

# MORE ABOUT HAWAII

## Minority Report of the House on the Question.

**It Censures President Cleveland, and Says He Ignored the Language of the Constitution—Lively Times Expected in the House Next Friday.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—There will be a field day in the house of representatives on Hawaiian matters on Friday next, in all probability. It is the present understanding that the majority and minority reports of the committee on foreign affairs on the Hawaiian situation will be taken up on that day for discussion and action.

There will be no report from the majority of the committee. The substitute for the Hitt and Boutwell resolutions was agreed to by the foreign affairs committee on the last day but one of the session before the holiday recess. The chairman, Representative McCree, of Kentucky, had no time to prepare a report other than a mere formal announcement of the committee's action and its recommendation that the substitute be passed. Mr. McCree has since added an appendix, containing a portion of the correspondence upon the Hawaiian question, including those documents which will probably be most in demand in the course of the debate. The other material which would naturally have been included in the committee's report Mr. McCree will use in a speech on the subject.

The report of the minority is an aggressive document. Prepared by Mr. Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, at the request of Mr. Hitt, it is also signed by Messrs. Hitt, Illinois; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Blair, New Hampshire; Draper, Massachusetts; and Van Voorhis, New York, constituting the entire republican minority of the committee on foreign affairs. The report narrates the incidents of Mr. Blount's appointment, three days after Mr. Cleveland's accession to office, while the senate was in session, quotes the instructions given him, and asserts that in this appointment the president ignored the plain language of the constitution defining and limiting his powers. It proceeds as follows:

It is unwritten but universally accepted law that no administration of any representative government ever condemns the international policy of a preceding administration, for in so doing it would attack its own government.

Our attention cannot be diverted from the question which most profoundly affects our system of government, by attacks, congressional or administrative, upon the acts of the minister of the United States in January, 1893. While we think it clear that Minister Stevens' conduct is not only justifiable and necessary, but praiseworthy and patriotic, this is not the time to discuss that subject.

A resolution that the house should investigate the occurrences in Hawaii in January, 1893, so as to hear both sides of the question before a committee in which both political parties might be represented, offered by a member of the minority, lies unconsidered.

It has been left for a majority of the committee in their zeal to attack the former administration rather than to defend the present one, to prejudice without hearing, to vilify without examination, to ignore a resolution to investigate and to condemn without investigating.

The matters the minority have commented on in relation to the present cause of events are not in doubt or question. Nothing has been considered or cited but the solemn official records of the government and the language used by the president in person or through his secretary of state. To ignore these burning facts and try to confine the discussion to what occurred in January, 1893, and try to cover from the eyes of the people the violations of the constitution, of law and of precedent by the present executive is political cowardice, and if successful would be political fraud.

In the secret instructions given him Mr. Willis is informed that the provisional government to which he was to deliver his credentials "was not established by the Hawaiian people or with their consent, nor has it existed with their consent." Mr. Willis was to notify the queen that the senate would not send back to the senate the treaty withdrawn on March 9. He was to "inform the queen when reinstated, that the president expected her to grant entire amnesty to all those connected with the provisional government, so they should be deprived of no right or privilege."

"Having secured the queen's agreement to pursue this wise and humane policy," Mr. Willis was to advise the executive of the provisional government of the president's determination of the question which their action and that of the queen had devolved upon him and that they are expected to promptly relinquish to her constitutional authority."

Should either party decline, Mr. Willis was to report and await further directions. "No specific orders were given as to Mr. Willis' course in case both parties were willing to abide by the president's commands.

These secret and confidential instructions were made known to Congress only after a resolution calling upon the executive for the same had been unanimously adopted by the house. The official report of the secretary of the state kept secret from the 15th of October until a week after the November election and then made public almost as a universal expression of public disapproval and resentment among the American people.

The falseness of the situation thus created by giving secret instructions to a minister of the United States to intrigue and negotiate for the over-turn of a government to which he had been formally accredited does not seem to have struck the Administration. It did not strike the people of the United States, however. Public opinion had spoken, and would speak still louder, and if success was to be gained, it must be gained quickly. Therefore, on November 24, ten days before the assembling of congress, the secretary of state telegraphed Mr. Willis to put an end to delay and insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the provisional government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action."

