

LEAVE FREELAND.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12, 6 38, 80, 85 pm, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumbel, 8 25, 9 33, 10 41 am, 1 35, 27, 3 40, 4 25, 6 12, 6 58, 80, 85 pm, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumbel, 8 25, 9 33 am, 1 35, 3 40, 4 25 pm, for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila, Easton and New York.

10 4 am, 27, 425, 6 58 pm, for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila, Easton and New York.

10 4 am, 10 4 am, 12 5, 4 25, 6 58 pm, for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila, Easton and New York.

10 4 am, 10 5 am, 11 54, 4 31 pm, (via Highland Branch for White Hayen, Glen Summit, Wilkee-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

2 SUNDAY THAINS.

11 40 am and 3 45 pm for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 28, 927, 10 56, 11 54 am, 12 58, 2 13, 43, 538, ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 28, 927, 10 56, 11 54 am, 12 58, 2 13, 43, 538, 538, 47 pm, from Balcaton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

7 26, 927, 10 56 am, 21 3, 43, 6 58 pm, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via 12 58, 54 38, 48 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 86 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 653 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 545 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 543, 545 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 58, 543, 544, 544, 554 pm, from New York, Easton, 12 12 5

12.58, 5.33, 8.47 pm, from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chumk.

8. 6 pm, 12.8, 5.38, 5.58, 8.47 pm, from Easton, Phila, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.
933, 10.4 a m, 2.37, 6.58 pm from White Hayen, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11.31 a m and 331 pm, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
11.31 an from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.
331 pm from Delano and Mahanoy region. w Boston Branch). 258, 533, 847 pm, from New York, Easton, iladelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch

p m from Delano, Hazieton, Philadelphia Saston. p m from Delano and Mahanoy region. further information inquire of Ticket its.

For further information inquire of Agents.

CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Philia, Pa.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P.A.

South Bethlehem, Pa.

INTERIOR INTERIOR IN ALLEGAD.

Ins leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan razleton Junction at 600, 610 am, 1209, m, daily except Sunday, and 7 03 a m, 2 38 unday.

and the complete state of the complete state

nay,
uains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt
d, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazlejunction and Roan at 818, 1015 a m, 115,
m, daily except Sunday, and 800 a m, 34
States are Sheppton for Beaver Meadto Stockton, 18, Sto

ains connect at Hazleton Junction with cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Auden-d other points on the Traction Com-

at One as a stand west. I leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m makes contact Deringer with P. R. R. train for Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points DANIEL COXE, Superintendent,

Superintendent.

Superintendent.

EHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.
Frecland Branch.
First car will leave Freeland for Drifton,
Jeddo, Japan, Oakdale, Ebervale, Harleigh,
Minesville, Lattimer and Hazleton at 612 a.
minutes throughout the day until 1112 p. m.
On Sunday first car will leave at 6.40 a. m.,
the next car will leave at 7.55 a. m., and then
every thirty minutes until 1.05 p. m.

OR SALE CHEAP.—A house and lot on Centre street, Freeland; lot, 25x125; house, 32. For further particulars inquire of nk McDermott, Drifton, or at this office. OR SALE.—A fresh milk cow. Reasonable terms. Apply to P. McFadden, Cenand South streets, Freeland.

Precaution.

The emancipated woman was just leaving the club. "Here," said she to the cashier, "take this roll of bills and lock them up in the safe for me," "You are very cautious," said a companion. "Yes. My husband has gotten into the way of going through my bloomers when I am asleep, and I have to be."—Washington Star.

Starting from her sleep, she seized her husband convulsively by the nose and one eyelid.

"John," she cried, "there's a burglar going through your trousers!"

"What do you wake me for?" irritably demanded the head of the house.
"Settle it between yourselves."—Detroit Tribune.

of the Latest Style.

"That's a pretty pen-wiper you were kind enough to leave on my desk," said Mr. Hamett to his wife. "It's very ornamental if it is a trifle small."

