

- STATE.
For Treasurer.....E. A. Bigler,
of Clearfield County.
COUNTY.
For Judge.....Edwin Shortz,
of Wilkes-Barre.
For Sheriff.....George J. Steigmaier,
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.

One of the meanest things yet said
of Pontius Pilate was by a Jersey City
preacher who on Sunday last likened
him to the "most corrupt, spoils-
hunting politician of the present day."

SOME Syrian emigrants, who arrived
at Castle Garden the other day, mis-
took a chromo of Colonel Ingersoll for
the picture of a saint and wanted to
put a halo around it. But a halo
would not adorn the colonel. His
enemies think a halo is what he
needs.

If there were any doubts in the
minds of Democrats as to the success
of the ticket this fall they were dis-
pelled by the nomination of the ticket
on Tuesday. Not the slightest objec-
tion can be raised against any one
candidate and all will be elected by
handsome majorities.

The meaning of the word "chump,"
which was unknown for some time,
has been discovered by one of our
Philadelphia exchanges. Justice says
that the original chump was the man
who voted for Harrison and protection
in the belief that his wages would be
advanced. Poor fellow!

The demand of the people is for
more holidays. The length of time
between the Fourth of July and
Thanksgiving Day is considered too
long, and that alone should make
Labor Day a success. In a few years
people will ask themselves why they
didn't set apart such a day long ago.

ALL the important state officers of
Kansas have united in testifying that
woman suffrage in the municipal elec-
tions of that state is a complete suc-
cess, and they advise other states to
adopt it. Those same officers united
in testifying to the success of prohibi-
tion not long ago, but the other states
refused to accept the advice for some
reason or another. Nevertheless, the
cause of woman suffrage is making
very rapid strides towards success.

LABOR Day was generally observed
throughout the larger cities of the
country, although in many places the
working people were strictly prohibi-
ted from celebrating it in the way
many of them would have wished.
Like all new innovations it has been
the object of much misdirected abuse
upon its inauguration, but time and
education will demonstrate to the
masses the necessity and value of a
day dedicated to the honor and digni-
ty of labor.

The contest for governor of Ohio
promises to be an interesting one.
The Republicans have re-nominated
Governor Foraker on an out-and-out
high tariff platform. For an opponent
the Democrats have pitted against
him Hon. James E. Campbell and
adopted a platform in favor of the
most advanced type of tariff reform.
Their nominee is not as radical a re-
former as they could have selected,
but the battle will be fought upon the
respective platforms and the issue
closely contended.

The world is full of examples of
bravery in battle and exhibitions of
self-sacrificing heroism in moments of
supreme peril. The engineer of a
Maryland coal mine, however, on Fri-
day last, displayed a defiance of dan-
ger in behalf of human life that is
worthy of more than passing recogni-
tion. Forty-three men were impris-
oned in a distant portion of the
Allegheny mine by a flood of water
bursting through a division wall from
an older and abandoned mine. To
rescue these people, H. L. Meem, the
engineer of the colliery, entered the
flooded workings unattended, and,
after wading and swimming for nearly
half a mile through the underground
passages, reached them. Then he
discovered for the first time that a
man and boy were imprisoned in a
more remote portion of the pit. Un-
attended, he went to their rescue,
placed the boy on his shoulders and,
leading the way through the flood, he
conducted the entire party back to
light and safety. It was a brave
action and one that should render the
name of H. L. Meem famous in the
history of Maryland's coal mines.—
Press.

A Board of Trade a Necessity.

