FREELAND TRIBUNE.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.	CHEAP SUGAR.	
PUBLISHED EVERY	The Views of Hon. Owen Scott, a Con- gressman from Illinois.	1
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.	The following is an extract from the speech of the Hon. Owen Scott, of Illi-	1
THOS. A. BUCKLEY	nois, in the national house of representa- tives:	1
Editor and Proprietor.	Every pound of raw sugar bought,	1
TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR.	Every pound of raw sugar bought, whether produced here or abroad, is bought by the trust and all the refined	Ę
FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 19, 1892.	sugar sold passes through their hands and pays tribute to this conscienceless	I
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.	corporation. In increasing its capital it	e
NATIONAL.	also provided for \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds with which to operate the	1
President, Grover ClevelandNew York	business and to silence the competition of any refinery which might hereafter	1
Vice President, Adlai E. StevensonIllinois	make it interesting. Not only has the Sugar trust succeeded in destroying all	d
STATE. Judge of Supreme Court,	competition, but it has, at the same	v a
Christopher Heydrick Venango County	preventing competition.	1
Congressmen-at-Large, George AllenErie County Thomas P. MerrittBerks County	The result of this has been to depress the price of all raw sugar and to largely	t
COUNTY.	increase the price of refined. Prior to this absorption of refineries and destruc-	C
Congressman, William H. HinesWilkes-Barre	tion of competition it was not believed	8
Senator,	by any one at all well informed that the Sugar trust or those engaged in refining	8
J. Ridgeway Wright Wilkes-Barre Sheriff,	sugar were not making large profits. On the contrary, there was every evi-	t
William WaltersSugarloaf Township Recorder,	dence that sugar refining was a most lucrative business. The present prices	n
Michael C. Russell Edwardsville	of raw sugar, 96 degs. centrifugal,	n p
Coroner, H. W. Trimmer Lake Township	and refined, granulated, have been so adjusted by the trust that the net profits	P h s
Surveyor, James CrockettRoss Township	are 1¼ cents per pound. The cost of re- fining does not exceed at the most five-	6
	eighths of a cent, and the best equipped refineries can produce it at one-half	p tl
We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the Ameri- can people for the benefit of the few.— DEMOGRATIC PLATFORM.	cent. This changed condition between	sj h
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.	raw and refined, made possible by the absorption by the trust of the outside refineries, has given them enormously	tit
BECAUSE the Pennsylvania Railroad	refineries, has given them enormously increased profits.	iı
Company will not assist him in raising coal prices McLeod has issued instruc-	There is a net increased profit of five-	t]
tions that none of the Pennsy's cars are	eighth of a cent per pound, or \$2.03 per barrel. On a minimum yearly produc-	
to be carried over the lines of the Read- ing system. This order caused Presi-	tion of 12,600,000 barrels this amounts to the enormous sum of over \$25,500,000, or	n
dent Roberts to get a move on, and the	a little more than the amount of the in- creased capital of the trust employed	0
collieries that use his road for shipments are being worked every day as hard as	to destroy competition.	8
possible to supply the demand. Since	Experts place the actual value of Sugar trust properties at \$35,000,000, so	n
the Pennsy's cars cannot go over the lines of the Reading any longer, the	that the rate of profit on actual valua- tion is a little over 73 per cent. After	n A
most natural thing to be done would be to build the road to all collieries where	paying 7 per cent. on \$37,500,000 of pre- ferred stock and 6 per cent. interest on	0
it can get coal.	ferred stock and 6 per cent. interest on the \$10,000,000 of bonds the above rate of profit would yield almost 60 per cent.	8
THE cholera scare has caused a general	on the common stock.	b b
cleaning up in almost every city and town in the East. This itself, even	Such enormous profits are only possi- ble by giving exclusive and sole control	
though the disease does not obtain a	of the market for this commodity, which is a necessity in every household in the	I
foothold in the country, will be a benefit to several of these places. It is gratify-	is a necessity in every household in the land. At the time of the formation of the trust in 1887 the actual value of the	
ing to know that in none of the smaller	establishments taken in was estimated	8
towns has there been such prompt com- pliance with the requests of the state's	to be about \$15,000,000. Additions since and changes made in the plans, in the	t
sanitary authorities as Freeland gave.	opinion of experts, make the property of the trust worth about \$35,000,000. The	8
The organization of a practical board of health and the appropriation of \$50 for	remainder of the \$50,000,000 capital prior to the recent increase represents	1
disinfectants is more than was done by	undistributed earnings, good will and	I I
any borough in the state, considering size, population and the necessity for	To illustrate the wonderful profit that	1
the work. Wealthier towns around us have done nothing yet in this respect.	is made by these refiners mention may be made of the largest—that of Have-	c
	meyer & Elder's Sugar Refining com-	У
Nor content with bossing the coal operators, railroaders, miners, etc.,	pany, Brooklyn. It is estimated by good authority that the properties and equip-	0 W
along its lines, the Reading system is	ments cost not to exceed \$4,000,000. Its capacity is 8,000 barrels per day, giving	c
making a partially successful effort to run the newspapers published in towns	in one year of 300 days a production of	b
where the roads enter. About three times a week every editor receives a big	2,400,000 barrels, or 780,000,000 pounds. Even allowing a net profit of one-half cent per pound the event amount of	80 d
bulky letter from the Philadelphia office	cent per pound, the exact amount of tariff on refined sugar, it will be seen that	
of the company, containing a printed extract from the Philadelphia Star, the	the annual profit is the enormous sum of \$3,900,000, being almost if not quite 100	
Manufacturer or some other of the com-	per cent. on the cost of the works.	a: fl
bine's dozen shouters in that city. These extracts are accompanied by a	Republicans in a Sad Way. The Republicans are saying a good	o' tl
neat little "request" to publish the en-	deal about Mr. Cleveland's "misgivings"	ri
closed "news item," which is the name applied to a three-column puff of Mc-	as to the advisability of nominating him. They are also industriously cir-	ot

