

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- STATE. For Treasurer, E. A. Bigler, of Clearfield County. COUNTY. For Judge, Edwin Shortz, of Wilkes-Barre. For Sheriff, George J. Steigmeier, of Wilkes-Barre. For Recorder, Joseph J. McGinty, of Hazle Township. For Coroner, Wm. F. Pier, of Pleasant Valley. For Surveyor, James Crockett, of Ross Township.

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 3, 1889.

BITTER tears of anguish come from Boston to-day. The base, bold club has dropped to second place, John L. was on a glorious drunk and the only Mike was most ignominiously disgraced at Cleveland. All in one day.

NEXT month Connecticut will vote on a prohibition amendment to her constitution. A constitution that has withstood the ravages of hard cider and wooden nutmegs for high upon two centuries should be able to easily throw off an epidemic like prohibition.

THE labor unions of the state will oppose Speaker Boyer on account of his hostile attitude to labor measures, and thousands of sincere temperance people will also oppose him on account of his party being neither hot or cold on that question.—Minersville Free Press.

MAYBE the Democrats of Montana didn't neatly hoodwink the Republican senate by letting the territory go Republican last year, thereby getting admitted to the union. On Tuesday the state came out in its true colors and elected the Democratic ticket by sweeping majorities.

THE Kingston Times had the Republican state and county tickets on its editorial page until Saturday, when the state ticket was dropped. The Times, we presume, cannot condescend to support for state treasurer a man like Boyer, whose name is synonymous with corruption, fraud and cowardice. There should be more Holbrooks in journalism.

INSPIRED by the recent decision that permits dishonorably discharged Union soldiers to share in the grand pension grab, Theodore Noel, a reconstructed rebel volunteer, proposes pensions for conscripted Confederate soldiers who were disabled from service in a cause they were forced into, and from which the government at the time was unable to protect them. He makes an ingenious argument in their behalf, and has started out to have petitions for this amendment to the pension laws presented to congress.

ALL appointments of Harrison's must, first and foremost, be acceptable to the powers that be in the Grand Army of the Republic. The president has practically adopted an amendment to the constitution requiring the "advice and consent" of this organization to all nominations, preceding the advice and consent of the senate. As General Alger, a probable rival of Harrison for the nomination in 1892, is at the head of the Grand Army, the complication is doubly increased. Between the people of the country demanding justice and the G. A. R. demanding everything, Benny is in a pitiable plight.

ONE of the present candidates for governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Brackett, was invited last year to attend a Queen Victoria jubilee banquet at Boston, and, being unable or not wishing to take part, he sent his regrets. Shortly afterwards he made a speech at a Land League meeting, and now, on account of these high crimes and misdemeanors, he is to be boycotted by the Dorchester Branch of the "British-American Association." It does not seem to have occurred to the upstarts that constitute this branch of a foreign (in principles) organization that it is an impertinence on their part to obstruct these British contentions upon an American election; yet it is an impertinence, and a gross one.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is not un-naturally pleased with the utterances of the several Democratic state conventions held this year. If peace hath its victories as well as war, so defeat has its consolations as well as victory. Mr. Cleveland represents, and always will represent in American history, the idea upon which he staked his political all in November last—tariff reform. He suffered defeat, but his discomfiture finds its compensations in the evidences, which multiply day by day, that the idea for which he fought survives and grows in the hearts of his fellow men. States which did not dare to assail the protective policy of the country in 1888 have fearlessly declared for tariff reform. The Democratic slogan of 1892 will be: "Free trade, free land, free men."

Can Honest Men Vote for Boyer?

During the late session of the legislature Hon. S. M. Wherry, representative from Cumberland County, made the charge that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had sold for a million dollars' worth of United States bonds belonging to the state which brought \$60,000 interest to the state treasury every year and that the proceeds of this sale of the United States bonds were deposited in certain banks without interest. This charge was couched in the plainest and most specific language, and Mr. Wherry moved that the house appoint a special committee to inquire into the management of the Sinking Fund and the treasury under which this achievement in financing was accomplished. But the Republican house, with Speaker Boyer, (now the Republican candidate for state treasurer) at its head, deliberately refused to make the inquiry.

