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FREELAND, NOVEMBER 21, 1889.

WHAT has become of Eckley B. Cox's
boom for Congress?—*Newsdealer.*
It has been stowed away with Os-
borne's boomlet for governor. Two
of a kind, don't you know.

ANNE JOSEPH, an Arabian woman,
was kept in the Wilkes-Barre jail one
hundred and five days as a witness in
a murder trial. She asked for pay
for her time at \$1 a day. Judge
Woodward decides that she is not en-
titled to it, and she is told to go.
A strange law, indeed, that will lock
a person up several months for being
a witness and then refuse payment
for the time spent in jail. Such a
law should be repealed, and a prisoner
given a more speedy trial, so that wit-
nesses should not be compelled to
wait forever on the whim of an at-
torney or magistrate.

SUFFICIENT information has been
received from Atlanta to warrant the
assertion that the Knights of Labor
is now completely under control of
the conservative element, and the
work so far done indicates a return to
the advocacy of its first principles,
which were almost lost sight of for
some years past. The present mem-
bers of the Order may be said to be
thoroughly assimilated with the de-
signs and objects of the organization,
and by strictly confining themselves
to the lines of work laid down by the
Atlanta convention, they can accom-
plish much good in the future.

The testimony of residents of the
anthracite coal regions shows that a
great many Hungarian jollifications
wind up in a free fight, a stabbing af-
ray or a murder. Efforts of the au-
thorities to put an end to affairs of
this kind are greatly retarded by such
verdicts as the one given at Wilkes-
Barre on Saturday in a murder case.
The evidence against the prisoner,
Sulgofsky by name, was of such a
character as to warrant any verdict
except that of acquittal, which was
the one rendered. A few more ver-
dicts of this kind and the desperate
characters in her population will begin
to think they own Luzerne County.—
Phila. Press.

The last remaining empire in South
America, Brazil, passed out of exist-
ence on Friday and will soon become
a full-fledged republic. This impor-
tant change was in the air for several
years past, but the step was not ex-
pected so soon, and it is possible that
the promoters may have acted some-
what hastily, considering that all the
people are not in sympathy with them.
So far, it is stated, there has been no
bloodshed occasioned by the revolution,
the ruler quietly submitting.
Much sympathy has been expressed
for Emperor Dom Pedro, under whose
continuous reign of fifty-eight years
Brazil has raised itself to the dignity
of a nation. He was a good monarch
and deserved better than expulsion.

A MOVEMENT is under way, backed
by several charitable inclined persons,
looking to the relief of the political
prisoners of Russia, through the in-
tervention of the United States
Government. It is a delicate busi-
ness, but there is no other nation in
the world that could so well under-
take remembrance with the czar as
the United States, as the most amic-
able and friendly relations have always
existed between the two countries.
But before obtruding their opinions
on the czar it would be more consist-
ent for those reformers to turn their
attention to the "Russia in America"
—the anthracite coal regions of Penn-
sylvania—where thousands of serfs
are daily made to feel the miseries of
Siberian convicts.

The death of Hon. Lewis C. Cas-
sidy, who was Attorney General of
Pennsylvania under Governor Pattison,
removes another distinguished
lawyer and politician from the ranks
of Democracy. While filling the po-
sition of legal adviser of the state he
commanded the admiration of all hon-
est men by his brilliant attack upon
the Reading Company for their fla-
grant violation of the constitution in
engaging in mining and carrying coal
at the same time. He determined to
test our state constitution and see if
the law could be trampled upon with
impunity by any man or corporation.
Success was just about to dawn upon
him and the great corporation was
about to be made respect and obey
the law when his term expired. His
Republican successor has neither the
moral courage or ability to follow the
work began by Mr. Cassidy and the
violation continues to the present day.
While also an active political worker
he was not of the class known as "pro-
fessional politicians," but was as ready
to denounce persons of his own party
as those of his opponents, if he
thought it would be for the public
benefit.

Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, the promi-
nent lawyer and Democratic politician of
Philadelphia and ex-Attorney General
of Pennsylvania, died at his residence
Monday morning of heart trouble. He
was 60 years of age.

Corbin in His True Colors.

An article written by Austin Corbin,
president of the Philadelphia and Reading
Railroad Company, in which labor
organizations were vehemently denounced,
brings forth the following from the
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. It will
 repay you to read it.

