

FREELAND TRIBUNE

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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The Japanese Government has had a weather service department in operation at Tokio for some time, and reports that its predictions are excellent and can always be relied upon every time. The standard indication is "clear, fair or cloudy, with possible rains." That is bound to hit whatever way the wind blows.

Several more territories are likely soon to knock at the door of the union for admission to the sisterhood of states. Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona are each becoming anxious for statehood, and the question for their admission is likely to be considered by the coming congress. There ought, however, to be no room in the union for Utah until she abandons the practice of polygamy.

PENSION COMMISSIONER TANNER is evidently in favor of that Democratic campaign cry, "reduce the surplus," although his methods of reducing are somewhat different from those which the Democrats would use. Since he stepped into office he has paid out the \$90,000,000 appropriated for this year, wants \$15,000,000 more, and has 100,000 petitions on file for new pensions and rearing. If the corporal were a general the country would be dead broke before Harrison's administration is a year old.

The battle of the giants is over, and the result is told in another column. There are many things to be said pro and con about prize fighting, but the stern fact remains that in all times and ages man has revered bodily strength. While the surroundings and concomitants of prize fights are not at all laudable, the fact that they encourage the cultivation of bodily strength is in their favor. Our best physicians can to-day receive instructions from professional trainers as to the best method of developing to the highest condition of physical perfection.

The charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company is about expiring, and the question of a new charter is prominent in the politics of the state. The managers of the lottery have offered to pay the entire debt of that state, about \$12,000,000, provided they are allowed in return a fifty years' license. The thousands upon thousands of rascals who contribute month after month to swell the income of this gambling corporation will be interested in the foregoing announcement. It shows where their money goes. In Louisiana it is said the lottery company owns all the Republican politicians and a good share of the Democrats. It has on its pay rolls most of the members of the legislature, state officials and active politicians.

Various arrangements have been proposed for the new United States flag when the four additional states come in. The present flag contains upon the blue union the thirty-eight stars arranged in five rows across the field, three rows containing eight stars each and two rows with seven stars each. In arranging the forty-two stars it has been suggested that there be six rows containing seven stars each. Another suggestion is that there be three rows containing eight stars each, as at present, and two rows with nine stars. But this would necessitate changing the proportions of the blue field, which must not be done. A third proposition is to change the arrangement of the stars altogether, and instead of in rows place them in the form of a six pointed star.

The complexion of the next Congress is a cause of considerable uneasiness to the Republican managers. Of the present members elect 164 are Republicans, 160 Democrats, with one vacancy in the 3d Louisiana district which will undoubtedly be filled by a Democrat. The new states will send five Congressmen. Of these, one, the Montana member, is reasonably certain to be a Democrat, and while the other new states may be classed among the Republicans the Democrats do not purpose to let them go without a struggle. The Republicans still need two members to have a quorum, and the question is, can they secure them? If the Republicans carry but one of the districts the house will be a tie, and the wholesale unseating of Democrats which the Republicans purpose to adopt in order to secure a working majority, will be frustrated. If the Republicans carry more than one they will have a majority, but it will be so small that under good leadership the Democrats can embarrass them to an alarming extent. Chairman Bristow has his eye on the baby states and a desperate and concentrated effort will be made to secure at least two or three of the districts. Already the national committee is moving in the matter and the outcome will be eagerly watched for.

The ninth annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Sons of Veterans convened at Renova yesterday.

Overproduction a Fallacy.