How the interests of the existing friendly government of Hawaii were to be promoted by "prompt action" in restoring the monarchy is not self evident.

What right the president supposed he had to impose terms upon an independent government which was about to re-instate in the very ground that it must re-  
main an independent government and

still assume to issue commands that "Universal amnesty" should be made a condition precedent, is difficult to say. The administration was taking short of "the demands of justice" and its own theory of the status of the ex-queen's proprietary rights, in seeking to interfere with an unquestionable right of sovereignty, the punishment of offences against her laws. The hope of placing Mr. Dole, our president's "great and good friend" and his associates in a position where amnesty would be of any value to them, was by exerting the armed power of the United States. The president's administration, so insistent on respecting the independence of Hawaii, issued commands to a government he proposed to re-instate, that those who had overthrown it last January should remain its citizens "deprived of no right they enjoyed before the revolution." This independent government was not to be allowed to withhold the rights of suffrage even, or of holding office from those who might be considered as its bitterest enemies. Where would exist the independence of Hawaii under this duress from the president of the United States? It would have become a protectorate of the United States, not in name, but in reality; not by law, but through the president's sole decision and decree.

There is no impeachment of the president of the United States in this report of the secretary of state that the president meant to restore the monarchy, and the knowledge that the Hawaiian government would yield to the dictation of the president only after war, alarmed the country and checked the easy flow of the administration's policy. The ex-queen was eventually successful of the independence her powers of the president and asked what assurances she would have for a faithful carrying-out of the scheme on the part of the administration. Whatever may have been the form of her request, the answer, true but tardy, was telegraphed Mr. Willis on Dec. 3, the day before the opening of congress.

"You will say that the president cannot use force without the authority of congress."

Six weeks of examination of the law and of learning of the real opinion of the country had resulted in something which could not be criticized or gainsaid. The despatches of Mr. Willis which demanded and obtained the above answer are not yet obtainable by congress. What was their substance may be divined.

The government of Hawaii was at peace, was strong, was civilized. The ex-queen was hesitating and demanding to know what guarantees would have, first, that she should be put back, and next, that she should be kept there after she had given her pledge to grant amnesty.

Would the president really do the only thing that would do her any good after extorting such a pledge of vassalage to his will? Would he rebuild her throne, restore her to it and prop it up afterwards with American bayonets? No wonder she wanted pledges. Here was an American minister not only empowered, but secretly instructed to threaten and coerce the government to which he was accredited, into yielding peacefully to a restoration of a monarchy which was an abomination—an abomination in the light of government, an abomination in the light of decency. He was to reinstate a legitimate and independent monarchy, provided he could induce it to pledge itself to obedience to the president's commands; a monarchy so unfit to govern that even the administration was afraid to restore it to its full powers and functions. Yet in the sacred name of "justice" it was by intrigue to be reinstated over the heads of those "who would be the intelligence of the Hawaiian islands."

This is not the fair dealing and dignified course which should be pursued by the diplomacy of the United States of America.

There is no question here before us of examination, no issue as to the propriety of Minister Stevens' action, for as to that we know only one side, prepared by an agent hostile to the administration of which Mr. Stevens formed a part. There is no ground of debate now as to whether the present Hawaiian government was rightly or wrongly established nearly twelve months ago. The issue is directly before the house whether it approve and commend the course of the present administration as disclosed by itself, of a president without the consent of the senate can send a paramount diplomatic officer to supersede a minister leaving the latter only routine duties, he may do it in Great Britain or Germany as well as in the Hawaiian islands. That officer, according to the president's apologists, is only the "president's commissioner" and not an officer in the diplomatic service of the United States. The same right asserted here to appoint an ambassador under the name of a commissioner would allow the president to appoint any agent of his own without conference with any other branch of the government to exercise judicial functions paramount to judges already in office by and with the senate's consent.

