THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO IN-TIATE AND PASS UPON LAWS.

The Only Simon Pure Democracy—Absurd and Untenable Objections Raised to the Referendum-A Principle Which Is Rap idly Gaining an Army of Supporters.

Idly Gaining an Army of Supporters.

During the past twelve months agitation in favor of direct legislation by the people has been steadily gathering force until now it is considered a paramount issue by many of the leaders of reform in the United States, as well as by the rank and file of the great labor movement. This increased interest is due to several causes, but to none other so much as to the publication and circulation of Mr. J. W. Sullivan's book, "Direct Legislation," and the able articles written by this gentleman in The Twentieth Century and supported by his indefatigable efforts as a propagandist by personal letters and word of mouth. Others have made valuable contributions in various made valuable contributions in variou ways to this work, but in naming Mr Sullivan particularly I feel that I am simply giving Cæsar his just due.

In reterring to the past year I do not mean to convey the idea that the principles of direct legislation were unknown and not advocated in this country prior to a year ago. Such an intimation would be untruthful and an act mation would be untruthful and an act of injustice to a great many veteran reformers. My own personal knowledge of the advocacy of the "initiative and referendum"—as it was then called—by American reformers extends back about fifteen years. The principle has been a part of the socialistic programme since the first declaration was given out by American socialists, but as one of the older advocates I freely admit that more has been done to bring the idea before the people within the past year than in all the years before, and the indications are that the near future contains even brighter prospects.

At the recent session of the general ssembly the Knights of Labor incor-At the recent session of the general assembly the Knights of Labor union porated a direct legislation plank in its platform. The Central Labor union of New York has adopted it as one of the demands to be made before the state constitutional convention, and central and local labor organizations all over the country have taken action favorable to this reform. In New Jersey there is a state organization of some strength called "the People's union," which has but one plank in its platform, and that a direct legislation plank. The People's party national convention at Omehal ast July adopted a resolution commendatory of such a change in the method of legislating, and in several states the party platforms were radical upon the subject. The reform press of the country is fast taking up the question, and altogether great headway is being made by this the only sound principle of lawmaking.

Now what is meant by direct legisla-

Now what is meant by direct legisla-ion, or the initiative and referendum? t is very easily understood. Those who It is very easily understood. Those who read or hear the words for the first time are prone to think they have struck some are prone to think they have struck some terribly complex proposition—a sort of high class Chinese puzzle. Two minutes of investigation disabuse their minds, and the whole thing becomes as simple as A B C. Direct legislation, with the three small but powerful words, "by the people," added, means that the people shall make their own laws. The initiative means that force shall be given to the present perverted right of petition; that the people shall have their right—which must be respected—to propose laws. The referendum means that all proposed laws must be submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, and that any measure against which a majority of all the votes deposited are cast shall not become law.

An otherwise intelligent reporter said to me one evening at the conclusion of an address in which I had said a few words for direct legislation: "That's all very pretty in sentiment, Buchanan, but it will not work. It's too cumbersome." And that is the standard objection raised by those who dread changes in our present system and never investigate a proposal until forced to do so. "Why, you'd have us voting all the time. Look at the number of bills introduced in congress during one session, to say nothing gress during one session, to say nothing gress during one session, to say nothing of the state legislatures," says one. Ah, there's the rub. Ninety-nine out of one hundred of these bills are for the purpose of bolstering up unwise or crooked legislation that has gone before, or are in the interest of schemes which the people would repudiate if given the opportunity, even under our present system. Not one out of one hundred would be introduced if the people had the right to initiate and vote upon laws.