The only explanation of this remarkable financial transaction which has been vouchsafed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is that the United States bonds were sold with a view of employing the proceeds of the sale in the purchase of state bonds, but that when the Commissioners appeared in the market for the purpose of buying state bonds the holders of the latter insisted upon a premium which the Commissioners regarded as exorbitant. This is simply a confession of incapacity, not to say stupidity, on the part of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. They knew that no state bonds were overdue at the time they sold the United States bonds. They knew that as they could not compel the presentation of overdue state bonds for redemption they would be at the mercy of the holders of the state bonds. They knew, too, that the state could gain nothing, but must lose, by the sale of United States bonds even if the state bonds could be bought at a reasonable premium. This explanation, therefore, fails to explain.

Do the people of Pennsylvania approve of a management of the treasury by which the state loses \$60,000 in interest annually, a loss which must be made good by taxation? Are the voters of the state ready to endorse Henry K. Boyer, the Republican candidate for state treasurer, who as speaker of the house of representatives stifled the inquiry into the management of the treasury proposed by Representative Wherry? Can he feign to party cover quite this glaring infidelity to the public interest? These questions are submitted to the candid and intelligent judgment of the voters whatever may be their political affiliation, in the confident belief that they will decide them at the polls, not as the blinded slaves of the party, but as free and thoughtful citizens.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Getting Under the Free Trade Banner.

During the last presidential campaign very few, if any, of the trade and financial journals of the country supported the Democratic party. However, the light begins to dawn upon these protective advocates and they are calling loudly for a change. Fibre and Fabrics, the organ of the wool manufacturers, worked with all its might for the election of Harrison, yet in its last issue it makes an explicit demand for free wool. It upbraids the G. O. P. for broken promises and gives a plausible solution of Republican success when it says:

"Thousands of good, honest voters were given for the Republican nominees at the last presidential election for the sole object of giving the party an opportunity to correct its own mistakes. Will the Republican party be equal to the emergency, and render justice to its citizens for its past delinquencies in the matter of raw materials?"

One year ago there was nothing too good for protectionists, according to the Export and Finance Journal. The same paper now terms protection a "canabalistic policy." The following plea for unlimited commercial relations will meet with cordial approval:

"Confining trade to certain sections and depending on the people of the one country for the consumption of that country's products is very much like cannibalism. It means that we must live off of each other. That is exactly what we of the United States are doing when we limit, as we practically do now, our commercial relations to the various states of the union."

This is Straight from the Shoulder.

Somebody has been saying something to cause the Newsletter to pour out hot-shot like the following: "We would like to know what the Republican party of this county even did for the Irish-Americans that Phil Boyle should go around and ask Irish-Americans to vote for him at the coming election. The Republican party is Bishop Newman's party, and Bishop Newman has said that if he had his way he would bar out all foreigners. The Republican party is anxious enough to secure the votes of 'foreigners' on election day, but at the same time it never allows an opportunity to pass to snub this class of citizens. The Irish-American, the German-American, the Italian-American, the Polish-American and all true Americans belong in the Democratic party because it is the people's party, and time and again has fought for the rights of the people, regardless of nationality or creed. Shame on those sons of 'foreigners' who would ape a certain blue element in our politics. If this same element had their way the 'sons of their fathers' would not be American citizens to-day. It was only through the efforts of the Democratic party that their fathers were able to land in this country at all."

Uncle Sam's Costly Army.

The figures compiled at the pension bureau to show the work of the last fiscal year disclose that our army of pensioners had reached the prodigious number of 345,125 up to June 30, so that at the present time it must be about half a million strong at its recent rate of increase. Yet this does not satisfy Senator Ingalls, who calls for making every man

who served in the civil war a pensioner for life upon the government, whether ill or well, rich or poor. It further appears that during the late fiscal year the payments for pensions had reached the extraordinary sum of \$88,275,113, which was several millions more than the amount, then unprecedented, of the 12 months preceding. When it is reflected that the war ended nearly 25 years ago, and that the names of hundreds of thousands of those who have once received pensions have been dropped, the continued increase in disbursements is most extraordinary. A dozen years ago the total amount required for pensions annually was between \$27,000,000 and \$28,000,000 a year. Now more than three times as much is paid out; yet an outcry is made for other legislation which would carry the payments to more than \$100,000,000 a year.—New York Times.

The Truth Will Prevail.

