

FREELAND TRIBUNE

Published Every Thursday Afternoon
THOS. A. BUCKLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, - - \$1.00 PER YEAR.

Address all Communications to
FREELAND TRIBUNE,
FREELAND, PA.

Office, Birkbeck Brick, 3d floor, Centre Street.
Entered at the Freeland Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

FREELAND, PA., APRIL 17, 1890.

Read the lecture of Dr. John L.
Wentz, on first page, entitled "Surgical
Emergency." It contains a great
deal of useful knowledge to the mine
worker.

The tariff fight is going on finely,
though the fun is only just beginning.
As soon as Congress takes up the bill
now in preparation, the howl that will
go up will shake the country.

In the first year of his administration,
Harrison has made or sanctioned
over 34,000 changes in postmasters
for political reasons. This is the same
Elder Harrison who said in his letter
of acceptance that "fitness and not
party service should be the discriminating
test, and fidelity and efficiency
the only sure tenure of office.

A REPUBLICAN organ says the mild
winter is the cause of all the trouble
in the mining regions. Is it the mild
weather which takes millions from the
miners in the shape of royalties?
This reminds us of the farmer argument:
When crops are bountiful, the
trouble is over-production; when the
yield is poor, "short crops" is the cause
of all the trouble.

The United States Senate in one
half day last week appropriated \$885,000
to the construction of nine public
buildings in as many cities. Two
towns in Oregon got \$100,000 each
and two Rhode Island towns another
\$200,000. A few more months of the
present Congress will leave nothing
for future generations but gorgeous
public buildings and a huge pension
list.

The Republican party is thoroughly
committed to and controlled by the
incorporated capital of the Northwest.
Republican voters may demand tariff
reform. They are free to talk as much
as they please, but in the Republican
party money acts. "The tariff is in
the hands of its friends," and they are
not likely to lower it while it offers
them a hope of an average bonus of
45 cents on the dollar of their invested
capital.—St. Louis Republic.

Ben Clarkon will take his departure
from his place in the Post Office
Department with the spring flowers
and the last run of shad. The first
day of June is the day fixed for his
exit. The pay of his place is said to
be unsatisfactory. He did not get
over ten cents a head for decapitating
Democratic postmasters—about
\$4000 a year. The supply of post-
masters having run short, the pleasure
of swinging the axe has been greatly
diminished. Mr. Clarkon will make
way for some ambitious substitute.

Common sense should suggest to McKinley
and his tariff committee that
they would be wise to stop this folly
on the subject of trusts which are
sustained by special duties. By doing
what they are doing in the McKinley
bill, they are cutting the throat of
the Republican party. They are
surrendering all the advantages secured
by the last national election; and
unless they turn about face and make
an honest retraction instead of a
monopolistic tariff, they will not only
lose the Republican majority in the
next Congress, but they will elect
Grover Cleveland or another Democratic
President in 1892.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.).

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Congressman
from Philadelphia, died at his
residence, in Washington, D. C., on
Sunday morning. Mr. Randall was
one of the greatest Statesmen of this
country, and by his death the Democratic
party, with which he had been
so long connected, loses one of its
most intelligent and earnest advocates.
While not in accord with his party on
one of the most important questions
of the day, namely, the tariff, he was
otherwise a true supporter of Democracy.
His death was not a surprise to
the nation, but it will be a great
loss as much as was placed in the power
of Mr. Randall on account of the able
manner in which he filled his official
position.

The farmers have a good deal to
learn on the subject of taxation.
While they are complaining of State
and local taxes and the crushing
weight of their mortgage, they forget
the national taxes and the blessings
of the protective policy for which
they are paying. It is in reality the
national taxes that are crushing them.
They sell the products of their land
at prices fixed by competition in the
markets of the world. They pay for
what they buy at prices fixed by a
tariff that enables monopolies and
combinations of manufacturers to
draw enormous profits from the consumers
of their products. That is
where the farmers' burden comes
from.—New York Times.

Where! Oh, Where! Will That Surprise
Be!