The employment of machinery and other labor-saving inventions has increased and cheapened productions, yet they have not, nor will ever, keep pace with the increasing wants and demands of advancing civilization. The higher the civilization, the better educated the people, the more it develops new and increasing wants and desires, and to this there is no limit. The wants of the savage can be counted on the fingers' ends, while those people in the high state of civilization have wants that are as numerous as the stars in heaven—there is no end. The way out of the dilemma is not to work and throw the people into idleness and crime, but to cultivate their desires by a higher civilization so they will crave for more, not less, of the good things of this world. When the people desire a certain thing they will exert themselves to acquire it and not before. It is ignominious folly to person an overproduction of goods while half the people are suffering for those very things which they tell us have been produced in too great an abundance. There has been no overproduction of shoes as long as there are persons who are barefooted or with holes in their shoes, or an overproduction of cotton cloth, woolen goods, or any other article of comfort until every person in the land has all he desires to make himself comfortable and happy. As long as there is one person ill fed or ill clothed who desires to be better provided for and is willing to work to that end, there has been no overproduction, but an unjoining of the equitable laws of production and consumption is what is the matter and what causes the trouble.—Labor Standard.

Another Political Party in the Field.

A new political party that wants to befriend and champion the working man has started in New York. Its full title is the Progressive Reform Party of the United States of America, and John McManis, who was the chief of the defunct United Labor Party, is to be its prophet. The founders of the party say that they do not want to nominate any candidates for political offices—their membership is not large enough—but they will advocate the restriction of the protective tariff—they want to abolish duties on raw materials and reduce the duties of manufacturing necessities 50 per cent.—they make a number of demands in their platform. They want the United States Government to establish a merchant marine, or guarantee 5 per cent. dividends to those corporations that may do so. Among other demands are the repeal of all laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, the repeal of all license laws on the liquor trade—the repeal of Sunday laws, or any summary laws enacted by the State or municipalities. They further demand that all corporations, such as railroad, elevated railroad, electric light, telegraph, telephone and canal boat, should come the nominal property of the General or Municipal Government, which will guarantee a dividend of 10 per cent. to the stockholders.

The Irish Contribution.

It seemed almost cruel to accept such a contribution as that which came from Ireland for the relief of the Johnston sufferers. The first installment called was \$5000, with the promise of more at an early date. When it is remembered that a large portion of the people of Ireland are themselves poverty-stricken and in need of aid, such a contribution is primarily—while at the same time it partakes of the virtues of the widow's mite. The American people have ever responded grandly to every cry of distress from Ireland, but in such cases it has been a great, powerful and rich people contributing to small, weak, poor and oppressed people. No people in Ireland strain herself to the utmost to assist in relieving a distressed American community. The people of this great nation will not forget the self-sacrificing act. Money is even now needed to relieve the pressing necessities of thousands of poor in Ireland, but they are cheerfully making a sacrifice in behalf of those whom they believe to be in still greater need. The \$5000 contribution from this poor people is more than a million would be from England or Germany, or France.—Scranton Republican.

A Very Grave Mistake.

There are more young men learning trades in the penitentiaries in this country than outside of them. The principal cause of this is that we are educating young men for idle gentleness, trying to make lawyers, preachers, doctors and clerks out of materials that is needed for blacksmiths, carpenters, machinists and other honest "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is a mistake, and a labor is disgraced, and that to do nothing for a living is more becoming in the society in which they have to move and have respect. Hang such society! It is rotten to the core and is ruining our country today. There are many sons and daughters who are now being educated to play the part of "leading lady" and "walking gentleman" in the great drama of life, who will light out for the poor house or the penitentiary before the curtain drops on the last act of the play to which they have been educated by their too indulgent parents.

An Editor Gives a Few Pointers.

After you get angry and stop your paper, says an exchange, just poke your finger in water, pull it out, and you look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. A man who thinks a paper cannot thrive without his support ought to go off and stay awhile. When he comes back, half his friends will not know that he was gone, and the other half will not care a cent, while the world at large kept no account of his movement. You will find things that you cannot endorse in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain, and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible, the hundreds of presses would still go on printing it; and when you stop your paper, and call the editor names, the paper will still be published, and what is more, you will read it on the sly.

His Home Was Destroyed.