Impudence, hypocrisy, chicanery, knavery
and such other mental and moral
defects as go to make up the modern
scoundrel have no limits, and if such
moral monstrosities have cash, as in the
case of Corbin, they are able to push
themselves to the front, and with exhibi-
tions of effrontery that defy exaggeration
or characterization, play the role of
injured innocence, and demand for
themselves a verdict of indorsement in
the face of facts which pronounce them
irredeemably vile, depraved and capable
of perpetrating the most heinous crimes,
richly meriting the title of villain, and which
ought to subject them to penal servitude.
The times, prolific of such abnormal
productions, have not brought to the
surface a creature of mental and moral
deformities more repulsive than Austin
Corbin, who in the October number of
the *North American Review*, writes of
"The Tyranny of Labor Organizations."

Austin Corbin has money, a boast that
any successful burglar, counterfeit or
pirate can make with equal nonchalance.
Money, moreover, that clarity is made to
obscure a multitude of faults, but in
Austin Corbin's case, while money paralyzes
justice, thereby permitting him to
practice his schemes of knavery, it has
not saved him from the detestation of
all honorable men. He is known to be
a depraved wretch capable of concocting
schemes of robbery, and this he has
done with such a reckless disregard of
law, with such shameful perversity,
with such a piratical defiance of right,
justice and public opinion, that the Con-
gress of the United States was called
upon to investigate his deep-laid schemes
of wreck and robbery, and a committee
of Congressmen visited the "black hills,"
where his rule has produced poverty,
degraded and famined, and, as it were,
have prepared a bill, which, if it be-
comes a law, will, in some measure at
least, check the evils his rule has inflicted.

That such an abnormal combination of
all that is loathsome in greed, of all that
is depraved in morals, of all that is dis-
reputable in business, of all that is false
in profession, not content with a reputa-
tion for infamy which makes his name
the synonym of all things despicable,
should seek further conspicuousness by
slandering labor organizations, can be
accounted for only on the hypothesis
that his inherent wickedness, like that of
the rattlesnake at certain seasons, has so
diffused itself through his mental, moral
and physical organism as to render him
blind to all things decent. There is not
a labor organization on the continent
that does not leathe the name of Austin
Corbin, and his article published in the
Review will serve to intensify their detestation.

Austin Corbin, more properly Austin
Cobra, starts out by saying "it is a mis-
take to assume that employers are always
wealthy capitalists." No labor organiza-
tion in the country ever made such a
mistake. On the contrary they know,
as well as does Cobra Corbin, "that in a
vast majority of cases employers are not
men of great wealth. Many stock-
holders in great enterprises are people
of moderate means. Such was notably
true in the case of the Philadelphia &
Reading Railroad, in which widows and
orphans and men of small means made
investments in the stock of the road."
Cobra Corbin, when such means as he
possesses are so far from touching such
affairs of the splendid property it was
wrecked and became the most corrupt
corporation on the continent, but never
until Cobra Corbin inserted his fangs
into the corporation did it reach such a
low degree of demoralization as to de-
mand of the Congress of the United
States an investigation and legislation to
check, if possible, a career of unprece-
dented greed and rapacity. The realities of
Corbin are now as well understood as
the treason of Benedict Arnold, or the
colossal boodler career of Boss Tweed.

This superlative record of knavery is
now known to the nation by virtue of
the report made by the Congressional
Committee. It is not given to every
scamp to have a national reputation, nor
is every exposed knave proud of notori-
ety. Corbin is an exception. He seems
to glory in his infamy, and has the
vanity to suppose that by denouncing
labor organizations his name will go
down to history after the fashion of the
fool ball that tried to arrest the speed of
a locomotive.

In his article on "The Tyranny of
Labor Organizations," Corbin asserts
"that the never been a time when such
a worker will be permitted to leave
"his employer's service," and upon the
heels of this old chestnut remarks:
"The worker in this country at least,
under the law, happily, is not a slave."
By all the Pagan gods at once, what a
discovery! Not a slave "under the law."
Ho! all ye workmen, are you not under
lasting obligations to Cobra Corbin for
the declaration? And yet this em-
bedded in his article, and by the way,
no labor organization has contracted any
relations with law has contracted any
with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad,
and in the mines controlled by that cor-
poration, to play the part of slaves, to
renounce their rights as men and citi-
zens, as if by his dictation, the penalty
of refusal being idleness, "So men
employers," says Corbin, and he is of
the number, "employ no new men who
are members of any of the labor unions;
applicants are required to promise not
to join any while retaining their employ-
ment; those who prefer the unions are
required to quit the service, and pro-
visions are entirely confined to those of
undoubted loyalty to their employer and his
policy."

