

A TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

Entrance of Coxy's Commonwealth Army into Allegheny City.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Fully 5,000 people, including about 100 cyclists on their wheels bearing banners marked "Coxy's Brigade," met the commonwealth army half a mile from the Allegheny City limits and accompanied the marchers in.

The march from this point to the camping ground on Shady Island was continued as follows: Police escort, bugles containing Allegheny City police and other officials, the bicycle brigade, seven police officers, Brown, Coxy and Coxy's son, the newspaper correspondents, the Coxy's, the Pittsburgh escort, numbering about 800 men, "Unknown" Smith followed by the commonwealth army numbering about 800 men.

The army reached their encampment ground a few minutes after 3 o'clock and immediately began the erection of the camp outfit. The march through the city streets was an almost continuous ovation. The men were very tired after the long dusty tramp and rested as soon as possible. Mess served at 7 o'clock was the best since the march began. It consisted of bread, butter, coffee, jelly, new potatoes, and tomato soup. Commander Coxy and the marshals were the guests of a neighboring hotel.

After supper, Coxy and Brown addressed a mass meeting of fully 8,000 people. A collection taken during the evening netted a handsome sum of money to the commonwealth.

Today a parade march will be made through the streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to be followed by a mass meeting on the Allegheny wharf, Pittsburgh. In the evening the men in a body will attend a local theater and another meeting will be held in old city hall at night.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

A Bloody Battle May Be Fought in the Coke Region To-day.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., April 4.—Sheriff Wilhelm reports the coke region quiet this morning. The strikers have served notice of a boycott on a Connellsville brewing firm, because their source of supply of beer has been cut off since the strike began. The company stores of the region shut off the supply of goods to all known as strikers and many thousands are now on their own resources for food and clothing, which they freely admit is limited.

But few plants north of Connellsville are in operation. Those remaining in blast are owned by the Frick Coke company. The latter company say that they will furnish all the funds necessary to protect their property and men. Sheriff Wilhelm says he can furnish any number needed. If deputies shall not prove sufficient protection the military will be asked. The men in this vicinity are known to have purchased large supplies of ammunition, and from this it is taken that they mean trouble. The outlook is serious and doubtful.

A large body of strikers from the southern end of the region passed through Uniontown, enroute to the Oliver plant, where the company will, to-day, attempt to draw 1,500 tons of coke left in the ovens when the strike began. The mob were armed with guns, clubs, revolvers, iron bars and all manner of weapons. That there will be a battle is certain, if an attempt is made to draw the burning coke.

REFORMATORY MANAGERS.

Notified to Show Cause Why They Should Not Be Removed.

ALBANY, April 4.—Gov. Flower has addressed an order to each member of the board of managers of the Elmira reformatory to answer the charges of misconduct and neglect of duty in office preferred against them, and to show cause why they should not be removed from office, within eight days after receipt of the order.

Le Caron's Bargain.

LONDON, April 4.—The Star says that before Major Henry Le Caron, the government spy, took the witness stand before the Farrell commission to give testimony against Mr. Parnell and his associates, he entered into an agreement with representatives of the London Times, the terms of which were that he should be paid a life annuity of £1,000 and that his life should be insured for £25,000 for the benefit of his backers. The provisions of this contract, the Star says, were strictly carried out, but whether the Times paid all the annuity and the premiums on the insurance policy, or whether the government assumed part of the obligation, is not known.

Coxy's Bowery Contingent.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Bowery wing of Coxy's army is assuming definite shape, if the statements of the leaders are to be believed. Steve Brodie, whose saloon on the Bowery seems to be the headquarters of the gang, said that the proposed march to Washington was no fake. He said that Bob Fanning, the leader, had recruited about 40 unemployed makers in Connecticut, and that with others who would leave Newark, N. J., for Washington.

Hatch's Anti-Option Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Representative Hatch, of Missouri, the author of the new anti-option bill, expects to get that measure before the house within the next three weeks or as soon as the pending election cases and the appropriation bills, now on the calendar, are disposed of. Mr. Hatch believes that the opposition to the anti-option bill will be slight as compared with that which was manifested against the other bills of this character in the past.

