RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA ANI SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD. ber 15, 1895.

ae table in effect December 15, 1895. s leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roar zleton Junction at 530, 60 an, 415 y r except Sunday; and 708 a m, 238 p m day. rains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranber nhicken and Deringer at 5:30 a m, p m, ds ept Sunday; and 703 a m, 2:38 p m, Si

Tomhicken and Deringer at 5 30 am, pm. daily except Sunday; and 7 68 am, 5 38 pm, Sun-day. Intervool Rood, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepbon at 6 00 am, 4 15 pm, daily except Sun-day; and 7 68 am, 2 38 pm, Sunday. Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 30 am, daily secept Sunday; and 8 58 am, 4 32 pm, Sunday. Tranhor, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepbon at 6 39, 110 am, 4 40 pm, daily secept Sunday; and 75 am, 3 68 pm, Sunday. France Sunday; and 75 am, 3 68 pm, Sunday, and 76 am, 3 68 pm, 4 10 pm, Sunday, and Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, and Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, and 75 am, 3 68 pm, Sunday, Sunda

Sunday. Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cran-berry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Ilazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 225, 540 p m, daily except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 p m, Sonday.

Taily "except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 p m, Sunday. Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction Hub-ton, and State State State State State State of the State State State State State State State Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Joddo and Diriton at \$50 p m, daily, except Sunday; Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Joddo and Diriton at \$60, \$47, 637 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 1006 a m, 53 p m, Sunday, All trains connect at Hazleton Junction for M, Rate State State State State State ried and other points on the Traction com-ray since. Trains leaving Dritton at 600 a m, Hazleton Junction at 63 a m, and Shepton at 11 a m, connect at Oneida Junction with Lehigh Valley Naily Fains Points Diriton at 50 a m makes con-

seast and west. in leaving Drifton at 5 30 a m makes con-on at Deringer with P. R. H. train for esbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points Train at Doringer wins metion at Doringer wins west. For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Der point at 39 pm, daily, except Sunday, arriv ing at Deringer at 500 pm. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 17, 1895. Anthracite coal used excleanliness and comfort. usively, insur

ss and comfort. NGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

LEAVE FREELAND. 605, 825, 933, 1041 em, 135, 257, 315, 434, 612, 635, 855, 905, 857 pm, for Diriton, Jeddo, Lum-ber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 605, 823, 938 em, 135, 315, 434 pm, for Meach Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila, Kaston and New York. 615, 932, 1041 am, 227, 426, 538 pm, for 615, 932, 1041 am, 227, 426, 438 pm, for m 20, 947, 1074 am, 227, 426, 438 pm, for m 20, 947, 1074 am, 247, 426, 438 pm, for m 20, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, m 21, 947, 1074 am, 124, 438 pm, 1074 m, 10, 947, 1074 m, 1247 m, 10, 947, 1074 m, 1247 m, 10, 947, 1074 m, 10, 947, 1074

and hranch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wikes Barre, Pittato and L and B. Junction. SUDAY TRAINS. 11 00 are and 34 pm for Drifton, Jeddo, Lum-ber Jard and Hazieton. 234 pm for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenan-dosh. New York and Philadelphia. ARIVE AT FREELAND. 7 36, 927, 1036, 118 64 m, 1236, 213, 434, 538, 588, 447 pm, from Hazieton, Stockton, Lum-briano, Mahanoy City and Shenahodah (via New Bogton Branch). 13 86, 543 pm, from Jaita 43, 538, 547 pm from Jaita 43, 538, 547 pm from Yalaya and Shenahodah (via New Bogton Branch). 13 86, 543 pm, from New York, Easton, Pointon, Mahanoy City and Shenahodah (via New Bogton Branch). 13 86, 543 pm from Nie Haven, 537, 103 cm, 1235, 538, 558, 547 pm, from Easton, Phila, Bethiehem and Mauch Chunk. 538, 1041 am, 527, 558 pm from Wile Haven, 539, 1041 am, 527, 559 pm from Wile Haven, 541, 1041 am, 527, 559 pm from Mile Haven, 541, 1041 and 550, 558, 547 pm, from Easton, Phila, Bethiehem and Mauch Chunk. 543, 1041 and 527, 1059 pm from Wile Haven, 541, 1041 and 540 on Dp from. 11 am from Delano, Hazleton, Lum-ber Tard, Jeddo and Drifton. 11 at m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia In Haven Thom Delano, Mahanoy region. 20 10 pm from Diano and Mahanoy region. 20 10 pm from Diano and Mahanoy region.

aston. o m from Delano and Mahanoy region. further information inquire of Ticke

ther information inquire of CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Phila., Pa Con Supt. East. Div.

