MONDAY AND THURSDAY THOS. A. BUCKLEY.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscribers are requested to watch the bllowing the name on the labels of tapers. By referring to this they can tell lance how they stand on the books in

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FREELAND, DECEMBER 12, 1892

Tammany is held up to the readers' view as an organization controlled by unscrupulous men, formed and kept alive for the sole purpose of procuring offices for its members. Its complete control of the city of New York, where its word is law, makes it wholly responsible for the condition of the metropolis. From the criticisms with which Tammany is assailed this condition, one would expect, should be as bad as the organization is said to be. The Philadelphia Ledger, however, states that New York is the best governed city in the world, notwith ever, states that New York is the best governed city in the world, notwithstanding the fact that its population is composed of people representing every nation on earth. Its streets, water, light, fire and police systems are worthy of imitation by any municipality, says the Ledger. Another feather in the hat of the Tiger.

The officials at Washington are making desparate efforts to hide from the people the real condition of the national treasury. Some of the reports sent out by department offices during the past few days appears to be deliberate falsehoods. By underestimating the amounts required to meet existing obligations these officials have juggled the figures in such a manner that one is almost lead to believe the surplus Cleveland left in Washington is still there. But it is not, as every intelligent citizen knows, and the systematic attempt made by THE officials at Washington are and the systematic attempt made by the administration to fool the people

The crusade which a few Republi The crusade which a few Republican papers inaugurated against Matt Quay's re-election to the United States senate seems to have fallen through. Is it possible that the press of the party lacks the courage to cross swords with this wily politician? Republicans are not so blind but that they could find a man to fill the possible production. Republicans are not so blind but that they could find a man to fill the posi-tion, but they dare not make a pro-test against Quay. Poor Pennsylva-nia! Must she be represented for six years more by an embezzler and

How Fishes Multiply.

Piscatory authorities of the highest standard tell us that were it not for nature's grand "evening up" provisions, the fishes of the seas would multiply so rapidly that within three short years they would fill the waters to such an extent that there would be no room for them to swim. This will hardly be disputed when it is known that a single female cod will lay 45,000,000 eggs in a single season.—St. Louis Republic.

The patriots who are endeavoring t eet up a Chinese wall against foreign ac eess to this country think it would be ar asy matter to keep immigrants from oming over the Canadian and Mexican borders. There is no doubt that this could be done by stationary armies of policemen on the respective frontiers. In case[this should not be deemed expedient, it is next proposed to annex Canada and Mexico to the United States, and to follow this up by the absorption of Central America. With the Isthmus of Panama in our possession, and with all the seaports closed against immigrants,

they could be shut out of the country very effectually.

The evidences of history show that there was a time when the Mongolian conquerers of China were making great and rapid progress in all the arts of civ-lization. What contributed more than and rapid progress in an one area of visitization. What contributed more than anything else to suddenly and fatally arrest this progress was the policy of prohibiting intercourse with the outside barbarian world. The motive of the Chinese for this monstrous policy was in a foolish vanity. They imagined them-selves vastly superior to all the rest of ankind, and feared that their morals and religion would be corrupted by con-act with inferior races. They feared, oo, in their absurd jealousy, that out-iders would not only steal their wonder-

'ul inventions, but would also endeavor o get possession of their lovely land. The effect of this policy was to stamp pon the Chinese and their social and olitical institutions a hideous uniformity, as if they had been struck by a de-cree of fate. They had wantonly and ignorantly violated a law of nature that is essential to progress and civilization. When they had completed their great wall, and all the other arrangements to protect themselves from contact with the outside barbarians, the reaction began, and they sank gradually into moral and intellectual decrepitude. In this second childhood of a race the Chinese for ages have not made a step forward in the arts and sciences, in manufactures, or in anything that relates to social and political development, except in refluctantly imi-tating the hated foreigners. Whilst, thanks to a genial climate and to a soil of unexampled fertility, they multiplied like rabbits for many generations, few among these millions have ever risen above the dead level of intellectual uniormity to which they were condemned when intercourse with the other races of the world was forbidden. As a result, the cultivated nations of the world are as adverse to social contact with the

The imitators of this Chinese example in the United States are endeavoring, by every appeal to predjudice and fear, in-cluding the dread of cholera, to famil-iarize the country with their scheme to uspend immigration. If they did not sess in the cholera alarm a convenient weapon for their purpose they would readily find another. It is possi-ble that they may succeed in violating the right of locomotion which belongs to every human creatare who is innocent of crime and free from pauperism or contagious disease. But the systematic denial of this right by any nation is sure to be attended by the fatal arrest of its own development. If all civilized na-tions should adopt the Chinese policy it would be followed universally by the same penalty which the Chinese have paid for their self-inflicted seclusion from

intercourse with the world. This dim spot which men call Earth is compara-tively small; but it is too big for so nar-row and barbarous a system.—Record.