Ex-Speaker Carlisle has made a most
alarming statement which fully sustains
predictions made several weeks ago. Ac-

According to Secretary Windom's estimate
of receipts and expenditures a surplus
of \$43,569,522 was anticipated. But the
Secretary estimated that the expenditures,
including the Sinking Fund, would
amount to \$344,440,477, whereas it has
since been announced by a member of
the Appropriations Committee that they
will amount to \$442,069,110, an increase
of nearly \$100,000,000, leaving a prospective
deficiency of \$57,090,110. This
is bad enough, but there must be, besides
proper expenditures, a number of looting
schemes added to it which the Republican
party has promised the tax-
eaters to put through. The repeal of
the arrears of pensions limit will cost
\$471,000,000; the Grand Army Pension
bill will call for \$114,000,000 a year; the
pensions for prisoners, \$10,000,000; the
Dependent Pension bill, \$50,000,000; a
bill increasing certain pensions from \$50
to \$72 a month, already passed, \$400,000;
pensions for the loss of a leg or an arm,
\$25,500,000; pensions for nurses, \$4,000,000;
and these are not all the pending
general pension bills, and alone add
\$708,000,000 to the ordinary pension ap-
propriations. Besides these wholesale
pension raids there are other bills, not
counting the cost of the Public Buildings
"pie," which provide for the expenditure
of nearly \$600,000,000. This tremendous
looting is all within the contemplation
of the party now in absolute
control of the Government. The House
was organized with a view of it, and its
unconstitutional rules were passed for
the purpose of facilitating it. If the
Republican party keeps its promise and
has the courage to do what it may the
next Congress will be obliged to authorize
a creation of a new debt of at least \$2,000,000,000. A dreary outlook indeed.

The Secret Ballot.
Some professed friends of ballot reform in
Pennsylvania are doing their level best to
help the politicians defeat the Australian
system by insisting that we cannot put it
in operation here without an amendment
to the constitution.

The constitution of this State provides
that all ballots shall be numbered before
they are deposited in the ballot box, and
this, it is urged, prevents secret voting.
So far from being antagonistic to the
Australian system, this provision for numbering
each ballot would be a most valuable
feature in the detection of fraud, and if
it were not already in the constitution,
it would be worth while to put it there.
Under the proposed system the voter
marks his official ballot in secret, folds it
so that only the reverse side can be seen,
and then proceeds to the ballot box.
Even if this official should afterwards count
the ballots there should be practically no
danger to secret voting, but attempts to
make it safe the ballot boxes should be
immediately sealed when the polls close,
and the votes counted by other officials,
after which they should be preserved,
and in case an investigation is afterwards
necessary, it would be possible to identify
each ballot. All such objections are, after
all, mere quibbles and attempts to defeat
an honest ballot. The great objection to
our present system is that men can be
voted like sheep by handing them a
ballot and watching them until it is de-
posited. By this method the briber is
shown that the bargain is carried out,
and this is the basis of the purchase of votes.
All the legislation in the world cannot
prevent the payment of bribes, but we
can prevent the delivery of the goods.
The two great features of the Australian
system are the official ballot and its
preparation free from intimidation.

When this is accomplished, bribery is
practically killed, and other features are
mere matters of detail of secondary importance.—Justice.

The Policy of a Decaying Party.
In the creation of new States of the
Nevada pattern of Republican politicians
see the only means of maintaining
their hold of power. With the two Dakotas,
Washington and Montana giving
them eight Senators and thirteen more
electors for President, they did not feel
quite secure; and hence these are to
be followed by the admission of Wyoming
and Idaho. New Mexico, with double
the population of these Territories, is to
be kept out of the Union because New
Mexico is Democratic. Utah is refused
admission for the same reason, with
the canting pretense over Mormonism;
but no seamanship is manifested over
Wyoming Territory, whose control is
about equally divided between the Mor-
mons and the Woman Suffragists.