It is a significant fact that thus far no resolution in either house of congress has been introduced approving the opinion of the secretary of state or endorsing the reinstatement of the administration purpose to reinstate the queen was right, congress must carry it out, for the president has at last shuffled his policy off his hands to be acted on by the legislative branch of our government. When the majority are prepared to fulfill the president's behests it must propose legislation. Until that is done the country must take for granted that the president is not to be approved by his party.

After a review and consideration of the course of this administration as appears from its own records the minority of your committee have no hesitancy in recommending the adoption of the following substitute for the resolution reported by the majority:

Whereas, executive communications to congress disclose that the executive department has been furnishing to a minister plenipotentiary of the United States secret instructions to conspire with the representatives and agents of a deposed and discarded monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican government, duly recognized by all the civilized nations to which said minister was accredited, and to which his public instructions pledged the faith and sympathy of the president, the government and the people of the United States.

Resolved, that it is in the sense of this house that any such intervention by the executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers, without authority of congress is a dangerous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and liberties of the people of the United States and a violation of the laws of the United States; and, further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the executive and methods used are unworthy of the executive department of the United States while the confessed intent of such intervention is contrary to the policy and tradition of the republic and the spirit of the constitution.

# SUMMARY OF NEWS

## Important Events of the Past Week.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 3.**—Hon. Oscar Craig, president of the state charities, died at 9 o'clock last night.

**PARIS, Jan. 2.**—The Figaro publishes two documents, which, if authentic, will, it is said, revive the Panama canal scandal.

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Tandier says that Moors have murdered a Spaniard named Molina.

**PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 2.**—J. E. Bennett, presiding judge of the supreme bench of South Dakota, died very suddenly, of heart failure, in this city, last night.

**BOSTON, Jan. 2.**—Treasurer F. H. Peabody, of the city relief committee, acknowledges the receipt of contributions making the total of the relief fund \$20,941.

**DEBHAM, Mass., Jan. 2.**—Mrs. Alma Ida Reynolds of this town, the oldest person in Norfolk county, celebrated her 100th birthday today. She was born in Eastford, Conn.

**MANCHESTER, Jan. 2.**—The Manchester ship canal was opened to general traffic yesterday, and Manchester thereby becomes a port of entry, with all the benefits that accrue to such a port.

**HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 3.**—Governor Pattison appointed Theodore F. Jenkins judge of court of common pleas, vice D. Newlin Fell, who was elected to the state supreme court in November.

**MADEIRA, Jan. 2.**—A box containing explosives was found last night in front of the residence of a master baker, who, while the company claims was a journeyman, incurred the hostility of the strikers.

**PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2.**—As the examination of the Globe national bank's books progresses, it is found that Teller William U. Bennett's shortage will not be less than \$20,000, and perhaps \$5,000 will be added to that amount.

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—A dispatch from Paris says that the police all over France searched the dwelling places of all supposed anarchists during last night. They visited 10,000 houses in all, and arrested a number of persons.

**BOSTON, Jan. 2.**—The loss by fire in the city of Boston last year exceeded that of any other city in the United States. The total in round numbers was \$5,300,000, and all but about 5 per cent of it fell upon the insurance companies.

**CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2.**—O'Neill's Grand opera house was destroyed by fire yesterday. The building was insured for \$15,000, fixtures and properties for \$7,000. The building had the largest floor space of any public building in the city. Origin of the fire is unknown.

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.**—The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company began to operate a new line of one of the handsome office buildings in New England. It is situated at the junction of Meadow and Water streets, and the total cost is about \$400,000.

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—The admiralty has placed an order with the Naval Construction and Armaments Company of Barrow for the construction of a first-class cruiser. The new war ship is to be 300 feet long, and her speed will be between 23 and 24 knots an hour.

**BOSTON, Jan. 2.**—Dr. Francis Minot Weld is dead, aged 53. He graduated from Harvard college in 1890, and after receiving his diploma from the medical school, entered the navy as a medical cadet and served as a surgeon on the monitor Nantucket and frigate Wabash.

**LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 3.**—The Lowell carpet company, which began work last week, posted notices that a general reduction of 10 per cent was to be made in the wages of the employees, to take effect next week. The weavers met to discuss the matter, and voted to have a conference with the agent, if possible.

**ALBANY, Jan. 2.**—The Panama railroad company through its attorneys Brown and Wells of New York city has filed with the state board of claim s, a claim for \$40,000 for taxes paid into the state treasury which the company claims was erroneously assessed upon it by the state comptroller for a number of years past.

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.**—Judge Butler, in the United States circuit court, handed down a long opinion in which he refers to Special Master Crawford the proceedings brought by Isaac L. Rice against the receivers, trustees, etc. of the Reading railroad. Mr. Crawford will hold daily sittings for the taking of testimony.

**PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 2.**—Professor Albert J. Robinson, leader of Robinson's American band, last night discovered the mutilated body of a man on the Proakness road. He was dressed only in shirt and trousers. Papers found in his pocket indicated that he was a resident of Oak Ridge. There is little doubt that he met with foul play.

**PLYMOUTH, Mass., Jan. 3.**—The Plymouth cordage company's mammoth mills have started on full time, the night gang, which had been laid off for some months, resuming their labors. This calls for 250 more employees. In securing these, preference will be given to the old hands. Binding twine will be the main production.

**ROME, Jan. 3.**—The acquittal by the French court of the Frenchmen who were accused of complicity in the Agnes-Mortier riots in August last, when a number of Italian who were working in the salt works there were killed, continues to excite the deepest indignation throughout Italy, and everywhere the result of the trial is held to be a gross perversion of justice.

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—A most unusual occurrence was the meeting yesterday of the house of commons. From the time when the memory of man runseth not to the contrary parliament has adjourned over New Year's day until yesterday, when, instead of enjoying a holiday, the house of commons was hard at work attempting to clear away some of the great mass of legislative business.

**RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 2.**—Capt. Pickens, of the cruiser Charleston, who is in command of the American naval squadron here, has issued an order to the commanders of the fleet, instructing them to cut off the shore leave hitherto given to the seamen, marines and others of the crews. This curtailing of shore liberty is due to the fact that the yellow fever season is approaching.

**ALBANY, Jan. 3.**—The regents of the state university have been notified that a recent decision of the court of appeals re-

verses the practice of three years in the matter of equivalents for law student examinations, the court holding three years academic course and two years in college will not do to issue a student certificate on, unless the applicant has actually passed Agents, examination.

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.**—Jacob Hartman, a motorman on the Catharine and Bainbridge streets trolley line, met death last night in a peculiar manner. There was some trouble with the trolley wire, and Hartman was leaning over the front dasher looking up at the wire when his car ran a switch and collided with another car, crushing his head against the wood-work and killing him almost instantly.

**ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 3.**—Judge Van Syckel surprised the attendants in the Union county court room by charging the grand jurors that the Linden township bribery in granting a license to the Linden blood horse association race track for \$5,000, to be paid to a private corporation—the Linden sewer jury. He directed a former grand jury to find an indictment, but they refused, and were discharged.

**PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 3.**—Harvey L. Williams, of New York and Lenox, has been elected a director of the Boston and Albany railroad company in the sum of \$15,000 for injuries received in the Chester disaster last August. Mr. Williams was badly cut about the head and received a severe shock. He was in the drawing room car St. Elmo, which was smashed to pieces, and miraculously escaped death.

**ALBANY, Jan. 2.**—Gov. Flower will issue a proclamation today modifying his proclamation of last week, in reference to the special election for members of congress to be held in New York city. The date for the election will be changed from January 23 to January 30, pursuant to requests from both parties, who claim that the time in which to file necessary certificates of nominations, etc., is too short when the holidays and legislative caucuses are considered.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.**—The majority members of the Senate and House met last evening at the treasury department and had a long conference, lasting until 11:15 o'clock, on the income tax question, but nothing definite was determined upon. The committee, however, will hold another meeting today, when it is expected a final decision will be reached. All of the members of the majority were present, except Mr. Bynum, who is confined to his home by illness.

