

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Popular Vote for President.
 Except in one or two states, the official returns of the late election for president are complete; and they show a total vote of a little more than 12,000,000 in round figures. This is a surprisingly small increase upon the vote of 1888, which amounted to 11,370,632—a gain of 1,318,028 over the presidential vote of 1884. The returns indicate a remarkable abstention from the exercise of the suffrage in a presidential year.

While the Democrats have gained something like 80,000 over the vote of 1888, the Republicans have lost about 160,000 votes. But in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska and Wyoming the Democratic vote was absorbed in the fusion with the People's party upon the electoral tickets for president. In these states much the larger portion of the votes for General Weaver was drawn from the Democratic party in the effort to defeat the Republican electors. But all estimates of the gain and loss of votes for president must be untrustworthy, since it is impossible to ascertain in what ratio the 1,000,000 of votes for General Weaver were contributed by the two parties. In the total vote of the country the Republicans are in a minority of upward of 1,700,000.

In a review of the interesting details of the official returns it will be seen that the great and magnanimous commonwealth of Texas stands at the head of the Democratic column, with a plurality of upward of 211,673 for Cleveland over Harrison. While Harrison had 77,475 votes, Weaver had 99,688 votes, and Bidwell, the Prohibitionist, 2165 votes. The Democratic majority over all opposition amounts up to the magnificent figure of 100,000 votes. Although Texas is the second wool-growing state in the Union, it is evident that men, not sheep, do the voting in that proud commonwealth.

Next in the Democratic column stands Georgia, with a Cleveland plurality of upward of 80,000 votes. Then comes Louisiana, with a Democratic majority of more than 60,000 votes, in spite of the sugar bounty sop extended to its planters. Alabama, where there was so much "rainbow chasing," rolls up a Democratic majority over the People's party of upward of 50,000; while the Republican party is reduced from an uncertain political quantity to a mere figure of speech.

Then follows in succession New York, with a Democratic majority of 45,000; Missouri, with 40,000; Kentucky with 40,000; Virginia, with 40,000; Tennessee, with 36,000; South Carolina, with 40,000; Illinois, with 27,000; and so on down the Democratic list. In Mississippi both parties seem to have grown almost tired of the exercise of the suffrage, as the total vote of that state in the recent election was only a little more than 50,000, of which the Democrats received 40,000, and the People's party 10,000. What is left of the Republican party in that state polled just 1406 votes.

Pennsylvania still stands at the head of the Republican column, with a plurality of 63,747 for Harrison upon a smaller total vote than that of 1888. Notwithstanding the tariff reform movement, Massachusetts still remains the second Republican state, with a plurality of 26,000 votes for Harrison, reduced from 32,000 in 1892. Iowa follows with a Republican majority of 23,000, a fall of 16,000; Minnesota, with 22,000, a fall of 16,000; Michigan, with 20,000, a fall of 3000; and Vermont, with 21,000, a drop of nearly 10,000 majority; whilst Kansas (which gave Harrison a magnificent majority of 80,000 four years ago) has gone over to the People's party.

In Ohio, the home of McKinley and Sherman and the foremost wool-raising state, the Harrison electoral ticket scrapes through with a plurality of 1000 votes; and California, the third sheep-raising state, goes on the official record, at last, on the Democratic side. In this general break-up it would be premature to attempt to forecast the future of the Republican party. But it would be very safe to predict that the party will never rally again behind such a policy as that which is embodied in the McKinley tariff. The old protectionists who led the party into this Seribonian bog, will be sent to the rear to the last man.

Like their predecessors, the Whig, (who sought to hide the unpopularity of their principles beneath the military greatcoats of Harrison, Taylor and Scott) the Republicans will look upon one of the remaining heroes of the civil war for their next candidate for the presidency. They had enough of the politicians who inflicted upon them the McKinley tariff, the dependent pension law and the Force bill. A more vigorous party than the Republican could not carry such intolerable burdens.—*Phila. Record.*

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FOR REPUBLICANS TO ANSWER.