 composed "news item," which is the nemony of the second of the works.
 request" to publish the enormous sum control of the works.
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 request of the works of the the the second work of the the the the t or two of lies about their private char-nacters. The Republican press, with a ' few exceptions, have treated Cleveland very fair—far different from the way they did in 1884 or 1885, and the course of the Democratic papers may be seen now in the sympathetic words and articles they publish concerning the serious ill-ness of the president's wife. These little things may not seem much in the eyes of those who are continually clamoring to 'tear the other fellow out," but they rebound to the credit of the American people.

WHEN Hon. Tom L. Johnson took the WHEN HON. Tom L. Johnson took the notion two years ago to run for congress in the twenty-first ohlo district he had to overcome a big Bapublican majority, and his opponent, Theodore E. Burton, then congressman, was a very popular man, but these things could not daunt him. He made a vigorous contest in every part of the district, taking free trade and the taxation of land values for his platform. The Democratic na-tional and state committees implored him to stop talking free trade, but Tom refused to hedge on the issue or hide his principles. He had confidence in the people and knew if his theories were trade and the taxation of land values for his platform. The Democratic na-tional and state committees implored him to stop talking free trade, but Tom refused to hedge on the issue or hide his principles. He had confidence in the people and knew if his theories were properly presented to them they would be with him. He followed his own plans, and advocated free trade and single tax in such a convincing manner that he will be returned without opposi-tion this year, as no one has been found that candidates for congress need not be afraid to come out openly for free trade.

CHEAP SUGAR.

lanche. Bayonets and Ballots. What gloom would confront an should the Republican force bill ever become a law! There would be no more liberty in this land of the free and home of the brave. Bayonets at every ballot box would count the vote as the federal gov-ernment dictated. All power would be centralized in the general government and a more than monarchy established. This could only be reached by a division of the white people of the south.—An-niston (Ala.) Hot Blast.

Miston (Aia.) Hot Blast. Workingmen Will Vote Against It. Memory cannot be destroyed by pro-tection monopolists. The right to use the ballot cannot be taken away. The under dog will not forget, they will vote intelligently. Who can doubt that they will vote against a system which favors capitalistic combinations and upholds their efforts to crush the organizations formed by laboring men for the protec-tion of themselves and their families!-Buffalo Enquirer.

How It Will Soon Be. How It Will Soon Be. Within a few more years the Repub-licans will have succeeded in weakening the people until they are unable to offr any resistance to the tariff robbers. The average pauper voter will turn both pockets inside out and take off his hat in meek humility when he is permitted to vote.—Galveston News.