"Oh, George," shrieked his wife, as her husband drew his pen through the dainty pleess of ribbon, "you've ruined my new bonnet!"—Chicago Record.

Very Sharp.
Cholly—Miss S. is the sharpest girl I

Chumley—Yes, she cuts me every time I meet her.—N. Y. World. His Experience.
Rankin—It's trying to rain.
Fyle—Is it? I know it's a
ying to be dry.—Chicago Trib

An Advance in Realism.
Assistant—I think we can use that lay. There is a horse-race on the tage in the last act—
Manager—That isn't new.
Assistant—No; but the playwright suggests that we change the winning iorse every night and sell pools on the result.—Puck.

Baby was sick, we gave her Castori the was a Child, she cried for Castor the became Miss, she clung to Casto the had Children, she gave them Cas

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

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

FREELAND, PA., JUNE 24, 1895.

The Destruction of Birds.

It is the opinion of competent ruthorities that before many years have passed the legislatures of our states and nation will be forced to some action on the needless destruction of birds. The robins and blue birds and wrens and the hundreds of glad little singers of the woods and fields have been driven away not merely from the cities, which they used to inhabit, but from the villages on the outskirts, and in some cases from even the isolated hamlets. The increase in insect pests within two or three years betokens a graved anger, and the cheapest and surest way to meet it is to stop killing the birds and let them return and dine upon the moths and caterpillars and the rest of the evil tribe that strip our trees and gardens. It will take many years, at best, to restore them in such numbers as they could be reckoned by a dozen or twenty years ago, but people by ceasing to be sportsmen, or at least ceasing to kill the birds that are of no use as food, can bring good times back. Without birds our gardens and yards and nearby farms and woods must remain the prey of the worm, the slig, the bug, the fly, and other creeping and crawling things. No birds, no cabbages, no shade trees, no potatoes, no flowers. It will be expensive in the future if all our hay as well as all of our garden truck has to be raised under glass.

Some American English.

The average Britisher finds it impos-

our garden truck has to be raised under glass.

Some American English.

The average Britisher finds it impossible to understand American slang. A young Englishman now on his first visit to this country relates this experience in a Pullman car. The colored porter said to the conductor: "You better go and talk with that lady in lower ten; I can't do nothin' with her; she's too filtp." "Oh, go on and be patient with her," replied the conductor. Presently the porter returned with: "She's too much for me, conductor; she's gettin' flipper." "As the porter stood walting near me," said the Englishman, "I asked what he meant by flip or flipper. "Why, I mean she's too fresh,' answered the porter. "Too fresh?" I queried. 'Yes; that is, she's too soon,' he explained. 'Flip, fresh, soon—I don't understand you yet,' I told him with a laugh. 'Oh, Lord, can't you talk English?' exclaimed the porter; 'well, I mean she's too fly."

It is less than twenty years since

mean she's too fly.'"

It is less than twenty years since southern and eastern Ohio had considerable feeling against the western reserve. There were and are descendants of many southern settlers in the farmers' districts, while the western reserve had a strong New England element. In the days of a bolitton agitation the western reserve was deeply stirred against slaveholding and the fugitive slave law, while thousands in southern and eastern Ohio rejected the "higher law," and formed the rule of conscience in the federal constitution. It was a lawyer in eastern Ohio whose will was found to contain this clause: "To that damned Yankee, Dr. Potter, a watch that I lost in Wheeling, if he can find it."

It is the practice of a layere costern.

It is the practice of a large castern insurance company to put its employes on their honor as to their goings and comings and the amount of work they do. Each man at the end of the day sets down on a card the hour of his arrival, the amount of time he is out at luncheon, and the exact details of his day's work. These cards are eventually examined by some one in authority. It is said that the record is in the main a truthful one.

MANUFACTURERS of cheap shoes say that they make only fifty cents a pair in retailing them, and find the business profitable only because of selling an immense number. New York manufacturers send great numbers of these shoes through the mails to retail customers, and the trade is a serious menace to the existence of local shoemakers and retailers.

ers and retailers.

