

### RECIPROCITY'S WORK

IT HAS CAUSED A DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Some Figures Which Reveal a Startling Condition from the Standpoint of the Agriculturists—Reciprocity is a Hollow Fraud and a Sham.

It was Mr. Blaine's prediction that the McKinley bill would not open a market for a single barrel of pork or bushel of wheat. It has been shown that even with the reciprocity amendment the market for breadstuffs is falling off, and the same story is true of most of our beef and hog products and of our butter and cheese.

Not only is reciprocity not helping the farmer to a larger market, but the natural increase of exports of his products, the increase that was going on before the McKinley bill was conceived, has been stopped and a decrease has taken its place.

The following table shows the growth in exports of the principal articles of provisions in the twenty years from 1870 to 1890:

	1870.	1890.
Hog products.....	\$15,200,647	\$85,281,174
Beef products.....	5,754,939	30,151,028
Dairy products.....	9,014,282	15,081,856

After this came the McKinley act with its potent reciprocity blessings, and with the following results:

	1890.	1891.
Hog products.....	\$85,281,174	\$84,908,098
Beef products.....	30,151,028	33,088,315
Dairy products.....	15,081,856	9,863,780

There was a falling off in hog and dairy products, while the increase in the value of beef products was about \$6,000,000 less than was demanded by the normal rate of increase prevailing for the twenty years between 1870 and 1890.

This general decline of the business of exporting provisions continues. The official returns for September are now before us, and they are anything but satisfactory to the farmer who has been basing his hopes on the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law.

The following table shows the quantities of certain dairy beef and hog products exported in September, 1891, and September, 1892:

	1892.	1891.
Cattle (No.).....	36,540	26,554
Hogs (No.).....	405	887
Beef, canned (lbs.).....	6,119,725	9,196,431
Beef, fresh (lbs.).....	18,701,668	20,007,827
Beef, salt, etc. (lbs.).....	4,558,397	6,287,554
Bacon (lbs.).....	3,292,090	36,875,431
Lard (lbs.).....	34,711,822	36,238,975
Butter (lbs.).....	1,758,824	1,901,916
Cheese (lbs.).....	7,083,784	8,815,073

The decline has been so long continued that it has reduced the total exportations of some of these articles for the eleven months ending Sept. 30, as the following table will show:

	1892.	1891.
Canned beef (lbs.).....	7,055,401	87,198,149
Salt beef (lbs.).....	4,558,397	73,847,415
Hams (lbs.).....	7,469,514	76,982,432

The statistics for dairy products are made up for five months only, but they show that in that period, ending Sept. 30, 1892, the exports of butter were less by 3,500,000 pounds than for the corresponding period of 1891.

Now as to the prices. The exports of cattle increased in number, but the average price per head in 1892 was about sixty-eight dollars and in 1891 about eighty-eight dollars, while, notwithstanding the higher price of cans, the price of canned beef remained about the same. Salted meat brought 5 cents in 1892 and a little more than 5½ cents in 1891. Hogs brought \$7.72 in 1892 and \$9 in 1891. Fresh meat brought 8¼ cents in 1892 and 8½ cents in 1891.

This is the showing made by the official statistics of the operation of jug handled reciprocity on the business of exporting provisions. It is a noteworthy fact that The Tribune has finally come to the sage conclusion that it was not the McKinley law that was responsible for the large exportations of breadstuffs in 1891, but the large crop at home and the short crops abroad. It reaches the further conclusion also that the large crop is accountable for the fall in prices. If the McKinley law cannot overcome such simple and fundamental laws of nature, what good is it to the farmer? Was the act not intended to beat the laws of nature? And is not the farmer taxed on his clothes and other necessities of life in order that the prices of his crops may advance?

The Tribune is resorting to the law of nature, not by way of returning to a sound mind, but to reconcile the farmer to the loss of his export trade. But what can be his explanation of this decline in provisions? There was no unusual crop of bacon, beef, butter and cheese in 1891. On the contrary, it has been shown that with the exception of beef the exports of these articles fell off from 1890 to 1891, while as to beef the increase of exports was not up to the normal.

The truth is that the reciprocity clause has not helped the farmer to a foreign market for any of his products, and the pretense that it does help him is nothing more nor less than gross ignorance or arrant lying.—New York World.

