

THOS. A. BUCKLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS. - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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FREELAND TRIBUNE,
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Class Matter.

FREELAND, DECEMBER 19, 1889.

The latest news from the new republic of Brazil tends to confirm the fears of many who did not believe that the new government was inaugurated as bloodless as reported. In the interior there were several conflicts between the monarchial and republican factions and many deaths resulted. However, it was a wonderful change and the cost very little.

Much is tolerated in the way of eulogium in obituaries, and the writers are not expected to infringe the venerable injunction to "speak no evil of the dead," but it is stretching forbearance very far and bespeaking for the subject more than the largest reverence can tolerate to try to believe even a little of what some journals have said this week of Franklin B. Gowen. The least said is soonest mended.

The editorial staff of the Phila. Evening Telegraph presents some very curious and diverse views to its readers when airing that journal's opinions of the tariff. How many writers constitute the staff we do not know, but it is a certain fact that one of those "wicked" free traders is sandwiched in somewhere among the lot. He frequently gets off his guard, and forgetting that he is writing for a hide-bound protectionist organ, proceeds to treat the Telegraph readers to some good sound Democratic doctrine.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, whose despotic power was for many years felt throughout the whole anthracite coal regions, resorted to the lowly method of self murder in departing from this life. No one seems to know the cause of this cowardly act, his relations, public and private, being such that few men possess, yet there must have been, as his motive, some unknown fear to live longer. It is sad to think that there are men who would rather meet their God with the sin of murder on their souls than face the world with some, perhaps insignificant, trouble that might lower them in its eyes. Gowen is gone, but thousands yet remain to suffer the effect of the despotic systems which he inaugurated in the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Teachers' Institute.

The Luzerne County Teachers' Institute opened its annual session at Wilkes-Barre Monday morning, to continue during this week. There are no less than 700 teachers assembled, and the session was opened by Rev. Dr. Phillips, who offered a fervent prayer, in which reference was touchingly made to the great loss sustained by the teachers in the death of Dr. Higbee, who had, in life, attended the Institute nearly every year. Dr. W. C. Weaver followed, and made the annual address of welcome. In the evening Russell H. Conwell delivered a lecture on "The Jolly Earthquake." The sessions have been very instructive and entertaining and the lectures well attended in the evenings. The following institute notes are from the *New Leader*:

Prof. J. B. Lambach, the popular and handsome principal of Freeland schools, is supplying his friends with the *Institute*. He reports business lively.

John M. Carr and Charles Kennedy have been nominated for membership on the permanent committee. Charles F. McHugh, a teacher of considerable prominence in this county for several years, was recently admitted to the bar. Charley is now a member of the firm of Strauss & Halsey.

John M. Carr of Dillison is a popular candidate for the permanent certificate committee.

Mrs. Mary Coyle of Hazle township carries a note book and takes down all the good points for future use.

John S. McGiverty takes a deep interest in the Institute this year. In fact, he is completely wrapped up in one particular portion of it.

Charles Kennedy has smiles only for the ladies who control a large number of votes.

Many of the female teachers from the rural districts expect the return of Thomas W. Hart to the profession. His sweet smile and guileless innocence has left a void which no other attraction can fill.

The oft-expressed wish of certain prominent teachers that Supt. Coughlin should be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Supt. Higbee, may not be as disinterested as many imagine. Mr. Coughlin's promotion would also create a vacancy you know.

Weekly Coal Report.

The anthracite coal trade is very dull, there being little new demand from any quarter. Last week there was a partial restriction of production in the upper Lehigh and Wyoming regions, and a number of the collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson Company and other corporations of individual operators were shut down for two or three days. This curtailment is said to have resulted in a scarcity of some brands of pea coal, for which there is a growing demand, owing to the increasing consumption of the steam sizes. The Eastern, Western and Southern trade is very quiet and the local business is reported extremely dull. The total amount of anthracite coal sent to market for the week ending December 7, as reported by the several carrying companies, was 676,065 tons, compared with 794,877 tons in the corresponding week last year, a decrease of 28,872 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined thus far in the year 1889 was 33,278,614 tons, compared with 36,280,487 tons for the same period last year, a decrease of 3,001,873 tons.—*Lehigh*.

