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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 19, 1893.

Marriage as an Option.

The divorce proceedings between the artist, Mr. Stetson, and his wife have taken up some space in the papers recently. They have differed from other like attempts to sever the marriage tie, in Mr. Stetson's profuse assertions that he and his wife had no difference except the slight but insuperable one that they preferred living apart to living together. For his late wife Mr. Stetson expresses a high respect which she reciprocates. They have no vulgar differences or quarrels. Neither charged the other with unfaithfulness. After some years of married life in Providence, R. I., and Los Angeles, Cal., Mrs. Stetson discovered that there was much in life she preferred to keeping house for Mr. Stetson and Mr. Stetson reached the conclusion that it was hardly worth while to have a wife, however gifted, who preferred living alone in California to making him comfortable in Rhode Island.

This mutual discovery led to a mutual application for a divorce which in less accommodating days the courts would have rejected as collusive. It never seem to have occurred to either that marriage is not a mere convenience and that its yows cannot be discharged and dissolved by a common preference for single life. The duty and obligation which a man and woman owe to society, not less than to themselves, sat lightly on both. Neither seems for an instant to have realized that the marriage relation is in its nature and essence irrevocable, however men and women may agree to rid themselves of its outer and apparent bonds. Although one or the other may break from its bonds or degrade them by ignoble surrender to fleshly passion, it still remains true that the vows which unite a man and woman in marriage work a change in the life and all the relations of each which make separation a frank confession of dire failure in life's dearest desire.

Law, social practice and religious sanction may modify the enduring characters of this lifelong contract in its legal obligations and relations, but nothing alters or can alter the grim fact that a man and woman who have once lived together as man and wife can by no possibility unlive what is past. Character and all the relations of life are altered, and, whatever compromise and adjustment may be made, the irrevocable fact remains that only death brings freedom, and even this cannot change a past which has altered the future.

The Roman Catholic Church has always recognized this fact, with results both good and evil, often oppressive and by no means deserving of unqualified praise. Up to a recent date ordinary American society looked upon marriage as so far irrevocable that it was impossible for a woman and difficult for a man to dissolve this bond, even for the most serious of causes, without a distinct loss of caste.

This has wholly ceased to be the case, as instances like that of the Stetsons abundantly prove. This artist and his wife evidently looked on marriage as an option, which could be called off at will. Their friends and kinsmen are evidently ready to receive both without question after the law has decently separated them. The New York woman whose mother gave a great reception with her daughter's restored maiden name on the cards to notify all the world of her divorce, or the Chicago woman who gave a dinner to past and present spouses, may be in advance of general practice as yet, but they are only in advance. Free and frequent divorce will yet make their example common.

Yet nothing can alter the fact that a society which lightly receives in good standing those who are divorced is certainly in no long time to find many ready to treat marriage as a mere option. —Phila. Press.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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

Mrs. Potter Palmer now knows what fame is. Her portrait has been used to adorn a beautiful brewery advertisement.

If anything would cement the French together again and make all hands forget the unpleasant Panama scandal, it would be a war with Germany.

The Federation of Labor of Washington city is an organization embracing twenty-eight local unions of workmen. Nearly half the delegates these unions send to the central organization are foreign born, yet the federation recently passed a resolution asking congress to restrict immigration for five years. Having got here, these delegates see how it is for themselves.

Colonel John H. Weber, United States commissioner of immigration, is known to his countrymen as the one officer on record who handed in his resignation to save the government his salary. Colonel Weber has been making a speech on immigration. He says it will not do at all to stop it entirely. We must have the strong bodied European laborers to do the rough work and develop our material resources. All ends would be accomplished in his judgment by having a national quarantine instead of a suspension of all foreign arrivals. The national quarantine could be made effective by means of duplicate statements and a permanent indexed system of records of all arriving immigrants among other methods. Then Colonel Weber gave his audience this poser to work on. "Where will the servant girl of the future come from if you close the gates? Perhaps Colonel Weber forgot the colored girl.

The New Architecture.

