MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Four Months.

office. For instance:
Grover Cleveland 23June93
means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1806.
By keeping the figures in advance of the present date subscribers will save both themselves and the publisher much trouble and annoy-

rs will be called upon or notified twice, if payment does not follow within one in thereafter, collection will be made in anner provided by law.

Still Talking for the Truth.

The New York Reform Club, which did such great work in the recent presiden-tial campaign, has its orators out through the country yet. One of these is our former townsman, Wm. B. Estell, and that he is talking sound common sense as he always does, is proven by the following from the Boston Globe:

lowing from the Boston Globe:

Much interest has been manifested in the series of talks on the tariff which Hon. Wm. B. Estell, of the New York Reform Club, is giving in New Hampshire. There is no politics in these addresses, except the politics of common sense, and it is small wonder that Mr. Estelle's clear and cogent presentation of facts regarding tariff and taxation should find attentive hearers. It is in one way an advantage that so important a topic should be thus carefully presented at a time when the excitement of party contests is wanting, and no appeals are made to prejudice against listening to the claims of common sense and justice.

In the Berlin, N. H., Independent, w find another notice which bears testimony to the above. It says:

mony to the above. It says:

The lecture on tariff reform at Whitney opera house Monday evening by Mr. W. B. Estell, of New York, was attended by an audience of 150 men. Mr. Estell is a pleasing speaker, and held his audience better than one would naturally expect, for the subject is not one of interest to everybody. Tariff reform is generally regarded as Democratic doctrine, but Mr. Estell does not address his audience in the spirit of a campaign orator, but as one who prefers to reason rather than to bluff, and common sense takes precedence over political prejudice. We hope to again have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Estell on the subject of the tariff.

"Tales From Town Topic

The most reading matter, the most varied in character, and the best and brightest in quality of any weekly journal will be found in Town Topics, the world-famed so-called society journal of New York. We say "so-called" because, while it contains a vast amount of new of the doings of swell society throughout North America, it also includes so many other features of interest to the general reader, comprising wonderfully bright, short stories, serials by the greatest authors; the most pungent witticisms, brilliant burlesques, sketches and poetry, and finally the most elaborate financial news department, that it might more properly be called a "journal for every-body." Each number is a veritable library, large enough to occupy the leisure hours of the week.

From the same office is published a literary quarterly, "Tales from Town Topics," 256 pages in each number of which is given an original story, obtained by competition under an offer of a ed by competition under an offer of a thousand dollar prize, and occupying about half the book, the balance of the volume being made up of short stories, etc., from the numbers of *Town Topics* of years back. Both these publications, clubbed, are sent for one year for \$5.00. Town Topics, 21 West 23d Street, New York.

It may be, it certainly will be, of in-terest to students everywhere to know about a law that has just been passed by the Ohio legislature. The said law makes hazing at school or elsewhere a makes hazing at school or elsewhere a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary. The amount of the fine is from \$100 to \$300 and the term of imprisonment from six months to two years. Branding or tatooing by nitrate of silver or other means gets a dose of penitentiary too. Now the young halies and gentlemen of Ohio may look out. Every state in this Union ought to have just that kind of a law.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger prints a tabulated statement of the national debt from 1865 to 1892. July 1, 1865, the debt was \$2,807,288,937.55. July 1, 1892, it had been reduced to \$931,710,346. The united fortunes of a dozen of our richest millionaires could wipe the whole sum out. The Ledger remarks: "This extraor-dinary extinguishment of the govern-ment's obligations shows something of the wonderful resources of the country and the folly of the talk of national

This is to be remembered about our gold export: The more millions of it we send to Europe the more plentiful will it become there and the less the demand will be for it. When Europe has enough, more will be a glut, cons quently there will cease to be an export demand here.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., June 6. Secretary Carlisle has made it a rule to see everybody that called on him at his office until last week, when after much deliberation he came to the con-

six Months. 776
Four Months. 50
Four Months. 5 treasury are of the highest importance more.
Subscribers who allow themselves to fall in trears will be called upon or notified twice, and, if payment does not follow within one nouth thereafter, collection will be made in he manner provided by law. does in this case, more or less painful to FREELAND, PA., JUNE 8, 1893, perform

Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has decided after mature consideration that to carry out his policy successfully in the pension bureau he must have new chiefs in every division in the office, and the present chiefs, some of whom are notoriously inefficient, will all have to go. Some of them who have made fairly good records will be allowed to remain as clerks. Some of these chiefs, although they are Republicans, have inluential Democrats trying to save their efficial heads, but Judge Lochren says he intends to put the office upon what he considers a strictly business basis and that no amount of influence will change

his purpose.