Mr. J. B. Sargent, the great hardware manufacturer of New Haven and New York, was an ardent protectionist, and strongly opposed the reduction of the tariff which was talked of in 1873. He is now in Australia, and is freely expressing his opinions in favor of free trade and the single tax. He says he was afraid that if we lowered the tariff we should be ruined by the importation of pauper-made goods. "So I paid a special visit to Europe in '73, and went through all the principal manufacturing districts of England and the Continent, for the purpose of comparing my condition as an American manufacturer employing high-priced labor with that of the European manufacturers employing cheap labor. Two years afterwards I paid another visit to Europe for the same purpose, and from what I saw during those two visits my views underwent a complete change. I have since paid several visits to Europe, and have traveled in India and Japan, and have made a special study of the comparative value of cheap labor—Asiatic or coolie labor—with that of America's high-priced labor, and I am convinced that the cheapest labor in the world is the high-priced labor of the states. But, notwithstanding this, I am convinced that the real interests of the manufacturer are not on the side of protection. A man may be narrowly selfish or broadly selfish. I hold that for an American manufacturer to be a protectionist is to be narrowly selfish. Under the present system the people are unable to buy anything like what they would do if trade were free. The stimulus that would be given to production would be incalculable; the more goods that would be produced the cheaper they could be sold. Labor now idle would be employed, the consumption would increase with the ability to consume, and trade would benefit in every way. I am an absolute free trader. I am in favor of the abolition of all taxation on commodities, and the raising of revenue necessary to support the government from land values, irrespective of improvements. I know of no tax so just and which would be so evenly distributed or so easily raised."

Thus the truth is gradually spreading wherever the English language is spoken, not only among the masses, but also among the most intelligent of all those classes whose best and most permanent interests are not inimical to the general welfare.

There is a curious vitality in the old superstition that those who adopt as their watchword "The Land for the People," are aiming at an equal division of the land between the individual citizens. Yet a very little reflection would soon show that it is possible to believe that the land is the common property of the whole people, and at the same time to be strongly opposed to any such equal division. If Tom, Dick and Harry had a horse left them, they would never dream of cutting up the horse into three equal portions, so many pounds of horse-beef for each man's share! Railway companies, canal companies and dock companies are not unknown in this country, and their existence proves that it is possible for a large number of people to enjoy common rights in a huge property without feeling it necessary to assert those rights by the method of physical division. What would be thought of a shareholder of (say) the Midland Railway who should say: "The railway is the property of the company, that is, of the shareholders; let us divide it up—so many miles of rails, and so much rolling-stock to each shareholder?" Everybody sees that it is impossible to divide the property of a railway company or a canal company among the shareholders without practically destroying its value. The value of the railway or canal from its owners' point of view consists in its power of earning a dividend for them. They do not divide the railway; they divide its earnings. This is exactly the way in which land restorers propose to treat the land. They are not such fools as to suppose that the equal division of the land among all the people is as easy a matter as the division of a cake among a party of children. But if we cannot divide land equally, we can divide rent. Nor is it necessary even to divide the rent. There are public expenses to be met, which at present are provided for by unjust and oppressive taxation upon labor. The earnings of the land—the economic rent—should be applied first of all to meeting public expenses. The "single tax on land values" would be a tax only in name; in its nature it would be a rent—a rent paid to the people for the use of the people's property. At present the people of England are in the position of the shareholders of a railway company, who pay all the working expenses out of their own pockets without getting any dividend, while the directors pocket all the takings.—London Democrat.

The K. of L. Executive Board is in session at St. Louis.

COUNTY NEWS.

The annual celebration of the Grand Army of this district will be held at Sunday next Wednesday.

A county fair began at Dallas yesterday and will continue until to-morrow. The exhibits are reported good.

While coupling cars on the Jersey Central at Penn Haven on Tuesday Edward Green was squeezed to death.

Charles Blake, aged 53 years, was killed at a Lehigh Valley crossing in Wilkes-Barre early Saturday morning.

The hardware store of Ex-Burgess Kerr at Plymouth was closed by the sheriff on Tuesday on a \$7000 judgement note.

George Barney, a well known citizen of Wilkes-Barre, was killed by his wagon being upset in a runaway on Monday, near Miners' Mills.

The 15th annual fair of Carbon County opened at Lehigh on Tuesday. The principal feature in both racing. The fair will close to-morrow.

The Lafin & Rand powder works near Cressona, Schuylkill County, blew up Thursday morning, killing three men, and injuring several others, two or three dangerously.

