

The Hazleton Plain Speaker completed its eighth year on Thursday last. It is an enterprising paper and fully appreciates the good wishes of the people.

MONEY in the National Treasury and money in national banks is not money in circulation. It is financial congestion and will result in commercial and industrial death.

The best plan for closing up "plucked" stores thus far devised is the enforcement of the system of weekly payment of wages. Workingmen who get their wages weekly can make choice of the places where they purchase what they want.

Mr. REED thinks he has won a great victory over the Democrats. Well, let us wait and see. An appeal lies to a higher court, whose decision may oust Mr. Reed from the Speaker's chair at the end of the present Congress and put a Democrat in his place, with a whole arsenal of bad precedents with which to prosecute the Republican members. Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.)

An attempt is now being made to establish a thread monopoly in this country under the wing of the tariff duty. The rich foreign manufacturers, who have established factories in this country in order to escape the payment of duties and share in the plunder of American consumers, have banded together to drive the home manufacturers out of the market by underselling them. When they shall have accomplished their object they will put such a price on thread as they think the traffic will bear.

The alliance between the Farmers and the Knights of Labor has borne its first fruit. When in obedience to the command of the General Assembly the Gen. Secretary-Treasurer wrote the Superintendent of the Census asking that the next census should be made to show what proportion of the people own their homes and farms, what proportion have their homes free from debt, the proportion of homes and farms under mortgage and the percentage so mortgaged, in reply General Porter said that the information could not be gathered by the Census Commission. At the same time that the General Assembly instructed the General Secretary-Treasurer as above, it passed a resolution requesting Local Assemblies everywhere in the United States to take action to impress upon the Representatives at Washington the need of having the statistics collated. This the Order has done, and done effectually. The Farmers' organization has also been working to the same end, and last week the combined pressure of the allied organizations became too great for the Senate to withstand, and by an almost unanimous vote it appropriated \$1,000,000 to aid the census in collecting the desired information. Only four Senators voted against the resolution appropriating the money: Stockbridge, of Michigan, Morrill, of Vermont, McPherson, of New Jersey, and Sherman, of Ohio. The second of these has long outlived his usefulness; the first never had any; while from the other two no one would expect anything not demanded by the money power, whose pliant tools they have ever been. The allied organizations have thus won their first fight in the senatorial halls, and the incident affords an example of the influence they are capable of exercising upon public opinion.—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

Taking Wages for Debt. A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature which has for its object the protection of retail grocers. The bill is entitled "An Act to provide for the satisfaction of judgments for necessities by the levy of an execution on ten per cent. of the wages, salary, income or profits of the judgment debtor." A similar bill was introduced into the Legislature of this State at its last session and although it received the united support of all the retail grocers' associations and the State organization it failed to pass. There is no doubt but that there is considerable merit in the bill which the New York grocers ask the Legislature to adopt into a law, but the question is whether its adoption would not lead to the entailment of greater hardships upon those whom it proposes to make its victims than the grocers now suffer themselves. If a discrimination could be made so that the law would reach only the professional deadbeat, then it would be all right. But discrimination in this case seems to be out of the question. All debtors would have to suffer alike, and those who would suffer most would be the very poor and those debarred from making a livelihood by reason of accident or sickness. And, again, if the New York grocers are of the same state of mind as their Pennsylvania brethren, it is not the "poor fish" that they are after, but the well-to-do deadbeat who will beat the grocer every time he gets a chance. Freeland has her share of

this class. The Merchants' Association of this borough has been trying to protect its members for some years past against the inroads of the "beat," but with what success we are not prepared to state. In the opinion of our local merchants the man who earns from \$75 to \$125 a month is the one to be most feared.

The Sun commenting on the bill now before the New York Legislature says the argument of the advocates of the measure is that every man ought to pay his debts, and if he has not money enough on hand to pay them with, he ought to devote a part of his labor to that end. But if this doctrine is correct, why not apply it to all debts instead of only to those which are contracted for necessities, and why should not a man who runs in debt for a yacht or carriage, which he does not need, be compelled by law to apply his future earnings in payment of what he owes, just as much as a man who buys a ham or a bag of flour, which he does need in order to live?

