

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
COUNTY.
Congressman,
William H. Hines.....Wilkes-Barre
Senator,
J. Ridgeway Wright.....Wilkes-Barre
Sheriff,
William Walters.....Sugarloaf Township
Recorder,
Michael C. Russell.....Edwardsville
Coroner,
H. W. Trimmer.....Lake Township
Surveyor,
James Crockett.....Ross Township

We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few—
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It is reported that many voters of this vicinity do not intend to go near the polls on election day, fearing that the new system of voting will cause them too much inconvenience and annoyance. Whatever others may do no Democrat who is worthy of the name will stay away on such a flimsy excuse. There is not the slightest difficulty in casting the ballot, in fact there is no inconvenience to be experienced at all, and, as to annoyance, no one is allowed to trouble or pester the voter while he is in his hand. The friend who has a friend on the other ticket cannot buttonhole and badger you from your residence to the poll window as heretofore, and that alone should be enough to induce every Democrat to come out and do his duty.

In the death of his wife President Harrison has the sympathy of every citizen, as would any other man, whether his position be that of president or miner. Even in the two days that have elapsed since she died the public has been struck by the utterances of many Republican organs. So desperate have they become that nothing that could possibly be used as political capital is too sacred for them. The sanctity of the death chamber has been invaded and the president's bereavement is held up to view in a manner that is calculated to create a markish sentiment in the minds of voters. The insincerity of their motives is transparent and it is a mockery of the condolences they profess to tender. But what else could be expected from Republican organs in a political campaign?

It is not probable that the history of any political party in the United States can show as many converts of national reputation for one year as the Democrats can for 1892. It is really astonishing to view the number of prominent men who have had the courage in this campaign to throw off the shackles that bound them to the most corrupt and corrupting political body that ever existed in any nation. Half a dozen members of Republican presidents' cabinets, ex-governors, ex-congressmen, citizens of every business and profession, besides thousands and thousands of men who are less prominent, and who remain silent for obvious reasons, all these have deserted the party that is led by the most notorious scoundrel that ever drew breath. They have joined the army of the people and will follow to victory that fearless champion of equal rights, Grover Cleveland.

The new county advocates have crawled into their hole, but that is no sign the schemers are dead yet. Finding they could not sweep the lower end with the cry for a division, they have made a right-about-face and now seem utterly indifferent to the question. That, however, is one of the old games of Hazleton politicians, and they can't fool the people of the North Side with it this time. The candidates of both parties are marked who have friendly feelings to the movement to make Hazleton a county seat, and all the threats or coaxing they can do from now until November 8 will not gain them a solitary vote, unless they give their pledge against the plot. This is a bit of friendly advice to a few of the swaggering "know-alls" who imagine they carry the lower end in their vest pockets, and who think voters and newspapers should dance to every tune they play.

A Peculiar Denial.
A Wilkes-Barrean, who signs himself "G. L. Baldwin, Post 257, Dept. Pa.," published a letter in Tuesday's Progress in which he says a "late issue of the TRIBUNE contained an article which does great injustice to Mr. Foster, the Republican nominee for congress."

The issue referred to is probably that of the 13th inst., wherein an article appeared which alleged that Foster is

opposed by many old soldiers in Wilkes-Barre on account of his reported refusal to aid the members of the G. A. R. in their efforts to obtain money for the Memorial Hall fund, claiming that the veterans should take their pensions and build their own halls, as he (Foster) did not expect to loaf there.

The TRIBUNE took the article from a responsible paper, the Nanticoke News, and gave proper credit for it at the time. If this Mr. Baldwin, Post 257, Dept. Pa., is so solicitous, of Foster's candidacy why did he not disprove the statement which it originated? He makes no mention of what the "injustice" was, and gives only his own assurance that Foster is "in full touch of sympathy with the Union soldier."

Even if the charge is untrue it would be far more manly for Foster to deny it himself, instead of having his apologist, G. L. Baldwin, Post 257, Dept. Pa., beating around the bush in such a way that no one can understand what he is driving at. Veterans don't care much whether Baldwin's acquaintance with Foster extends over a period of five or of fifty years.

That has nothing to do with what Foster is reported to have said to the G. A. R. men who called upon him for help, and until Foster denies and disproves the charge made by the Nanticoke News he should be considered guilty.

Bogus Protection Did It.

