FREELAND TRIBUNE. MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

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grance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance: Grover Cleveland 23J unef3 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1880. By keeping the figures in advance of the pres-ent date subscribers will as we both themselves and the publisher much trouble and annoy-eres. nce. Subscribers who allow themselves to fall in

subscripts be called upon or notified twice, and, if payment does not follow within one month thereafter, collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, PA., MAY 18, 1893.

Although it is now too late in the Although it is now too late in the season to suggest the introduction of any more bills in the legislature some-thing ought to be done to give people an opportunity to protect themselves this summer against the damphools who must to have a near fine muster who want to know every five minutes "Is it hot enough?" The weather of the past few days has thawed out several of these inquisitive friends, and they meet you at every turn with the same old question.

Hazletonians are very profuse with their "ifs" and "might have beens" about the new county bill. It was a hard blow to them for the committee to prevent it from even coming to a vote in the house, but they should be getting, used, to such treatment by vote in the house, but they should be getting used to such treatment by this time. The measure was treated too gently from the start, yet the legislators cannot be blamed for play-ing a few monied men over there for jays and bleeding them in style. However, as it is over and the famous windbag will cease disturbing the lower end for two years, let us be thankful. thankful.

President Cleveland is being im-portuned to call an immediate extra session of congress. There is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would call an immediate extra session if he knew that it would promptly repeal the Sherman silver law, but of that he is not certain, and a refural to repeal might have a bad effect on the finan-cial situation, which has not been affected by the Wall street excitement during last week. Many Democrats express the opinion that it would be the proper thing at this time to call an extra session and throw the respon-sibility of maintaining the govern-President Cleveland is being im sibility of maintaining the govern-ment credit upon congress, but they also express their confidence in the president's ability to do the right

Albert A. Pope, the well-known bi-cycle manufacturer of Boston, is urg-ing the newspapers of the country to protest against a proposition made in several places to tax bicycles. One of the aguments used by Mr. Pope is that few assessors will be able to place a proper value on the machines, and therefore cheap ones will often be taxed more than dear bicycles. Again, inasmuch as the makers and users of these machines are persistent advocates of better country roads he thinks it would be more equitable to Albert A. Pope, the well-known biadvocates of better country roads he thinks it would be more equitable to pay them a bounty rather than put upon them more taxes. But after leaving bicycles out of the question and bringing it down to the principle involved in this species of taxation we believe he is right. The idea that everything in sight should be taxed is we believe he is right. The idea that everything in sight should be taxed is rapidly dying out. The public is be-ginning to understand that it should it are nothing in taxes only from what it creates, viz. land values—and when the assessors have but this single tax to collect the knotty question of taxes will be solved in a manner fair and just to all.

Secretary Herbert has correct and ihoroughly Democratic ideas about the relations that should exist ba-tween naval officers and the U.S. government, as his order that no more leaves of absence be granted naval officers for the purpose of allow-ing them to enter private employ fully proves. This practice, like many other questionable ones, is of Republican origin, and has grown in-to a scandal. Under it naval officers who have acquired special knowledge who have acquired special knowledge along certain lines after long study, at government expense, have secured leaves of absence, in some cases as long as four years, on two-thirds pay, in order that they might sell their special knowledge to the highest bid-der among those to whom it would apecial knowledge to the highest bid-der among those to whom it would be the most valuable—the contractors who do business with the navy de-partment. Sceretary Herbert says that herafter when any naval officer desires to accept private employment he must resign his commission before doing so, and every good Democrat will say amen! will say amen!

Costiveness is the primary cause of uch disease. Dr. Henry Baxter's Man-ake Bitters will permanently cure cosdrake Bitters will permanently cure cos-tiveness. Every bottle warranted. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

The Great Event.