Mr. Burr Ferree's paper in The New England Magazine brings us suddenly face to face with the vast divergence in the aims as well as the style of modern architecture from the approved models of the past. The difference may be briefly expressed thus: In ancient times architecture was for the gods; in modern times it is for men. The same religious idea dominated architecture during the Middle Ages and down even to this century. The churches of Europe are the structures upon which both wealth and artistic endeavor were poured out unsparingly.

All has changed. Churches are still built, beautiful and costly ones, too, but the most costly and spacious do not compare with the ancient temples of the gods or even the cathedrals of the Middle Ages. Now the architect works for man. He must expend his effort on houses that are for use six days in the week instead of only one.

The most striking monuments of Nineteenth century architecture are to be found in the factory, the bank, the office building, the railway station, the apartment house and especially in the school and college building and the library. The use of the elevator has evolved the skyscraping edifice of the modern city. Not King Solomon himself had the comfort and convenience in his palace that the modern well to do American citizen enjoys. Modern architecture is the dedication of the useful. But modern architecture is not beautiful, as Mr. Ferree reminds us. It ought to be beautiful and must be made so.

To Get on in the World.

A good many thousand young men, and young women, too—are wondering about this time how they shall fit themselves for a creditable career, or, if not a career, what they shall do to get at least a comfortable living. The wants of the time may be summed up in just two precepts. The first is, learn to do something useful and learn it thoroughly.

This is a time of specializing. On the one hand is rough labor, which is performed by the foreigners who crowd over to America in the steerage. On the other are the hundreds of skilled trades and specialties and the few professions. In the professions the specializing tendency is at work, differentiating the criminal lawyer from the civil lawyer, the office practitioner from the advocate and the specialist, like the patent office legal expert, from both. Separate again from these is the pension shark, whose profession is not to be recommended to anybody. In medicine the differentiation is so great that in the large cities the general practitioner is becoming obsolete.

There is so much to be known that a lifetime is necessary to be thoroughly up in one single line of achievement. Choose what you will do: choose carefully and make no mistake. You can in a general way determine what you can do best by what you would like to do best. Then go in for that work with all your powers, full of hope and ambition, of energy that does not flag, of determination that no obstacle can down.

The next point is, cultivate agreeable manners. It is said that a certain famous millionaire and railroad president owes his rise in the world to his courteous and obliging manner to his employer while he was young. Keep your eyes open to see quickly where you can do little kindnesses and favors to all around you, from highest to lowest. Do this not from selfish motives, but from genuine good will and sympathy. You will receive so much sympathy in return that by and by the whole wave of good will rolling your way will push you onward to success. Cultivate graceful movements of body, neatness of person and a kindly, musical voice. As has been said over and again, use always in your conversation the best English you know.

SUNK BY PROTECTION

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT AVALANCHE.

Cleveland's Tariff Message—The McKinley Bill—Henry George's Works—Tragedy of Homestead—Reform Clubs and Peck's Report—The People Deserve Credit.

Cleveland's tariff message of 1887 is generally supposed to have started the campaign of education which has already routed protectionism, and which will not stop until we have a better system of taxation than the present one. But this famous message was only one of the milestones on the road out of the miasmic swamps of protectionism and special privilege. Clear headed men like W. G. Sumner, David A. Wells and Henry George have been pointing out the inherent and increasing evils of this monopoly breeding system. Intelligent citizens were becoming aroused to the importance of these evils and dangers. President Cleveland was among this number, and fortunately he had the opportunity, the patriotism and the manhood to issue his emancipation proclamation, which applies to whites as well as blacks. The monopolists who were fattening on the protected spoils of the people quickly scented danger and poured out a few of their millions to save their robber tariff system. By means of false theories and cries and by bribery they succeeded temporarily.

