

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., JULY 13, 1893.

The state board of health has sent out a circular to prepare the people for a possible invasion of cholera. A supervising inspector will be appointed in each county to watch railroads, especially immigrant trains, to examine the sanitary condition of the towns and cities, and the character and source of water supplies.

David L. Stone, who recently retired from the editorship of the New York Journal of Commerce, after an editorship of forty-four years, in speaking of the tariff says: "As for the tariff question the grand error is the supposition that the troubles of American manufacturers spring from foreign competition. I don't know of an American manufacturer failing because of foreign competition. The difficulty arises from home competition. A protective tariff fosters excessive and ruinous over production.

The people of Creede, Col., have hit upon a novel solution of the silver question. They desire eastern and western sub-presidents and congresses. But the Creede idea is not original. Newspaper reader will recall the old German prophecy, published in Berlin in 1866, that Germany would have three emperors in one year; and that America would have twenty-five presidents, and after that four republics. The German idea seems to have shrunk 50 per cent. in the attenuated atmosphere of Colorado. In its original proportions it would still have been faulty in ignoring the fact that the silver trouble is not a matter of geographical bounds, but it world wide.

Speaker Crisp anticipates a change in the rules of the house of representatives which will facilitate a vote on any desired question, but without curtailment of the right of debate. Liberty of debate is absolutely essential in a deliberative democratic assembly, and as long as the opponents of a proposed measure of legislation should confine themselves to argument there could be no valid cause of complaint. But under the rules of procedure in the house in the fifty-second congress it was in the power of a small number of the members to utterly defeat the object of the majority by offering motions of a privileged character with no other purpose in view than to delay action by the house. This is the evil that it is now proposed to remedy; and the end should be reached without sacrificing in the slightest particular the principle of free speech which is so dear to the American heart.—Record.

Governor Pattison's veto of the bill appropriating \$26,000 to defray the expenses of the elections committee of the late house of representatives will not offend anybody except the gentlemen who were members of that committee. The greater part of that bill was unquestionably a steal. The members charged thousands of dollars for railroad fare when they traveled on passes. They charged hundreds of dollars for telegrams that were never sent or received. They charged hundreds of dollars for carriage hire which, if incurred at all, was for pleasure. The governor was right in calling a halt on this species of petty thieving from the state treasury. Some future legislature will doubtless again pass the bill but it is hoped that no future Republican governor will approve any bill that appropriates more than is justly due. Pattison can be commended for a few of his numerous vetoes.—Scranton Republican.

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

Lifelike Death.

The current number of The Popular Science Monthly contains a paper timely to the memorial season, and which will be received with interest not alone by veterans, but by men of science. Writing of the "Phenomena of Death in Battle," Mr. George L. Kilmer deals at length with the mooted question, "Do men sometimes retain in death the last attitudes of life?" Citing the opinions of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan—Grant in the negative and Sherman and Sheridan in the affirmative—the writer refers to cases at Belmont, Antietam, Williamsburg and other fields of the civil war reported by army surgeons, and also from cases in the Crimean and Italian wars. Soldiers were found dead from battle wounds with various parts of the body in the last attitudes of life and held so by a severe rigidity, the onset of which seemed to have been simultaneous with the coming of death.

The conservative view is that death in all cases followed by relaxation of muscles; hence the attitude held when the body becomes rigid must be a new one caused by the contractions of rigidity. The surgeons whose records are given, however, found the rigidity and the warlike attitudes upon bodies still warm and similar appearances upon others where death had taken place from a few hours to 24, 48 and even 60 hours before. The cause, the writer believes, is "heat stiffening" of the juices of the muscles. He finds that in all cases reported the circumstances of the action favored great bodily heat combined with excessive muscular action that would create acid in the muscles and invite early rigidity. He finds also an analogy in the action of lethal currents of electricity, which produce an instantaneous and firm, although transient, rigidity.

Cases of rigidity in lifelike attitudes from lightning stroke have been frequently reported, but in common with those found in the literature of the battlefield, have been attributed to the imagination of descriptive writers. The records of men who stake professional honor upon their statements contain cases as startling and as remarkable as any that have been brought into play to adorn tales of the battlefield.

An American Inferno.

A correspondent of The Globe-Democrat describes a weird and wonderful region he visited in the northwestern part of Mexico. On the dividing line between the Mexican states of Sonora and Lower California is a tract 35 miles long from east to west and 10 to 18 miles in width from north to south, which the Indians long since poetically named "Bad Men's Hunting Grounds." It is probably such a region of miniature volcanoes as exists nowhere else on this globe. It contains thousands of volcanic mounds, ranging in size "from a hen-scoop to a house of moderate dimensions," and not a trace of life, animal or vegetable.

