THOS. A. BUCKLEY EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, - - \$1.50 PER YEAR.

FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET. Grover Cleveland Vice President.

STATE. Judge of Supreme Court, Christopher Heydrick......Venan Congressmen-at-Large George Allen..... Thomas P. Merritt.....

William H. Hin

J. Ridgeway Wright

. Ross Township

Form of the Ballot Changed.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Villiam F. Harrity, acting upon the advice of Attorney General Hensel, has decided to change the form of the official ballot to be used in the November election. The ballot as originally pre-pared, was in the form of straight party That is, all of the candidates of the Republican party were in one column with the title of the party at the top of the column. The Democratic ticket was in another column, and the Prohibition ticket in a third column. Across the top of the ballot instructions were printed to the effect that one cross mark (x) opposite the party name would stand as a vote for all of the candidates

of that party.

That is the way the ballot stood until General Reeder, of the Republican state committee, raised the question of the legality of its form. He contended that the law required all candidates to be grouped as presented in the several cer-tificates of nomination under the designa-tion of the office with the political appellation at the head of each group. He against the party name at the top of the ticket did not vote the entire ticket, but only the candidates in that particular group, which in the case of the present ballot would be the electors

After reflecting upon the objections raised by General Reeder, Attorney General Hensel and Secretary Harrity agreed that in his interpretation was correct and the form of the ballot will be changed accordingly. The new form of the ballot will have the candidates arranged in groups as presented in the certificates of nomination, with the party name at the head of each group. The first group of candidates on the Republi-can ticket will be the presidential electors, the judge of the supreme court and and the two congressmen-at-large. One cross mark (x) opposite the party name at the head of the group, will vote the entire group. Under the electors will come the condidates for county officers in a cross the the condidates for county officers. in a group by themselves, the state senup, the congressmen and the

representatives.

By the new arrangement it will require a cross mark against the party name at the head of each group to vote for the candidates in that group. This vill require the voter to give more attention to his ballot and to do more marking than he would been required to do under the original form. It also prevents a man from making a single cross mark at the head of the ticket to vote the entire ticket. All of the Republican candidates will still be printed in one column and the Democrats in another

of Secretary Harrity, will not have the party name printed over their candi-dates. That party having failed to secure 3 per cent. of the highest vote at the last election, and can only get its candidates on the ballot by nomination papers, and the law states that such nominations shall be arranged under the simple designation of the office in

It is certainly time to call a halt in the management of a corporation that insists in following such coercive methics:

| Record. | The Republican organs are not prating very much now about Hill's remarkable very much now the management of a corporation that insists in following such coercive methods as are now being used by the Reading toward its employes. Leaving aside all sentiment and the question whether or not the combine is legal, it is hard to understand how any person who loves fair play can support McLeod in the present difficulty with the railroaders. It is un-American to compel men to join the company's relief association and to for their filmsy varus. Hill will open the company's relief association and to give up their own unions. None but law-defers like the Reading officials would demand it, and although a compromise has been reached, the men will the issues of the presidential contest. have to watch every move of their su-periors. Tuesday's conference was no gnarantee that the prospects of trouble

"British Free Trade" Monger

On returning from Europe ex-Adjutan General Hastings announced as the mos important result of his observation abroad that all the English newspapers are in favor of Cleveland's election. This indicates that General Hastings has been quite assiduous in his reading of English newspapers, and that those journals evince much discernment in their comments upon politics on this side of the ocean. He might have said the same thing with quite as much truth of the Irish newspapers. On the other hand, during the recent electoral contest in England the newspapers of this country generally expressed themselves in favor of Gladstone; and there is no doubt that they fairly reflected Ameri can sentiment. The conclusion is that on both sides of the water the news-papers, as well as the people, are able to discriminate quite clearly upon questions of foreign politics in which their interests and partisan prejudices do not obscure their judgments.

There is no mistaking the object of

partisans of the type of General Hastings in representing free trade England a favorable to the election of Cleveland. It is hoped by this appeal to antipathy of race to alienate our Irish fellow-citizens from the Democratic party. This partisan device has been brough into requisition at nearly every presi-dential election for fifty years; but its success has never been such as to warrant its employment. The appeal to race hatred takes this shape: The Eng-lish people maintain free trade; the Irish detest the English. Therefore, Ameri-can citizens of Irish origin will vote against Cleveland because he is opposed to the McKinley act and favors, in pla of it, a substantial reform of the tariff.

