

Now that Lackawanna and other counties have declared for Pattison for governor, what will Luzerne do? Will she follow, or is she looking out for a candidate with a big barrel.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club, held in New York on Monday, the Australian ballot system was endorsed, including the exclusive official ballot. So it moves.

The action of Lawrence and Lackawanna Counties, in electing and instructing their delegates to the Democratic state convention for ex-governor Pattison, as the nominee of the party for governor, is significant and shows that the people are alive to their own interest. Give us Pattison and victory.

In view of the fact that candidates are to be nominated next fall for the house of representatives and the senate, and that many of those who were members of the last house will be candidates for reelection, it behooves the voters of all shades of political opinion to awaken to the fact that the only question at issue should be ballot reform. Many of those who voted against the measure are now outspoken in their advocacy of it, but let not too much credence be placed in what they say. A man who will betray his friends once should be kept from doing so a second time. The Phila. Press of the 20th inst. has the following on the movement for a ballot reform in this state.

The movement for a reform ballot is unrelenting and aggressive. It does not limit its time or sphere of action but has all seasons for its own and treats all men as possible converts. Many Democrats have taken it up but its strongest support lies in the Republican ranks. Though the last legislature of Pennsylvania did not wake up to the value or necessity of the reform or realize the popular strength that lies back of it, several things have happened since its adjournment which are calculated to present the subject in a new light to many legislators. The ballot reform bill will come before the legislature of 1891 under far more favorable auspices than attended its stranded predecessor in the legislature of 1889.

It will be remembered that the ballot bill introduced at the last session of the house of representatives at Harrisburg was introduced as a Democratic measure, and we fail to see why it could not be passed then by the very people who are now clamoring for a chance to be sent back again to introduce it. The workmen of Pennsylvania want the Australian ballot system pure and simple—nothing else will satisfy them—and any man, be he either Democrat or Republican, coming before them for their suffrage as a representative to the assembly should be compelled to pledge himself to vote for such a measure, otherwise let him be relegated to the rear.

To Our Subscribers.

We would suggest to a number of our subscribers that their subscriptions commenced in June, are nearly run out and that renewals are now in order. If subscribers will take the time and glance through the back numbers to refresh their memory, they will see and admit that an enormous amount of valuable matter has appeared in the TRIBUNE during the past year, and exceeding very many times, the almost nominal subscription price. We ask you to renew, not because of the past, but for what we can promise—and you know will perform—in the future. The TRIBUNE has improved steadily during its nineteen months of existence until it has attained foremost place in the household of almost every resident of this section of the county. We ask you to help us to improve it still further by renewing your own subscription, and prevailing upon your friends also to subscribe for the coming year.

Ohio's New Senator.

The Democratic legislature of Ohio has consummated the election to the United States senate, in place of Mr. Payne, of Mr. Brice. This result was not unexpected, and it has yet to be proved unfortunate. Mr. Brice is not a statesman; the most that he can claim is that, as chairman of the National Democratic Committee, he has acquired a knowledge of politicians and politics. It is said by his opponents in condemnation of his elevation to the senate that he is a very rich man, and that his choice was determined by his great wealth. There is, however, no proof whatever that Mr. Brice used his money to influence his election, though it is broadly charged that he did. The charge is made solely upon inference, not upon a single stated fact. It is but just to everyone to assume his innocence until his guilt is proved. It is but just to Mr. Brice to say that nothing against the absolute fairness of his election has been presented. He is a man of intelligence and ability, of cultivated mind and attractive manners. He can write well and talk well; he has will and energy, and if he does not make a good senator it will not be because of his lack of apparent qualifications.

Correspondence From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1890.

A statement of what Congressmen are called on to do outside of the halls of Congress would scarcely be believed by one not familiar with the facts—it would seem so absurd. The matters they are required by their constituents to look after are chiefly a lot of petty claims of all sorts before the departments. There are the pension claims always, then the bounty and back pay claims, land claims of various kinds, claims for claims for property destroyed during the war, establishment and change of post routes in the districts, not to mention the claims for federal appointments and the thousand and one other even more particularly private business they are called on to attend to at the various departments. The mails each day bring on an average of forty or fifty requests to look after matters at some of the departments, many of which involve the consideration of a great deal of time in looking over documents and records. One member was telling your correspondent the other day that it cost him one-third of his salary to employ young men to go about the departments for him on this class of business, and, besides, that his own time was so taken up by it that he had no opportunity to make a study of the legislative matters before the House. More than that, his wife turned in and helped him a great deal of her time was taken up in attending to correspondence that no member ought to be bothered with at all. Nearly all hours of the day, he said, that he was not on the floor of the House he spent in running about the departments looking up matters connected with his constituents, and he had to dictate letters to report to his impatient constituents the result of his day's work.