The district is 200 miles southwest of Yuma, A. T., and is reached by following the Rio Colorado to the dry bed of one of its tributaries, thence following this dry bed to the volcanic pit. It is really a basin 200 to 300 feet below sea level, and why it does not fill up with water, either salt or fresh, is one of nature's unexplained mysteries. But the smells of these shod vomiting mounds! In describing them the writer rises to the height of the poetic. There are hot springs, showers of mud, water and ashes, puffs of smoke, and such a boiling, seething and seething that it makes the beholder first dizzy, then sick. There is a lake of some kind of deminish stew that is as black as ink. The prevailing smell is that of a mixture of burning sulphur and blue lick water, added to the odor of a tar roofing pot. The writer makes the statement on his honor as an honest man that you can smell the basin 20 miles away.

At the basin itself, however, strangely enough, scores of springs of delicious sweet water sparkle alongside the volcanic-sputtering mouths. Some day undoubtedly this basin will become a famous resort for travelers. As to the effect of its appearance on a stranger, our poetic correspondent says, "After the feeling of awe wears off, the first impression is that you are standing on the edge of hell." What the impression is before the feeling of awe wears off we are not told.

With the advent of the hot weather comes the customary epidemic of suicides. This year there have been several instances in which the impulse to self destruction has led its victims to leap from heights. Why people should be more ready to kill themselves in summer than during the cold and dreary days of winter is a mystery to the student of mental unbalance. It would be interesting to know if the proportion of suicides in hot countries is larger than in those lands that are located in temperate climates.

A Chicago employer is trying the experiment of rewarding his help according to their efforts instead of in proportion to their talents. When this idea becomes general in its application, look out for the millennium.

If you see a bicycle coming, do not change your pace. If you stop or hasten, it may knock you over. A bicyclist can appreciate this admonition.

So President Cleveland was not the author of the phrase "innocuous desuetude" after all. It was invented by a White House factotum.

The New Immigration Law.

The immigration law which went into effect on May 3 imposes no new restrictions on immigration, but makes two important changes for the better in present regulations. The first is that steamship companies shall be required to prepare on the other side of the ocean complete descriptive lists of all emigrants for delivery to the United States inspectors on this side upon the arrival of the vessel. At present such lists are made out by these inspectors after the arrival of the immigrants. The steamship companies can make out the required lists easier than the inspectors, who will be materially aided in their inspection thereby, while the inquiries instituted by the steamship companies into the character of intending emigrants will tend to prevent the embarkation of the prohibited classes. In addition it is required that the captain and surgeon of the steamship shall make oath that there are no passengers on board excluded from admission into the United States and that the facts stated in the list of immigrants are true and correct. The second change in present regulations is intended to secure a favorable decision from more than one treasury official where there is a doubt as to an immigrant's right to come in.

The law was framed by the senate committee on immigration, of which Senator Chandler was chairman, and was intended to be preliminary to a further and more comprehensive piece of legislation, designed to completely shut out undesirable immigration. Its provision for an inspection and certification by the steamship companies seems an admirable solution of the vexed problem of inspection of immigrants at the port of departure. Inasmuch as the steamship companies have been directly responsible for the stimulation of undesirable immigration, and as they must bear the expense of returning rejected immigrants it does not appear unreasonable to require that they shall make sure that none of the inadmissible classes embark for this country. It is believed that the new law will prevent the departure of immigrants not entitled to come in. This is a desirable result, and it is to be hoped the law will attain it fully.—Detroit Tribune.

Labor Colonies.

A committee of leading Englishmen have recently been making investigations into the labor colony question in England and on the continent of Europe, the result of their researches being the conclusion that the continental method of carrying on these philanthropic works is one which is not likely to have general application. For instance, there is a farm colony at Rickling in Schleswig-Holstein which is said to be a decided success, but at this place the applicant for work is first compelled to declare that he is unable to find employment elsewhere, and that he wishes to be admitted to the Rickling colony on the ground that he is willing to receive only his subsistence and shelter, and anything allowed beyond this will be considered an act of kindness. In case he gives the inspector cause for dissatisfaction in any way he may not only be dismissed at once, but will forfeit any reward promised him for industrious work.

The clothes he has on when entering are taken from him, and he is given fresh clothes on loan, the inspector destroying the clothes of the applicant if he thinks them valueless, although these are the only ones in which the inmate can clothe himself if he wishes to leave. During the first fortnight he receives food and shelter only. For the following four weeks, if he is thought to deserve it, he is given a voluntary allowance of 5 cents per working day, this to be increased to 8 cents per day, provided his work proves satisfactory. This, however, applies to the period from May 1 to Sept. 1. But such allowances are entirely voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time.