A touch from the hand of General Grant, then President Grant, started all the machinery and opened the Centen-nial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. President Grant's hand set in motion the huge Corliss engine, 1,400 horsepower, weight 700 tons, which furnished power to practically all the machinery at the variable of 1876. The difference he to practically all the mainlery at the world's fair of 1576. The difference be-tween the exposition of 1876 and that which opened at Chicago May 1, 1893, is shown by nothing more vividly than by the fact that in Machinery hall at the Columbia and the 20 bare contine the fact that in Machinery hall at the Columbian exposition 60 huge engines are required to afford the necessary pow-er: The Columbian exposition is not 00 times a large as that of 1876, though it is indeed several times as extensive as that was. The great addition to the steam power is required on account of the electric lighting apparatus. How far we have advanced since 1876 may be not an electric light used for general il-numination at the Centennial exposition. Men were in doubt at that there was the electric light used for general il-numination at the Centennial exposition. the electric light could very be generally tions to the president, thus hastening utilized on account of its cost. At the Columbian fair there will be 5,000 elec-tric are lights and 100,000 incandescent lights. For the incandescent lights alone 11 engines will be necessary. The largest the longer the heads of the departments ena will concentration of 0000 incandescent favor of unlimited personal interviews; one will give power for 20,000 incandes-cent lights and is of 2,000 horsepower, nearly half as large again as the 1876 Corliss, which furnished power to the are kept away from the papers on file, by callers, the longer the big offices will be filled by Republicans. See?

The weather bureau investigation has whole exposition. The scene at the opening of the fair closed and Gen. Colby is now at work on the testimony, upon which his report will be based. What that report will The scene at the opening of the fair was as magnificent as the eye ever be-held in town or city. All that the skill of man could do to make the occasion imposing had been done. The great Theodore Thomas waved his batch, and recommend your correspondent has no means of knowing, but the evidence will certainly justify a general shake-up of the bureau from top to bottom, and it is altogether probable that Secretary Mor-ton will see that it gets it. While nothing absolutely criminal was proven an orchestra of 100 instruments, a chorus of 050 voices, filled the air with a volume of sound that rippled even the waters of the lake. That lake itself was grandest against prominent officials a state of affairs was shown to exist that calls loudly for a change. of all in the vista which spread before the eve at the ceremonial exercises. This will be the greatest world's fair that ever was—in the greatest country upon the globe. No world's exposition has had before the advantage of so magnifi-So many complaints of one kind and nother have been received by Secretary Carlisle about the methods and the cent a site; so much room; none has had that glorious inland sea to refresh the weary visitor with its breath after his administration of the New York custom house that he has determined to have it horoughly investigated from top to bot-

The great fair is open. Go and see it.

The Saturday Half Holiday

The saturday has holday. The movement in favor of Saturday afternoon as a half holiday is growing in the older states, although it would be hard for it to got a foothold as yot in the new states of the west where day. light is not long enough to do the work that must be done, and that quickly. that must be done, and that quickly. New York, New Jersey and a few other states have laws which name half holi-days. The Saturday half holiday is, however, left partly discretionary. In the largest cities of the older states it is becoming a common practice now vol-untarily to close dry goods stores and many other business houses at noon of many other business houses at noon of Saturday from the middle of June to the middle of September. Sometimes this is the case only during the months of July and August. It can be done very well in the great cities, for midsummer is the dullest business time of year with

well in any is the dullest business and all who work long hours time to get a breath of fresh air and get themselves in good order for Sunday. Employers president Cleveland to call an extra asean are really encouraging it wherever it is sino in June, instead of September, at all practicable, and the considerate among them are the last ones to oppose in the year is the most unhealthy month september is the most unhealthy month september. The argument of these gentlemen is that september is the most unhealthy month september. The argument of these gentlements is the business of the provident of the september is the most unhealthy month september. The say that if congress came to gether the busines came to gether the busines came to gether the business of the set of the s