Even though the nineteen new electoral
votes should be of no weight in determining
the result of the election for
President, there is another important
consideration which dictates this "rotten-
borough" policy of the Republican party
managers. The twelve new Senators are
expected to keep the Republicans in
possession of one branch of the Federal
legislature for years to come, and thus
enable them to obstruct every measure
which the Democratic party may
urge in the interest of the masses
of the people. This is the main
desideratum with the great corporations,
monopolies and privileged interests that
hold sway over the Senate of the United
States. It matters little to them whether
the prematurely created States should
vegetate like poor Nevada, or develop
into communities of aquarian fanatics
and woman suffragists like Wyoming,
provided that they control the Senate,
and thus prevent the complete restoration
of the Democratic party to power.
To the managers of the Republican National
Committee all this is of quite
little concern, so long as they can grease
their machine with the "fat" fried out
of the corporations and monopolies which
they serve with so much assiduity.

But the very desperation of this rotten-
borough policy betrays the precarious
foundation on which it rests. While the
Republicans may create a brace of States
out of Wyoming and Idaho in the Rocky
Mountains, they feel that their power is
slipping from them in the great centres
of American population. They have lost
Iowa and Ohio, and it will be hard for
them to regain these former strongholds,
while they have to contend inch by inch
to maintain their footing among the
workmen of Massachusetts. In a
single election less than that of 1874 the
people could sweep away, as with a cyclone,
the fabric of power cunningly reared in the
Senate of the United States. There is
not enough territory on this continent to
be carved up into rotten-borough States
that can stay the popular tempo when
it shall arise. To him who observes the
political skies the signs of its coming are
not wanting.—Philadelphia Record.

The friends of the direct tax bill are
beginning to show anxiety in regard to
it. It was the popular opinion that it
would have a safe and easy passage
through legislative channels, but it ap-
pears to be grounded somewhere. Six
weeks ago it went through the Senate
without difficulty, and has been on the
House calendar for nearly a month.
The majority and minority reports are
ready and in the hands respectively of
representatives Caswell and Oates. The
former is exceedingly anxious to call it up,
but it is hinted that Mr. Cannon and
the economists on the Republican side of
the House, who are interested in pre-
venting a treasury deficit, have an anchor
fastened to it that will keep it right where
it is for some time to come.

Old newspapers for sale.

Correspondence From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 15, '90.
Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge's bill to throw
a halo of personification about the head
of the American postmaster will hardly
become a law. While there may be some
valid objections to the present manner of
selecting this class of officials, Mr. Lodge
has made a failure in his attempt to
raise a practical substitute. Should Mr.
Lodge's bill become a law the country
would be divided into postal districts,
and a postmaster inspector in each dis-
trict would inspect the patriots who
should offer themselves for the post-
office. It would then be the duty
of the inspector to prepare a list of the
applicants, placing their names in the
order in which he regarded their respec-
tive merits, and this list would be
filed with the Postmaster General. Then
the latter official would be called on to
send to the President the name which
heads the list, or else furnish in writing
sufficient reasons for such refusal. But
when Mr. Lodge's bill is passed it will
be to designate the "spoils" system of
choosing postmasters has many advan-
tages over the visionary and romantic
fad which is now being considered by
the House post-office committee. Under
the present system the members of Congress
practically name the postmasters in his
district, and he in turn is responsible to
the voters of such district. If he fails
to recommend good officers, and the ser-
vice suffers, the people have the remedy
in their own hands. They can turn the
Congressman out and select a representa-
tive who would give them competent
postmasters. While under Mr. Lodge's
proposed system the district post-office
inspector, protected by inconsistent and
complicated rules, could appoint whom
he pleased and laugh in the faces of the
people when they saw fit to object.
There may be some room for improve-
ment over the present mode of selecting
postmasters, but Mr. Lodge and his re-
form colleagues have failed to present it
in a practical form.