It is eminently worth while for the
workmen, and all others who are
interested in labor problems, to compare
the "tyranny of labor organizations"
with the tyranny of Corbin's rule in the
anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, as
set forth in the paragraph we have
quoted. But the preliminary to such
comparisons as the terms "tyranny"
and "tyrant" should be defined. In
this country the laws recognize neither
one nor the other; nevertheless in de-
fiance of laws men exercise tyrannical
authority over the affairs of men as
autocrats and despotic as characterizes
the reign of a Russian czar, and this has
been done by Austin Corbin to an extent
that the Congressional Committee which
investigated his methods did not hesitate
to say he had "Russianized" the anthracite
regions of Pennsylvania. To accom-
plish his tyrannical purpose, he
found it necessary to attack labor orga-
nizations, not because such organizations
were tyrannical in their methods of
operation, but because they stood in the
way of his despotic sway.

What are the methods he adopted to
carry out his nefarious designs? It is in
proof that by cruelty and oppression he
drove his employees to resistance. He
deliberately inaugurated a strike, which
characterized by his tactics, tyranny and
robbery. He intended to advance the
price of coal and thereby rob the public.
He intended to reduce wages, and there-
by break up labor organizations, and there-
by reduce the means which would accept
employment under him, and the vile

creatures who played the part of catfifs
in response to his orders, to the degrad-
ed position of serfs. His scheme suc-
ceeded. He did rob the public, he did
reduce wages, and he did abolish labor
organizations. Nor is it his only
villainies did reach the attention of
Congress, and a committee of that body
passed judgment upon him, the first in-
stance on record, and now the scoundrel
is known to the nation, not only as a
villain, but a pirate as worthless as brass-
checked, bronzed-faced monstrosity,
who, metaphorically at least, is gibbeted
before the world, and has become the
target for the righteous maledictions of
all men who abhor hypocrisy and de-
pravity.

Such is the imperfect characterization
of the man who stains the pages of the
North American Review with the venom
of intense hatred, but the excessive ma-
gnitude of the attack, like the excessiveness
of some poisons, defeats the purpose in
view, and while labor organizations are
not harmed, Corbin, by a law of retribu-
tive justice, is made more conspicuously
infamous.

In what regard, we inquire, are labor
organizations tyrannical? Throughout
their entire history they have sought to
achieve for workmen better condi-
tions. Not by antagonizing capital, but
by defeating the impoverishing and de-
grading schemes of such worthless as
Austin Corbin. To defend labor orga-
nizations when attacked by such
knaves as Austin Corbin it is not required
to say that they have made no mistakes;
that every movement and method has
been perfection, the embodiment of wis-
dom, and therefore deserving of approval.
Labor organizations are human, and
therefore fallible. This may be said
with equal propriety of all human orga-
nizations, including the church; but it
may be said, and should be said, for it is
an eternal truth, imperishable as the
pillars of God's throne, that from first to
last, everywhere, in all zones that belt
the earth, where there has been a labor
organization, their purpose has been to
resist tyranny, oppression, despotism
and degradation, to obtain fair wages and
work; to elevate their membership in
the scale of being; to obtain food, cloth-
ing and shelter befitting human beings,
and something more for rainy days, for
sickness and old age; to advance in edu-
cational and moral culture; to obtain
justice; in moral excellence, in culture and
refinement; to awaken noble aspirations,
that in all things pertaining to citizen-
ship there should be such development
of mind forces, such comprehension of
ethical and political principles as would
redound to the credit of the state and
accepted as guarantees of the perpetuity
of free institutions. Such are the unde-
niable facts of history relating to labor
organizations. They have been written
in tears and blood, with an iron pen
and lead in the rocks forever. The
chronicles are filled with records of vic-
tories and defeats, but every repulse has
inspired defiance, and every triumph
has emphasized the conquering truth that