So clumsy a partisan method, instead of attracting the quick-witted people to whom it is applied, is calculated only to offend and repel them. It impudently assumes that our Irish-born fellow-citizens are altogether indifferent to the welfare of their adopted country, as in volved in an important question of politi-cal economy, and are governed, not by their opinion of the merits or demerits of the McKinley tariff, but by their of the McKinley tarilf, but by their hatred of England. According to this amusingly stupid view, the Irish-Ameri-cans are influenced in their political action solely by an inborn hatred of everything that is English, including free trade, and that the party which can most effectually play upon this race hatred will "bag" the Irish vote. When the ballot boxes shall have been emp tied in November the demagogues who make this absurd calculation will find that they have reckoned without their

If a question which exclusively con cerns this country could be influenced by foreign interests and opinions the "British free trade" mongers put their transatlantic argument on too narrow a ground. The woolen and linen man facturers and lace makers of Ireland are quite as much affected by the McKinley tariff as are the cotton spinners and iron workers of England. The Irish Nationalists are as much opposed to protection as are the English Liberals or English Tories. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Nationalists, is as strenuous an advocate of the principle of free trade as is Gladstone, and much more so than Salisbury, the foremost enemy of Home Rule. From Grattan and Daniel O'Connell down to Michael Davitt, nearly all Irish patriots have been advocates of free trade. There would be as much sense, then, in ap-pealing to the prejudice of English-born American citizens against the Irish free traders as in appealing to citizen Irish birth against the British traders.

But what the English, French or Rus

sians may think or say about the Demo-cratic tariff programme is a matter of supreme indifference. The demagogues who seek to bring foreign prejudices who seek to bring foreign prejudices and race hatreds to bear upon the decision of such a question only betray the wretched power of their own argument. They dare not appeal frankly to the intelligence of the American people in behalf of their policy of spoliation; and in order to becloud the issue they draw into foreign of the foreig and in order to be loud the issue they drag into the foreground of conflict Old World antipathies that are dying away even in their native homes. Happily, this campaign has progressed to the movement for tariff reform has the simple designation of the problem of the proble come too popular, for the success of such devices of shallow demagogy. The self-reliant and self-respecting American

Advertise in the TRIBUNE.

PROTECTION IN PRACTICE.

An Incontrovertible Statement Made by a Technical Magazine. The Engineering and Mining Journal gives an exceedingly valuable illustra-tion of the manner in which a protective tariff raises its beneficiaries above the operations of the natural law of

the operations of the natural law or trade.

The illustration concerns steel rails, which are now \$4\$ a ton higher than they were in 1885, although the cost of production and the tariff tax are less and the demand is slight. The command of the market by reason of the tariff on rails and the ownership of the Bessemer patents has enabled the rail makers to fix arbitrarily the price of their products. The American manufacturers make

The American manufacturers make much of the fact that improved machinery has greatly increased their out put, and The Journal estimates that th

chinery has greatly increased their output, and The Journal estimates that the cost of producing steel rails, when the manufacturer makes his own pig, cannot exceed \$20 a ton. In 1889 steel rails sold at \$28 a ton, and the cost of Bessemer pig alone was \$16. At \$30 a ton the profits on the annual output of steel rails is necessarily between \$10,000,000.

That the protective tariff gives this enormous dividend to the makers, who instead of increasing wages are trying to cut them down, is shown by an examination of English prices. In May, 1892, English rails sold for \$19.44. The duty on this—\$18.44—would make their price \$32.88, not counting freight and insurance. It is clear therefore that \$30 is the price at which the English rails can be kept out. While the English price has fallen since 1885 from \$23.17 a ton to \$19.44, the price of English pig has risen from \$10.69 a ton to \$12.15.

In other words, the English maker pays \$1.43 more for his pig and gets \$3.73 less for his rails. At the same time, while the price of American rails advanced from \$26 to \$30 a ton, the price of American pig fell from \$17 to \$14 a ton, so that the American maker paid \$3 less for his pig and got \$4 more for his product.

This gain he keeps for himself.—New York World.

WHAT THE FORCE BILL MEANS.