Judge Lochern tersely defines the policy upon which he will run the pension office as follows: "The equal, energetic and exactly administration of the pension of th sion laws as they are found upon the statue books. If a man is entitled to a pension he ought to have it, and if he is not entitled to it he should not apply. The department is really a court of claims, and it is the business and duty of its officials to enter upon examination of the papers submitted in each case with patience and without bias. So far as lies in my power this will be done. If public money is being paid to the unworthy it will be discontinued.'

That "inexperienced young man," Comptroller of Currency Eckels, is very vigorously administering the business connected with his office. He says he intends to put a stop to national banks being used to bolster up outside wild-cat financial schemes that would have no standing or credit whatever were it not for their supposed connection with national banks. Nobody knows better than Mr. Eckels that it is a big contract than Mr. Eckels that it is a big contract thrt he has undertaken, but if he suc-ceeds he will certainly be a popular man with the solid business interests of the country, which are naturally opposed to the dummy mushroom financial concerns that always do so much to demoralize locitimate business.

egitimate business.

Mr. Eckels emphasized his position on this question by telling Mr. E. A. Mears, the president of two North Dakota banks that failed last week, who called on him to say that he expected both banks would resume business, that the banks would not be permitted to resume, and further that no national bank with which he (Mears) was con-nected would be allowed to begin busi-ness bareafter.

ness hereafter. No more scathing arraignment of the methods of the Republican officials has ever been drawn by a Republican than that which is contained in the official re-port of the investigation of the weather bureau, which has been made to Secretary Morton by Assistant Attorney General Colby, who conducted the investigation. The report finds that the charges of official abuses, favoritism and entire absence of business methods in the bu reau were fully sustained by the evidence. Secretary Morton will bring the matter to the attention of the president before taking action.

Methods to Abolish Them Also to Be Con sidered-Tariff Duties and Other Special Duties Shown to Be Responsible-Suggestions For the Convention.

At the suggestion of the Hon. Knute

At the suggestion of the Hon. Knute Nelson, governor of Minnesota, the governors of 26 states have already decided to appoint 10 delegates from each state to a convention to be held in Chicago in June to consider remedies for the evils of the coal and other combines and trusts. There is a great need of such a convention, and if the right men are appointed delegates the convention will come to conclusions which will open the eyes not only of such men as was James G. Blnine, who regarded trusts as "private affairs;" Andrew Carnegie, who said "the public may regard trusts or combinations with serene confidence," and Senator Sherman, who thought to rid the country of these ugly monsters by a single law spread out on our statute books, but of all Republicans or Democrats who imagine that any laws or sets of laws which simply declare trusts or combines illegal, make the trustees or officers guilty of misdemeanor or crime and impose fines and penalties of any kind or extent will abolish trusts. All such laws like Sher. and penalties of any kind or extent will abolish trusts. All such laws, like Sher-

and penalties of any kind or extent will abolish trusts. All such laws, like Sherman's antirust law (which has had no effect except to make it advisable for a few trusts to change their names), will have about the same effect upon trusts as pruning the "water sprouts" has upon a vigorous apple tree or as a clod in the way has upon a growing potatovine. The truth is that so long as there exists a rich monopoly soil, irrigated by numerous acts of special legislation, we may expect the omnipresent seeds of selfishness and greed to take root and grow and spread into giant monopoly plants. It is a waste of time to cut off the branches or even to pull up individual plants by the roots. The conditions which give life to this plant must be changed or the plant will be a source of constant anawance and have. which give life to this plant must be changed or the plant will be a source of constant annoyance and harm. What these conditions are and how they can be changed for the better can be easily discovered by the convention if it starts inquiry in the right direction. The things essential to trusts, the conditions that make it possible for producers to control production and fix prices so as to make enormous profits, must first be sought after.

To illustrate suppose we select as earn.

To illustrate, suppose we select as samples a dozen of the worst law breakers now preying upon consumers and laborers and producing paupers, tramps and criminals by the thousand. The Sugar, Cordage, Window Glass, Steel Rail, Borax, Saw, Ax, Copper Ingot, Standard Oil, Reading Coal, Starch and Rubber trusts are well known and generally hated. What are the conditions which foster these monopolies?

hated. What are the conditions which foster these monopolies?