Then if we had the initiative and referendum it does not follow that any Tom, Dick or Harry could compel the consideration of any crotchet, or that the expense and annoyance of an election should be borne for every measure proposed. The principle being adopted, the rules for its operation would be constructed with a due regard for the rights of the majority, and a reasonable percentage of the voters would be required to support a measure before it would be considered. On the other hand, it is proposed that only those bills would be submitted to a vote of the whole people for which 3 per cent. of the voters petitioned within, say, ninety days from the date of their publication. It is nonsense to oppose a wise and just principle be-Then if we had the initiative and reto oppose a wise and just principle be-cause, on first thought, it may be considered a little difficult of application. There are fifty times as many laws on statute books now as we have any use for, and when you are thinking about expense just try to calculate the

law itself. All these conflictions and complications are nuts for the fellows who make a living out of the law—judges, attorneys, etc. A friend of mine, whose den is in a large office building, said to me the other day while I was talking to him about direct legislation. "There are fifty lawyers in this building, and I'll go you a cigar that not one of them will indorse your initiative and referendum scheme." I didn't accept the wager for obvious reasons. If anything were wanting to make me favorable to direct legislation, it would be fully supplied by the opposition of the men who depend upon the misunderstandings and misfortunes of their fellow men for a means of livelihood. They make the laws in such a way as to create a necessity for their services in all sorts of disputes, large and small. What would you think of the physicians if they were to sow the seeds of some awful disease in the country that their services might be in demand at high prices?

might be in demand at high prices?

But I am wandering. We boast a great deal about ours being a government of, for and by the people. There can be no government by the people unless the people make the laws. We also hear quite often of a "pure and trium phant democracy." We have not a democratic form of government, nor will we have until we abolish the system of delegating the ruling power to a few and adopt the principle of the whole people governing. Put it in your pipe and smoke it that a representative form of government is not a democracy. Is a United States senator, who does as he pleases or as the machine dictates for six years on a stretch, the personification of years on a stretch, the personification of an ideal democracy? Well, have you an ideal democracy? Well, have you heard of many of them asking their constituencies how they should vote on a pending measure? pending measure?

We practice the referendum principle to some extent, and always have. We vote on amendments to national and state constitutions. In some states the regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic has been submitted to the voters regulation or suppression of the liquor traffic has been submitted to the voters of the state, and so with the question of woman suffrage. The iseuance of bonds, levying of special tax and many similar questions are voted upon by the people in numberless instances. Then why should not the people be permitted to express at the ballot box their will upon such questions as the tariff, imagiration, postal telegraphy, silver coinage, Canadian annexation and many other matters which our representatives seem unable to handle? Their inability to decide is principally due to a lack of knowledge as to just how the fellows who cast the votes feel about it. It is absurd to say that the people express their will upon these leading questions when they choose between the various candidates put up for office. A thousand or more things, most of them trifles, are at work at such times. Wait and see if the Democrats make any considerable changes in the tariff before you dispute this position.

siderable changes in the tarint before you dispute this position.

One man objects to the direct legislation idea because he is "afraid to make such a radical change. Don't like to be making experiments in such important matters." Bless your soul, my son, no one asks you to experiment. Switzerland has had the referendum for 800 years, and has so extended the system that she now practically has direct legislation by the people. Do you know a freer, happier, more peaceful people on earth than you will find in the little mountain republic? Do you ever hear of any Swiss "swarming in the steerage and unloading themselves upon our shores!" With a country like ours, gifted in natural resources as no other land under the sun, and twenty years of government by the people through direct legislation, we might effer inducements even to the Swiss, whose native land does not present such grand natural opportunities.

portunities.

My advice to every man who is not engaged in either the lawmaking or lawbreaking business is to give some attention at once to the subject of direct legislation by the people. If you indorse the principle—and how on earth you can help doing that I can't see—do not be quieted by the harpies who tell you "it is cumbersome" or "revolution-ary," but read up on the details as proposed by men who have given much attention to the subject. Familiarize yourselves with its workings in Switzerland, and be prepared to take your proper stand when the time comes to decide whether you will longer remain the prey of bunko legislators or will gain for yourselves and your children a pure and unqualified democracy.

Jos. R. BUCHANAN.

Jos. R. BUCHANAN.

Germany's Army of Unemployed.

The exceeding severity of the present winter throughout the German empire has caused untold misery among the working classes. Commerce is almost stagnant, and several large factories in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Munich have been compelled either to shut down completely or to reduce the number of hands. In Berlin alone there are 30,000 unemployed. The government is perplexed at the grave aspect of affairs, which it cannot remedy by the mere enactment of laws and statutes. The grand duchy of Baden has taken the initiative by sensing its chief labor inspector, Woerrishoffer, to Mannheim in order to confer with the unemployed workingmen in that city.