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LIFELONG FRIENDS.

THE STRANGE FRIENDSHIP OF EM ERSON AND CARLYLE.

heir Views Were Almost Diametrically Opposed—Dissimilar in Temperament and Tastes—Disliked Each Other as Thinkers, but Loved as Men.

The friendship of Goethe and Schiller of Beaumont and Fletcher, of Irving and Paulding, of Socrates and Plato, have often been noticed as among the friendships of literary or philosophical minds

have often been noticed as among the friendships of literary or philosophical minds.

But perhaps one of the strangest literary friendships was the lifelong intimacy between Emerson and Carlyle.
This intimacy was not fostered by personal contact, for Emerson and Carlyle met each other only upon two or three occasions. All their lives a wide ocean of space divided them, and a wide ocean of space divided them, and a wide ocean of space divided them, and a wide ocean of tastes and temperament. It would be hard to find two men who were more totally unlike, Carlyle was fierce, tumultuous, the most terrific scold in all history. Emerson was mild and benigmant as an afternoon in September. Carlyle frowned like a thunder cloud, and Emerson glowed like a sunburst.
Carlyle seemed to despair of the future of the race and believe that the crazy old world was rattling on the down grade to destruction. Emerson was one of the most persistent optimists in all history. The past looked grand and the future looked grander. Carlyle's style was jerky, explosive and smashed together like a railroad wreck. Emerson's style was compact, smooth and epigrammatic. Carlyle wrote long histories like "Frederick the Great" and the "French Revolution," which read like a long drawn out series of spasms, as if their author's pen was afflicted with the St. Vitus dance. Emerson wrote short, compact essays, in which every thought was packed in the smallest possible compass. The views of these two men were almost diametrically opposed. Carlyle, especially in his later days, seemed to believe in an absolute monarchy. He admired the czar of Russia. His great historical heroes were men who had ruled men with a hand of iron. Emerson was a firm champion of republican institutions.

a firm champion of republican institutions.

Both Emerson and Carlyle were semiinvalids all their lives. But Emerson's
invalidism only served to draw out the
latent sunshine of his nature. The more
he was chastened by disease the sweeter
grew his disposition. Carlyle's invalidism made him rage like a caged tiger.
All his life long he thundered lurid denunciations at his own stomach. Emerson wished to be known as a lover of
men; Carlyle called the public "mostly
fools."

Yet these two men, so dissimilar in

Chinese as the Chinese are jealous of

men; Carlyle called the public "mostly fools."

Yet these two men, so dissimilar in their tastes and temperaments, maintained a lifelong friendship, and in fact Emerson and Edward Irving were about the only men of this generation that Carlyle ever spoke of with respect.

"Sartor Resartus." Carlyle's first lengthy work and probably his masterpiece, was first brought out, in book form, in America by Emerson. The first words of warm appreciation that the book received came from this side of the Atlantic. In England it was received with gibes and sneers and contempt. It was, and still remains, one of the strangest books that was ever written, but it is full charged with Carlyle's volcanic and dynamic genius. Emerson was one of the first to appreciate this genius and help to find it a public.

All of Carlyle's successive books as they appeared found a warm admirer in Emerson, though he must have violently disagreed with many of their sentiments.

ments.

A perpetual correspondence was kept up between the two men. In this correspondence Emerson was at his best, and Carlyle never was more characteristic than in his letters to Emerson. He must have, in his immost heart, despised the theories and thoughts expressed in Emerson's books, for his whole life was a pattle arguer these theories and

CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

How the Necessary Money Is Raised and Handled for Carrying Elections. Handled for Carrying Elections.
During a political campaign the first
and in most cases the chief source of
revenue is the assessment of candidates.
The amount of these assessments varies
in different localities and under differ-

in different localities and under different circumstances. A common assessment in Illimois, for example, in districts are not considered especially doubted in the control of the annual salary, and it is expected that all candidates, unless hiere is some special reason for exception, will pay this assessment. However, it not infrequently happens that the most valuable candidate for the party is a poor man, who is unable to pay the regular assessment. In that case, the committee, taking all the circumstances into account, ask him to pay what seems reasonable, or he may be even entirely exempted from assessment, as in the case of a crippled candidate for county recorder in Indiana in 1890. A wealthy candidate, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum with

date, who can well afford to pay more, is sometimes assessed a lump sum without any especial reference to the salary that he is to receive if elected.

