

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.

The ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Judge John P. Rea, of Minnesota, puts a stop to the silly twaddle emanating from Republican quarters that Cleveland is opposed to a fair and just pension system. Rea was previously a Republican, but came out last week for Cleveland, and dares anyone to show him a single pension bill vetoed by the ex-president which was not a fraud and undeserved. He tells the old soldiers they owe nothing to the Republican party, but its policy is surely ruining the nation they helped to save.

COL. WM. WILLIAMSON, ex-attorney-general of Indiana, took the stump for Harrison, and in a joint debate with a Democratic speaker became convinced that he was on the wrong side. He is now speaking for Cleveland with D. B. Baldwin, another Republican ex-attorney general.

GEORGE B. ADAMS, professor of Yale college and a life-long Republican, after a thorough investigation, announces that the theory of protection being advantageous to a country is the greatest farce ever invented, and he will do all he can for Cleveland.

JUDGE WATSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who never voted anything but a straight Republican ticket in his life, has come out for Cleveland. His party, he says, is corrupt beyond redemption.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, a Boston Republican and assistant superintendent of the census, announces his conversion to the principles of Democracy. His influence extends throughout the entire state of Massachusetts, and he will use it for Cleveland.

W. T. ROBERTS, vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, always upheld protection, but now declares it to be a gigantic fraud that can never help the men of his organization. He is for Cleveland.

DR. YORK, nominated last month as the Republican candidate for governor of North Carolina, has withdrawn, as he cannot conscientiously support the policy of the party, and calls upon his followers to vote for Cleveland and tariff reform.

DR. W. C. DOANE, of New York, who has the reputation of having made more Republican speeches than any man in the state, has made his last. He is a Cleveland convert.

JUDGE DAY, of the Iowa supreme court, a prominent Western Republican, has had enough of McKinleyism, and is now making speeches in his own state for Cleveland and Boies.

DANIEL W. FRENCH, president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Massachusetts, has broken away from the Republican party, and will cast his vote and work for Cleveland, whose election, he believes, will be for the best interests of the country.

GENERAL JAMES H. BAKER, commissioner of pensions under Grant and ex-secretary of state of Ohio, has severed his connection with the party that protects plutocracy, and is an ardent advocate of Cleveland's election.

R. R. ODBELL, of St. Paul, United States commissioner and leading Republican in that city, cannot see where the tariff benefits the Northwest, and he will give his vote to Cleveland.

DAVID M. KEE, of Tennessee, postmaster general under Hayes, has bid adieu to the Republican party, and is working hard through the South for Grover Cleveland.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION. Kemp's Balsam stops the cough at once.

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

THAT TOBACCO DUTY.

THE TWO DOLLARS IS PARTLY PAID BY THE HOME GROWER.

The Poor Cigar Maker Also Has a Share of the Burden—Smokers Suffer Because of the Deterioration of Quality. An Iniquitous Tax.

The importation and general use of Sumatra leaf as wrappers has, during the past ten years, built up the cigar industry in America, made a market for native tobaccos, given steady employment at good wages to thousands of cigar workers, and satisfied the aesthetic taste of the millions of smokers.

This tobacco used to cost our cigar manufacturers about \$1.50 before the market began to feel the effects of the McKinley bill early in 1890—when the price climbed to \$1.80, to \$2, on up to \$3 and above—so high that a quantity of 1889 Sumatra leaf recently sold for \$4 per pound. The supply here of Sumatra and leaf tobaccos is largely held by speculators who get artificial prices—the duty as usual fostering combines. The United States Tobacco Journal of Sept. 10 announces the completion of a leaf tobacco trust in Cincinnati, which will be incorporated in New Jersey, and the same journal of Sept. 17 reprints from the New York Tribune a list of fifty-six millionaires who have made their fortunes in the tobacco industry, many by speculating in Sumatra.

Not only did the use of Sumatra wrappers build up the industry here, but when the duty was light it encouraged small manufacturers who could always be certain of obtaining a supply of good wrapping tobacco at a fair price. Before the introduction of Sumatra the larger manufacturers would buy up the best domestic wrapping tobacco early in the season, and the small manufacturers, with but little capital to do business, were at a great disadvantage. With a high duty the tendency is to again put the manufacture of cigars into the hands of large manufacturers and monopolists. Thus in 1890, when the McKinley bill took effect, nearly all the large manufacturers had an eighteen months or two years' supply of Sumatra on hand, while small manufacturers had only a few months' supply, and soon had to use wrappers at \$2.50 or \$2.75 and compete with wrappers that cost \$1 less per pound.

