

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. 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.

FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

It is highly important that Freeland's business men should become more interested in the endeavor to establish industries here.

Does it not seem somewhat inconsistent for newspapers that profess to sympathize with the laboring classes to support Henry K. Boyer for state treasurer?

The Tamaqua Courier truthfully remarks that Building and Loan Associations have been the means of building up every town where they have been introduced and properly managed. Why not establish one in Freeland?

Any man who loves liberty cannot afford to vote for Henry K. Boyer for state treasurer. As speaker of the house of representatives he was ever ready to vote for and defend any project that could keep laboring men down. His record proves it.

PETITIONS from all sections of Illinois are received by Governor Fifer, asking him to call a special session of the legislature to provide for the striking Spring Valley miners. Several deaths have occurred from starvation and their condition is deplorable.

CONGRESSMAN OSBORNE has written an article telling that it is necessary for the average M. C. to spend at least \$15,000 a year during his congressional term. Osborne footed last year's Republican expenses in this district—Theob's trip from Kentucky, etc.—and he ought to know something about it.

By the nomination of James Tanner as pension commissioner Harrison committed his first serious blunder. The blunder has been acknowledged by the removal of Tanner, and if he is as quick in rectifying his many other mistakes there will be more faith placed in the administration. Next to the man who never goes wrong there is none more respected than the man who is ready and willing to right a wrong.

TANNER has been unceremoniously bounced from the position he disgraced, despite the endorsement he and his methods received at the hands of the G. A. R., and it may not be amiss to enquire if Harrison intends to continue "turning the rascals out." For the past five months they have been going into office at a rapid rate, and it is questionable whether or not he can have them out again before his term expires. The next Democratic president does not want to be burdened by the remaining "grab all's" yet holding positions when he enters office on March 4, 1893.

THE first step towards accomplishing any needed reform in Pennsylvania must be in the direction of a free ballot. The workingmen asked Quay's legislature to give them the Australian system of voting, but the Australian representatives, with Henry K. Boyer at its head, declared it was not necessary. The passage of such a law would abolish the corrupt and iniquitous methods practiced by corporations at every election. Henry K. Boyer, by his vote on that bill, acknowledged his opposition to a pure ballot, and consequently forfeited all claims upon the honest voters of this state. If you consider such a monopolistic catspaw worthy of handling the finances of Pennsylvania vote for him for state treasurer.

Nothing ever exposed so thoroughly the magnificent opportunities for high-handed rascality that exist in Wall Street, says a New York newspaper, as the career of Henry S. Ives, known as "the young Napoleon of finance." This young man was a \$6 a week clerk in a New York hotel when he conceived the idea that he would go into Wall Street and make his fortune. He went there, and for several years lost all the money he had and all he could borrow. Then, without money and with little credit, he conceived the idea of buying a great and prosperous railroad and of manipulating it to make money. Assembling as it may seem, he accomplished this feat, and a year later he was a great railroad magnate, and was considered a second Jay Gould. By some miscalculation the huge scheme miscarried just when it seemed most successful.

How Harrison Duped the Miners.

The coal miners of Clay County, Ind., struck on May 1 because their employers had reduced their wages. The reduction—from 90 to 70 cents per ton—was characterized by our high-tariff neighbor, the New York Tribune, as "the largest ever demanded in the history of the coal traffic in the West." At last accounts there were still on strike in Clay County about 2,000 men, and these, with their families, were suffering for want of the necessities of life. These miners, who are unwilling to submit to a reduction of 22 per cent., called on Harrison, in Indianapolis, on July 26, 1888. There was a great excursion from the mining region to the home of the Republican presidential candidate, and the coal companies, for political effect, made the number of visiting miners as large as possible. Among the mottoes borne by them were the following: "Give us Harrison and Protection." "Protection and Plenty." "Free Trade and Starvation." "The Lamp of Experience Guides Our Feet." "Protection is Good Enough for Us." The miners were introduced to Harrison by Major Carter, who said:

"The visit is made for the purpose of attesting our devotion to the great principle of a protective tariff. These men want such a policy adopted as will enrich us rather than that other policy which tends to the pauperism and destitution of our people. In short, they want high wages, plenty of work, and plenty of good bread and butter. They believe that you, Sir, are the typical representative of the great principles that underlies the platform of the Republican party, such as high wages for our workmen, etc."