"freedom's battle, oft begun
Rebirths a freer nation to our son,
The baffled oft is ever won."
And in confirmation of the truth, there
is not a breeze nor a gale that freshens
and blows in all our broad land, from
ocean to ocean, from gulf to inland sea
that does not touch and unfold the
banner of a labor organization, bearing
the motto: "The final triumph of labor
draweth nigh." And yet it is these labor
organizations that Austin Corbin, the
bloated, cash-cursed representative of
ideas as hostile to American institutions
and to the genius of our government as
ever sent to head to the state of New
York, seeks to overthrow. What are
the methods employed by virtue of
which he has gained a temporary victory?

1st. To give employment to no man
who is a member of a labor organization.
2d. To require a pledge of every man
employed that he will not join a labor
organization.
3d. Men employed who favor labor
organizations are required to abandon their
work.

All Promotions are entirely confined
to men of undoubted loyalty to Corbin
and his policy.
Corbin has at least 35,000 men in his
employ who have yielded to his enslav-
ing program. They have renounced
their rights as men and citizens; they
and their wives and children are Corbin's
slaves; they are reduced to commodities;
they are Corbin's chattels; and this con-
dition of degrading servitude, of monstrous
tyranny, comes at a time when the em-
ancipated African slaves and colored men
are manfully asserting and maintain-
ing rights which Corbin's employees,
for considerations of bread and meat,
throw to the winds. It is such facts
that compelled the Congressional Com-
mittee to declare that Corbin was "Rus-
sianizing" the anthracite regions of
Pennsylvania.

It must not be assumed that Corbin is
the only tyrant who rushes into print
with his pleas to "excuse his devilish
deeds." It is not he, but the only gold-plated
criminal who uses his tyrannical strength to
crush labor organizations. He may be
more soulless than others of his type,
may have more rattles on his tail and
more fangs in his mouth; he may be
more vicious, but he may be more
delight than others in seeing men resign
their hopes, renounce their rights and
forget their wrongs when yielding to
orders from his iron lips; but there are
others, animated by his example of in-
fernal despotism, who, reveling in the
weakness and wickedness of the masses,
power, have determined to break the
bonds of brotherhood which bind man
to man, and, thus accomplished, make
the very sun in the heavens blush for
the degeneracy of American citizens,
who yield their birth-right at a time
when the school and the church, press,
poet and orator, the philanthropist and
the statesman would have the world be-
lieve that ours is the "land of the free
and the home of the brave."

The time has come for workmen to
rise and take their place as equals
squarely in the face, and determine to
unite, to federate, consolidate, and there-
by successfully resist the encroachments
upon their rights and liberties by such
men as Austin Corbin.

Woman, in reading a newspaper, has
a distinct method of her own. "She takes
it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over
rapidly, as though she was hunting some
particular thing; but she is not. She is
merely taking in the obscure para-
graphs, which she believes were put in
out-of-the-way places for the sake of
keeping her from seeing them.
Marriages and deaths are always in-
teresting reading to her, and the adver-
tisements are exciting and stimulating.
She cares but little for printed jokes, un-
less they reflect ridicule upon the men,
and then she delights in them and never
forgets them. She says particular atten-
tion to anything inclosed in quotations,
and considers it rather better than any-
thing first handed.
The column in which the editor airs
his opinions, in leaded bifalutin, she
rarely reads. Views are of no impor-
tance in her estimation, but facts are
everything. She doesn't care for it but
makes a practice of reading it because

she thinks she ought to do so.
She reads stories and sketches and
paragrap indifferently, and believes
every word of them. After she has
read all she wants she lays the paper
down with an air of disappointment as
she observes that "there is nothing in
it."

White House Meditations.
The result of the election indicates the
existence of a profound disgust with the
Harrison administration throughout the
country. If Mr. Harrison is a man of
teachable mind his reflections must have
taken some such shape as this:

That it may have been a mistake to
sell the postmaster-generalship to Mr.
Wanamaker, even at the price he paid.
That presidential interference to pro-
tect "Blocks of Five" Dudley from pros-
ecution in Indiana was a blunder.
That in appointing his relatives, his
wife's relatives, his son's wife's relatives
and his daughter's husband's relatives
to office he has lost more than he has
gained.
That newspapers which are subsidized
by the appointment of their editors to
high place seem somehow to exercise
very little influence upon the popular
mind.
That in violating his pledges as to the
Civil Service, setting Clarkson to make a
"clean sweep" in the postal department
and farming out his constitutional power
of appointment of Platt in New York
and Mahone in Virginia, he disastrously
miscalculated consequences.