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

A. W. NONNRMACHER, Ast'G. P. A. South Bethiehem., Pa. South Bethiehem., Pa. Research and the second second second the third Tuesday of February, 1886, being the eighteenth day of that month, the following officers of the middle coal field poor district to be decided, to wit: the second second second second second from April 1, 1886, whose residence must be in hear portion of the district comprising the up-per of Hazleton district. One person for auditor, to serve three years from April 1, 1886, whose residence must be in the boroughs of Mauch Chunk, in Carbon county. Samuel Harleman, i A. S. Monroe, James McGready, Directors.

NATURAL MODELS.

The first needle was the bill of the tailor bird, which sews together leaves in order to make its nest and form a shelter over its young. The common garden slug has the means of spinning a gelationus thread by which he can let himself down from dangerous heights.

dangerous heights. The swallow, in preparing its nest, arives its tunnel first upward and then downward, in order that the nest may be properly drained. The fiesh hook used by cooks to draw pieces of meat from the pot is obviously modeled after the claws of an eagle or other bird of prey.

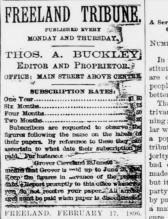
or other bird of prey. How to Cleas Costly Furs. ¹ Ermine and scalish are best cleaned with soft fannel. Rub the fur deli-cately against the grain, and when it has been thoroughly lifted and re-remed dip the fannel into common four and rub lifted and re-took dark or dirty. Shake the flour well and rub with a clean, dry flannel until the flour is all removed. Sable, chinchilla, squirrel and monkey skin may be very nicely cleaned with hot bran. Get a small quantity of bran ind heat it in the oven until it is quite warm. Rub stiffy into the fur and leave for a few minutes before shaking for a few minutes before shaking e it from the bran.

LIVE QUESTIONS! "Society and the State"

John Sherwin Crosby, Kansas City, Mo.

"Government Functions" George Bullock,

St. Louis, Mo.



FREELAND, FEBRUARY 17, 1896.

Equitable Representation. The contribution from the pon of Wil-m Dudley Foulke appearing in this ue merits careful perusal. Propor-nal representation is at present ong the very liveliest of live ques-ns, and whether our readers concur-or dissent from the views urged by . Foulke his article should be care-bread. It is not our purpose at the Foulke his article should be care-yread. It is not our purpose at the sent stage of the discussion to com-this paper irrevocably to any one of various schemes proposed by the ool of political reformers to which valued contributor belongs. At same time, in view of the widespread orat in this subject we very choorful. e same time, in this is view of the worspirad terest in this is subject, we very cheerful-give place to Mr. Foulke's article, and b hope all our patrons will read it. While reserving judgment, therefore, till all has been said that can well be the mere different to the form

aid we are disposed to assist in spread-ng the light. One fact must be evident even to the nost casual observer—namely, the ani-nated discussion which has been carried a through the columns of various pub-ications is already beginning to tell on he lawmaking bodies of this country. Jeasures which recognize, with more or ses clearness, distinctness and force, he principles contended for by Mr. Joulke and the political school to which a belongs, have been introduced into he last three congresses. In Canada also the school

ast three congresses. Canada also the friends of pro-In canada also the friends of pro-trional representation are active and rt, with quite a strong backing among bleading journals, while in California, lorado, Connecticut, Massachussetts, bbraska and Texas bills embodying the sed reform have already been in-ced into the legislature or will be at

next session. We believe the frank dis ese various measures will ese various measures will be produce o of good to the whole American peo-. Turn on the searchlight and trust truth to care for itself is therefore advice at this stage of the movement. People.