The Scranton Diocesan C. T. A. Union will parade as follows next Thursday: First district, White Haven; second district, Pittston; third and fourth districts, Scranton.

Mark King, convicted last week for the killing of his wife, was not sentenced as expected on Saturday. It was postponed until October 25, owing to an application for a new trial.

Dr. C. M. Williams, a prominent citizen of Pittston, died there last week. He was born in Lanesboro, Susquehanna County, and was the grandson of Martin Lane, who founded the place.

The corner-stone of the new state normal school at Lock Haven was laid yesterday afternoon with Masonic ceremonies. Clifford P. MacCalla, Grand Master of the Masons of Pennsylvania, officiating.

The mine examining boards of various districts met in Wilkes-Barre on Saturday to discuss certain features of the Gallagher law. There are said to be a number of defects in the law which need correction by the next legislature.

Gertrude Newell, a 10-year-old girl at Lake, was fatally injured by playing with a tin can on Sunday. She struck it with her foot and it exploded, tearing away part of her left arm and terribly cutting her on the body.

Policeman David A. Thomas of Edwardsville was acquitted at Wilkes-Barre on Friday on the charge of killing Thomas Schelling on June 15. The evidence was strongly against the prisoner and the verdict of the jury caused much surprise.

The \$75,000 damage suit of Mary Cannon of Scranton, injured in the Mud Run disaster a year ago, was amicably settled on Saturday. A few weeks ago the plaintiff refused to settle for \$30,000, and it is believed she received more than that.

The Young Ladies' Base Ball Club of Chicago are on their annual tour through the country. They defeated a picked nine at Wilkes-Barre on Monday, and play against Tamaqua on the Wahnetah grounds, Glen Onoko, to-day. The club is composed entirely of females.

William Irvin, a miner, and his Polish laborer, went to their usual work in a colliery at Mahanoy Place on Tuesday evening of last week. Failing to return home on Wednesday morning search was made and on Wednesday night the dead bodies of both men were found in an abandoned working, they having been suffocated by black damp.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Freeland Post-office, October 2, 1889:

- Damato, Rosa; Eirisch, Johann Jacob; Ferry, D. J.; Gallagher, Dan; Godzinska, Marya; Handler, C. E.; Hasso, George; Marjotti, Francesco; O'Donnell, Manes; Shafer, Louis; Szkarupa, Piter; Smith, Mrs. F. M.; White, Amanda S.; Wilson, Geo. I.; Ward, Charles; Zeirdt, Mrs. John.

Persons calling for any of the above letters should say Advertiser.

W. M. F. BOYLE, P. M.

A Minister Brings Suit.

Two years ago Rev. Wm. Holden, an Episcopal clergyman of Hazleton, while riding with a lady, was struck by an engine and injured for life. He had intended bringing suit against the railroad company, but was restrained by the lady, who was wealthy and was averse to appearing in court as a witness. She tendered him a check for \$1000 if he would abandon his intention to institute proceedings. He refused the offer and on Tuesday he filed in the probatory office a claim for \$10,000 damages against the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies. The latter is the owner, and the former the operator of the line of road upon which the accident occurred.

I find Ideal Tooth Powder is without exception the best I have ever used. With its aid I keep my teeth very clean and white, which has not been possible to do with any other powder I have ever tried before. So says Ferdinand E. Chartard, Baltimore, Md.

By the way, will you buy and use Ideal Tooth Powder? We can thoroughly recommend it. R. E. Nichols, Dentist, Salina, Kansas, says, Ideal Tooth Powder is in my estimation, just what its name indicates. An engraving 20 x 24 is given with each two bottles. Price 25 cents per bottle.

One on the Inspector.

A school inspector hailing from Glasgow has the credit, says the Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser, of telling the following story against himself. It ought to be premised that he is not tall and has not been blessed with much personal beauty, but he thinks himself, and deservedly so, an excellent public speaker. Examining a junior class one day late he wished to lead up to "breath" as the reply to a question. He had no reply at first, but after a pause he said, "What comes into my mouth?" A wee little fellow promptly answered, "Gas, sir." Afterward, in explaining what an adjective was, he said, "I am a man, but place an adjective before 'man.' 'I am a—' 'Little man!' exclaimed one hopeful. The inspector does not like to be called little. He said, "Well—ah—give me another." "Ugly little man!" shouted a too literal boy.

Origin of "We Won't Go Home."