Among the many sufferers by the recent flood in this state was B. Rae, Master Workman of N. T. A. 135, whose home at Colman was entirely destroyed. Mr. Rae was away from home at the time attending to the interest of his District, and the first he knew of the misfortune which had befallen him was when he received a dispatch from his son, saying: "Home swept away by flood; saved nothing but our lives." Mr. Rae is a hard-working miner, and his home represented the savings of a lifetime. The Pittsburg Trades Journal has opened a subscription list, and will make an effort to raise a sum of money large enough to rebuild the home of the miners' Master Workman.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"My dear wife," murmured paternalist as he looked at the dressmaker's bill.—Boston Bulletin.

Queen Victoria has dismissed her corset-lacer, but her Majesty will "stay there" a while longer.—Boston Transcript.

When a girl slams the front door in a suitor's face she has certainly been guilty of contempt of court.—Dunsville Breeze.

Patti says plenty of sleep is the secret of preserving one's beauty. That accounts for Philadelphia having such handsome policemen.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes," said Mrs. Porcine, "I'm mighty afraid of ghosts, but then I keep them away from me by wearing an omelet round my neck."—Jeweler's Weekly.

The Mare Island Navy-Yard is to be put in commission for repairing steel ships. It will be a good place for drilling horse marines.—New Orleans Picayune.

"Do you find it hard to turn your jokes into poetry?" he asked. "Not so very," replied Tubbs. "The hardest thing is to turn poetry into money."—Tunc.

South Carolina is a moral State. Divorce is entirely unknown there. When a man gets sick of his wife he simply swaps her off for a cow.—Burlington Free Press.

Nothing takes the conceit out of an adoring young man like a pretty girl, and nothing inspires conceit in a pretty girl so much as an adoring young man.—Somerville Journal.

A good woman is seldom the cause of any evil. It was not Eve, but a crawling reptile that dissipated the Adam family and its pleasant pre-emption.—Buffalo Express.

It is said that there are 1,200 actors out of employment in the country. They ought to be given the places of some of the people on the stage who are not actors.—Baltimore American.

Brown—The price of coal is fluctuating. Robinson—Yes, the price goes up and down, but the weight remains stationary in the neighborhood of 1,600 pounds to the ton.—Texas Sittings.

Mr. Gabb—I see that Mind-Reader Bishop's wife wants a divorce. Mrs. Gabb's answer was: "I must be perfectly awful to be married to a man who can read your mind."—Philadelphia Record.

Bloodgood—How are you getting on with Miss Debut, Poseyboy? Have you broken the ice yet? Poseyboy—Yes; and got a cold bath that I shouldn't forget to my dying day.—Burlington Free Press.

Family doctor—"Your wife needs outdoor exercise more than anything else." Husband—"But she can't go out. What an I do?" "Give her plenty of money to shop with."—New York Weekly.

An usher in a Kansas church has turned out to be a burglar. His downfall probably dates from the time when he began putting strangers in pews where a draught would strike them.—Burlington Free Press.

Ethel—(to her betrothed)—Do learn to skate, George. I'm sure you would look lovely on ice. George (a young and rising undertaker)—Look lovely on ice, would I? That's just my hobby about it.—Texas Sittings.

When a doctor prescribes wine to a patient who rather likes wine, but who doesn't approve of it, the patient goes by apothecary measure and doesn't let his scruples interfere with his drams.—Somerville Journal.

"Did you hear about the burglar who was arrested this morning?" "No. What for?" "For breaking into song." "Is that so?" "Yes. He got through two bars when some one hit him with a stove."—Scranton Truth.

Mr. Tiptop—My dear, that Mr. Nicefellow, who is coming here so often, hasn't a penny in his name. Daughter—He has a rich bachelor uncle. "But it isn't the uncle that comes."—Philadelphia Record.

Young lady—Anything new in writing paper? Dealer—Yes, we have one new style you might give folks a fit and so rough that no human being can write on it. "How cute! Give me a box."—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Hopeful—Is my boy improving any? Professor of penmanship—He is getting worse. His writing is now so bad no living soul can read it. "How lovely! The darling! He'll be a great author some day."—New York Weekly.

A Hotel Trust is about to be organized. This does not mean, however, that travelers will not baggage need no longer pay in advance. It means that they who formerly had to pay \$2 they will hereafter be asked for \$4.—New York Sun.