All over the country at the present
time cities, towns and villages are vying
with one another in offering inducements
to manufacturers wishing to change their
location. Few have any idea what emer-
gent efforts are being made in live pro-
gressive places to attract enterprises of
all sorts, and direct them from the old
established centres of industry. By
means of liberal advertising, sending out
agents to those manufacturers who are
supposed to be open to any kind of in-
ducement, and by the offer of sums of
money and land a continual movement
of invested capital is going on into newer
channels, and important changes are
constantly occurring in every branch of
trade. With a board of trade in our
midst to make known the advantages of
Freeland as a manufacturing centre this
town would contain several industries.
The supply of coal in this vicinity is as
yet scarcely touched, notwithstanding
rumors to the contrary. Nevertheless,
it is not good policy for a town to depend
upon any one industry and recent ex-
periences have made our merchants well
acquainted with that fact. The uncertain-
ty of the coal trade has proven that it
cannot be sufficiently relied upon for
any definite period, and the sooner the
business men and those who have the
welfare of the town at heart do their
duty in encouraging capitalists to locate
plants here the sooner will Freeland be
released from its dependence upon King
Coal. The facilities we possess are un-
known to outsiders and there is no better
channel to give them publicity than
through a good energetic board of trade.
This subject should be given immediate
attention and the results obtained will
benefit all, besides placing Freeland in
the ranks of the most progressive towns
of the state.

Unnecessary Criticism.

A great deal of unnecessary criticism
has been indulged in during the past
few weeks against the miners examining
board of this district, on account of their
action in demanding from each person,
whether examined or registered, the sum
of fifty cents. The seventh section of
the act says: "That all persons who
shall be actually engaged as miners at
the time of the passage of this act, shall
be entitled to registration without ex-
amination, upon producing satisfactory
proof that they have been employed in
an anthracite mine in this common-
wealth." The fee for this service is
twenty-five cents. For this the miner
gets nothing in return to certify that he
is a miner and entitled to be employed
as such, and should he remove from his
present place of employment he will be
under the necessity of returning to the
board and procuring a certificate for
which fifty cents will be charged. To
those who are objecting to paying fifty
cents we would say, pay it, take your
certificate and you need not be under
any necessity of following the board all
over the district when you have occasion
to change your place of working. The
board are trying to save persons further
expense by giving them the certificate
of registration and competency at the
same time. Can it be that there is some
sour grape business about this? Remember, gentlemen, that the members of the
board are workmen like yourself and
are no doubt carrying out their instruc-
tions as best they can. Some of you
may get a chance next year.

Failed to Strike When the Iron Was Hot.

The respect in which Mr. Powderly is
held would be very much increased if
he would correct his chronic habit of
being first right and then wrong on every
subject of importance to his order and
to the country. Whatever measure or
policy shall be beneficial to the Knights
of Labor will be beneficial to the whole
country, since the prosperity of labor is
the prosperity of all. Mr. Powderly
has, therefore, the good wishes of all
honest men in whatever he may under-
take for those whom he has, on the
whole quite ably, and always, we believe,
honestly represented. But Mr. Pow-
derly seldom strikes his blows at the
right time. He marshals his forces to
the ballot box after the election. He
comes out with tremendous vigor for
the Australian ballot bill after the ring legis-
lature of Pennsylvania has smothered it
and adjourned. He is fierce for the
equality of all classes before the tax
gatherer, and for the relief of the work-
ingmen from the intimidation of the
capitalist employer, after the presiden-
tial election has been duly won and the
verdict bought, and the tariff mono-
polists and the trusts put in full posses-
sion of the federal government.—New
York Globe.

How Long Will This Continue?

What is the meaning of this stupen-
dous thing that is driving great, strong
men to despair and suicide? What has
come to us in these days of abundance
that capable workers, muscled men with
half of life before them, walk the streets
hungrily and fly at last to the grave to
shut out the bitter cries of their famish-
ing children? What mean these bloody
self-sacrifices, these frightful endings of
lives blighted by want? Who can ex-
plain or who justify these unnatural and
horrid tragedies? Men and brethren,
where is the blame? What is the cause?
It cannot be in the nature of things that
men willing to work should look three
months for work without finding it. It
cannot be in the nature of things that
want should find its victims where all
that goes to the satisfaction of human
wants is so abundant. Think of it, that
men are starving, with bake shops full
of bread—stores full of flour—granaries
full of wheat! Think of it, little chil-
dren, weak with hunger, and the infinite
stores of food that waits for consumers!
Think of it, that the husband and father
looks in vain for a bare chance to earn
the dollar that would put off famine and
revive hope! Think of it, that this is
here in Chicago, and not in Ireland, or
China, or in the desert stretches of an
inhospitable land!—Lake View Record.