No Wonder Cooley Changed. It is difficult to imagine how even partisan blindness could fail to recognize in Judge Cooley's writings and teachings a spirit of deadly hostility to the tyrannical and unlawful taxes levied by means of the McKinley tariff. In order to identify this eminent statesman with Republicanism as now understood it would first become necessary to obtain from him an authoritative declaration repudiating the doctrine he has taught in his books and in his lectures to law students.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland Attracts Thoughtful Men. Around Cleveland are gathering the strong and thoughtful citizens of the republic. A false political economy, a paternalistic distribution of revenues, an intolerant sectionalism cannot be painted gaudily enough to deceive them. In the walks of business and labor the plain sense of the country looks to the leader who tells the truth and knows the right.—Kansas City Times.

### WHAT THE FIGURES SAY.

Some Falseness About Cleveland's Pension Veto Contradicted.

The senior Republican organ says: "When opportunity was afforded Mr. Cleveland to demonstrate practical regard for the soldiers, to prove that he appreciated their services to the country and believed in giving them generous recognition—what then? Well, it is the general opinion of the soldiers that as president of the United States he failed them."

Figures speak louder than opinions. This is what the official figures show as to President Cleveland's practical regard for the soldiers.

The pension claims allowed during President Cleveland's administration and during the preceding Republican administration were as follows:

UNDER CLEVELAND.	UNDER GARFIELD-ARTHUR.
1885.....	35,767
1886.....	40,857
1887.....	55,194
1888.....	60,252
192,070	127,416

Excess under Cleveland, 64,658. The amounts disbursed for pensions during these two terms were as follows:

UNDER CLEVELAND.	UNDER GARFIELD-ARTHUR.
1885.....	\$65,093,000
1886.....	64,884,000
1887.....	74,815,000
1888.....	79,646,000
\$264,738,000	\$222,626,000

Excess under Cleveland, \$42,112,000. Of private pension bills President Cleveland approved 1,825; he vetoed 255—most of them because the claims had been previously rejected for cause by Republican pension commissioners, and all for reasons which have never been impeached. The private bills approved by President Cleveland were 250 more than were approved during the four preceding Republican administrations.

Does this look as though President Cleveland did not believe in giving the soldiers "generous recognition?" Put the official facts against anybody's prejudices or opinions.—New York World.

The True Democratic Plan. There is nothing disgraceful in the Democratic plan of campaign. We believe that this is a fight between the people and the powerful protected monopolies, and it is therefore reasonable to ask the people to help the party which advocates their cause. We have no Wanamakers to depend upon, and our party must make up in numbers and zeal what it lacks in wealth. There is immensely more honor in 1,000 five dollar subscriptions to a party fund than in a \$50,000 check from a monopolist enriched by an unjust tariff, even though the superior vote purchasing power of the latter is what the Republican managers gleefully consider.—Rochester (N. Y.) Herald.

Coming Down to Business. The people are weary of sectionalism at last, and have thoroughly learned that it accomplishes no good; that the bloody shirt was an obsolete emblem, and that while they have been entertained by such needless sentimentalism the party in power has been planning centralism and invasion upon their rights. In a word, the great mass of the people have ceased to be entertained by the fireworks and pyrotechnic political displays and propose to come down to business once more in order to remedy their misfortunes and put the government back in the groove the constitution laid down for its progress.—Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

Republicans Conditionally Happy. The Republicans must be relieved to know that the last state election is over and that they will not be whipped again till next month. There has not been a fall state election where the Republicans have not lost heavily, and if the proportion of losses is kept up in the presidential vote the poorest arithmetician on the committee knows it will be a horrid defeat.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

What Is the Limit? One scandal more or less in that discredited political machine known as the pension bureau is of no great consequence, but it would be interesting to know just how scandalous Ratun or Bussey will have to become in order to be denounced by Secretary Noble, whose patience is always being "tried" by his rascally bureau subordinates, but never exhausted.—St. Louis Republic.

Make It Unanimous. The Republicans are on the run and may not carry a dozen states. This is the hour for Minnesotans who have been straddling the fence on the tariff to get down on the right side with the masses and help to make it unanimous.—St. Paul Globe.

Frying for Bennie. Bring the good old frying pan, we're going to fry some fat. Bring a peck of anthracite in grandpa's old white hat. Put the procepts in the pan, then we'll know "where they're at" While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrab, hurrab, for Harrison and Reid! Hurrab, hurrab, while the fire we feed! We'll make the procepts give us all the fat we need While we are frying for Bennie.