Perlows Riding on the Iron Horse. "Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" add have no desire to repeat the experi-ment. It was out in Colorado, where you sometimes run so close to bottom less chasms that you could drop your had sudden that it nearly disjoints your pind vertebre. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine and gave me primission to ride over the road on the ingineer did not appear to fancy my provide the lighting express. The game of the lighting express. The start ures are the start for the start of the start turns are start to fancy my to start turn grave. The peculiar thing about these moun-stores canyons was enough to make a mark hair turn grave. The peculiar thing about these moun-store tike any other vehicle. They go your dike the curve in the orthodox mand alleave you to wonder by what incle you have been saved. The turks the curve in the orthodox mand leave you to wonder by what incles you have been saved. The turks take the curve in the orthodox mand they are clear of the track and sponta distribution of the sighting abil disclosing the frighting grees and waying about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frighting along that slip-presponded numer the great in her is host proves for allway travel and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept the and on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my tracks take the curve, I first realized the same of railway travel and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept the and on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my transment, but the first stop I canbered back into the coach and stail there."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

clambered back into the coach and staid there."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Bright Old Men in Essex County. Essex county, Mass, has been noted not only for its legal lights like Rufus Choate, Caleb Cushing, Judge Story and others, but also for its deputy sheriffs, some of whom have served many years. Of one of these men, Daniel Potter, many amusing stories have been told. At one time he entered a newspaper office in Salem, and addressing the only scribe who was in sight said: "I thought I would tell you that to-morrow I shall go where I never went before and can never go again." The scribe, knowing his caller, promptly "gave it up," and then Mr. Potter said: "It is into my eightieth year!" Some years ago these old deputies had a gathering at the home of a certain one of their number in Gloucester. While host called the attention of his great stach-ment to this ancient timepiece and grew quite pathetic at certain points in his remarks, which he brought to a close by saying in a voice full of emotion: "Genilemen, I have wound up that clock every night for more than forty years." He had evidently made an impression on bits visitors, when one old deputes

clock every night for how the second years." He had evidently made an impression on his visitors, when one old deputy, who had been carefully examining the clock, turned the tide of feeling evoked by the story by saying dryly: "Well, I always did think you were something of an idiot! That's an eight day clock!"—Youth's Companion.

something of an idiot! That's an eight day clock!"—Youth's Companion. Religious Differences. In the greater concerns of life there are wonderful illustrations of the con-flicts of opinions. There are something over 1,200,000,000 of human beings in the world. Among these are six va-rieties of religious belief; three of these are said by one class to be false, and by others three are said to be the true re-ligion. And yet every religionist, every sectarian claims that he and she alone are right. What our Chinese neighbors say is "true" we say is "false." We call them "heathens"—they class us as "out-side barbarians." What we English speaking people think is the right and the true religion is in a startlign minority in human be-lief or religious creed—for there are only some 350,000,000 Christians in all the world. There are some 6,000,000 Jows, and they have clung with singular persistency in all ages to their religious faith; it is more seldom that a Chris-tian embraces Judism. There are more than 400,000,000 people who are pagans and Mohammedans,—Detroit Free Press. Scarfs That Demand a Pin.

Scarfs That Demand a Pin. The scarfpin should always be worm with the flat, madeup scarf. There is a place for its insertion, and by seeming to hold it together it attains a utilita-rian phase, in that it is an aid in gloss-ing over the percentage of madeup sug-gestlyeness that is always more or less associated with the imitative article. The madeup flat or puff scarf, if worn without a scarfpin, discloses its arti-ficiality in all the balchess of its ma-chanical inferiority. It is a curious paradox in the fashions, therefore, that the scarfng that does not actually need the scarfng t

A PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE.

Judge Rumsey's Decision Would Cau Judicial Partisan Quarrels. Judge Runney, a set of the apportion of the apportionment act is that the divi-tion made by the legislature is not fair. But the lawmaking power, and the law-making power alone, is charged with the duty of apportioning the state. The constitution intends that the question of fact involved in this task shall be de-cided by the legislature and the govern-or—in other words, by the political power.

cided by the legislature and the govern-for-in other words, by the political power. If the courts can step in for the pur-pose of regulating the fairness of legis-lators, why cannot they examine into all acts of the legislative or executive de-partments? The constitution requires that the several districts shall be as near-ly as possible of equal population, hav-ing due regard to the contiguity of ter-ritory and to the rules forbidding the division of counties and providing that each county except Franklin and Ham-ilton shall have one assemblyman. If the courts can be asked to perform a duty devolving on the legislature, or to set aside an act of the legislature on the ground that it involves an abuse of discretion, a wide political field is open to the judges not contemplated by the constitution and dangerous to the com-monwealth. Judge Rumsey's decision would drag the courts into partisan quarrels of the result of this contest the courts would lose the wholesome respect which most of them now deserve.-New York World.

