

CENSUS ENUMERATORS evidently did not find their office a sinecure, as 15 New York men resigned after one day's experience in climbing up stairs of tenement houses.

The Commissioner of Pensions has informed Congressmen that in future their requests for information as to the condition of claims pending in the bureau will be answered only in the usual course of business. It will be hard on some Congressmen to be forced to explain to their constituents that they are not so all powerful as of yore.

The people of the points, or what is commonly known as the Cox's addition to the Borough of Freeland are pretty well divided on the annexation scheme. A petition is now being circulated among the property holders against the measure. It is expected that the matter will be definitely settled at the next meeting of the Grand Jury.

Mr. CLARKSON's remarkable complaint that Republicans read Democratic newspapers is not intended as an indictment of the Republican press of the country, but such it is in fact. The figures quoted show that the Democratic press is the popular press, and since there are nearly as many Republicans as Democrats in the United States, the reason for the comparatively small circulation of the Republican newspapers must be found in the character of the newspapers themselves.

WATERWORKS in the United States and Canada, it appears from a convention just held in Chicago, have trebled in the last ten years, growing from 660 in 1881 to 1900 to-day. The capital invested is \$500,000,000, their annual revenue is \$50,000,000, their mains are 30,000 miles long and they have 2,000,000 taps. The vast bulk of these are owned by the people and carried on by municipalities, and in the aggregate they represent a good deal more capital than horse-car-lines, which in Australia are also owned by the cities and yield a handsome revenue.

GOVERNOR ABBETT and GOVERNOR Hill have both signed ballot reform bills, which will govern the conduct of the November elections in their respective States. Governor Abbott expressed himself in favor of such reform before the Legislature met, but Governor Hill seemed reluctant to do anything in the matter, and compelled various modifications of the original scheme before he came around. It will be difficult now to raise an issue between the two parties on the subject of ballot reform. Both have been compelled to support it by public sentiment, just as both have been compelled to support civil service reform, though the leaders do so with wry faces.

Violated the Factory Inspection Laws.

Fred M. Walton, manufacturer of gents' furnishing goods, at No. 619 Sansom street, Philadelphia, was arraigned before Magistrate McCarty on Tuesday afternoon on the charge of obstinate refusal to permit an inspection of his place by the State Industrial Inspectors. This is the first rebuff that Factory Inspector Martin's deputies have met with, and when notified of it by Mrs. M. M. McEnery, a deputy, he ordered an immediate prosecution.

H. B. Gill, counsel for Mr. Walton, requested a continuance of the hearing, but Magistrate McCarty would not allow it. Mrs. McEnery then testified that on last Thursday week she called at Mr. Walton's manufactory to inspect it. He was not in, but she called again after ascertaining that forty women were employed.

Mr. Walton then gruffly asked what she wanted, and said he wouldn't recognize her or her inspection. She then asked him how many women he employed. "We don't have women, we employ ladies," was the unorthodox reply. "I take that for granted, sir," said the deputy inspector, who was then asked what authority she had to make the inspection. Mr. Walton refused to admit her without seeing her official commission.

Counsel for Mr. Walton stated that the defendant only refused the inspection as Mrs. McEnery could show no authority but a simple card with her name on it. He said that Mr. Walton had \$100,000 worth of goods in his establishment, and that he could not allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to go through for fear of burglary.

Magistrate McCarty stated that the defendant willfully violated the Inspection laws, and bound him over under \$500 bail.

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Correspondence From the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, June 3, '90. Aided by the party whip the Republican leaders of the House have forced the McKinley tariff bill through that body, not only against the protested protests of the Democrats, but irrespective of the wishes of a considerable number of members of their own party. At no stage of its progress since first formulated by the Ways and Means Committee was the bill satisfactory to a majority of the Republican members. Against some of its most important and provisions influential and well-informed Republicans in the House made repeated protests to no purpose; yet at the last Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley and "the powers behind the throne" found means to stifle their consciences, disregard the known interests of their constituents, and vote for the passage of the bill. This furnished and astonishing illustration of the perfection of party discipline and the persuasive power of the "whips," but what a commentary on the boasted independence and manhood of Americans. The men who thus yielded up their convictions at the crack of the party whip seem to have forgotten that the solemn oath they took on entering Congress was to be faithful to the Constitution and the people, and not to the party bosses. It is said many of them voted for the bill on the understanding that some of its outrageous provisions would be amended or eliminated by the Senate, but one hardly looks to the Senate for that sort of thing.