Here is a partial list of some of the thousands of prominent Republicans who have deserted the party and will support Cleveland:
Walter G. Gresham, of Chicago, judge of the federal court.
Judge Cooley, of Michigan.
Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general in President Garfield's cabinet.
Colonel Joseph A. Nunuz, of Buffalo, N. Y., chairman of the first Republican convention on the Pacific coast.
Hugh McCullough, ex-secretary of the treasury.
Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois, ex-United States senator.
Philip Armour, of Chicago.
Henry A. Meyer, of Brooklyn, Republican candidate for mayor last year.
C. J. Harrah, of Philadelphia, president of the Midvale steel works.
Judge Rea, of Minnesota, ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.
R. R. O'Dell, of Minnesota.
Theodore Witte, of Brooklyn, member of the bar.
Frederick B. House, of New York, ex-assemblyman.
John H. Seaman, of New York, ex-assemblyman.
Robert McAdams, of Rome, N. Y., the most prominent farmer in that section.
William Green, of Gloversville, N. Y., a life-long Republican and G. A. R. man, now serving his second term as district attorney of Fulton county.
Albert R. Leeds, of New York, professor of chemistry in Steven's institute Hoboken.
Henry C. C. Astwood, ex-consul general to San Domingo.

"The Irish Vote."

Every four years a great deal is heard about the "Irish vote," and how it will be cast at the presidential election. It is a favorite subject for a horde of petty campaign orators who do not possess enough brains to speak intelligently upon any other matter, and the frantic appeals now being made to that nationality for its votes merely show the desperation to which the Republicans have been driven in 1892.

Even James G. Blaine, who made a speech recently, was not above the common crowd of "stumpers" who are harping on the "Irish vote." Coming from one who is usually termed a statesman, it deserved a rebuke, and the Boston Pilot, in the following, gives it to him:

Mr. Blaine's interest in the welfare of the Irish people is touching though tardy. It is a pity that it was not manifested when it would have been more useful to them during his first term as secretary of state under President Garfield. He might have displayed it to good effect also when he visited the Old World, a few years ago and hobbled with "their former oppressors," after hastily leaving Dublin in order to avoid a demonstration in his honor gotten up by some Irish Nationalists who did not know him as well as he is known on this side of the Atlantic.

Remembering Mr. Blaine's painful lack of interest in such subjects even longer ago in the troublesome Know-Nothing days, Irish-Americans may be pardoned for doubting the sincerity of his professions now, just before election day. There are individuals who are sometimes called "annual Irishmen." Mr. Blaine's solicitude for the Irish people is not even annual—it is barely quadrennial at most.

This "Irish vote," as we have many times said, is a bugbear of British Tory statesmen too dull-witted to understand that the most intense enemies of English aggression in this country are not more on account of their Irish origin than because they are thoroughly patriotic Americans. Democrat or Republican, they know but one party when the nation's welfare is at stake.

If there be one question in the present campaign upon which an appeal might fairly be made to citizens interested in the cause of Ireland it is the question of local self-government and home rule, which the Republican Force bill threatens to subvert. This is a matter which Republican orators sedulously ignore, knowing that it will not bear the light of public discussion. The "Irish vote" will not be cast in its favor; for Irishmen, above all others, know the meaning of bayonets at the polls and all that they imply.

TARIFF ON GOAT HAIR

THE ABSURDITY AND INJUSTICE OF IT EXPOSED.

A Duty of Twelve Cents a Pound Imposed Upon an Article the Commercial Value of Which Is but Two Cents—A Shrewd Scheme.

Judge Gray, of the United States supreme court, has just sustained the action of Collector Beard, of Boston, in classifying common goat hair with second class wool, and making it dutiable therefore at twelve cents per pound.

In commenting on this decision The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, edited by a moderate protectionist, says in its issue of Sept. 22:

"Of course the court did not consider whether this duty of 500 to 800 per cent. upon the pauper goat hair of Bombay or Russia is absurd or the reverse. The court simply decided that under the phraseology of the McKinley bill all goat hair comes within the provisions of class 2 of the wool schedule, and is therefore dutiable at twelve cents per pound. Under the tariff law which was in force previous to the passage of the McKinley act this goat hair was free of duty."

"As the law reads, the hair of a primitive Russian or Bombay goat, worth two cents per pound, is dutiable at twelve cents per pound, while the wool of a primitive sheep at 32 per cent. ad valorem might get in at three cents per pound or less."