in June the house can perfect its organi-zation and the committees get down to work before the hottest weather of the How completely anybody in this con-try can become anything he or she chooses is shiningly illustrated in the case of Lucy Larcom. For 10 years of her early life she worked as an ordinary fac-tory girl in a cotron mill. Nothing in the way of humble labor in city or country was unfamiliar to her, from milding cover to bome dressmaking. Born and summer comes and then a recess can be taken to the first of October, escaping the malarial season. S. John Wanamaker's statement that he cows to home dressmaking. Born and reared thus in the school of poverty and a country newspaper worth more than a thousand circulars was illustrated recent-ly in a meeting in Portland, Me. The secretary asked those in a crowded meeting who had been influenced to toil, Lucy Larcom nevertheless lived to become a thoroughly educated, refined, cultivated woman and one of the most famous feminine poets of her country in come by several thousand little dodgers he had distributed to stand up, and fifteen arose. Then he asked that those who had been interested to come through the nineteenth century. The verses en-titled, "Hannah Binding Shoes," will live as long as anything Whittier or Rus-sel Lowell ever wrote. Miss Larcom accomplished so much simply by making the most of the time she had and wait-ing. It is a losson that all warwell take

WASHINGTON LETTER.

centlemen to do it: Ex-Secretary Fair

Newspapers Bring Them

Washington, D. C., May 16. Where the Working People of New York Have to Live-Who Is to Blame? President Cleveland was able last week to devote more of his time to im-portant public matters than in any single week since his inauguration, president control the president owing to his having stopped the practice of granting personal interviews to appli-cants for presidential positions; but it has been just the reverse with members of his cabinet; they have had so many callers that they have had to devote almost their entire time to them, and unless there is a "let up" they will be compelled to follow the president's example and decline seeing applicants

TENEMENT HOUSE LIFE.

Where the Working Feeple of New York Have to Live-Who is to Blame? In an address delivered at a meeting of the associated charities of New York city recently R. Fulton Cutting said: Let me describe the average tenement house of New York. It has been created upon a lot 25 by 100 feet. It is perhaps six stories high. It has four double spartments on each floor, opening on common halls and staircases. These apartments consist of three so called rooms. One opens upon the external air; the other two are dark closets beyond; the third has practically no light at all. It has a very tiny airshaft 2 or 3 feet in diameter, through which a slight cur-rent of air sometimes passes. That is the place in which the work-ingmen of New York are compelled to enjoy domestic life. I do not see how it is possible to bring up children properly in such a place. There can be no invit-ing of friends, no society such as young open demand. They are driven to find it in the streets. In a recent report the board of hese apartments is so great that the greater portion of our working peo-ple cannot live in them. It is clear that while in the last hundred years there has been great improvement in the clothing and feeding of the poorer people among us three has been very little improve-ment of their houses. Thore is no more living in cellars since 1867. No rear dwellings have been built since 1881, but the realing of the rease resting has light. And the reason is not far to seek. In living in collars since 1867. No rear dwellings have been built since 1881, but the real improvement has been but slight. And the reason is not far to seek. In New York cordinary expital will not go into tenement house investments. Most people are not willing to have such prop-erty on their hands. Houses are com-monly owned by small capitalists, very likely by the man who owns the little shop on the first floor, and they are made to pay 8 and 9 per cent on the invest-ment. I am on delicate ground in enter-ing on an economic question, but I wish to call attention to the fact that capital fixes the place where labor shall live. If a large manufacturing firm moves from one part of the city to another or from the country to the city, a thousand peo-ple must follow it. Should not capital, which fixes the place where these people must live, be held responsible for the character of the residences? It is not for me to explain how this shall be carried out, but I think it points to a possible so-lution of the difficulty.

