

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 27, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL President, Grover Cleveland, New York Vice President, Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois STATE Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick, Venango County Congressmen-at-Large, George Allen, Erie County Thomas P. Merritt, Berks County

September 1, 1892, subscriptions will be closed by the Tribune at the rate of \$1.00 per year, strictly in advance. Present subscribers, by paying any existing arrearages, can avail themselves of the advance...

Cleveland and Stevenson.

Two great national parties have completed their preliminary work of the campaign—that of nominating candidates for president and vice president. A contrast may be seen in the candidates and the result of their work...

At Chicago the Democrats nominated Grover Cleveland in answer to the demand of the Democrats of the United States. He was not the most available candidate. The delegation from his own state fought him until the ballot was taken, and they then, like loyal Democrats, assisted with their cheers in making the nomination unanimous.

Cleveland and Stevenson are Democrats. They have Democratic principles, Democratic views, Democratic ideas, and, like Democrats who deserve to bear the honorable title of Democrat, they are never afraid to lead the rank and file upon any question to which the party is or should be committed.

Furthermore, they stand upon the most complete and straight-forward platform ever adopted by any party. It says what it means, and it means every word the document contains. There is no straddle, no evasion, but straight Democratic principles which may be understood by every citizen who reads it.

Democrats deserve to win next November, and they will win.

Three Chances Now.

This year, in considering probabilities, the Democratic party has three chances to win where it had one chance four years ago.

In the first place its chances of carrying New York are greater than they were in 1888. If it succeeds in this and in carrying the states that were Democratic in 1888, and if Indiana also goes Democratic, as it is quite sure to go, the Democratic candidate will receive 226 electoral votes, or 3 more than a majority.

In the second place, if New York goes Republican its lost 36 votes may be made up from Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Iowa. These states cast 67 electoral votes, and they went Democratic or at least anti-Republican in 1890. They have in Congress 29 Democratic, 14 Republican and 7 Farmers' Alliance Representatives. Moreover, from 4 to 6 votes are expected from Michigan. Clearly New York is not this year, as it was in 1888, the only fighting ground for 36 electoral votes.

In the third place, these five states and Minnesota, with its 9 electoral votes, may be carried by the Farmers' Alliance. Giving New York to the Republicans the electoral vote would then stand as follows: Democrats, 190; Republicans, 179; Farmers' Alliance, 75.

As the necessary majority of the electoral college is 223, such a division of the vote would throw the election into present house of representatives, and the Democratic candidate would be chosen by a large majority of the states voting as units.—N. Y. World.

WOMEN should have a vote in the presidential election to decide whether Ruth Cleveland or Baby McKee will adorn the White House.

TIN PLATE HISTORY.

THE DIVERSIFIED USES TO WHICH IT IS APPLIED.

Its Use as a Food Wrapper—How the McKinley Tariff is Injuring the Tariff Industry—What Tin Plate Is and How It Is Manufactured.

Tin plates since the tariff discussion concerning them have become an item of public interest. There seems to be a surprising ignorance on the part of the people concerning their manufacture, the diversified uses to which they are applied, as well as to the qualities which make them important in the economy of living.

Briefly stated, tin plates are iron or steel sheets cut to a convenient size plated with tin; in other words, iron or steel plates painted on both sides with a tin coating.

Ninety per cent. of all the tin plates consumed in the world are made in Wales. For 170 years that little country has defied all competition in their manufacture. Added to a thorough knowledge of the practical features of the trade, the Welsh manufacturers have proved great inventors in bringing into use labor saving and material saving machinery.

As iron and tin constitute the entire bulk of and 90 per cent. of the entire cost of tin plates, their price and fluctuation are the history of the tin production of the world and the sheet steel industry. Owing to the scarcity of tin, prices advanced from 1864, when it was £87 per ton, to £159 in 1892. There was nearly as marked an advance in iron during the same period. This sent the price of tin plates up to 26s. per box. In 1878 tin reached the exceedingly low price of £2 10s. per ton. Iron reached a correspondingly low price, Philadelphia pig being quoted in 1876 at \$16.50, as against \$38 in 1873. The cheapness of these ingredients lowered the price of tin plates to 12s. 1/2d. Since that date the decline in price has been in strict keeping with the price of iron and tin down to June, 1890, when speculation incident to the McKinley tariff on tin plates set in.

The cheapness of tin plates, together with their durability for certain uses, and their adaptability as wrappers for hermetically sealed canned food has greatly stimulated their importation. In 1850 the importation was only 500,000 boxes; now it has reached over 6,000,000 boxes. Our natural increase in consumption of plates since 1887 amounts to 500,000 boxes each year. This increase is directly traceable to the development of the canning industry, which now consumes more than 3,500,000 boxes yearly.