"The supreme court has decided upon the exact reading of the law, and it has reached a decision that must be conceded as correct by every person who interprets the law as it stands, and not as it should be from a commercial or economical standpoint."

"The fact that the law imposes a duty of twelve cents per pound upon an article the commercial value of which is from two to three cents per pound, and which has heretofore come in free of duty, has no bearing upon the question. The McKinley schedule is replete with these inconsistencies, and a close study of the measure and the methods employed in constructing it will show that these seeming absurdities and ridiculous features did not get in by chance, but were cleverly devised schemes of men who knew what they wanted and were not scrupulous in reaching for it. And it is this feature of the McKinley bill that has cast odium upon it and has cost the Republican party a large number of voters."

It seems absurd to talk about twelve cents per pound duty on common goat hair, and yet this is the law and there is no escape from it.

"The Ohio wool growers have gained their point, but we fail to see where it can benefit them in the slightest. It is hardly probable that they contemplate establishing a common goat industry, nor is it at all probable that the exclusion of foreign goat hair will appreciably increase the demand for wool—certainly not domestic wool. It is a hardship which falls heavily upon carpet manufacturers, and also upon consumers of low grade carpets, and is of no material benefit to any one. A duty of twelve cents per pound on goat hair is nonsensical; it means absolute prohibition, and that is what the framers of that portion of the tariff law aimed at."

It is not surprising that, understanding as it does how the wool schedule was concocted, The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, protectionist though it is, has come out in favor of free wool and dares to say that the McKinley bill is not perfect.

The Pauper Labor Germ.

If the Republican party—that is, the protected manufacturers—really want to legislate to protect American workmen against the pauper labor of Europe, it will ask its president to continue indefinitely the twenty days' quarantine now placed on passengers from Europe. The immigrants have nothing to sell when they land here but labor, and the continual stream of this commodity pouring into this country tends to keep wages down to the European level, just as certain as several connected bodies of water will tend to a common level. Break the connection and it is possible for one body of water to become and remain higher than the others. Stop immigration and it is possible for wages—piece wages—to become and remain higher here than in Europe. There is some doubt, however, if this is the intention of the manufacturers. The last thing they would think of doing would be to put up barriers between their mills and the cheap labor of Europe. If European labor is cheaper than American they want free access to it, and they have it and use it to displace American labor. "Don't stop immigration," says Andrew Carnegie; "there is room here and work for all immigrants." And the laborers have been thirty years in getting their eyes open so that they could see this big humbug!

Tariffs Make Armies.

Tariffs alone make necessary the maintaining of armies and navies, and our army and navy cost the labor of America \$100,000,000 a year. That is to say, 100,000,000 days' work at one dollar per day must be performed in this country to maintain an utterly nonproductive naval and military force, because our ports must be guarded to prevent the bringing in of foreign goods for which American citizens are anxious to exchange their goods.—St. Louis Courier.

Protection Hard to Give Up.

Nearly a year ago New South Wales, which had been a free trade colony, imposed an ad valorem duty of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent.; this has proved very unpopular, and a great many think that the government which came in on this policy will be supplanted by the free trade party at the next election. But history shows that where a protective tariff has been entered into by any nation, it is very hard to give it up.—Iron Age.

WAGE QUESTION AT LAST SOLVED.

The Solution Not Acceptable to Manufacturers and Protectionists.

The New York Press of Sept. 22, says that about 1,000 immigrants land weekly at New York to find employment in domestic service, and that the stoppage of immigration has raised the wages of girls doing general housework from twelve dollars to from sixteen to twenty dollars per month.

Now, what an object lesson this is for McKinley, Harrison, Carnegie and the other tender hearted friends of labor who have been trying in vain to raise wages. This cholera scare has cost us millions of dollars, but it will be a paying investment to the present administration if it has given us a solution of this wage question. Hundreds of millions have been invested in the McKinley bill and other high tariff measures to no purpose. Now, almost by accident, the question is solved right in front of our eyes. And how simple an complete. No theory and no guess work! Wages actually advanced 50 per cent. in a few weeks, and the cause will not be disputed by any party! It was not caused by a high or low duty or by any duty at all on goods.