Labor in England and America.

Republican organs, when endeavoring to point out the beneficial results of a high tariff, are wont to quote the wages of the laborers in the United States and England as a basis of comparison. It is true that the earnings of workmen in America are greater than those of the same class in Free Trade England, but the difference in the cost of living is always omitted. The difference in the price of the necessities of life ranges between one-half and one-third lower across the water, and another very important item that should always be considered is the unequal amounts produced by the people of both countries. The Pittsburgh *Labor Tribune*, commenting on the declaration of the President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company in favor of free ore, says that if Pennsylvania ironmasters could get their ore as cheaply as their British competitors obtain it the cost of Bessemer pig production would be about the same in this state as in England. The labor difference in the cost, the *Tribune* also states, is only two cents per ton—the product per man in America being 2 3/10 tons as against one ton per man in England. From this it may be seen that, allowing the American mechanic one-half as much more wages as his fellow-craftsman in England, he produces almost two and one-half times the amount for the same money. Taking into consideration the cost of food in America the English laborers, as far as their finances are concerned, are undoubtedly better off than those in Pennsylvania. The mere fact that the latter receives more money per day does not entitle them to be classed as being better paid. The cost of living, how they live and the amounts produced are items of more importance than the daily pittance received when making a comparison.

What May Happen in '92.

That both of the leading political parties of to-day are burdened with a class who try to control them from purely selfish motives no one will deny. The main strength of each party is composed of persons whose aims and objects should be alike, and who should work in harmony and together. The Democratic party, in principles and as a general rule in actions, is the party for the people, yet it is now in danger of being presented with a leader in 1895 who would positively drag its honorable name down to the level of his own. Governor Hill of New York, whose ambition to be president of the United States is so well known, has his henchmen at work throughout the country working up his claims in every known manner. That he is a Democrat because it is profitable to him to be such was shown so often by his monopolistic views and his utter disregard of the party's pledges during his terms as governor. It could be regarded as nothing less than a national calamity for Hill to secure the nomination, nevertheless his campaign is already started and is being furthered through the agency of a "literary bureau." It is rather early to prophecy about 1892, but if Hill should be nominated what a splendid opportunity it would be to gather the honest and well-meaning men of each party into a new party, which would know what it wanted and would not be afraid to ask for it.

A Commendable Movement.

Appearances indicate that Freelanders are to be given an opportunity to hear some of the most prominent lecturers of the day during this winter. Next Monday evening Mrs. Belya Lockwood will appear, under the auspices of Camp 147, P. O. S. of A., taking as her subject, "Marriage Not a Failure." On Saturday evening, January 18, the famous silver-tongued orator, Daniel Dougherty of New York, will speak under the auspices of the Young Men's T. A. B. Society. Lectures delivered by such eminent people cannot help but be instructive to the people who will attend, and the above-named organizations are to be commended for taking this step which will help to improve and educate the minds of their members and the public. Should those be given the encouragement they deserve it is probable that several other equally distinguished personages will appear in the near future.

Can't Disguise Its Malevolent Spirit.

The final remarks of the *Progress* last week concerning the late contest was in every manner characteristic of its recent utterances. Its chagrin at the outcome of the controversy is so ill-concealed that it manifests itself in every sentence. Those unavailing mutterings of a disaffected organ are too ridiculous to receive any further notice.

The Purchase of Cuba.

Senator Call of Florida thinks the people of the United States have not quite enough territory, and he therefore proposes to draw the government into a real estate speculation in the Island of Cuba. To this end he has introduced a resolution in the senate to authorize the president to open negotiations with the Spanish Government. Spain is to be asked to name the figure in hard cash for which she would relinquish all claim to Cuba and consent to the establishment of the island as a free and independent Republic.

Spain has on so many occasions shown her reluctance to part with the richest gem in her territorial crown that propositions of this kind are impertinent and offensive. The Spaniards are poor, but proud. But, even though they should be willing to accept a good round sum Cuba, it is a question whether the island would not be a dear purchase to the people of this country at any price. This country has already quite enough alien and heterogeneous elements of population to test to the utmost the assimilative capacity of its political institutions. To drag in Cuba, with its million and a half of Spaniards and enfranchised blacks, most of whom are

densely ignorant of our form of government, would needlessly increase the strain.