Pistol and Razor Party.

RED BANK, N. J., April 4.—At a colored ball at Jerry Belden's residence in West Red Bank a free fight occurred. Pistols and razors were freely used, and Charles Richardson, alias "Gold Coin," a local pugilist, was shot in the left breast. The ball was removed by a physician and the wound is thought to be dangerous. Another colored man, whose name is not known, was seriously injured by being cut with a razor on the back of his head.

Train Robber Pardoned.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The president has granted a pardon to a man who was serving the extraordinary sentence of imprisonment for life "and five years," Henry Williams, one of the gang that "held up" and robbed the United States mails in Northern Texas in 1879.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, March 30.—George Ticknor Curtis, one of the most eminent authors of the constitutional law and the author of many legal works, is dead.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The United Press is authorized to announce that the reported engagement of Howard Gould to Miss Jessie Kirkland, known on the stage as Miss Odette Tyler, is true.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4.—Governor Tillman has issued a proclamation declaring himself commander of the whole force of municipal police and marshals of the several cities of the state.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 30.—Augustus A. Brush, ex-warden of Sing Sing prison, is dead. He represented the first assembly district of Dutchess county in the legislature in 1867 and 1868.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Members of the foreign relations committee of the senate do not expect a very long debate over the ratification of the Chinese treaty nor very serious opposition to the convention.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The governor of Georgia appointed Speaker Crisp United States Senator in place of the late Mr. Colquitt. Mr. Crisp declined the appointment because he considered it as duty to remain in the house of representatives.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Managua, Nicaragua, cable says: The Nicaraguan government has declared that it will withdraw the exequaturs of the American and British consuls here. The cause for this action is alleged to be their interference in the Bluefields affair.

SAN ANTONIO, April 4.—Congressman W. L. Wilson is still at the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cable, eight miles south of here. He is rapidly gaining in weight and strength and it is no longer probable he will be able to resume his work in congress in a few weeks. He still refuses to be interviewed on political subjects.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The veto of the Bland seigniorage bill by President Cleveland meets with universal approval by financial and business men generally. One of his reasons for rejecting the measure was that it would shake the recovering financial confidence—was shared in by financiers all throughout the east, as was made evident by the numerous petitions from eastern cities asking the president to pursue the course he has.

ALBANY, March 30.—The senate judiciary committee submitted to the senate a report on the attempted bribery of senators to defeat the Buffalo police bill. The committee find that there is no evidence to sustain any such charges, and completely exonerate Lieut.-Gov. Sheelan and all the senators from any attacks which have impugned their honesty in the matter, holding that there is not a scintilla of truth in the charges made.

LONDON, April 4.—The committee appointed by the chambers of commerce to consider the question of bimetalism has reported its action. The committee find that the silver systems of the United States and India have depressed the value of silver until it is now reduced to one-third of the price of gold under the system of bimetalism prior to 1870. The committee recommend the appointment of a royal commission on the currency. Several members of the chambers objected to the report of the committee, claiming that the present depression, particularly in agriculture, was not due so much to the silver conditions as to other causes, one of which was the importation of foreign cattle.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The text of the Behring sea bill approved by the cabinet has been obtained. It follows the provisions of the tribunal of arbitration by prohibiting citizens of the United States from sealing within 60 miles of the seal islands at any time. It establishes a close season for citizens of the United States outside of that zone from May 1 to July 31. It prohibits the use of steam vessels during the open season. It provides that the master of every sealing vessel shall keep a record of seals caught and establishes the penalty of perjury for any false statement. It prohibits the use of nets, firearms, etc., except shotguns outside of Behring sea. United States Indians sealing in canoes or boats are exempted from these provisions.

ALBANY, March 29.—A bill introduced in the assembly by Mr. Ryder of Sing Sing embodies, he says, the principles of pure democracy, as now being advanced in different parts of the country by the direct legislative league. This bill gives to all voters of cities or villages of more than 10,000 inhabitants the right to take part in much of the legislation for the community, and incidentally enforces much home rule. It is to apply only to those communities which by a majority vote accept its provisions. It permits any five per cent. of the voters to introduce a measure which thereupon must either be passed by the city council or town committee or submitted to a vote of the voters at the polls, to be had at the next regular election. If a special election is called for the measure must be signed by ten per cent. of the voters. In like manner on petition any of the measures passed by the council or committee may be called to a vote at the polls, such a measure (excepting a few classes as named) not going into effect until thirty days after their passage. If the council or committee may also call for a popular vote on any measure pending before it.