The Sugar trust has a monopoly of the refining business in this country. The cost of refining sugar is about ‡ cent per pound, and the price of refined sugar should not exceed the price of the raw sugar from which it is made by more than ‡ or ‡ of a cent. Yet the trust now pays 4 cents for raw and rots 5 cents.

should not exceed the price of the raw sugar from which it is made by more than 1 or 1 of a cent. Yet the trust now pays 4 cents for raw and gets 5½ cents for refined sugar and has maintained about this difference for the last three years. As we consume about 70 pounds of sugar per capita, this means that the trust is making a prefit of \$40,000,000, or would do so if it were doing a strictly legitimate business and was not paying unreasonable prices for opposition refineries, many of which it holds idle. As it is, the trust is making a net profit of about \$25,000,000 a year from a nominal capital of \$75,000,000 and an actual capital of perhaps \$\$5,000,000.

It is not difficult to determine the condition that makes life desirable to this trust. It is the duty of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent per pound on refined sugar. Abolish this duty, and the prices of raw and refined sugar must stay as close to each other as they do in England. Otherwise we would use imported sugar. This move would wripe out over \$20,000,000 of the trust's profits and would probably kill the monster, as the extra profits to be had from combination would not cover the interest on capital invested in idle or useless plants and the risk of attempting to manipulate markets and stocks. Competition would again be free, and consumers would pay less for refined aproducers get more for raw sugar.

Substantially the same argument holds in regard to the Steel Rail, the Window Glass, the Starch, the Rubber and of scores of other trusts of which these are but samples, Special tariff legislation gives them life, health and profits. Undo this legislation and this class of trusts will either cease to exist or be powerless to accomplish great evil.

Besides the class of trusts directly de-

before taking action.

How many of the Republican papers which have been criticising Secretary Carlisle for removing Republican chiefs of division and asserting that their Democratic successors were incompetent, will have the mailiness to print his latest order, directing the examining board of the treasury department to increase the minimum for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment as chiefs of division from 75 to 80 per cent?

Secretary Gresham has received no official communication from the Chinese government giving even the slightest intimation of the intention of that government to adopt retaliatory measures towards Americaus residing in China because of the Geary exclusion law, nowithstanding numerous more or less sensation mongers to lose; hence the sensation of the intention of the in

A TRUST CONVENTION.

ITS PURPOSE IS TO STUDY THE EVILS OF COMBINES.

THE PURPOSE IS TO STUDY THE EVILS OF COMBINES.

THE PURPOSE IS TO STUDY THE EVILS OF COMBINES.

THE LABOR LEADERS.

THE LABOR LEADERS.

cities, and the privilege of exclusive ownership of mines, deposits, waterways and other of nature's bounties. So long as one corporation or individual is permitted to own and have the exclusive use and benefit of the only anthractic coalbeds in this country the price of "hard" coal will be as high as the trust can make it, of course limited to the extent that a too high price would freeze out customers and reduce profits.

The duty of 75 cents per ton on bituminous coal helps the Anthracite Coal trust to sustain prices where there would be real competition from foreign coal, but the backbone of this trust—and it is still strong—will not be broken until the right to monepolize nature's bounties is abolished. It is probable that this could be most easily accomplished by taxing—the owners of these natural opportunities as much as they could get if they should hire out or sell the use of such privileges. If the owners of the coalbeds, the petroleum fields or the borax deposits had to pay in taxes all that these privileges yield them above fair profits, these monopolies would at once kick up their heels and expire. The Reading company could not then afford to pay millions of dollars a year interest on mortgages on coal lands which were bought and held idle simply to obtain a monopoly. Nor could F. M. Smith afford to buy up and hold idle all of the borax deposits in Novada, Utah and Oregon. The Standard Oil trust would never have existed to make dozens of multimillionaires.

It is special legislation which restricts trusts and competition and laws that give special privileges to those who by fair or foul means get control of nature's storehouse that have made trusts possible. If the trust convention sifts these matters to the bottom, it will recommend the abrogation of all such laws and privileges.—Byron W. Holt.

Professor Wells' Opinio

lieges.—Byron W. Holt.