The retail grocers complain of the class of customers whom they politely dominate—"dead beats," and assert that this bill will decrease the number of such persons who deal with them. But they have an adequate remedy in their own hands and can guard against contracting bad debts without the aid of any legislation. If they are content to sell only for cash to those whose ability or intent to pay eventually is doubtful, they will be safe enough. Under this drastic law their poorer customers would practically become their serfs. The grocers would sell to such persons on credit more freely than they do now, knowing that if the purchaser worked at all—and he must work in order to support himself and his family—one-tenth of his labor would be performed for the benefit of his grocer. If the Legislature wants to increase the burdens of the workmen in this State, it will at once pass this bill.

Correspondence from the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1890.

Nothing like the scenes that preceded the taking up of the West Virginia contested election case have been witnessed in the House in many years. Speaker Reed more than fulfilled the expectation of both his friends and his opponents in the masterly manner in which he smashed precedent that told against him, and gathered from afar that which was in his favor. To be sure, it seemed a bit inconsistent to quote Governor Hill and the Tennessee legislature as precedents for a course which Speakers of the House of Representatives had repeatedly pronounced; but desperate ills require drastic pills, and consistency, like precedent, is old-fashioned and a good deal of a bore anyway. Of course, this was only some of Mr. Reed's sardonic humor, a cynical concession to appearances. Mr. Reed was placed in the Speaker's chair because it was believed that he could be relied on to do the serious work, and that he would not be done in by the House of Representatives, and anyone, Democrat or Republican, who imagined Mr. Reed would allow precedent or anything short of superior physical force stand in way of his doing what his party expected him to do, plainly had an incorrect knowledge of the gentleman's characteristics. Perhaps Mr. Reed's guerrilla raids on precedent result in a much-needed modernization of parliamentary procedure; still, it would have been better if these raids had been confined to other than the gentleman's characteristics. Perhaps Mr. Reed's guerrilla raids on precedent result in a much-needed modernization of parliamentary procedure; still, it would have been better if these raids had been confined to other than the gentleman's characteristics.

"If you think that a Congressman's lot is a happy one," said a Western Senator, "I would like for you to be at my elbow for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. Most people fancy that when Congress is in session, a member finds it hard to kill time. On the contrary, a man who attends to his business conscientiously has scarcely an hour that he can call his own. When I take my seat in the Senate and the session begins it is almost impossible to sit ten minutes and listen quietly to what is going on. Cards come in shoals. The first impulse is not to receive them but that is discourteous and sometimes dangerous. If it is a woman who is turned away—God help me, I have made an enemy for life. So it goes, and the result is that the man who is not a pachyderm yields and is lost. In the afternoon comes more hours over correspondence. Some of us keep two private secretaries busy, and they do not keep up with our mail. For months at a time my postage amounts to \$3 a day, or about 20 per cent. of my salary. And yet so smart a fellow as Amos Cummings says 'it is so nice to be a Senator.' I hope he may some day have an opportunity to try it."

Senator Farwell has a theory that President Harrison is settling old scores in making appointments. He is reported to have said apropos of the appointment of Mr. Clark, as collector of the port of Chicago "I construe Mr. Harrison's action in this matter—his refusal to appoint Mr. Campbell—as a deliberate affront, and no doubt he intended it as such. He seems to think that the offices belong to him personally, and not to the people. Mr. Lincoln thought otherwise. Mr. Campbell devoted much of his time and his whole energies for the election of Mr. Harrison. Mr. Clark did not do this. But, then, this is Mr. Harrison's way of rewarding political friends. I regret that he entertains such notions for it will result in the disruption of the party to which he and I belong. It seems to me," continued the Senator, "that it is the duty of those holding important official positions to try and carry out the will of the people, but in this matter Mr. Harrison has wholly ignored them, and so far as I remember this is the first instance in which the wishes of the entire delegation in Congress from any State have been so completely disregarded."