The Timely Warning of a Stanch Demo create Journal.

The Lodge force bill passed by the Republican house of representatives in the Reed congress two years ago, and practically indorsed by the Republican party in its national convention at Minneapolis, is a long and in places a tedious document. It was carefully drawn with the purpose of muddling the unprofessional reader and of beclouding in a sea of cuttlefish obscurity some of its most dangerous and revolutionary provisions.

of cuttlefish obscurity some of its most dangerous and revolutionary provisions. But a casual reading reveals it as an insidious attempt to subvert the constitution of the United States and to substitute government by federal returning boards for free representative government of and by the people. Even if its other provisions were honest—which they are not—its openly avowed purpose of taking control of congressional elections out of the hands of officers chosen by the people of the several states and vesting it in judges appointed by the president would suffice to damn its authors to everlasting infamy as traitors president would sumee to darm he au-thors to everlasting infamy as traitors to the American system of government. —St. Louis Republic.

Was This Collateral Nepotism?

President Harrison has vetoed the bill for the relief of William McGarrahan. Naturally. McGarrahan is poor and the men who are operating the valuable mines to which McGarrahan lays claim mines to which McGarrahan lays claim are rich. And one of these, too, is Pacific Railroad Magnate D. O. Mills, father-in-law to Whitelaw Reid, who is President Harrison's present running mate. Mr. Harrison will have a hard job in explaining away this veto. The bill to which he refused his signatur-merely provided for referring McGarrahan's case to the court of claims, where it could be acted upon judicially and the right and the law and the equity in the matter be determined. President Harrison's veto means simply that McGarrahan is deprived of the right to be heard in the courts. But then McGarrahan is poor, and D. O. Mills is in the habit of contributing liberally to the Republican campaign fund.—Indianapolis Sentinel. olis Sentinel.

The Effect of Harrison's Speeches

The Effect of Harrison's Speeches.
The situation in Indiana is very unsatisfactory to the Republicans this year, and they will make extraordinary efforts to carry that state. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 2,348. A change of 1,200 votes would have given its electoral vote to Cleveland. Two years later the Democratic candidate for secretary of state beat his Republican opponent by 19,579. That was in the "tidal wave" following the passage of the McKimley bill and President Harrison's force bill scheme, and his speechifying tour through the middle and western states.—Charleston News and Courier.

Corrupters of Youth.

Cicero in the Roman senate branded Caline as the corrupter of youth. The Dudleys and Quays of the Republican party are the Catilines, the corrupters of youth; the exponents of the party which inaugurated the corrupt use of money in elections, and which founds its hope of success on the amount of money it can raise from favored and protected classes. Do they recall the protected classes. Do they recall the fate of Catiline and his followers?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Memorable Meeting.

The more the Democrats of New York become acquainted with their vice presidential candidate the better they like him. He deserves their earnest and undaviating support, and he is certain to the number of the meeting between General Stevenson and Mr. Cleveland was an occasion of real Democratic felicity. The welcome of both by the Democracy of New York was an event memorable in the annals of politics.—Brooklyn Ragla.

Then onward was an incomposite to meet the men the northern states to Florida, and from the east to the west, will unfurl our banners for the men we love the best. So with Grover Cleveland at the head, as leader of reform.

And General Adlai Stevenson we'll make this campaign warm.—St. Louis Republic.

COCKRAN ON CLEVELAND.

COCKRAN ON CLEVELAND.

The Tammany Orator Says New York State Is Solid.

The subjoined letter from the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran voices the sentiment of New York Democrats so admirably that it is given for publication by Mr. Howry as an encouragement to the cause everywhere. It was written in response to an inquiry as to how the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was received in New York, accompanied with the statement that while the writer, as an adherent of Cleveland's nomination, had heard Mr. Cockran's plea at Chicago without being convinced, nevertheless we were all interested in the stand the Tammany and other organizations in that state would take now that the nomination had been made, and that no one was so well qualified to tell the friends of Cleveland in the south as the Tammany leader, and shows that the New York Democrats are united in fact:

New York, July 24.

My Dear Sire—I have received your letter

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., and I beg to assure you that the delay in acknowledging it was caused by my absence from home.