The McKinley tariff act was the one great object lesson for the people. This bundling piece of legislative patchwork, named after McKinley, but fashioned by and for trusts and monopolies, has made more converts to tariff reform than any Democratic pamphlet. It raised duties on hundreds of articles in October, 1890. Prices of many of these advanced at once. It lowered duties on sugars in March, 1891, and within one week prices dropped almost exactly as much. It raised the duty on tin plate July 1, 1891, and prices advanced over 1800 prices by the same amount. The Democrats had declared that the tariff was a tax; the Republicans denied it. Everybody was observing the effects of the new tariff law to see which party was right. The demonstration was complete. On three occasions prices followed duties. If McKinley had not touched the duties on sugar and tin plate the demonstration would not have attracted so much attention nor been so convincing. The tariff is as much a tax on clothing, cutlery, etc., as it was and is on sugar and tin plate, but the use of shoddy, cotton and cheaper materials makes it a difficult matter for most people to detect the tax in clothing, carpets, cutlery, drugs, cigars, etc. The McKinley bill did its own talking and cannot receive too much credit.

The Congressional Record edition of Henry George's book, "Protection or Free Trade" was an important cause. More than 1,000,000 copies of these were sent to voters, mostly in Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. The result shows that the cry of "British free trade" will no longer hold voters in Republican ranks. The wonderful effect of this book was most marked in the congressional districts of Tom L. Johnson and of Michael D. Hartor in Ohio. In both of these re-districted districts Republican majorities of from 2,000 to 3,000 were changed to Democratic majorities equally large.

The Homestead tragedy and the strikes and riots in Tennessee, in Buffalo and in the Coeur d'Alene mines in Idaho did much to arouse earnest thought and to direct attention to the sham protection given to workmen by duties on goods, and the greed and hypocrisy of the Carnegies and the Fricks who receive but who neglect to turn over to their employees their share of the tariff bonus.

Peck's labor report undoubtedly did much to increase Cleveland's majority in New York. It gave increased wages in industries in which all concerned knew that there had been reductions. This fact stimulated every big and little Democratic paper in the state to expose the falsity not only of the report, but of all claims of protectionists.

The gross exaggerations and the lying statements of the Republican press when dealing with the condition of the tin plate, pearl button, wool hat, glove, tobacco, cutlery and hundreds of other protected industries opened the eyes of many honest Republicans and made them ashamed of their party and sick of McKinleyism.

The New York Tribune and The American Economist deserve especial mention in this connection. The well developed tendency of these and other high tariff papers to credit everything good to McKinley and everything bad to Democracy and free trade increased the odium already attached to McKinleyism. Families in Europe, with good crops here and consequently good prices; more wool on a sheep's back and all improvements in machinery were some of the things credited to McKinleyism and protection. The dexterity shown by Harrison, McKinley and other leading Republicans in transferring themselves to opposite sides of certain questions—as the desirability of cheapness—after the election of 1890 was a humiliating spectacle to many Republicans who had not forgotten the decalogue.

The Reform club of New York during the whole of the four years' campaign of education did most telling work. Its semimonthly publication—Tariff Reform—gave facts and statistics in regard to each of the important protected industries. Millions of copies of Tariff Reform were distributed—not indiscriminately, but by means of classified lists of voters obtained at great expense. By this means wool growers were given the facts on the wool question, and barley farmers learned the effects of the tariff upon the barley industry. Everything was read and but little wasted. These same facts in the hands of speakers made them invincible. Since 1890 it has been almost impossible to arrange with Republicans for debates. Two speakers were kept in the field the greater part of each year.

The club also furnished short tariff articles to thousands of country and some city papers through several big press associations of the east and the west. This steady pour of hot shot accounts for some of the gaps in Republican ranks.

The New England Tariff Reform club also did excellent work. Many newspapers have gone to great expense to obtain and publish tariff reform data. Some of these are The Times, Evening Post and World, of New York; St. Louis Republic, Chicago Herald, Philadelphia Record, Boston Herald, Buffalo Courier, Detroit Free Press and Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It would take too much space to even mention the speakers and writers who have contributed to the downfall of Republicanism. The intelligent, honest and well conducted fight made by the Democratic as opposed with the tricky, stealthy and sordid warfare of the Republican managers of the campaign has won the admiration of all, and has made it easy for hundreds of leading Republicans to step over into Democratic ranks.