**LONDON, Jan. 2.**—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a letter from a well-informed correspondent, stating that a great change may be expected in the Brazilian situation in a fortnight's time. The Peixoto government, he says, is awaiting the arrival of five torpedo boats which are expected to put an entirely different aspect on the naval situation in Brazilian waters. These boats, though built in Germany, were negotiated for by a British firm. Three of them left a southern English port on Friday, and the other two on the day following.

**ALBANY, Jan. 3.**—Both houses of the legislature were organized according to program. The following officers were elected by the senate: President pro tem, Senator Chas. T. Saxton; clerk, John A. Kenyon, of Syracuse; stenographer, L. A. Waldo, of Steuben; sergeant-at-arms, Charles V. Schram, of Oneida; Janitor, George Smith, colored; principal doorkeeper, Edward Dowling, of Queens; assistant doorkeepers, John Connelin, John Brannigan, William Hogle and Eugene Farrington.

The assembly officers are as follows: Speaker, Mr. Malby; clerk, G. W. Dinn, of Binghamton; sergeant-at-arms, Capt. James H. Manville; doorkeeper, Joseph Brewer; first assistant doorkeeper, J. E. West; assistant doorkeeper, Hiram Van Tassel; stenographer, Henry F. Gisan.

**LONDON, Jan. 3.**—Alfred John Monson, who was recently tried at Eilnburgh for the murder of Lieut. Hambrough, and who was discharged from custody, the jury returning a verdict of "not proven," will shortly bring an action against Major Hambrough, father of the lieutenant, in connection with the charges on the Hambrough estates. Tottenham the money lender, who was one of the witnesses in the murder trial, will also bring suit against Major Hambrough to recover money advanced to Lieut. Hambrough. Tottenham claims and holds as security one of the two \$10,000 policies issued which the company's life by the New York Mutual Life insurance company. Major Hambrough will bring a counter action against Tottenham to recover this policy. As soon as letters of administration are granted five other actions will be brought against Major Hambrough in respect of matters in which Tottenham and Tottenham claims have acted in behalf of Major Hambrough.

**MADRID, Jan. 3.**—An anarchist named Santiago Salvador, alias Jacques Salvador, was arrested at Saragossa, capital of the province of that name. As soon as the police placed their hands on him he drew a revolver and attempted to kill himself. He succeeded in inflicting a severe wound on his chest. It is a long supposed that this injury will prove fatal. While one of the officers ran for medical assistance, the others stood guard over the prisoner, whose revolver had been taken from him. Salvador was lying upon the floor of his lodgings, and the officers thought he would make no further attempt upon his life. In this they were mistaken, for he drew from his pocket a small packet that was afterward found to contain a deadly poison, and attempted to swallow its contents. The officers took the packet from him before he could get the contents into his mouth. After a physician had dressed his wound he was taken before a magistrate, to whom he confessed that he had been concerned in the plot to blow up the Lyceum theatre in Barcelona.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.**—The revenue cutter Corbett is expected to arrive at San Francisco soon from Honolulu bearing despatches from Minister Willis. The attaches of the Hawaiian legation in this city are not apparently concerned over the nature of these despatches. It is said that the Hawaiian legation that there exists the utmost satisfaction in Washington, and the liveliest hopes have been awakened that public opinion will bring about the condition they have so long hoped for, and which some months ago it was confidently expected would have been reached long before this. Mr. Thurston, it is said, will be in a hurry to return to the United States, but will come back before the winter is over. When he returns, if all reports be true, it is more than likely that a republic will have been set up in the Hawaiian islands and that the provisional government will have become the permanent government, with a new head, and possibly a new cabinet. It is not improbable that Minister Thurston may be selected as the new president.

# NOW FOR HARD WORK

## Congress Ready For the Tariff Struggle.

**The Ball to Be Set Rolling in the House Today—Prospect of a Long and Weary Fight—Little of Presiding Importance in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congress is again in session, after a two weeks recess, prepared for a struggle that is certain to last many weary months. What has already been done is insignificant in comparison with what remains to be accomplished, and in fact the few weeks of the session preceding the recess hardly sufficed to outline distinctly the programs of the leaders charged with the responsibility in either house.

