

Subscription Rates table with columns for duration (One Year, Six Months, Four Months, Two Months) and price.

Subscribers are requested to watch the date following the name on the labels of their papers.

Grover Cleveland 28 June 93 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1893.

The amendments to the interstate commerce law which this committee recommends are as follows:

Report on the Reading Combine.

The committee appointed by congress to investigate the Reading combination did its work quicker and more fully than the majority of congressional investigating committees.

The report gives an exhaustive review of how the anthracite coal lands were acquired by railroad corporations until all of them are now so controlled.

There is a Combination.

The report states that a combination has been found, that conclusion being based on the fact that coal transportation and producing companies hold monthly meetings together, at which no minutes are kept, but at which the monthly output and price of coal is determined.

Coal Prices Have Advanced.

The committee finds that an advance in coal used by housekeepers of from \$1.25 to \$1.35 a ton has been made.

Control of the Coal Output.

The report says that the anthracite coal region comprises an area of about 477 square miles in the state of Pennsylvania.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western; New York, Susquehanna & Western; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; New York, Ontario & Western; Central Railroad of New Jersey; Lehigh Valley Railroad; Pennsylvania Railroad; Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

The capacity of the anthracite collieries is estimated at about 50,000,000 tons annually. The actual output is about 41,000,000 tons. Fully 95 per cent. of the anthracite coal output is now directly and indirectly controlled by the railroad companies.

Reading the Dominating Factor.

"By this arrangement the Philadelphia & Reading controls at least 40 per cent. of the anthracite coal going to tidewater and becomes an important and dominating factor in determining not only the output, but the price of the product."

The startling fact is commented upon, that, notwithstanding coal can be hand-

led with less labor and transported with less cost and risk than almost any other class of freight, the freight charges are tacitly and apparently solidly agreed upon by all of the coal-carrying roads, nearly double the rate for wheat or cotton.

The committee is not prepared to give an opinion as to the liability of the roads investigated to punishment under the provisions of the anti-trust law, but feels justified in saying that the facts disclosed merits the fullest consideration of the law officers of the government.

The amendments to the interstate commerce law which this committee recommends are as follows:

"First, exempt from prosecution parties called as witnesses, so that when called to testify they cannot be excused on the ground that they might incriminate themselves; second, provide for the indictment and punishment of railroad corporations who violate the law; third, make it an offense punishable by law for witnesses to refuse to testify; fourth, provide that testimony before the interstate commerce commission be taken in writing and be preserved as part of the records; fifth, provide that when action of the commission is brought into court for review the same shall be tried on the evidence adduced before the commission, except when the parties could not have reasonably anticipated the materiality of any proposed new evidence; sixth, amend the act so as to define the meaning of the word 'line' in the long and short haul clause by providing that when connecting lines by any arrangement transport freight for a long distance at named rate, no less number of lines shall transport the same freight for a short distance at a greater rate."

These changes, the committee believes, would have a tendency to weaken the injurious effect of the existing monopoly, and that in time private enterprise might possibly be built up again.

Everybody Can Correct Them.

One of the most famous literary men in the United States, a gentleman who writes habitually elegant and forceful English, bringing to the reader's countenance a smile or a tear at will, habitually makes in conversation the most villainous and atrocious errors of grammar and pronunciation.

Next summer the country will be full of the finest specimens of humanity from Europe, representing the culture of the ages, come to visit the World's fair. Will the citizen of the grandest country the sun ever shone upon cause them to think we are a nation of ignoramuses by making constantly such slips as "there ain't nobody," "I didn't see nobody," etc., instead of saying "there is nobody," "I didn't see anybody," and "I know nobody?"

Nay, more. Shall we pose as an English speaking nation that habitually uses "jist" for "just," "sich" for "such," "git" for "get" and "right away" when we mean "at once?" Shall we let these foreigners know that there are Americans, and plenty of them—Americans educated in our public schools—who think it sounds stuck up and pedantic to use the best language they know therefore they drop into the vulgar idiom and mispronunciation with which the foreigner from Africa and from Europe have corrupted our common lingo?