To Encourage the Weak Kneed. In administration circles, the story goes, there is considerable uncasiness felt because of the growing apathy among the active Republican workers; because they declared before the Min-neapolis convention, and have repeated it since, that "there are no inducements, from a federal patronage standpoint, for them to pull off their coats in behalf of Harrison." To counteract the widespread and

Harrison." To counteract the widespread and steadily increasing feeling of discon-tent among the outs, it is said a member of the cabinet announces that in the event of the re-election of President Harrison "many important changes will" be made in the personnel of the adminis-tration."—Charleston News and Courier.

tration."-Charleston News and Courier. Stultifying Themselves. To a great extent the reciprocity proj-ect was a humbug. It was intended as a sugar coating for the bitter pill of the McKinley tarift. "What do we care for abroad?" suid Major McKinley. "Let us cultivate and develop the home mar-ket and leaved foreign trade to take care of itself," said other leading lights of Republicism. Yet in spite of these dec-larations of antagonism to foreign trade the Republicans tacked the reci-procity sections to the McKinley law with the pretended purpose of securing new foreign markets for our agricultur-ists and manufacturers.-Rochester (N. Y.) Herald. A "Much Allye" laws.

A. Herald.
A "Much Allve" Issue.
Republicans of the wiser sort are making strenuous efforts to lift the force bill issue out of the campaign.
Some of the organs insist that the issue is dead and that Harrison's letter of acceptance will give it burial. The attempt is vain. The issue is clearly made by the record and attitude of the party and its principal leaders. The force bill has been indorsed by Mr. Harrison and the controlling element in the party organization. Its principle is embodied and asserted in the platform of the party.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
A Praminent Ecuplican Seconder.

party.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A Prominent Republican Seceder. There is some significance in the fact that Mr. William Dudley Foulke, late president of the National Civil Service Reform association, has (by request) re-signed his membership in the silk stock-ing Harrison Republican club in Indian-apolis. Mr. Foulke has seen enough cf Harrisonian eivil service reform to make him think that Grover Cleveland should be the next president. He will vote for Grover.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland and the Force Bill. Persons either ignorant or malicions have endeavored to mislead the people into believing that Mr. Cleveland was no sincere enemy of the force bill. Let heaven be praised that there has been given him the opportunity to express his real sontiments toward this damnable and detestable measure, and let all pa-triots read and take to heart his opinion upon it as thus expressed.—Richmond Times. Cleveland and the Force Bill.

Times. A Vapid Bluff. The Republican papers pretend to be deeply indignant over the assembly re-apportionment, and yet they say that the Republicans will surely carry the next assembly in face of the fact that hast year the Democrats carried the state by nearly 50,000 majority, and in spite of the fact that the Republicans have car-ried the state for governor but once in twenty years!-Buffalo Courier.

An Unavoidable Inference. The Republican papers now declare that no responsible utterance of the Ro-publican party in 1890 ever promised better wages to the workingmen by the McKinley legislation. The inference must be that the Republicans confess that wages are not and cannot be ex-pected to be favorable to the laborer.— Buffalo Evening Times.

A Distinction. Democrats believe in only "a few wise laws," and no legislative body is demo-cratic that passes laws in reckless pro-fusion. This is one distinction between the present house of representatives and the house controlled by Boss Reed and his radicals.—St. Louis Republic.

The present house of presentatives and the house controlled by Boss Reed and his radicals.—St. Louis Republic. Democracy's Watehword, "Equity." The watchword of the Democracy is aquity. Its chief purpose is and always has been to preserve to every citizen the failt rights guaranteed by the constitu-tion and the largest liberty possible con-statent with the public good.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Does Lighting Sour the Millt It is a well known fact that milk is specially apt to sour during the preva-lence of a thunderstorm, and from this it has been surmised that the electric discharge held some mysterions sway over the lacteal fluid. An Italian ex-perimenter, one Professor G. Tolomei, has been making trials of various sorts, the object being to throw some light on electric influence over milk molecules. In his first experience he passed an elec-tic discharge from a Holtz machine be-tween two balls of platinum hanging two inches apart in a bottle containing a current between two strips of platinum at the bottom of a V tub filde with the same fluid; thirdly, by subjecting milk in a test tube to the ac-tion of a strong battery current through a silk overed copper wire wound spi-zilly around the tube. The dome of these experiments, which were as thorough as any lover of three equal portions of milk from the strong during thus treated began to the extend days, respectively, while other ortions of it which hand ot been treated which lectricity was rankly acid on the strong of the whind day. Having thus the direct cause of the acidifica-tion of milk. Professor Tolomet inter-disproved the popular theory of lighting the direct cause of the scidifica-tion of milk. Professor Tolomet inter-disproved the borough the surface of a quantity for milk close to the two balls of the machine used, and the find day. There at last a mystery that has pusced the of the sources of the machine heast the find days.

quence. Here at last a mystery that has puz-zled professors and peasants alike has been made plain.—St. Louis Republic.

carry the this town.