If Spain should give up Cuba she would no longer have any interest in retaining Porto Rico; and that island would have to be thrown in with the bargain. In such a case upward of two millions and a quarter of Spaniards and negroes, utterly unfamiliar with free institutions, would be endowed with American citizenship. The difficulties of the "negro problem," which now cause so much embarrassment to some of our politicians, would be only increased by the introduction into the body politic of a mass of aliens more than half of whom are blacks.

When the Island of Cuba shall become free, whether with or without the consent of Spain, her natural place will be in the Union of the Central American Republics. In such an alliance Cuba would be united with people of the same race, social customs and methods of political thought and action. But no territorial or other material advantage through the acquisition of Cuba could compensate this country for the political evils that would flow from its annexation. Even Secretary Blaine's desire to avert threatened invasions of yellow fever is not sufficient argument for the purchase of the island. Its endemic moral and political diseases are more to be dreaded than the epidemics which may be occasionally wafted from its shores.—*Phila. Record*.

The Statesmen of the Future.

In an article on the present and future political economists, and the difference in their ideas and views the Memphis *Appeal* states that the old school of political economy is rapidly passing away and a new class is coming into prominence led by such men as Thomas G. Shearman, Henry George, Herbert Spencer and others, in all degrees of radicalism. The old school economists, many of whom still exist, had one and only one panacea for all ills. Their system of political, domestic or social economy was, merely, economy. Save. Spend less than you make. Stint yourself. Be content if you only have a rock for a pillow and the canopy of heaven for a roof. Save. Don't growl and grumble; don't chafe and fret and fume. Save. No matter how scant your store. Save.

There are certain would-be statesmen still in existence whose knowledge of economic problems is bounded on the north and on the south, on the east and on the west, and all around about by this one monosyllable. Save. They will get up before a lot of farmers who wear hickory shirts and jeans pants, and whose wives and daughters wear gingham and cotton stripes, and in florid sentences tell them how to grow rich by saving. To them the brute force of grasping all that is in sight, and the animal instinct of holding and hoarding it, is the *sine qua non*, and all things else are merely matters of unimportant detail.

They think that, no matter what else happens, if people save, they will become wealthy and consequently happy, if they save.

National wealth depends upon the productive capacity of the nation, and the productive capacity of the nation is regulated and fixed by the productive capacity of each individual, or integral part of that nation. It does not result from what is saved, but from what is produced. The true economist teaches people not to sit down contentedly, as does a Mexican peon with a sack of meal and a goat and endeavor to save it, but rather how to increase their producing capacity.

Ample production or overproduction does not necessarily bring plenty and happiness to all people. Unless statesmen in fact, as well as in name, are chosen to enact laws for the distribution of wealth, or rather laws to prevent a congestion of wealth and its monopolization by a few, the more wealth there is produced the more poverty will there be, relatively.

Wealth attracts wealth, and the richer a man becomes the greater will be his income, and this income must be furnished by the labor of the poor who are becoming poorer in the same ratio. The facts obtainable and presented from time to time by clever thinkers, and published broadcast, are arousing people from that impotent lethargy which prevailed so long. Unless conditions are changed the time must come when a very few will control all wealth. Unless conditions change the time must come when the cormorant shall be met by the commune. These are not fairy tales, but facts susceptible of a mathematical demonstration.

"A Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

It is four years since the world has had an original book from Mark Twain; his "Library of Humor," though remarkably well received, was a compilation, and the publishers of his works are constantly being asked if they have not a new original work by him. Both authors and publishers generally think that their latest publication is the best; but, keeping this prejudice in view, they feel safe in saying that this book is the best Mark Twain has ever produced. It is bubbling over with bright and entirely original humor; its satire, though keen, is wholesome, and its pathos true and impressive. The work was written with an object—to show that true nobility is inherent, not inherited; that birth confers no rights not sustained by nature. This object is made agreeably manifest on every page. The book answers the Godly slurs that have been cast at us for generations by the titled gentry of England. It is a girl at nobility and royalty, and makes most irrelevant fun of these "sacred" things. It is not a loosely connected number of incidents and essays, but a fascinating story, compact, complete, and continuous; growing in interest from the first page to the last. It is a book that every man, woman and child in this country should read and be proud of. It is thoroughly clean, wholesome, humorous, instructive, and patriotic. Any further information can be had by addressing the publishers, whose ad. appears elsewhere.