Another spokesman had a great deal to say about wages, and described the pending political issue as follows: "This is a square-toed fight. On one side bread, beef, butter, and the good things of this life, and Ben Harrison beside them; on the other side Uncle Grover, low wages, and such grub as you can get, and be satisfied with half a loaf."

In response, Harrison made some remarks that have since been recalled by the miner, with anything but pleasure. Said he:

"Is it not clear that that policy which secures the largest amount of work to be done at home is the policy which will secure to laboring men steady employment and the best of wages? What, after all, is the best evidence of a nation's prosperity and the best guarantee of social order if it is not an intelligent, thrifty, contented working class? Can we look for contentment if the working man is only able to supply his daily necessities by his daily toil, but is not able in the vigor of youth to lay up a store against old age? A condition of things that compels the laborer to contemplate want as an incident of sickness or disability is one that tends to social disorder.—N. Y. Times.

Republican Friendship for the Negro.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette winds up an elaborate editorial on the suppression of the colored vote in the South with the announcement that "there are nearly eight million colored people in the Democratic Southern country and they have but one member of congress to represent them." Charity should begin at home. It is wholly unnecessary for the Gazette to waste words of sympathy upon the far-away negro when a more fitting object can be had in its own state. There are nearly eighty thousand colored people in Republican Ohio, and they have not so much as one village postmaster to represent them. Does the comparison suit the Gazette? Not likely! Harrison gave an example of his respect for integrity and worth when he caused the appointment of an Indiana politician (under indictment then and now for ballot-box stuffing) to a position on the Chicago and Alton mail service, such position being the first one made vacant in the country. The gentleman dismissed to make room for this unjailed scamp of Harrison's was a negro, appointed one year ago by President Cleveland. Republican friendship for the negro is all a myth.

Tanner Won't Starve.

"The wolf of want must in common decency be driven from the door of the maimed or diseased veteran." Such were the words used by Corporal Tanner in an address at Nashville, Tenn., not long ago. Since his dismissal from office it may cause some to ask how he will now keep the wolf from his own door. Upon a little investigation this will not seem a very hard task, inasmuch as he received a salary of \$5,000 and a private pension of \$864 per annum, but for fear that the wolf should sneak in through the windows his daughter Nettie is guarding one of them in his department with a salary of \$720, and his daughter Ada is guarding another one with a \$1,800 salary. These salaries would keep the wolves away from the doors of two or three disabled or maimed veterans, but Corporal Tanner was not the man to leave his own unprotected. As our caption states: Tanner won't starve.

Democracy and Failures.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The failure of a large cotton mill in Rhode Island yesterday will no doubt be good news for the free traders. They relish this sort of thing." If the Press refers to the Democratic party it is ill-natured. The Democratic party does not wish any sort of disaster. But if half the failures and reductions of wages that have occurred since the 4th of March had occurred last year the Philadelphia Press would have found in them proof as strong as holy writ of the damaging effects of President Cleveland's message and the Mills bill. Does not the Journal of Commerce state the exact truth when it says: "If Cleveland and his tariff reform had won the day, our ears would have been stunned with the charge that this policy has already stopped hundreds of looms, thrown thousands of workmen into hopeless poverty and wasted millions of capital. With what huge head lines the journals advocating the doctrine of protection would have announced these successive disasters, and with what pathetic language they would have called upon the people to witness the truth of their predictions! Each successive failure would have been pointed at as a further illustration of what foreign competition, encouraged by the heartless and unpatriotic support of the free traders on this side of the water, was doing to ruin the fair fabric of American industry." Is it not a fact, Philadelphia Press, that you deplore these commercial misfortunes principally because they give the lie to the rot you habitually publish?