It did not require last week's triumph to entitle Mr. Springer to the belt as the great American vociferator. He outtalked the Speaker, Mr. McKinley and the whole House and made a "barren idealism" of the recollection of the vocal performances of the late William Allen. Mr. Crisp's crisp sentences in the House last week bid fair to blaze his way to the United States Senate. The Georgia people are naming him as a successor to Senator Brown.

Mr. Samuel Randall is always in favor of protection. This time it is protection against Speaker Reed and his party is a unit with him and he has the pleasure of seeing the wings flapping together. Perhaps it is well for the Republican majority that Samuel J. Randall is not well.

HEALTH AMONG THE HOPS.

A Brooklyn Young Woman's Chatty story of Her Health Trip.

"I worked in the hop fields last summer," she said, and she looked as though all the good of the hops and none of their injurious qualities had been absorbed into her system, for her face was bright and rosy, her step elastic, and her manner cheerful. She was not at all like the fragile young lady of eight months ago, whose friends in Brooklyn hardly expected to see her alive in November. "For a whole month," she continued, "I lived on a farm near Cooperstown, N. Y., and picked hops almost from dawn to dusk every day except Sundays. The farmer was glad to hire me for my bears and loquing. Four other girls and two young men were engaged on the same terms. We were all more or less acquainted with each other in Brooklyn, so it was not exactly like going alone among strangers. Of course it would have seemed a great deal more refined and left a great deal to the privilege of picking his hops, but had we done so the object for which we isolated ourselves so far from home would never have been achieved. He would never have had the moral courage to make his guests and patrons work against their wills. As matters were arranged, he left a great deal to his wife, and I can tell you, she showed us very little consideration. She was determined to get the full value of her milk and weak tea, and was not disposed to give us her fat pork and beans without a fair equivalent or to allow us to eat the corn bread of idleness. She called us every morning at daybreak, and she was not to be denied. We had to walk three-quarters of a mile to the hop fields, and it was necessary, she said, for us to be astir early.

"We did not mind this much on warm mornings, but when the breath of frost was on the atmosphere it was a dreadful thing to be told to get up from our not too comfortable beds, and to know that we had no alternative but to obey. However, it was not so bad when we were once up, and when the sun got well up, too, we grew quite cheerful, for the morning air in the northern part of the state is very bracing. It was like bathing at Coney Island on a chilly day. After the first dip the agony was over. But washing in the icy spring water was a terrible ordeal. Once I asked the farmer's wife to let me have a little warm water in my bedroom, but the proposition, which she declined frigidly, so shocked her that I was afraid she would punish me by giving me no breakfast, but she only wanted her displeasure by confining me to three slices of corn bread, which was bad enough, for my appetite at that time had grown out of all ladylike proportions, and I usually consumed five slices.

"One young man, whose hair and mustache were of a beautiful seal-brown color, said that he would allow his beard to grow rather than shave with cold water; but we were all amazed to see the bristles on his cheeks and chin coming out quite red. He was very much mortified, and when the other young fellow laughed at him, and let him see the evils of forgetfulness, he raked up his traps and went away two weeks before the former's hops had all been harvested.

"Of course we had some rights that we always maintained. We insisted on not being separated from each other in the hop fields, and we ate our lunch together among the vines. It was very pleasant, for we could sing songs and talk and tell stories, which we should not have cared to do if we had been obliged to work side by side with the paid laborers, many of whom were tramps, pure and simple. To them the farmer used language that seemed to me to be sometimes unnecessarily emphatic. To us he spoke more politely; but this was the only distinction he made. He was as careful in seeing that we turned in our full complement of hops every evening as he was to get the value of his money from the men and women to whom he paid their wages at the end of each day.