That in allying himself with the deeply
dishonest adventurer Mahone, to the
angering of all the decent Republicans
in Virginia, he paid the price of lost
self-respect for soiled goods, and that the
goods have not been delivered.
That the famous scheme of building
up a white Republican party in the
South seems to have taken a wrong turn
at the cross-roads.
That in attempting with Tanner's as-
sistance, to use the surplus in the treas-
ury as the purchase price of his own re-
nomination and re-election, he offended
the moral sense of the people in a way
not readily to be forgiven.
That perhaps it did not pay to steal
Montana, with its poor little pair of
senators.
That after all last year's Republican
victory, secured by grovelling subserv-
ience to plutocrats, monopolists and the
oppressors of men, may prove to have
cost more than it was worth.
And finally, that in saying, "I shall
please myself," Mr. Benjamin Harrison
failed to estimate justly the necessity
of pleasing somebody of greatly more
importance than himself—namely the
American people.—*New York World.*

Correspondence From the Capital.
WASHINGTON, November 19, 1889.
Harrison is in quite a perturbed frame
of mind over the color question. He pre-
tends to be quite at ease, but I am informed from a reliable
source that he was very much disturbed
by the publication of an interview with ex-
Governor Kellogg of Louisiana, in which
Kellogg said very plainly that Harrison was
alienating the colored people both North
and South. A President is not quite indiffer-
ent to ease when in order to counteract
one published interview he will order the
publication of an interview with
did. After reading the Kellogg interview he
sent for ex-senator Bruce of Mississippi
and requested him to issue a card in contradic-
tion. Mr. Bruce did not see his way to the issuing
of a card, even though Harrison had request-
ed it to say, "credent, and although he
entertained for Mr. Harrison that feeling of
gratitude which arises from a lively sense of
favor to come. But he did consent to have himself
interviewed, and the result was a very half-
hearted contradiction of Governor Kellogg's
statement. In fact it was largely an admission
of the accuracy of what Governor Kellogg
said. It is also interesting to note that a
prominent leader of the Republican party in the
District of Columbia, said yesterday in speak-
ing of the matter: "Kellogg was right and
Bruce was wrong, but he was afraid to say
what he thought." It is well known that
some expectations, and a man with expecta-
tions must not always say what he thinks,
especially when instructed, as in this case, to
say the other thing.

A CONGRESSIONAL PUZZLE.
The problem "Can a Congressman live on
\$5,000 a year?" is one that has long
troubled members of Congress while they
determine for themselves during the next
few months. They will have the advantage
of the experience of several hundreds of able
citizens who have already served their
country in the Congressional capacity, but
the question has not received a positive con-
clusion. The tendency in latter days is to
opinion that a Congressman who expects to
represent his constituency in the best man-
ner possible is inadequately remunerated
by the salary fixed by law. There are plenty
of members of Congress in Washington
official life who are satisfied that this is the case, but they are aware
that while a man can think what he pleases
he had better look out how he votes. The
legislators feel that they can vote to the
President \$50,000 per annum, to the foreign
ministers salaries of \$17,500 and \$12,500, but
they dare not increase their own pay
beyond the \$5,000 they now receive.
A church or a school-house if you can
avoid it.
Be certain to give your children an
English education at any cost if you can.
Never be persuaded beyond your
judgment.—*Franklin (Ky.) Favorite.*

Jack's Earliest Memory.
If you wish to make an entertaining
experiment with the memories of your
friends, try, sometime when a group
of people are in the mood of playful
reminiscence to find out from each one
the very first thing in life which made
a lasting impression upon the memory.
Every one has heard the assertion of
Charles Dickens that he remembered
being handed hastily, as a baby, from
one woman to another at the time of a
carriage accident and learning after-
ward that this really took place when
he was only 6 months old.
Very few of us can remember any-
thing so early in life as this, but it is
old how far back into our earliest
years the memory gropes its way to
some startling or charming occur-
rence.
One Summer evening several people
were seated on a vine-covered piazza,
talking of this and of that, when the
conversation drifted to this subject of
early memories.
A lady described a walk in a country
road with her mother as the first thing
she could remember. A tall girl spoke
of her delight in catching a butterfly
as her first knowledge. A young
collegian declared that his intense
hatred of an oil-cloth bib, marked
"Baby" in large letters was his intro-
duction and memory.