Tannerism and the Grand Army.

That was an exceedingly unwise re-
solute that was forced upon the Grand
Encampment of the Grand Army of the
Republic in the Corral Tanner business,
at its Milwaukee session on Thursday
and an unwarranted meddling in a
government matter, now undergoing
official inquiry. Tanner is an officer of
the federal government, charged with
loose and improper administration of the
pension office, and these charges have
had at least enough of substance in them
to demand official investigation; and
while this inquiry is going on—inquiry
sanctioned by soldiers at least as meri-
torious and patriotic as those composing
the Grand Encampment—that body is
put into the position of prejudging the
case as if to influence the judgment of
those engaged in the inquiry. That is
not a creditable attitude for the Grand
Army to occupy. If it should become
necessary to punish a parent the child
must not forget the importance of
tempering severity with mercy; that
once having taken the reins of govern-
ment in hand it must never resign
them, but constantly keep a guiding
and controlling power over both the
father and the mother. In fact, all
the old-fashioned rules that were sup-
posed to be applicable to the training
of children were used as illustrations,
the sum of advice to children being:
Train up a parent in the way he should
go, and when you are old you will
know how to go that way yourself.
Allowing for the humorous exaggeration
of Mr. Stockton, it cannot be
denied that the deference paid today by
many parents to the wishes and opin-
ions of their children, and the serious
consequences upon their mental and
moral growth, and is directly responsi-
ble not only for parental disappoint-
ment but also for heavy sorrow. The
Puritan sternness at one time in
the age, the loveless and repellent char-
acter of the creed, the constant inter-
action of duty and the curbing of every
impulse and joyous emotion, simply
incited a longing to break such irri-
some bonds, and when the opportu-
nity to do offered itself the other ex-
treme was reached, and license took
the place of repression. And yet it
may be questioned if this "keep-off-
the-grass" method of training was
more hurtful than that which either
looks upon a child as a delicate exotic,
to be brought into contact with the less
favored mortals, or else abandons all efforts
at control, consoling itself with the well-
worn reflection that the child can take
care of itself.
Of these two methods the latter
seems to be the most popular. A
feeling of independence and self-as-
surance, that is characteristic of the
average American mind is too
much relied upon. It is presumed
that the let-alone policy will stimulate
this spirit; whereas, on the contrary,
the natural result is to bring into exist-
ence a feeling of disregard for the
rights of others and an obtrusiveness
and a hardness which speedily degener-
ates into the worst type of selfishness.
In the streets, in stores and hotels, on
street and railroad cars and steam-
boats, there can be daily seen the out-
come of such pernicious training, the
most regrettable feature of the matter
being that the parents seem complet-
ly indifferent, or else lend a tacit ap-
proval to that which thoughtful peo-
ple look upon with alarm. Pertness
is considered to be precocity, rudeness
is simply youthful exuberance,
while selfishness is held to be nothing
but an indication of a progressive
business spirit which hold its own and
not allow itself to be cheated out of
its just due.
Never has the cultivation of the
graces of obedience, respect, reverence,
manliness, and womanliness been more
profoundly needed than now. These
graces lie at the root of all good so-
cial intercourse. Like mercy, they
are twice blessed; wherever they radi-
ate they illumine and beautify. Let
us try to cultivate such virtues in our
children.—Philadelphia Record.

Prunes.