om and has selected the following

Another Homestead Strike A dispatch sent out recently from

hild, of New York city; Hon. Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Hon. Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas. Pittsburg says: There are good reasons for believing, in spite of reports to the contrary, that the men in the Homestead steel works are getting ready to strike again July 1. The men have been secretly organizing and are now said to be so well prepared that they believe themselves equal to an-other contest. Homestead's is the great-est mill in the country, and it is urged that union labor cannot afford to have it remain nonunion. One supremo effort will be made to regain it. Homestead has been the countersign for union labor throughout the country during the past few months, and the leaders have not been idle, that the ground lost hast sum-mer may be regained as soon as possi-ble. There has been much dissatisfac-tion among the men at Homestead. They claim they have all to gain and nothing to loso in case of another contest. The Amalgamated association officials havo nothing to say and dismiss the subject with the remark that they are not posted on Homestead affairs, but are sure the men know what to do. The dispatch concludes with the sug-gestive remark that "the Carnegie offi-cials know just what is going on at their mills." Pittsburg says: There are good reasons for believing, It is significant that upon the very day Judge Lochren, the new commis-sioner of pensions, took personal charge of the pension bureau that frauds aggregating something like \$100,000 should have been exposed. And still more sig nificant is the fact that all these frauds obtained pensions through a single at-torney—W. R. Dewry, of Norfolk, Va. That hundreds of similar cases will be unearthed is the general belief here. Judge Lochren is of the opinion that the amount paid out for pensions can be largely reduced without depriving any man of what is justly and legally his and without changing the laws, and he proposes to demonstrate the correctness

Sense About Servant Girls.

Sense About Servant Girls. At a time when the newspapers and "women's journals" are printing so much flapdodle on "how to manage servants," it is a relief to read a sensible article like the one recently written by Mrs. Anna L. Ingalls, wife of ex-Senator In-galls of Kansas. Mrs. Ingalls would banish the word "servants" as applied to domestic labor from our vocabulary. She says among other good things: The question of domestic service will never onsidered a one-inch advertisement in.

She says among other good things: The question of domestic service will never be solved until the mistress is better qualified to direct. No man would undertake to conduct a business without previous preparation and experience, but the young macroa will unhesi-tatingly aratme all the responsibilities of house and home without the sights knowledge of door become any is not any additional that she and home without the sight of the second that a fullares and disappointment at the door of the unfortunate landmaidens who have become the victums of her ignorance and inexperience? unfortunate handmaldens who have been the victims of her ignorance and inexperien • • • Because we hire a maid for a certs sum per week we cannot compel her to an when her head is aching or to be cheerful wh her heart is and, so we muust always rememb that they are painfully human.

ured porting to be cheaped but to analy any body who was capable of managing to hickeeping schools to manago the romange filther. Was sick, we yeer of a ways way are in the solar of that day. The law stress the solar of that day. The law stress the solar of the sol

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS IN LONDON.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS IN LÖNDON. They Are Not Ideal Institutions, but They Have Their Good Points. Apropos of the agitation looking to the sstablishment of church managed sa-ions, as advocated by Rev. Dr. Rains-ford of New York, the following from a correspondent of the Springfield Repub-lican is of interest: English workingmen, principally in London, have established for themselves rery much such social centers as he im-sgrings his saloon would be. These clubs ite in some cases only taprooms, where members gather to smoke and drink, but most of them are much more than this. They are organizations of manual work-ers to whom the club is a general center for society and amusement. Many of these clubs have houses of their own, some owned by the club and others leased. Nearly all of the more impor-tant ones occups at least an entire floor in the building in which they are located, and from a floor to a large house. They vary in membership from one or two hum-dred to a thousand or over. Their ex-penses are paid by dues from the mem-bers and by the profits on the liquor sold. All of them sell liquor of all kinds freely to members, and all have smoking rooms where card playing is permitted, and co-casionally a little mild gambling goes on. All of them are open on Sunday, and iquor is sold for a few hours in the aft-sroon and from 7 or 8 to 1:30 in the vening of that day. vening of that day. Aside from the liquor selling, which

in the best of these clubs seems to be as well managed as under Dr. Rainsford's plan, these clubs afford a variety of en-tertainment to their members. They have a reading room, where the daily iertainment to their members. They have a reading room, where the daily and weekly newspapers are kept on file, and several have libraries. One London (lub, described in The News, has some 500 members and a library of over 1,000 volumes. This cub expends about \$135 a year on its reading room—half that sum for the library and as much more for occasional classes in some study. As a rule, class work and educational schemes generally do not thrive in these clubs. The English workingman does not go to them to twork, but to enjoy himself. He will go to a Sunday even-ing lecture on some interesting topic within his comprehension and to an en-tertainment, musical or other, some oth-er evening each week. He will also give another evening to the weekly ball and will usually pass the other evenings in the smoking or reading room. Mome clubs have building and loan as sociations attached, to which many of the members belong. They are not phil-nathropic institutions, but are organ-ized and managed by workingmen for their own benefit and in their own way. They are far from being ideal institu-tions and do not accomplish an ideal re-sult, but the weight of evidence seems to prove that they are nuch better than favor of Dr. Rainsford's scheme.