A Poser for Porter.

Superintendent of the Census Porter says the English free traders "tumble over each other trying to get to this side to invest their millions safely." "Beer is protected, you know," he continues, "and they have gone into the brewing business. Iron and steel are protected still more, and I should think they would jump into those lines with even greater clerity." It appears from what Mr. Porter thinks that the English capitalists are not jumping into the more protected lines with even greater clerity. We are willing to draw inferences from facts; we cannot undertake to draw inferences from what he would, or should, think, might, could, would or should be a fact. It is a fact that there are few of our products less benefited by the tariff than beer, because, as an article of large bulk and small value, the cost of transportation amounts to a protection. But let this go. Let us assume that British investments in our breweries prove that our tariff makes this country attractive to foreign capitalists. So far, so good. In the first seven months of 1888, 357,125 immigrants came to this country; in the first seven months of 1889 only 269,146 came. This is a decrease of 87,979, or about one-fourth. Do we understand the accomplished statistician to believe that the election of Harrison and a Republican House of Representatives makes this a good country for CAPITALISTS AND A BAD ONE FOR LABORERS?—National Democrat.

A Valuable Accession.

The Commercial Advertiser, the oldest of the New York newspapers, established in 1794, was for many years a stalwart Republican journal. Recently it has been independent, but in announcing a change of form and other improvements it states that, while yielding none of its independence, it will labor for the success of Democratic principles of government. "Among our political parties," it says, "the Democratic party, in spite of its shortcomings and errors, which have been patient and many, is the one which has exhibited on the whole the greatest fidelity to the noble principles we uphold. We prefer it, therefore, to any other, but only when, and to the extent in which, it acts in accordance with real Democratic inspirations." The Commercial Advertiser gives the following as its interpretation of Democratic doctrine: "We hold that the grand function of the government, as the organ representative of the whole people and not a class, is to defend and protect rights, rather than to foster and encourage interests. Government is a juridical and an eleemosynary institution, leaving every man to the exercise of his individual faculties, and holding the axis of impartial justice over the equal rights of all the members of society, is the most powerful source of personal and social development."

The "National Democrat."

Edmund Hudson has begun the publication of a weekly Democratic newspaper at Washington, D. C., entitled the National Democrat. From a perusal of the two first issues we are convinced that the editor will be successful in his undertaking and the work done by him will result in disseminating Jeffersonian truths in every section of the United States. To Democrats and Republicans who are anxious to know what is being done by both political parties the National Democrat will prove an invaluable medium. The subscription price is \$1.50 per year.

A Real Soldier's Opinion.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, a Grand Army man, one of the Board of Governors of the Soldiers' Home of New York, and who has given close study to pension matters, declares it to be his deliberate conviction that the pension legislation suggested at the last encampment of the Grand Army at Milwaukee will, if enacted into laws, cost the people of the United States as much as did the war itself. He says that it is time the thoughtful, patriotic men of the Grand Army should protest. Nobody will doubt that General McMahon is entitled to speak as a representative of the veterans. He was in the field in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac during its five years of service. He caught General Sedgwick in his arms at Gettysburg as he fell dying. Two of his brothers successively commanded the 16th New York and successively fell at the head of that regiment. If the service pension bill should be adopted General McMahon would receive the largest possible pension under it. General McMahon said:

"In my opinion the prevailing sentiment of the Grand Army, if it could be properly ascertained, would be found to be simply this, that the Government should comply with the implied contract made with the men who entered the service in the war of '61 by giving liberal pensions to those who were actually disabled and to the widows of the dead soldiers who are in need. Neither the Government nor the people ever undertook to do more than this, and the talk about pensioning every man, without reference to his physical disability or his condition in life, is carried to an absurd excess by many people who claim to represent the Grand Army."