Dumley—There comes Brown up the street. I owe that man a grudge, and I propose to pay him with interest. Robinson—Going to pay him now, Dumley? Dumley—No, not now. Let's turn down this way.—New York Sun.

First tramp—Ah, yes, I've seen better days, better days I used to be a manufacturer of roller skates. Second tramp—Same way with me, pard, same way with me. I used to be a manufacturer of pocket diaries.—Philadelphia Record.

He (departing)—I hope, Miss Smith, I will be green in your memory. She (tenderly)—Yes, Mr. Grassley, and you will be green in the memory of everybody who has known you. But don't be sad, Mr. Grassley, you'll be ripe by and by, maybe.—Washington Post.

"Sir," said she, "do you expect me, a saleslady in Japely & Jaxon's dry goods emporium, to marry a common clerk?" "I am not a common clerk," he answered; "I am a salesgent." She fell into his arms and murmured, "I am thine."—Terre Haute Express.

Under the terms of a will left by an Iowa man the same gold watch was left to thirteen different persons. He was not friendly with any of them and he probably did it hoping they would fight each other, which they are doing in a lively manner.

The announcement is made that a Paris chemist had at last succeeded in making real diamonds from a secret composition. Good! As soon as they get down to \$1 a bushel the hotel clerk has got to answer a civil question or step down and out.

Jones—You're coming to our concert to-night, Snip, of course? Snip—Well, no, sir; I 'ardly think so. I should like to, much; but, you see, with all you gentlemen on the platform owing me for the clo's you'll be worn in, I couldn't rightly enjoy the music.—Time.

MISSING LINKS.

King Milan's amnesty decree releases 10,000 prisoners.

The judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania have decided to wear black silk gowns.

The Tulare (Cal.) Register estimates that there are 3,000 professional tramps in California.

A Cedar Rapids, Iowa, clergyman recently took for his text: "Can a man with a family work for \$30 a month and be a Christian."

A German statistician figures up that England has caused the death of 50,000,000 people and has wrought \$10,000,000,000 worth of destruction.

A. W. Pierce, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., owns one of the largest poultry farms in New England. He has at present between 7,000 and 8,000 birds.

The word "folk-lore," invented by the late W. J. Thomas for use in English, has been adopted by the French and appears in the titles of new publications.

A correspondent says that not only are Maine herrings sold for sardines, but that the alleged olive oil in which they are packed is simply cotton-seed oil.

King Khoualoukorn sends his royal brother to China as a wedding present a big gold foot-stool studded with large rubies. This gift is said to be worth \$200,000.

A lady in Atlanta, Ga., lost her only child just one year ago, and not a day has since passed that she has not gone to the cemetery and knelt in prayer beside his grave.

In its editorial department the Detroit Free Press has eleven persons whose service averages over seventeen years. The managing editor was engaged in 1865; the editor-in-chief in 1861.

It seems that there are now only 100,000 Germans in France—only half the number that lived there before the Franco-Prussian war. More than one-third of these are quartered in Paris.

It is said that in eight cases out of ten if a man gets \$50,000 all of a sudden he will either go cracked in the head or make a laughing stock of himself. That's doubtless the reason why Providence keeps \$50,000 away from so many of us.

The advantage of technical schools has been illustrated in Crefeld, Germany, where over \$1,000,000 has been spent on its lower schools and \$250,000 on a special weaving school. It has doubled its population and quadrupled its trade.

A Frenchman has invented a new system for propelling canal boats. It consists of an endless cable running along the two banks. The boats are moved at double the ordinary speed, and can readily be attached and detached from the cables.

At a circus fair in Oroville, Cal., there were several mammoth exhibits of oranges. They included an immense golden heart, covered with thousands of oranges, a grand monument of oranges, an ancient mosaic of oranges, and a display of 10,000 samples of the fruit, and a huge basket in which were piled up 12,150 oranges. Another splendid exhibit was a Japanese pagoda, in which nearly five thousand oranges and lemons were displayed.