WABHINGTON is as rich as any state of the union in its Indian names. Several counties bear such names, and many staeams, lakes and villages. They are fine, many-syllabled, mouth-filling words, curiously different in character from the Indian names of the south and east, but doubtless full of picturesque significance lost to our ignorance.

NEARLY twenty per cent of the population of the United States is foreign born, according to the fiend who revels in statistics.

A CLEVER DODGER

A Weasel That Was Quicker Than the shot of a Sportsman's Trusty Gun.

"Coming to our camp in the cool October evening after throwing our lines for bass at sunset in Little Bear pond," said the Gotham sportsman to the New York Sun man, "we found that a visit or had been there during our absence. We had taken up our quarters in a descrted shingle camp, a low log structure with a splint roof. A 'deacon's scat' stood before the open fireplace of stone and behind, laid thatchwise on the ground, were the pine boughs upon which we were to sleep. We had left our dunnage there carlier in the day and had hung up on a peg in the wall two partridges that we had shot.

"After we had lighted up the place with a glowing fire we saw that the partridges were gone from the wooden peg on which they had hung and were nowhere to be seen. A long search about the camp revealed them at last on the opposite side crowded half under the bottom log of the wall as if an attempt had been made to get them out of the camp that way.

"We hung them up again upon the peg and in a few minutes discovered a wensel running about them trying to get them down again. He appeared to be regardless of our presence. He would run out to the end of the peg and work awhile to try to push the string that held them over the end and then would dart to the ground below and sit upright looking at them, his eyes all the while glowing like emeralds. At last I picked my gun up, loaded with heavy charges of bird shot.

"'It's no use trying to hit him,' said Farris, my companion, an old woodsman. 'He'll dodge the flash of your gun. The most you can do is to scare him away.'

"As the weasel sat upright and motionless on one of the bottom logs of the camp I took a careful sight and fired with my right barries at him. The smoke cleared away, but no weasel was to be seen, although the place where he had sat was peppered with fine holes where the shot had all struck within a space as large as the palm of my hand. If the weasel had been hit he would have been found and he ha

CHARITY THAT CURSES.

Almsgiving is Not Charity, it is the Giving of Onesait.

There is many a rich man seated today with easy conscience at a table shining with cut-glass and silver, who would be ready to stretch out a helping hand to those who need it, if they were not "all so far away." He is living in another 'corld. What he does is to make his annual contributions to our charitable societies, and that is all. Some day, writes Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins in the Forum, we will begin to calculate the evil resulting from such contributions. Again and again is it true of the charity of to-day that "it curses him who gives and him who takes." On the one hand the poor man, sinking down into the mire of pauper-ism, realizes dimly the bitterness of his degradation, and takes the alms offered him with curses in his heart; while on the other hand the rich merchant or manufacturer, who is daily disregarding the health of little children and delicate girls, quiets his conscience with a large check in the name of charity. And society applands the generosity of such a man, and his eyes are blinded. "It is so tempting to the rich to think that by giving a check for the support of a social scheme poverty may be abolished, and they be left free to enjoy their wealth. They always hope that something, not themselves, might meet all needs."

One is often asked the question: "What can the rich man do for the relief of suffering?" I believe there is but one answer: Let him give not alms but himself, and the wisdom comes with the giving. I knew a young apprentice in a great machine shop who was stricken down with consumption. His parents were old and feeble, and it was only through the gifts of his employer that his last days were made comfortable, but more to them all than the gifts was the fact that the employer came himself to the little home in the East side tenement, and spoke friendly words. From every such natural friendship there grow more and more chances for helpfulness, and for that truest charity of all charities — the

treating of others as if they were of our own kind.

Those Congratulatory Letters.