But after all it was the people that have freed themselves from the greed and tyranny of trusts. This fact furnishes new evidence of the value and stability of our institutions. We did not appeal in vain to the intelligence of the American people. It was due to their intelligence and honesty that Grover Cleveland, who had once risked and lost the presidency in trying to render faithful service, was again made a candidate and elected on a platform that had not a square inch of protection plank in it.

Trusts, Take Warning!

It will be remembered that as soon as Harrison's election to the presidency was announced in 1888 prices of trust certificates took a jump upward. The public was not mistaken. Harrison and his party have been friendly to trusts. Protection duties were retained or raised at the beck of trusts. The Republican attorney general has shown remarkable leniency in prosecuting these wealthy violators of law. He has prepared indictments against several, but intentionally or unintentionally, these have been so weak that they have always been promptly quashed when brought into court. Trusts have multiplied and flourished as never before; hence it is that Harrison's reign may not inappropriately be designated as the "reign of trusts."

But now a change is promised. The Cleveland administration will consult the interests of the people, and will make short work of some of the trusts. They know this already, and before the electoral vote is known they begin to quail. Prices of trust certificates began at once to decline. On Nov. 11 Sugar trust certificates fell 3 1/4 points, from 110 to 106 1/2; Lead trust certificates fell 1 1/4 points, from 47 to 45 1/2; Whisky trust, 1 1/2; Electric trust, 1 1/2; Tobacco trust, 3/4; Cotton Oil trust, 1; Lined Oil trust, 3/4; Reading coal combine, 1.

For the first time in four years the trusts begin to fear the wrath of an outraged public. They realize that they must soon take their hands out of the people's pockets. The next attorney general will not be appointed by a president who owes his present position and future prospects to his allegiance to trusts. The "fat frying" process is stopped, and with it ends the boodle alliance between government officials and robber tariff barons. Our manufacturers must cast off their swaddling clothes and prepare to do business in a manly way and on an honest, independent basis.

Republican Bip Van Winkles.

It took the most of the leading Republican papers until Nov. 10 to find out what all other papers knew two days before—that Cleveland was elected president, and that Harrison had received only about one-third of the popular vote of the country and would receive only about one-third of the electoral vote. On Nov. 10 Chairman Carter telegraphed the startling news to President Harrison that "we have been defeated by a pronounced majority." This was funny, but not so funny as the performance of The American Economist of Nov. 11. This standard bearer of protection and of the ex-Republican party contains no evidence that a national election has occurred, and that there has been an avalanche, except a very brief editorial announcing that the "presidential election is not decided;" that "late returns on Wednesday morning show that steady gains for protection have been made in the Eighteenth congressional district of Illinois;" and that this "may save Illinois to the presidential ticket, which in turn makes Harrison's election more than possible."

Gracious goodness! The loss of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin to the Democracy would still leave Harrison's election impossible. But The Economist has gotten so used to juggling with statistics to support its protection theories that it cannot stop the work.

The Economist continues its articles on tin plate, on the tariff not a tax, and its tariff sermons, prophesying direful things if John Bull's policy gets a foothold here. It will probably continue for several months to advocate a policy that has been discarded forever by an overwhelming majority.

It Will Be "Revised" Down.

Mr. Joseph H. Manly, of the Republican national committee, makes a confession of the sort that is "good for the soul." He acknowledges that the vote of the manufacturing towns defeated Harrison, and when asked as to his expectations regarding Democratic action he said:

I expect that the Democrats will do just what the Republicans promised to do four years ago. They will enact a law which will revise the tariff and give to the manufacturing towns free raw material.

The Republicans promised to revise the tariff four years ago. The people expected that it would be "revised" down, but it was "revised" up, as a matter of fact, and if the Democrats are wise they will make about the changes suggested by those who wanted a moderate revision, with a free list which included certain classes of raw material.

McKINLEYISM REPUDIATED.

Some Sensible Opinions Expressed on the Economic Outlook.