It was caused by the stoppage of immigration. Nor is it strange when the matter is considered under this new light, for isn't the labor market ruled by the same law of supply and demand that fixes prices everywhere? And is it not the immigrant who has been bringing in fresh supplies of labor to reduce wages here almost to the European level—when product per earner is considered?

It is by checking immigration and not goods, then, that we may hope to maintain higher wages here, if they really are higher. And now you would think all of the generous and sympathetic millionaire friends of labor would have tried to make laws to stop immigration. No; such is not likely to be the case. In fact these good manufacturers are likely to fight against a duty on imported goods as hard as they fight for a duty on imported goods. They had their "contract labor laws" in the sixties to induce immigration here to keep wages down, and it is their boast that "protection" encourages immigration.

The New York Tribune said on this same day (Sept. 22): "Protection has been our policy for thirty years. Ten millions of aliens have been brought from Europe and supplied with remunerative employment under the stimulative effects of a tariff policy." The same New York Press also boasts editorially that our high tariff policy is draining Europe of the cream of her laborers, and that the monarchs there are doing their best to keep subjects at home. What is the poor laborer to do? Shall he continue to place his trust in a party that for thirty years has been experimenting in the wrong direction to raise wages, and that will not adopt the solution now that it comes from another direction? Shall he form a new party to stop immigration, or does this big and thickly settled country have need of the brawn squeezed out of the monarchies of Europe? How would it do to take duties off of the necessities of life and raise wages at once by increasing their purchasing power? Perhaps after all, it is less and not more interference with trade and commerce that is in the interest of labor.

THE GREED OF PROTECTIONISTS.

They Do Not Share Their Protection Bonus with Their Employees.

The whole theory of "protection" is that the welfare of the laborer is best subserved by leaving him in the hands of his employer, and the only theory on which our tariff laws are assumed to help the laborer is this: That if the employers are allowed to extort bounties from people at large they will use them for the benefit of their laborers. Under our "protective" system hundreds of millions annually are handed over as a bonus to manufacturing employers. No one questions that. That is just what the tariff is for.

As Mr. Robert H. Cowdrey suggested some time since:
WILL SOME PROTECTIONIST PLEASE ANSWER?
Have you ever seen a laborer who cared a nickel whether he worked for a protected or unprotected employer?
Have you ever seen a laborer who expected to receive more wages from a protected than an unprotected employer?
Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer who paid higher wages than he was compelled to?
Have you ever seen a very wealthy firm pay more wages than a moderately wealthy one?
Have you ever given more for anything than you were required to; and, furthermore, if you should, would you not call yourself a fool?
If, then, the unprotected manufacturer pays just as high wages, and still is able to make a profit, by what method of reasoning do you arrive at the conclusion that the protected manufacturer pays higher wages because of protection?
If there is free trade in labor, and high protective prices for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of benefited?
If protectionists desire to pay high wages, why do they always employ the cheapest labor they can find?
Our fertile soil insures our laborer cheap food. Our free government and lack of standing armies give him a respite from the terrible taxation to support government under which European workmen groan, and the "protective" manufacturers, taking the most of what he has thus gained, point out the little advantage they leave him, and ask him to be grateful for the benefits of "protection," which, while it gives them free trade in labor, enables them to charge a bonus on all that every laborer buys.
"Protection" makes the laborer pay more for the goods he has to buy, but puts no tariff on labor—the one thing he has to sell. It enables the manufacturers to charge more for what they have to sell, but does not make them pay more for what they have to buy—labor. Whom does it protect?

The manufacturer wants free trade in labor, and asks for "protection" in order "to enable him to pay higher wages." Why not rather give free trade in goods and put a tariff on labor "to enable the workmen to pay better prices"? Do the rich need protection more than the poor? Does the capitalist need protection so much more than the working-man?—Hon. John De Witt Warner.

How It Looks in Iowa.
Take the recent Republican "victory" in Vermont as it stands and extend the same Republican loss of votes into Iowa in proportion, and the plurality of 31,711 for Harrison in 1888 will be wiped out in November next and changed to a plurality of 6,000 and over for Cleveland, and this is just about the way Iowa looks at present for Republican consolation.—Sandusky (O.) Journal.

Either Peck or Aldrich Was Wrong.
The Republican organs who a short time ago were commending Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the effects of the tariff are directly refuting his statements when they call attention to Mr. Peck's monstrous array of statistics. They cannot both be correct.—Newport (R. I.) Herald.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

Best Efforts in the New York World's Prize Contest.