Some one with a taste for figures has calculated that it would take Prince Bismarck, working eight hours a day with unflinching regularity, about eight months to read all the letters, post cards and telegrams of birthday congratulations that have reached Friedrichsruh. If he tried to answer them all he would have to spend another year and a half over the job. Fortunately, he is an old man of too much common sense to attempt either to read or to answer one-thousandth part of the messages that have been sent him. The very great majority of the senders have the satisfaction of reflecting that their good wishes will serve to light a fire at Friedrichsruh any time during the next twelve months, but that is about all. If they think that the prince will ever even see their letters or telegrams they are making a great mistake. Thus does the fussiness of sentimental busybodies succeed only in defeating its own oblect. post cards aim telegrams to dirtanty congratulations that have reached Friedrichsruh. If he tried to answer them all he would have to spend another year and a half over the job. Fortunately, he is an old man of too much common sense to attempt either to read or to answer one-thousandth part of the messaces that have been sent him. The very great majority of the senders have the satisfaction of reflecting that their good wishes will serve to light a fire at Friedrichsruh any time during the next twelve months, but that is about all. If they think that the prince will ever even see their letters or telegrams they are making a great mistake. Thus does the fussiness of sentimental busybodies succeed only in defeating its own oblect.

Boilvias Indian Dialecta.

The consul in Bolivia mentions as a surious fact that here and there in Bolivia one meets with small communities of Indians talking a different tongue to the surrounding districts. This results from the practice exercised ander the rule of the Incas, whose custom it was to transfer an entire community to some distant part of the country when any seditious movements took place in a particular lown or district.

The Stery They Teil Upon the New Seaseext from West Virginia.

Ex-Congressman John T. Heard, of
Missouri, tells a good Story on Steve
Elkins. They were college chums at
the Missouri state university. Just before commencement they organized a
hunting and fishing party and started
down a small river near Columbia for a
week's sport. Luck was hard against
them. They gathered in neither fish
nor game, and the second night out
found them on the verge of starvation.
A farmer's hen roost near camp arrested
their attention, and it was determined
to make a raid. Lots were drawn, and
fate put it upon Elkins and Heard to
make the attack on the fowls. Reach-



sexator 8. B. ELEINS, W. VA.

ing the roost each climbed a tree. Immediately the dogs began to bark, and the farmer came out with a gun, which he fired into the tree selected by Elkins. Steve, who was a great, big, clumsy, overgrown boy, lost his hold and fell, head first, to the ground. The dogs tackled him, and he was made a prisoner, the farmer locking him in the smokehouse, where he had to stay all night.

Heard was hid in the branches of his tree and had sense enough to keep still during the excitement, after which he sild down and skilpped out. In the morning Elkins was taken to Columbia by the farmer. In the principal street of the town he made his escape, never stopping in his flight till he got to Jefferson City, more than thirty miles away. The grand jury returned an indictment against him for stealing chickens, and when he heard of it he could hardly be persuaded to go back to college to finish his studies. He had an oration prepared to deliver to the graduating class, and had taken great pains with it. The day before he was to deliver it the indictment was nolle prossed, and he regained complete confidence in himself. He prided himself on his oratorical powers, and expected to create a lasting impression. He started out in fine style, gaining applause and stirring up enthusiasm. When he got down to the spread eagle business one of the boys turned a chicken loose in the hall. Elkins did not exactly break down, but his peroration was not so cloquent as it might have been.

THE YUCCA PLANT.

THE YUCCA PLANT.

THE YUCCA PLANT.

One Is Now in Bloom in the New York
Museum of Natural History.

The yucca plant now in bloom and on
exhibition in the Natural History museum, says the New York Tribune, has
attracted a vast crowd of flower lovers.

The accompanying cut shows the tree
as it is now in position.

Prof. Dill, who stands alongside his
latest treasure, is six feet in height.
He gives a fair estimate of the height
of the plant, which is just about eightcen feet, with a frond of flowers some
three feet taller. The great white



YUCCA PLANT IN BLOOM.

their Great Mistake in Futting Fancy
Prices on New Ideas.