Labor Exchange in New York.

mountains of money they have cost us and are still costing.

Our laws conflict and interconflict, and if a statute is six months old the decision which some judge has rendered upon it has more to do with deciding an action brought under the law than the

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1893.
Have treasury officials been redeeming counterfeit money? Such is the natural presumption after reading a special report submitted by Treasurer Nebeker to Secretary Foster this week. This report shows that the amount paid out by the treasury in redemption of \$500 notes, series of 1874, exceeds by \$54,000 the total amount issued of that series, whereas it is usually the case that the amount paid out for the redemption of any series of notes is always less than the total amount issued of that series, for the natural reason that many notes are burned up or lost where they are never found. And what adds to the probability of counterfeit notes having been redeemed by the treasury officials with good and lawful money is the fact that there was a dangerous counterfeit \$500 note known to have been put in circulation about 1874. Treasurer Nebeker endeavors to explain by saying that through an error notes of another series may have been counted as in that of 1874, and express the opinion that this fact will be clearly shown when the series of 1875 shall have been presented for redemption. It is very natural that Mr. Nebeker should try to make this explanation, as Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury may feel that it will be his duty to compel Mr. Nebeker or his bondsmen to make good that \$54,000.

Senator Kenna's Death.

The death of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, which occurred Wednesday morning, although not unexpected, has cast a gloom over his colleagues, with whom he was a general favorite, both on account of his marked ability and his genial personality. The funeral services which were conducted by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bishop Kean, were held in the senate chamber yesterday. The house committee on banking and currency has favorably reported a bill repealing the present law for the monthly purchase of silver bullion, and it is understood that the committee on rules will report a special order setting a time for its consideration, but there is a dou

for its consideration, but there is a doubt even among those who favor the bill, as to whether it can be brought to a vote.

Work of Congress.

The house this week voted down Representaive Crain's joint resolution changing the date for the meeting of congress to December 31, and for the inauguration of president to April 30.

Friends of the quarantine bill, which passed the senate this week, are already actively at work in the house, and they hope to get a special order for its early consideration reported from the committee on rules. The bill authorizes the president to suspend immigration and the importation of merchandise whenever he deems it necessary to keep out contagious and infectious diseases.

Sunday Openers Ahead.

The house committee on the columbian exposition is this week hearing both sides on the proposed repeal of the law enacted at the last session prohibiting the opening of the World's fair on Sunday. Both sides are presenting strong arguments from their respective points of view, but it appears that the Sunday openers are a little ahead when one converses with members of congress. The committee will almost certainly report in favor of Sunday opening.

The sudden death of Gen. B. F. Butler, on Wednesday morning, at his residence in this city, removes a man who has at time played a conspicuous part in American affairs.

The inauguration committee has opened headquarters, and, notwithstanding some friction among citizens concerning the membership of the committee, everything is now moving harmoniously towards the grandest inauguration the country has eyer had.

List of Patents.

List of Patents.

Patents granted to Pennsylvania inventors last week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

H Aiken, Pittaburg, charging-crane; F Blessing, Lancaster, chuck; W A Burns, East Hickory, hame tug; J L Davidson, Pittaburg, attachment for telephone; H M Doubleday, Pittsburg, electric-lighting system; D Dunn, Mahanov City, air-brake for railway cars; W Forgie, Washington, gudgeon; J Hemphill and J Fawell, Pittsburg, crane; J L Hoover, Fishertown, farmgate; H B A Keiser, Braddock, straightening machine; F K Kennedy, New Brighton, sign letter; J W McDonald, Pittsburg, ice cream freezer; R A P Meade, Sayre, coat sleeve protector; M Moul, Hanover, and E G Quickel, York, machine for punching match-sticks; W J Parmelee, Scranton, car-wheel; S Reichart, Mainville, cover for plants, B T Reilly, Ashley, steam brake governor; M M Suppes, Johnstown, brace chair for girder-rails; J W Vaughn, Greenville, vehicle axle; E A Wheeler, Sharon, boiler and furnace boiler; A A Willets, McKeesport, broom-head; J E Wilson, Easton, machines for cutting bones.

