

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Discussion Over the Davis Resolution Promised.

Senator Sewell's Antagonism May Pave the Way for Debate—Ambassador Bayard's Letters to Secretary Olney Regarding His Criticized Speeches Sent to the House.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Although there is little doubt that the senate will adopt the Davis resolution defining and confirming the Monroe doctrine as reported from the committee on foreign relations, the subject promises a source of more or less discussion before it is finally agreed to. Messrs. Wolcott and Daniels have signified their intention of addressing the senate on Mr. Sewell's resolution, which antagonizes the Davis resolution, next Thursday and this may open the way for a general discussion of the subject. Yesterday the decision of the committee as to the extent and meaning of the Monroe doctrine and as to its applicability to the Venezuelan dispute, was presented through Mr. Davis in the shape of a concurrent resolution. It makes both houses of congress reaffirm and confirm the Monroe doctrine and principles and declare that the United States shall deem any attempt by a European power to acquire new or additional territory on the American continent or adjacent islands or any easement in any interoceanic canal as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. One member of the committee on foreign relations, Mr. Gray, dem., Del., remarked that it was not the unanimous report of the committee. The concurrent resolution was placed on the calendar without discussion.

Sewell's Opposition.
The subject came up immediately afterwards in the shape of a resolution offered last week by Mr. Sewell, rep., N. J., limiting the application of the Monroe doctrine and condemning the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland as unwise and impudent. Mr. Sewell addressed the senate in support of his resolution and argued that Mr. Cleveland's position was far in advance of what was contemplated in the Monroe doctrine and that the effect of it would be the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico and over each of the South American and Central American states. No progress was made upon the house bond bill with the free coinage substitute reported from the committee on finance. Mr. Jones, dem., Ark., who has charge of it, gave as a reason for not pushing it the fact that several senators who desired to speak upon it were not ready, but Mr. Hill, dem., N. Y., hinted that the vote was kept back until after the election of two senators from Utah. The Peffer funeral bill gave rise to some discussion and was disposed of by being referred to the committee on rules.

Bayard Correspondence.
The most interesting matter in the house was the president's message in response to the house resolution of inquiry relative to Ambassador Bayard's Edinburgh and Boston (England) speeches, with Secretary Olney's report thereon. The first letter was from Mr. Bayard to Secretary Olney, dated London, Dec. 21, in which he says he observes from the newspapers in England the action of the house of representatives looking to his impeachment, and he encloses a printed copy of the Edinburgh address. Mr. Bayard adds: "In the absence of precise information of the text of the resolution said to have been adopted by the house, and not proposing to anticipate the action of either or both houses of congress—yet, observing that, in the course of the discussion reference was made to the personal instructions of the department of state to the diplomatic officers of the United States—I respectfully advert to article VII., and its subsections—in order that your attention may be drawn to the fact that the address in question was delivered before an institution purely literary and scientific in its character, and wholly unconnected with political parties—which had honored two of my official predecessors with similar invitations, which in both cases had been accepted; subjects political in their nature, 'Democracy' and 'The Law of the Land,' having been respectively selected and treated with distinguished ability.

His Personal Opinions.
"No political canvass was pending or approaching in this country when my address was made, and no interference or participation in local or party political concerns in this country was therefore possible. The address consisted of my personal opinions upon government institutions in general—the moral force and tendencies which underlie them—and the government policies which assist in the conservation of the freedom of the individual as an essential inter-ger of human progress and of the permanence of civilization. When the congress shall have concluded its action on the subject, it is possible that I may desire to submit a further statement—but, meanwhile, I consider it proper to place before you the address in full and the facts connected with its delivery."

No Prepared Speech.
Secretary Olney immediately on receipt of this cabled the ambassador on January 3 that the house resolution asked, not only whether the Edinburgh speech was made, but also whether in the Boston speech he used these words: "The president stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident and oftentimes violent people—men who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States." Mr. Bayard wrote the following day confirming the statement. He said that his remarks at the Boston school were impromptu, that he went there without a note or prepared words of any kind. At a dinner which followed he explained his remarks as follows: "There were toasts and responses, and I responded to the health of the president of the United States, and subsequently to a toast to myself. So far as I was concerned, everything was impromptu, and a kindly, humorous, post-prandial tone prevailed. It seems a reporter was present, but I did not see him, nor did I know that any report had been made until the local newspaper was sent to me a few days after in London. I sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland, because the report contained a kindly reference to the family home circle of the president. And as I have grandchildren in Boston, Mass., I sent a copy into the household. This was the extent of 'publication' in the United States of which I have any knowledge."