An interesting history of an old and well known comic tune was given by Prof. Ensel, a music teacher, in a speech in the Music Teachers' Association recently. He said that when the army of the first Napoleon was in Egypt in 1799 the camp for awhile was near the pyramids. One afternoon about sunset the band was playing. The inhabitants of the desert had collected near and were listening to the music. Nothing unusual happened until the band struck up a tune which we now hear under the name of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning." Instantly there were the wildest demonstrations of joy among the Bedouins. They sprang each other, and shouted and danced with the wildest of pleasure. The reason was that they were listening to the favorite and oldest tune of the people. Prof. Ensel then stated that the tune had been taken to Europe from Africa in the eleventh century by the Crusaders, and had lived separately in both countries for over 700 years. This is certainly enough to make "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" a classic. Its origin is more of a mystery than the origin of the Nile.—Lynchville Post.

Wild Animals in India.

A letter from Calcutta reports that a herd of 100 wild elephants has been captured in Mysore. Also that there were 6,000 deaths by snake-bites in the northwest provinces last year. In Madras 10,000 cattle were killed by wild animals and 1,642 persons lost their lives by snakes and wild beasts.

Compensation.

Mrs. Cobwigger—"My husband, I'm sorry to say, is a man of very little taste." Cora—"That must be real nice for you, for I heard ma say your cooking was dreadful."

"Man know thyself," says the poet; but this advice will never be regarded as long as there is a neighbor to observe.

Correspondence From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 1, 1889. The ebb tide has set in. From the sea coast and mountain resorts Washingtonians are coming home again, and it is but repeating what those already returned have said to remark that they are very glad to be back. They have comfort instead of more or less discomfort, domestic life in place of vagrant hotel living, and the National Capital instead of the small life of some summer-living hotel. It is a matter of social duty that many residents of Washington spend certain months of the year away from home, and it is without much doubt, a matter of regret to a large number of them, it is so, because Washington is so comfortable a place in which to live; because here is a moderate climate, here are perfect streets, here are shaded walks and here are teeming markets, here are abundant connections with all the outlying-places of a day, here are the requisites of pleasant living in a modern way. To desert what Washington affords and suffer to an extent beyond belief or under the eye of some mountain hotel keeper is one of the penalties of being in the city. Brave people and much enduring are those who are "in the swim." A month from now most of the suffering wanderers will have returned to Washington. A month later they will have recuperated and be ready for the season of festivity which comes here with the opening of Congress and the full swing of official life added to the local term of social effort occurring naturally in a city of two hundred thousand or so people.

The Capital is beginning to be itself again and everybody is gratified over the fact. It should really be itself all the year round. It is almost old enough and big enough.

GETTING READY FOR THE CENSUS.

Again, at the close of the round ten years, the Census Bureau is pinching itself and trying to wake up. Like the 17-year locust, between its periods of tremendous activity, it enjoys a sound sleep of several years but it never actually dies. About 1884 it became comatose and since that time there has been only one single clerk on deck to attend actual vitality. But last spring the President appointed Robert P. Porter its superintendent and signs of abundant life were at once apparent. Already two or three hundred clerks have been appointed to prepare for the national census of next June, and within six months Mr. Porter will have appointed 2,000 clerks and 40,000 enumerators to complete the immense work. Most of the clerks, whose tenure will be short, are already selected, and the local enumerators, whose office life will last only one month are now being designated in the thousands of districts all over the country. Up to the present time Porter and his assistants have been sheltered in private offices but the hot fire is already crowded, and in a month the workers will swarm and find new lives in different parts of the city, which they will occupy exclusively. If any reader thinks that it is mixing metaphors to allude to these people both as cicadas and as honey bees, he ought to stumble upon the Census Bureau when it is liberating and when it isn't. It is the intention of the Superintendent to make the eleventh census more complete than any that has preceded it. Some subjects not hitherto covered will be exhaustively treated, and some interests will be represented much more completely than in 1880. But the preliminary plans are as yet somewhat nebulous, and it would be impossible now to tell of more than tentative purposes.