Prunes are very ancient and were
grown ages ago in the East. Eleven
varieties were known to ancient Ro-
man horticulturists, and in the region
around Damascus a vigorous and wild
variety thrived that was much used as
a stock for grafting, and is so used to
this day. France got the prune from
the Crusaders, and it was first culti-
vated near Chateaux by the inmates of a
convent. Some of the best and most
famous prunes are now grown in the
extensive French orchards. The prunes
of commerce are classed by numbers,
No. 1, the smallest, taking 90 to 92 to
the pound, the largest, 10 to 31 to the
pound.—Good Housekeeping.

Mounting an Elephant.

Mr. Barras, in his "India and Tiger
Hunting" gives a description of his
selection of an elephant, and his first
experience in riding it. He was offered
his choice of half a dozen, and at once
picked out a big fellow nearly 10 feet
high. It's name was Roghanath Guj,
and, as Mr. Barras says, it bore an ex-
cellent character for both courage and
gentleness. It had already killed two
men, to be sure, but that was hardly
the animal's fault, as they approached
carelessly when it was furious.
It began by feeding him with bread
and sugar, whilst the keeper was
explaining to me the animal's manners
and customs.
"Though ever ready to obey orders,
he much disliked having to kneel. An
elephant's elbows are tender, and it
sometimes gets a diseased joint from
being made constantly to assume this
posture on all sorts of ground to enable
people to mount. I began, therefore,
by getting up in the orthodox style,
which was as follows:
"On standing before him and indi-
cating that you wished to mount he
would lower himself by advancing
both his front legs; you then took hold
of his lips at the root of the tusks and
placed a foot on the tip of each. He
then rose to his full height and tossed
up his head as high as his short neck
would allow and so enabled you to
slide between his ears.
"To let me dismount he would half
stoop on one hind leg, and raise the
other outward. On this extended
limb I would slip by means of his tail,
and from thence to the ground, which
last was an easy step.
"Up to all this with an elephant at
the first interview was, naturally,
rather risky but, as our acquaintance
was to be short, I thought it advisable
to pass a vote of confidence at once.
I wished my first ride to be a pleasure
to all concerned, especially to Rog-
hanath Guj, as it was his first experi-
ence with an enlightened European
mahout.
"The native driver, from want of
thought, keeps up a constant drum-

THE TRAINING OF FUTURE PARENTS.

Some Regrettable Features of the Pres-
ent Law System.
A few years ago Frank R. Stockton
wrote an essay on "The Training of
Parents," which although semi-satir-
ical, had in it a substratum of whole-
some truth. Briefly stated, his argu-
ment was that a great change had
taken place in the constitution of the
family, especially in the United States;
that the child had usurped the former
prerogative of the parent, and, there-
fore, that it was time for us to recog-
nize the altered condition and to give
to the children of the present day as-
sistance and counsel in the judicious
training of their parents.
Among the rules suggested for the
government of parents the primary
proposition was that filial control
should begin in the first years of pa-
rental life, when the minds of the pa-
rents would be in a pliant and mold-
able condition. If it should become
necessary to punish a parent the child
must not forget the importance of
tempering severity with mercy; that
once having taken the reins of govern-
ment in hand it must never resign
them, but constantly keep a guiding
and controlling power over both the
father and the mother. In fact, all
the old-fashioned rules that were sup-
posed to be applicable to the training
of children were used as illustrations,
the sum of advice to children being:
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go, and when you are old you will
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ions of their children, and the serious
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ble not only for parental disappoint-
ment but also for heavy sorrow. The
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the age, the loveless and repellent char-
acter of the creed, the constant inter-
action of duty and the curbing of every
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some bonds, and when the opportu-
nity to do offered itself the other ex-
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to be brought into contact with the less
favored mortals, or else abandons all efforts
at control, consoling itself with the well-
worn reflection that the child can take
care of itself.

They Boast of Their Crimes.