Left Over Questions for Left Over Protectionists.
 Perhaps some of the big Republicans can now find time to answer the following questions. They are some of those prepared by Mr. D. Webster Groh, president of the Chicago Question Club, and freed from all parts of the compass at McKinley, Sherman and the other tax-yourself-to-prosperity professors. If they will now give satisfactory answers they will be forgiven for neglecting to do so in the rush before election, when the salvation of the nation was at stake and all protectionists were engaged in repelling the threatened invasion of pauper labor, pauper made goods and Golden Club gold.

Would Carnegie desire a tariff if it cheapened what they sell—goods—and made dearer what they buy—labor?

Why more laboriously make tin plate itself instead of its cheaper exchangeable equivalent? If toll itself is more desirable than its fruits—labor products—why not destroy all labor saving tools and machinery?

If the tariff is no tax, why refund to exporting manufacturers 99 per cent. of the duty on their imported raw material?

Unless protective tariff enhances domestic prices, why give sugar producers a bounty in lieu of the removed sugar duties?

If a tariff on articles cheapens them, should it not be placed lightest on the finished product and heaviest on raw materials to cheapen them, and thus widen our manufacturers' margin of profit? Why does the McKinley tariff invert this order?

If protective tariff is good, why would not prohibitive tariff be still better?

If international trade is economically injurious, is not interstate trade equally hurtful?

Can trusts be injurious and the tariff fostering their beneficent?

Can foreign trade be injurious, yet shipping subsidies desirable?

Can tariff cheapen an article, yet simultaneously raise its producers' wages?

Wise and Wholesome Advice.
 We have been asked if we should consider it good judgment to renew a lease of woolen mill property, the only doubtful element being the probable condition of the woolen industry during the next five years covering the period of the lease. Without hesitation we most certainly answer in the affirmative, for we can conceive of no reason why the next five years should not be as productive of good results to the woolen manufacturer as the past five years.

It is safe to assume that the Democratic party will not legislate against the best interests of the country, and that there will be no legislation which will be destructive of vested interests. The aim and purpose of the Democratic party is the same as that of the Republican party—the difference between the two parties is wholly one of policy and not of purpose, and the best interests of the Democratic party are identical with those of the country—and they lie in the direction of preserving our manufacturing industries and also in furthering their growth under what they regard as healthy and constitutional limits. It is very probable that under a tariff based even upon entirely free raw material and reasonable duties on manufactured goods there will be a larger and more ample net protection than all the woolen manufacture has had in years.

There is a vast difference between an apparent protection, as in the McKinley bill, and an absolute protection, which may be obtained under a far lower rate of duties than we now have. In the instance cited in these columns last week where the duties were 132 per cent. of the invoice price there is apparently a large protection, but the fact that the foreign manufacturer can pay this amount of duty and undersell the domestic manufacturer is evidence that there is not much actual protection.

No one can forecast the policy under which we are to conduct business the next four years or so, but no sane man will for a moment believe that whatever is it it will seriously impair the prosperity of the woolen industry.—*American Wool and Cotton Reporter.*

Ask for Absolutely Free Sugar.
 Observe the handiwork of the Sugar trust, and then write to your representative in congress to do his best to abolish one of the most obnoxious duties in the whole schedule of McKinley abominations, and tell him to be quick about it too. Also add that the people in your neighborhood want entirely free sugar and will kick hard against a tax to enrich sugar refiners or sugar growers or even to produce a revenue, because sugar is an important raw material to many industries as well as a food. Send him this table showing how the trust, since it gained complete control of the refining business, has been steadily depressing the price of raw and advancing the price of refined sugar to the detriment of sugar growers on the one hand and of consumers on the other:

30 degs. centrifugal	Granulated	Difference
Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents.
Dec. 21, 1891.....	9 1/2	4
April 11, 1892.....	8 3/4	4 1/2
May 25, 1892.....	8 1/4	4 1/4
Nov. 23, 1892.....	8 1/4	4 1/4

Then inform him that the cost of refining is less than five-eighths cents per pound, and that, as the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is about seventy pounds, each difference of 1-16 of a cent between the price of raw and refined sugar extorts about \$2,000,000 from the pockets of the people, and puts it into the pockets of the trust. Without any duty the trust would be making about \$30,000,000 a year clear profit—nearly 100 per cent. With the duty of one-half cent per pound it can and does raise prices one-half cent higher and adds \$20,000,000 to its already enormous profits.