"The fare at meals was, of course, execrable, but hunger is a good sauce, and we ate heartily. Next season I shall try to make up a party of delicate young ladies, and take them to the hop fields in search of health. I shall lay in a stock of biscuits and canned provisions to assuage my hunger in my bedroom or among the vines, so that the farmer's wife will not have reason to regard me with a strong reproachful eye at meals, as though she thought I worked harder at the table than in the field."

Mormon Tithing Scrip.

If you go into the principal office of the tithing-house, says a Salt Lake City letter in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, you will see a tall, young man handling what looks like money. He is behind a counter and the counter is protected by a high railing. The man glances through the window, then looks down at the bill and goes on tithing from like a bank teller. He goes to and from a big safe, carrying bundles done up just as bills are, with little bands of brown paper pinned about them. Sometimes the young man doesn't stop to count, but takes the amount on the brown slip as correct and passes out the money. This is Mormon money. It is a tithing scrip. It is used to facilitate the handling of the grain, and hay, and live stock, and produce which come in. If you pick up one of these bills you will find it very much like a bank note in appearance. In one upper corner is the number of the bill. In the lower left-hand corner is the hoc signo of Mormonism, a tree-hive.

The face of the bill reads: "General tithing Storehouse. Good only for merchandise and produce at the general tithing storehouse, Salt Lake City, Utah." Each note bears the signature of the presiding bishop. On the back is the denomination again and a vignette of the new temple at Salt Lake City. The back also bears the wording: "This note is not current except in the merchandise and produce departments of the general tithing storehouse." The engraving is well executed and the printing is well done. The bills vary in color. There are greenbacks for one department of the tithing house, brownbacks for another, and so on. By using this scrip the church is able to create a market for considerable quantities of the tithing. The scrip is given out in dispensing charity. It is used for paying for work on the temple so far as the workmen can make use of it. Employees of the tithing house receive their salaries of allowance partly in scrip. In numerous ways the Mormon money gets into circulation.

Making Nickels and Pennies.

The copper used in the manufacture of pennies is the very best quality, and is from the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company on Lake Superior. The metal is shipped in bulk from the mines to the factories of Merchant & Co., in Connecticut. There it is rolled and stamped out in circles of the requisite size, say the Philadelphia Inquirer. These circles are perfectly plain, with the exception of the raised or milled edge. At this stage the pieces intended for pennies are as bright as gold pieces, while those intended for nickels resemble highly polished silver. In this condition they are delivered to the mint. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that all the pieces should be of uniform size and weight.

The transfer from the factory to the mint is made, and the number of pieces in a package is reckoned by its weight. To find out how many small coins the amount of nickel and copper contracted for at present will make, multiply the number of pounds of copper by 100 and the number of pounds of nickel by seventy.

This calculation will show that the metal now about to be made up into coins will make 35,000 nickels and 100,000 pennies. One hundred pennies, therefore, weigh exactly one pound. When these pieces reach the mint they are subjected to the finishing process, which consists in stamping them with the denomination, lettering and characters seen on the coins, when they reach the public. To accomplish this great pressure is needed, as the pieces are not heated again after leaving the factory.

The amount of pressure required is simply enormous, considering the size of the pieces. The copper penny requires a pressure of ten tons avoirdupois, while with the nickel pieces it is necessary to put on a pressure of from twelve to fifteen tons.

IDEAL TOOTH POWDER. Please ask your dealer for IDEAL TOOTH POWDER. Four medals received, each the highest. An Engraving 20 x 24 without Advertising WITH EACH TWO BOTTLES. BEAN & YAIL BROTHERS, Philadelphia, M'rs of Peep 'O' Day Perfume.

The contest for the gold watch between Miss Nellie McFarlan of Harleigh, Miss Mamie McDaid of Freeland, Miss Mary O'Donnell of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Eckley, will close on Friday, Feb. 14, 1890. The fair will close on Feb. 22 when the drawing for the horse will come off. It will be open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings till then and all the articles disposed of.

IF YOU ARE DRY, AND WANT the worth of your money, just give Patrick Carey a call. He keeps the best beer and the largest schooner.