Therefore start in now, early in 1893, and talk English. Don't say "The boys is going to school" or "people says." "The boys are going to school" and "people say." Stop giving us these deformed, crippled monstrosities of language.

After twenty-five years of knocking at the government gates at Washington the women who would vote have scored a second point. The first was to have their case regularly referred to a special senate committee. The second is that Senator Warren, of the select committee on woman suffrage, has reported to the senate a joint resolution to amend the United States constitution so that the right of citizenship shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex, and that congress shall have power to enforce the prohibition. Now, when both houses of congress pass Senator Warren's bill and the president signs it, and then it is ratified by thirty-three of the forty-four states in the Union, that amendment will become part of the United States constitution.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

THE BOOM IN SHODDY.

IT IS DUE TO THE DOMINATION OF THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The Tariff Having Put a Tax on Wool, the Manufacturer in Order to Keep Down the Prices of His Products Adulterates with Old Clothes Ground Up.

Evidence is coming thick and fast from all quarters that the shoddy industry is experiencing an unprecedented boom. Readers of The American Wool and Cotton Reporter cannot but have noticed the notes on new shoddy mills, additions to old ones, etc. Here is one from that journal of Oct. 10, 1892:

"James Bowers' Sons, Chester, Pa., manufacturers of all wool shoddies, report business with them as very good. They have been obliged to run some departments up to 9 o'clock evenings to keep up with their orders. The firm have now in process of erection a new addition to meet the growing demands of their trade. This building will be 20 by 50 feet."

Here is another under date of Oct. 27: "Messrs. T. H. Gray & Co., manufacturers and dealers in wool shoddies, factory located at Hyde Park, Mass., have completed a large addition, the dimensions of which are 75 by 45 feet, and are now running with increased facilities for extracting, dyeing and manufacturing all grades of wool shoddies and extracts. This is in addition to the regular shoddy business which they have carried on for the past twenty years."

"In cloths there has been a notable increase over last year, while the amount of rags, shoddy, wastes, etc., has nearly doubled, the total amount of this kind of stuff brought in for the eight months being over 208,771 pounds, against only 118,786 pounds last year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent."

The shoddy column in this journal testifies, as it has done for more than a year, to the brisk demand for shoddies, woolen rags, new clips, extracts, wool waste, cotton waste, etc. Advertisements of twenty-seven different shoddy manufacturers and dealers appear on this page. On another page is a description of an exhibit of wools, hairs, shoddies, etc., at the mechanics' fair in Boston. Here are two extracts from it:

"In the corner of the building where this exhibit is railed off are fifty-seven different samples of cotton and wool, each of which is different in some material aspect from every other. Here is shown nearly every kind of fleece—the hair of the cow and the goat, which are all used in the weaving of fabrics for human wear."

"There is camel hair from Russia and quantities of goat hair and cow hair so treated that it does not look like the original article, but it is all in a state of preparation on the way to manufacture. It has some sort of fiber, some length which enabled it to be woven in with wool, and so it helps to add body to the fabric. But the shoddy is the most suggestive. Here is something of which it is said truly that it is 'all wool,' but it has no fiber at all. It is old white blankets and white wool fabrics of other sorts all picked to pieces till it is perfectly comminuted, and it lies up light and fluffy, ready to be mixed with the fiber of wool and so woven into cloth. There are collections of these wool extracts, as they are called, each of which is true to the test of being all wool, but none of which has any fiber to enable it to hold together of itself. Such is the stuff which is largely used in some of the mills, even to the extent of 40 per cent, as the agent of one of the prominent mills has said."

A short time ago this same journal, which, by the way, is a protectionist paper, said on the subject of adulteration of goods:

"There is some complaint made by clothiers that the quality of the goods now being made by the domestic mills is not up to the old standard. The complaint is not alone with the manufacturing clothier, but is made also by the retail dealer; even some of the well known standard makes are put down as falling short of their old standard. No doubt some of the trade will remember that one of the leading clothiers in this city came out with a letter some two years ago in which it was stated that as a result of the McKinley bill prices would either be higher or else the product of the mills protected would deteriorate. Almost immediately following the passage of the bill prices were advanced, but in many cases they did not hold, as public sentiment was strongly against a wholesale advance."