Then if he votes to leave the duty as it is or to put another duty on raw sugar, tell him he no longer represents you, and vote to retire him.

Looking for Engagements.

Just at this period of the year, when the pantomime season is rapidly approaching, actors and actresses, particularly those of the lighter schools, fly to the papers to secure engagements. The current number of the principal journal devoted to theatrical and music hall requirements contains vast numbers of advertisements, not only of this kind, but of every possible requisite for the stage, and some particulars of them may prove interesting.

There are 404 ladies, including both actresses proper and music hall stars, major and minor, who have vacant dates that require filling. In addition to these, thirty-three combinations of "sisters," eleven troops of lady gymnasts and trick bicyclists, three fat women, two lady champion rifle shots and a strong lady seek engagements. Even this does not complete the list. Twenty-four competent lady pianists want something to do, nine leading chorus ladies have nowhere to sing, and four female instructors will be happy to teach dancing to aspiring disciples of Terpsichore.

The male portion of the community is represented by 419 advertisements, including exponents of the legitimate drama and representatives of the music hall stage. To these must be added nine jugglers, fourteen tight rope walkers and aerial trapeze specialists, six strong men, a dozen circus clowns, six conjurers and a man monkey—whatever the latter may be. There are fifty-eight instrumentalists who desire positions in orchestras, and seven amateurs wish to go on the stage. Trios, families and troops are found in twenty-five instances.—*London Tit-Bits.*

The March of Mind.
 The two boys, eleven and thirteen years old, who snatched a woman's pocketbook at the postoffice, where she was writing a money order, and then led the policeman a merry chase by hallways and roofs, illustrate the march of mind. When the novelist of "Oliver Twist" sketched the youthful London criminal, with whom he was well acquainted, he makes him an expert pickpocket. He appears as versatile and ready of wit in doubling and covering his trail, but nothing will be found in his performance that suggests the New World audacity. In its minor field it is of a piece with the dash that robs western banks and holds up railway trains. It is the revelation of a mental quality, and as such is worthy the meditation of the philosopher.—*New York Evening Sun.*

A Boa Constrictor Among the Bananas.
 As a merchant on Louisiana avenue was unloading a wagon load of bananas a small boa constrictor dropped from one of the bunches. There was a general stampede, during which the native of Central America calmly coiled itself around the merchant's neck. In a few moments a large crowd had assembled at a safe distance and his snakeship was discussed at long range. The cold pavement, however, and the chilling atmosphere were not conducive to a great amount of hilarity on the part of the snake, and after a little while he tied himself in a dozen bowknots, tucked his head out of sight and went to sleep. It was a fatal mistake, for a moment later he was a prisoner, and now poises in coils as the chief attraction in a museum in Twelfth street.—*Washington Star.*

Quail is Cheap This Season.
 One of the most astonishing things just now is the cheapness of quail in all the restaurants around the city. I believe the birds are remarkably plenty this year, for the market is certainly drugged with them.

It is amusing to see men who have all their lives looked upon quail as rather an expensive luxury pick up a bill of fare from a restaurant table and read, "Roast quail, thirty-five cents." They can scarcely believe their eyes. The majority of them "just know for a certainty" that the dish is not what it pretends to be. It can't be possible they tell you. The birds must be robins or something like that. All the same they eat them and enjoy the meal, for the birds are quail, and good ones too.—*New York Herald.*

