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FREELAND, PA., MAY 27, 1890.

The contest for Legislative honors in the 4th district from the north side, lies between Hon. James Collins and John Brady. The other aspirants from this side have practically given up the fight.

PATRICK CAREY, of the Points, is making a quiet but effective canvass for delegates in his behalf for the nomination of County Commissioner, and will leave no stone unturned to make it by honorable means.

KENTUCKY is a model Commonwealth in many respects, and she gives proof of her magnanimity by sending her most deserving son to the Senate of the United States. Her latest precedent is the sending of her able Representative, John G. Carlisle, to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Beck. If this example should be imitated by other States the Senate would soon become what it ought to be—the greatest deliberative body in the world.

How constant and watchful and tender is the solicitude of the Republican protection for the farmer! But Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, himself a Republican, in his speech on the McKinley bill recently made this remarkable statement: "I can name upon my ten fingers men whose combined profits in the last decade have exceeded those of all the agriculturists of any State in this Union." The manufacturers and the trusts get the protection and the profits of the tariff—the farmer gets the husks and humbug.

In 1889 the machine politicians of Pennsylvania refused even to treat with decency a bill to reform the ballot when in the Legislature. But they now profess the most unbounded affection for such a measure, and declare their purpose to put a demand for it in the next Republican platform. Everybody knows how much value to attach to the platform promises of the Republican machine managers of this State. Their new-born zeal for ballot reform in 1890 is as much to be dreaded as was their open hostility in 1889. They are covering ballot reform with their caresses only to betray it.

The street commissioner informs us that he has made a personal tour of every dwelling in the borough, and as a result he finds about twenty cesspools overflowing and in a condition that is unfit to be tolerated by the Sanitary committee of councils. He has notified the parties owning the premises, and unless the nuisance is abated he will do it and charge the cost to the borough. This report of the street commissioner needs no comment. It is a certain fact that the necessity of sewers exists, and unless something is done to give the people an artificial outlet an epidemic will take place.

The greed of the coal corporations was again vividly shown in the disaster that occurred at Ashley last week, whereby a large number of human beings fell victims to the cost of coal mining. Their rapacity for the few cars of coal contained in the pillars; which is the only support left to hold the roof, was it may be said, the cause of this sad and untimely occurrence. When the work of robbing such pillars or bodies of coal is done, and the same all taken out there is nothing left to support the top, and it must necessarily fall and deface God's earth with a large and unsightly mine hole and renders it useless for the time to come. While it may be said that the loss of life in this accident was not directly occasioned by the cave-in it was nevertheless through its terrible effects and frightful surroundings that the deadly gas was ignited by one of the poor unfortunates who was trying to rescue himself from the perilous position. In view of the many accidents that happen in the Wyoming region, and also, in other regions of the anthracite coal fields from gas explosions, cave-ins, etc., it is therefore evidently apparent that something should be done to prevent the loss of life. It is needless to say that the already enacted laws relating to coal mining in this State, and for the safety of the men employed in such work, are not enforced, and they will be so until the coal operators are brought to the point and made to understand that there is such laws and that they can be compelled by force of law to follow them out. Indeed, in many instances the miners would rather have the privilege of mining the coal by his own good knowledge and experience, which could lead more coal and make more money than he could by the ordinary way; but such reckless system of wholesale robbing, by so many men in one section, should be prevented. There is but one way to have the mines of the anthracite coal fields in a safe condition, and that is by Legislative power. If it is left much longer to the direction of the mine owners they will continue to

take every pound of coal out of their land, and thereby make it always dangerous for their employes. At the next session of the Legislature we hope to see that body enact or enforce something that will compel the coal operators to work their mines to a certain extent and for the safety of the men employed therein.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW. A Western Girl's Funny Experience With the Great Dinner-Talker.