Fine Rye Whiskey, Old Wines, Porter, Ale, Cigars and AGARIC, the Great Nerve Tonic. Centre Street, below South, Freeland.

O'DONNELL & Co., Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Groceries, Provisions, Tea, Coffee, Queensware, Glassware, &c.

FLOUR, FEED, HAY, Etc. We invite the people of Freeland and vicinity to call and examine our large and handsome stock. Don't forget the place.

Next Door to the Valley Hotel. A New Enterprise! FERRY & CHRISTY, Stationary, School Books, Periodicals, Song Books, Musical Instruments, CIGARS and TOBACC, SPORTING GOODS

Window Fixtures and Shades, Mirrors, Pictures and Frames made to order. Grayton Work a Specialty. 31 Centre Street, Givens' Building.

OUR LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TOBACCO, and all kinds of GENERAL MERCHANDISE cannot be surpassed in Freeland.

We invite special attention to our line of Furniture, which is equal to any in Lower Merion. J. P. McDonald, S. W. Corner Centre and South Sts., Freeland.

GRAND Musical Festival!

TO BE HELD AT Freeland, March 1, '90.

- VOCAL. 1. For choirs not less than 60 in number, "Arise All Ye Nations," (Lloyd).....\$250 00 2. For choirs of same number, "We Never Will Bow Down," (Handel)..... 100 00 3. For choir of children not under thirty in number, and not over 15 years of age, tenor and bass to assist them, "He Knows," (Gospel Hymns)..... 25 00 4. For party of male voices, not under twenty in number, "Monk's March," (Parry)..... 25 00 5. Quartette, "Good Night, Gentle Folks," (Will L. Thompson) 8 00 6. Trio, "The Magic Wove Scarf," (Dittson Edition)..... 6 00 7. Duo, "The Two Bards," (Pratt)..... 4 00 8. Bass solo, "The People That Walketh in Darkness," (Messiah)..... 3 00 9. Baritone solo, "The Noble Boy of Truth," (Parry)..... 3 00 10. Soprano solo, "But Thou Didst Not Leave His Soul in Hell," (Messiah)..... 3 00 11. For girls under 16 years of age, "I Love Her Still," (M. H. Rosenfeld)..... 2 00 12. Tenor solo, "The Missing Song," (D. Emlin Evans)..... 3 00

TO THE BAND (BRASS OR REED, AND NOT LESS THAN 20 IN NUMBER) THAT WILL RENDER A PIECE OF MUSIC OF THEIR OWN SELECTION. \$ 50 00

- Cornet solo, "Delecta," (by Hi Henry, published by A. Squire, Cincinnati, O.).....\$ 5 00

- RECITATIONS. 1. For men only, "The Falls of Ladore,".....\$ 3 00 2. For girls, "The Ship on Fire," (Oxford Junior Speaker)..... 3 00 3. For boys and girls, "The Frenchman's Lesson," (Oxford Junior Speaker)..... 4 00

CONDITIONS. 1. No prizes shall be awarded without sufficient merit. 2. All names of competitors to be in the hands of the corresponding secretary on or before February 5, 1890. 3. Competitors can use piano or organ or sing without any. 4. All competitors can use Welsh or English.

PRESIDENTS.—Hon. Eckley B. Cox, Drifton; Alvin Markle, Esq., Hazleton; General D. H. Hastings, Bellefonte; Josiah Williams, Esq., Lansford. CONDUCTORS.—T. J. Edwards, T. Morgan (Llyfnyw).

ADJUDICATOR.—Prof. J. W. Parson Price, New York; accompanist, Prof. D. E. Miles.

LEWEL MORGAN, Corresponding Secretary, Box 82, Freeland, Pa.

A. RUDEWICK, GENERAL STORE. SOUTH HEBERTON, PA. Clothing, Groceries, Etc., Etc.

Agent for the sale of PASSAGE TICKETS From all the principal points in Europe to all points in the United States.