This duty at once increased the wholesale prices of cigars from \$2 to \$5 on five cent goods—perhaps seven-eighths of all. Then the trade everywhere became demoralized and manufacturers were compelled to use cheaper "fillers," to make smaller cigars and in other ways to deteriorate their goods. Often they squared accounts by reducing wages. The effect upon the 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 consumers has been exasperating. That they still demand Sumatra wrapped cigars is seen from the fact that there has been no great diminution in the imports of Sumatra tobacco. The effect then has been had upon the millions of cigar smokers; upon the tens of thousands of cigar workers, and upon thousands of small manufacturers, and is a doubtful boon to hundreds of large manufacturers.

Now it so happens that Connecticut tobacco growers have been prosperous since 1890, and have been getting good prices for their tobacco. The New York Tribune and other Republican papers have been accrediting this prosperity to McKinley so vigorously that they have even made some of the Democrats in Connecticut believe their nonsense. The United States Tobacco Journal of Sept. 10, in a two column editorial, shows that by the Tribune's own admissions Connecticut tobacco has been so improved by the use of new fertilizers that it is "in appearance as good as Sumatra and better in quality." Of course this is not true, or cigar manufacturers would not pay \$3 for Sumatra when they could get better for from twenty-five to fifty cents, but it is true that the better grade of tobacco grown in Connecticut is responsible for the increased prices and prosperity there. The following from this same journal forever disposes of the Tribune's absurdities:

"What benefit can the domestic producer derive from the fact that we are importing nearly as great a quantity of Sumatra under the two dollar tariff rate as we did under the thirty-five cent rate? That the Connecticut producer received a few cents more for his crop last year? That does not prove that the domestic producers as a class received more. Connecticut produces the smallest quantity of cigar leaf. By far the largest quantity of our useful cigar leaf is produced in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin and Ohio. The domestic producer in Pennsylvania, who raised a crop of 80,000 cases, against New England's 52,000 cases, received less for his last year's crop than he probably ever did. So did the Wisconsin producer for his 70,000 cases. And the New York producer got much less for his last year's than for his 1889 crop, when over 97 per cent. of the Sumatra was admitted at the thirty-five cent rate of duty. The 'more' the Connecticut farmer got last year was therefore not due to McKinleyism, but to the poor results of the cigar leaf growing states; he simply got the 'more' at the expense of his brother producers in the other states, and not at the expense of the Sumatra or the Sumatra importer.

The United States Tobacco Journal then shows that the increased duty did not catch the cigar leaf grower's vote: "Congressman LaFollette, of Wisconsin, the responsible author of the two dollar outrage contained in the tobacco schedule of the McKinley bill, was ignominiously defeated in his district, which is almost an exclusively tobacco growing district, and a Democrat was elected in his place. The Hon. W. E. Simonds, representative of the First congressional district of Connecticut, the principal cigar leaf growing district of New England, was likewise defeated. So was the representative of the Big Flats in this state."

On Sept. 24 The Tobacco Journal renewed its onslaught and devoted two more columns to explaining the effects of the duty which has reduced the price of Wisconsin and Pennsylvania tobaccos to an average of five or six cents a pound, and of New York and Ohio tobaccos to perhaps the lowest prices ever known. The following are extracts from this journal:

"It (McKinley duty) did not improve the tobacco. It did not change the atmospheric conditions nor the soil, so that a better grade of tobacco could be raised in competition with the foreign leaf. It did not prevent the frost from striking the tobacco before it was ready to be cut. It did not prevent the growth of the white vein. It did not prevent the tobacco from rotting. It did not create a wider market, nor even the longed for home market, for the trash will all have to be exported or used for manure. And it did not raise prices.

"The manufacturer being robbed of \$1.50 a pound on his wrapper leaf by the folly of the tobacco growers' illusion, gets square with the tobacco grower by cutting down the price for his fancy fillers to bare cost."