Peculiarly Fitted for the Post.

ron the Wilkesbarre Newsdealer. No mistake will be made by the ors of the middle coal field distri-asting their votes for John Schwa ing their votes for John Schwartz, receed Sandy Monroe as poor direc-Mr. Schwartz is one of the self-e, substantial citizens of Hazleton, an of upright character, and the of the poor unfortunates would be orthy hands in the event of his clee-. He is a broad-guaged man, one se feelings, sympathies and means always opened to the distressed, and s peculiarly fitted to fill a post of kind.

Who Are They? Publish the Names.

Who Are They? Publish the state rom the Freeland Press. What will the good and true Demo-rats, who a year ago were holding their ands up in holy horror at the supposed orrupt Republican school board think, when we tell them that no person less han a prominent officer of our Demo-ratic school board, is authority for the statement, that upon the suggestion of ratic school board, is authority for the atement, that upon the suggestion of ny change or any important matter to be brought before the board, two of its sembers always inquire, "What is there i it for us?" And they are not Repubs either.

Jux CASH-CASH, one of the richest and most influential of the civilized Umatilla Indians of Oregon, brought suit in the Pendleton court the other day for a divorce from his wife on the ground that she paints her face. Even the red women of America are getting "new woman" ideas into their heads. May be the aborginal gentleman with the opulent patronymic objected to his squaw's usurpation of an Indian brave's rights in donning the war paint.

paint. It is reported that plans are in prog-reas for the settlement near Phoenix, A. T., of a large Mormon colony. Brig-ham Young, of Salt Lake City, is now negotiating for the purchase of the Buckeye irrigation conal and a large area of land adjacent thereto for this purpose. The caual heads on the Gila river, 25 miles from Phoenix, and 100,-C00 acres can be frigated by extending it across the Hassayampa.

"WHAT are the things that touch us most as we look back through the years?" asked a lady lecturer, impress-ively. There was a moment's awful pause, and then a small boy in the audience answered: "Our clothes."

A MAINE Yaukee is figuring on a sidewalk which can be turned up to dump snow into the gutter. There is a man whom countless thousands of Monday Next, - February 24. blossed.

LIVE QUESTIONS. ries of Articles Contributed to The Columns by Advanced Thinkers.

NUMBER III.--PROPORTIONAL REPRE-SENTATION. In the development of our popular in-stitutions members of legislative bodies are elected from "districts," because

The determinest of legislative bodies are elected from "districts," because people do not yet realize that there is a better way to secure representation. That this system was a clumsy con-trivance was evident from the begin-ning; it gave no security that the popu-lar wishes would be represented at all: a popular majority might be so dis-tributed that it would not control a ma-jority of the districts. The case is often bad enough, even when no effort is made to prevent fair representation, but it is infinitely worse whenever the party in power seeks to intrench itself by purposely dividing districts in such a control of the legislative body, even if a majority of electors demand a change. Again, the different sections of the state or city continually change in population; hence frequent readjust-ments of the districts become necessary. But we want a system by which con-stitunencies shall readily adapt them-selves to new conditions. If there were a few large districts, the need of reap-portionment would be greatly reduced, while if there were no districts at all apportionment would be unnecessary and impossible. The palpable defects of the district system might be illustrated in varions ways. Popular government (as we know it

various ways. Popular government (as we know it

various ways. Popular government (as we know it today) is merely government by political parties. Men who think alike would naturally act together, and their union would form a party, but the district system, while it forces men into parties with whose principles they do not agree, tends to prevent the natural, healthy union of persons who think alike and who desire to vote alike. A large majority of all popular elections turn upon questions which apply to the whole country rather than to any particular locality. A man votes with this party or with the other merely because he believes or does not believe in free trade, free silver, prohibition, etc., and this same is purely local. The district system separates these whose interests are identically in our sources.

tical, while uniting those who have noth-ing in common. Another evil of the district system arises from the facilities afforded for vote buying. The system of dividing the state and also the city into districts, from each of which a representative is to be chosen, usually results in doubtful, closely contested districts, where the change of a few votes must change the representative and may consequently change the legislature and ultimately the ngtional senate.