Chauncey Depew tells so many good stories on other people that there is general rejoicing when some one manages to have the laugh on him, and the clubmen are telling each other with muchunction the following little tale, says the Brooklyn Eagle: It is not precisely a secret that our Chauncey is, like Mrs. Gilpin, of a frugal mind, and is thrifty with his stories and jokes. After the press has once gotten hold of his good things he never uses them again, at least in that particular community; but no man can have a whole set of brand-new brilliants every day of his life, and a little discretion and a good memory will make one's store go a long way without being guilty of repetitions to the same audience. But the discretion of even Chauncey is at fault at times, and the other night he suffered because of it. The daughter of a certain famous American who has hitherto made his home in the west has been visiting in New York and was one of the guests at a dinner of very distinguished men and women last week. She is a woman accustomed to the intellectual best of the men who go in to dinner with her, and on this occasion she regarded with some surprise the efforts of the man who had taken her in to dinner to amuse her. He looked like a person of ability, but she gradually gained the impression that he was laboring under the delusion she was a wild westerner who was many years behind the times and had not heard any modern jests. When this idea became firmly rooted in her mind she was at no further pains to conceal her indifference to his efforts, and at last in despair her dinner companion remarked: "Miss —, we don't seem to get on. What is the matter? I wish you would tell me frankly." "I will," she said, laughing a little. "I am cross because you have been telling me Chauncey Depew's old stories all the evening. I don't know him myself, but I've heard all his stories over and over again, and I don't think I can stand them again." Her companion paused a moment, then shook all over with amusement and delight, and said: "Miss —, your frankness is simply charming, and I'll confess in my turn. I thought you were a very young girl, and from so far away in the west that you were not likely to have heard these stories, so I was using old stock on you, but I see my error, and now I will tell you some stories of Chauncey Depew's that I am sure you've not heard."

He then began to tell the western girl tales that such a stream of brilliant talk, anecdote, and witticism poured forth that she never noticed what she was eating and was desperately grieved when the hostess gave the signal to rise and she was separated from her clever companion. Going home in a cab she said to her father: "Do you know the name of the man who took me to dinner? I didn't catch it, but I found him perfectly charming." "My dear girl," said her father, "you don't deserve your privileges. Of course you found him charming. That was Chauncey Depew!" "There was a dreadful silence from the young woman all the way home after that, but she told the whole story next morning at the breakfast-table with much shamefacedness and her family found it too good to keep.

THE ART OF SHARPENING A KNIFE.

"Do you know how to sharpen a carving-knife?" The question was asked by a big butcher in Fulton street. "Very few people do," said he. "The carver ought to be held at an angle of twenty or twenty-five degrees on the steel. When the other side of the blade is turned you must be careful to preserve the same angle. Then draw the steel from heel to point against the edge, using only a slight pressure."

THE DEBT OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PRESENT YEAR.

The debt of Canada at the beginning of the present year was \$284,513,841.

THE BUCKBOARD DRIVER'S MISTAKE.

A Bar Harbor buckboard-driver is sore on account of a mistake he made last summer, says the Lewiston Journal. He had taken a passenger, a young woman, from near the club-house to "Chatwood" and had told her the price of the trip would be \$1.50. On the way he tried to make out whether she was a tourist or a servant, as, according to an exchange, "his big heart would not allow him to charge a working girl such a price for so short a ride." On reaching their destination the newcomer was met at the door by one of the maids, and he decided she was a servant, and so gave back the half-dollar when she paid him. Later he learned that the young woman was Miss Mary Garrett, a twenty millionnaire, and he is now inconsolable. "She took the 50 cents as willingly as if she had been taking in washing to earn the money," is his plaint.

ADVERTISING IN PARIS.

The latest development of the advertising art comes from Paris, where an enterprising publisher has employed a large corps of sandwich men to advertise a book by walking down the boulevards and reading it with rapid attention. An inquisitive gentleman, anxious to know how far this would have an educational effect upon the readers, crept up behind one who seemed more rapt than all the others, and found that he was reading the book upside down.

SHE WAS UNUSUALLY DISCREET.

A little Maine girl recently visited New York and went to the theatre two or three times. On her return home she was reluctant to go to church on Sunday and made the remark that "she liked those meetings best where the curtain rose." Her father who was a leading church member, cautioned her about making that remark when callers were present. Shortly after the minister was shown in and the little girl entertained him awhile alone. When her father entered the room she said: "Papa, I've told the minister all about my visit to New York, but I did not say anything about the meeting where the curtain rose and I ain't a-going to either." The little rogue was just about as discreet as her papa was when he told her to keep mum. Why mum?—Rockland Free Press.

A SALOON BROKE INTO.

Early Sunday morning the saloon, on the corner of Main and Centre streets, kept by Edward Murphy was broken into, and a considerable quantity of liquor, cigars, hams and other articles taken away.

The entrance into the saloon was effected by breaking the cellar window and getting up stairs. The parties made a great effort to get money, as was evident by the way that all drawers and cupboards were broken and tossed about. Not finding any money they next turned their attention to the stock of liquors and helped themselves pretty freely. Mr. Murphy left the saloon at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and returned again between 7 and 8 the next morning. He immediately gave the alarm, and Burgess Cowen, together with four other special police, began an investigation, and later in the day warrants were issued by T. A. Buckley, J. P., for the arrest of Edward Goodman, Marcus Doman, Charles Sharpe and Patrick Ferry. They were given a hearing and remanded until 10 a. m. on Monday morning, when the parties were brought up. Witnesses were heard and the parties committed to the county jail to await the next term of court.

