried before Judge Wallace and the fishermen were convicted and fined. A supreme court decision will consequently be necessary to settle the question.

Whether or not the fact is pleasing to those who believe in a strict observance of the laws of 1794, there is no denying the claim that the Sunday laws are more or less disregarded in every community. There is no section of the state and but very, very few people who do not in some manner violate both letter and spirit of the exacting "blue laws."

This, it is alleged, is because the sentiment of the people has changed materially since the days when it was anybody's right to compel his neighbor to view life and its pleasures in the narrow manner of a hundred years ago.

Sunday observance has been always a matter of public sentiment and custom.

## OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

REPUBLICANS ARE SPREADING FALSE TALES IN WASHINGTON.

Stories That Bryan Is Losing Popularity in the West Are Not True—Lentz for Vice President—Significant Statement from M. L. Lockwood.

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1899.  
So many more or less prominent Republicans have come to Washington of late with substantially the same story about Colonel Bryan's loss of popularity in the West, that it is practically certain that these men are working in concert, trying to prevent Colonel Bryan being renominated for president, by the Democrats. Whether they are doing this under instructions from the Republican leaders, who are known to fear Colonel Bryan's candidacy, or in the interests of the handful of Eastern Democrats, who, although they cannot pledge a single electoral vote, are also trying to prevent Colonel Bryan's nomination, is not entirely clear, but that they are spreading the story with a purpose is as clear as anything can be as clear as the falsity of the story, for instance.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, is in Washington upon important legal business. He no longer regards himself as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but frankly says he would like to have the second place on the Bryan ticket, and adds that he has received encouragement enough to cause him to believe that he will receive the nomination for vice president.

Ex-Senator Doboys says that if the Republican platform comes out squarely for the single gold standard, as now seems likely, it will elect Bryan by Republican votes; that he knows of thousands who voted the Republican ticket in '96, solely because of the promise to bring about a wider use for silver, who will under no circumstances vote a gold standard ticket. Mr. Doboys says he regards it as certain that the Republican platform will contain as strong an anti-trust plank as the Democratic platform, but thinks the individual voter should have no doubt as to which party will really combat the trusts. Mr. Doboys also says that he is certain the tickets will be headed next year, by Bryan and McKinley, as in '96.

M. L. Lockwood, of Pennsylvania, president of the American Anti-Trust League, which although a non-partisan organization, proposes to take an important part in the presidential campaign, is a strong Bryan Democrat, and he says of the sentiment of Pennsylvania Democrats: "I am in touch with the true Democrats of Pennsylvania, and it is safe to say that 95 per cent of them are loyal to Bryan, and the principles of the Chicago platform. The real democracy of the state and of all the other states must be on the alert, for if the tricksters get one vote more than one-third of all the members of the national convention, they will accomplish their end, which is the defeat of Bryan. The monopolistic and trust interests will bend all their energies to defeat his nomination because they recognize that no human power can prevent his victory at the polls, if he be again declared the nominee of the Democratic party."

Unless Elihu Root, of New York, can persuade Mr. McKinley to shake up the war department clique and to give General Miles the say that properly belongs to him as commanding general of the army, in all strictly military matters, he will live to regret the day he so eagerly accepted the war portfolio to perform duties properly belonging to the attorney general, after two members of the cabinet, fully conversant with the situation, had declined to do so, and to stand before the country as a figure head responsible for the conduct of the department.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A French woman has died in her 110th year, leaving 132 descendants. Few natives of India eat more than twice a day, and thousands only once. Five hundred million pounds of Britain's national debt has been paid off during the last twenty years.

Australian rabbit skins are being converted into sealskins for the American market.

Wabash, Ind., has an ordinance forbidding the hitching of horses on asphalt paved streets.

Every German soldier carries a four-ounce religious book with the rest of his personal equipment.

A cannon ball fired from one of the great Krupp or Armstrong guns travels 2,887 feet per second.

## OF A MARTIAL NATURE.

The Haytian Government is very considerate of the comfort of soldiers. Every picket is supplied with a chair. While 5 per cent of all Europeans are trained soldiers, there is only one soldier to every one hundred people in America.

Mexico in the new world has the largest standing army, with a war strength of 160,000, while Brazil is second with 28,000 and 20,000 gendarmes. The Argentine Republic has a peace force of 12,000. Canada is garrisoned with 2,000 British troops, with an additional 1,000 Canadian soldiers, and a militia of 35,000.

A. Oswald sells Delicatessen Baking Powder at 5c per pound can. Every can is guaranteed as to its purity. Give it a trial.