Sumatra has become an absolutely essential factor for the cigar industry. Otherwise no manufacturer would be fool enough to pay \$4 for Sumatra if he could get an equally good wrapper produced at home for fifty cents a pound. But we cannot produce anything like Sumatra, for neither Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania nor Wisconsin has got the soil or climate of the tropical isle of Sumatra. Neither would our importers be such fools as to again import from 25,000 to 30,000 bales of Sumatra a year, as they did when Sumatra came in under a low tariff. But somebody has got to pay the raise in the Sumatra duty. The importer does not pay it. The manufacturer pays it, but he wants to unload the expense on others, and naturally.

At first he thought of the jobber and dealer, but both kicked and refused to share the higher expense of the McKinley tariff. The consumer—that is, the smoker—kicked likewise, and refused to pay six cents for his nickel or eleven cents for his dime cigar. There were but two other classes left to share the expense of the McKinley tariff, the cigar maker and the tobacco grower. And both are being made to pay the penalty of the McKinley tariff—the cigar maker by a reduction of his wages and the tobacco grower by a squeeze in the price of his product. Wrapper leaf we cannot grow to replace the Sumatra. But we can grow exceedingly fine binders and filler leaf.

Under the low tariff the importer was willing to pay a good price for binders and a very good and even high price for fine filler leaf. All our domestic fancy fillers commanded under the low tariff a much higher figure than most of the cigar leaf wrappers ever can. Now, however, the manufacturer has either dispensed with the use of this type of leaf, or if he utilizes it he wants it at a very low figure—at the low figure that common fillers and binders formerly sold. For the cut he makes on this class of goods now has to compensate him for the (by the McKinley tariff) raised expense of his wrapper leaf.

The fine filler and binder leaf that commanded the high prices had been raised by Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Consequently the tobacco growers of these states have to pay the penalty for the outrageous McKinley tariff rate of \$2. And Connecticut profits by it—and profits by it alone—because she raises some wrapper leaf which has always been in demand even under the lowest rate of duty, and because we cannot import all the wrapper leaf our extensive cigar industry stands in need of.

Adjusting Ourselves to Protection. The New York Tribune of Sept. 22 says: "Protection has been our policy for thirty years. All the interests of the country are adjusted to it."

There seems to be a slight error in this statement. The interests are adjusting themselves to it, but the process is not completed. The census shows that the farms of the west and south are not yet all mortgaged, and there are a considerable number of farms in New England and the east around our "protected home markets" not yet abandoned.

The adjusting in this line could be continued two or three more decades before all farmers would be tenants of our millionaire landholders. Neither is the adjustment perfected in manufacturing interests. It is true that in most cases manufacturers have formed trusts to prevent competition and enable them to reap the benefits of high duties, but in a few cases manufacturers have been slow to grasp the situation and take advantage of the duty vouchsafed to them. In such cases they actually continue to compete with each other, and the consumer sometimes gets goods at the "cheap" and "nasty" prices prevailing in Europe. The McKinley bill is doing its work better and faster than the old semiprotective tariff measures, and if left alone might complete the adjustment by the end of this century.

Manufacturers Are Not Fools. Suppose it were possible to reverse the process, and to tax imported labor 50 per cent. while admitting the products of labor manufacturers, etc., free. Then labor would have real protection and manufacturers, instead of buying labor at its par value and selling their goods at 50 per cent. premium, would be compelled to sell goods at par and to pay 50 per cent. premium for labor. Do you think this arrangement would suit the manufacturers? Do you think they are sincere when they advocate tariff legislation to make wages higher? What they want is cheap labor and high prices for their products. Do you think they would advocate—yes, and pay for—"protection" if they really thought it raised wages or lowered prices? Look this question square in the face and forgetting parties and prejudices, ask your intellect and your conscience what "protection" is and hear what they say.

MCKINLEY VINDICATED.