In national elections local county committees expect to receive money also from the national committee, usually through the hands of the state committee. In the campaign of 1888 the Republican committee in one county of Indiana received \$500 from the state committee, which they supposed, as a matter of course, came from the national committee.

In the campaign of 1880, in that same

committee.

In the campaign of 1880, in that same state, the two leading county managers of one of the parties went to Indianapolis and met there a representative from the national committee. They went to his room in the hotel to talk with him regarding funds. When he asked their needs it was replied that they did not come to beg money from the national committee, but that their county stood ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give them ready to match dollar for dollar whatever sum he was willing to give then "You're the kind of men I have been wanting to see," replied the gratified rep-resentative from New York. "You can have as much money as you want; hely yourselves." He took down two valises, and threw them open, showing then, packed full of bills. One of the most as-tute of New York political managers is of the opinion that while they doubtless took what they needed they failed u-keep their promise to match the sun "dollar for dollar" from their own coun-ty; but they did keep their word.

Another source of revenue, and one that is much larger than we should expect, if we did not consider the great enders on the source of the great enders of the great e thusiasm that a close campaign arouses, is voluntary contributions. I am not speaking here of the large sums that are speaking here of the large sums that are raised by national committees from wealthy men, especially from those who feel that they have much at stake in national legislation, but the amount that is contributed to county and city committees in local campaigns. In the campaign of 1888, in the same county that received \$800 from the national committee, one little city of 4,000 inhabitants raised \$1,200 a day or two before the election, after the assessments had been collected. The money was given voluntarily by enthusiastic men. In that campaign, in that county, some \$7,000 was spent by one party alone.—Professor Jenks in Century.

An Apple Tree's Roots.

For the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in honor of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, his private burying ground was searched for himself and wife. It was found that everything had passed into oblivion. The shape of the coffins could be traced only by the carbonaceous matter. The rusted hinges and nails and a round wooden knot remained in one grave, while a single knot of braided hair was found in the other.

wooden knot remained in one grave, while a single knot of braided hair was found in the other.

Near the graves stood an apple tree, from which fruit had been gathered each year and eaten. This had sent down two main roots into the very presence of the coffined dead. The larger root, pushing its way to the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams, had made a turn as if passing around it, and followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along each leg to the heel, where both turned upward toward the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knees, which made the whole bear a striking resemblance to the human form.

New York World.

Making Ghost Photographs.
Photographers, and especially amateurs, have given much attention to the production of spirit photographs, and many suggestions have been made as to the best mode of securing effective pictures. A prominent operator states that he has obtained excellent results by setting up the camera and focus in the ordinary way on a person warped in a rdinary way on a person wrapped in heet or other suitable covering and pla ing the clothed spirits lightly out of focus ing the clothed spirits lightly out of focus against a dark background, giving a short exposure and then capping the lens. If the real sitter is then placed in the center of the focusing screen and given an ordinary exposure a materialized angel will be visible on the development of the photo.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Increase of Voting Population.
Between 1880 and 1890 the eligible of the population in the United States acreased 32 per cent. The ratio of on a bookst tained several to the state of the increased 32 per cent. The ratio of growth was smallest in Maine and Ver-mont, and largest in Nebraska, Minne-sota, Oregon, Florida, Kansas and the new states. Florida increased more largely than any one of the southern states, and New Jersey more largely than any of the northern states east of the Mississippi.—New York Sun.

The German Birth Rate.

It is asserted that the proportionate number of births in Russia is nearly double that of France, while the German population increases faster than that of any other country.—Chambers' Journal.

ARTIFICIAL GOLD.