Correspondence From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1889.

The commonest pastime in Washington for a fortnight or a new Congress assembling is to sit in the House galleries and study the new physiognomy and anatomy below. The senate is never new, for changes are so few and so small in proportion to the whole number of senators that the new faces are soon identified and analyzed. But the house is one-third new every two years. Half a dozen of the members who took fresh seats at this session have been in congress before. Among them were Gen. Banks, who was speaker years ago; H. L. Morey, to whom Gen. Garfield did or did not write a certain letter once upon a time; Roswell P. Flower and M. H. Dannel, of sand-hauling fame. But 118 of new men were taking their initial experience in congressional life.

New faces have not changed the Democratic side of the chamber as much as the other. Mr. Reed found that he must go diligently at work to get acquainted with his own forces. The speaker's eye was likely to recognize more men from the minority than the majority. The South has replaced 27 of its 97 members with new men. New England has retired over half of her representatives in the fiftieth congress. Four of the nine Pacific coast delegations are new to the house. Forty-two of the 118 Western members are strangers, and thirty-two of the seventy representatives from the middle states are novices in the "American House of Commons."

One can hear and learn a good deal of what's going on in the political circles at the capital in the lobby of a hotel. And much information is thus gleaned that couldn't otherwise be obtained by the correspondents. The other evening while strolling through the lobby of the Ebbitt House I heard a gentleman remark that all of the cabinet officers were the most exclusive. That Blaine was a singular remark to make, and yet it was very significant. An investigation next day disclosed the fact that the assertion made about the Plumed Knight's exclusiveness was true. Congressmen having business at the State Department say it is almost impossible to secure an audience with its present autocratic head. Frequently the members call at the Department two and three times and wait sometimes an hour before they are ushered into the august presence of Harrison's Premier. It is to be very difficult to get in. It is the magnetic statesman is not the approachable man he is alleged to be, and the fact that he denies himself to people having business with the head of the State Department is not calculated to impress one with the democracy of the administration in that Department.

The great subject that congress will have to wrestle with at the present session is the World's Fair project. In the public buildings here, the machinery of the government which is in operation every day, in the National Museum collections, and the official and historical archives of the government, Washington has already a World's Fair, hardly less interesting to Americans and foreigners alike than anything that could be brought together in metropolitan cities. Washington's weakness lies altogether in the direction of the transportation facilities. Let the railroad companies answer this question satisfactorily, and I have no doubt Washington will carry the Exposition with a rush. I have unlimited faith in the capacity of the Washington boarding houses. Half a million people can be accommodated in them fully as long as they will want to stay.

The president's message was a very interesting document, and nobody read it with more interest than the distinguished secretary of state. Three years ago Mr. Blaine gave it as his opinion that "trusts are private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor any private person has any right to interfere." We all accepted this as sound political economic doctrine. But the president's message tells us that a thousand horse-power force in his message. He says that trusts, "when organized to crush out all healthy competition, are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and restrictive legislation." Well, what? Here is a wide divergence of opinion between two great statesmen to be sure! And to think that the president, for whose election certain trusts "put up" the much-needed "fat" in 1888, talking this! Truly did the great lord of Avon remark, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!"

NEW ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for the widening of Centre Street in the borough of Freeland. Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and council of the borough of Freeland, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the same:

That Centre Street, from Front Street to Walnut Street in said borough be widened, laid out and opened to a total width of thirty (30) feet, and the width of each side of said street be ten (10) feet wide on each side of said street.

T. A. BUCKLEY, WILLIAM JOHNSON, President, Secretary.

Passed finally in council on third reading, on the 7th day of October, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1890, under the Act of 18th May, 1876, and its supplements, for the Charter of an intended corporation, to be known as the "Freeland National Bank," which is to be located in the borough of Freeland, County of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, its object being to carry on a general banking business according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and for that purpose to have and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

JOHN D. HAYES, Solicitor.

Freeland, Pa., October 14, 1889.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—The taxpayers of the borough of Freeland are hereby notified that an addition of 3 per cent. will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on and after December 23, 1889.

