

In a recent interview Eckley B. Cox comes out strongly in favor of tariff reform, civil service reform, ballot reform, favors Cleveland for the leader in 1892, and will not obtrude himself upon the Democratic party as his candidate for governor this fall.

EX-CONGRESSMAN SCOTT makes the welcome announcement that he will keep out of the coming Democratic gubernatorial contest, owing to the antagonism displayed against him by labor organizations. Scott and Cox were getting the Democracy of this state in their grip, and now that both have been compelled to step down the campaign may open under more auspicious circumstances than existed a month ago.

The recent disastrous cave-ins throughout the Wyoming region have attracted attention again to the foolhardiness displayed by many operators or lessees of coal lands in working their mines in such a manner that nearly one-half the coal must be left in the ground, while the surface is dotted with hundreds of unsightly mine holes. Millions of tons of coal are lost by this system, which is prompted only by greed and avarice.

The Pittsburg Times has characterized General Osborne as the "mumified congressman." It now appears that he is about to waken up, and the introduction by him of a bill which is designed to prevent future candidates for congress from spending any money with the intention of influencing the vote of a person is proof that he is at least alive. Osborne knows what it takes to foot the bill for influencing the voters of this district and he probably wishes to guard against it for the next time.

The adoption of the Australian system of voting may eventually be the cause of dividing both parties. The fact that it is opposed by boodle politicians like Matt Quay, Governor Hill, Senator Gorman and a few others who are in politics for revenue only gives force to the old proverb that "birds of a feather flock together." This or some other such question should be used to drive the leeches out of the two parties and place them together where all could tell at a glance what they are. The result would be beneficial to Democrats and Republicans.

A SPECIMEN of the bills with which congress is flooded is the one introduced on Monday by Senator Cullom authorizing the secretary of the treasury to lend money to farmers at two per cent. But why lend it to farmers and not to other people? There are a good many who do not know a rake from a harrow, who would like to get money at two per cent just as much as any farmer. The farmer no doubt needs it badly enough, considering that he is not benefited by protection, but if Uncle Sam is going into the money-lending business let all classes have an equal grab at the surplus.

The impartiality and fearlessness of that famous tariff reform advocate, the Philadelphia Record, was hardly ever better illustrated than at present. It is working manfully for the Reading Company's elevated road, because that will benefit Philadelphia and its people, and on the other hand it is unsparing in its denunciation of the same corporation, because it is engaged in concocting a gigantic steal of \$7,000,000, which Corbin's company asks that city to pay for the privilege of taking their water supply from the Schuylkill river. Philadelphia has no better watch-dog than the Record.

It is one of the possibilities of 1890 that Pennsylvania may elect a Democratic governor. A large element of the Republican party is preparing to throw off the Quay yoke, even though it must be accomplished by sacrificing the highest office in the state. Senator Delamater is Quay's acknowledged candidate, therefore Senator Delamater must be accepted by the Republicans. An uprising against one-man power, however, is threatened, and prominent Republicans in all sections of the state predict an independent Republican candidate. They state this step is absolutely necessary in order to overthrow the famous boss power. A repetition of the struggle of 1882 is more than probable, and it behooves the Democratic party to place, as a candidate against divided Republicanism, a man that will command the hearty support of every Democrat in Pennsylvania. Of all the names yet mentioned for this honor none have been looked upon more favorably than that of Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania never had a more courageous and honest chief executive than the man who led the party to victory in 1882 and who can do the same in 1890.

One Cause of the Coal Stagnation.