The service in which the labor of the inmates is turned is largely that of reclaiming land, which seems to be a duty that can best be undertaken by colonies of this character when it is thought undesirable to enter into competition with ordinary labor. But the conditions under which service is carried on are so strained that it is looked upon as doubtful whether the system can be satisfactorily adopted in England.—Boston Herald.

The Convict Labor Problem.

One of the great problems of penology is to find work for convicts to do which shall not infringe the natural rights of free and honest labor. It is agreed that it is unwise as well as dangerous to allow convicts to remain wholly idle, and yet when an attempt is made to supply them with something to do an outcry arises from the free labor which finds itself forced into a competition which it cannot resist and compelled to see its wages scaled down or remain idle. For this state of things the convict lease system is much to blame. The contractor secures convict labor at a price which enables him to underbid free labor, not only because his lease is low, but because he can reduce the subsistence of his convicts, over whom his power is absolute, to the very lowest limit. It may not be possible to avoid entirely the competition of convict labor with free labor, but every state might so regulate matters as to maintain the standard of wages, and thus prevent convict labor from making free labor unprofitable if not impossible. Above all, the lease system in vogue in the south should be abolished, for it is more onerous and cruel than negro slavery ever was.—San Francisco Chronicle.

One million and a half men work in the coal mines of the world. Of these England has 535,000; United States, 300,000; Germany, 285,000; Belgium, 100,000; Russia, 41,000. The world's miners of metals number 4,000,000.

In England some striking forge workers recently decided they were in the wrong, and besides going back to work at once voluntarily paid their employers £25 indemnity for the loss caused by their striking.

PROFIT SHARING.

The President of the Nelson Manufacturing Company still Very Enthusiastic. Readers who have kept a close watch upon industrial matters during the past five years know something about the Nelson Manufacturing company of St. Louis and Edwardsville, Ills. Newspaper writers have fallen into the error of speaking of the plan adopted by the Nelson as co-operation. It is not co-operation in the sense that the term is used by economists, for the workers do not stand upon an equality in the direction of affairs, and the capital employed is not owned jointly by all the workers. The Nelson Manufacturing company is the property of a few stockholders, and the laborers are simply employees working for stipulated wages.

However, from all reports the company is exceedingly fair in the treatment of its employees, and the profit sharing system under which it operates is of great benefit to the workmen as well as to the stockholders. In a recent interview N. O. Nelson, who is president of the company, said that during a visit to England about seven years ago he became imbued with the idea that the settlement of the differences between employer and employee lay in the direction of profit sharing. On his return to St. Louis he arranged to have his theories carried into practice.

"A year works near Edwardsville, Ills.," he said, "there are about 450 men employed, and at the end of every quarter each one of them, from the manager down to the smallest apprentice, gets his share of the profits. This averages 8 per cent on the wages per annum ever since we put the system into force.

"Lilliane is in every respect a model village. We bought 125 acres of ground, erected substantial buildings for our factories and laid off the town, not with square blocks, but on the park idea, with winding roads and grassy lawns. In our village we have a co-operative store where the men and their families trade. They pay the current retail price for everything purchased, but at the end of every three months the books are balanced, and the profits thus shown are divided among the purchasers in proportion to the amounts they have paid in. These dividends amount to from 12 to 15 per cent a year and are so many dollars saved to the men who work. Besides this we have a hall where school and church are held and a free kindergarten is maintained during several months of the year. We have free baths, electric lights, modern waterworks and a circulating library. During the winter there is a course of lectures delivered for the men, and some of the best lecturers of the country are engaged. Last winter we had Edward Everett Hale and men of his class.

"To employees who desire homes we sell them one-third of an acre of ground at \$2 a front foot and erect a cottage for them at cost. This is all paid for in installments, the sum not amounting to more each month than the rent of a cottage in a city.

"Ours is essentially a corporation colony and the only one of its kind this side of the Atlantic. It makes, I think, a superior class of workmen, and that it encourages men to apply themselves was shown when we reduced the working hours from 10 to 9 hours without a reduction of wages and without any decrease in the amount of material turned out."

Weekly Payment in New York.

A New York daily paper's Albany correspondent says in a recent communication that the state officials are "very much interested just now in the welfare of the workingman." The state officials, especially Factory Inspector James Connelly, have started in to rigidly enforce the weekly payment law. The officials will make strenuous efforts to aid the condition of the great working masses in the metropolis, and the deputy inspectors in New York will in a few days receive instructions to make a prompt and thorough investigation.