England Tired of "Flaunting."
London, Jan. 21.—The Globe, commenting on the resolution supporting the Monroe doctrine adopted by the foreign relations committee of the United States senate, says that the people of Great Britain will not stand much more flaunting from anybody. It attributes the action of the committee to a desire to pander to the Irish voters, and says the members of the committee may find themselves facing an appalling situation.

SKELETONS IN A COLLERY.
Wilkesbarre Officials Will Investigate a Rumor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 21.—A rumor has been started here to the effect that three skeletons have been discovered in the old workings of the Diamond mines formerly operated by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, though idle for the past ten years. Supt. Morgan will send a party of miners into the workings to-day and if the skeletons are found they will be brought to the surface. The rumor started from a statement made by Pete Wassil, who is now in prison for shooting Krupsavage at Georgetown last week, in which he claims that he had killed a man some months before and hurled his dead body down the deep shaft of the Diamond mine. If there are any skeletons in the shaft they are probably those of foreigners who were murdered for their savings and their bodies hidden in the dark recesses of the mine. District Attorney Foll has been notified and with the aid of the county detective the matter is to be thoroughly sifted.

Dined by Gen. Harmon.
Washington, Jan. 21.—The attorney general gave a dinner last night at which the following named guests were present: The Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. Mendonca, the Mexican Minister and Madame Romero, the Guatemalan Minister and Madame Arriga, Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowler, the Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon.

Heavy Sentences for Highwaymen.
Baltimore, Jan. 21.—Raymond Elroy and James E. Morse, the alleged highwaymen recently arrested in New York charged with "holding up" the inmates of a saloon in Harlem and killing a man named Pope, but on whom the New York police could not fasten the crime, were yesterday sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for highway robbery in the western annex.

Site for the Sherman Statue.
Washington, Jan. 21.—The select commission consisting of Secretary Lamont, Gen. Miles and Gen. Dodge has agreed upon a site for the location of the statue of Gen. Sherman. It is just south of the treasury building and is in a direct line with Pennsylvania avenue and the statue will be in full view from the capitol.

New Court of Appeals Judge.
Baltimore, Jan. 21.—Gov. Lowndes will, to-day or to-morrow, send to the senate the name of George M. Russan for judge of the court of appeals, vice Judge Robinson, deceased. The new chief judge of the court of appeals will not be announced until later in the week.

NEW YORK MARKETS.
Wheat—Spot held higher, checking trade. January, 69½c.; March, 70¼c.; May, 68½c.
Corn—Spot dull, but prices are firm. January, 35½c.; February, 35½c.; May, 35½c.
Oats—Spot dull; prices held strong. January, 24½c.; February, 24½c.; May, 24½c.
Pork—Spot steady with fair demand. Extra prime nominal, short clear, \$10.75@12.25; family, \$10.25@10.75; mess, \$10.75@11.00.
Lard—Contracts are dull and steady. January, \$6.00.
Butter—Liberal receipts and a continued slow demand caused further weakness, with the fanciest marks at 22½@23c. Creamery, state and Pennsylvania, seconds to best, 16@21½c.; creamery, western, seconds to firsts, 18@21½c.; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 21c.; state dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds to firsts, 14@18c.
Cheese—Desirable lots are held fairly strong, demand good. State, full cream, large size, September colored, choice, 9@10¼c.; September white fancy, 9@10¼c.; large common to choice, 7½@9½c.
Eggs—Receipts liberal, with only a slow demand, and to force sales a material concession would have to be made. Best western are offered at 17½c.
Potatoes—Choice grades are in fair demand, and at slightly better prices. State Burbank, per 180 pounds, 75c.@81.00, and state rose and Hebron, per 180 pounds, 65@85c.