The announcement that New York and Chicago, through their distinguished representatives, would present their claims for the location of the proposed World's Fair here, the Senate Special Committee on the Quadri-Centennial, the other day, was sufficient to attract a crowd to the capitol that speedily exhausted the accommodations of the Senate reception-room, where the hearing was held. The New York delegation was headed by Mayor Grant, ex-Secretary Whitney, and other distinguished citizens, while the Chicago delegation was under the leadership of Mayor Greger. Among others present at the hearing were the representatives of St. Louis and Washington, before the committee a number of Senators and Representatives including Representative Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has assumed jurisdiction of the subject of the World's Fair in that body. Senator Hascall, chairman of the Senate World's Fair Committee, predicts that the committee will report a bill within the next ten days at least.

The Democrats have one man on the Ways and Means Committee who never fails to attend the hearings accorded manufacturers and others interested in the tariff. His name is Hon. Roswell P. Flower of New York. Mr. Flower is a hard worker, and he has set about reversing everything connected with the tariff. When the Ways and Means Committee is not in session Mr. Flower is reading some work on the tariff. He is a most agreeable gentleman, and has the happy faculty of making a favorable impression on all who come in contact with him. As a politician he is shrewd and clear-headed, and he has managed more than one successful campaign in New York.

It looks as if one of the two bills now before Congress for the transfer of the revenue marine service from the Treasury department to the Navy would become a law. Secretary Windom has written a letter to the House committee having one of these bills in charge, indicating that he favored the plan. It is also understood that Secretary Tracy has assented to the transfer and that opinions obtained from some of the higher officers of the service show that they favor the change. This unanimity of opinion is the surest incentive in behalf of the proposition, as heretofore the antagonistic attitude of various Secretaries of the Navy has been the only obstacle.

The elevation to the Speakership does not relieve the incumbent from the common misfortunes of life. While the committee on rules were discussing some matters the other day Speaker Reed had his hat stolen. As the Speaker has a very large head he could find nothing around the building that would fit him. When he left for the Shoreham he had on his head a Derby three sizes too small for him, and presented the appearance of Harry Watson in German comedy. The Speaker did not linger anywhere on his way home. As silence is not now about the capitol the thief has not been located, but the theft serves to show that stealing can occur in a Republican as well as a Democratic House.

Tale of a War Horse.

An officer of experience, writing on the behavior of horses in battle, says: When it comes to battle horses, you know everything that is going on but he does his duty nobly, and seems to be in his element. He enters into the spirit of the battle like a human being. He shows no fear of death, and it is singular that if his mate is shot down he will turn to look at him and seem pleased. A horse in my battery was once struck by a piece of shell, which split his skull, so that one side was loose. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up by the side of the gun and watched the firing, and when a shot was fired would look away in the direction of the enemy, as if to see the effect of the shot. When a shell would burst near by he would calmly turn and look at it. When he saw his own team going back for ammunition he ran back to his own place and galloped back to the caisson with the rest. When the Lieutenant pushed him aside to put in another horse, he looked at the other one sorrowfully while he was being harnessed up, and when he seemed to realize that there was no further use for him he lay down and died. The Lieutenant strongly asserted that he died of a broken heart.—Court Journal.

An Ideal Home.

My idea of good housekeeping is where a woman keeps her home sweet and orderly; provides simple, well-cooked food; makes her home so restful and cheerful that all who come into it shall be better for breathing the atmosphere of kindness and cheerfulness that pervades the place; and where the household machinery always runs smoothly because of the constant thoughtfulness of the mistress of the house. A place like this is truly a home, and the woman who makes such a home deserves the respect and admiration of everybody. I have seen such homes among the rich and among the poor, for neither wealth nor poverty prevents the right person from filling with the atmosphere of comfort and happiness the house of which she is the mistress.—Good Housekeeping.

A HAIRLESS TOWN.