They will be instructed to visit the large factories, stores, offices and corporation buildings and make a searching investigation. Whatever companies are found evading the weekly payment law will be notified that they must comply with its requirements. If they still continue to disobey the law, prompt measures will be taken by the state to bring them to terms. The attorney general has promised his assistance in enforcing the strict letter of the law.

This weekly payment law went into effect in this state on July 1, 1890, and its requirements are that every corporation shall pay weekly each employee engaged in its business, and that the penalty for every violation thereof is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. The factory inspector of this state is charged with the enforcement of this law and is authorized to bring actions in the name of the people against any corporation neglecting to comply with the law.

The Arena Clubs.

Hamlin Garland, the well known social reformer and writer upon economic topics, is very enthusiastic over the organization of educational societies known as Arena clubs. He is one of the principal advocates of the idea and devotes considerable time to the formation of the clubs. In a recent interview reported by Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, labor editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, Mr. Garland said:

The really progressive man or woman in any one line of work is always interested in other lines and inclined to think liberally along all of them. Of course the complexity of modern society makes people specialists. That is the only way they can accomplish anything definite. But the specialist is apt to become narrow unless he occasionally joins hands with other reformers. Our Arena clubs will organize the reform forces instead of leaving them to waste their efforts by individual and spasmodic action. We will have an educational organization reaching from one boundary of the country to the other as elastic and liberal as the most enthusiastic could desire.

THE LUCKY COIN.

"Gomez," "Well, Pedro, my boy." "One question—where did you get your money?"

Gomez had been about as poor as poor could be. True, he had a profession—that of a journalist—but in Spain the gains of the fraternity of pen workers are anything but large, and what he did earn unfortunately—being a rabid gambler—went to the dogs.

Then, one morning, from being a hand to mouth quill driver, he suddenly blossomed forth as a million grand. Fine horses were his, the entire to the most fashionable and expensive clubs also his, as well as the best cook in Madrid and the most luxuriously appointed town and country houses purchasable for money.

"Listen," said he. "Two years ago," continued he, lighting a fresh cigar, "I was a very poor man, as I do not need to remind you. You and all the rest of my friends know, too, that I had a wild passion for gaming. 'Poor Bonilla' you would always chorus when speaking of me, 'he has the worst of vices—he is a gambler.' You were wrong nevertheless. I played, but I did not play for love of it. I played because I was poor. I was a speculator. I was not a gambler.

"In a word, I had fixed upon a certain sum that I considered would be a comfortable competency. There was no way or chance of acquiring it in my profession. There was in the green cloth. How assiduously I devoted myself to that chance you know."

"I smelt a little at the expressive nod that involuntarily escaped me, gazed a moment at the smoke wreaths curling over his head and went on:

"One night I was feeling particularly depressed. I never drank, you remember—that is, never to excess, and certainly never for the purpose of what is termed 'drowning sorrow'—the gaming table was my resource. 'Unfortunately for me I had in my possession on that night a considerable sum of money entrusted to me by a friend suddenly called from the city, for the paying of some debts. I entered the gambling hall and took my seat at the roulette table. Luck was against me. The scant pile of duros that belonged to me by one melted away in the banker's pocket. But the fever was on me. I was as one possessed, and I did what I never should have believed myself capable of doing—I staked my friend's money. I staked it, and I lost it all!"

"I was going to cry out. Bonilla stopped me. 'No,' he interrupted, 'do not condemn me. You could say to me nothing harsher than my own self reproaches. Like a man turned to stone I sat there in my chair dumb, gazing with fevered eyeballs at the other players, my brain as the ivory ball spun round whirling and spinning with it. My senses seemed leaving me. My life was no longer dear to me. Penniless, dishonored, what was there left for me to live for?"

"In thoughts like these and with burning self reproaches the night wore on. One by one the players dropped off—the tables were gradually deserted. Soon there was but one left lighted—the roulette table at which I sat and whereon a persevering gambler was still trying his luck.

"Finally he, too, grew tired, and I was alone with the banker, who was also the keeper of the gambling hall. 'Jose Herrara, you mean,' cried I, 'who disappeared so mysteriously two years ago?' 'Exactly, Jose Herrara,' Bonilla returned quietly, continuing his story. 'He looked at me inquiringly. I shook my head slightly and half rose to depart, inwardly determined to blow out my brains as soon as I reached the street. That I did not do it is owing to the strangest chances of all—so strange that when I tell you you will no longer wonder that I am still unable to decide whether the agency at work at that moment was supernatural or otherwise.

"I half rose, I say, to go out, and as I did so I saw on the floor a round, bright object that had a silvery shimmer as the gaslight fell upon it. It was a coin, a silver—'Peseta' interrupted I breathlessly before Gomez could finish.