representative and may consequently change the legislature and ultimately the national senate. Naturally the vote buyer confines his operations to such pivotal localities, but if districts were abolished he could never secure any larger number of law-makers than were fairly represented by the votes thus bought. Again, even if electors were perfectly free when casting their votes, if the votes thus cast ex-pressed the real sentiments of the voter, it is obvious that, under present condi-tions, large numbers of votes are really thrown away and a large proportion of voters are systematically disfranchised. Equally obvious is the fact that small districts tend almost inevitably to the production of small men in the halls of legislation, men of narrow mental cali-ber, who almost invariably lack the courage of their convictions, and who remain perched upon the fence, touch-ing all questions vibre the convictions

eourage of their convictions, and who remain perched upon the fence, touch-ing all questions where the constituency is divided. This district system really fastens servility upon the representa-tive, while proportional representation, on the other hand, encourages the selec-tion of men of character and principle; it stimulates independence and leader-ship, for the representative who can re-tain the support of even a single quota can afford to remain true to his convic-tions. The proposed reform is sometimes

ship, for the representative who can re-tain the support of even a single quota can afford to remain true to his convic-tions. The proposed reform is sometimes objected to for the alleged reason that it would be dangerons to allow the advo-cates of wild, impracticable schemes were a single representative in the halls of the single representative in the halls of the single representative in the halls of updated to be the advo-cates of wild, impracticable schemes were a single representative in the halls of updated to be a non-ment's reflection will convince the reader that name/sinst, for society when they are not represented in the awmaking body. It is the confined explosive that is fracted to the the proposed reform is the data the former will fake care of the diff. The objection most strongly urged against the proposed reform is that if each phase of popular sentiment was allowed its proportional representa-tion, the chances are that legislative bodies would divide into groups; that no ne group could central or would be compared in the roords, that a ma-grity must be seenred, even though misrepresentation is resorted to in ob-tining such majority. But is it true that an absolute majority is essential or even desirable? It may be true in the exercise of administrative functions, but as to purely legislative matters the corect principle demands "plurality." For myself I demy that an absolute majority is desirable in a deliberative body, unless there is such a majority mong the people at large. It is of the stat all special interests should have that all special interests should have that all special interests should have the fullest, freest means of expression in the halls of legislation; each phase of hought should be represented by its own fairly chosen advocates, and then, after a fair consideration of all argu-ments, judgment should be regulared

in accordance with the just rights of all concerned. But whatever might be urged against this proposed reform as to national or state politics, it would be obviously productive of unmixed good in all municipal elections.

urged against this proposed reform as to national or state politics, it would be obviously productive of unmixed good in all municipal elections. One great and growing evil of our system of municipal government is the lugging in of national issues; the same political lines are drawn in municipal elections as those which divide parties elsewhere; men are elected to the city council simply because they are or are not Democrate, are or are not Republic-ans, and it will be impossible to pre-vent this, so strong is the force of party usage, until the electral system is radi-cally changed; then, and only then, business administration will take the place of political administration in mu-nicipal affairs. In applying the remedy proposed for the evils thus brieffy outlined three measures have been suggested—the "cumulative vote," the "single trans-ferable vote" and the "free list sys-tem." The first is now in practical oper-ation in the state of Illinois, in choos-ing members of the lower house of the legislature; the second has for several years been used in Demark; the third is in successful operation throughout Switzerland; it is an American inven tion, having been advocated by Thomas Gipin of Philadelphia more than 50 years ago, and it is believed to be bet-ter adapted than any other to the needs of an American community. Under its practical workings district lines are abolished, and members of the representative body are chosen at largo upon a general ticket. The official bal-lot is used in the same manner as in states where the Australian system pre-vails; each group of electors is required to file with the proper officer, previous to the day of elector, alls to its can-didates; this list may contain the number less than that. For example, if number list is sumation (all to fails to its can-didates; this list may contain the number less than that. For example, provide the other is and on more than one ticket, he must elect between them, and if he fails to dos bue choice is made for him by lot. Each el