A Pittsburg man is said to have really married a girl under the impression that she was the other girl's sister, and the sisters so closely resembled each other that he proposed and was accepted before he discovered his mistake. He has never confessed that he made this odd error, but the girl who lost a good husband because of it insists to this day that she ought to be in her sister's shoes.

The Norwegian State Antiquarian Nicolayson has completed the excavation of the ruins of an ancient monastery on the west coast of Norway. The assembly-room, sacristy and refectory have been uncovered, and the covered corridor running along the court yard. The roof of the assembly hall seems to have been supported by a huge central pillar. All the details of the architecture show a rich and advanced Romanesque style, and the interior arrangements are generally identical with those found in early English monasteries. A few graves were found, and in one the remains of an abbot, judging from the cloak and miter found with the skeleton.

In many establishments in Albany, says the Journal, workmen demand the privilege of bringing beer into the factories for consumption at the noon hour, and in at least one establishment beer is paid for by the proprietors. In the lithographic establishments of this country, where the work is mainly done by German workmen, a stipulation requires the proprietors to furnish beer as a part of the employees' wages. In one lithographic establishment in New York, where 600 men are employed, each receives, by contract, three pints of beer per day. An effort was made to break up this system, but so much trouble ensued that it had to be relinquished.

A correspondent from Italy speaks of the vast proportions and evil results of the emigration from that country to the United States: It is so large that not a few districts are left without cultivation or at the price of empty Romanesque receptacles, by contract, three pints of beer per day. An effort was made to break up this system, but so much trouble ensued that it had to be relinquished.

The increase of a Day. Saturday, June 29, was a red-letter day in the history of Chicago. The work of that day is absolutely without precedent in the history of the great municipalities of the world, of which Chicago is now territorially the largest.

On Friday the city contained forty-two square miles. On Saturday by a vote of a large majority of the electors concerned this area was increased by 131 square miles, making a total of 174. Philadelphia, the next largest city of the Union, has 129; New York, with the greatest number of people in the country, has only 49; while London, the largest city in the world, has but 124 square miles within its limits. The estimated population of the city on Friday was the basis of calculation. On Saturday the population was 1,000,000. On Saturday night Hyde Park, Lake View, Lake Jefferson, and a part of Cicero having been added, there was a gain of 200,000 at the very least, making the present population of Chicago 1,100,000. The Federal enumeration, which will be made next year, will doubtless establish officially and beyond question that Chicago is the second city in the United States.

In the legal sense this was a day's growth. Practically, the extension has been going forward for many years, the legally added population being merely the overflow of a crowded city.—Chicago Times.

The addition to Chicago, it will be perceived from the above statement, is larger than the whole area of Philadelphia. This enlargement will undoubtedly put Chicago in the third place among American cities for population, as it will put it in the first place for spread. But Philadelphia will hold second place in 1890 in the number of people and first in the number of dwellings for people to live in.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A double block of houses and lot, situated on Burton's Hill, Foster township, the property of William Rugans. For terms apply to William Rugans, or T. A. Buckley Freeland.

Justus Troell, THE OLDEST UNDERTAKER In the region, has removed his business establishment to No. 12 Front Street, Freeland.

Undertaking in all its branches will receive prompt attention.

SULLIVAN WINS.

The prize fight between John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain for the championship of the world and \$20,000 took place at Richburg, Miss., 105 miles distant from New Orleans on Monday morning. Seventy-five rounds were fought. Kilrain's seconds throwing up the sponge when time was called for the seventy-sixth. Neither man were seriously injured, although Kilrain was very weak at the close.