Ladies

Shoes

 aled professors and peasants alike has been made plain.—St. Louis Republic.
 Shoes for the Dead.
 Among Chicago's industries is a factory where the manufacture of shoes for corpess is carried on exclusively.
 Out of five neat black boxes a representative of the firm vesterday took as many different sizes. These were adults' and children's shoes. The numberial corresponds with the purpose of their use. The soles are certainly nice to took at.
 The shoes are certainly nice to took at.
 The soles are cut out of pastboard and are covered with grained paper. The uppers are a combination of quilted satin and crochest work. A ribbon, inserted at the top and tied in a neat bow knot, holds the shoe to the foot.
 "Men's shoes are always black," it was asid. "Occasionally we turn out a lot of brown ones. We have had special orders for men's white shoes, but only in a few instances. Shoes for women and children are always white. They are not expensive; five to fifteen dollars will purchase a dozen pairs."
 The burial shoe is a patented article. It was designed by a Joliet (Ills.) woman milliner, who now enjoys the profits of her idea. The Chicago company has been in existence for nearly a decade, and is catering to an ever increasing deman, who cover all the territory be tween Maine and California. It takes ten gifts and several machines to keep up with his orders. The average monthly output is 16,000 pairs during the duil becaon. It is increased to 25,000 during a busy period.—Chicago Tribune.
 The Cold Cure Is Very 01d. \$29.50.

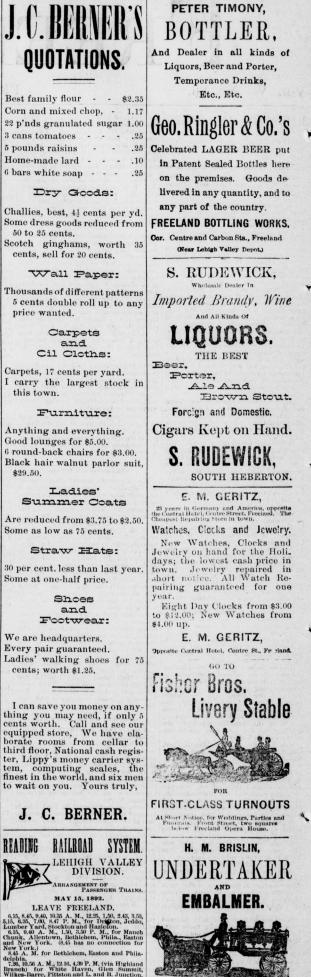
We are headquarters. cents; worth \$1.25.

season. It is increased to 25,000 during a busy period.—Chicago Tribune. The Gold Cure Is Very Old. The precious metal has been employed both externally and internally, in the metallic state, in solution and by sym-pathy, for a great variety of the ills that tesh is heir to, for over 2,000 years. The train of thought which led the ancients to employ this highly prized material can be well told in the quaint language of the distinguished Dutch physician and chemist, Hermann Boerhaave; writing about 1725, he says: "The alchemists will have this metal contain I know not what radical balm of life capable of re-toring health and contain throw not what led the early physicians to imagine such wonderful virtue in gold was that they perceived certain qualities therein which they fancied must be conveyed thereby into the body; gold, for instance, is not capable of being d-stances and save them from putrefac-tion, which is a method of reasoning premedy in the blood of an ass' ear by reason the ass is a very calm beast!"— Professort H. Carrington Bolton in Pop-ular Science Monthly. A Laughable Superstine.

READING

A Laughable Superstition. A Laughable Superstition. "A curious illustration of the value of superstitions," said Mr. Kunz, the dia-mond expert for Tiffany & Co., "was afforded the other day by a lady who brought a set of opals here for the pur-pose of selling them. She felt obliged to part with them on account of a series of misfortunes in her family which she feared were attributable to the gems, so notoriously unlucky. On examining them I found that they were merely im-itations. A few weeks ago I had in my possession three seashells which had been transformed into opal. Their orig-inal limy material had been dissolved out of the rock by which they were in-closed, and the precious substance was deposited by water in place of the lime. retaining the form of the shells. A graduate of Harvard college benght the curiosity and presented it to that insti-tution."-New York Sun.

An Absentminded Journalist. Jim Faberpusher is one of the most industrious journalists in New York. He thinks of nothing but his professional Autica





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Agents. L. A. SWEIGARD, Gen. Mgr. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Puss Agt. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A. South Bethlehem, Pa.