Put them in the frying pan in little "blocks of white" Dudley gently blows the coals to keep the flames alive; Only by such methods can the grand old party thrive, So we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrab, hurrab, for Dudley and for Quay! Hurrab, hurrab, for teaching us the way To carry any doubtful state on election day, While we are frying for Bennie.

Tell the honest workmen we love them one and all; All how Whitlaw recognized the union at our call; Tell them, though they wonder at our monimental gall, While we are frying for Bennie.

Hurrab, hurrab, for Whitlaw and Ben! Hurrab, hurrab, for honest workmen! Shout with Andrew Carnegie, shout hurrab, again, While we are frying for Bennie.

### BLAINE AS SAMSON.

HE DEMOLISHES THE REPUBLICAN "HOME MARKET" CLAIM.

The Arguments of the "Man from Maine" Accepted as True for the Purpose of Illustrating the Fallacy of Republican Protectionists' Claims.

Mr. Blaine has completely destroyed the old Republican argument of a home market as a justification for the farmers of the northwest of a high protective tariff. He did it in a few words at the Ophir feast of Whitlaw Reid. "The products of manufactures in each of the four agricultural states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan," said he, "are greater in pecuniary amount than the products of agriculture."

What if we admit that this is true? It might be claimed and fully proved by census statistics that the output of the protected factories of Illinois constitute but a small percentage of the total output of all the factories, protected and unprotected, in that state. But for the purposes of the argument we prefer to accept Mr. Blaine's statement as he evidently intends it to be accepted—as meaning that the value of all manufactures in the state of Illinois is due to the protective tariff.

When we accept Mr. Blaine's statement or Mr. Blaine's terms we have the right to question him upon it. We ask then, why, if the manufacturing industries of Illinois have been protected up to the point where they create values in manufactured products greater than the values of all the agricultural products of the state, they do not create a home market for the agricultural products? Illinois produces from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Her population can consume not over 30,000,000 bushels. The surplus is sold at prices fixed abroad. The great mills of the state grind more for export than for local demand. The state can raise 400,000,000 bushels of corn, and cannot consume, after including the great consumptive capacity of Peoria and Pekin distilleries, unprotected industries, more than three-quarters of it. These are the great staples of Illinois agriculture. In dairying, the product of late years has perhaps reached 100,000,000 pounds of butter annually, a quantity far in excess of the demand of the state, and this comparison of the amount of agricultural product with the Illinois population might be carried into the raising of meats, and throughout the entire list of farm produce, with like results. There is a great farm surplus in Illinois every year.

Protectionists have answered the demand for a home market with a promise to make one. All they have wanted, according to their theory, has been time enough. But here they have a state, according to the highest Republican authority, where protection has developed manufacturing to a point where the output of its factories is worth more than the output of its farms, and yet the factories are unable to furnish an adequate market for its farms.

The conclusion is irresistible, accepting Mr. Blaine's figures as true, which they are not, that the labor cost entering into the value of manufactured goods is very small, owing either to low wages or the employment of labor saving machinery. In either view Mr. Blaine disposes completely and forever of the delusion of a home market.

Can it be possible that he failed to see the effect of his words? There are many things in his hopeless and despondent attitude to suggest that other Samson of olden time putting forth the last effort of his strength to overwhelm in one common ruin those who had humiliated him and brought him at last to an Ophir feast to make them merry.—St. Louis Republic.

Why Republicans Are Sad. It appears to be settled beyond dispute that Republicans would be feeling pretty good these fair autumn days if they could only forget that—

Maine slumped. Vermont dittoed. Alabama stood firm. So did Arkansas. So did Florida. So did Georgia. Gresham has bolted. So has MacVeagh. So has Cooley. Blaine didn't vote. Things look bad.—St. Paul Globe.

McKinley Before and After. In 1890, just before the Democratic tidal wave struck his bill, Mr. McKinley asserted in a public address that "this whole system of cheap things is a badge of poverty." Fearing that the people will this year take the same view of McKinleyism which they entertained two years ago, Mr. McKinley is bobbing up in this state, and that with the pretense that his bill was intended to make things cheap and has had that result. Has Mr. McKinley deceived himself, or is he deliberately attempting to deceive others?—Buffalo Courier.

Cleveland's Plan of Reform. The direct appeal which Mr. Cleveland's plan of reform makes to the common judgment of the voters of the American republic is what invests it with that vital quality which has caused it to survive the reverse which it suffered four years ago and to gain converts from all classes with a fuller and more perfect understanding of its beneficent and wholesome purposes.—Kansas City Star.