Kilrain won first fall and first blood, Sullivan got first knockdown. The time was 2 hours and 18 minutes. There was no interference and Kilrain was first to shy his castor into the ring. He was seconded by Charley Mitchell and Mike Donovany, with John Murphy as bottle holder. Sullivan followed a minute later and was loudly cheered. His seconds were Wm. Muldoon and Mike Cleary with Daniel Murphy of Boston bottle holder. Pat Kennick of New Orleans was suggested for referee by Kilrain, and John Fitzpatrick of New Orleans by Sullivan. After slight wrangling Fitzpatrick was mutually agreed upon. Kilrain won the toss for position and selected the northeast corner. Sullivan took the southwest. Just before time was called Kilrain stepped over to Sullivan and proffered a wager of \$1,000 on the result, which was promptly accepted by Sullivan and the money placed in Referee Fitzpatrick's hands.

It was the most noted contest in ancient or modern times, and has attracted the attention of the civilized world for months. During all the preparations Sullivan was the favorite, and his work in the ring showed that the expectations of his friends were based upon a firm foundation. The perfection of physical development which Sullivan attained under the tuition of his trainer, William Muldoon, was marvelous, and places the latter in the front rank of instructors in the manly art. From beginning to the end Sullivan showed himself much the better man. He pushed the fight to the start, and never but once showed any sign of exhaustion. The management of the fight throughout showed a disposition to make it a fair test of the abilities of the two principals, and all mere technicalities were quickly smothered by the parties. The partisans of Kilrain did not appear willing to put up money on their champion unless odds were offered; but still an enormous amount of money changed hands. Below will be found a short sketch of the principals.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN was born of Irish parents in "The Highlands," Boston, on October 15, 1858. He stands 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 lbs. and is in perfect physical condition when weighing about 195 pounds. When thoroughly trained his physical measurements are chest 44 inches, biceps 16 1/2, calf 13 1/2, thigh 27.

Sullivan began to spar in public in 1879. Since then he has met all the best men in this country and several imported pugilists with almost unvarying success. Three times only has the Boston man essayed to fight with nature's champion, and in 1881 with Flood, in 1882 with Ryan and in 1888 with Charlie Mitchell. His shortest engagement was at Memphis, Tenn., on May 1, 1884, where he knocked out William Fleming in two seconds after time was called.

JAKE KILRAIN is also of Irish parentage, and was born at Greenpoint, Columbia County, New York, on February 9, 1859. As a young man he worked in a rolling mill at Somerville, near Boston. After two or three rough and tumble fights Jake took to boxing, and in 1883 won the junior sculling championship at the national amateur regatta held at Newark. On it being subsequently discovered that the oarsman was also a professional pugilist his career as an amateur sculler was abruptly closed.

Kilrain then took to boxing as a means of livelihood, and although he has not fought one-half the glove contests that Sullivan has, his record is an eminently creditable one. With the makers lists he fought the English champion, Jim Smith, on the Isle St. Pierre, France, on December 19, 1887, the engagement ending in a draw after fighting 106 rounds in 2 hours and 31 minutes. It was generally admitted that Kilrain had the best of the battle when the referee declared it a draw owing to approaching darkness. Since then he has indulged in boxing exhibitions with Charlie Mitchell in this country and England.

Kilrain stands 5 feet 10 1/4 inches high, weighs 145 lbs. In his best fighting trim he weighs about 165 pounds. His measurements are chest 42 inches, biceps 16, forearm 14, thigh 25, calf 17.

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6 cups and saucers, 25c; covered sugar bowls, 25c; butter dishes, 25c; bowl and pitcher, 69c; plates, 40 cents per dozen up; cream pitchers, 10c; chamber sets, 7 pieces, \$1.75. Also groceries: cheap jelly by bucket 5c per lb; fresh butter 20 cents per lb; 5 lbs. rice, 25c; 4 lbs. prunes, 25c; 4 lbs. starch, 25c; etc. Dry Goods: Bazaar dress goods, 8 cents per yard; calicoes, 4c to 8c and white goods 5c per yard up. Carpets, 18c per yard up. Furniture! We have anything and everything and won't be undersold. Straw hats! Hats to fit and suit them all. In boots and shoes we can suit you. Children's spring heel, 50c; ladies' kid, button, \$1.50. Come and see the rest. I will struggle hard to please you. Your servant,

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