"When many of the prices returned to their old figures and business became more settled, manufacturers commenced to make a poorer fabric, yet claim it was the same thing, and held to the old price. This practice must have proved profitable, at least for the time being, as it was continued and carried further, so that today the trade complains. To the eye many of the cloths appear fully up to the standard, and it is only after they are doing service for the consumer that the deception is discovered."

The New York Times of Oct. 30 says editorially: Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, has supplied some striking facts with special reference to the substitutes for wool. Every one knows that the durability of woolen cloth is due to the peculiar fiber of wool, a fiber that is not only very strong to resist strain, but which by a curious arrangement of minute barbs will so lock and combine as to make a cloth that will, if well woven of good wool, last almost indefinitely. Now the McKinley tariff having put a very heavy tax on wool, the manufacturer, in order to keep down the prices of his product, uses a great variety of adulterants or substitutes, chiefly the former in clothing and the latter in carpets. The adulterants are generally in the nature of 'shoddy,' or old woolen cloth ground up, or 'noils,' which are the short fibers left by the carding out of the long fibers. None of these gives any strength to the

fabric, but will rapidly disappear in wear.

Governor Russell showed the statistics of manufacturers how the making of these adulterants has come to be a regular business openly followed and steadily increasing. Thus the shoddy establishments in the United States increased from 98 in 1890 to 134 in 1891, and the capital from \$4,091,207 to \$6,000,000. Here was an increase of nearly one-half in the investment of capital in this strange business in one year under the stimulating influence of the McKinley tariff. The process has been going on for ten years, and during all that time had advanced, but the greatest advance was within the last year. In that year—the climax of McKinleyism—we have the following amazing totals of various substances used to make fabrics of 'wool': Shoddy, mungo, etc., 61,628,261 pounds; Animal hair, 16,985,754 pounds; Cotton, 75,000,000 pounds.

These figures are eloquent. They show the real nature of the pretended 'protection' to the workingman. It is 'shoddy.'

The Result Explained. The election of 1890 distinctly and emphatically speaks the condemnation of the McKinley tariff law by the American people. The verdict of 1890 is again pronounced and judgment is affirmed in every particular.

The McKinley bill was doomed from the day it was enacted into law. So long as a trace of McKinleyism remains in the tariff laws, so long will the tariff be a political issue. The Democrats have to thank Major McKinley for his services to the Democratic party. To McKinley perhaps more than to any other man is due the thorough understanding of the tariff question by the American people. History has not yet recorded an instance wherein the people knowingly and patiently rested long under the burden of unnecessary taxation.

Even the French peasantry, degraded and oppressed by centuries of the domination of the clergy and the nobility, finally revolted, drove away the customs officers who stood at the gateway of every town to collect taxes from every person bringing his wares to the market place. The people finally awoke to the fact that famine and want were caused by the prevention of the free interchange of products through these customs officers. The French revolution resulted. England for years endured tariff laws under protest, but when famine brought the people face to face with the fact that the tax laws were responsible for the famine not only the corn laws, but all protective laws were stricken from the statutes. Doubtless this response of the English parliament in 1846 to the urgent demands of the people averted an English revolution.

In this country the tariff question has been fought out again and again. High tariff has never given the people satisfaction. It has always brought opposition, which has ceased only when tariff has been reduced. In 1856 the tariff had ceased to be an issue, and then it was lower than it had been since 1824. The rates had been reduced in 1833, and again in 1842, and the result was that perhaps for the first time in the history of the country the tariff was satisfactory to all to such an extent that no political party referred to it in the national platform.