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J. J. POWERS has opened a MERCHANT TAILOR'S and GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT at 110 Centre Street, Freeland, and is not in partnership with any other establishment but his own, and attends to his business personally. Ladies' outside garments cut and fitted to measure in the latest style.

CREVETS and Re-issues secured, Trade-Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully presented. Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability free of charge. With my offices directly across from the Patent Office, and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for the making prompt preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time. FEES MODERATE, and exclusive attention given to patent business. Information, advice and special references sent on request.

J. R. LITTELL, Solicitor and Attorney in Patent Causes, Washington, D. C. (Mention this paper) Opposite U.S. Patent Office.

NEW ORDINANCE. An ordinance for the widening of Centre Street in the borough of Freeland. Be it ordained and enacted by the burgess and council of the borough of Freeland, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the same: That Centre Street, from Front Street in Walnut Street in said borough be widened, laid out and opened to a total width of thirty (30) feet, exclusive of sidewalks, which shall be six (6) feet wide on each side of said street.

P. T. A. BRUCKLEY, WILLIAM JOHNSON, President. Passed finally in council on third reading, on the 7th day of October, 1889.

MISS ANNIE COSTELLO has opened a NEW DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT at the residence of Archie Phillips, Chestnut Street, below Washington, where all kinds of plain and fancy sewing will be done in the best possible manner.

Fisher & Cornelius, BUTCHERS, and dealers in all kinds of Fresh & Cured Meats, Home Made Sausage, Pudding, Pon Haus, Head Cheese and Blood Pudding. ALL MEAT IS HOME DRESSED. Corner Centre and Walnut Sts.

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GOODS MUST GO.

We Need Room.

Our Large Store is Full of Bargains.

Reductions in all Departments for the Next Thirty Days.

Our Spring Stock Will Arrive Early. Boom Must be Made.

PRICES NO OBJECT, MAKE YOUR OWN.

Come to us before going elsewhere. Money will do wonders for the next thirty days.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Carpets, etc.

Ready Made Clothing for Men, Boys and Children.

JOSEPH NEUBERGER, FREELAND, PENN'A.

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WATCHES. Big get Inducement Ever Offered in Freeland! Read Carefully and Be Convinced!

Silver Cases, Elgin or Illinois Movement.....\$ 5 50 and up Silver Cases, Elgin, Waltham or Springfield Movement..... 10 00 and up Ladies' 14 Karat Filled Cases, Elgin or Springfield Movement..... 18 00 and up Gents' 14 Karat Solid Gold Cases, Elgin or Springfield Movement..... 27 00 and up Gents' James Boss 14-2-10 Karat Filled Cases, Elgin or Springfield..... 40 00 and up

Also a large stock of P. S. Bartlett and Paillard non-magnetic movements. Also a complete stock of solid gold and band rings from \$1.00 and up. Call and inspect goods before purchasing elsewhere. Largest stock and lowest prices at

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A Large Stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Etc. Also HATS, CAPS and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of All Kinds.

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Wholesale and Retail. STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, REPAIRING, FIRE ARMS, TINWARE, HARDWARE.

Illustration of a stove with text: STOVES, HEATERS, RANGES, REPAIRING, FIRE ARMS, TINWARE, HARDWARE.

All kinds of plumbing and spouting done at short notice in the most approved style. We carry the largest stock of goods in Freeland and extend an invitation to the public to inspect them.

RIP VAN WINKLE RECLINING AND ROCKING CHAIR.

Illustration of a reclining chair with text: "GREATEST ON EARTH" MAKES 15 PIECES FURNITURE. HAS NEW ROCKING PRINCIPLE. NOISELESS, PERFECT ACTION, MODERATE PRICES. A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT, A COMFORT EVERY HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, BUY ONE. BEST INVALID'S CHAIR IN THE WORLD! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AT ONCE. WALTER HEYWOOD CHAIR MFG CO., NEW YORK.

Job Printing Done at the Tribune Office.