The Present Republican Position. The present Republican position is an extravagant perversion of the principles and purposes of protection as formulated and advocated by anti-Democratic forces from the beginning of the government down to the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison, a perversion that is daily driving the best elements of that party over to the Democracy.—Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

But. If the mission and surrendered to its worst elements Judge Gresham would today be in the seat which Mr. Harrison occupies, and the chances of the Democracy winning the next election would be by no means as bright as they are today.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### CAMPAIGN VERSES.

The Best Political Efforts Selected from Various Newspapers. Cleveland is an honest man, and Stevenson as well. "Public office is a public trust," and that they know full well. Tariff reform and honest money is the story that we tell. As we go marching on.

CHORUS. Cleve and Steve are sure of winning. Grandpa's hat has had its lining; Baby Ruth will soon be creeping About the White House floor.

We have guided our armor, and we're eager In the fray. With reform upon our banner we are bound to win the day. We inform our friends, the enemy, that we have come to stay. With Grover leading on.

They have tried to work protection, as they did in days of yore. But as workmen we're certain that we don't want any more. They protected us at Homestead and they left us mightier poor. But their mills go grinding on.

With the force bill for a lever they would turn us upside down. And before we could get righted presidents would wear a crown. Deprived of our honest vote, 'twere better we were ironed.

Than to be thus marched upon. Men are leaving them by thousands and they cannot stop the leak; They'll eat over next November while we tie their hands and feet.

Then the Democratic rooster, he will crow from every peak. For we have fought and won.

For Cleve and Steve. [Air—"Dixie's Land."] In the realms of corn and cotton Cleveland'll never be forgotten—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! From Maine to Texas bear it ringing—Democrats are all asinging—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

CHORUS. For Cleve and Steve we're shouting Hurray! Hurray! Throughout the land we take our stand For Cleveland and for Stevenson! Hurray! Hurray! Democracy forever! Hurray! Hurray! Democracy forever!

For Adlai and for honest Grover We'll sing this song at the states over—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! They sang for Jackson, hale and hearty, Same old Democratic party. Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

No force bill where they raise bananas, "Tariff Reform" upon our banners, Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Revenue enough to "raise the dust," "Public office is a public trust," Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

So let us all unite— From northern coast to southern sea—Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! From the Pacific's golden shore To old Atlantic's ocean roar, Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!

This Year of Ninety-two. Listen, all ye sons of toil, For a warning come to you Of things you must accomplish In this year of ninety-two. Millionaires have grown too many By the course the rich pursue, Making scullers serfs of workmen— It must stop in ninety-two.

Once your rights with all were equal— Rights God gave each one of you— But you now are in bondage, Peonlike, in ninety-two. By a class of tariff barons, Made such by ye laboring crew, Who now hire Pinkertons to shoot you, If you will in ninety-two.

Look upon your wives and children, Keep their misery in view, And remember what has caused it At the polls in ninety-two. All the unjust laws that rob you If you will you can undo With your votes for Yeoman Cleveland In the fall of ninety-two.

He has courage, strength and conscience, And the hand that dares to do; He will lead you out of darkness For your votes in ninety-two. He will read class laws asunder With a resolute decree, Making you with mankind equal In the year of ninety-three.

White House Lament. Grandpa's hat— A skinny rat— Trying to rule the nation; Barrel of fat, Disputed fiat Under condemnation. Jimmy Blaine Giving pain. Very still and quiet; News from Maine Very lame, But enough to sigh at.

Congregations Of relations Under load of sorrow; Vacant stations— Short of rations— Soon will have to borrow. Force bill falling, Hope gone sailing; Party sad and dreary, Voters railing, Benny wailing, Very sick and weary.

High protection, Near election; Care getting scary; Deep dejection, Big defection Playing the Old Harry. Wamamaker, Undertaker Of a plan of trying; Pious air Cannot make 'er— There's no use of trying.

Frying fat Schemes fell flat; People all disgusted, Battered hat— Slaughtered rat— Grand old party busted.

The "Ante" Has Been Raised. Four years ago the Republican idea was to influence votes with "crisp new two dollar bills." A dispatch from Chicago says Senator Hiseock is in that city "loaded down with new five dollar bills for use in the Illinois campaign." Who says the McKinley bill has not benefited the home market?—Savannah News.