A new article of domestic hardware has been put on the market which is a staple in all families and competes with a similar utensil which is sold for 15 and 20 cents. The price of the new article is \$1. Before it can be in demand and generally adopted, to the displacement of the old utensil, a great deal of work will have to be done, which is very much hampered by the prohibitory price put upon the goods. The number of persons who will be willing to pay the price of four or five of the old style goods for one of the new style will not be large, we think, and a wiser policy would have fixed a lower price. This leads us to say, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, that every year there are large numbers of similar articles put on the market, which would have a large sale if they were sold at mercantile prices. By this we mean a consideration of the first cost of the goods when ready for delivery to jobbers, the jobbers' profit and the retailers' as well added, for these things are considered by buyers, both wholesale and retail, before there is any demand for goods. Last week we went into a store where a filter was on sale. Upon asking the price of one of half a gallon capacity, we were informed that it was \$20. It was a plain casting with no fittings or fixtures and with some porous material inside of it of no particular money value. The casting may have cost 50 cents, and an outside figure for the cost of the utensil would be \$1, yet \$20 was the price to the buyer. We demurred at the price and gave the same reasons for so doing that are given above, but the seller's argument in favor of the high price was that it would filter some fabulous number of gallons of water per day. This had no connection whatever with the cost of them:

The fact that articles are patented leads many persons to feel that the public expect to pay stiff prices for such things, but we believe this to be erroneous. Nowadays those who have money to spend consider prices very carefully, and

ELECTRIC HOUSE FOUNTAIN

simply go without the goods.

ELECTRIC HOUSE FOUNTAIN.

Worked by Electricity It can be Carried from Room to Room.

An electrically operated fountain, designed as an ornament to a drawing-room, and brought out in Saxony, Germany, is something of a novelty in the United States, but the combination is a perfectly practical one, and, being solf-contained, can be readily removed from place to place, adding distinction to various parts of the house, if desired, says the Washington Star.

This ornament consists of a tastefully decorated flower stand, with a small aquarium and a spouting jet of water. Under the level of the plants and flowers is a square zinc tray, containing an electric motor attached to a small press are pump. The zinc tray also acts as a reservoir for the water, and the pump, operated by the motor, keeps a constant circulation through the aquarium and fountain above. Current for the motor is obtained from a powerful battery cell placed on a separate shelf beneath the zinc tray.

The battery used is new, and its construction is not without interest. It consists of a brass cylinder, the latter being perforated, to promote the action of the battery filled. A porous cup with a zinc pole is placed within the inside cylinder. The apace between the timer cylinder and the porous cup is filled with a concentrated solution of sulphate of copper, Inside the porous cup, surrounding the xinc, is a strong solution of rock salt. This battery is said to be very effective, but when not in use the porous cup must be removed.

WATERPROOF BRICK

WATERPROOF BRICK.

Interesting Experiments with Oil-Soaked Stone and Clay.

At a recent meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science Prof. Liversidge read a paper on "The Waterproofing of Brick and Sandstone with Oils." These experiments were made with the view of ascertaining the length of time that brick and sandstone are rendered waterproof or protected by oiling. The oils used were the three commonest and most readily obtainable for such purposes, namely, linseed oil, boiled linseed and the crude mineral oil known as "blue oil" used for preserving timber. The weatherings were made upon a flat portion of the laboratory roof fairly exposed to the sun and weather. Good, sound machine-made bricks were experimented on. The amount of oil and water taken up by the sandstone was very much less than that absorbed by the brick, although the area of the sandstone cubes was much greater than that exposed by the bricks. Equal amounts of the raw and boiled oils were absorbed; the blue oil, however, was taken up in much greater quantity by both brick and sandstone, but by the end of twelve months the whole of the thirteen and one-half ounces of blue oil had apparently evaporated away, and the brick had returned to its original weight, but those treated with raw and boiled oils remained unchanged. After the second oiling in November, 1890, and exposure for nearly four years and two months, they had practically retained all their oil, inasmuch as they had not lost weight and were also practically impervious to water. It was noticeable that the sandstone cubes treated with raw and boiled oils returned to their original weights, but do not appear to have lost the beneficial effects of the oils, being practically impervious to water. It was noticeable that the sandstone cubes treated with raw and boiled oils returned to their original weights, but do not appear to have lost the beneficial effects of the oils, being practically impervious to water.