The Capitol has never known a quieter
season than that of 1890. But if the
months usually devoted to gaiety were
dull, lent, sarded to sackcloth and ashes,
has been gay in an extreme way never
countenanced here before. There have
been breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, teas,
theatre parties, coaching parties, riding
parties, driving parties, walking parties,
literary symposiums and what not. But
for the warning church bells the fashion-
able West End would hardly have
known lent existed. Paradoxical as
it may seem, though, the Lent has been
peculiarly rich in dinners of the epicurean
sort, where there have not been only a
"feast of reason and a flow of soul," but
fat canvas-back ducks, delicious terrapin
and forced vegetables. The President
gives a magnificent dinner, but he has
many friends to dinner informally. The
Vice President's family have been away
during nearly the whole of Lent, but
since their return they have had one
large official dinner and many small
ones. The Pan-Americans have been
feasted to satiety, and whatever else
they take home with them they will
carry back an excellent opinion of American
hospitality.

The informal afternoon "at homes"
among the official people have been very
popular. It is astonishing how many
busy men find the opportunity to drop
in for a fifteen-minute chat with the
women who are attractive because of
beauty, cleverness or the excellence of
their maderia. Messrs. Blaine, Cabot
Lodge, Reed, Hitt, and all the foreigners
can be met any pleasant day on their
way to or from the Capitol. It is es-
pecially pleasant for a statesman to sit
behind the tea table with some pretty
women and listen to her remarks about
his policy and politics in general—a mild
sort of dissipation that is much indulged
in by our great men. Mr. Blaine is de-
voted to driving in the country, and he
is often seen in the State Department
carriage with one of his daughters or
Mrs. Hitt or Mrs. Cabot Lodge as a com-
panion. Cabot Lodge is fond of riding.
He owns a magnificent animal and has
investigated all the roads in the vicinity.
Riding grows in popularity here every
year. Most of the society women ride,
and cavaliers are in such demand that
men who have heretofore had no social
standing, but own a decent animal and
can sit it well, have been known to
ride straight into the sacred precincts of
vanity fair.

The tariff bill will be reported to the
House this week, probably as early as
Wednesday or Thursday. The bill and
the report of the majority of the Ways
and Means Committee are now ready,
and probably by this afternoon or to-
morrow the report of the Democratic
majority of the committee will be ready.
Mr. Carlisle is now engaged in drawing
it up. At the same time he has been
intention of submitting a minority bill
on the lines of the Mills bill, which
passed the House in the last Congress;
but that intention has been abandoned.
The majority of the Democrats on the
committee, however, regard the Mills
Democrats in the House regard that
policy as altogether inadvisable. They
are satisfied that the McKinley bill
is wholly indefensible and as opponents
of that bill merely think they can afford
to stand before the country. Some of
the leading Democrats regard the Mc-
Kinley bill as so bad that they cannot
believe it is intended to stand alone.
They believe that Secretary Blaine has
had a hand in preparing it, and that high
duties have been put upon raw hides
and some other things, in order to facili-
tate a dicker looking in trade with
South and Central America.

Senator Blair is not readily discourag-
ed over the lack of enthusiasm with
which the most of his great legislative propo-
sitions have been received by the United
States Senate. Immediately after the
defeat of his famous educational bill he
re-introduced it in a somewhat changed
form. Saturday he sent to the desk a
great batch of reprint bill, which had
been previously introduced by him in
various Congresses. Some of these
measures are sweeping. For instance,
to prevent any person, corporation or
partnership from owning more than 320
acres of agricultural land, or more than
640 acres of land of any description.
Another one of these back-number bills
provides for the settlement of disputes
between railway companies and employ-
ees by arbitration. Senator Blair is
a good stayer.

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beginning to show anxiety in regard to
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through legislative channels, but it ap-
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venting a treasury deficit, have an anchor
fastened to it that will keep it right where
it is for some time to come.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE
BOROUGH OF FREELAND
For 1889-90.