Secretary Blaine is taking a lively interest in politics. He misses no good opportunity to inform himself of the outlook for the next Presidential campaign. When conversing with his political friends he always states most emphatically that he will not be a candidate for the nomination in 1892. At the same time he does not hesitate to declare that if his health had been as good two years ago as it is to-day, he would not have written either the cablegram which he sent from Florence or the one which he afterwards sent from Scotland while the convention was in session in Chicago. In other words, it was poor health alone that caused him to withdraw from the field of candidates. It is apparent from the general tone of the Secretary's remarks that he does not expect either Mr. Cleveland or President Harrison to be nominated for the Presidency in 1892. He looks upon Governor David B. Hill, of New York, as the man on the Democratic side, and he does not hesitate to say that the Governor will be a hard man to beat.

The investigation of different affairs undertaken by the two houses of Congress this session have generally been without practical result. The Silcott investigation indirectly resulted in the members getting reimbursement for their stolen salaries, but no reform was accomplished which would prevent a repetition of the same. The investigation of Dolph committee was a miserable failure, and immigration, compound land, transportation of meat products, etc., have all received much investigation with no practical results yet visible. The one committee which enjoys the distinction of having gone after something and finding it is the committee that has just completed its investigation of the Civil Service Commission.

Without holding any formal conference the Democratic Senators have decided that Mr. Carlisle should succeed Mr. Beck on the Finance Committee, and the Assignment Committee will recommend to the Vice President that he be assigned to that committee. Coming to the Senate equipped as he is to deal with the tariff question, and having over to the Senate in conformity with the tariff bill which he has studied to attack, the Democrats recognized at once, in defiance of senatorial traditions, that the proper place for him is on the Finance Committee, where he can lead the tariff fight. There has been no controversy over the question, and Mr. Carlisle will be given an opportunity to distinguish himself that no man before him has had on former and tradition.

An average taken from the nominations already made for the next Congress indicates that 64 per cent of the present House will be returned. This is about the usual average, though the percentage will not apply in Ohio and Maryland unless the McComas bill should pass which is unlikely. An assertion has been made of late to the effect that the Democratic managers have agreed to furnish the needed votes to pass a free coinage bill over a Presidential veto, in consideration of the suppression of the pending Federal election bills.

An Unhealed for Attack.

James F. Judge, ex-Secretary of the Scranton Diocese T. A. B. Union, in the report of the proceedings of the convention recently held at Wilkes-Barre, and published by him in the Index, has the following paragraphs: Spiritual Director Rev. Nathaniel J. McMann was conspicuous by his absence.

N. B.—The whereabouts of the following named ex-officers could not be satisfactorily explained: James Cress Vaughan, Thomas Athanasius Buckley, Thos. Zachary Grier and William Horatio Burke.

What the motives of the writer in trying to ascertain the whereabouts of the gentlemen named are more than we can fathom. As one of the gentlemen whose whereabouts he seemed to be very solicitous about, we desire to tell him that had he wanted to know where we were on the days while the convention was in session, he could easily have satisfied his curiosity by asking either of the two delegates from St. Ann's, of Drifton, or Vice President D. J. McCarthy, either of them would have answered him, and would undoubtedly have told him that we were at home attending to our business.

The gentleman calls us "Athanasius;" let us see: Athanasius was a saint, and patriarch of Alexandria, born about the year 296 of Christian parents, was educated under the direction of Alexander, afterwards Bishop of the city, and spent a great deal of time in the desert as a disciple of St. Anthony. At the age of 23 he received deacon's orders, and in the discharge of his office so signaled himself as a foe to every kind of heresy, that he was chosen by Alexander to accompany him to the council of Nice (325). To the subtlety, learning and eloquence of Athanasius in that council was principally attributed the condemnation

of Arianism. His hearing on this occasion, not less than the dying request of Alexander, secured his election as Bishop of Alexandria in 328. His uncompromising orthodoxy subjected him to bitter persecution from the adherents of Arius. The Emperor Constantine summoned him before a synod at Tyre in 335 and declared him deposed.