BENJAMIN McLAUGHLIN, Collector.

Freeland, November 12, 1889.

WANTED! FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE!

Five thousand people are wanted to come and see our stock and prices of ladies' and children's coats. We have all the latest styles and our prices will surprise you. We have just opened three cases of blankets, which are going from 75c up to \$7.00 per pair. Dry goods: We have our cloths in now; come and get samples and compare the prices with Hazleton. A full line of hats and caps. Muffs for ladies and children. Carpets and oil cloths: We have Hemp for 18c, Ray for 30c and Brussels for 55c and up. Furniture and beddings: Have a good bedstead, only \$2.50; a royal plush lounge, \$6.00; mattresses, \$2.75 up, and a good spring for \$1.25. Notions, etc., of every description. We can make you comfortable in underwear: Children's, 15c up; men's, 50c up; all-wool scarlet, 75c; get a pair before they all go. Gloves, mitts and thousands of other articles. Wall paper and stationery, also window shades; we have everything in that line. We suppose everybody has seen our latest prices in groceries so all we will say is to invite you to come and give us a trial. Save money by trading with the cheapest man in town.

Yours truly,

J. C. BERNER.

GRAND Musical Festival!

TO BE HELD AT
Freeland, March 1, '90.

- VOCAL.
1. For choirs not less than 60 in number, "Arise All Ye Nations," (Lloyd).....\$250 00
 2. For choirs of same number, "We Never Will Bow Down," (Hendel).....100 00
 3. For choir of children not under thirty in number, and not over 16 years of age, tenor and bass to assist them, "He Knows," (Gosport Hymns).....25 00
 4. For party of male voices, not under twenty in number, "Monk's March," (Parry).....25 00
 5. Quartette, "Good Night, Gentle Folks," (Will L. Thompson).....8 00
 6. Trio, "The Magic Wave Scarf," (Dittson Edition).....6 00
 7. Duet, "The Two Barbs," (Price).....4 00
 8. Bass solo, "The People That Walketh in Darkness," (Messiah).....3 00
 9. Baritone solo, "The Noble Boy of Truth," (Parry).....3 00
 10. Soprano solo, "But Thou Didst Not Leave His Soul in Hell," (Messiah).....3 00
 11. For girls under 16 years of age, "Love Her Still," (M. H. Rosenfeld).....2 00
 12. Tenor solo, "The Mission Song," (D. Emlin Evans).....3 00
- INSTRUMENTAL.
- To the band (brass or reed, and not less than 20 in number) that will best render a piece of music of their own selection.....\$50 00
- Cornet solo, "Delecta," (by H. Henry, published by A. Squire, Cincinnati, O.).....\$5 00
- RECITATIONS.
1. For men only, "The Falls of Ladore,".....\$3 00
 2. For girls only, "The Ship on Fire," (Oxford Junior Speaker).....3 00
 3. For boys and girls, "The Frenchman's Lesson," (Oxford Junior Speaker).....4 00
- CONDITIONS.
1. No prizes shall be awarded without sufficient merit.
 2. All names of competitors to be in the hands of the corresponding secretary on or before February 5, 1890.
 3. Competitors can use piano or organ or sing without any.
 4. All competitors can use Welsh or English.
- PRESIDENTS.—Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Drifton; Alvin Markle, Esq., Hazleton; General D. H. Hastings, Bellefonte; Josiah Williams, Esq., Lansford.
- CONDUCTORS.—T. J. Edwards, T. Morgan (Lifelong).
- ARBITRATOR.—Prof. J. W. Parson Price, New York; accompanist, Prof. D. E. Miles.
- LEMUEL MORGAN, Corresponding Secretary, Box 82, Freeland, Pa.

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IF YOU ARE DRY, AND WANT the worth of your money, just give Patrick Carey a call. He keeps the best beer and the largest schooner.

Fine Rye Whiskey, Old Wines, Porter, Ale, Cigars and AGARIC, the Great Nerve Tonic.

Centre Street, below South, Freeland.

J. J. POWERS has opened a 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.

PATENTS

Carrots and Reissues secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted.

Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge.

With my offices directly across from the Patent Office, and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making prompt and accurate searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time.