A Labor Party In Canada

A Labor Party In Canada. At a miceting recently held in Toronto any political party was formed by dele-gates representing the Patrons of Indus-try. Dominion granges, Dominion Trades and Labor congress, Knights of Labor ronto Trades and Labor council. The following planks of the platform were agreed upon: The reservation of the philo lands for the actual settler; parity of administration and absolute inflepend-ence of parliament; rigid economy in symplecity of the laws and a general re-duction in the machinery of government; the aboliton of the Canadian senaral re-formations and monopolies which un-duy enhance the price of the articles produced by such combinations rim-produced by such combinations rim-produced by such combinations rim-produced by the moviment jate sta-centrary to the public interest; prepar-tion of the Dominion and provincial vot-ers lists by the manicipal officers. Sev-equestion, are under consideration. The press of Canada is showing consid-ments. alarmed. "If I die," said I to Kate, who had al-ready burst into tears, while endeavoring to bind her handkerchief around my leg in such a manner as to prevent too great loss of blood, "remember, Kate, that I loved you better than anything else in the world," "Oh, oh!" she sobbed, throwing herself to a weak and a sobbed, throwing herself. On, on? she sobled, throwing her into my arms and clinging to me wit fervency which made me happy as a with his first whistle. "How terrible!" this seemed all that grief would permit

this seemed all time as to attend to attend to attend the bired man uow came running up. The bired man dismay depicted on his fea-tures, for he had readily understood from tures, for he had readily understood from our eries and actions the nature of the affice our origin and actions the nature of the affice

Ben Tillett on a "Rider." A special cable to the New York Her-

 The bird of the state of the st A special cable to the New York Her-ald says: Ben Tillett, the well known labor leader, who was charged at the Old Bai-ley with having incited strikers to riot at Briatol in December last, was found guilty by the jury sitting in the case. The jury added, however, that though the prisoner was guilty of using words calculated to cause a riot they believed the words were spoken on the spur of the moment and were not intended to provoke a breach of the peace.

provoke a breach of the peace. Justice Cave said that this rider to the verdict was tantamount to a declaration

Market officials of the Carnegie company of the leagues's detectives paid for the Homestead mills, where homest

LOVE AND SNAKES.

"Beware," said my uncle to me the very first day of my visit to his farm, which is situated at the foot of one of the mountains in the western part of the town of Meridea, Con. "There's neighbor Thornton, dead as an it, the doctor hardly knows of what disease. But I am well satisfied in my own mind that is all comes of that ere bite he re-ceived last spring from a cussed logger in the swarp. All of our land hereabouts is hanted by the informal tribe, and you may as well keep your eyes open if you intend to mareh around here in those gaiters and them linen trousers." "Nothing in the world will save your file," said my aunt, "but to cut a plece fright out the very moment you are bitten-before you kill the varmint, anind yon, for a moment's delay would be fatal. There was post Richard Henderson"-"Mot the devil take Dick Henderson," interrupted my uncle. "He was a cold wite man, and in course he couldn't stand the smallest grain of join in his system-not he! Take one of your regular old bruisers, such as Troup Wright, for exam-ple, and the snake would die, while the part of the would not experience any trouble whatever. Licker is what does the busines, my box, for a snake blue-kills and deadens all of the varms of the reptile in o time. If a khould ever be favored by one of the infernal critters, Fd take a quart of fourth proof, and if that wan't enough another quart to keep it company. You know, or oughter know, that you cus far de the side of days after receiving all of the formation. The start as in your