The Dry Goods Economist, the leading dry goods journal of America, and which therefore represents the interests of both manufacturers and dealers in domestic and foreign goods, does not think that this country is going to the free trade bowwows under a Democratic and anti-McKinley administration. In its issue of Nov. 12 it comments upon the "tremendous emphasis" with which the dominant party has been cast out by the silent voters. It recognizes that an important economic change is coming in which "it behooves every business man to seek out if possible the true springs of this peaceful revolution, the consequence of which to commerce is likely to be considerable."

This journal says: "It is safe to assume that this tidal wave was raised by a combination of influences—moral, political and economical. It is probable that Tuesday's vote comes as a check evolved in the normal growth of our nation upon the progress of centralization."

It then recognizes what most Republican papers as yet but dimly discern—that McKinleyism has been condemned in the court of last appeal and must soon die the death of a traitor. We quote the following from this excellent editorial:

Regarded from the economic side, it seems to us that the country has utterly repudiated McKinleyism—not schedule A, B or C of the McKinley bill, but McKinleyism. They have condemned the treachery that after the squarest promises of reforming the tariff downward, reformed it upward to unprecedented rates. They have resented the insult to their intelligence of the fallacies and misstatements which were offered in justification of this treachery. They have repudiated the theory that the prosperity of this country is best built up by working as much damage as possible to certain other countries, and they have spewed out their mouths all the preachers of the gospel of hatred. They have denied the right to speak for them of any man who claims him to be the best American who is the most hated in Europe, and who has done the most to take the bread from the mouths of laborers in those countries where lack of opportunity practically forbids a change of occupation. They have condemned the man who quotes as the highest vindication of our recently inaugurated economic system every failure, every strike, every famine in manufacturing Europe. Finally they have contemptuously turned down the theory that the manufacturing industries of the brightest and most energetic of nations must be kept to eternity in an airtight hothouse to keep them alive.

In short, it seems to us that McKinleyism has gone too far in arbitrary favoritism, in gross selfishness, in arrogance and brazen insolence even for the patient, because the largest and strongest, of nations, so that the people, rising, have passed upon it the silent sentence of banishment. The concurrence of so many manufacturing and agricultural states in this verdict, even including Ohio, which, next to Pennsylvania, has been supposed to be the very habitat of the ideas for which the name of McKinley stands, renders it difficult to give any other meaning to the event.

The true policy of the American manufacturer is to prepare his business for free raw materials and duties on manufactured goods not exceeding the actual difference in labor cost between this and competing countries, and then to use all his efforts and influence to bring about tariff revision on these lines.

Once Good Republican Doctrine.

So far as national issues are concerned there is nothing surprising about the declaration of Wisconsin in favor of the revenue tariff demanded by the Democrats. The former Republicans who voted for Cleveland on this ground last Tuesday were only living up to the doctrines which they had always professed until the McKinley craze attacked the party. The Republican state platform of 1875 contained this plank:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, so adjusted as to be the least burdensome and the most favorable to the interests of labor and industry.

Indeed, the verdict of last Tuesday throughout the country only means that the tariff principles formerly laid down by Garfield are to be carried out by Cleveland. The next Democratic president could not desire a clearer line of action than was drawn by that Republican predecessor of his when he said, a quarter of a century ago: "Duties should be so high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy a monopoly of the trade and regulate the price as they please. I am for a protection which leads to ultimate free trade." —New York Evening Post.

Illinoisans to the Front.

The election of Cleveland is in effect a revolution. It crushes protection as embodied in the McKinley bill, and delivers the agricultural and industrial labor of the country from the despotism of organized capital. Illinois will again be a factor in national politics. With the co-operation of the west and south it will hereafter exercise a controlling influence in the policies of the country.—Senator Palmer.

The Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated two years ago on the issues raised by the McKinley act. A rehearing was demanded, and a new trial was granted. After two years of practical working of the law and a full and thorough discussion of all its merits the people have again repudiated it and the party which is responsible for it. The majority is so large and the condemnation so emphatic that protection is forever doomed in this country. And not only in the United States, but in the western hemisphere Canada, Mexico and Central and South America will not be long in taking down their bars raised in retaliation and restraint of trade. The continent is free.—Congressman Springer.

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