Every One in Sylvania Has a Clipped Head and a Smooth Face.

A stranger visiting here now, says a Sylvania (Pa.) letter to the Atlanta Constitution, would be amusingly impressed with the similarity in appearance of all its male inhabitants, and he would have been much more amused had he witnessed the process by means of which they all reached this state of common brotherhood.

It was so dull the first part of the week that even the honorable and time-honored "Sylvania Gas company" began to show signs of falling into innocuous disuse, and ceased to furnish its members with the usual enlivening elixir of mirth. Of course something had to be done; so a few of the members decided that they would shave up clean and have their heads clipped. Our barber, H. R. Kemp, did the work up in rare and rapid style, and the boys were so well pleased with their new selves that they magnanimously resolved to "do" the town up likewise; so out they started on a "clipping" expedition.

The first victim that walked into the hands of the spoilers was a young man with curly hair and quite a long beard, of which he was very proud. He "kicked" and swore, but it was no use. He was escorted up stairs, and in a few minutes, by virtue of his white head that shined like the member of the Mystic Circle of the Silesians. Then the fun commenced in real earnest.

Young men, old men, and boys, just as they happened to come along, were gathered into the fold. Some submitted meekly to the inevitable; pleaded piteously or threatened prosecution; some protested and struggled violently; but the same fate awaited them all alike—each came out with a slick face and a hairless head. When the "subject" became too obstreperous one of the committee took the clippers and mowed a furrow down the center of his head. This always had a very quieting effect, and the operation was then performed without any further trouble. One of our lawyers escaped several times by fast running, but finally came out and gracefully surrendered; and he, too, now wears a white head. Another lawyer outran an official of the county and managed to save his scalp for a while.

The only man in town who did escape—if escape it can be called—was a young clerk, who, when the canvassing committee was out on the warpath, slipped up-stairs and was quickly clipped, thus taking fate by the forelock, as it were. Everybody is alike down here now and it is a rare sight to see a man with curls on his head. One man in this condition came into town yesterday and from the way he was stared at and followed around one would have thought he was John L. Sullivan himself. Our barber was into the clique and did all the work for nothing. Of course, he will not do anything more in the hair-cutting line for several months to come, but probably he didn't think of that or was willing to submit to the sacrifice for the fun.

Wanted His Letter.

"Funny folks at the post, same as everywhere else," said Postmaster Young of Ansbach, "I have lots of folks who want the office open all the time. Don't blame them. But I had to smile the other day. A man saw me going from the office. He called me back, saying that he could see his postoffice box and that there was a letter in it, and a very important letter. He wanted the bill for the rent, but 'Did he pay it?' was asked. The postmaster smiled a far-off smile and said nothing.—Leitwiler (Me.) Journal.

The Young King of Serbia.

King Alexander of Serbia, says a London Times writer, is not yet 13 years old, but he is precociously developed and looks as English boys do at 15 or 16. It seems but a short while ago that he was being photographed in a sailor's dress and knickerbockers; but now, in his colonial uniform, he stands as tall as the three Regents, and has acquired a good deal of self-possession. He has bright features, but not an intellectual face. His forehead is low, and little of it would be seen if he did not wear his hair cropped. He has large, soft eyes and a quick, pleasing smile; but a physiognomist would say that the mouth and nose showed indication of character.

Kissed Her for the Cigars.

"I'd give twenty-five cents for permission to kiss that girl," remarked an insipid-looking youth on an Albany-bound train last night, indicating with a motion of his hand an unusually handsome young woman asleep in a seat near by. The young man was one of a group standing in the rear of the crowded car. Another young man said: "You have my permission, sir, gratis." "I'd kiss her without regard to it as sufficient," laughed the first. "I don't know," replied the other; "I have a great influence with good-looking girls—I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll bet you a good cigar I can kiss her without waking her." "Done!" cried the insipid youth. "I'll give you a cigar if you dare do it anyway, and two more if she don't wake up." "It's a go."

The daring young man stepped up to the seat where the pretty girl slept leaned over softly and kissed her square upon her mouth. She stirred, smiled a little, but did not wake. The group of men had watched the proceeding in breathless suspense, and a long and simultaneous sigh broke from them as young impudence straightened up after the operation and rejoined the group, several passengers who had seen the audacious performance staring at him in astonishment. "By Jove, that was elegant!" the fellow of insipid aspect exclaimed as he handed the successful kisser his three cigars.