In the recent great tariff debate in the
house of representatives the leaders of
the Republican party boasted that since
the war they had abolished taxes to the
amount of \$300,000,000, but not one dol-
lar did they show had been removed
from the necessities of life. They
simply boasted of their crime against
labor, and gloried in their shame. A
reduction of taxation, however, on the
prime necessities of life need never be
expected at the hands of the Republican
party. Its leaders are compelled to obey
the robber barons who plunder the
homes, the farms and the workshops of
the people, and are thus enabled to
contribute liberally to their ill-gotten wealth
to the corruption of the ballot box and
the success of the Republican party.
During the last session of congress a bill
for the revision of the tariff was urged
upon the country by the leaders of that
party, and the duties were increased in
every schedule it contained, and espe-
cially on all woolen goods, iron and steel.
—Senator Voorhes.

Social Equality the Remedy.

Everywhere popular freedom, for both
individual and state is being insidiously
encroached upon, and denounced as a
bad thing. These extremes of wealth
piling up in the hands of those who
produce nothing, and deepening poverty
becoming the lot of more and more of
those who produce, are fast breaking up
a once happy and common society into
envious, hating factions. The poor look
upon the rich with envy; the rich look
upon the poor with cold contempt, and
between the two classes there is a widen-
ing gulf and a merciless warfare. This
condition poisons the whole people.
Social equality once broken up, religious
fellowship soon follows. That process of
social disintegration is going on through-
out this country to-day.—Clinton Argus.

They Suffer None by Comparison.

Mauch Chunk people have every op-
portunity to see the various classes of
people that visit Glen Onoko. The two
following items are published to show
that the people of the "coal regions" are
not what some would have them appear
to be.
The excursion of the Adelaide silk
mill, Allentown, on Monday last, was a
very large one. The behavior of many
of the excursionists was a disgrace to
the city from which they came.—M. C.
Democrat.

No Signs of a Funeral Yet.

The attendants at Glen Onoko give
last Saturday's excursion from Hazleton
the credit of being composed of the most
gentlemanly set of people that ever
visited the Glen.—M. C. Times.
The excursion referred to was that of the St.
Gabriel's T. A. B. Society.
The K. of L. continues to grow abroad.
The work of extending the organization
until the whole earth is covered with a
network of Assemblies is progressing.
During the past week three charters
went to Scotland and two to Ireland,
while the first New Zealand Assembly is
about to be organized at Auckland. The
placing of the grape leaves of the Master
Workman's capitol was prophetic. With
a steady growth in America and the
Order reaching out to other lands, our
friends the enemy will have to forego
the pleasure of attending the funeral of
the Knights of Labor for several decades
yet. May their patience be equal to the
strain. "Hope deferred maketh the heart
sick."—Journal.

ming on the bear's head with the
word or 'ankus.' I therefore hoped not
to use it at all. Such an improvement
all at once, however, proved more
than the elephantine mind could grasp.
He began really to enjoy himself; go-
ing his own way more than mine, till
at last he marched straight into an im-
mense forest tree of the bayran species
and began to browse. He seized the
boughs above his head and, tugging
violently at them, brought them down
on my devoted skull.
"This was too much. I raised the
ankus and brought it down with a
blow that brought blood. This had
the desired effect and he at once
bundled off by the road he knew I
wanted him to go. He merely took
with him a branch about the size of a
small apple tree to discuss as he went
along. From this moment we were
friends and I do not think I had to use
the hook again so as to bring blood;
generally it was sufficient to tap him
with my fingers to get him to do what
I wanted."

Wap-Ashlut, sister of old Colorow,
recently died from grief at the death
of her brother.

Successful politician (to interview-
ing reporter)—You understand that
what I have told you must not appear
in print? It is strictly confidential and
must go no further. Reporter—I shall
respect your confidence, sir; honor
among thieves, that's my motto.—
Boston Courier.

Tourist to stage driver in the Yellow-
stone region—Are there any wonder-
ful curiosities to be seen in this region,
driver? Stage driver—Wonderful
curiosities! Well, I should say there
were several. Why, you see a rock down
that gorge, come back in three days,
and you can hear the echo.—Des
Moines Register.