TERIN, March 29.—The body of Louis Kossuth was removed to the Evangelical church, where the funeral took place at 9 o'clock a. m. Accompanying the body to the church were a civic guard of honor and a squadron of the municipal guards of Turin. The church was inscribed to hold a fifth part of those desiring attendance, and only the chief representatives of the Hungarian delegations and the leading representatives of foreign nations were able to gain admittance, and in every case there was cheerful acquiescence as to who should be admitted and who excluded. When the services began, promptly at 9 o'clock, the church was filled to the limit of its capacity. Surrounding the coffin was a body of Hungarian students in the costume of their country, and in the seats immediately behind the bleachers, the sons, sister and nephews of the dead hero. Next in order of precedence were the prefect and the mayor of Turin, a number of Italian officials, and civilians from various parts of the country. The funeral oration was delivered by the pastor of the church, M. Peyr, the Evangelical preacher who was present at the bedside of Kossuth when he died. The pastor pronounced a touching eulogy of the dead patriot's life, character and services, speaking in the Italian language, after which the choir sang a choral hymn and an anthem, the former written by Luther and the latter by Palestrina.

WEDDING AT DRIFTON.

Charles E. Coxe and Miss Louisa T. White United in Marriage Yesterday.

One of the most important weddings that has taken place at Drifton for some years was solemnized there yesterday, when Charles E. Coxe, of New York city, and Miss Louisa Tucker White, of Drifton, were married. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Buxton in St. James' P. E. church, and the edifice was profusely decorated with flowers and plants, making a very pretty scene. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents and was attended by the intimate friends of both families. During the afternoon they left on an extended wedding tour, and upon their return will reside at Torresdale, Pa. Several of the relatives of the contracting parties were present from New York and Philadelphia. A large number of handsome and costly presents were received by the young couple, and their friends wished them many happy years of married life.

Mr. Coxe is the youngest son of Henry B. Coxe, of the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., and is looked upon as a young man with a very bright future. The bride is a daughter of J. B. White, treasurer of the D. S. & S. Railroad Company, and is highly esteemed by her acquaintances in Drifton.

Hines Will Be Defeated.

Congressman Hines and Postmaster General Bissel had a set-to yesterday over the appointment of a postmaster at Kingston. Little Billy threatened to overturn the administration because he is not allowed to parcel out the offices in his district. His wrath was terrible for awhile, but he will get over it.

In a conversation afterward Bissel said: "I am a sort of constituent of Hines. I live in his district during the summer. I am sorry to have offended him, but the appointment cannot hurt him much. He will not come within a thousand miles of a re-election. I would not be surprised to see him defeated by 5,000 majority."

And Bissel is about right.

Finding the Bodies.

The ninth body of the Gaylord shaft disaster at Plymouth was recovered on Sunday, and was identified as that of Joseph Olds, who leaves a wife and three small children. On Monday morning the body of John D. Norris was found, and later in the day the remains of John Hammer were taken out of the ill-fated mine. All had to be recognized by the clothing worn and such articles as the men carried in their pockets. The funerals were held immediately after the bodies were dressed by the undertakers.

Will Serve Two More Years.

Theodore Pandy, who was elected constable of Foster township over John J. Slattery in February, did not qualify for the position on Monday, the day for new constables to go into office, as there was no vacancy to be filled in the township. Constable Slattery was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Charles Sault, deceased, and not until the election following his appointment, as was thought when nominations were made. Slattery will hold the office for two more years.

Concluding the Contract.

John Wagner, of Drifton, and Thomas Birkbeck, of Freeland, were in town on Monday concluding the contract for the soldiers' monument which is to be erected by Major Coxe Post, No. 147, G. A. R., at Freeland, and which is to be built by M. H. Master, of town.

A Pastor for Bethel Church.