the choice is made for him by lot. Each elector has as many votes as there are officials to be chosen. These he may distribute as he pleases among candi-dates on the official ballot, giving no candidate more than one. In the case supposed he would have 16 votes and would place his stamp opposite the name of each person whom he designed to sup-port. In addition the voter may, if he so desires, designate one of the parties for which he desires to vote, in which event he can only vote for the candi-dates of that party. On the other hand, the voter who does not care to support a party ticket may distribute his votes to suit himself. In canvassing the returns all votes are added together, the sum total is divided by the number of offices to befilled, and the quotient is termed the "quota of representation," or number of voters who are jointly entitled to one repre-sentative. Each party is then entitled to as many officials as it has quotas. Among candidates those who receive the greatest number of voters are steaded, and if vacancies occur, whether from death or otherwise, the candidate of the same party having the next highest vote is substituted. This plan has been success-fully tested by practical experience in Switzerland and has been gradually ex-tended from one canton to another year after year. In conclusion, the free list system is an American device, but has been adopted and demonstrated in a re-public whose government is worthy of initation. It is a plan which elimi-nates and extinguishes the gerry mander. It removes all incentive to vote buying. It reduces the numerican device, but has been adopted and demonstrated in are-public whose government is worthy of indication. And, better than all else, it contemplates and provides for a repre-sentative body that will be like an im-age in the camera, every color, form, light, motion, shade being exactly re-produced—a body that is representative in fact as well as in name. If we have any faith in popular government, any faith in the political integrit

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE. Richmond, Ind., Dec. 1, 1895.

Thermond, ind., Dec. 7, 1990. The True Functions of Political Parties. Let us not be too superstitious about partice. Political parties, rightly under-stood in this free country, are but agencies employed by the voters for carrying their own will into effect. There have been times, within our first century of national life, when party lines and party issues seemed to vanish altogether. National parties great in their day and with renowned leaders lines and party issues seemed to vanish altogether. National parties great in their day and with renowned leaders have dissolved and disappeared, some of them whose very names are doomed to be forgotten, because the people needed them as agents no longer. What, then, should be the fate of tobse political or-ganizers who make a Frankenstein monster out of this party machinery for consolidating and monopolizing personal power, pelf and patronage? Let them be crushed under their own contrivance. When any organized force compels the voters and takes from the people or from any popular party a fair right of selecticn among men and measors, it should, by whatever combination of good citizens, be overthrown. The tyr-anny of an classific term of personal logal-ty, but a "boss" tyranny in a republic is worse than any monarchy to live an-der, for it fosters no high sentiment and has no veil of illusion; sits bare hid-conness is like that of a swinging skele-ton; it is altogether vicious, and thrives by poisoning the lifeblood of self gov-ernment.—Professor Schouler in Public Opinion.

by poisoning the lifeblood of self gov-ernment.—Professor Schouler in Public Opinion.

LARGEST MIRROR IN THE WORLD

LARGEST MIRROR IN THE WORLD It Arrived in This Country from France Recently. The largest French plate-glass mir-ror ever brought to this country, and, according to the importer, the largest mirror in the world, was set up in the dining-room of the new portion of the Hotel Savoy recently. It took two days and a night, with over a score of work-ame to get it from the steamer to the hotel and to set it in place. The dimensions of the mirror are 158x158 inches, making about 174 square feet of glass. It is nearly half on jounds, and the combined weight of it and the case it came in was over a toon.

900 pounds, and the combined weight of it and the case it came in was over a ton. The mirror is not only the largest but the most expensive in the world, its actual cost being in the neighborhood of \$5,000. The cost of manufacturing the one glass would have been about \$1,000, but five different glasses had to be cast before this perfect one was made. The expense of moving it was fully \$500. The package was so large that there are but two steamships in commission which could bring it across the ocean. These are the Friesland and the Keasington. It came on the Friesland, which tied up at the Jersey City docks of the Red Star line. Sixteen men had hard work in hoisting the monster mirror out of the hold of the ship, and after it had been landed on the dock an unlooked-for difficulty arose. There is not a single ferryhouse on the Jersey side of the Hudson large enough to accommodare the big package, and upon measuring all the ferryboats it was found that it could not be got on any of them. The mirror was finally loaded on a barge and taken across the North river to the foot of West 49th street. It was taken through that street to the Savoy on a low float. At the hotel another difficulty arose It was four that be the big maked that a part of the stone walls of the building would have to be stone walls of the building would have to be stone walls of the building would have to be stone was taken through that street to the foot be wall so for the building would have to be walls of the building would have to be was band

on a low float. At the hotel another difficulty arose It was feared that a part of the stone walls of the building would have to be tora down before the glass could be taken inside; but this was averted by removing the doors, transom, moldings and all accessories to the main en-trance, and even then it was a tight squeeze to get the box through. It took 12 men under the personal super-vision of Mr. Kahn nearly till night to roll it through the corridor of the hotel and across the dining-room, where it is to be set up, and all the following forenoon to put it in place. All of the guests of the hotel and many people from outside watched to see if the huge glass would be damaged when unpacked. It was perfectly round. The mirror was made at the old St. Gobain glass factory in Paris, the old est plate-glass factory in the world. It was a for course, made to order, and it was a long time before the company could be persuaded to undertale the job. It was only through Mr. Kahn going to Paris and making a personal request that it be done that the com-pany consented. So large a mirror could not possibly be made in the United States with the present facili-ties in this country.—N. Y. World.