DR.
BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, Col.
To amt of duplicate. \$1501 71
" dog tax. 84 00
" supplemental tax. 1 29
\$ 1586 91

CR.
To amt of exonerations
on dogs. 27 00
Ret. to County Com. 104 11
Abatement. 16 26
Am't paid treasurer. 1040 00
Collector's com. 77 50
Am't due treasurer. 280 23
\$ 1586 91

PATK BURKE, Treas.,
In account with Freeland Bor.
DR.
To balance on hand
March 1, 1889. \$ 30 58
Rec'd from Collector
Collins. 10 98
Rec'd from Collector
Williamson. 199 47
Rec'd from County
Treas. as liquor li-
censes. 2183 90
Rec'd from Col. Mc-
Laughlin, taxes '89. 1000 00
Burgess Davis, fees. 121 10
T. A. Buckley, J. P.
license. 50
Daniel Daubert, rent
of Council room for
elections. 10 00
\$ 3556 53

CR.
By cash paid on vouchers as
follows:
Condy Boyle, work on
streets. 241 50
Peter Carr. 28 14
Frank Thomas. 74 48
John Haggerty. 76 28
Manus Brennan. 14 50
Wm. Buckley. 37 15
Hugh Trimble. 16 88
Neal McNeil. 15 00
A. B. Howe. 4 38
David Davis. 3 75
Solomon Backert. 1 25
Albert Goepfert. 1 87
Wm. Johnson, team. 121 75
A. Donop, team. 68 11
Isaac Ashman, team. 1 12
David Bickert. 1 00
A. B. Howe, stones. 59 45
Penna. Globe Gaslight
Co., rent of street
lamps. 423 00
Freeland Water Co.,
rent of fire plugs. 221 25
M. Halpin, repairs. 12 40
Geo. Wise, one wagon
load of coal. 6 00
William McGettrick,
lighting fires at
Council room. 50
Chas. Schoener, sup-
plies. 2 20
Schoener & Birkbeck,
supplies. 5 50
C. L. and A. S. Keck,
lumber. 27 70
Jno. M. Cunniss, lum-
ber. 22 31
A. K. Burger, lumber. 9 50
Wm. Williamson, sup-
plies. 14 74
T. A. Buckley, print-
ing circulars, Bur-
gess' notice and or-
dinance. 11 75
T. A. Buckley, pub-
lishing statement. 25 00
T. A. Buckley, mak-
ing duplicate. 5 00
T. A. Buckley, for
freight on lumber. 3 45
T. A. Buckley, salary
and postage. 26 00
Geo. Krommes, stones. 2 18
Jas. E. Griffith, labor
on Council room. 21 75
David Rufe, labor on
Council room. 11 00
Weider and Boyer,
mason work. 5 00
Owen Fowler, pub-
lishing annual state-
ment. 25 00
Owen Fowler, Bur-
gess' notice and or-
dinance. 4 50
Ada Powell, cleaning
cells. 4 00
Mrs. Daniel Brennan,
temp. 4 00
B. F. Davis, locks. 1 60
Coxe Bros. & Co., sur-
veying. 18 00
Jno. M. Powell, dry-
ing hose. 3 00
T. A. Buckley, dry-
ing hose. 3 00
Jos. H. Lindsay, dry-
ing hose. 3 00
James Gallagher, in-
terest. 12 00
Eckbeck estate, in-
terest. 42 00
Jno. Herron, interest. 24 00
Kline Bros., lime. 50
Patk. Burke, time to
Wilkes-Barre for li-
cense money. 5 00
Jno. Purbeck, audit-
ing. 4 00
Jno. C. Reich, audit-
ing. 4 00
Frank Depiero, au-
diting. 4 00
John M. Powell, janit-
or. 32 50
J. D. Hayes, salary. 25 00
" " expense
in taking proceeding
to open Centre street
A. B. Burgess, assess-
ing dogs. 2 85
W. D. Cowen, police
fee. 3 00
Wm. Gross, police fee. 3 00
Evan Woodring, po-
lice fee. 3 00
John Shellhamer, po-
lice fee. 2 00
John Zeisloff, police
fee. 2 00
Adam Sachs, piece of
land. 250 00
Hugh Malloy, piece of
land. 185 00
R. M. Rinker, serving
notices. 2 00
R. M. Rinker, bury-
ing animals. 3 75
Two borough bonds
redeemed. 200 00
Old orders of '88 series:
Chas. Vandusky, team. 16 20
Patk. McCole, work
on streets. 63
M. Halpin, repairs on
hose carriage and
new jumper. 288 75
R. M. Rinker, assess-
ing dogs. 5 65
Penna. Globe Gas-
light Company. 30 00
Freeland Water Co.,
rent of plugs. 110 00
T. A. Buckley, salary,
postage and freight, 44 30

Bal. in treasury. 447 57
Treasurer's com. 60 96
\$ 508 53

RESOURCES.