## WONDERS OF ELECTROID.

New Substance That Makes Plants Grow Visibly Discovers.

Francis Rychowski, a mechanical engineer of Lemburg, Austria, has discovered a strange and very subtle matter, which he has called "electroid," because of its certain affinity with electricity. Electroid is produced by a special apparatus built by the inventor, is obtained by the dissolution of certain matters under the influence of the electric current. It makes noise and at the same time a refreshing scent and cool breeze are experienced.

This discovery induced Mr. Rychowski to make a machine capable of refreshing the air to such a degree that those present during the experiment had the feeling that the window was open, although this was not the case.

Electroid is a very subtle matter, but it seems to be solid, and it can be gathered and preserved even by filling on a plate it reflects in a shape of shining sheaves.

The commission appointed by the Austrian Government to investigate this discovery reported that, under the influence of electroid, plants grow rapidly and the leaves are unclose while one is looking at them. Electroid annihilates microbes and thus preserves organic matter. These are physiological influences of electroid.

Among mechanical phenomena the commission reported that the influence of electroid is not stopped when falling on a brick wall and glass; that it attracts solid bodies and makes them shine like moonlight—it makes them move and attract other bodies; finally, that it acts on photographic plates and produces sharp and distinct lines, such as were formerly possible only with a very powerful lens.

Spurgeon Helped By an Echo

No orator ever less needed the aids of art than the great London preacher Charles H. Spurgeon, and none ever helped him, not only in himself, but outside of himself, he welcomed the effect, as he had a right to do. One in '96, solely because of the promise to bring about a wider use for silver, who will under no circumstances vote a gold standard ticket. Mr. Doboys says he regards it as certain that the Republican platform will contain as strong an anti-trust plank as the Democratic platform, but thinks the individual voter should have no doubt as to which party will really combat the trusts.

Mr. Spurgeon was holding out-door meetings in the county of Hants (opposite the Isle of Wight), and one afternoon he preached to a great throng of people in a beautiful valley near the market town of Havant.

His text was from the fifty-first Psalm, "Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways," and the sermon was a Gospel invitation. The air was still, and a cloudless sun was sinking as he approached the end of his discourse, when the attentive hearers caught every word.

Apparently they had not noticed, carried along as they were by the sweep of his powerful voice, that the valley was the home of echoes. Mr. Spurgeon had discovered the fact. At the close of his last appeal, raising his voice, he called to the congregation, "Come! Come! Come!" "The Spirit and the bride say come!" and nature herself accents the heavenly invitation again and again. "Come! Come! Come!"

"The echoes took up the word, and from side to side the breathless assembly heard the repeated call, "Come! Come! Come!" till it sank to a whisper in the distance.

The narrator describes the effect as "like an electric shock." It was as if the preacher's eloquent peroration had awakened supernatural voices.

We have no written record of the fruits of the meeting, but the way solemnly in the aptness of its close that lifted it above mere dramatic artifice or any of the devices employed to trick.

Her Sweet Revenge

Revenge is sweet, and a complete triumph over the foe is a most satisfactory feeling. So there must be one young lady in London who is perfectly happy. She happened, in going from Kensington eastward, to step into one of those private "buses" which are particularly rife at holiday times. On tendering her customary twopenny, she was informed that there was no fares under sixpence, and as did two other victims, who were in the same "bus," she was obliged to pay the fare. The day was dirty, the rain falling and walking most unpleasant, so the vehicle was stopping many times to allow of would-be passengers to enter, but to each and all the young lady, who was cozily ensconced at an end seat, said in dulcet tones, "Excuse me, but are you aware that this is a private 'bus'?" Every one of the people thanked her and stepped down. At Hyde Park there were quite a crowd waiting to get a lift. As they boarded the "bus," however, they were met with the very notes warning them of the danger and the nature of the vehicle in which they proposed to travel. The result was that the "bus" remained empty, save for its original passengers, till Chancery lane was reached, where the young lady alighted, and as she nodded the conductor "good morning" she seemed very well pleased with herself. —London Telegraph.

Phosphorus

Ordinary phosphorus is highly poisonous, is inflammable at a temperature far below that of boiling water and at the ordinary temperature of a room if exposed to the slightest friction, and gives off poisonous fumes at ordinary temperatures when in contact with air containing any moisture. Red phosphorus is not poisonous, even in large quantities, and gives off no fumes in ordinary conditions. It is used in the manufacture of matches that strike only on the box. The ordinary phosphorus occupies a large place in match manufacture which the red variety cannot fill. How large that place is may be judged from the fact that some sixty tons of white phosphorus are annually used in making matches, while the consumption of red phosphorus is only four tons.