A synod at Jerusalem the next year confirmed this sentence and banished him to Treves. Constantine recalled him in 338. An Arian council at Antioch condemned him again in 341, but a larger orthodox council at Alexandria sustained him, and another at Sardis, with the Roman Bishop at its head, replaced him in his Episcopal chair in 349. Deposed for a third time, through the influence of Constantine, by the synods of Ardes (353) and Milan (355) he was dragged from the altar by a band of soldiers and fled into the desert with a price upon his head. Under Julian, the Apostle, he was again exiled, and spent some time in the wilderness of the Thebaid; and under Valens he suffered his fifth banishment, concealing himself four months in his father's tomb. He was finally restored to his see and died in peace. His festival is kept in both the Greek and Latin Churches on May 2d and in the Greek Church also on Jan. 18th. The life of Athanasius has historical importance, mainly from its connection with the Arian controversy and the establishment and defense of the Nicene creed. With the exception of his "Discourse against the Pagans" and his treatise on "The Incarnation," all his writings have a direct bearing upon Arianism. His style has the merit of strength, clearness, conciseness of expression and exact logical order. It is praised even by Erasmus, the most fastidious of critics, above the style of Chrysostom and Gregory. What it lacks of finished grace it makes up in nervous vigor. Bold, unbending, confident even to dogmatism, severe against what he believed to be heresy, suspicious of the promises and professions of all who were not friends of the truth; he was yet courteous, kind to the poor, just and patient.

Such is a brief history of the life of the man whom Brother Judge would compare us to. And now we simply drop this subject by asking him what he has to say for Arius, to whom we liken him. Evidently Brother Judge has forgotten the castigation he received from the writer at Canton, or else not having the fear of God in his heart he attempts to stab him in his absence. But truth is mighty and will prevail.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The Democratic District Committee of the Fourth Legislative District, of Luzerne county, will meet at the Brislis House, Saturday, June 7th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to elect three delegates to represent said District in State Convention to be held at Scranton, Pa., July 2d, 1890.

MATTHEW LONG, Chairman.

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ECKLEY.

The Terrors intend to hold a picnic at the grove here on Saturday, June 14th. It will no doubt prove a success. The Sandy Run Base Ball Club will play the Terrors, of this place, next Saturday, and the Terrors will play the Gilmers, of Highland, on Sunday at that place.

A number of our young people attended the picnic of the Robt. Emmet Social Club at Freeland last week. Quite a number of the Sandy Run young folks attended the picnic of the Eckley Cornet Band on Decoration Day and seemed to enjoy themselves.

The Tigers, of Freeland, surprised the Terrors, of this place, last Sunday by giving them a clean sheet. This is the first game for that club to take from our boys and we hope it will be the last. It would be a credit to the management of the ground to place bags instead of stones for bases, and make a little more improvements for the accommodation of visiting clubs.

School Consolidation.

The school board of the City of Wilkes-Barre organized on Monday evening in accordance with Act of the Legislature. Dr. G. W. Guthrie was elected President; Walter H. Frank, Secretary, and James L. Lenahan, Attorney. The appointment of Mr. Lenahan was made after three ballots were taken, and his selection over such men as Farnham, Fuller and Gates is something to be proud of, and shows that the public who know him can and do appreciate his service.

Almost A Fatal Accident.

P. M. Boyle, inside foreman for Cox & Co. at No. 1 Drifton, and Ed-Drifton, were descending the slope of No. 1 on Sunday, the 1st inst., for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of water at the bottom, and when near the bottom they heard a noise, and jumping off the car they had barely time to escape. The cause of the trouble was an empty car that was pushed over the top of the slope when the truck they were on was a considerable distance down the slope. Mr. Boyle received an injury to one of his legs while making his escape. It is said that the car was pushed over intentionally, and the facts gives rise to the supposition, as the parties who done it have since left for other fields of labor.

The Place to Get Your Clothing.

I. Reiforwich, the clothing merchant and gents' furnisher, is at No. 37, Centre street, Freeland, with a stock of goods, that for quality, cannot be surpassed in this region. Hats, Caps, Boys' and Men's Clothing a special feature. A large stock of suits made to order for \$25.00 reduced to \$17.00. This is a saving to persons of limited means over ready-made clothing. Clothing made to order by experienced workmen at short notice and at the lowest prices. A large stock of piece goods to select from. Ready-made clothing of all sizes and styles.

Will Soon Occupy New Quarters.

The St. Ann's T. A. B. Pioneer Corps has leased the top floor of the Birkbeck brick (next to the Tribune office) and will fit them out as meeting and reading rooms. The partitions are to be taken out, making one large hall, 24x34 feet, with a reading room annexed, 16x16 feet. They expect to have it furnished and occupied by July 1st.

CHANGE AT A CIRCUS TICKET OFFICE.

Some of the Ways in Which Ticket Sellers are Able to Pay for Their Jobs.

"About a year ago," said a veteran of the ring, "I was with a circus traveling through the West. A moral set of thieves I have never seen than those with this show. They were all swindlers, and they seemed to be glad of it.