CONDENSED DESPATCHES.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Judge Braunschwetter, who presided at many trials of editors for his majesty and other press offences, is dead from paralysis.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Frank Lawler, ex-representative in congress, and present alderman from the Nineteenth ward, died at his home yesterday afternoon of heart failure.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—Mrs. E. K. Sunderland and Miss M. F. Potter of the United States are visiting the Berlin elementary schools for the purpose of studying the system.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 20.—Yit Ging, a Chinaman running a grocery store near the Union depot, was found murdered in the rear of his store yesterday. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—Owing to differences with his colleagues the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has tendered his resignation to the queen regent, who has accepted it. He will be succeeded by Senor Elduayen.

Canajoharie, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Bernhard Gilliam, the famous cartoonist of Judge, died suddenly yesterday at his home here. He was 35 years of age. Death was caused by a heart attack resulting from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—The Virginia house of delegates, by a vote of 53 to 30, yesterday refused to adjourn over Monday in honor of the birthday of Gen. R. E. Lee. The anniversary is the day previous, Sunday, but it will be observed on Monday.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 18.—Benjamin Johnson, the absconding Philadelphia stock broker arrested here several days ago, has resolved to fight extradition. He has employed a lawyer, who says Johnson will not return to Philadelphia until forced to do so by the law.

Carig, Col., Jan. 20.—An earthquake shock was experienced in this city and vicinity at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening. Articles were thrown off shelves and clocks were stopped, but no serious damage is reported. Shortly after the earthquake a terrific wind came up which lasted half an hour.

Albany, Jan. 18.—The statement that District Attorney Fellows of New York had written Gov. Morton asking the latter to pardon Philo Pratt Hotchkiss, the New York city bankrupt, serving a four years' sentence at Sing Sing for grand larceny, is denied at the executive chamber.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 20.—The annual report of the North Carolina railroad commissioner for the past year shows that there are 3,616 miles of road in the state. The value is \$24,502,000, an increase since 1890 of no less than twelve and one-half millions. There are ten thousand officers and employes.

Washington, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the Union Republican club of this city last night resolutions were adopted providing for a celebration on Feb. 20 of the 40th anniversary of the republican party, and requesting republicans throughout the United States to make one grand universal rally.

Boston, Jan. 18.—E. C. Morris, the well-known safe manufacturer and dealer, left Boston about two weeks ago and has not been heard from since that time. It has been discovered that he forged the name of his father-in-law, Hon. Frank M. Ames, on notes which will probably aggregate \$75,000.

Colon, Jan. 18.—Advices received here from British Guiana indicate the likelihood of Great Britain dealing with Venezuela without any regard for the United States' desire to obtain arbitration of the dispute. A small Venezuelan force, under the command of Gen. McPherson, is stationed on the bank of the Cuyuni river.

Lockport, N. Y., Jan. 18.—William Smith, the Niagara Falls negro, indicted for the murder of Oscar Jones at a dance in the tunnel district on December 10 last, and Mary King, a negro woman, held here as a witness in the case, were married in the Niagara county jail Thursday afternoon. Prison officials witnessed the ceremony.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Clark Howell, the committeeman from Georgia, speaking of the choice of Chicago for the democratic national convention, said: Chicago was chosen simply because a majority of the members of the committee thought that as between Chicago and St. Louis the former was the more desirable place for the convention. The silver question did not enter into the choice between the two cities as has been claimed.

Madrid, Jan. 20.—It is officially stated here that the government has appointed Gen. Weyler to succeed Gen. Campos for Havana on Jan. 25. Gen. Weyler is very popular. He is an energetic soldier and it is expected that he will adopt more severe measures than did Campos towards the insurgents and their direct and indirect aids. The government will give Gen. Weyler twenty-five squadrons of cavalry and several mountain batteries. Fresh reinforcements will be sent to Cuba in February. All the money required to push operations decisively before the rains of May set in will be furnished to the new commander.

New York, Jan. 18.—Gen. Benjamin F. Harrison last night formally announced his engagement to Mrs. Dimmick at the Fifth Avenue hotel. There was a crowd of newspaper men and others about the hotel shortly before 9 o'clock, when Secretary Tibbetts appeared and handed them the following: "Gen. Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent." Col. Tibbetts refused to further discuss the announcement, and although the ex-president was upstairs in his room at the time he denied himself to all newspaper men. Col. Tibbetts said that Gen. Harrison would remain in the city until after Sunday.