LEFT FOR DEAD

errible Hour Waiting for the Under taker.

KELLWER

"Talking of peculiar experiences re-minds me of something that fell to my lot during my boyhood years," said John H. White, of this city, recently. "I had been injured in an explosion of freworks and was sick for a time, but had recovered and thought I was well, when I was stricken with an at-tack that affected my head and pros-trated me for several weeks. The in-jury caused me great pain and suffer-ing and at times I was delivious. The elimax of my trouble came one night, after I had suffered terribly during the day, and as the change took place in my condition I sunk away until the watch-ers at my bedside concluded I was dead. "I was hundreds of miles from home, and the friends waited for morning to dawn to send word to my parents. They had sent word to the undertaker and covered me with a sheet while wait-ing for him. They also tied my hands and feet in position and fastened a cloth under my chin and left me for dead. As I was covered, they did not see that I was reviving. I was very weak and had not the strength to make thet a solut on the strength to make thet, and realized a once the mistake that had been made. I was weak and could not call to them, nor was I able for a long time to move. The realiza-tion of the horrible blunder dazed my so that I was powerless. I lay there under that sheet more than an hour, and the and would be buried in that con-ditom. Then perspiration broke out at rance and would be buried in that con-dit was the most frightful experience I ever underwent. I wondered whether I was really dead or whether I was in a continued until I shook as if with a clone. Then perspiration broke out dit was the wool densered from my grewsome predicament and given the high road to recovery. It was weeks, however, before I recovered from that nervous shock so that I felt like my-self, and I makes me shrink in horror when I realize the condition I was in and what might have happened had the our uncertaker recahed there during my unconsciousness. If he had I would not be here to day teling t

Large Fire Engines. What are claimed to be the largest fire engines in the world are the two built recently in London. One is capable of throwing 1,400, the other 1,800 to 2,000 gallons of water per mirute. The machines weigh 11/4 tone acche and ano Original and Only Genetice Arts, altage ruling, and the Dis-Dragis for Chicketer's Briefla Dis-traction of the Chicketer's Briefla Dis-traction of the District of the Dis-no others. Revise despersion unbriefla no others. Revise despersion unbriefla no others. Revise despersion unbriefla no altage and the District of the Dis-net and indications. Although the District of the Dis-rest of the Distribution of the District of the Dis-traction of the District of the District of the District of the Distric-tion of the District of the Distri machines weigh 31/2 tons each, and can be readily drawn at full gallop by four



Our Housekeepers' Opportunity. The Great Sale Now On.

All Winter Goods will be Slaughtered

to give us room for our daily arrivals for Spring. The eco-nomically inclined will have a money-saving opportunity of supplying all their wants at a scale of prices in many instances not one-half of those prevailing elsewhere.

A Blanket or Comfortable at Your Price don't overlook this fact; we have a good line to select from. Table Linens and Damasks and Sheeting Muslins at lower prices than ever before in your memory.

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that can be yours for almost one-fourth of value; and some really pretty and stylish Jackets and Misses' and Children's Gretchens and Reefers at merely nominal figures. Out they must go.

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to close out some choice fabrics. You cannot fail to find in our stock something to suit your needs and at a price that will surely please you. But close of short pieces of Fine Dress Goods suitable for waists, skirts and school dresses, marked down to one-half and even less.

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final markdown to close; everything goes, preparatory to opening our New Spring Styles, already purchased and soon to arrive.

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sale continued: the stocks have been largely augmented and comprise the newest and prettiest things to be found anywhere. The department is worth an examination.

New Trilby Setts and Leap Year Setts

simply exquisite and for almost as little money as a single piece has been costing you.

ANDREW J. HAIRE.

Are the only HIGH GRADE and strict-ly 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.

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