NEARING COMPLETION.

The large iron breaker in course of erection at Drifton is rapidly nearing completion, and in all probability will be ready to begin operations on June 1st. It is undoubtedly the finest breaker in the coal region, being equipped with the latest improved machinery for the handling and preparation of coal; and, when in perfect running order it is expected that 150 mine cars of coal per hour can be prepared for market, though fears are entertained by many as to whether this amount can be hoisted at present. It will give employment to 50 men and boys more than the one which was destroyed by fire a little over two years ago.

COMING AMUSEMENTS.

Ball of the Jeddo Base Ball Club at the Jeddo hotel to-morrow (Friday) evening, May 23.

Ball of St. Ann's Pioneer Corps at the opera house Wednesday evening, May 28.

Ball at the opera house on Thursday evening, May 29, under the auspices of the Junior Gilmers base ball club.

TWO VICTIMS OF THE RAIL.

Lloyd Thrash, who has been employed on the Lehigh Valley railroad as brakeman, but who was conducting a freight train for the past week, was killed at Fairview, on Friday evening, May 24. For some reason he stepped from his train and was walking on the track on which a fast train was running, and not noticing the approach of the engine, was struck and instantly killed. The remains were taken to Hery's house, near his mother's residence, and interment was made in Conyngham on Tuesday. Mr. Thrash was well known in this vicinity, having resided in Freeland for a number of years. He is a brother of Proprietor Thrash of the Central hotel here.

A strange accident is recorded in the deaths of Mr. Thrash and the Mr. Stackhouse who were killed on the same road and near the same place within forty-eight hours. Mr. Stackhouse, who was killed on Friday evening, was on duty in Mr. Thrash's place, and was killed by the train parting and falling under the cars, and Mr. Thrash was killed on Saturday evening, very near the same place, while filling the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Stackhouse.

ECKLEY.

Miss Bridget Gallagher, of Stockton, is visiting at Mr. Boyle's, at No. 5.

Misses Kate and Bridget McLaughlin, of Freeland, were visiting friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew McClenahan, of Freeland, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. Boyle, of Hazleton, took a drive to Eckley on Sunday.

James McDermott, who had his foot injured at No. 5 some time ago, is able to get around again, but is very lame.

Dr. Joy, who has been resident physician here for some time past, left last week for Atlantic City, N. J. His successor is Dr. Keller, of New York.

A number of our young men visited the ball game at Freeland on Sunday, while others went fishing.

Joseph O. Sherry, of Hazle Brook, and Lily B. Singly, of this place, were granted a marriage license at Wilkes-Barre on Tuesday.

A wedding took place here on Sunday with its usual adjuncts (beer), and the result was a rich harvest for our neighboring Justices.

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

It is estimated that the census of 1890 will show that the American people are producing useful products to the value of not less than \$14,000,000,000 annually, of which about \$700,000,000 or 5 per cent., are exported. The value of our manufacturing and mining products is, in round numbers, \$7,000,000,000, of which about two per cent. are exported. Thus the home market takes from 95 to 98 per cent. of all our products. Yet the free trader will claim that it would be a wise policy to sacrifice the home market for the sake of fostering the small per cent. of foreign trade. Is it not better to keep the rich prize which we now have than to cast it aside for the comparatively paltry bauble of the free traders?—Rockland Chronicle (Rep.).

What a grand tribute to perfect freedom of trade! The most tremendous volume of production the world has ever seen, the above, has grown up under the economic conditions imposed by the following:

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported or imported. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. Const. of the U. S., Art. I, Sec. IX, Paragraph 5. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. Const. of the U. S., Art. I, Sec. X, Paragraph 2. That is to say, the Constitution of the United States compels absolute and perfect freedom of trade between States extending over an area nearly as large as the whole of Europe, of interests as widely divergent as any of the nationalities of the Old World, of populations almost equally dissimilar. The planter of Georgia and Mississippi can send his cotton to New England and receive machinery, clothing and all the manufactures necessary of life back again without any obstruction from the barbarisms of trade perpetrated between nations under the pretence of "Protection."

Similarly, when the progress of discovery has shown that enormously valuable deposits of iron ore and coal underlie the soil of many Southern States, they are permitted free access to all the States of the Union, although in so doing they may knock the bottom out of older markets and cheaper products beyond anything hitherto dreamed of in that section. These are the conditions under which the enormous development of these United States has been carried forward.