These cans or wrappers for canned produce are made up with a large percentage of tin for soldering, as the solder needs to be strong and noncorrosive. From 15,000 to 18,000 tons of pig tin are required for this purpose annually.

The canning industry would never have developed to its present status had it not had the advantage of cheap tin plates. Glass was found to be too expensive and the matter of its breakage too extensive to prove economical as a wrapper for a food product. Tin cans were found to be as wholesome as glass, proof against breakage and less than one-third the cost of the glass jars.

Under the stimulus of these cheap wrappers made from tin plates the canning industry has made wonderful development, and being a direct evolution of agriculture has stimulated a class of intensive farming in the older settled portions of the country which has not only rescued farmers from an actual retrogression, but has made their farms remunerative. One million acres of land are now under exclusive cultivation for the canneries. As a farmer on an average devotes from eight to ten acres of his farm to this class of culture, it is shown that 100,000 farmers, or 500,000 people, are interested in the cultivation, growing and picking of these fruits and vegetables which these can wrappers convey to the consumers of the country.

It was under these encouraging conditions of the canning industry, and the advantages thus created by a home market for the farmers' produce, that the supposed prohibitive duty of 1890 on tin plates was inflicted.

Put forth as a protection pure and simple to a few sheet roofing men in order to drive out a competing article, the law utterly ignored the canning industry, which, unable to substitute galvanized iron or sheet steel for tin plates in its manufacture of hermetically sealed food products, hence had no alternative but to pay the enhanced price or go out of the business.

Reports from all sections of the country indicate clearly the effects of this arbitrary interference on the part of the government with an established industry. Letters received from over 100 concerns, both canners and manufacturers of tinware, and of all political shades, and scattered from Maine to California, set forth in most emphatic terms the injury of the increased duty on tin plates to their business.

The policy of spoliation, however, has been perfectly vindicated. The sheet iron mills have been able to advance the prices of their products according to program, and American consumers of tin plates have been taxed \$21,000,000 to create an industry which up to date has supplied us with less than twenty-two hours' consumption of American plates made of 90 per cent. imported material and by imported mechanics.

THOMAS L. BUNTING, Pres. Nat'l Canned Goods Association.

"Protection or Free Trade?"

Ask your congressman for a copy of "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George. It is one of the best works on the subject, and as it has been quoted entire by six of the leading Democrats in the house, it is now being franked to all parts of the United States and will cost you only the penny you pay for the postal card on which to send your address.

A WESTERN FARMER KICKS.

Too Much Tariff the Cause of His Dissatisfaction. I have been farming for about thirty-three years and have lived in three states. It has been truly a hard road to travel. This is no fancy question. The farmer has in large measure been compelled to eat dirt and go naked. Wealth has increased forty times as much in Vermont as in Iowa during the past ten years. Kansas farm mortgages are by the census \$285,000,000.

This is not simply a question for farmers, but for all business men. On questions of tariff and finance the interests of all of the people in the west and south and nine-tenths of the people of the east are identical.

But unfortunately for the country under radical rule about one-tenth of the people of one small section (the northeast) have controlled our national legislation for the past thirty years.

The manufacturer and the capitalist have readily been enabled to amass millions, and millionaires are becoming quite common in the northeast, while the bulk of the people there, and all the people in the west and south, save the office holder and pensioner, have become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the New England nabobs.

And year by year they continue (unwisely, I think) to put the screws to us a little tighter, until they have nearly killed the goose that lays the golden egg, not seeming to be conscious that by crushing agriculture and impoverishing whole sections of the country they destroy our ability to pay and thereby reduce their own revenues, and eventually will produce such a revolt from their dominion as will bring themselves down in financial ruin, if not (which God forbid) in open rebellion and bloodshed.

When the pendulum is forced too far in one direction it will swing too far in the other.

For all this and much more we have not enumerated we hold accountable the party of professedly high moral ideas, which would legislate other men into morality; "for they say and do not; for they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."

The party which has lived these many years on sectionalism, by fomenting bitter feelings, race prejudice and wars; the party which rejoices in the manufacture or parading of tales of horror to keep up prejudice and bitterness, whose chief stock in trade is hate or the encouragement of hate; the party which was instrumental in liberating the negro slaves, which we confess was one good thing they did for the white race, but which managed by the bitterness and prejudice engendered by the war virtually to enslave nine-tenths of the white men of the country; the party which by a long course of oppressive legislation robs and slanders the people under the guise of law; the party which would, by returning boards and force bills, endeavor to perpetuate this pillage and tyranny on a peace loving and law abiding people.