Rev. George Tompkins, D. D., of New York city, has accepted a call to act as pastor of the Bethel Baptist church of this place, and will preach each Sunday at 10 a. m. and at 6:30 p. m., commencing on April 8. Special meetings are held, commencing every evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are invited.

CONDENSATIONS.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—Two more Delaware Indians have arrived here to take the Keeley cure. They say that the council of their tribe are so well pleased with the result of the four previous cures that they have ordered all comparative Indians on the reservation sent on in installments for similar treatment.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The report from New Orleans that the United States steamer Atlanta would be ordered to Bluefields is not confirmed here. It is announced that the Atlanta, which went into commission at Norfolk, has not yet received such orders as those referred to. She cannot, in any event, leave Norfolk for several weeks.

LONDON, April 4.—A deputation representing the chamber of agriculture called upon the Right Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, and urged the immediate slaughter of all imported cattle at their place of landing except under the most extraordinary conditions. Mr. Gardner declined to entertain the proposition, on the ground that such action would injure the trade relations of England abroad. He expressed his conviction that the present precautions were sufficient to prevent the importation of diseased cattle.

UTICA, N. Y., April 2.—Details of Saturday's murder and news of the death of the crime. Carl F. Klotzler murdered his wife and four children and then killed himself. The children were Frieda, aged 13, Paul, aged 10, Bruno, aged 6, Elsie, aged 3 or 4. Two of the children died from the effects of arsenic poisoning, their discolored bodies showing the drug. The rest of the family died from wounds inflicted in the throat with a shoemaker's knife. The murderer cut himself in the breast under the arms and finally severed an artery at the wrist. The house shows the most abject poverty and a careful preparation for the horrible deed.

BREVITIES.

PARIS, April 3.—Dr. Charles Edvard Brown-Sequard is dead of congestion of the brain.

Woodscock, R. I., April 3.—The factories of the Woodscock rubber company in Gales Ferry, Milwille, Mass., after two months' idleness, will resume operations April 16. Twenty-six hundred people will be employed.

PARIS, March 29.—A blonded with blasting powder and fragments of iron was exploded last evening on the window sill of a public house in Montreuil les Bains, department of Seine et Oise. A dance was going on in the hall at the time. The building was badly damaged, but nobody was hurt.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The news of the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamer Ems at Fayal, Azores, in tow, has led to a great weight of the minds of the agents in this city and relieved the anxiety of the relatives and friends of those aboard, and the office of the company was besieged today for further particulars of the accident to the steamer.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Secretary Herbert has received a letter from Lieut. Force, the representative of the navy department on the wrecking steamer Orion, confirming the report already received that the Kearsarge, which was wrecked on Linnard Reef, had been partly buried under the sea.

DARLINGTON, S. C., April 3.—This town is resting quietly under martial law. The troops have been given quarters by the town officials and there is no sign now of trouble. It is expected that the soldiers will be ordered home after the coroner's inquest is concluded. All conscripts are to meet all the requirements of the public order.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—Government censure of despatches is still in force, but it is believed the embargo will be suspended in a day or two. Gov. Tillman has rejected the resignations of the captain and members of the Newbury rifles, the company at refused to respond to his call, demanding their pay, and an insult to their commanding officer, and dismisses them from the services of the state as unworthy to wear its uniform.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Bela A. Lockwood, the Washington female attorney, applied to qualify to practice law in a circuit court in Henrico county. Judge Wellford denied the application, holding that it was against all precedents for a woman to practice in the courts of the commonwealth. He subsequently agreed to take the matter under consideration. Two sessions of the Virginia legislature have been devoted to the subject of allowing women to practice in the state courts.

LONDON, March 29.—It is stated upon good authority that the earl of Kimberley's explanation of the situation given to United States Ambassador Bayard at their interview concerning the carrying out of the findings of the Behring sea arbitration has not been satisfactory. Lord Kimberley is understood to have assured Mr. Bayard that the bill giving legal operation to the provisions of the court's findings will be presented to parliament and every effort will be made to expedite its passage.