Professor Wells' Opinion.

Although the cause of commercial freedom in the United States was greatly advanced by the return of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency, with a majority in both houses of congress (for the first time in many years) pledged to radical but intelligent tariff reform, it would be agreat mistake to suppose that the contest on behalf of this great principle of human liberty had been fully won, and that its friends can afford to relax anything of effort in its behalf.

In truth, the battle has only just begun. Nothing is more certain than that a reconstruction of the existing (McKinley) tariff is not to be unattended with difficulties. There is nothing that fights more strenuously against any interference than privilege, especially privilege created and maintained by a perversion of the taxing power by government, and it is also certain that every device which unlimited momey and fertility of resource can put into action will be used in the next congress to prevent the will of the people as expressed in the last national election from taking shape in tariff reconstruction. There are more than 50 corporations and trusts in the United States to whom the expenditure of \$1,000,000 each would be a faatter of small importance, provided all tariff legislation during the next 12 months can be prevented.

be prevented.

The Bulletin of the American Iron

be prevented.

The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel association, the money organ of the extreme American protectionists, has already declared the protectionist policy to be to fight tooth and nail for "every line and syllable of present tariff legislation," and it further asserts "that it is by no means certain that the new congress cannot be induced to let the protective features of the McKinley tariff remain without material impairment."

Does any one doubt that The Bulletin knows what it is talking about? By an evident preconcerted programme it will be also further noticed that all the protection journals throughout the country have begun to play the old trick of "bugaboo" or "scare" on the masses of our people by howling continuously about the certain impending desolation that is sure to come to American industries if any reduction is made in the present excessive and monstrous rates of duties on imports.—David A. Wells in American Industries.

McKinley Overlocked Gas.

McKinley Overlooked Gas.

Mr. McKinley strangely overlooked one article when he framed his tariff. Natural gas is imported largely into Buffalo from Canada. It enters by means of pipes. It is not accompanied by any invoice or consular extificate. The customs officials do not weigh or measure or appraise it. Our own natural gas men object to the pauper gas of Canada and insist that it ought to be taxed at least as much as the difference in wages between the well borers of the two countries.

creased the Price of Everything They Have to Buy and Reduced Wages—Trade Restricted and Prosperity Dead.

Have to Buy and Reduced Wages—Trade
Restricted and Prosperity Dead.

The American Economist, the chief
organ of the protected manufacturers,
has been publishing a series of letters
from workingmen employed in protected
factories. Of course the great majority
of workingmen voted against protection.
Outside of Pennsylvania there is searcely
a city, no matter how many protected
mills it contains, that is not Democratic.
There are but few labor organizations in
favor of protection. The Economist did
not find a prominent labor man to say a
word against the Reform club's tariff
bill, and the few letters it has obtained
are from foremen or workmen who were
probably coerced by their employers.
The opinions of these workmen are so
crude and the logic so weak and fallacious that it is a wonder that even the
slipshod Economist printed such rubbish.
American Industries is publishing the
opinions of representative laboring men
on the Reform club's bill. Under date
of May 20 it published the opinions of
Mf. James P. Archibald and of Mr.
James J. Murphy. Both were most favorable to the bill.

Mr. Murphy is the assistant general

voranle to the bill.

Mr. Murphy is the assistant general secretary of the National Paving Block Cutters' union, a strong labor organization with more than 3,000 members. His duties frequently call him to all parts of the country and he has secretary and the second. the country, and he has, many discussions with his fellow members on the tariff question and is well able to voice their sentiments. In speaking with him on the Reform club's tariff bill he said in part.

their sentiments. In speaking what man, on the Reform club's tariff bill he said in part:

"As far as the question of tariff reform is concerned all the workingmen I come in contact with are of one mind, that protection has increased the price of everything they have to buy, and the only thing they have to buy, and the only thing they have to sell—their labor—has either been reduced, remained stationary or been increased by the aid of their union. In no single instance, however, have I heard of a man's wages being increased through the protection the manufacturer was getting; on the contrary, the manufacturers always pocket the increased profit or else put it by as a reserve for the purpose of fighting the union should they make a demand for more pay.