An Actual Transaction in Which the Foreigner Paid a Heavy Tax. Proprietor (to salesman in large wholesale house in London)—Did that New York merchant call this morning? Salesman—Yes; and left a big order with us. He will call again tomorrow to get his bill, and to settle his account after we have deducted the duty which he will have to pay to get his goods through the custom house. He says you always pay this tax for him. Proprietor—Oh, yes; we must keep his trade. Have you made out his bill yet? Salesman—Yes; two bookkeepers have been at work on it. Here is the account:

	Amount.	Duty.
10,000 yds. alpaca (27 in. wide) at 85¢; duty at 7¢. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.....	\$850	\$865
20,000 yds. corduroy (27 in. wide) at 16½¢; duty at 14¢. per sq. yd. and 40 per cent.....	3,300	2,700
10,000 yds. astrakhan (64 in. wide) at 54¢; duty at 40¢. per sq. yd. (22 oz. to yd.) and 40 per cent.....	5,400	10,200
40,000 yds. cotton velvet (25 in. wide) at 13¢; duty 14¢. per sq. yd. and 20 per cent.....	5,200	3,682
30,000 yds. silk striped cotton (Italian, 40 in. wide) at 19½¢; duty at 10¢. per sq. yd. and 35 per cent.....	5,940	6,079
Duty less amount of bill.....	\$29,060	\$25,765
Proprietor (biting his lip)—Blast Mr. McKinley's bill! Are you certain there is no mistake?	\$2,905	20,090

Salesman—The duties are complicated, but the bookkeepers verified every item by means of the last United States senate report on rates of duty.

Proprietor—It's an outrage for a rich nation like the United States to collect its taxes over here. We were poor enough on this side of the water before McKinley's bill reached out after our last few crumbs. If this trade keeps up I must lower your salaries against the end of the year, for it all comes out of the laborers in the end. It is no wonder all Europe is groaning since 1890.

Salesman—But surely you are not going to pay this duty? It would be better to burn your goods rather than to pay this merchant \$3,000 to take them.

Proprietor—Yes, yes; I know. But we dare not do or say anything against American protection just now. If we did the Americans would be told that British good was being used to compel them to adopt free trade, and that would only convince the foolish voters there that they were benefited by protection and make them cling to it all the longer. Here is my check for \$2,905. Give it to him and tell him we will always be glad to have his patronage, but would prefer of course that he take goods that will leave a balance in our favor after we have settled with McKinley.

Great Wreck—285,000 Men Lost.

Immediately upon the appearance of the report of Labor Commissioner Peck, announcing that 285,000 workmen in New York state had had their wages increased an average of twenty-three dollars a year by the McKinley bill, the Utica Observer began a search for a Utica man who had fallen heir to twenty three dollars' worth of McKinley stock. It left plenty of space in its columns, and invited workmen to come forward and announce their good luck. No one came.

The Lockport Union followed the example and issued the same invitation. No answer.

The Rochester Union and Advertiser searched Rochester, and found no one of the 285,000 men in that city.

The Oswego Palladium turned the search light on the workmen in Oswego, and no man with twenty-three dollars of McKinley tariff money is discovered.

The Albany Argus invited every one of Peck's army of happy workmen residing in Albany to come forward and tell of it. No one came. Then it sent reporters to the big protected manufacturers in Albany and found no one.

Other papers in New York are prosecuting the search with vigor, but with no better success. It is now feared that Mr. Peck's report is a total wreck, and that all of the 285,000 men supposed to have been on board are lost—to the Republican party.

Tariff Pictures. The New York Press is still educating its readers by means of tariff pictures. On Sept. 21 it said:

"Official statistics prove that in Canada the average yearly earnings of factory employees are \$272.

In New York state, under the McKinley law, they are \$451.89."

Like many of its pictures this indicates the evils rather than the benefits of "protection." Canada, like the low wage countries of Europe, has "protection." Its duties may not average as high as ours, but because it has a small population and a limited variety of products, the pinch of "protection" is much more severe than in our vast country—the greatest free trade country on the globe, because the productions of the tropical south can be exchanged freely for those of the north and there is no custom house from Maine to California.

If Texas had remained outside of the United States it would now be un-American to propose free trade with her pauper labor products. If Canada should be annexed the McKinley wall would come down, trade would certainly be advantageous to all and wages would climb a few points higher. But it is wicked to think or talk of such things. Look at the picture again!

McKinley Vindicated.