Why He Failed.
 A queer story is told of a Clermont county merchant a few weeks ago. While in this city he was attracted by the watches displayed in a pawnshop window and stepped inside to examine them. Two or three persons from his village happened to pass and saw him. They went home and gossiped about the matter. A report was spread that he was hard up and had been seen pawing his watch in Cincinnati. The report injured his business and his creditors also began to press him. In a short time he was compelled to make an assignment.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A Coroner's Expenses.
 The statement of the expenses of Dr. Thomas Masson, candidate for coroner on the Democratic ticket, as filed with the county clerk under the statute, is as follows:

My whole election expenses consist of this sheet of paper and envelope and two cent stamp and the time taken to write you and go before the proper person to be sworn.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Times.*

Fighting a Shark.
 A Roche Harbor (Wash.) young woman recently had quite an experience with a large shark, which undertook to get a salmon from her hook while she was hauling her line in. By persistent efforts with an oar she succeeded in getting the best of him, but in diving he slashed the boat with his tail, nearly upsetting it.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mexican Telegraphs and Railroads.
 In the republic of Mexico there are now about 23,000 miles of telegraph lines in operation, including the new lines constructed since last April. There are now over 6,000 miles of railroad in Mexico, about 124 miles having been constructed since last April.

OUR FARMERS PAY THE TAX.

American Agricultural Machinery Sold Cheaper to Foreigners.
 Andrew Carnegie says of agricultural machinery in a letter to the London Times: "A leading manufacturer of this in England told me recently that he had closed out this business in all the colonies; the Americans had conquered the field; even from the continent of Europe he and other makers were being driven, and here at home reapers and binders of American make were rendering business impossible."

All of which is doubtless true. But it will puzzle the Carnegies of Europe and America to explain in this connection the benefit to America of the 45 per cent. duty on agricultural implements. Of course, if by America we mean the few manufacturers of agricultural implements, the benefits are easily understood. The duty gives them the monopoly of the best market in the world at any prices they may fix inside of a certain limit—about 50 per cent. more than the same goods cost in foreign markets. This, in fact, is the use made of the duty. Our manufacturers make the best and cheapest implements in spite of high wages and tariff taxed materials. But instead of selling at free competition prices they form trusts and combine to sustain prices at home. Foreigners, however, not living under our beneficent protective system, get our manufactured products at actual cost of production with reasonable profits added. This is from 5 to 60 per cent. under American prices. There can be no doubt on this point.

Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements, does not deny it. "Certainly," he says, "our manufacturers are sold much lower abroad; we could only need protection to get better prices from our customers at home." He thinks protection is a swindle upon the farmer, but as a manufacturer he will get what he can out of the system because it is only in this way that he can get even with it for the tax which it places on his raw materials.

Secretary of Agriculture Jeremiah M. Rusk said in 1890: "I had an opportunity to take some stock in the combination (National Harvester trust), and I know what inducements were offered. An investigation will show that this same combination is now selling or offering to sell machinery in Russia and Australia and other wheat growing countries at a lower figure than they do in this country."

Based upon this fact he gave his Republican friends warning of the land-slide of 1892 in the conditionally prophetic words: "This Mower and Reaper trust will cost the Republican party hundreds of thousands of votes at the next presidential election unless it takes a firm stand against it and trusts in general."

If any one still has doubts let him write to Mr. E. W. Stout, a farmer near Trenton, who recently visited his father in England. While there he bought American made plows, hayrakes, cultivators and feed cutters because he found that after paying all expenses of shipment back (in the same packing boxes in which they were exported) he could save "considerably more than 10 per cent." He said: "On the plows the saving will be fully 25 per cent. I think, for the prices for American made plows on the other side are just about half the prices charged for the same things in this country."

When Mr. Stout told this to his neighbors he had not yet received his goods. He cut short his visit to return home to vote for a system that would protect Americans while they are at home.