Mrs. Youngwife to her butcher—
We are going to have company to-day,
and I should like a little game. What
have you got? Butcher—Nothing is
in season now but canvas back ducks,
ma'am. Shall I send you a pair. Mrs.
Youngwife—Dear me! I am afraid can-
vas backs would be too expensive.
Can't you let me have some plain
drilling or even cheese cloth backs?—
Burlington Free Press.

Correspondence From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1889.

The wonderful difference between the
old and the new navy is nowhere shown
to better advantage than in the office of
the Secretary of the Navy, where two
models form one of the most attractive
centers of interest in the great building.
Visitors are apt to overlook the second
model in their admiration of the first, a
glittering mass of nickel and steel, a
perfect beauty, but those who do look
over into the window corner and study
the old vessel will find in it, or in the
contrast it offers to the new model, an
essay on improvement. This older
model is of the ship-of-the-line Pennsylv-
ania, and its more modern, much
larger rival is of the armored cruiser
Maine, now being constructed at New
York. The former model is less than
one-twentieth the size of the latter, and
it is constructed in the rough jack-knife
carving style of old sailors, while that of
the Maine is a perfect likeness of the
proposed vessel, every detail being re-
produced in exact proportion down to the
smallest item.

RADICAL CHANGES IN WAR-SHIPS.

The methods and means of conducting
naval warfare have undergone great and
radical changes in the past twenty-five
years. The experience of other nations,
added to the failures and successes of
our own country during the late war,
have caused almost a transformation in
the system of attack and defense on
water. New inventions have come into
the field to aid the progress and to-day
the ship of war of a modern make is as
totally unlike her sister of a quarter of
a century ago as the latter was different
from the Roman trireme. The old
Pennsylvania was launched at Philadel-
phia in 1837 and was burned at Norfolk
in 1861. She was built of wood and
followed the lines of ship builders of the
day of her birth. She rose out of the
water several fathoms and presented the
appearance of a great floating house.
She carried a complement of 1,100 officers
and men—a small army. This was in
conformity with the older ideas of naval
warfare, in which the boarder, with his
cutlass and pike, his dare-devil spirit
and his paralyzing yell, swarmed over
the gunwales of his own ship and upon
the decks of the enemy, cutting, slash-
ing, firing, throttling until he had
driven the foe beneath the decks or had
been swept back upon his own.

COMPARING THE COST AND POWER.

The contrast between the two models
is rather confusing, for the dazzle of the
newer toy is apt to bewilder the observer
so that he neglects to draw a parallel.
The comparison draws out two lines of
figures, for the Pennsylvania cost \$694,-
500 and the Maine will cost about \$2,500,-
000, or nearly four times as much. The
Maine carries one-eighth as many guns
and one-third as many men. But in
destructive qualities she will be hundred
times as powerful and serviceable, show-
ing the result of the workings of busy
brains and busy hands during the past
quarter century.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION LOST.

When Secretary Tracy returns to the
city he will probably be invisible to cal-
lers for a while. There are many diffi-
cult problems awaiting settlement by
him. In the first place, the battle ship
Texas, with her weights and displace-
ments, disputing constructors and faulty
plans, looms up. For nearly two years
the construction of the monster iron-clad
Texas has been going on, at a contem-
plated expenditure of over \$3,000,000.
To-day the proposed construction of the
vessel is on the verge of collapsing, at a
dead loss to the United States Govern-
ment of over a quarter of a million dol-
lars, by reason of mistakes in the plans
and displacement, by which the armor
of the vessel intended to protect the ma-
chinery would be nearly submerged in
the water, leaving exposed the unpro-
tected parts of the vessel. Then, too,
the unaccepted vessels—Yeuavius, Petrel
and Charleston—are not likely to make
the Secretary's course an easy one for
the next few weeks or months. R.

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;
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, 60c; 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.

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