vens."
For a number of days after receiving all of this information I did not care to visit any places on the farm where it was possible for a snake to lurk. At last, however, it was tempted to visit a nice field of red rappberties on the castern declvity of the mountain, though not without resolving to be on my guard against the peril to which I thus exposed myself, that part of the muntain being notorious for the number and size of its makes.
The party consisted of myself, Thomas, the hired man, and my cousing-young and pretty, as cousins always are; very find of me, as no other cousin ever was, and withat a lively and hiteresting specime of the resx, with only a few touches too much. of dare devil withens in hier acherous serpents?" "Kate," said I to her while we were "ickling and eating the delicious berries at a rate which would have astonished if not narred acloker on from the city, "look out for those sly and treacherous serpent?" "The only "sly and treacherous serpent?" The snakes generally give you varning endines. It would have estonishe then toos suddenly to give their better nature a chance. But come, it is already dusk, and we shall lose our way if we don't set out for the set with, and we shall lose our way if we don't set out for the house without any further delay. For my part, Pve eaten raspheries enough to last me the remainder of the year."
"So have I, Kate, ff you had only sugared to the proposal of marriage I've made betward her, "marker the dusy, har were dust, with the denot be to up where the setter delay. For my part, Pve eaten raspheries enough to last me the eremainder of the year."
"So have I, Kate, ff you had only sugared to the proposal of marriage I've made part, share end of the lear."
"So have I, Kate, ff you had only sugared to the work of the dust on the remainder of the year."
"So have I, Kate, ff you had only sugared them withe fare words you could so easily utter. Now, tell me," and I darted abuilty to become".<



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the moment and were not intended to provoke a breach of the pence. Justice Cave said that this rider to the verdict was tantamount to a declaration that the prisoner was not guilty as charged. He therefore considered it his duty to discharge the prisoner. This decision was greeted with cheers by Tillet's friends, many of whom were in the courtroom. The demonstration was promptly suppressed. **Away With Prejudies.** In his book "Socialism and the Amer-ican Spirit," Nicholas Paine Giltman says: "A people that refuses to talk of social-ism declares its own philistinism. Chard that dreads to inquire how far Jesus Christ was a communist has lost too much of his spirit, and no class of A POINTER F Odd Statistics About Th n

Determined of his spirit, and no class of men and women ought to give their minds freer play over all social matters than the literary class. But all must account before the barre of reason for the use they make of their freedom of mind, tongue or pen." Break down the prejutice against socialism, consider it on its merits, but above all consider before determines that actors a sufficiently sensible one.
Minneapolis unionists have organized a Labor league, the object being to increase the use of union habels by Inducing these whose interest it is to purchase the literary and Hungary each average 22; Sleisi, Barada Hungary each average the league of the object being to increase the use of union habels by Inducing these whose interest it is to purchase only such articles as bear the labol of the union engaged in the manufacture of that article.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM. LEHIGH VALLEY

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6 10, 8 25, 9 40, 10 41 a m, 12 25, 1 50, 2 43, 3 50, 4 55, 6 41, 7 12, 8 47 p m, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lunis, 6 10, 9 40 a m, 1 0, 3 50 p m, for Mauch Chunk, 6 10, 9 40 a m, 1 0, 3 50 p m, for Mauch Chunk, Netherlown, Betheleben, Phila, Easton and New Materia Statement (1996). Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila, Easton and Philadel-855 a m for Bethlehem, Easton and Philadel-

835 am for Bethlehem, Easton and Fhanger-phia. 7 26, 10 56 am, 12 16, 4 50 pm, (via Highland Franch Jrof While Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Dittsford Status, Status, Status, Barre, Dittsford Status, Status, 11 40 am and 3 50 pm Dorfton, Jeddo, Lum-ber Yard and Hayleton. 345 pm for belano, Mahanoy City, Shenan-doah, New York and Philadelphia.

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ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

540, 700, 720, 918, 105 a. m, 1216, 115, 223, 450, 700 and 837 p.m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Deritton. Lumber Andre Jackie and Deritton. from Deciane, Mahniny Cle 23, 420, 706 p. in from Deciane, Mahniny Cle 23, 420, 706 p. (via New Roston Branch). 115 and 837 p. m. from New York, Easton, Phinadelphia, Bethelbem, Alientown and Mauch

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