Daniel Lamont Can Sleep.

Daniel Lamont Can Sleep.

I met Colonel Dan Lamont on upper Broadway Monday. He was looking like his old self again.

"I'm feeling that way, too," said he. "When I began to suffer from insomnia I felt scared. While in Washington I always slept soundly. No matter how hard I worked I could go to bed and sleep like a child. All at once I found that power gone. It is a terrible thing not to be able to sleep. As I say, I got scared, and I took good advice, cut business and went abroad and rested my mind with new things. I came back all right, just in time to be in at the political death.

"Wasn't that a grand result, though?" And the ex-presidential private secretary and present railway magnate smiled pleasantly and stopped into his comfortable coupe.—New York Herald.

workingmen in that city.

Labor Exchange in New York.

The proposition that workingmen shall establish in this city a sort of labor exchange, where employers may find work-ers and workers may find employment, is a sensible one. Men have committed suicide for lack of work when employers could not find hands. This ought to be easily remedied.—New York Advertiser.

A strike for an advance in wages of the cloakmakers at May's Landing, N J., is creating some comment. These men were brought to the country by the Baron Hirsch fund, and the factory was established by the same agency to secure them employment.

STATE BUILDINGS

How Exhibits of Great Commonwealths Will Be Honsed at the Fair.

New York and Pennsylvania as the greatest states of the Union were given the front center of the tract reserved for state buildings at the Columbian exposition, and their structures face the great Art building on the south, New York having the eastern end of the plot and Pennsylvania the western. The latter's building, designed by Thomas P. Lons-



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

predominating. All the materials of Pennsylvania production, and the cost is

The New Jersey building is, like most of the state structures, designed chiefly for social purposes and a place of writ-ing and registration, and is made so far



NEW JERSEY BUILDING

headquarters, but there are additions for convenience sake. There are large and inviting piazzas front and rear, and the main entrance leads into a large hall two stories high, with a circular balcony

two stories high, with a circular balcon, around the second story.

The Texas building is meant to be emblematic of the state so far as possible. It is therefore large, massive and plain in the main portion, but topped with considerable ornament, and in its materials the visitor will find an epitome of



TEXAS BUILDING.
the state. With some slight exceptions
every particle of wood, stone and other
material in it will be of Texas production. The cost is to be \$100,000, and the
location is a fortunate one to show the

location is a fortunate one to show the structure with the finest effect.

The Minnesota state building will be in the Renaissance style of architecture. The framework of wood will be coated with stuff to give the effect of stone construction. The main entrance will be in plain style, but the opposits side will



MINNESOTA BUILDING.

more faithfully represent the state. The
entrance there is through a portice having rusticated dome columns, and on the
entablature over the center the name
"Minnesota" will appear in a raised panel.
Nobraska was fortunate in securing
about the best site on the exposition
grounds for her state building, as it
fronts south on Fifty-seventh street,
while a magnificent boulevard borders it
on the east and a large lake on the west.
It is 60 by 100 feet and two stories high,
covers 6,000 square feet and has 12,000



NIBBRASKA BUILDING.

NEBRASKA BUILDING.

feet of floor space. The east and west
fronts have wide porticoes, on each side
of which are wide steps covering onethird of the length of the building. Over
each portico is a large gable on a line
with the main cornice, and in each gable, in bas-relief, is the Nebraska state
seal, five feet in diameter.

Vermont is' to have a building which
will indeed represent the state, as its
walls are to be of blue, white and variegated marble from her various quarries,
chiefly from those of West Rutland. The
structure will have but one story, and
be in the familiar Queen Anne style.



VERMONT BUILDING The cornices facing the windows and the heavy oak doors will be polished and elaborately carved. The plan was drawn by Architect Jarvis Hunt, of Weathers-field, and the expense will be borne by 100 prominent citizens. It will contain some great curiosities.

The Moral in Doubt.