I do not mean that there are not individual good men and many of them in the Republican party, but I do think that the rank and file, those who are not getting the hood, allow themselves to be wonderfully hoodwinked.

Let us look at one prominent item of this robbery.

The tariff has yielded a revenue for the last ten years of from \$122,000,000 to \$159,000,000 per annum. Of course this comes off the people, but the consumption of home manufactures is about five times as much as of imported goods, which yields a bonus of near \$700,000,000 annually to the manufacturers, off the people too. But this does not go into the treasury, but into protected pockets.

This enormous burden of \$800,000,000 annually which the people have to pay for this radical blessing is not half of the damage. Protection destroys our ability to pay; it in large measure prohibits exchange of our products with foreign countries, cuts off the demand for our surplus corn, wheat, cotton, meat, etc., and breaks the price of our whole product. For instance if we raise one-tenth more grain than we need to consume, that surplus on our market will break down the price of the whole crop, whereas if Europe could exchange freely with us the whole crop would bear a good price. No wonder farming and every other industry in our farming districts is prostrated. The wonder is the whole agricultural portion (most all of our country) is not broke.—St. Louis Republic.

Our Tin Plate Infant.

While congress was being urged to enact the increased duty on tinned plate every sponsor in and out of that body for the industry thus promised to be created set July 1, 1891—the date when the new rate was to take effect—as that before which United States manufacturers would be supplying our entire home consumption. So far was this from the truth that, in fact, at the date named not a single sheet of tinned plate had been made here by any concern even pretending to be on a commercial basis—that is, ready to supply to any substantial extent orders from the trade.

As this date approached the treasury department, seeing so near at hand the total collapse of the McKinley prophesies—in spite of the liberality of the law, which permitted American untimed (or black) plates ready for stamping to be counted as tinned plates—took the desperate step of ruling that "imported" black plates, if dipped here, though in "imported" tin, might be counted as "American" tinned plate. This gave a boom to the anomalous American industry of coating imported plate with imported tin by imported labor.

Such is the so called tin plate industry which, under the McKinley bill, conceived in the tinned plate lies of Cronmeyer, has been born under treasury midwifery, and is now the infant to which, as an American industry, have already been issued fraudulent naturalization papers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF FREELAND BOROUGH SCHOOL DIST'CT.

For the year ending June 6, 1892. Thomas J. Moore, tax collector. DR.

To amount of duplicate.....\$2474 78 Supplemental tax..... 76 18 Total.....\$2550 96

Am't returned to county commissioners.....\$ 222 47 Exonerations..... 169 13 Received from donated land..... 25 43 Collector's commission..... 108 47 Amount due from collector..... 250 96 Total.....\$2550 96

Adam Sachs, treasurer, in account with Freeland Borough School District. DR. Balance on hand last year.....\$ 447 36 Received from state appropriation..... 515 86 Received from Ex-Tax Collector Doudt..... 65 00 Received from donated land..... 25 43 Received from Thos. J. Moore, collector..... 1800 00 Loan from Citizens' Bank..... 250 00 Loan from James Huff..... 800 00 Total.....\$4001 65

Amount paid on labor, salaries, etc., as follows: John Smith, secretary, salary.....\$ 50 00 Auditors..... 12 00 Wm. Stieling, janitor..... 21 13 James & Williams, concrete sidewalk..... 88 77 Progress, publishing and printing..... 15 75 J. H. Ziegler, work..... 24 75 Citizens' Bank, printing and printing..... 18 00 James Griffith, fencing school ground..... 145 45 John C. Reich, work..... 24 75 Patrick Meahan, curbing and gutters..... 59 37 Fox & Winters, painting..... 48 00 Wm. Williamson, supplies..... 183 54 John Bradford, painting..... 55 00 Isaac Davis, work..... 6 25 John M. Cummins, lumber and work..... 66 90 Patrick Welch, work..... 14 37 Mrs. Brennan, cleaning..... 42 00 Citizens' Bank, interest..... 2 00 Wm. Watkins..... 14 36 H. F. Rute, labor..... 2 00 Utilities..... 83 76 Butler & Co., supplies..... 9 72 Daniel Doudt, district messenger..... 1 08 Adam Sachs, county institute..... 5 00 John Smith..... 5 00 American Book Company, supplies..... 40 00 Purchase of two lots..... 850 00 John Smith, express and postage..... 4 05 Daniel Doudt, district messenger..... 2 00 Freeland Water Company..... 3 75 J. D. Hayes, insurance..... 65 62 Adam Sachs, coal and hauling..... 63 00 Ferry & Christy, stationery..... 80 Teachers' salaries..... 1735 00 Paid Citizens' Bank..... 250 00 Total.....\$4608 37

Amount due treasurer.....\$ 16 72

LIABILITIES. Due Adam Sachs, treasurer's commission.....\$ 80 37 Adam Sachs, overpaid account..... 16 72 James Huff, loan..... 800 00 John Smith, salary 1891-92..... 65 00 Making and recording deed and search..... 8 25 Citizens' Bank, interest..... 2 00 Auditors, 1892..... 12 00 Total.....\$1092 34

RESOURCES.