Mr. Cleveland is a great man, towering head and shoulders above any man the Republicans can possibly pit against him. Still neither he nor any one else can be greater, or as great, as the Democratic party, for that would be the perfection of greatness, and a point to which no mortal can attain. But he is as fine an exponent of the principles of Democracy as any living man can be.—Richmond Times.

The Breeze Chilling Breezes. The breezes from the Harrison ice wagon have evidently chilled the Republicans of Vermont, Maine, Kansas, Florida and Georgia. These are the only elections that have been held up to date, but the indications are that Republicans from Maine to California and from the lakes to the gulf have the chills very bad.—Wheeling Register.

### HE SUITS HIS PARTY.

A NEW VIEW OF HARRISON'S CHARACTER AND DISPOSITION.

"Does Not Look Upon the Campaign as His Own Personal Affair, and Does Not Try to Dominate His Party"—These Statements Disproved.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that President Harrison is "perfectly confident of success for the Republican party; that he does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair, and does not try to dominate the party, and finally that one thing he insists upon is that, come what may, the campaign shall be so conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods, and that it shall be a clean, straight up and down fight."

This is an entirely new view of the president's character and disposition. He "does not look upon the campaign as his own personal affair," indeed, when he employed his whole influence as president to force his nomination at Minneapolis; when he degraded his high position by engaging in the most disgraceful scramble for the standard of the party; when he packed the national Republican convention with his army of officeholders and used the whole power of the administration in his own behalf when he bitterly antagonized every element of the party that for any reason was arrayed against him. He does not try to "dominate the party" when it was by his efforts and the efforts of his personal friends and beneficiaries that all the prominent Republican leaders were snubbed and the management of the party's campaign was placed in the hands of those who were indebted to him for political favors. So officious, in fact, was his personal domination of the party that it was only after weeks of the most earnest conference and solicitation that the national leaders of the party could be persuaded to assist in the work of promoting his political fortunes.

The statement of the Telegraph's correspondent that Mr. Harrison insists that "the campaign shall be so conducted on his side that they cannot be truthfully accused of resorting to dishonest or improper methods," etc., shows the utter hypocrisy of the Harrison plan of campaign. Mr. Harrison knows better than anybody else that he is president today because of the dishonest and improper methods employed by the managers of his campaign four years ago. He knows that Indiana was carried by the Republicans in 1888 by Dudley's "blocks of five"; that the electoral vote of New York was procured for him four years ago by the open purchase of votes at the polls; that he gave John Wamamaker a place in his cabinet because he had raised a corruption fund of \$400,000 to debauch the ballot box; that since he took the oath of office as president he has degraded the whole public service to the payment of his political debts, and he knows that his only hope of success in the present contest is by the adoption of the same dishonest and improper methods that characterized his campaign four years ago.

The Telegraph correspondent says that "there is no question about his being one of the best politicians in the country." From the Harrison-Quay-Carter-Dave Martin point of view this is true, but in the use of honest and proper methods for the attainment of worthy political ends Mr. Harrison is a novice. The best that can be said of him and for him is that he is a fit representative of the Republican party as it is.—Charleston News and Courier.

The South Will Remain Solid. Of course the south is solid. And so will the south remain in politics while a political party exists to threaten the substitution of negro domination for the supremacy of the white race. The Democratic party is the white man's party, and its followers comprise a large majority of the white men in all sections of the Union, not only in the south, but also in the north. Today but for the colored vote the Republican party could not carry ten states, and that vote is gradually abandoning the organization, after the manner of rats deserting a sinking ship.—Little Rock Gazette.

The Fat Friers' Harvest. The fat friers are reaping a golden harvest from the wealthy Republicans of Pennsylvania, and most of the \$2,000,000 which it is expected to raise will be used as a corruption fund in New York. The people of Pennsylvania should come down handsomely, for in no other state of the Union have plutocrats and monopolists been more munificently benefited because of the McKinley iniquity. They come down with from \$10,000 to \$150,000 apiece, and of course it is all done for "the poor workingman."—Detroit Free Press.

A Magnificent Exponent. Mr. Cleveland is a great man, towering head and shoulders above any man the Republicans can possibly pit against him. Still neither he nor any one else can be greater, or as great, as the Democratic party, for that would be the perfection of greatness, and a point to which no mortal can attain. But he is as fine an exponent of the principles of Democracy as any living man can be.—Richmond Times.

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