HOW ALCHEMISTS USED TO MAKE IT IN THE OLDEN TIME

t Brought to Most of Them an Unhappy Fate—If One Failed to Carry Out an Extravagant Promise He Lost His Life. An American Turns a Trick. It has often been stated, and with

It has often been stated, and with truth, that modern chemistry is indebted for much of its knowledge to the alchemists of old, whose experiments for the purpose of making gold by artifice were certainly extraordinary to the utmost point of absurdity. Some of them actually attempted to imprison the sun's rays, which they tried to calcine and powder, the rays being supposed to consist of pure golden sparks. Others sought to obtain the philosopher's stone, which was to transmute all other metals into gold, from honey, sugar, wine, blood, and even rainwater. Dead bodies were dug up from their graves, and saltpeter was even ramwater. Dead bodies were dug up from their graves, and saltpeter was extracted from them to serve as an in-gredient. Still others believed that gold grew from seed, other metals merely fur-nishing a fruitful soil in which the yel-

mishing a fruitful soil in which the yellow germs developed like plants.

In a work now rare, called the "History of Ancient Pharmacy," it is mentioned that Raymond Nully was said to have transformed 50,000 pounds of mercury into gold for the English King Edward III, and that from this supply of the yellow metal the first rose nobles were coined. The credibility of the story is somewhat diminished, however, by the circumstance that the same monarch was soon after obliged to coin money from his own and the queen's crown, and from the golden vessels of churches and cloisters. It is gravely recorded that the Emperor Frederic III, on Jan. 15, 1648, at Prague, changed three pounds of hercury into two and one half pounds of gold by means of one grain of a lead powder given to him by a man named Richthausen. He created this man Baron of Choos, and from the gold a medal was made which bore an inscription referring to its artificial origin. This medal was long preserved in the Vienna treasury.

In 1705 a Saxon lieutenant named Paykull was taken prisoner by Charles XII at Warsaw and condemned to death. He promised to make \$1,000,000 worth of gold each year if his life were spared. In the presence of witnesses Paykull changed six ounces of lead into gold by means of a tincture which contained antimony, sulphur and saltpeter among other ingredients. Out of this gold medals were stamped. But Paykull must have failed in subsequent attempts, because he was afterward executed. If this goose had been able to lay real other ingredients. Out of this gold medals were stamped. But Paykull must have failed in subsequent attempts, because he was afterward executed. If this goose had been an extremely dangerous one, commonly bringing persons who pursued it to a violent death. George Honauer promised to transform thirty-six hundredweight of iron into gold for the prince of Wurtemberg. The prince detected a boy, who had been concealed in the laboratory, in the act of putting gold in the-crucible. He hereupon ordered an iron gollows to b

red the service of the marquis randenburg with the rank of color

tered the service of the marquis of Brandenburg with the rank of colonel. He soon won reputation as a goldmaker, and was given charge of the mint and mines. Subsequently he was suspected of fraud, and on his trial it was proved that he had stolen gold and silver from the treasury of the margrave for use in the deception. He was condemned to be hanged.

A quack named Daniel supplied Italian apothecaries with a wonderful gold powder called "usufur," which was supposed to have astonishing medicinal value. Pretending that the art of compounding this usufur with other drugs was a mystery known only to himself, he directed his patients not to permit the apothecaries to mix the ingredients of his prescriptions, but to buy them, including the usufur, and bring them to him forputting together. He mixed the drugs, omitting the usufur, in which manner he succeeded in having restored to him the gold powder, previously sold by him at a high price to the apothecaries. The powder soon became famous, and the quack finally offered to teach Duke Cosmos II of Florence the art of making gold. The duke paid Daniel 20,000 ducats for the secret, and the swindler fled to France with the money. Count Cajetan in 1705, in the presence

the swindler fied to France with the money.

Count Cajetan in 1705, in the presence of Frederick I of Prussia, changed one pound of mercury into gold by means of a red tinoture. Subsequently he promised to make \$6,000,000 worth of gold in six weeks, but, failing to keep his word, he was kanged, draped in gold leaf, which became the customary method of dealing with alchemists. The tribe of alchemists is not yet entirely extinct. In 1880 an American named Wise duped a member of the Rohan family and a collateral descendant of the "necklace cardinal," whom Cagliostro deceived by pretending to make gold. Wise got a cardinal," whom Cagliostro deceived by pretending to make gold. Wise gold a considerable sum of money from Rohan and decamped. Only a few days ago the writer picked up a little pamphlet on a bookstall in New York which contained several pages of advertisements of a substance for transmuting other metals into gold, the price being only five dollars.—Washington Star.

The Twelfth Juryman.

An anecdote of Lord Eldon's is to the effect that when trying a case at York Mr. Justice Gould noticed, after two hours had gone by, there were only eleven jurors in the box.

"Where is the twelfth?" he asked.

"Please you, my lord," said one of the eleven, "he is gone home on some business, but he has left his verdict with me."—London Tit-Bits.

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