THE EXPOSURE OF 1892.
The several cities that are striving to secure
the proposed International Exposition of 1892
are arranging to work Congress in their in-
dividual interests. Chicago already has rep-
resentatives here, and St. Louis will send Mayor
Francis and C. H. Jones, editor of the *St. Louis
Republic*, to look after the claims of that city.
A well organized committee, representing this
city, will see that the National capital is not
overlooked in the race. There promises to be
an interesting contest in Congress over this
question. R.

What a Woman Reads.
Woman, in reading a newspaper, has
a distinct method of her own. "She takes
it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over
rapidly, as though she was hunting some
particular thing; but she is not. She is
merely taking in the obscure para-
graphs, which she believes were put in
out-of-the-way places for the sake of
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teresting reading to her, and the adver-
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less they reflect ridicule upon the men,
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tion to anything inclosed in quotations,
and considers it rather better than any-
thing first handed.
The column in which the editor airs
his opinions, in leaded bifalutin, she
rarely reads. Views are of no impor-
tance in her estimation, but facts are
everything. She doesn't care for it but
makes a practice of reading it because

BUSINESS MORALITY.

Among the rubbish in the store-room
of the late William L. Hilton a little
old faded note-book containing some
odd suggestions to his boys as to how
they should proceed in life after he had
passed to his reward was picked up by
a *Favorite* reporter a few days since,
and is now, for the first time, given to
the public:

Search the bible to find the bottom
of the deceitful human heart and say
your prayers at night. Think out every
day's business at night.
Never marry until you are 30 years
old.
Think three times before you speak
outrage.

Never court any girl unless you in-
tend to marry her. There is danger in
fooling young girls. Never give them
any advantage in a letter.
Never buy a small place with a fine
building on it.
Never buy white, sprouty, crawfishy
land at any price expecting to make
money by cultivating it.

Never sell the products of the farm
you work to any man, on time, at any
price.
There is nothing in this world but
death that is certain.
Never loan money to your neigh-
bors, for if you should have to sue
them they would be no longer neigh-
bors.

Never let any man know anything
about your business, except when you
may have some difference and need to
advise with a lawyer.
Never keep all your money in one
channel.
Watch all men, as there are but few
who are honest; in fact there is none
honest from the heart in everything.
Never let any person on earth know
your business and especially how much
money you have, not even your family.
Never buy land of any person with-
out first having a good lawyer investi-
gate and pronounce the title clear.
Ascertain if the land has passed
through the hands of any insane per-
son, to prevent his heirs from suing
you on the title. Never pay more than
one-half down on the land unless you
know you are dealing with responsi-
ble parties. Be sure to go ask all the
parties that join the land you are buy-
ing to show you the corners of the land
your own.

If you ever sell goods or groceries
be sure to get a house on the square,
and on the inside corner if you can,
and live on the same lot and in the
building that you do business in. Be
certain to never sleep away from the
store-house. It is best to have your-
self and family live up-stairs, with
kitchen below.
Never employ a clerk at any price;
be content with what business you can
do yourself. Trust no man further
than you are compelled to. Smart
thieves always steal about the hours of
10, 11, 12, and 1 o'clock.

Weigh all you buy and all you sell,
if possibly convenient.
If you ever loan money to any per-
son take security if you can get it. If
you loan money to a firm be sure to
take each of the firm names to the note
then no one of the firm can slip out
and say that the money never came in-
to the firm.

You may sell to irresponsible men
anything that you have, but never buy
clothes, boots, etc., from men that are
not responsible, unless you investigate
and find that the parties have no op-
sets against them.
Never buy any kind of stocks, it
doesn't matter how low or how high
they are. Never, never, never, from
the fact that stocks are too uncertain;
the risk is too great; rings are formed
and they can raise or lower the price
just as they see fit, so they can make
money.
Never deposit money unless you take
a receipt for it.
Under the present law when you loan
money to any person take a mortgage
on the real estate and include both
man and wife.
Tell a lie rather than the truth when
it will save a difficulty, but it must be
a lie that no man knows except your-
self. It is better to tell a lie than to
have a difficulty. The good book
says: "Blessed is the peace-maker,"
etc.