But please observe one circumstance, esteemed monopolistic Rochester brother, although but a small percentage of the agricultural products of this land are exported, that small tail end of the market wags the whole dog and brings down prices to uniform figures all around, thus compelling our farmers to take the same price and not a cent more for their staples than all other farmers of the world get for theirs. This, beloved, is exactly equivalent to Free Trade for our farmers in what they sell, though, as you know, everything they buy is "protected" (that is, taxed) for the benefit of a small coterie of monopolists and manufacturers. "Heads I win, tails I lose" is the game the monopolists have been playing the farmers these many days, but the end will soon come. The Campaign of Education is going bravely on and will not stop till every man occupies just the same position in the eyes of the law and of our commercial system that every other man does, and when no one shall be permitted to use the power of public taxation for his private enrichment.

"Thou shalt not steal" is a very old rule, but we have seen nothing to cause us to change our mind as to its propriety or to make us think robbery is any better or more justifiable when done under color of law, with all the solemnity that attends the acts of a great government or under the fondly delusive name of "Protection to American Labor."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 20, '90.

While the opponents of the new tariff bill outside of Congress are vigorous and aggressive, there seems to be more or less lack of enthusiasm and energy among its friends. Even that great Representative Republican Organization, the Union League Club, of New York, is unable, at this late stage of the game, to agree upon a line of action and come to the support of the bill with alacrity which the friends of this important measure expected. At the meeting of the club on Thursday evening, which had been set for hearing the report of the committee on political reform in approval of the bill, there was such a small attendance that no report was submitted, and it was decided to let the matter go over till the June meeting. In striking contrast to the action of the Union League Club is the formidable descent about to be made upon Congress by the merchants of New York. They represent an annual commerce of over \$500,000,000, and they are thoroughly organized in antagonism to a measure which in their opinion threatens the mercantile interests of the country with general paralysis. They have in hand, all ready to be dumped upon the House of Representatives, the reports of not less than twenty-three committees showing the probable effect of the passage of the bill upon as many different branches of trade, and early this week will send a delegation to this city of about 300 of the leading business men of New York, to be strengthened by similar delegations from other parts of the country, with the view of bringing such a pressure to bear upon the Congressional mind as cannot safely be ignored or easily resisted. The fight will soon be on, and even with a Republican majority in the House it is to be anticipated that a one-sided fight, to the disadvantage of the protectionists, will be the result. The friends of the bill must be prepared to meet its opponents, not upon partisan grounds alone, for these may weaken in the contest, but upon the higher planes of justice, reason and the public welfare.

Ever since the wonderful little Herrschhoff torpedo launch, the Cushing, which was the first of her kind, was put to sea, every fine afternoon a party of Statesmen for a spin down the river. The Statesmen have been those composing the Naval affairs committees of the House and Senate. Many of the committees are from inland States and their lack of familiarity with maritime affairs seems to make matters pertaining to the navy especially interesting to the Western members of the committees, perhaps because of the novelty on these trips around the river. Lieutenant Winthrop, the commanding officer of the Statesmen's place, and under his guidance the Cushing darts forward and backward—she can stop in her own length and back eighteen knots an hour—turns around as if balanced on a pivot at her screws, whirls around and around in circles scarcely larger than a circus ring, all with a quickness that is almost catlike. A remarkable thing about the remarkable craft is the almost entire absence of vibration when being pushed to her highest speed. Down in the fore-castle where the tumult of the water churned into foam by the screws is less noticeable; there is really nothing to indicate that the machinery is working at all, but the vibration is felt. Each of the cranks of the five engines on each side is set at a different angle, and this fact goes far, the engineer says, toward accounting for the remarkable small amount of vibration. The members of the two Naval committees have evinced great interest in the Cushing, and more boats of her type may be built.

Speaker Reed's selection of Congressman Blount to succeed the late Congressman Randall on the Committee on Rules is a fitting recognition of the ability of the Georgian. Mr. Blount's extensive experience as a legislator has well qualified him for the important position to which he has been chosen, and the Democratic party is to be congratulated that it has secured the services of so able a man to fill a position in which the late Mr. Randall was entitled to render his party such valuable service.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar sat in the House gallery for awhile Saturday morning and pointed out the celebrities in the pit below to some Georgia friends who accompanied him. The Justice is beginning to age rapidly. It is generally remarked that he looks ten years older than he did ten years ago, and he stoops painfully as he walks. The bench is telling rapidly on the Justice.

It is generally remarked that Secretary Blaine looked in poor health at the funeral of Senator Beck at the Capitol the other day. It is understood that the President tries in every way to make Mr. Blaine's duties as light as possible. He is said to have informed an applicant for office the other day that he was now making the appointments to consular offices and not the Secretary of State. This consideration is, no doubt, deeply appreciated by Mr. Blaine.

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