This indicates that a moderate tariff graded to the needs of the government is to be permanently settled. The McKinley bill awoke such a storm of opposition as to indicate that the people will never consent to endure a high tariff. McKinley centered the assaults of the Democrats upon the tariff and brought about a condemnation of the high tariff policy far more emphatic than would be pronounced upon the tariff of 1883. Cleveland wrote the tariff message of 1887. The response of the Republicans was the McKinley tariff law. The people did the rest. The position taken by Cleveland is approved, most emphatically, not only by his party but overwhelmingly by the people of the whole country. The position taken by the McKinley Republicans is approved by all parties, but utterly repudiated in all sections of the country by the people. McKinleyism has weakened the Republican party in every state in the Union. McKinleyism is a thing of the past in American politics.—Utica Observer.

Campaign Methods Contrasted. It is very fortunate that the means adopted by the two parties in the conduct of the campaign should have conformed to their respective ends. The aim of the Democratic party was to benefit the whole people of the country by relieving industry of hampering burdens, but this aim appealed to the whole people, and no one class had a special interest in it such as could be made the basis of an appeal for money to carry on the campaign. There were of course the usual and inevitable ambitions of office seekers, but these were engaged in local conflicts, and left little to spare for the exigencies of the general canvass.

On the other hand, the Republican contention in behalf of the hampering of all traffic and industry for the enrichment of a few favored persons made a campaign of corruption absolutely inevitable. The managers had no difficulty in making out a list of the men whose money in quantities large enough to stifle the popular protest against the methods by which that money had been acquired. The newspaper owned and edited by the Republican candidate for the vice presidency saved them all trouble beforehand by compiling a list of such persons, a list of which the purpose was so evident that it became known at once as the "Fat Friars' Guide."

It was because these men had private interests dependent upon legislation and opposed to the public interest that they were expected to contribute largely to the fund of their party.

Of course this situation made inevitable a campaign of corruption. While the Democratic managers could not have carried on such a campaign if they would, the Republican managers could not have avoided it if they would.—New York Times.

M'KINLEY SWAMPED.

THE NAPOLEON OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OVERTAKEN BY DEFEAT.

Victory for Free Trade Won by the Fairest Fight Ever Seen in a Presidential Battle—Harrison Beaten Because He Represented the Protection Doctrine.

Major McKinley has prided himself as being the Napoleon of the Republican party. Election day was the Waterloo for McKinley and McKinleyism. Nothing could save McKinley from the ditch dug for him, soberly, silently and remorselessly, by the people who pay the taxes, and who believe that revenue is a tax, and a tax for anything but the honest expense of government is an unwarranted hardship. In that ditch McKinley will probably be left by the party he has brought to such disastrous defeat. If the party is to survive it will have to choose new leaders and return to its older and better faith. McKinleyism is dead.—Chicago News-Record (Ind.).

Now perhaps we may hear more truth and less humbug about McKinley prices and McKinley wages, American tin, Peck's statistics, Frick's Democracy and British gold.—Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

The victory has been won by the fairest fighting ever seen in any presidential battle. From start to finish the struggle has been free from personalities. Mr. Harrison is beaten simply because he was a representative of Republican doctrine in its intensest form. It is not a personal but a political rejection. This defeat should leave no sting and excite no resentment. Two lines of policy were distinctly defined during the campaign, and the verdict is given with a clear understanding of the merits of the case. We rejoice that the decision has fallen on the side of tariff reform.—New York Herald (Ind.).

What are the causes of this defeat of the Republican party? One does not need to go far to seek them. It has not yet recovered from the popular prejudice against the McKinley bill which two years ago, just after its enactment, rose like a deluge and swept away the Republican majority in congress which had enacted it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Dem.).

The people of the United States have declared in favor of the Democratic candidate, and presumably of Democratic principles, and so the United States is to have an era of free trade for at least two years and possibly four. All good citizens, no matter how much they deplore the result, will bow to the public verdict, but we venture to make this prediction—that if this country shall have four years of free trade or of tariff for revenue only there will not be another Democratic victory for half a century.—San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.).

McKinleyism, the force bill, bread and butter politicians, civil service abuse, pension frauds, billion dollar extravagance, jingo foreign policy, nepotism—these are a few of the products of Republican misrule that were overwhelmingly repudiated and rebuked at the polls yesterday. The American people can be trusted to correct abuses in its government.—St. Paul Globe (Dem.).