BERLIN, April 3.—Prince Bismarck has telegraphed to the emperor his acknowledgments for the Kaiser's congratulations on the occasion of the emperor's birthday and thanking his majesty for the present which accompanied his letter of congratulation. Prince Bismarck's telegram says: "Please accept my most respectful thanks for the gracious wishes and gifts which your majesty has favored me with. I shall wear the new sash and kneel to it to my children in lasting memory of your good will."

BOSTON, March 28.—Each year for several years John M. Berry has petitioned the legislature for a state loan of \$300,000 to encourage home building associations among the poor. The labor committee, with one dissenting member, have decided to report a bill authorizing the state to issue a loan for the amount of \$50,000 for this purpose. The same committee, with two dissenting members, reported a bill making nine hours a legal day's work in all corporations except railroad and express companies.

LAVERGNE, April 3.—Mrs. Margaret Walker, aged 53 years, was hanged here for the murder of her husband. The murder was committed in the most brutal and revolting manner, and the criminal annals of Great Britain. For maintaining illicit relations with another woman, Mrs. Walker, who was of masculine build, chained her husband to a bedpost in one of the upper rooms of her house, and for four months administered to him a daily beating, finally finishing him by battering his brains out with a steel chain.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Three of the sixteen election inspectors of Gravesend who pleaded guilty to various offenses and were sentenced by Justice Brown of the court of oyer and terminer, Brooklyn, were taken to the Kings county penitentiary at Croton Hill. Besides the nine inspectors and their keepers, Andrew Scott Jamieson, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for perjury, went with them. The other inspectors who were sentenced, seven in all, will spend their twenty-nine days of imprisonment in the Raymond street jail.

HONOLULU, March 26.—By San Francisco, April 3.—The Holoman, the queen's personal agent, has received a judgment in attacks on President Dole and the whole provisional government. On March 21 the editor was arrested and held for trial for sedition. It is asserted on good authority that within a month a master royalist petition in favor of annexation to the United States will be sent to President Cleveland. It is understood that John Cummings, who has occupied posts in the cabinets of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, is at the head of this movement.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Governor Flower held a lengthy secret conference at the executive chamber with four of the five managers of the anti-sugar party. The manager absent was J. B. Rathbone, who is in the south. The managers present were President Dr. W. C. Wey, M. H. Arnot, L. Swartwood and W. H. Peters. Supt. Brockway, his counsel, John B. Stancavage, R. A. Farrelly, Mr. Eggleston and Isaac White, representing a New York paper, and the memorial presented to the legislature by the anti-sugar party were also present. Mr. Brockway stated to a newspaper reporter that the report credited to Commissioner Littlefield of the investigating committee was an infernal outrage, the conclusions reached not being warranted by the facts. He thought the memorial presented to the legislature by the anti-sugar party was a complete refutation of the charges. At the conclusion of the conference neither the managers nor the governor would submit to interviews, and had nothing to say.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED.

Senator Voorhees Makes a Speech Favoring the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In reporting the tariff bill to the senate Mr. Voorhees (Ind.), chairman of the senate committee on finance, addressed the senate in a prepared speech of several hours duration. He challenged the attention of the senate and the country to the fact that by the provisions of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenues will be reconciled when it becomes a law. The reductions, he claimed, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes On chemicals, On pottery, On glass, On metals, On tobacco, On agricultural products, On spirits, wines, etc., On cotton manufactures, On flax, hemp and jute manufactures, On woolen manufactures, On silk manufactures, On paper and pulp, On sundries, Transferred to the free list.

Total, \$76,670,000. To these reductions must be added, he said, the imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit.

"Faults and imperfections can, of course, be alleged and pointed out; excesses are apparent which have been unwillingly made and only when found absolutely necessary, in order to secure the necessary articles on the free list as they came from the house have been made dutiable under the dress of a small majority here, yet, deeply as I regret the necessity for these changes, and earnestly as I opposed them, I do not hesitate to say that the bill, taken as a whole as it now stands, with its combination of lower taxes on the necessities of life, and at the same time increased revenue for the government, will be hailed as a substantial measure of reform and relief by the great producing masses of the American people."

Estimated Revenue.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Income tax, Spirits, Cards, Customs, Miscellaneous, Postal service, Total, and Thus leaving a surplus of over \$24,000,000.