Rather an odd accident happened to a young woman on Park row on Friday. She was handsomely dressed, wearing for a wrap one of the new double decked, balloon rigged capes of velvet, trimmed with fur and lined with colored silk. She was about crossing the street when two men seized her and began pulling and patting the precious-cape with their hands.

and patting the precious cape with their hands.

The woman was badly scared, tursed as white as a sheet, and simply stood helpless, gazing at the antics of the men who were dancing about her, and who she thought were highwaymen trying to make off with her new winter wrap. Presently the men tipped their hats and explained that the garment they had been treating seemingly so roughly had been treating seemingly in the seemingly seeming of one of the front folds. Probably the wearer in passing some smoker had caught a spark from a cigar or pipe. She thanked the gallants who had come to her rescue and then went on her way, hiding as best she could the damaged part of the garment. It is a question whether the moral of this story is that men should not smoke in the street or women should not wear the new fangled cape.—New York Times.

York Times.

It Wouldn't Work.

Something impressed him with the belief that a Republican family lived in the house, and with a cunning smile he shuffled up to the kitchen and knocked.

"Good morning, mum," he said to the lady who appeared.
"Good morning, she replied pleasantly, "what will you have?"
"Lady," he said meekly, "my name is Harrison—Benjamin Harrison—and I called to see ef you couldn't give me a bite of breakfast."
"Harrison? Harrison?" repeated the lady inquiringly.
"Yes, 'um; Ben Harrison they calls me fer short, an 'tain't sitch a bad name after all, is it, mum?"
"Oh, no," she answered brightly; "it's an excellent name, but the owner of it will have to get out," and she began to call the dog.
"Ugh," he growled as he dodged through the gate, "I might a' knowed by that cheerful look of hern she wuz a Democrat," and he sat down in an alley to think up a better gag with which to work the unwary.—Detroit Free Press. to think up a better gag with which to work the unwary.—Detroit Free Press.

Why the Great Eastern Failed Why the Great Eastern Failed.

Referring to the failure of the Great Eastern, which at the time was attributed to her size, in comparison with the success which now attends boats of nearly the same dimensions, how plain now to naval architects, vessel owners and in fact everybody possessing even a limited knowledge of the requirements as to power in large steam vessels is the main cause of failure in the Great Eastern. The dimensions. The dimensions of Atlantic liners are now approaching to nearly the size of the Great Eastern. The length of the Great Eastern. The length of the Great Eastern was 680 feet and her horsepower 7,650. The new Cunard liner Campania is 620 feet long, but her horsepower will be 80,000, and Cunard liner Campana is two reet ion but her horsepower will be 30,000, ar it is said that the boat which the Whit Star line proposes to build at Bolfas Ireland, will be 700 feet long. It is the difference of power to which attention called, however.—Marine Review.

FOR SALE.—A horse, truck wagon and buckboard; also one heavy and one light of harness. Apply to John J. Gallagher Five Points, Freeland.

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A. OSWALD. has removed and is now offering GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods. Groceries. Provisions.

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My motto is small profits and quick sales. Ilways have fresh goods and am turning my tock every month. Therefore every article is

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Popular Prices, 25 and 35 Cts.

JANUARY - GLEARING - SALE AT JOS. NEUBURGER'S BARGAIN EMPORIUM.

This gives you an opportunity to secure whatever you may need out of our enormous stock at remarkable low prices. What ever there yet remains in our cloak and overcoat department must be sold and if you are on the lookout for bargains now is your time to come forward, as the prices which we quote you here are but a meagre account of the many

Bargains

which we have in our over-crowded store rooms awaiting your inspection.

Inspection.

In our DRY GOODS department all woolen goods must be sold and as an inducement to make it worth you while to attend this great sale we have placed our entire stock on the clearing list and here are some of the results:

and here are some of the results:
Good toweling, which has been selling all along at 6 cents, now goes at 4 cents per yard.
Extra fine 1 yard-wide muslin, of which the actual value is 8 cents, during this sale goes at 5 cents per yard.
Good Canton flannel, 5 cents per yard.
Fine out-door cloths, in very neat and desirable patterns, will now be sold at 9 cents per yard.
Good double width henrietta at 12½ cents; former price, 18.
Fine henrietta, in all the new shades in our 40-cent quality, we will now sell at 25 cents per yard.