I have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that the nomination of Mr. Cleve

I have no nestration in expressing up the conviction that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland has been received throughout the state in a spirit of entire loyalty. The whole party, nomination, and we would be supposed it in the convention are determined to labor with especial vigor to achieve success at the polls. I feel absolutely confident that the state of New York will show better results on election day than any other of the doubtrul states. It will afford me great pleasure to renew our acquaintance, and I am very truly yours. As a capacitation, and we have the convention of the c

They Hate to Face It.

Many Republicans do not fancy hav-ing to face the force bill as one of the issues of the campaign. They know that it loses them votes, but a majority of that party is irrevocably pledged to the enactment of such a law as soon as it has the power, so the sensible majori-ty must choose between voting the Democratic ticket and swallowing the force bill.—Yonkers (N. Y.) Gazette.

They Frighten Only Themselves.
When Democratic papers say that the high tariff has undoubtedly "protected" Carnegic and his partners but question its blessings for other people, Republican organs accuse them of defending lawlessness and violence, justifying murder and encouraging attacks upon persons and property. But those more or less esteemed contemporaries frighten only themselves.—Buffalo Courier.

Don't Heed the Fat Protectionist. Don't Heed the Fat Protectionist. When you hear a fat protectionist howling that "free trade will ruin the country," remember that he is making money by the special privileges of protection, and that under free trade no man will have special privileges of that sort. Then you can easily decide which side makes the unselfish arguments.—La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle.

A Specious Whine.

Raum attempts to vindicate his conduct of the pension bureau on the ground that the office expenses have been less under his than under previous administrations. Bank cashiers who have made away with the assets of the bank may find an admirable suggestion for defense in this ingenious statement.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Cause of High Taxation The Cause of High Taxation.
The principal complaint of farmers is high taxation. High taxation is caused indirectly by the protective tariff. The Republican platform favors the high tariff, the Democratic platform denounces it and pledges the party to regulate it, and the third party platform is silent on the subject.—Danville (Va.) Register.

Republican Desperation.

The desperation of the Republicans is indicated by their attempts to minimize the importance of the force bill issue. They have reason to fear its introduction into the canvass and will leave no stone unturned to relieve their party of a burden it is in no condition to sustain.

—Pensacola (Fla.) News.

"'Twas the Merest Bluff. Nothing more has been heard of Quay's offer to bet \$10,000 on Harrison since a New Yorker offered to take the bet.— St. Louis Republic.

A Song for the Times.
[Air—"Uncle Sam's Farm."]
Of all the nominations in the east or in the

west
These glorious nominations of our candidates
are best. are best.

With the name of Grover Cleveland, the leader of reform,

And General Adlai Stevenson we'll make this ne of Grover Cleveland, the leader

campaign warm.
CHORUS.
Then come along, come along; make no delay; Come from every quarter, come from every

way,
For our cause is strong enough, and we will
shout for joy!
Hurrah for Grover Cleveland and the man
from Illinois!

The nation's friend, our hero, stands ready for the light,
With truth and justice as his swords to battle for the right.
Then rouse ye, old Democracy! and lend a helping hand
To crush this robber tariff, this curse upon our land.

A word to all the farmers that so long have felt the weight Of this robbery taxation—take warning ere too late;
And henceforth from monopolies the people shall be free, With Cleveland as their leader, to strike for liberty.

DAME REPUBLICAN'S INDUSTRIOUS



The older and bigger it gets the most teats.—Chicago Herald.

There Are No Federal Election.

There is no such thing as a federal election. Some of our Republican friends will look upon this statement as audacious. After they have had time to recover from the swoon into which it has undoubtedly thrown them we may give elucidation to the proposition in detail. For the present it is sufficient to say that the people of a state choose presidential electors and representatives in congress in their capacity as citizens of the state. They are not creatures of federal authority. They create and limit the federal power.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Disgusted Gang.