"There is no terror to me," he said, "in a surplus like this. On the contrary, it is a source of safety, and can at any time be wisely and honorably devoted to the best purposes of good government, the payment of debts, and the stoppage of interest. It can also be reduced by a revision of tariff rates whenever found necessary. My greatest apprehension in public affairs is a deficiency in the power of the government to maintain its honor, and to hold its head among the nations of the earth. On this point we feel we have made the future secure, while at the same time we have made lighter the burdens of the people."

Safe Reform.

Passing to a general discussion of tariff questions, Mr. Voorhees said: "The most needed feature of tariff legislation is permanency, at reasonable rates for revenue, and with a due regard to the business and commerce of the country. The McKinley law was necessarily an unstable, unsafe measure; it was a reckless, foolhardy experiment on the forbearance of the American people. Our purpose is to replace the law of 1890 with a measure of reform, safe, conservative, and harmonious in itself, and to which all the business and legitimate industries of the country will emphatically cling themselves and tenaciously cling for secure development and undisturbed growth in the future. If this can be done without needless delay, an era of prosperity will dawn upon all the diversified interests of the country such as has never been surpassed in our history."

Wages of Workmen.

He said he stood there to deny that it can be shown anywhere since the republican party came into power thirty-three years ago, that the wages of a working-man or woman in a furnace, factory, or delving mine, had ever kept pace with increased tariff rates, or indeed had any increase at all, on account of high protective tariff legislation. What the wage-worker wants and of right should have, is not the false promise and false pretense of manufacturers pleading in vain for their own enrichment, but the solid protection of law against the instability of his contracts, the uncertainty of his employment, and the fluctuating rates of his wages.

Mr. Voorhees defended the ad valorem duties as against the specific tax, and he discussed at length the Walker tariff and its effects, and then came down to a clearer view of the details of the pending bill. He declared that on the subject of sugar the McKinley law was a juggle and a fraud, and was intended as such.

Sugar Duty.

"Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar, and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government. The fact that the duty tax on sugar has increased to the benefit of the revenues of the government and less to the profits of private parties than any other tax known to tariff legislation may be stated as the main reason why the democratic party has never made an issue against it. It is conceded by all parties that the duty should be imported duty, more fairly and equitably to the treasury than any other duty provided by law, and it follows, as light follows darkness, that tariff taxation can therefore be reduced in proportion on other things which the people have to buy and use."

Mr. Voorhees referred to the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law as an unparalleled and clearly unconstitutional piece of legislation.

THIS SHALL BE A WEEK OF BARGAINS AT JOS. NEUBURGER'S.



WE HAVE A LARGE LINE OF THE CELEBRATED P. N. CORSETS WHICH FOR COMFORT, DURABILITY AND ELEGANT FIT ARE NOT SURPASSED. WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR. WE HAVE THEM IN WHITE, ECRU, TAN AND BLACK. PRICES, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 AND \$1.50.

IF YOU WANT A SPRING CAPE OR JACKET

It will pay you to give our line an inspection. Our Shoe department is of special interest to those needing footwear, as we have the shoes that fit well, look well and wear well, at prices that will suit you. In Clothing our line eclipses anything ever shown in this vicinity. Our Dry Goods department is the largest and most complete in town, and this week we are offering many special bargains that will interest you.

Jos. Neuburger, Centre and Front Streets.

Advertisement for KELLMER Photographer, 13 W. Broad Street, Hazleton, Pa. Includes text: 'Do You Wish To Make A Handsome Present?' and 'CABINETS FOR \$2.00 PER DOZEN'.

Advertisement for LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, featuring 'Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Fur Robes' and 'Complete Harness, from \$5.95 up'.

Advertisement for GEORGE FISHER, dealer in 'FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, BOLOGNA, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.'

Advertisement for 'CITIZENS' BANK OF FREELAND' with capital of \$50,000.

Advertisement for 'Keiper's Steam Marble Works' located at 'COR. LAUREL AND NINE STREETS'.

Advertisement for 'Train Robber Pardoned' and other news items, including 'Train leaving Drifton for Hazleton' and 'Train leaving Hazleton for Drifton'.