Are lamps are preferable to the incandescence burners in electric illumination for certain crowded rooms and damp, ill-smelling basements and cellars, according to an authority in hygiene. The arc lamp has a strong deodorizing action, either by virtue of the light, the ozone or the emission of vapors. In many cases it has been found that the lighting of an arc lamp in an offensive basement soon dissipates the objectionable odors.

Candidate (who is not making a favorable impression on the meeting)—And you, gentlemen, I ask myself one question.

Voice (from the hall)—And a d—d silly answer you'll get!—Life.

"Joshua fixed our Congressman."

"What did he do?"

"He wrote to him for \$3 so he could replace the garden seed that didn't grow."—Chicago Record.

## ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

THE IDEAL POWER FOR AUTOMOBILES IS ELECTRICITY.

New Ideas Being Worked Out Constantly and Weight of Storage Batteries Being Reduced—Its Reserve Power Instantly Available.

The wonderful development of electricity within the past few years, for power purposes, and its great economy, adaptability, and usefulness in that line, as shown by its universal adoption for the propulsion of street railway cars, so clearly demonstrate its superiority as a convenient and easily controlled power for motor vehicles, which are becoming so popular.

While the well known trolley car takes its power through the overhead or underground wires and conductors from an inexhaustible source of electricity, the motor vehicle is limited to the charge or amount it can carry, in consequence of the fact that it is intended to travel in places and over roads where there is no continuous supply of electricity. Hence, the means of storing electricity economically in the form of batteries is one of the problems which is undergoing development.

New ideas are constantly being worked out, and it is confidently expected improvements will continue by which greater efficiency will result. As present methods have been made in the construction of storage batteries whereby a surprisingly large quantity of active material is put into a small space, and this accounts for the nearer appearance electric motor vehicles now possess over former designs. It is also being worked out how to store electricity for the amount of current discharge obtained is less than formerly.

The factor of weight is one of the features in electric vehicles that practical men are working to overcome, and it is said that whenever a storage battery is used for storing the electric current, the weight of the battery is greatly reduced, there is certain to be an impetus given to the electric motor vehicle industry such as has never been thought of.

One of the essential requirements in a motor vehicle is that the reserve power shall be instantly available for a brief period of time, as, for example, when heavy grades are met with. In a storage battery this condition is perfectly met, the increase of current demanded being readily given off and accurately measured by the amperes meter, so that by observing the latter while traveling on an apparently level road one can detect slight grades by the varying position of the amperes needle.

The battery may be considered as an elastic equalizer capable of giving out at various times and emergencies. This makes electricity an ideal power for vehicles, for it eliminates the complicated machinery of either gas, steam, or compressed air motors, with their attendant noise, heat, and vibration. It is not only so quiet as power, but also as light as night.

The vertical steering shaft is connected underneath the carriage by a crank and rod with one end of an interior movable hollow hub, around which the front wheel runs on ball bearings. The idea is to rotate the hub, and the carriage frame. Another connecting cross rod extends from this hub to the same style of hub on the opposite side. So that the movement



AN ELECTRIC VEHICLE.

of one hub by the steering shaft operates the other in the same direction, both moving parallel to each other. This insures the steering to be done very easily.

The carriage frame which supports the springs is built of strong steel tubing, well braced and jointed. The foot brake lever projects slightly above the floor, and has side notches for holding the lever in any position it may be desired. The driving mechanism, the carriage, the brake rod extends to a hand brake wheel secured on the rear tubular propelling shaft adjoining the large gear wheel, also keyed on the same shaft. To exclude dust, these are covered by a metal casing which is removed in the illustration for more clearly showing the driving mechanism. An additional safety hand brake is provided, the lever of which will be seen just inside the front seat.—Scientific American.

Some Late Inventions.

Shears and scissors are to be made with ball bearings, the washer at the end of the connecting rivet being cut out, and a steel pin having a pair of jaws attached to its face, to grasp the nail and hold it while the hammer is driving it.

Pens can be adjusted at any desired angle in a new holder, which has the pen socket mounted on a ball set in a clamping head, so it can be moved in any position desired and held fast by turning a screw at the opposite end of the holder to lock the jaws in the head.

Ground is easily thawed for mining operations by the use of a new apparatus having a stove mounted on a sled, with a boiler over the stove, the water being heated and discharged in the form of steam to a thawing chamber, which is placed over the ground to be loosened.