Eleven months ago the TRIBUNE called attention to the fact that a vast amount of money was being lost to the anthracite coal operators, and also to their miners, by the large trade which was diverted from them during the strike of 1887-'88. Unable to obtain the necessary amount of anthracite to run their mills and factories many manufacturers turned their attention to bituminous, and the result was that when the strike ended the operators found they were without many of their largest consumers, bituminous having done the work just as well and as it was much cheaper than anthracite, it crowded the latter out of many markets. We based our statement then upon a remark made by an operator of this vicinity that had he "known what the consequences of the strike were to be, he would have granted the 15 per cent. advance the day it was asked." The majority of the operators were adverse to acknowledge that, though they had beaten the miners, they gained nothing but lost much, and tried to find comfort in the hope that the trade would be recovered in a short while. The following paragraph, taken from the coal report of our last issue, which is obtained from the coal agents of Philadelphia by the financial editor of the Ledger, proves that the operator above referred to foresaw the truth sooner than the rest of his brethren:

During the strike anthracite for steam and some manufacturing purposes was largely displaced by bituminous coal, either on account of the excessive price asked for the former or the inability of the sellers to guarantee a regular supply of fuel. Now, to their regret, the anthracite operators find that the business, which was then, as they thought, but temporarily diverted, has been permanently weaned from them.

The operators long ago gave up hope of recovering the lost trade, but this is their first public acknowledgement that they had been harboring a delusion. The attempt made last summer to build up a Western trade for their surplus anthracite was not as successful as expected and in some instances has been abandoned, although the larger corporations continue to place the hard coal on sale wherever an opening presents itself. Just now the West seems to be the only hope and if successful in making a general introduction of anthracite there it will help considerably in alleviating the dull times of the coal regions.

Will It Be Cleveland and Blaine Again?

An exchange sums up the political puzzle of 1892 in this manner: It is a far cry to 1892, but it is being made. The discussion regarding possible or probable candidates is daily growing more general, and those who stand first in it are James G. Blaine of Maine and Grover Cleveland of New York. The former stands now where for years he has stood, the most brilliant and beloved leader of the Republican hosts. The Democratic party, both through its platform and candidate of 1888, committed itself to the policy of revenue reform, and to that policy it is more bounden today than it was at any previous time in its history. In fact, it supports it with surprising vigor and consistency, and, consequently, ex-President Cleveland, who, in his famous tariff message, builded the foundations for the last Democratic platform, is the natural and inevitable leader of his party. Day by day he evidently grows in the estimation and affectionate regard of the great masses of the Democracy. He is feted and honored and his opinions are sought by not only those of his own political following, but by many of those of the most pronounced Republican fealty. His popularity is greater than it was ever before, and the probability that he will be the nominee of his party in the next presidential campaign is exceedingly great.

The Single Tax Briefly Explained.

The single tax contemplates the abolition of all taxes upon labor or the products of labor—that is, to say, the abolition of all taxes, save one tax levied on the value of land, irrespective of improvements.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government; the revenue being divided between local governments, state government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and state governments, or a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor. It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that, not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or in rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax, all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building, would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion

to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its full use.—Justice.

The Danger of Cave-ins.

There have been many examples of late years of dangers run in the coal regions through reckless mining in cutting unduly near the surface. This "robbing," if carried on long enough, can have but one result: the caving-in of the earth crust with consequences more or less disastrous, but entirely indefensible, however viewed. No company or private mine owner has a right to endanger the public in that way nor to carry on their subterranean work except under the direction of careful and competent engineers. It is known that there is great popular uneasiness from this cause in many points in the coal fields, and with apparent good reason. It is shameful that ignorance or greed should be permitted to go to such lengths.

It is hardly possible that the Telegraph is ignorant of the make-up of the men and corporations that rule the coal fields of Pennsylvania. What need they care for the rights of the public? They have conclusively proven time and again that they are monarchs of all they survey, and it is useless to attempt to impede the despotic sway of the coal kings while the Telegraph and hundreds of other monopolistic newspapers will support their measures and bills in our legislative halls. The operators tell you they "own" the land, and that being the case, who will deny that they do not own every human being that depends on "their" land for a living. Inconsistency is one of the Telegraph's chief features, and to hear it bewailing the powers of mine owners is simply ludicrous.

A Change of Opinion.

Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune, one of the principal Republican organs of the West, began raising a great hubbub recently about the tariff. He was afraid the present congress would degrade itself by lowering some of the duties and was loudly demanding of it to keep "hands off," until he was reminded by one of his neighbors, the Free Trade Herald, that in a letter to D. W. Winsall, dated only two years ago, he wrote the following words:

Where, then, is the remedy from the heavy burdens of a fifty per cent. tax on the necessities of life, both imported and domestic? There is only one element or class able to remove it, and that Samson is sleeping in the lap of Delilah and will not awaken. I, of course, mean the farmers, the planters, unprotected, twenty-five million of pease-like farmers who permit themselves to be plucked of almost every feather by a hundred thousand protected monopolists. So long as the simple minded bucolic class do not kick off the burden laid upon them, congress will not disturb the war taxes and manufacturers' corresponding bounties. While the plowmen act like Issachar's ass, and crouch between the two burdens, both will be kept on their backs.

The effect was magical. Editor Medill wouldn't explain why he changed his opinion, and he has also let congress and the tariff alone.

Freeland Democrats, Will You Lead?

In setting forth the necessity of a thorough organization of the Democratic forces in this district the Plain Speaker says: Let Freeland and vicinity begin immediately at the work of organization, and Hazleton and vicinity will try and keep pace, and ere long the fourth district will have an organization such as it never had before. The Democrats have been taught the necessity of an organization of this kind, and in this region there should have been one a long time ago, but better late than never, and now that our people are ripe for such a movement, let the good work commence immediately. Freeland is the political centre of the north side, and has in its borough and surroundings men who are possessed of more than ordinary intelligence and good sense, and a movement of the above character instituted by them will shortly be followed by a general one throughout the entire region.

How the Country Voted.

The Louisville Courier-Journal observes that the Ways and Means Committee of Congress "is organized in the interest of protection." Of course it is. That is what the country voted for at the last national election.—Ez.

The country did no such thing. It voted by more than 100,000 majority in favor of Cleveland and tariff reform, but the rotten electoral system prevented the people's wishes from being carried out.

To Get Good Roads.

The University of Pennsylvania has offered three prizes for three best essays, of \$400, \$200 and \$100 for Road-making and Maintenance, sent in before April 5, 1890. The essays must deal with the engineering, economic and legislative features of construction, reconstruction and maintenance, omitting the history of road-making, except where it is necessary to illustrate or impress an argument. Competitors must address their essays to Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., with the usual precautions for concealing identity and authorship until the essays have been examined.

It is hoped that these prizes will be awarded one month after the competition closes. The prize papers will be published, and the committee proposes to invite a second competition for the best draft of legislative bills to carry out the features of the first competition.

The literature of road-making and of agitation for the better roads has received considerable additions of late, nearly all counting of what is simply well known already. The way to build a good road is as well known now as it ever will be. The absence of good roads, the cost of poor roads and the saving of good ones are also all fully known. If any one will devise a way to persuade the people to tax themselves for good roads and get them, instead of taxing themselves without getting— which is the present plan—everything will be accomplished. The proposed competition may lay bare some such way, and no greater service would be done to the work of road-making— Phila. Press.

About Freeland Girls.

Commenting upon an editorial which appeared in the TRIBUNE a few weeks ago, upon the removal of the Acme hosiery mill from Hazleton to White Haven, the Journal has this to say:

Hazleton and Freeland do not encourage a diversity of employments for girls. They have no factories, no mills, nothing that a girl can do except serve in the kitchen or in the dens of infamy that infest those towns. Girls "are of no use to a town" in an industrial way, and yet "hot-beds of prostitution" flourish there, while in White Haven they never had a foot-hold. Our mills and factories give females legitimate employment, while in our neighboring towns they are driven in despair to the loathsome hovels of vice and crime.