President Harrison's Pluck.
 It is now announced that President Harrison will make a protracted visit to Europe, where he will study economic conditions for the purpose of writing a book on the tariff. He is still convinced that the so-called "American system" is the correct one and will endeavor to prove that such is the case. General Harrison is more plucky than the farmer's yearling bull that ran full tilt at an advancing locomotive. "I admire yer pluck," shouted the farmer, "but darn yer judgment!" The general has been knocked from the track, but is up again and ready for another encounter. All there is of the tariff question can be expressed in five words—the tariff is tax. Unless Mr. Harrison finds that out before 1896 he will be too far behind the times to lead even the Republican party in that year.—*Chicago Herald.*

Will Look the Facts in the Face.
 If protected manufacturers are wise they will take pause as calamity prophets and accept the lesson so clearly taught by the people. The many will consent to be taxed for the benefit of American labor to the exact extent of attaining "the greatest good for the greatest number," but just there they will call a halt. They will not consent that the many shall be taxed for the benefit of a favored few. Not only will the Cleveland administration refuse assent to such a policy, but no party power of the future, whether Democratic or Republican, will ever assent to it again. It is dead—dead beyond the reach of the resurrection trump. The late election was a revolution, and revolutions take no steps backward.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Vote of Wool Growing States.
 The following wool growing states voted for "a tariff for revenue only"—that is, if honorably carried out for free wool and free goods: New York, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois. Neither Ohio nor Michigan was solid in its support of wool duties, though in Michigan the free trade electors were practically stolen by the district system, which ought either to prevail in all the states or in none of them. Idaho, Nevada, and North Dakota, Colorado and Kansas, threw their votes into the fire.

The Pacific slope and Montana alone of the wool states stood for the wool duties.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin (Rep.).*

A New and Wonderful Invention.

In reading a newspaper recently I came across an account of a new and wonderful invention. It is so wonderful that I feel it my duty to spread the news, so that the public may be forewarned, for people have been known to indulge in its use on less provocation than the exhibition of this new invention. Suppose you should wake up some gloomy morning in the fall, rush to the window, and while you are looking at the gray clouds should see the following sentence in bright letters suddenly shine above:

Are You Prepared?
 To see any such advertisement appear in the sky would be decidedly startling, and it is well to be warned. An Englishman has succeeded in perfecting an electric apparatus that enables him to cast luminous letters and figures upon the clouds, so this warning is by no means unnecessary. It is quite possible that such an advertisement may some day be seen. It would certainly be a great novelty at first, and after awhile could be made useful. The portraits of prominent men might be given, and already Mr. Gladstone's face has shown on high. But there is also a sad thought in connection with it, for a report further says that on clear nights, when there are no clouds, the inventor has found a way to manufacture artificial ones. The moonlight is often very desirable for straw rides or sleighing, and it would be very sad indeed to have a moonlight party broken up by an artificial cloud shutting out the moon, and have a sign staring down upon you advising you to:

Go to Jones for Shoes!
 This, too, might possibly happen at some future time, and it is well to be prepared. But what a shame it would be to have the skies at night converted into advertising signboards! And what would poets do in the future if they couldn't see the "star gemmed heavens," etc., and so be unable to write about them?—*Harper's Young People.*

A Mighty Hunter.
 When Adolphe Thiers, the petit bourgeois statesman of France, became president of the republic, he was invited one autumn to take part in the sports at the country estate of M. Casimir-Perier. He accepted the invitation, and consequently had to appear on the hunting field in shooting dress and armed with a gun. M. Casimir-Perier was aware that his old friend, now the president, knew nothing whatever about hunting. He instructed his gamekeeper to follow M. Thiers about, and see that, in one way or another, the great guest of the occasion "bagged" more game than any other person.

The gamekeeper led the president to a certain spot and said to him: "Your excellency, the game will all be driven past this place. You have nothing to do but remain here, and if you shoot at all you are bound to kill something."

But the president, to his credit, declined this opportunity, and insisted upon traveling about with the other hunters—except that he never went to the right place, and never got a shot at all. The gamekeeper was in despair. The distinguished guest kept him hopping about from place to place, but always out of range of the game.

Nevertheless, by collusion with others, the gamekeeper so managed it that when the day's sport was over M. Thiers, who had not discharged his gun all day, found a large lot of game at his feet, which was declared to be his "bag."