"The working people have been ground between the upper and nether millistones, and well they know it and knew it last November when they cast their votes, for if any one element carried the Democratic party to success it was the working people, and it was done as a protest against the evil results of protection for the manufacturer, wrung out of the pockets of the worker, because in reality he had

pie, and it was done as a protest against the evil results of protection for the manufacturer, wrung out of the pockets of the worker, because in reality he had to pay for it. The working people also recognized that McKinleyism restricted trade, and that the general prosperity was bound to suffer.

"Now, in relation to the Reform club's bill, which I have carefully read, the chief point which struck me was its simplicity. Every one could see the method under which the tariff was to be imposed, and it appeared so carefully graded that the lowest duties would fail on those goods which enter into American manufacture and the higher duties on the things that are finished, or nearly so, and luxuries. This, in my estimation, is real protection to American labor and not American monopolists. I have

tion, is real protection to American labor and not American monopolists. I have no means of judging the details of the work in those branches of industry, outside my own, so do not care to pass other than a general opinion.

"In the matter of the stone trade, with which I am connected, the stone cutters of this country have not the least fear of a low tariff, but rather desire it. The stone workers have certainly no interest in a high tariff on the material they use, but they can see no reason why they should be taxed for other things which give no benefit to the workingmen, but only enrich the monopolist."

only enrich the monopolist."

Protection and the World's Fair.

A visit to the Columbian exposition will present a valuable object lesson to every student of the protective tariff, otherwise called the "American system."

As the visitor passes through the great Mining building, where the states and nations of the earth have displayed in a nyriad of forms the various minerals found within their respective borders, his progress is arrested, and he stands in silent wonder before the grand exhibits of England, Germany and other foreign countries. Space would fail us to enumerate the thousand wonderful forms in which the manufacturers of other realms

countries. Space would fail us to enumerate the thousand wonderful forms in which the manufacturers of other realms have displayed, with all the variety and beauty that inventive genius and skilled hands can create, the manufactured forms of their native minerals.

He looks about him and asks, "Where is the exhibit of Carnegie and the other iron manufacturers whom this country has made millionaires by protecting them against the competition of these foreigners?" He looks and inquires in vain. The men whom this country has shut out by class legislation have evidently been actuated neither by motives of gratitude to the foster country which has helped them to make their vast fortunes nor by pride to see our own country unsurpassed in this greatest of international contests.

"American for Americane" seems to be

ry unstripassed in this greatest of international contests.

"America for Americans" seems to be
an empty shibboleth to catch votes. No
patriotic sentiment lies behind it—only
inordinate greed to amass fortunes by
the help of government and the expense
of the people. No true American can
pass through the Mining building without feelings of humiliation and indignant shame. We ourselves have heard
Republicans who have always voted to
sustain the system that has made millionaires of the Carnegies curse those
very Carnegies and the mockery of the
protective tariff and mingle with their
expressions of wounded pride denunciations of their own stupidity in helping
to bring about this very condition.—Oakland County Post.

-GREAT-

SLAUGHTER SALE

Columbia Trading Co.'s Store,

BARCAINS

In Watches, Jewelry,
Accordeons, Silverware,
Cutlery, Dry Goods,
Notions, Novelties,

and thousands of other articles from a NEEDLE to an ANCHOR. You will miss the opportunity of your life if you fail to call. Just look at these figures:

Three-ounce watch, stem winder \$1.25 Best accordeon in the world.....

All other goods as low in proportion. THIS IS NO AUCTION, but a GENU-INE BARGAIN SALE of RELIABLE. GOODS. In order to avoid the crush at night ladies are invited to call during the day. Goods at the same price as in the evening.

COLUMBIA -:- TRADING COMPANY,

site Central Hotel, Freeland, Pa.

A PPLICATION for anyexation to the borthat an application will be made to the control
of quarter sessions of Luzerne county, on July
of quarter sessions of Luzerne county, on July
county, which meets on September 4, 1881, by a
number of the owners and residents of adjoining/property for the annexation of certain lots,
situated in the township of Foster, described
as follows:

follows:
st. All that portion of the Woodside addition
unded by the alley east of Adams street on
east; the right of way of the Lehigh Valley
ulfroad Company on the south; the alley west
fildge street, and part of the alley west of
ulfroad restreet, on the west, and by the souther
the control of Freciand on the

All that tract of land known as "The situated east of the borough of Free

nd, 3rd, All that portion of Burton's Hill bound-north by lands of the Aaron Howey estate; st by the borough of Freeland; south by nds of the Cross Creek Coal Company, and est by land of Tench Coxe estate. John D. Hayes, Solicitor.