The above, as far as Freeland is concerned, is untruthful in every particular, except the statement that we have no mills or factories, and from our previous acquaintance with the columns of the Journal we are positive its editor has been misinformed or such a libellous article upon our girls and town would not be published. Since Freeland has existed there has been but one place of that character here, and its lease of life was very short, the borough officials closing it before it was fairly under way. And, what is stranger still, the party that had the audacity to open this "den" in Freeland arrived from our sister town down by the river, where "hot-beds of prostitution" never had a foot-hold. However the TRIBUNE and Journal may differ upon the advantages or disadvantages a town derives from factories employing child and female labor, it is hardly becoming to our contemporary to attempt to strengthen its plea for female labor by stating that which is not true.

Workmen Can Control Legislation.

Mr. Powderly's late address to the workmen of Pennsylvania on the value of the ballot intelligently and honestly used is another example of the wise and honorable methods by which he aims to improve the condition of organized wage-workers. He tells the vast army of laborers in that state that they must cease being partisans in order to be free men. He urges them to ignore all party bosses and work together for a secret ballot so that they may vote henceforth absolutely as they choose, without any fear of coercion. Then they can compel the powerful corporations of Pennsylvania at least to respect existing laws.

The workman in this country can always control legislation in the interests of the people if he will make the best use possible of his vote. The doctrines of the anarchist and of other perfidious agitators tend to make him look on the ballot with contempt. There lies his great error. Mr. Powderly's advice on this subject is the best which he can hope to receive.—Chicago Daily News.

Pensions Forever and Ever.

Congressman Reilly has introduced a bill providing that when a soldier dies when in receipt of a pension, the pension shall revert to his widow and minor children, regardless of the cause of death.—Ashland Record.

Congressman Reilly should amend his bill by adding a section providing that, upon the death of the widow and children, the pension shall revert to their heirs and successors, and so continue forever and ever. Schuykill's M. C. could then present an undisputed claim to the invention of perpetual motion.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR—

JOHN MILLER, of Drifton. Subject to the decision of the Foster Township Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR SUPERVISOR—

WILLIAM P. JENKINS, of Five Points. Subject to the decision of the Foster Township Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTOR—

MOSES TRANTOR, of Brivanton. Subject to the decision of the Foster Township Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR COUNCIL—

NEAL GARA, of Freeland. Subject to the decision of the Freeland Borough Democratic Nominating Convention.

NEW ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for the widening of Centre Street in the borough of Freeland. Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and town 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 feet, exclusive of sidewalks, which shall be six feet wide on each side of said street. T. A. BRUCKLEY, Mayor. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Secretary.

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

Fisher & Cornelius, BUTCHERS, and dealers in all kinds of

Fresh & Cured Meats, Home Made Sausage, Pudding, Pon Haus, Head Cheese and Blood Pudding.

ALL MEAT IS HOME DRESSED, Corner Centre and Walnut Sts.

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!

HUGH MALLOY, Corner Centre and Walnut Sts., Freeland.

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," (Handel), 100 00
3. For choir of children not under thirty in number, and not over 16 years of age, tenor and bass assist them, "He Knows," (Gospel 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 Folk," (Fill L. Thompson) 8 00
6. Trio, "The Magic Wove Scarf," (Dittson Edition), 6 00
7. Duet, "The Two Bards," (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, "I Love Her Still," (M. H. Rosenfeld), 2 00
12. Tenor solo, "The Missing 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 Hi Henry, published by A. Squire, Cincinnati, O.), \$ 5 00
RECITATIONS.
1. For men only, "The Falls of Ladore," \$ 3 00
2. For girls, "The Ship on Fire," 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, 1889.
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).

ADJUDICATOR.—Prof. J. W. Parson Price, New York; accompanist, Prof. D. E. Miles.

LEWEL MORGAN, Corresponding Secretary, Box 82, Freeland, Pa.

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

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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

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1890, which is to be located in the Borough of Freeland, Luzerne County, State of Pennsylvania, its object being to carry on a general banking business according to the laws of Pennsylvania, and its capital stock to be Fifty Thousand Dollars, 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.

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 canton 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.

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Leading Clothier and Dry Goods Merchant.

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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.

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 \$2.25. 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.

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