One of the most remarkable features of the approaching campaign will be the efforts which Harrison will make to catch the independent vote. It is reported that Quay, Dudley, Platt and the whole tribe of working politicians have already taken additional offense from the part which the president has already undertaken to play with a view to diverting this vote from Cleveland in the November election. Mr. Clarkson the November election. Mr. Clarkson has openly criticised the president and condemned him for the misapprehension under which he is laboring.—Richmond

Bleeding the People

Where is there one industry in Iowa that is protected if we except our linseed oil mill, and this pays a dividend upor a capital just three times as large as a capital just three times as large as every plant in the United States cost Yet Iowa pays out \$20,000 States cost Yet Iowa pays out \$20,000,000 per num, or nearly twenty dollars pe num, or nearly twenty onners per an-num for every man, woman and child in the state, to "protect" a lot of monop-olies and trusts whose owners are be-coming multimillionaires by bleeding covered and is fostered by the Repub-lican party.—Burlington (Ia.) Gazette.

A Fertinent Query.

The proposition to remedy the inefficiency of the government by imposing on it great and untried duties, lying outside of what Americans have been taught to believe its proper province, recalls the pregnant inquiry of a distinguished statesmen, "Shall we reform a spend thrift by putting money in his pocket? The true remedy lies in the other direction.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Fundamental Democratic Principle A fundamental Democratic Principle.
We cannot all be successful in our individual political aspirations, but we can
all be successful as Democratic in the
success of the Democratic ticket. That
is the only point we have to consider
now. It is a fundamental Democratic
principle to abide by the will of the maiority, and that is what every Democrat. jority, and that is what every Democrat, who is worthy of the name, will do.— Wheeling Register.

What the Force Bill Would Do.
A force bill would bring back substantially the same state of affairs as existed during the reconstruction days, and southern industrial development would be checked and thrown back. Staconservative and energetic representative of the younger generation of successful men argues with point and force.—Scranton (Pa.) Times.

Benny Favors the Force Bill. In his messages to congress we have in black and white President Harrison's declarations in favor of a force bill. He declarations in rayer of a roce oil. urged this measure upon congress. If every Republican journal in the country should repudiate the force bill the Republican candidate must still be judged by his own official record.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

An Absurd Project.

The absurdity of the Republican project to tax ourselves rich is to be shown by the Democracy in the coming campaign. In every contested state and in every congressional district the impossive congressional district the impossive congressional district the impossive consequence. paign. In every contested state and it every congressional district the impossi-bility of lifting ourselves by our finan-cial boot straps will be pointed out.— Buffalo Times.

Harrison, the Door Slammer.

Harrison is determined to run the campaign himself. He slammed the door of the White House in the faces of Quay and Dudley. He'll slam it behind himself this time.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazetta.

Campaign Song. Hark to the ringing bugle c Hail! hail the glad refrait In Democratic hearts of all From Florida to Maine!

e towers above the rising storm To crush the tariff law.

He once before triumphantly
His party colors bore;
He served the nation faithfully,
Her highest honors wore.

Now shall no honored soldier's fame Through pension fraud be turned Into the mendicant's base shame By lowest menial spurned.

For Cleveland and for Stevenson We'll raise this battle cry "Till from the dome at Washington Their banners proudly fly! —New York World.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAIN MAY 15, 1898

LEAVE FREELAND. 6.15, 8.45, 9.40, 10.35 A. M., 12.25, 1.50, 2.43, 3.50, 5.15, 6.35, 7.00, 8.47 P. M., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton, 6.15, 9.40 A. M., 1.50, 3.50 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philla., Easton and New York. (8.45 has no connection for New York.) 6.15, 9.40 A. M., 1.50, 3.50 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila. Easton and New York. (8.45 has no connection for 8.45 cm. If for Bethlehem, Easton and Phila-delphia. If for Bethlehem, Easton and Phila-delphia. The State of the State of the State Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction. 6.15 A. M. for Black Ridge and Tomhicken. SUNDAY TRAINS. SUNDAY TRAINS. 11.40 A. M. and 3.45 P. M. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazlechan. 3.45 P. M. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shen-andoan, New York and Philadelphia. ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

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New Hoston Branch).

Lib and 8.57 P. M. from New York, Easton, Lib and 8.57 P. M. from New York, Easton, Bethleben, Allentown and 1.15 and 8.37 P. M. from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk,
Manch Chunk, A. M. from Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk,
9.15, 10.35 A. M., 243, 6.35 P. M. from White Haven, Glen Sunnint, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch),
SUNDAY TRAINS.
11.31 A. M. and 3.31 P. M. from Hazleton,
11.31 A. M. from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia, 133 P. M. from Pottswille and Delano.
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