John D. Hayes, Solicitor.

CHARTER NOTICE—Notice is heavily given to that an application will be made to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Monday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1886, by Escley B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley B. Coxe and E. B. By, under the coxe of the coxe of

the Company."

The character and object whereof is the pply of water to the public at the townships North Union and East Union, in the county North Union and East Union, in the county was a superson of the Company of

CHARTER NOTICE—Notice is hereby given the act of assembly and its supplements.

CHAITER NOTICE,—Notice is hereby given application will be made to the growth at an application will be made to the growth and the supplements of reunsylvania on Monday, the nine state of reunsylvania on Monday, the nine supplement of the commonwealth of the commonwealth of the act of assembly of the commonwealth of the act of assembly of the commonwealth of the incorporations, approved April 28, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an insupply of water Company.

The character and object whereof is the supply of water to the public at the township persons, partnerships and corporations residing herein and adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for these purposes to have, possess of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor.

CHARTER NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the constant plantament of the constant of the con

its supplements. S. F. Wolverton, Solicitor.

CHARTER NOTICE—Notice is hereby given content an application will be made to the soverest and application will be made to the soverest content of the solicitors. The solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors. Other solicitors of the solicitors of th

The control of the said act of assembly and its supplements. S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor.

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CHARTER NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of the state of Pennsylvania on Monday, the fintecenth day of June, A. D. 1883, by Eckley B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Eckley B. Eckley B. Coxe, Alexander B. Coxe, Coxe

nd its supplements.
S. P. Wolverton, Solicitor.

Keiper's Steam Marble Works. Monuments, Headstones

Iron and Galvanized Fences, Sawed Buildin Stones, Window Caps, Door Sills, Mantels, PHILIP KEIPER, PROP., Hazleton

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Anthracite coal used exclu-sively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 14, 1893.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 05, 8 47, 9 40, 10 41 a.m., 12 25, 1 32, 2 27, 3 45, 45, 6 58, 7 12, 8 47 p.m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Vard, Stockton and Hazleton, 12 3, 3 4, 4 55 p.m. for Mauch Chunk, Allenton, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton and New York.

6 05 a m., 1 28, 3 45, 4 55 p m., for Mauch Chunk,
Allentown, Bethlehen, Philia, Easton and New
York.
7 a m for Bethlehem, Easton and Phila.
7 23, 10 56 a n. 12 16, 4 38 p m, (via Hierhand
Branch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, WilkesBarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junetion.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
11 40 a m and 3 45 p m for Driftton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Harlston.
34 for the Printing of the Manager of the Manager
Yard and Harlston.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
590, 700, 73, 918 10 56 a m. 12 16, 115, 242

ARKIVE AT FREELIAMD.

5.00, 760, 7-32, 918, 105 a m, 1216, 115, 213,
436, 695 and 837 pm, from Hazleton, Stockton,
Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Driffton, pm from
Delano, Mahanov City and Shenandoah (via
New Boston Branch).
115, 638 and 837 pm from New York, Easton,
Lumber Hand, Bethlebem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk. 9 18 and 10 56 a m., 1 15, 6 58 and 8 37 p m from Easton, Phila., Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk. 9 18, 10 41 a m., 2 37, 6 58 p m from White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11 31 a m and 331 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Driftod.

Best Yard, Jeddo and Driftod.

Sal p m from Delano and Mahanoy region.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

gents. g. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A. South Bethlehem, Pa.

HERE'S A BARGAIN.

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A fine, well-built two-story building, 23x44 feet, containing a dwelling and back kitchen, also a storeroom, 23x18 feet. A good stable, 14x18 feet, is on rear of lot.

The owner has good reasons for wishing to dispose of the property, and the purchaser will be given easy terms. For further information

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CAPITAL, - \$50,000.

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DIRECTORS.—Joseph Birkbeck, Thos. Birkbeck, John Wagner, A. Rudewick, H. C. Koods, Chas. Jusheck, Wm. Kemp, Mathias Schwabe, John Smith, John M. Powell, 2d, John Burton. Three per cent, interest paid on Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday venings from 6 to 8.

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ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE NOVEL

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FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL,
MUTTON, BOLOGNA,
SMOKED MEATS,
ETC., ETC. Call at No. 6 Walnut street, Freeland, or wait for the delivery wagons.

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