But there was another reckoning to be made. The conductor came hurrying down the aisle, and "went for" the daring passenger, metaphorically speaking, "hammer and tongs," crying: "See here, young man, don't you ever try that again! Are you a gentleman, sir? Don't you know that I can arrest you for such a performance as that?" The young man colored, but laughed nervously as he answered, "No, I don't much believe you can. I guess there isn't any American law against a fellow's kissing his own sister—is there?" It has not appeared yet whether or not the young woman learned of her brother's astonishing exhibition of disrespect, or whether, if she did, her displeasure lessened the gratification derived from the cigars won in such a questionable manner.—Albany Express.

Ways of the Thibetians.

The chief agricultural product of Tibet is black barley, and this serves as the basis of the food of the entire population, rich and poor, says a writer in the Buddhist Revue. The ordinary repast consists of buttered tea and barley meal. Meat is seldom eaten, and then only as a delicacy. Of fermented barley they make a non-intoxicating acidulous drink of rather pleasant taste. In some of the warmer valleys rice, vegetables and fruits are grown; but these do not go far beyond their immediate borders. Hence, though Tibet is rich in gold and silver, it is poor in the necessities of life. Importation of food stuffs, except in very small quantities, is made impossible by the long and frightful roads that have to be traversed.

The Thibetians do not, like the Chinese, shave the head, but let the hair grow and flow over their shoulders, contenting themselves with clipping it every now and then with scissors. The ordinary head-dress is a blue cap with a broad border of black velvet surmounted with a red tuft. On holidays they wear a great red hat, decorated at the rim with a long, thick fringe. A full robe, fastened on the right side with four hooks, girdled down the waist by a red sash, and red or purple cloth boots, complete the simple yet graceful costume of the men. Suspended from the sash is a green taffeta bag, for the eating bowl, and two small purses, of an oval form and richly embroidered, which contain nothing at all, being merely ornamental.

The dress of the women closely resembles that of the men. The only difference is that over the robes they add a short, many-colored tunic, and that they divide their hair into two braids, one hanging down each shoulder. Those of the poorer classes wear a small, pointed, yellow cap; those of the richer classes decorate their heads with graceful little crowns composed of pearls.

A Romish missionary, speaking of the Thibetians, says: "They are of the middle height, and combine, with the agility and suppleness of the Chinese, the force and vigor of the Tartars. Gymnastic exercises of all sorts and dancing are very popular among them, and their movements are cadenced and easy. As they walk about they are always humming some psalm or popular song; generosity and frankness enter largely into their character; brave in war, they face death fearlessly; they are as religious as the Tartars, but not so credulous."

One Thing He Wouldn't Do.

"I read in your paper last Sunday what some prominent men claimed they'd do if they were women," remarked a man about town. "I noticed that one of them said that he despised a feminine man or a masculine woman. I agree with the gentleman most heartily. Now, if there's one thing that I thoroughly dislike—and it's becoming more and more popular every day—it is to see a girl or woman riding a bicycle. It certainly may be good exercise, but it doesn't add to their grace. I can tell you, if these women could be men and see other women riding bicycles they'd see how distasteful to men it was and they wouldn't do it for style or money."—Buffalo Express.

The new imperial palace in Strasbourg, just finished, cost \$500,000 and is reckoned among the finest built by the royal family of Prussia.

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3. For choir of children not under thirty in number, and not over 16 years of age, tempo and bass to assist them, "He Knows," (Gospel Hymns) 25 00
4. For party of male voices, not under twenty in number, "Drum and Bugle," (Parry) 25 00
5. Quartette, "Good Night, Gentle Folks," (Will L. Thompson) 8 00
6. Trio, "The Magic Wove Scarf," (Dittson Edition) 6 00
7. Duett, "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
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.

PRESENTERS.—Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Drifton; Alvin Markle, Esq., Hazleton; Geo. D. H. Hastings, Bellefonte; Josiah Williams, Esq., Lansford. CONDUCTORS.—T. J. Edwards, T. Morgan (Lifnyaw).

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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 (30) feet, exclusive of sidewalks, which shall be six (6) feet wide on each side of said street. T. A. BUCKLEY, Mayor. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Secretary.

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

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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.

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(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.

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