IMMIGRATION INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Commission Points Out Several Abuses.
New York, Jan. 18.—The report of the immigration investigation commission appointed by Secretary Carlisle, June 15, 1894, has been just published. The report gives a concise history of immigration and immigration legislation; explains European immigration conditions; treats, at considerable length, of the padrone system and of migratory laborers, especially those from Canada. The report also treats on the alleged defects of the present immigration laws and recommends certain remedial measures. The chapters on the padrone system and Canadian migratory laborers reveal a bad condition of things. The padrone system, it seems, has almost died out, but the shifting about the country by the padrone of large bodies of Italian workmen already here is common, and this is as serious to our native workmen as direct importation.

The report continues: "The Canadian migratory laborers have for many years been going and coming across the border to the detriment of the wages and standard of living of the American laborers. At least 100,000 persons, says the report, come into the United States annually from these sections, fully fifty per cent. of whom return to their homes at the end of the working season or when they have accumulated a certain amount of money. This 100,000, be it understood, does not include those who come daily into the cities of Buffalo, Detroit and other border towns and cities on the great lakes. In some cities and towns, notably Detroit and Buffalo, they send their laundry over the border, and those who come and go daily bring their dinners with them. Some even make it a boast that they do not spend a penny in the states."

"DEERFOOT" DEAD.
The Famous Indian Runner Expires Near Buffalo.
Buffalo, Jan. 20.—"Deerfoot," the famous Indian long distance runner, is dead on the Cattaraugus reservation. His proper name was Louis Bennett, the name "Deerfoot" being given him for his prowess in running. He was born on the reservation in 1826. In 1861 he went to England where he defeated the English champion runners and was received by the Prince of Wales and a souvenir. In 1863 he returned to this country and subsequently took part in races in New York and Chicago, defeating all comers. "Deerfoot's" greatest record was made in London where he ran ten miles in fifty-two minutes.

MOST SERIOUS STEP.
A London Paper's Comment on the Davis Monroe Doctrine Resolution.
London, Jan. 20.—The Daily News to-day says that it regards the adoption by the United States senate Friday of the resolution of Senator Davis supporting the Monroe doctrine as a most serious step. It adds: "The sooner Lord Salisbury discovers a method of arbitration the better. The Venezuelan commission hangs fire, not, perhaps, without President Cleveland's connivance. If he is giving us time we would be foolish not to take it."

The Sultan is Sorry.
London, Jan. 18.—General dispatches from Constantinople report that the sultan professes to regret that Queen Victoria believes that further disorders in Asia Minor are possible under the reforms he has promised to grant. He laments the wilful exaggerations of the English press regarding the troubles in Anatolia, and declares that a majority of the victims of the recent disorders were Turks.

A Philanthropist Displeased.
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 18.—W. A. Slater of Norwich, who offered \$30,000 and an annuity of \$7,000 for a normal school in that city, has suspended his offer on the ground that the local board of education deceived him in regard to the site and has indulged in demagogical utterances of a personal nature.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.
Washington, Jan. 20.—The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage association will be held in Washington, January 23 to 28. Miss Susan B. Anthony, president, and Miss Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer of the association, are in Washington arranging the details of the meeting.

Socialist Meetings Dispersed.
Dresden, Jan. 20.—The police dispersed several socialist mass meetings here Saturday because of the violence of the language indulged in by the speakers, who protested against the threats of the government to curtail the suffrage.

Striking Shoe Cutters Victorious.
Lynn, Mass., Jan. 18.—The cutters strike at the factory of the West Lynn Shoe company has been adjusted, the firm accepting the new price list. This restores wages to the old scale.

French Imports and Exports.
Paris, Jan. 18.—According to official figures, just made public, French imports for 1895 decreased 152,000,000 francs and exports increased 310,000,000 francs, compared with 1894.

Beatification of Da Corte.
Rome, Jan. 20.—An immense number of people last evening attended the vatican to witness the ceremonies attending the beatification of the theologian Da Corte.

Bishop Haygood Dead.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20.—A special from Covington, Ga., says that Bishop Attiens Haygood of the South Methodist church died yesterday morning at Oxford.

FLORIDA CANNIBALS.