IN FLANNELS

we will make a big sweep.
Our entire stock of cloths and woolens has been cut away

down in price.
In LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S COATS you can make a speck by investing now as they must be sold Our stock of men's boys' and children's

OVERCOATS

must be reduced as much as possible and we will close them out at must-be-sold prices. By giving our immense assortment an inspection you will be readily convinced that what we say here

facts.
In BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS we alone can make it worth your while to take in this great money saving opportunity, as we handle only first class goods and are now selling them at

very low figures.

In blankets we can give you the best \$1.25 silver gray 10x4 blanket you ever carried home for 75 cts. a pair. Other blankets equally as low. Our stock of underwear from infants' to extra sizes is also included in the sweep, and prices combined with qualities is what will make them take. Our assortment of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HOSIERY and NOTIONS of all descriptions, you can secure at prices lower than ever heretofore heard of, during this January clearing sale at

Jos. Neuburger's Bargain Emporium

----in the-----

P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland, Pa.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SUPERVISOR-JAMES WILSON.

of South Heberton.

Subject to the decision of the Republicar
aminating convention of Foster township.

\$50 REWARD Will be paid if the convicted for writing a libeling letter to one of my family on December 22, 1828, signed T. D.

Goo. Wise, Jeddo, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Two lots situated on east side and Carlson streets, Five Points. A pily to Partick Mckadden, Eckley, or T. A. Buckley, Freeland.

Freeland.

NOTICE—The business of Kline Bros. ha
this day merged into "The Freeland Mer
cantille Company, Limited," All bills due Klin
Bros. are to be paid at the office of the nex
firm, "The Freeland Mercantile Company, Lin
ted," The accounts owing by the old firm wil
be paid by the undersigned.
Freeland, Fa, Januarry 5, 1836.
Kline Bros.
Freeland, Fa, Januarry 5, 1836.

John D. Hayes, attorney-at-law.

CALL at florist's store for cut roses, carnations and illies. Funeral designs put up on short notice. Paims, ferns, etc., for parlor and church decorations. Grasses, wheat sheaves, fancy baskets—a fine assortment. Evergreen wreathing and holly wreaths. Greenhouse full of plants at low rates.

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Wm. - Wehrman,

German Watchmaker. Gold and silver plating done. Repairing of all kinds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Twenty-five years in business. Give us a call.

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 Curate.
 8 00 A M

 High Mass
 10 30 A M

 Sunday School
 2 00 P M

 Vespers
 4 00 P M

 Mass on Weekdays
 7 00 A M

| Prays | 17.45 o'clock | evening at 7.45 o'clock | ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC. | Ridge Street, above Carbon. | Rev. Joseph Mayotas, Pastor. | 9.00 A M | Vespers. | 4.00 P M | Vespers. | 7.30 A M | Westeldays. | 7.30 A M | Westeldays. | 7.30 A M | Westeldays. | 7.30 A M | Rev. Joseph Mayota | 17.50 Period | 17.50 Per

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.
Main and Washington Streets.

| Main and Washington Streets.
| Rev. A. Beimuller, Pastor.
| Sunday School. 900 A M
| German Service 10 00 A M
| Catechial Instruction 509 P M

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Sunday School. 200 P M
Preaching 700 P M
Epworth League meets every Sunday evening at 6.00 o'clock.

WELSH BAPTIST.
Fern Street, above Main. v School....

LECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that at the election to be held at the third Tuesday of February, 1882, being the 21st day of the month, the following officers of the middle coal field poor district are to be elected, to wit:

dle coal field poor district are to be, ereceeve we wit:

One paren for director, to serve three years,
One paren il, 1988, whose residence must be in that pertial the pertial of the district.
One person for poor auditor, to serve three years from April 1, 1888, whose residence must be in that portion of the district.

New paren for poor auditor, to serve three years from April 1, 1888, whose residence must be in that portion of the district known as the Weatherly or middle district.

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