"This mine?" said the president in astonishment.

"Certainly, your excellency."

The president looked up with a twinkle in his eye.

"Ah, I see," he said. "I never shot anything before I became president, so I suppose this was killed by the office, not by the man!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A Meeting in the Street.
 "I had a very embarrassing adventure in Chicago during the Democratic convention," said John W. Phelps. "I was coming down State street in a pouring rain and with my umbrella held before rather than above me. I turned a corner suddenly and ran square against a little man who was making tracks in the opposite direction. My new silk umbrella was ruined by the collision, and the little man's tall tie went rolling into the gutter and began to float down stream. He lost his temper and gave me to understand that I was very far from being the wisest man on earth. In short, he told me very pointedly that I was a fool. I was in no very good humor myself, and when that dapper little dude jumped onto me I used language that would not adorn a Sunday school book. 'Pick up my hat, sir,' he commanded in piping tones as he danced about in the storm."

"That was the last straw. I stood my shattered umbrella up in a doorway and advanced on the enemy. 'What, sir! would you strike a woman?' the little fellow piped out. Then I tumbled. It was Dr. Mary Walker. I fished her silk tie out of the gutter, handed it to her with my best bow, murmured a lame apology and took a sneak."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Language of a Dog's Tail.
 Owing to some inoculation of the nervous mechanism, which at present we cannot unravel, the association of pleasure and wagging has become so inseparable that the movement of a dog's tail follows the emotion, whatever may call it forth.

An explanation of a similar kind can be found for the fact that dogs depress their tails when threatened or scolded. When running away the tail would be the part nearest the pursuer, and therefore most likely to be seized. It was therefore securely tucked away between the hind legs. The act of running away is naturally closely associated with the emotion of fear, and therefore this gesture becomes an invariable concomitant of retreat or submission in the presence of superior force.—*Dr. Louis Robinson in Popular Science Monthly.*

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, JONSON & CO., Prop., Burlington, Vt.
 Sold at Schiller's Drug Store.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM
 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 druggists everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT MILD DRINK
LANE'S MEDICINE
 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 with safety and in order to be healthy, this measure is necessary. **DR. L. E. WOODWARD, LEICESTER, N. Y.**

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 LACES, FRINGES, TASSELS, STAIRS, GALOON, EMBROIDERY MATERIAL, GOLD AND SILVER CLOTHS.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.
No. 224 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

1.—A merry time this week at the busy

FREELAND READY PAY.
 Holiday goods to the front. Doll babies, 1c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, etc.
 They will all dance the jig, "The store I leave behind me" to the tune of 20 per cent. saved by the cash system.

2.—The next is boys' sleighs, shoo fly, horses, steam engines, ten-pins, and blocks and thousands of other articles marked in plain figures. Original song and dance, "Cash tells the tale."

3.—Without any intermission Ladies' and Children's Coats reduced, some to one half their value. Heel and toe, "Away we go," at 50c on the dollar.

4.—Men's candee gum boots, every pair guaranteed. A full line of rubber goods; will be enjoyed by Santa Claus and all in the approaching storm. "Blown down," sole, by the cash system.

5.—Stylish Plaid Dress Goods, twenty-five cents; were 50c last week. Will finish this enjoyable programme by everybody singing "Where is McGinty now?"

6.—One hundred per cent Wool Blankets at \$5.00. Will keep the 79c Kentucky white cotton wool behind the rush and make the sheep cry "Ta ra boom de ay," while the band plays the cash solo.

7.—Girls of 100 years and under will be furnished with extra pouches to carry of the English walnuts, hazle nuts, cream nuts.
 Xmas candy, 10 cents per pound.

8.—No extra charges for special and reserved goods, such as the inner man wants.
Turkeys, Chickens, Geese and Ducks,
 with a little Kalamzoo celery. All forgotten bundles delivered free of charge. Don't forget to mark the street and number on them.
 Yours, etc.,
J. C. Berner.

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New Watches and Clocks
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