The Shamokin school board will not employ any teachers under eighteen years of age. This is rather rough on the sweet sixteen teachers.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR TRIBUNE.—In your issue of the 12th inst. the attention of the miners' examining board for this district is called to the complaints made by certain parties concerning the action of said board in granting certificates to parties who are supposed to be not entitled to such, and as you kindly request that an explanation be given, we as the examining board for this end of the district, will avail ourselves of the opportunity of—

We desire to state that at no time, and under no other conditions, has there been a certificate given to any person other than by the rules laid down for our guidance. To ascertain who was and who was not entitled to receive certificates certain rules were laid down. In many cases it did not seem prudent to take the verbal statement of the parties interested, as to the time they were employed as miners previous to the passing of the act, and in such cases we had to have recourse to the mine foreman to verify their assertions. To those who had not been actually engaged as miners at the time, owing to being engaged at other occupations, such as drivers, and in such cases we were compelled to undergo an examination, and we invariably found such men (drivers) ranking above the average miner in practice.

At the Upper Lehigh colliery a gentleman made application to be registered, and in order to get his name properly on the one of the board suggested that he go home and bring his pay envelope, so that his name could be properly placed on his certificate. Upon returning he brought his tax receipt and pay envelope. On the envelope he was rated as a laborer and on the tax receipt he was placed as a miner. Seeing how matters stood the board decided to register him as a miner, but the mine foreman being present gave the following explanation: "The board was asked to register a laborer, for some years back the gentleman in question had been working as a miner, but previous to the passage of the act of May 9, 1889, he had finished his breast, and as is often the case he had to wait until new openings were made, and that as soon as a place would be ready for him he was to start again as a miner. This information, coming from the mine foreman, who had every opportunity of knowing the facts in the case, caused the board to grant him a certificate."

At the same colliery there were several miners who have sons working with them, who have not yet attained their majority, and who are working for their fathers, and could not be classed as laborers. The board was asked what action would be taken in their case. The parents of these young men vouched, as did also the mine foreman, that they were as good, and some even better miners than their fathers, and as a consequence certificates were granted to them.

That some who have received certificates are not entitled to them may be true, but when the manner in which the facts were got at as to their qualifications it can readily be seen that the board is not to blame. With very few exceptions, the fourteen hundred who made application for certificates, either as practical miners or laborers desiring to be examined, were strangers to us and we know what it is to hold enough.—Philadelphia Press.

"Mr. Dash may be a fine player, but I do not intend to ask him for my lawn tennis parties." "Why, what is there against him?" "O, he plays too much against the game and too little to the girls."—Time.

"Tommy—'Paw, what is a philanthropist?" Mr. Figg—"A philanthropist, my son, is a man who would rather supply a dozen men with a collar apiece than give one man a shirt."—Terre Haute Express.

"Mr. N. Peck—I think if anyone is entitled to a pension it's me." Mr. "Mudge—"You were never in the war, were you?" Mr. N. Peck—"No, but the fellow my wife was engaged to got killed at Shiloh."—Terre Haute Express.

Wagg, to his sister—"The young man with whom you came home last night was a thoroughly disreputable fellow." Sister—"So I inferred. He said, poor fellow, that he had been in contact with you for many years."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

"I've been injured by a statement in your paper." "I'm sorry, sir. What did I say?" "You stated that I had compromised with my creditors for 70 cents on the dollar." "Well?" "Well, I haven't done anything of the kind; it was 40 cents."—Epoch.

"We are all worms," exclaimed the preacher in his sermon. Little Bobby, who was following the discourse attentively, whispered to his mother—"Then that's the reason why the great big fish swallowed Jonah, isn't it?"—Portland (Me.) Press.

Miss Crimple (to clerk of Snake Creek house)—"Will you please send the porter to our room, Mr. Bigstudd?" Clerk—"Yes, ma'am; anything wrong?" Miss Crimple—"Papa just shot a mosquito, and we would like Patrick to carry it out."—Munsey's Weekly.

Visiting statesman—"I tell you men of Kentucky, here and now, the race question is the American problem." His audience (as one man)—"Right you are Colonel, and the way to solve it is to trot out something that can beat Ten Broeck's time."—Drake's Magazine.