MAIL PRIVILEGES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the United States had to pay for the use of the mails just as an ordinary citizen does when he posts a letter or a package, the receipts of the Post-office Department would be increased many thousands of dollars in the course of a year. The Washington Post-office alone sends out as much as a million pounds of matter to the Executive Departments and Congress in the course of a month, and this matter is all minus postage. The Government departments in the city are also exempted from the payment of the customary registration fee of ten cents, and 25,000 letters and parcels were sent out gratuitously by the money order office of the Washington Post-office in twelve months. Besides, whole libraries of public documents are carried free for Congressmen by their Uncle Samuel under their franking privilege. But while a Congressman can send out a public document to his constituent free of charge, if he wants to write him a letter he is compelled to pay the regular charge just as any other citizen. Years ago he could send out letters free. Now he is allowed \$125 per annum for stamps and stationery instead.

TAXPAYER IN FULL BLOOM.

The people view with keen dissatisfaction a shocking condition of administration that still continues at the Pension Office. In charge of that vast department, which is now making monthly payments to nearly 500,000 persons, is a man named Hiram Smith. He is Assistant Commissioner of Pensions. He did not fall with Tanner. Yet Hiram Smith, and not James Tanner, put his arm into the public chest the other day and took out \$603.72 for himself. Not only did he pocket this grab but he aided forty-eight other watch-dogs to get into the same smoke-house. Forty-nine of the paying tellers of the Pension Office cashed the same kind of check.

IT'S ENGLISH YOU KNOW.

The British cabinet now numbers seventeen members. It will be the ambition of some of our Republican statesmen to catch up with the mother country in this matter. The next move in this direction will probably be to make the Pension Bureau a separate department, with a secretary, a force, a fund and a policy, all its own.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE.

LOST! LOST!

Anybody needing Queensware and won't visit our Bazaar will lose money. Just See!

6 cups and saucers, 25c; covered sugar bowls, 25c; butter dishes, 25c; bowl and pitcher, 60c; 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: Bazon 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,

J. C. BERNER.

REMEMBER PHILIP GERITZ, Practical WATCHMAKER & JEWELER. 15 Front Street (Next Door to First National Bank), Freeland.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Etc. Also HATS, CAPS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of All Kinds. We Invite You to Call and Inspect Our New Store. GOOD MATERIAL! LOW PRICES! HUGH MALLOY, Corner Centre and Walnut Sts., Freeland.

BE JUST AND FEAR NOT.

J. J. POWERS has opened MERCHANT TAILOR'S and GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT at 110 Centre Street, Freeland, and is not in partnership with any other establishment but his own, and attends to his business personally. Ladies' outside garments cut and fitted to measure in the latest style.

A. RUDEWICK, GENERAL STORE.

SOUTH HEBERTON, PA.

Clothing, Groceries, Etc., Etc.

Agent for the sale of

PASSAGE TICKETS

From all the principal points in Europe to all points in the United States.

Agent for the transmission of

MONEY

To all parts of Europe. Checks, Drafts, and Letters of Exchange on Foreign Banks cashed at reasonable rates.

B. F. DAVIS,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, Grain,

HAY, STRAW, MALT, &c.,

Best Quality of

Glover & Timothy SEED.

Zemany's Block, 15 East Main Street, Freeland.

O'DONNELL & Co.,

Dealers in

—GENERAL—

MERCHANDISE,

Groceries, Provisions, Tea, Coffee, Queensware, Glassware, &c.

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, Etc.

We invite the people of Freeland and vicinity to call and examine our large and handsome stock. Don't forget the place.

Next Door to the Valley Hotel.

For Printing of any Description call at the

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

- Posters, Hand Bills, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Raffle Tickets, Ball Tickets, Ball Programmes, Invitations, Circulars, By-Laws, Constitutions, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Call and See Us.

LING LEE, CHINESE LAUNDRY, Ward's Building, 49 Washington St., FREELAND, PA.

- Shirts, one, 10; Rooms, 15 to 50; New shirts, 15; Coats, 15 to 50; Collars, 3; Vests, 25 to 30; Drawers, 7; Pants, woolen, 25 to 41; Undershirts, 7; Pants, linen, 25 to 50; Night shirts, 8; Towels, 4; Wool shirts, 8; Napkins, 3; Socks, 3; Table covers, 15 to 25; Handkerchiefs, 2 for 5; Sheets, 10 to 25; Quilt, per pair, 10; Bed ticks, 3 to 50.

Work taken every day of the week and returned on the third or fourth day thereafter. Family washing at the rate of 50 cents per dozen. All work done in a first-class style.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR COUGH MEDICINE.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, AND CHEAPEST.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazelton, Warren, Pa.

Advertise in

the "Tribune."