The duty on imported wheat went up in 1890; the price down in 1892. Duty on oats up in 1890; price down in 1892. Duty on corn up in 1890; price down in 1892. Duty on horses up in 1890; price down in 1892. Duty on wool up in 1890; price down in 1892. Perhaps McKinley is right after all, and increased duties do mean lower prices, but there are some exceptions, especially in manufactured products.

NOTES FROM BUCHANAN.

Praise for Eugene V. Debs from One Who Knows Him—Political Printer.

Eugene V. Debs, after many years of service, has at last retired from the secretaryship of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Two years ago Mr. Debs accepted re-election under protest, and then gave emphatic notice that he would not serve more than that term, and preferred to give way to a successor as soon as the executive board could agree upon one. The order, however, held Debs to his work, and at the recent session in Cincinnati he was again unanimously re-elected for two years, but this time he made his declination so positive that the convention was compelled to accept it.

The record of Eugene V. Debs is unparalleled in the history of labor organizations. No man has held so long an office in a labor organization and been always so thoroughly the choice of its members. This is to the credit of the brotherhood as well as to Mr. Debs, for he has been one of the most painstaking of officials, and that his honesty, energy and superior ability have been so fully appreciated speaks well for the good sense and discrimination of the members.

Mr. Debs will continue the editor of The Firemen's Magazine at the earnest request of the brotherhood, and it is a pleasure to know that while the firemen lose an exceptional official they will still have their wise counselor, and the labor cause will not be deprived of a champion whose pen is a power in the movement.

A new weekly paper has been established in New York by members of the typographical fraternity. It is called The Printer, and is built somewhat on the lines of The Union Printer. The Printer offers as the reason for its appearance in the field where there was already a craft journal the claim that The Union Printer has become an organ of the Republican party and especially of the candidacy of Whitelaw Reid. The new paper will therefore espouse the other side—the Democratic party and its candidates.

The squabbles between the "statesmen" of Typographical Union No. 6 over politics—whether for place or principle—bode no good to the cause of labor, unless it should result in opening the eyes of the rank and file of the union, which has been so often of late assuaged by the officers and ex-officers that "No. 6 is nonpolitical."

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Possession, Not Property.

President H. L. Wayland, D. D., of Philadelphia, addressed the American Social Science association at its recent session on the subject, "Has the State Abdicated?" He referred to some of the causes of widespread suffering and calamity, among them strikes and lock-outs, leading to great loss to the entire community, and not seldom to bloodshed and incipient civil war; the overtaxing of railway employees, leading to accidents; the adulteration of food to the amount of \$700,000,000 annually in America; the accumulation of vast fortunes in few hands, with a tendency to a disappearance of the middle class; the monopoly of great tracts of land, not seldom gained by fraud; the coal combine, etc., and yet the state is silent.

He would have the state, as embodying the entire community, act for the general welfare and take steps for the correction of these evils. Objections are made, "This is paternalism; it is socialism." But we are too old to be frightened by names. "But this is destroying the right of property." No, it may be disturbing the right of possession, but not of property, which is a very different thing. One's life, his character, his liberty are his property, but his land and money are but possessions, and there is no sacredness about this. Society has always assumed the right to subordinate the right of possession to the public good.

Social Democrats Did Good Work.

Dr. Aveling has written an article for The Pall Mall Gazette reviewing the action of the socialists of Hamburg in the cholera crisis. He points out that at a meeting of the Hamburg chamber of commerce it was resolved that the best means for helping the poor was through the socialist leaders. The doctors, the police and private individuals followed the course thus indicated, and the authorities applied to the socialists to have distributed a quarter of a million printed leaflets instructing the people as to methods of disinfection and of preventing the spread of the disease. This distribution was accomplished in a few hours. Four hundred socialists also penetrated the slums and explained the leaflets, showing how antiseptics for the cholera should be used, and inspiring hope and courage in others by exhibiting proof of their own.

Dr. Aveling adds that the cholera in attacking the poorer class of people had caused great ravages in the ranks of the socialists.—London Dispatch.

The Bosses Get It All.

A candidate for congress in the Pittsburg district of Pennsylvania says in a recent letter:

We do not have to go outside of Pennsylvania today for wage statistics to show that protection does not protect. We have in our midst today seventy-two tariff made millionaires and multimillionaires and 35,000 idle men in our district. The why and wherefore of this is a pertinent inquiry that must be answered. Has not the fiction that tariff is a protection of labor fooled the American people long enough? When the trolley asks for a small share of that protection which is guaranteed by the Republican national platform, he is told that labor is a commodity, and like the negro on the auction block in the south before the war, "he is worth what he will bring."