Due from Bernard Mc-
Laughlin, Col. '89. \$ 280 23
James Sharpe, 1884. 16 64
Thos. Brown, 1883. 1 11
Council room and
lockup. 1675 00
Fire apparatus and
house. 2262 75
\$ 4235 73

LIABILITIES.

Bonds of 1883. \$ 300 00
" 1885. 900 00
\$ 1200 00

Resources over liabilities. \$3,035 73

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough
of Freeland, after being duly sworn according
to law, doth say that we examined the accounts
of the Borough officers as presented to us, and
found them correct and true, and the foregoing
is a true statement of the same.

JOHN C. REICH,
HEZEMAN SHELLAMER, Auditors.
JAMES WILLIAMSON

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.

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Dealer in
Flour, Feed, Grain,
HAY, STRAW, MALT, &c.,
Best Quality of

Clover & Timothy
SEED.

Zemany's Block, 15 East Main Street, Freeland.

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P. A. Carey,

In the rear of J. P. Carey's

BARBER SHOP,

No. 83 Centre Street,
FREELAND, PA.

A. RUDEWICK,

GENERAL STORE.

SOUTH HEBERTON, PA.

Clothing, Groceries, Etc., Etc.

Agent for the sale of

PASSAGE TICKETS

From all the principal points in Europe
to all points in the United States.

Agent for the transmission of

MONEY

To all parts of Europe. Checks, Drafts,
and Letters of Exchange on Foreign
Banks cashed at reasonable rates.

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.

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Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes,
Washington, D. C.,
(Mention this page.) Opposite U.S. Patent Office.

PRITCHARD & WILLIAMS,

Dealers in—

CIGARS, TOBACCO,

Temperance Drink,

Candies Etc. 47 Washington St., Freeland.

IDEAL TOOTH POWDER
PRICE 25 CENTS
VAIL BROS.
Please ask your dealer for
IDEAL TOOTH POWDER.
Four medals received, each the highest.
An Engraving 20 x 24 without Advertising
WITH EACH TWO BOTTLES.
BEAN & VAIL BROTHERS, Philadelphia,
Mfrs of Peep O' Day Perfume.

CLEARING SALE!

GOODS MUST GO.

We Need Room.

Our Large Store is Full of Bargains.

Reductions in all Departments for the

Next Thirty Days.

Our Spring Stock Will Arrive Early. Room Must be Made.

PRICES NO OBJECT, MAKE YOUR OWN.

Come to us before going elsewhere. Money will do wonders

for the next thirty days.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Car-

pets, etc.

Ready Made Clothing for

Men, Boys and Children.

JOSEPH NEUBERGER,

BRICK STORE

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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Corner Centre and Walnut Sts., Freeland.

THOMAS BIRKBECK,

35 Centre St.,

Freeland, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail.

STOVES,

HEATERS,

RANGES,

REPAIRING,

FIRE ARMS,

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.

DOWN GOES MCGINTY!

Up Goes the Stock at J. C. Berner's!

All new goods. 10,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER, odds

and ends, 5c double roll New styles, 9c 10c 12c 15c etc. New

drygoods and dress gingham 10c. Chambrays 12 1/2c. Australian

ginghams 13c.

Carpets ready for spring trade 18c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c etc.

Groceries; 3 cans tomatoes for 25c; 3 cans corn 25c; Soda biscuits

5c—by the bbl—etc.

Furniture and Beddings; slat springs \$1.25, etc. I have the

largest store in Luzerne Co., therefore can sell cheap. Call and

see our stock.

Yours truly,

J. C. BERNER.

RIP VAN WINKLE RECLINING