FEES MODERATE, and exclusive attention given to patent business. Information, advice and special references sent on request.

J. E. LITTELL, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes, Washington, D. C., (Mention this paper) Opposite U. S. Patent Office.

JOSEPH NEUBERGER'S BRICK STORE.

BARGAINS FLYING RIGHT and LEFT

Goods are being sold at less than cost of production. Don't miss this opportunity. Be wise and convince yourself by calling at once and inspect our immense stock, such as has never been exhibited in this vicinity.

Clothing Department:

The following extraordinary bargains are offered and must go before January 20: Men's overcoats, \$3.00, reduced from \$6; boys' overcoats, \$1.50, reduced from \$3.00; boys' knee pants, 25 cents, cannot be matched for 50 cents elsewhere. Men's under shirts and drawers, 40 cents, reduced from 65 cents; second grade, 25 cents each. Men's storm overcoats, elegant goods, well made, \$8.00, reduced from \$14.00; men's black corkscrew suits, \$5.00, reduced from \$9.00. A full line of flannel shirts, hats and caps at slaughtering prices.

Dry Goods Department:

In this department we offer such astonishing low prices that it will be to your financial loss if you don't call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Good cotton flannel 6 cents a yard, yard wide unbleached muslin 5 cents a yard, double width dress goods 12 1/2 cents per yard, 40 inch wide Henrietta cloth 50 cents per yd, table linen 25 cents per yard, heavy plaid flannel for miner's wear 25 cents per yard. Blankets from \$1.00 per pair upwards.

CLOAKS and COATS—Ladies' fine plush coats reduced from \$25 to \$15, better qualities at proportionately low prices. Children's cloaks with capes at the remarkably low price of \$1.50 each. Muffs of every description from 40 cents up. Children's muffs and collars, \$1.00 per set.

An Extraordinary Offer:

In addition to all this we offer the following: To every purchaser to and for every amount exceeding \$5.00 we will present one chance on an

ELEGANT DRESSING CABINET

(of which the actual cost is \$50.00), from this date to the 20th day of January, 1890. Between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. on that date this elegant cabinet will be given away, publicly, at my store, according to rules and arrangements conforming to the ideas of a committee selected by the majority of ticket-holders then present.

From prices mentioned in our partial price list above given you will easily perceive that this is not a scheme to draw on your purses, but simply a gift to all those that feel disposed to patronize us. Don't miss the opportunity. Give us a call, inspect our goods and compare our prices with others.

JOSEPH NEUBERGER,

Leading Clothier and Dry Goods Merchant.
FREELAND, PENN'A.



Biggest Inducement Ever Offered in Freeland!
Read Carefully and Be Convinced!

Silver Cases, Elgin or Illinois Movement.....\$5 50 and up
Silver Cases, Elgin, Waltham or Springfield Movement.....10 00 and up
Ladies' 14 Karat Filled Cases, Elgin or Springfield Movement.....18 00 and up
Ladies' 14 Karat Solid Gold Cases, Elgin or Springfield Movement.....27 00 and up
Gents' James Boss 14-20 Karat Filled Cases, Elgin or Springfield.....40 00 and up

Also a large stock of P. S. Bartlett and Paillard non-magnetic movements. Also a complete stock of solid gold and band rings from \$1.50 and up. Call and inspect goods before purchasing elsewhere. Largest stock and lowest prices at

E. M. GERITZ'S, Leading Jeweler,

Opposite Birkbeck Brick, Centre Street, Freeland, Penn'a.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Etc. Also
HATS, CAPS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of All Kinds.

A Special Line Suitable for This Season.

GOOD MATERIAL! LOW PRICES!

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SCHOENER & BIRKBECK, 35 Centre St., Freeland, Pa.

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STOVES,
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TINWARE,
HARDWARE.

All kinds of plumbing and spouting done at short notice in the most approved style. We carry the largest stock of goods in Freeland and extend an invitation to the public to inspect them.

A sweeping reduction has been made in all our fire arms. \$25 guns are selling at \$20, \$20 guns are going at \$15 and \$15 guns can be had for \$10. Ammunition also reduced.

HOLIDAY GOODS ON HAND.

Job Printing Done at the Tribune Office.