Organized labor in Washington has protested against the employment of inmates of the workhouse upon the streets of the capital. The street department has been working the convicts in chain gangs, and the men have been dressed in stripes.

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 & LOR, Props., Burlington, Vt.
Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.

DO YOU
COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE
BEST
COUGH
CURE
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

AT
BEDTIME
I TAKE
PLEASANT
HERB
DRINK
THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called
LANE'S MEDICINE
All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this is necessary. Address: GREAT LAKES E. WOODWARD, LECHE, W. S. Y.

Scientific American
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No influential man should be without it. Wholesale price per year: \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

H. G. OESTERLE & CO.,
manufacturer of

SOCIETY & GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, BELTS, BALDRICKS, SWORDS and GAUNTLETS.
Banners, Flags, Badges, Regalia, Etc.
LACES, FRINGES, TASSELS, GALOON, EMBROIDERY MATERIAL, GOLD and SILVER CLOTHS.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.
No. 224 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

JOS. P. McDONALD.
Centre and South Streets.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

It is sufficient to state our stock throughout is the most complete to be found in the region. We invite you to call and judge for yourselves. We will compare prices with any dealer in the same line of goods in Luzerne county. Try us when in need of any of the above articles, and especially when you want

LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS and SHOES.

In every department we offer unparalleled inducements to buyers in the way of high class goods of quality beyond question, and to those we add unlimited variety in all new novelties and the strong inducements of low prices by which we shall demonstrate that the cheapest, as well as the choicest stock, is that now for sale by
J. P. McDONALD.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

J. C. BERNER'S
EMPORIUM.

We Are Now Ready With Our Fall Stock of Dry Goods.

Canton flannels, from 5 cents a yard up.
Calicoes, from 3 cents up.
All-wool dress goods, double width, from 25 cents up.
We have the room and the stock.

Ladies' Coats, Capes and Shawls
In Fall and Winter Styles.

Mens' Heavy and Light Weight Shirts.

The Most Complete Line of Underwear In Town.

Blankets, Quilts, Spreads, Etc., Etc.

Wall Paper, Stationery and School Books.

Furniture, Carpets and Beddings.

A good carpet-covered lounge for \$5.00.
Ingrain carpet 25 cents a yard up.
Brussels carpet, 50 cents to \$1.50 per yard.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' kid shoes, \$1.00.
Children's school shoes, Nos. 8 to 10½, 85 cents; Nos. 11 to 2, 95 cents.

Groceries.

All fresh goods.
Flour, \$2.35.
Ham, 15 cents.
Tobacco, 25 cents.
Cheese, 12½ cents.
Scim cheese, 8 cents.
3 pounds of raisins, 25 cents.
5 pounds of currants, 25 cents.
6 pounds of oatmeal, 25 cents.
6 bars white soap, 25 cents.
3 bars yellow soap, 10 cents.

Thousands of Other Goods All Guaranteed.

Queensware.

We sell Deite's Lantern, 38 cents.
Milk and butter pots, a complete line.

Tinware.

Washboilers, with lid, 90 cents.
Blue granite ware, a complete line—is everlasting.

Call and see our stock and be convinced of our assertion that we can save you 25 per cent on any goods you may need. Terms, spot cash to one and all. All goods guaranteed or money refunded.

Yours truly,

J. C. BERNER.
Corner

South and Washington Streets.

CITIZENS' BANK

—OF—
FREELAND.

15 Front Street.
Capital, - \$50,000.

OFFICERS.
JOSEPH BIRKBECK, President.
H. C. KOONS, Vice President.
R. H. DAVIS, Cashier.
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
Joseph Birkbeck, Thomas Birkbeck, John Wagner, A. Rudwick, H. C. Koons, Charles Duseck, William Kempf, Mathias Schwilke, John Smith, John M. Powell, 3d, John Burton.

Three per cent interest paid on saving deposits.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

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 at low prices.

Jewelry repaired on short notice. Give me a call. All kinds of watches and clocks repaired.