"Yes," said he, "a little silver coin, only a peseta, but it saved my life. Quick as thought I placed my foot upon it, motioned to the banker and called aloud: 'A peseta on 17!' 'The banker knew me well—he had reason to know me—and without a question or hesitation he called after me a my wager and set the ball rolling. It stopped on—17. 'Seventeen wins,' said he, and on it clinked and shimmered seven round silver duros.

"You leave them there? You stake again?" demanded the banker anew. "I nodded my head. Again the ball spun around came to a stop on—17. 'Seventeen wins,' the banker called once more. 'Once, twice, thrice—seven separate and consecutive times I left the glittering pile on 17, and seven separate and consecutive times the ball spun round and 17 won. 'When I stopped at last, it was not because I was tired, but because I had broken the bank. The poor, poverty stricken, dishonored journalist, who had contemplated suicide only a brief half hour ago, was now a wealthy man."

"But the peseta, the lucky peseta," said I, of course, Gomez, you have it still!" "No," Gomez replied, with a singular smile. "Eh?" cried I, amazed. "Why, had I been you, nothing in the world would have made me part with it." "No," replied he again with the same peculiar smile. "You would have parted with it, for you could not have kept it." "Why not, pray?" "Because when I stooped to pick up the coin nothing was there." "Nothing there?" "Nothing! That which I had taken for a peseta was not a coin. The round little shimmering object upon which the gaslight had flashed was only—a drop of water!"—From the Spanish.

The Masters in America.

Max O'Rell has pointed out that America is the only country where the man who is paid is the master. One feels this everywhere. The attitude of the clerk behind the counter, of the waiter of the hotel, of the conductor in the car, of the official who hands one the letters at the postoffice, too frequently varies between injured dignity, offensive patronage and what to the British mind amounts to downright rudeness. I have seen a lady poked by a conductor in the back without a word of explanation. The man simply required her ticket, and it was too much trouble for him to ask for it. Mr. Hamilton Aide complained last year that an American waiter once removed Mr. Aide's hat from his head and put it on a peg without uttering a word. This has never happened to me, but I have had a ticket several times stuffed between the ribbon and the hat by a railway guard.—Earl of Meath in Nineteenth Century.

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Rudge's "Celery Pills" are what you require if troubled with nervousness, insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, headache, indigestion, etc. Send thirteen 2-cent stamps with list of words and try for one of our handsome prizes and receive free a sample package, with full particulars and list of those in your state who have won prizes to introduce this great nerve and stomach remedy, all delivered in U. S. free. Enclose thirteen U. S. 2c stamps with list of words promptly to Rudge Celery Pill Co., Montreal, Que., and you are sure of a first-class prize for your trouble.

The Funny Postmaster.

A funny postmaster recently sent to the postoffice department a new set of rules. They were:

A pair of onions will go for two cents. Ink bottles must be corked when sent by mail. It is unsafe to mail apple or fruit trees with the fruit on them. Alligators over ten feet in length are not allowed to be transmitted by mail. As all postmasters are expert linguists the address may be written in Chinese or Choctaw.

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The finest brands of domestic and imported whiskey on sale at his new and handsome saloon. Fresh Rochesters for and Baltimore beer and Young's King's porter on tap.

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ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 14, 1893.

LEAVE FREELAND. 6:06, 8:47, 9:40, 10:41 a. m. for Hazleton, Jedd, 4:55, 5:27, 12: 8:47 p. m. for Drifton, Jedd, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6:06 a. m. 1:22, 3:45, 4:55 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.

9:40 a. m. for Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia. 7:28, 10:56 a. m. 12:16, 4:54 p. m. (via Highland Branch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS. 11:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. for Hazleton, Jedd, Lumber Yard and Drifton. 3:45 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 5:50, 7:06, 7:28, 9:18, 10:56 a. m., 12:16, 1:15, 2:13, 4:34, 6:58 and 8:37 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jedd and Drifton. 7:28, 9:18, 10:56 a. m., 2:13, 4:34, 6:58 p. m. from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

9:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jedd and Drifton. 11:31 a. m. from Delano and Mahanoy City, Philadelphia and Easton. 3:45 p. m. from Delano and Mahanoy City, Philadelphia and Easton. For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A. South Bethlehem, Pa.

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PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE. Taking Effect, May 23, 1893.

Table with columns: Eastward, Stations, Westward. Rows include Shepton, Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Oneida Jet, Roan, Meadow Road, Stockton Jet, Eckley Junction, Drifton.

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Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted. Painless extraction. Reasonable prices and all work guaranteed.

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