Probably the very weight of the task before them causes many of the senators and representatives to be slow in their response to the demands of duty and in returning to Washington from their homes, and it is expected that the attendance in both houses will be small for a few days at least.

There is not the same necessity for active exertion by the senate as is the case with the house, for the former body will have ample time to dispose of the more important matters on its calendar before the tariff bill is received from the co-ordinate branch.

Therefore the proceedings in the senate, at least this week, are not expected to be very important. Probably an effort will be made to begin formally the consideration of the house bill to repeal the Federal election laws, but in this case it is hardly likely that the program will progress beyond the point of delivering a few speeches, and, about Thursday or Friday, a recess may be taken until the following Monday.

The long anticipated debate on the tariff bill is expected to begin in the house at once. Much, however, depends upon Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee. Mr. Wilson is so exhausted by the unremitting labors of the past few months that some doubt is expressed if he will be physically able to speak on the measure before Friday. His speech is still uncompleted, although he hopes to finish it within a few hours. If the chairman finds himself unable to address the house on the tariff question, today the bill will be taken up and read in extenso. This will occupy several hours, and it is not improbable that when this shall have been done the fortifications bill, which is now on the calendar, may be taken up and occupy the remainder of the day.

There is some doubt as to the action of the house on the resolution reported from the foreign affairs committee indorsing the action of the president regarding Hawaii. If a quorum of democrats be present Chairman McCree may carry his resolution, after a few speeches have been made on the tariff bill, and push it through the house. Mr. McCree is hardly likely to do this, however, unless there are a sufficient number of democrats in attendance to insure the passage of the resolution.

**Income Tax to Be Taxed.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A two per cent tax on incomes above \$1,000, an additional tax of ten cents a gallon on whiskey and a tax of two cents a pack on playing cards is the decision reached by the democratic members of the ways and means committee.

The committee met at the treasury department at 4 p. m., determined to settle the question of an income tax before adjournment. It was represented by such of the gentlemen as favored the proposition that a general income tax would yield the government an annual revenue of \$20,000,000; that making the exemption \$2,000 would limit it to a class amply able to afford it and that in view of the large deficit that will be caused by the reduction in customs duties, there was no alternative but to adopt it. Some of the gentlemen who opposed the tax argued at length that the political effect would be fatal to the democratic party and that it would be better to limit the tax to corporations only and raise the additional revenue necessary from other sources.

Mr. Coker of New York insisted that an income tax ought to be laid upon all incomes whether large or small, and that any other course was unwise and undemocratic, in that it didn't fall on all alike.

When Chairman Wilson put the proposition to a vote, six of the 11 representatives present voted aye. These were Messrs. McMillin, Bynum, Tarsney, Whiting, Bryan and Turner, and it was carried. The tax applies to the net earnings of corporations as well as to private incomes. It does not, however, apply to inheritances; although that suggestion was one of the earliest advanced when the matter first came up for consideration in the committee a month ago.

The additional tax of 10 cents on a gallon of whiskey, includes whiskey now in bond. With a view of making the tax fall as lightly as possible upon the owners of this whiskey, it was decided to extend the bonded period to eight years. It is now three years.

**JOHN L. APPEARS AGAIN.**  
He Wants to Fight the Winner of the Florida Match.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion middleweight pugilist, in an interview on the coming Corbett-Mitchell fight, said:

"It is my desire to challenge the winner of the Corbett-Mitchell fight. I think, with good, proper training and with faithful, conscientious work on my part, I can whip either of these men."

"Well," answered Charley Johnson, who was with him at the time, "if you will say right now that you will train conscientiously and will do the right thing, I will back you for \$50,000 against the winner."

To this Sullivan replied: "I will, and if I succeed in getting on a match with the winner of this fight I will have Phil Casey train me. I think there is no man in the business-to-day who can compare with him."

When asked who he thought would win the coming fight, Sullivan shook his head dubiously, and said: "I hope the American."

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