Judge—"Did you ever notice any signs of insanity in the deceased?" Witness (a member of the legislature)—"Well once, when he was a member of the legislature, he introduced a bill that wasn't a particle of interest to anybody—except taxpayers."—New York Weekly.

Minister (to Johnny, who is digging worms for bait)—"Johnny, don't you know that it is wrong for you to do any work except work of necessity on the Sabbath?" Johnny—"Necessity? Ain't this necessity? How's a feller to do any fishin' if he don't have bait?"—Lawrence American.

Husband—"Wife, the doctor said I was to have but one ounce of liquor per day. How much is an ounce, dear?" Wife—"Sixteen drams." Husband—"Wife, I believe that doctor understands my case thoroughly. Let's see; I've eleven more drinks due me yet to-day."—Omaha World.

Oppressive Science, Col. Kaw (of Kansas)—"It's gittin' so that science, once the friend of man, is fast becoming his bitterest enemy. Here some son of a gun of a scientist has discovered that chloride of lime is a better antidote for snake-bites than whisky." Col. Kent (of Kentucky)—"What of it?" Col. Kaw (of Kansas)—"What of it? Why, man alive, you'd know what it if you lived in a state where you have to get your whisky on a prescription!"—Puck.

WIT AND HUMOR.

The man who never takes exercise is often called upon to mock an athletic friend who took too much. —Jameson Journal.

He (rejected)—"Well, you may go further and fare worse." She—"Yes; can't be done around here."—Munsey's Weekly.

There is talk of changing the name of the state of Kentucky to Sparta. Spartans were never known to "take water."—Light.

If we need a national flower why not take the pansy? It indicates the origin of the species—the chimpanzee. —Texas Siftings.

A man may be very great and very good, and then not attract half the attention that a captured horse thief does. —Milwaukee Journal.

A man may consider himself much better than his neighbor, but he cannot prove it to that neighbor's satisfaction. —Troy Press.

"I live mostly within myself," said a conceited fellow. "I understand," replied his neighbor at the table, "you occupy a flat."—Texas Siftings.

Paddy—"Mike, do yez believe in home rule?" Mike—"O, do but the old woman is the only one that knows what it means."—Kearney Enterprise.

Mrs. Smallers—"They do say that Midshipman Blinkers is a very fast young man." Capt. Beaugard—"Yes; he belongs to the fleet."—Kearney Enterprise.

Heffer—"What are you engaged in now?" Pfeffer—"I'm in Omaha manufacturing Indian relics to sell at church fairs for the benefit of the heathens."—Omaha World.

"This is somewhat of a 'twine trust,'" said the young man as his best girl would her arms about his neck to whisper sweet nothings in his large left ear. —Kearney Enterprise.

The Maharajah of Cawnpore estimates his fortune at eight thousand two hundred and eighty-two rupees. Our fortune, too, is estimated by even a greater lack of rupees than the Maharajah's. —Light.

First baseballist—"Did you propose to Miss Diamond last night, Battersby?" Second baseballist—"I did, Pitcher, my boy. F. B.—'Score?' S. B.—'Whitewashed.'"—Boston Courier.

Youngwood—"I've been married only a month, but I tell you my wife is an angel and my home is a heaven." Old-time—"O, yes, they are apt to be until you clean house or move."—Omaha World.

He—"How beautiful and poetic are some of the old Indian words! Minnehaha, for instance, or Alabama!" She—"Yes, and Kissimmee." Which he did if he was any good. —Lawrence American.

St. Peter—"Halt! New spirit—'Can't I come in?'" St. Peter—"I'd rather you wouldn't. You are just out of college, and we don't want any advice about running the universe."—New York Weekly.

In the words of the lamented Mr. Macbeth the hungry tramp exclaims: "And blanked be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'" The tramp never knows what it is to hold enough.—Philadelphia Press.

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6 cups and saucers, 25c; covered sugar bowls, 25c; butter dishes, 25c; bowl and pitcher, 60c; plates, 40 cents per dozen; 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: Bazo 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.

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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.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have promontory 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 CONSUMPTION.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best 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.

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