The hosts of the Democracy are marshaled for the fray:
With Cleveland now to lead them on they're sure to win the day;
Their principles are borne aloft upon their banner true,
And they are the men true blue.

CHORUS.
Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
Shout glory, glory, hallelujah!
And they are the men true blue.

Fidelity to truth and trust, fidelity to right,
Inspire them with burning zeal to meet opposing might;
And, fighting for the principles bequeathed to them of yore,
They'll sweep from shore to shore.

No centralized plutocracy; no catering to class;
No lifting high in privilege above the common mass;
No legislation to annul the right of equal share,
When Cleveland and his men get there.

The totting millions in the field, the millions in the shop,
The yeomanry of brain and brawn, and the country's pride and prop,
Shall find a high protective tax their industry o'erwhelm
When Cleveland holds the helm.

'Tis blazoned on the banner that the Democrat unrolls,
"No force bill shall obtrude its baneful shadow on the polls";
His dear bought, sacred interests shall not be wreat away
In the Democratic day.

The doctrines of the fathers, they, who made the nation free,
Shall be the cry and watchword of the new Democracy;
Those grand, eternal principles upheld by noble sires
Shall burn as altar fires.

Hurrah! then, men, for Cleveland and for Stevenson, hurrah!
They represent the principles to crystallize in law;
They stand for righteous government, and they will win the fight,
Because they stand for right.

With Cleveland and with Stevenson the hosts will march along,
Shall find a high protective tax their industry o'erwhelm
When Cleveland holds the helm.
Through all this glorious land.

The Pride of Our Land.
[Air—"The Star Spangled Banner."]
Oh, comrades, rejoice! In this glorious campaign
The patriot's soul is exultingly glowing.
His heart beats with joy and his eyes proudly flash
As victory's tide ever onward is flowing.

For Cleveland we'll fight, for him in wedlock;
He'll lighten our burdens and make all things right;
So we'll join hand in hand and make a brave stand;
Hurrah, boys, for Cleveland, the pride of our land!

We need no protection, we scorned it before,
When 'twas offered by England, along with taxation;
We fought it down then, and we'll crush it out now,
As the bitterest foe to our country's salvation.
Give it what name you will, it is tyranny still,
To absorb our earnings tariff's pockets to fill.
Then hurrah for our Cleveland, we'll join hand in hand
For our country's best hope and the pride of our land.

We have earned in the past the right to be free,
From wrong and oppression to guard our dear homes;
Neither discord nor strife our peace shall disturb
When Cleveland, our hero, to rule o'er us comes.
Though McKinley still says tariff higher he'll raise,
The country won't stand it these Democratic days.
Then hurrah, boys, for Cleveland! We'll make a brave stand,
For the man we have chosen, the pride of our land.

Democracy.
[Air—"America."]
Democracy! 'tis to thee,
Through ages yet to be,
Our land will cling;
In springtime's radiant glow,
In summer's ardent glow,
In winter's frost and snow,
Thy blessings bring.

Democracy! 'tis to thee,
Faith of the truly free,
We ever bow;
Faith that was sorely tried,
Faith that has never died,
Faith that will surely abide,
Triumphant now.

Democracy! 'tis to thee,
When other hope shall flee,
We turn our gaze;
Where oceans lave our shores,
Where prairies yield their store,
Where mountain torrents roar,
We render praise.

Democracy! 'tis to thee
All men will surely see
The glorious day,
That God their cry may heed,
That God may help their need,
That God may grant thee speed,
We ever pray.

A Change of Base.
The tariff mongers have changed their base, in accordance with campaign exigencies. Formerly their cry was the "home market," and they did not conceal their contempt for the poor markets of the countries of South America. Now their whole talk is of reciprocity with South America and of the wonderful increase in the exports of breadstuffs last year, which they attribute wholly to the McKinley tariff. When the exports of breadstuffs shall again fall under more favorable conditions in Europe and under the natural influence of trade obstruction, the tariff mongers will again have the "home market" to fall back upon. The great beauty of high tariff logic is that it can readily adapt itself to any and every conceivable condition of things.—Philadelphia Record.

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Tobacco, 28 cents.
Cheese, 12½ cents.
Scim cheese, 8 cents.
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5 pounds of currants, 25 cents.
6 pounds of oatmeal, 25 cents.
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