Due from Collector Moore.....\$250 96 Due from Ex-Collector Doudt..... 15 31 Total.....\$ 266 27

Liabilities in excess of resources.....\$ 706 05 We, the undersigned, auditors of Freeland Borough, being duly sworn according to law, do certify that the foregoing statement of the Freeland School District is true and correct, so far as the accounts presented to us.

PHILIP GEHITZ, Auditors. EVAN WOODRING, Auditors.

Financial Statement

OF POSTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DIST'CT.

For the year ending June 6, 1892. Louis Bechtloff, collector of school tax, in account with Poster Township School District. DR.

To amount of regular duplicate.....\$11,374 44 Supplemental tax..... 441 31 Dog tax..... 257 00 Total.....\$12,072 75

By amount of rebates on school tax.....\$ 300 00 Lewis Bechtloff, collector, at 5 per cent..... 104 65 Commissioners' abatements..... 104 65 Dog tax refunded, exonerations, etc..... 57 00 Unpaid land tax returned to commissioners..... 68 55 Unpaid land tax returned to commissioners..... 181 22 Exonerations of school tax..... 1010 19 Paid treasurer in first 90 days..... 920 00 Paid treasurer after first 90 days..... 3575 00 Collector's commission..... 324 36 Due from collector..... 444 24 Total.....\$12,652 75

Geo. Meneely, treasurer, in account with Poster Township School District. DR.

To amount received from ex-treasurer.....\$ 798 42 Amount of state appropriation..... 625 90 Amount of election rent..... 42 00 Tuition from Hazel Township..... 58 00 Lewis Bechtloff, collector..... 675 00 From G. L. Halsey, attorney for account of Jacob Fox..... 476 24 C. A. Johnson, J. P. fines..... 2 50 G. L. Halsey, unseated lands..... 155 29 Tuition from Butler Township..... 12 00 Total.....\$3,142 35

By teachers' salaries.....\$9450 00 Fuel and contingents..... 867 05 Cleaning school houses..... 86 00 County institute..... 211 75 Night school..... 1800 00 Printing and stationery..... 1866 12 Secretary's salary..... 180 00 Interest on loan..... 30 00 Attorney's salary..... 300 00 Auditors' salary..... 9 00 Treasurer's commission..... 258 00 Total.....\$13,188 52

Amount due township.....\$ 243 83

We, the undersigned, auditors of Poster Township, being duly sworn according to law, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the financial condition of Poster Township School District, according to the accounts presented to us by the directors of said district.

ALFRED WYBROCK, Auditors. FRANK DEVER, Auditors. PATRICK FERRY, Auditors.

WM. WEHRMANN,

German Practical Watchmaker. Centre Street, Five Points. The cheapest and best repairing store in town. All watch repairing guaranteed for one year. New watches for sale. Jewelry repaired on short notice. Give me a call. All kinds of watches and clocks repaired. ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES. Complicated and fine work on watches a specialty.

Freeland Ready Pay.

Groceries and Provisions: Flour.....\$2.40 Chop..... 1.00 22 pounds granulated sugar..... 1.00 12 cans tomatoes, A No. 1..... 1.00 5 pounds raisins..... .25

All Kinds of Meats Are Advancing. Fresh Truck and Vegetables. Every week at lowest market price.

Dry Goods: Challies, best, 4 1/2 cents per yd. Some dress goods reduced from 50 to 25 cents. Scotch ginghams, worth 35 cents, sell for 20 cents.

Wall Paper: Thousands of different patterns 5 cents double roll up to any price wanted.

Carpets and Oil Cloths: Carpets, 17 cents per yard. I carry the largest stock in this town.

Furniture: Anything and everything. Good lounges for \$5.00. 6 round-back chairs for \$3.00. Black hair walnut parlor suit, \$29.50.

Ladies' Summer Coats: Are reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.50. Some as low as 75 cents.

Straw Hats: 30 per cent. less than last year. Some at one-half price.

Shoes and Footwear: We are headquarterers. Every pair guaranteed. Ladies' walking shoes for 75 cents; worth \$1.25.