If you have a surplus of money never
never loan it out to the people at any
per cent, but put it in good bonds; but
the United States bonds are preferable
from the fact that the whole United
States is bound for it.
Four per cent when certain is better
than 8 per cent when uncertain.
Never buy inferior articles of any
kind to make money on.
If you live in town never invite any
company and you will always have
plenty of money.
Buy goods on time only in small
quantities, whether wholesale or re-
tail.

If you have land for sale have it
fenced to cardinal points, so it will
take the fewest rails possible to fence
the ground. That keeps your land in
a square shape.
Never work in wells or at any other
work that endangers your life matters
not how much you can make. Never
endanger your life for money.
Never stay in the house confined to
business close, except you work in the
morning and evening.
Never buy property adjoining either
a church or a school-house if you can
avoid it.
Be certain to give your children an
English education at any cost if you can.
Never be persuaded beyond your
judgment.—*Franklin (Ky.) Favorite.*

WANTED! FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE!
Five thousand people are wanted to come and see our stock
and prices of ladies' and children's coats. We have all the
latest styles and our prices will surprise you. We have just
opened three cases of blankets, which are going from 75c up to
\$7.00 per pair. Dry goods: We have our cloths in now; come
and get samples and compare the prices with Hazleton. A full
line of hats and caps. Muffs for ladies and children. Carpets
and oil cloths: We have Hemp for 18c, Ray for 30c and Brussels
for 55c and up. Furniture and beddings: Have a good bedstead,
only \$2.50; a royal plush lounge, \$6.00; mattresses, \$2.75 up,
and a good spring for \$1.25. Notions, etc., of every description.
We can make you comfortable in underwear: Children's, 16c up;
men's, 50c up; all-wool scarlet, 75c; get a pair before they all go.
Gloves, mitts and thousands of other articles. Wall paper and
stationery, also window shades; we have everything in that line.
We suppose everybody has seen our latest prices in groceries so
all we will say is to invite you to come and give us a trial. Save
money by trading with the cheapest man in town.
Yours truly,
J. C. BERNER.

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to all points in the United States.
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To all parts of Europe. Checks, Drafts,
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Coffee, Queensware,
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stock. Don't forget the place.
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Next Door to the Valley Hotel.
Job Printing Done at the Tribune Office,

in existence than an ivory billiard ball
or a good billiard cue." The billiard ball
replied: "they are better than a
favorite cue."
"How d'ye tell?"
"A ball always rolls slow and with
difficulty over the cloth when it is go-
ing to rain. Ivory is so sensitive in
changes of temperature, particularly
from dry to moist, that the effect is
felt almost instantaneously. The cue
will get cranky, too, when there is go-
ing to be a change, long before the
dampness is perceptible in any other
way. Another peculiarity of ivory
globes is their tendency to become
egg-shaped. They contract at what
are called the top and bottom poles
and swell out at the sides, so that you
might as well play with potatoes if
you do not watch their idiosyncrasies.
They are worse than old men in their
susceptibility to draught. A draught
will crack the ivory and make it chip
off quick as a wink, and, like old
folks, you can never get the spheres
accustomed to these draughts. Just
take a billiard ball and study its be-
havior and you can beat the clerk of
the weather prophesying. You can
bet on your own prophecy every
time."
"How's that?" asked a bystander,
getting interested directly.
"Why there isn't a better barometer
Queer Barometers.
"I can always tell when it is going
to rain half a day ahead of any change
in fair weather," said George Slosson
to a New York Sun man as he was
knocking around billiard balls in the
Columbia rooms just after the recent
deluge.
"How's that?" asked a bystander,
getting interested directly.
"Why there isn't a better barometer

Merchandise, Patents, Flour, Feed, Hay, Etc. Advertisement for various goods and services, including passage tickets and money transmission.

Advertisement for a general store and mercantile business, listing various goods like groceries, provisions, and hardware.

Advertisement for a watchmaker and jeweler, listing services like repairs, stoves, heaters, and fire arms.