"To begin, one fellow paid \$50 a month for the privilege of selling tickets. For the privilege, mind you, and as he had to pay his own expenses he had to steal \$50 from the public before he commenced to make any money. He had to make a good many mistakes in order to come out even, but he always managed to be from two to three hundred dollars ahead at the end of each month. The amount depended on the amount of business done by the show, for it is hard to make very many profitable mistakes except in a rush.

"The great London show was a small affair and stayed from two days to a week in a place, and charged 10 cents for admission. You see it is a great deal harder to make change for 10-cent tickets than for tickets selling for 25 and 50 cents. In the latter case the ticket seller never has to handle back more than two coins when changing a dollar or less, while in the former he has to hand from two to four coins back, and not so many people offer the exact change. This particular ticket seller was what the proprietor of the circus called chain lightning. He was a smart fellow, and he was aware of it. He could sit in the ticket wagon, and when there was a rush he would make errors with a precision and to such purpose that no one handing him over 50 cents would get the proper amount of change. Most of the people who were swindled did not notice the difference.

"Whenever a guy kicks up a rumpus," he would say, "I allus gives him the right change, and pertends it was all a mistake, and that there never was a straighter man than me. That is her best way ter treat her bloke, fur if yer tries ter argue and bluff him he will raise such a song and dance that every blamed guy in ther lot will tumble ter yer game, and will watch to see if yer tries to hold out anything. See?" "But the easiest victims were young fellows who had girls along. As the ticket seller put it, 'They are just pie,' you take a young fellow with a girl on each arm and gloves on his hands and he is a lamb that a circus man regards as a bounden duty to fleece, and he performs that duty cheerfully. The poor fellow is anxious to appear in the best light before the girls, and when he gets his ticket he presents a ten or a twenty dollar bill.

"Thirty cents from a twenty," says the seller. "There is your tickets and here is your change," and nineteen dollars and seventy cents is carefully counted from one of the showman's hands to the other and back again. 'I believe that is all right,' he says, as he counts it the second time. It is all right, and he pours the change into the outstretched hand of the swan, who is anxious to treat monetary matters of little importance, and he drops the silver into his pocket. He goes on his way rejoicing, and feeling that no circus man can beat him. But the ticket seller is satisfied, as he is two dollars ahead, having deftly 'palmed' that amount when he had pretended to pour what was the correct change into the hand of the man with the girls.

"Another holder scheme is for a man to mount a box and begin selling concert tickets at the close of the performance. He sells tickets all right till some one hands him a \$20 bill to change. There is always a crowd as the people are being hurried out so the concert can begin, and the young fellow jumps off the stool and disappears in the crowd. In a moment he has jerked off a false mustache and walks into the dressing-room, where he changes his clothes. Of course the man who has been swindled creates a disturbance, but that is all the good it does him. The circus men are all too busy to listen to him, and if he becomes too noisy some burly canvasser will whip him. Of course this game can be worked only when there has been a large attendance. At such a time, if no one presents a bill to the fakir, he will induce some one to do so by offering a ticket for nothing if a large bill is offered, saying that the show does not want so much silver, as it is too inconvenient.

"With the show I was with there was one shrewd financier who sold tickets for the reserved seats. He had a benevolent look that would seem to indicate him as a nice victim for a confidence man, but there were no insects perceivable in his immediate neighborhood. When we reached a new town he went to all the candy, cigar, and toy stores, to the news stands, and the Post Office and secured all of the nickel three-cent pieces that he could. These he would pass for dimes very rapidly, especially at night and on old people and children. Oh, yes, these fellows would swindle a five-year-old or a centenarian with equal delight. They did not seem to have a particle of honor when a penny was in constant circulation." "His der slickest lay in der hull bizness," this fellow remarked to me one day. "Dere is no danger uv bein' pinched an' dey allus goes of yer puts dem in der bloke's duke wid der tree down ez easy ez sleepin' an' wid der most innocent look in der world.

"White pennies would also play to pass nickels," but seemed that they could be used with profit only when dealing with ladies, children, and old folks. The boys all lamented that there was not more of the detestable twenty-cent pieces in circulation as all of them that could be secured would go for quarters without any trouble at all. One of the fellows said once that he believed it was a circus man who suggested the twenty-cent piece.

"Then when a half dollar was given it would be dropped into the pocket or the mouth, and a quarter made to take its place between the thumb and finger by a dexterous turn of the wrist. This was evidence that a quarter and not a half had been tendered in the first place. This could be worked only by persons who could do a slight-of-hand trick. There was not much money in any of these schemes, but by playing them often enough the circus folks were able to keep the wolf a comfortable distance from the door.—N. Y. Sun.

The Lost Euclids Found Again.

An interesting discovery is said to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanskrit translation is said to have been found at Jaypore.

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