Interesting Discovery of a Philadelphia Antiquarian.
Mounds Which Contain Evidence of the Cannibalistic Practices of the Original Indians of the State.

As a field for the scientific research of archaeologists and anthropologists Florida has been fruitful from the time of Le Moyne, who escaped the St. Johns river massacre in the latter part of the 16th century, to the present date. Le Moyne was among the first, if not the first, explorer of Florida antiquities, and he came under the many disadvantages of three centuries ago, and in a country full of hostile tribes and infested with more hostile white men. The latest follower of this daring explorer is a gentleman who is about to start from this port on a tour of investigation of Florida's antiquities in a vessel built and equipped for the special purpose and accompanied on the voyage by a small coterie of congenial friends. This gentleman is Prof. C. B. Moore, representative of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and his vessel is the Gopher, which has been built specially to float in shallow waters. It also combines all the comforts of a winter home, a library, study rooms and laboratories, dark rooms for photography and all the paraphernalia necessary in the study of natural history, wherever the chance for such study may be found.

The party will be made up of Prof. Moore, who is at the head of the work, and from whose pen will come the reports to the scientific world of the researches that are made here. His associates are Dr. M. G. Miller, Dr. B. Henry and Dr. G. S. Walker, each of whom will make a study of some particular branch of the subjects that are to be investigated. Prof. Moore was called upon in his commodious quarters on the Gopher just as the boat was about to leave for a trial trip up the river.

"I have spent 21 winters in Florida," he said, "and I have made quite a study of her extinct races, as well as of her present inhabitants. I carry a crew of six men besides the engineer and captain, and all of these men I have had with me for several seasons before. They are trained mound diggers, and they know what kind of work is required of them in that branch. I have made a special study of the mounds of Florida, and I have opened at least 100 shell mounds and nearly 800 sand mounds in this state. The collection of Florida anthropology and relics in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences is the best in the world, and is larger than all others combined.

"The shell mounds of Florida are deposits of the shells of fish that were eaten by the early inhabitants of this country, and are really refuse heaps. Above Palatka the shells are those of fish that could live in fresh waters and resemble what I should call a periwinkle. From Palatka to Jacksonville there are a few of these mounds, and below here and nearer to the ocean the shells are those of the oyster. The extent of these mounds is sometimes marvelous, and shows that they must have been the accumulations of great spaces of time. That mound from which C. H. Curtis, of Bluffton, has been sending some samples for paving your streets in Jacksonville covers about 35 acres, and I have dug into it to a maximum depth of 25 feet. You will see that they are not mounds of conical shape, like the sand mounds, but were formed, as I think, by the throwing aside of the shells as the fish were consumed by the Indians. At every depth of their formation I have found a fireplace in which fish were cooked. Where the accumulation of shells left these fireplaces in a hollow these hollows were filled up and another fireplace was started above the old one, or in another place.

"An interesting fact has been proven by the surroundings of these fireplaces, and that is the inevitable conclusion that the original Florida Indian was a cannibal. I have found together about these feeding places the bones of the wild turkey, the bones of a deer cracked open to get at the marrow and the bones of human beings, charred and showing the result of cooking. If I had seen but one instance of this I should not make the assertion, but it has been proven by repeated discoveries, and the conclusion that I have reached is that the Indian of centuries ago in this state was in the habit of eating his kind.

"The sand mounds were formed in a different manner. They are conical in shape, and were evidently built with great care. They were used as the burial places of the dead, and we have found evidences of their having also been used as places of residence. They were formed in strata or layers, which were built one above the other at widely-separated periods of time. I am also satisfied that they were constructed, at least many of them, in pre-Columbian periods, but how long before the discovery of America by Columbus I am not able to determine. We have been able to trace to a certain extent the relations of these Indians with the other tribes in other parts of the country. We have found many pieces of copper of the kind called 'lake' copper, or that which is found in the northern peninsula of Michigan and in the Lake Superior region, from which the peculiar kind takes its name. These Indians did not have the knowledge of the alloys of metals, and the lake copper is a pure metal, while that which was known in Europe was alloyed, or was not taken from deposits of pure metal. I have proven this fact by careful analysis of the metal that I have found in these mounds, and my theories have been accepted by the scientific world as bearing on the antiquity of the Indian in this state."—Florida Citizen.

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