Three miles from the village of Krievik, in the great volcanic district of Iceland, there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

She—Look at those old fashion plates. How could women ever have worn such hats?

He—I thought you said they were fashion plates.—Brooklyn Life.

## CHESTNUTS AS FOOD.

Used Through France as a Popular Article of Diet.

The absence of Indian corn as an article of diet among the poorer classes in France is, writes Commercial Agent Griffin at Limoges, to a certain extent replaced by the popular chestnut. Throughout the center of this country, from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations, and almost forests, of chestnut trees. These nuts differ very much from the ordinary species indigenous to the United States; they are broad, large, and resemble the American horse-chestnut or buckeye, and are extensively eaten by human beings and animals. Great care is taken in harvesting this nut before the severe frosts touch it, as freezing hastens fermentation.

The poor people, during the fall and winter, often make two meals daily from chestnuts. The ordinary way of cooking them is to remove the outside shell, blanch them, then a wet cloth is placed in an earthen pot, which is almost filled with raw chestnuts; they are covered with a second wet cloth, and put on the fire to steam; they are eaten with salt or milk. Hot steamed chestnuts are carried around the city streets by hawkers or peddlers, being found on the table of the well-to-do and wealthy. They are served not only boiled, but roasted, steamed, pureed, and as dressings for poultry and meats.

Chestnuts are made into bread by the mountain peasantry. After the nuts have been blanched, they are dried and ground. From this flour a sweet, heavy, flat cake is made. It resembles the oaten cakes so popular among Scotch peasants. They are extensively employed for fattening animals, especially hogs. The nuts are boiled without salting; only small, inferior fruit is thus used.

In good seasons, chestnuts sell as low as 1 cent a pound retail, and wholesale at \$1.50 per two hundred weights.

The Origin of Confetti

"Confetti" was invented by accident. A big printing house in Paris used to turn out millions of almanacs yearly, each with a small hole punched in the corner to receive a metallic eyelet. An enormous quantity of the tiny paper circles accumulated. These were sent to the paper makers, and would be so disposed of still had not chance and the smart proprietor turned them to profit. According to the "Family Doctor," it happens that two of the workmen were having a little dispute. Suddenly one of them caught up a handful of the paper circles and threw them in the other's face.

The other workmen joined in, and in the midst of the engagement the proprietor appeared. Far from getting angry, he told one of the men to fill a paper bag with the circles and take them to his house. That night he engaged a seat in the gallery at the opera, and during the dances showered the paper down on the heads of the people below. The idea caught on manfully, and he invented special machines for manufacturing the confetti. One has only to walk through Paris or Brussels during carnival to get an idea of the quantity of these little circles used. In Paris alone during the three days' carnival of the Boeuf Gras there were 200 tons of the confetti used.

Making Brass Instruments

The bell of a brass band instrument, which is the big end, extending back to the bow or first bend, is made of a single piece of metal which was originally flat. The pattern by which the metal is cut is of the shape that a bell would have if it were split straight down the side from end to end, and then flattened out. When the flat piece of metal from which a bell is formed has been cut out by such a pattern, it is bent by hand over a rod until the edges meet. The seam is brazed, and the piece of metal now has its trumpet-shaped form, but with many little more or less uneven places in the thin metal.

The bell is then placed upon a wooden mandrel, a form which fills the interior of the bell from end to end and is of the size and shape to which the bell is to be conformed. The inequalities in the surface of the metal are then worked out of it by hand with wooden hammers, the bell being repeatedly driven down upon the mandrel. When the bell has at last been brought in this manner substantially to its true form it is finished and brought to its perfect smoothness of surface in a spinning machine.

English Tramps

While some vagabonds remain in the country during the winter, there is none the less a general exodus from the road in the autumn. In the South the professional wayfarer's last chance of obtaining work in the fields is "hopping"; in the North, at "later searching." Thousands of vagrants rely on one or the other industry to get a winter's stock or keep, or at least, something with which to tide them over the beginning of the town season. Comparatively seldom, however, do they reach their winter quarters with much money.

Incredible as it may seem, it is yet a fact that every autumn a number of London's wastrels tramp into Kent for no other purpose than that of "going through"—of robbing—poor "hoppers"; and vagrants, notwithstanding that they are versed in the ways of the sneak thief, and hide their money more regularly than they wash themselves, are victimized as readily as are tolling East Enders. Other tramps squander their money before they reach town.—Good Words.

Three miles from the village of Krievik, in the great volcanic district of Iceland, there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur. A beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth.

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