I can save you money on anything you may need, if only 5 cents worth. Call and see our equipped store. We have elaborate rooms from cellar to third floor, National cash register, Lippy's money carrier system, computing scales, the finest in the world, and six men to wait on you. Yours truly, J. C. BERNER.

Washington House,

11 Walnut Street, above Centre. A. Goepfert, Prop. The best of Whiskies, Wines, Gin and Cigars. Good stable attached.

ARNOLD & KRELL'S Beer and Porter Always on Tap. Where to Find Him! Patrick Carey has removed from the American hotel to John McShane's block, 35 and 97 Centre Street, where he can be found with a full line of Medical Wines, Gins, Brandy, Rum, Old Eye and Boston Whiskey. Any person who is dry and wants a cold, fresh, large schooner of beer will be satisfied by calling at Carey's.

Good Accommodation For All. SIX DIFFERENT KINDS OF BEER ON TAP.

CURE THAT Cold AND STOP THAT Cough.

N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT. Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

Correctly attested: JOHN SMITH, JOHN M. POWELL, Directors. H. C. KOONS.

Subscribe for the "Tribune."



Bright Flowers of Spring and Summer Time are here in PRETTY MILLINERY EFFECTS. A rare feast for ladies who like pretty things in new millinery goods. Come and see us. Fashionable city milliners enables us to give all the newest things. PRICES "THE NEW YORK." ARE THE VERY LOWEST. Mrs. B. Grimes, Milliner and Dressmaker, CENTRE STREET, BELOW FRONT.

WHAT TO WEAR! WHERE TO GET IT! Two important questions that trouble young men, old men, big boys and little boys. We will answer your queries most satisfactorily. We have ready-made clothing to suit men and boys—all styles and all sizes, and everything is just from the manufacturer—as new as can be. Our stock of gents' furnishing goods—including collars, cuffs and a handsome line of neckwear—is certainly worth examining. Then we have

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC., in such great varieties that no man need leave our establishment without a perfect fit. We can rig a man out from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet in such fine style that his friends will be astonished, and the man will also be astonished at the low cost of anything and everything he will buy of

JOHN SMITH, BIRKBECK BRICK, FREELAND. JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CLEVELAND OR HARRISON? This is the question which troubles the politicians, but the man or woman who is looking for the cheapest place to buy good boots and shoes will be satisfied by calling at our store, where a complete stock is always on exhibition. Our low prices will surprise you.

YOUR CHOICE. Is unlimited when you call to examine the magnificent line of dry goods on our counters. Everything is new—the very latest in the market. All we request of our patrons is that they inspect the stock and compare prices. We know they will agree with us in saying that this is the place to buy.

SUPPORT THE MAN Who will offer you the best bargains in carpets and furniture. Considering the amount and variety of goods we carry it will be to your interest to call upon us when you need anything in this line. We can provide you with a single chair or equip a palace with furniture of any kind, so don't be backward in ascertaining our figures. There are none lower in this county.

About everything that you need is here, and at rock-bottom prices, too. We sell strictly for cash and have no high prices to pay, therefore our prices are far below any others. Call in, examine our large stock and be convinced that we can give you satisfaction in every respect.

J. P. McDonald. Report of the Condition OF THE CITIZENS' Bank of Freeland, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, at the close of business May 31, 1892.

RESOURCES. Cash on hand.....\$ 23,098 47 Checks and other cash items..... 5,317 43 Due from banks and bankers..... 25,913 29 Loans and discounts..... 1,117 20 Investment securities..... 51,815 51 Real estate, furniture and fixtures..... 1,061 67 Overdrafts..... 1,067 69 Current expenses and taxes paid..... 46 54 Miscellaneous assets..... 12 79 Total.....\$175,378 89

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000 00 Surplus fund..... 1,000 00 Undivided profits..... 1,117 20 Deposits subject to check..... 120,427 94 Due to banks and bankers..... 2,468 17 Dividends unpaid..... 6 00 Miscellaneous liabilities..... 329 48 Total.....\$175,378 89

A report in detail of above resources has been made to G. H. Krumbhaar, superintendent of banking. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF LUZERNE, J. R. DAVIS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Witness my hand and seal, this 13th day of June, 1892. JOHN D. HAYES, Notary Public.

Correctly attested: JOHN SMITH, JOHN M. POWELL, Directors. H. C. KOONS.

The Next Number Especially Good. TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS. READ BY ALL MEN AND WOMEN. Published first day of December, March, June and September. DELICATE, DAINTY, WITTY, INTENSE. Every reputable news and book stand has it. Price, single number, 50 CENTS. \$2.00 PER YEAR, postage FREE.

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