GREAT BARGAINS!

The above expression is quite frequently misapplied by other merchants, offer you undesirable, old-style and shop-worn goods, which are dear at any

When Neuburger Says Bargains

he means that he has for you up-to-date, bright, new, fresh merchandise to offer at special trade-bringing prices, as you will readily see by inspecting our immense lines.

Clothing Department Contains

Children's Suits at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 the suit, which would cost you from \$1 to \$2 the suit more elsewhere. Our Boys Suits at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10, which you could not equal elsewhere for less than \$2 to \$3.50 more. Our tremendous assortment of Men's Suits at \$3, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 and \$15, are genuine bargains, which you cannot find outside of our establishment for less than \$3 to \$5 more.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES:

Our large Dry Goods line you will find embraces everything desirable at prices that will suit you. You can find anything desirable in good, reliable, solid-wearing footwear, and by buying your Shoes from us it won't cost you as much as it did formerly, as our Shoes wear longer and cost less. Our assortment of fine Straw and Fur Hats, ladies' and gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., is the largest in the region and our prices the lowest.

JOS. NEUBURGER,

Leader and Promoter of Low Prices.

P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland.



FACTORY: CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN CHURCH AND LAUREL, HAZLETON.

Are the only HIGH GRADE and strictly first class pianos sold direct from the factory to the final buyer.

Are the only pianos on which you can save the dealers' profits and enor-mous expenses, agents' salaries and music teachers' commissions.

Are the only pianos every agent condemns, for the natural reason that NO AGENTS are em-ployed by us.

Are the only pianos which are not sold in a single store in the United States, because we closed all our, agencies over a year ago, and now sell only to the final buyer, at the actual cost of production at our factory. We have no store on Broad street, but the factory wareroom is open every day till 6 p. m., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10.

Kellmer Piano Co.

CONDY O. BOYLE.

Liquors, Wine, Beer, Etc. The finest brands of domestic and imported whiskey on sale at his new and handsome saloon. Fresh Rochester and Ballentine beer and Yeung-ling's porter on tap.

Centre - Street, - Five - Points.

Dr. N. MALEY,

DENTIST.

Second Floor, Birkbeck Brick. OVER BIRKBECK'S STORE

COTTAGE HOTEL.

Washington and Main Street
WRED. HAAS, Prop. First-class accommodation for permanent and transient guests. Good table. Fair rates. Bar Sucly stocked. Stable attached.

Wear Well Boot and Shoe House has bought the stock of William Eberts, and will continue the business with a full and complete line.

ALEX. SHOLLACK. BOTTLER Beer, Porter, Wine, and Liquon.

Fortunes Made and Saved by following the advice of the

Wall Street Daily News, (established 1879) in speculating or investing in

Railway Stocks and Bonds Subscription, \$5 per year. Sample copies free. Address E. Martin Black, editor, No. 49 Exchange Place, N. Y.





PHILIP : GERITZ.

Jeweler and Practical
Watchmaker In Freeland.
Corner Front and Centre Streets.

Dr. H. W. MONROE, Dentist.

Located permanently in Birkbeck brick, second floor, rooms 1, 2 and 3, over Smith's shoe store, Freetand, Pa. Gas and ether administered for the paintess extraction of teeth. Teeth filled and artificial teeth inserted.

Reasonable prices and

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

GEORGE FISHER.

FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL,
MUTTON, BOLOGNA,
SMOKED MEATS,
ETC., ETC.

Call at No. 6 Walnut street, Freeland, or wait for the delivery wagons.

VERY LOWEST PRICES. FRANCIS BRENNAN'S

RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT LIQUORS,
BEER, PORTER,
ALE, CIGARS, Etc. TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

LIBOR WINTER, RESTAURANT

OYSTER SALOON.