The quietest presidential campaign known closed with the heaviest vote ever cast. The people had made up their minds to vote and knew exactly what they were going to vote for. They had been thinking for four years, and did not need the stimulus of fireworks displays and the beating of drums to awaken them to the importance of voting according to their convictions.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.).

The labor vote is largely foreign and ignorant of the extent of its prosperity. It has been misled by demagogues and has revolted against the best conditions it has ever known. Its mistake will be seen when the prosperity on which labor has thrived as never before receives the inevitable shock through legislation based on the platform on which Cleveland is elected. A majority of the voters have decided to put their labor on an equality with that of the cheap labor of the countries of the old world.—Portland Oregonian (Rep.).

Tariff Reform That Is Within Reach.

It has been suggested that an extra session of the Fifty-third congress should be summoned on the 4th of March next, in order to inaugurate with as little delay as possible the economic reforms demanded by the people in the elections of Tuesday. There are substantial reasons why a new congress should meet on the 4th of March following its election, instead of waiting for more than a year to carry out the mandate of the country.

But let the existing senate, on the meeting of congress next month, take up and pass the neglected tariff reform bills of the house that are now lying in its finance committee. These measures—among the rest the bill to make wool free and to reduce the duties on woollens and to restore the old duty on tin plate—would, if passed, go far toward satisfying the wishes of the country until the new congress could enact a more comprehensive measure of tariff reform.

Had the senate been capable of comprehending the meaning of the popular verdict of 1890, its Republican majority would have promptly seized the opportunity to remove the most glaring inequities of the McKinley tariff. But instead of giving the least consideration to the house tariff bills, the senate stowed them away as passed in the pigeonholes of its committee on finance. This indecent disregard of the will of the people, as expressed by their representatives, has been terribly avenged upon the Republican party in the elections of 1892.

Though utterly deaf to the voice of 1890, it is hardly possible that the Republican senate will prove callous to a second rebuke, compared with which the former was but as a gentle whisper of admonition. In the few brief months that remain of their power the Republicans in the senate could do much to rehabilitate themselves and their party with the people by passing the house tariff bills. Will they have the courage of the occasion?—Philadelphia Record.

CURE THAT Cold AND STOP THAT Cough. N. H. Downs' Elixir WILL DO IT. Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere. HENRY, JOHNSON & LOEB, Props., Burlington, Vt. Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.

DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE. It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

AT BEDTIME I TAKE A PLEASANT SWEET DRINK. THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called LANE'S MEDICINE. All druggists sell it at 50c. and \$1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for free sample. Lane's Family Remedies makes the howls each day. In order to the health, this medicine. Address: DR. J. C. WOODWARD, LEICESTER, N. Y.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, ETC. For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given of charge in the Scientific American. Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Promptly issued. 3c. per copy. Single numbers should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a year. Five copies for \$1.50. Address: MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent Business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less than two months remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee does not till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT NO FEE. A 48-page book free. Address: W. T. FITZ GERALD, ATT'Y-at-Law, Cor. 8th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

"PROTECTION OF FREE TRADE." By Henry George. The leading statement of the world pronounced it the greatest work ever written upon the tariff question. No statistics, no figures, no evasions. It will interest and instruct you. Read it. Copies Free at the Tribune Office.

H. G. OESTERLE & CO., manufacturer of SOCIETY GOODS. HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, BELTS, BALDRICKS, SWORDS and GAUNTLETS. Banners, Flags, Badges, Regalia, Etc. LACES, FRINGES, TASSELS, STAIRS, GALOON, EMBROIDERY MATERIAL, GOLD and SILVER CLOTHS. WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES. No. 224 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. BERNER has the Largest Store in town. Bargains are prevailing this week in all departments. Ladies' Coats. Newmarkets at half price. An \$8 coat for \$5. A \$10 coat for \$5; etc. Special Bargains in Woolen Blankets. Have them from 79 cents a pair up. Remember, men's gum boots, Candee, \$2 25. Muffs, 40 cents up to any price you want. Ladies' woolen mitts, 2 pair 25 cents; worth 25 cents a pair. Some 50-cent dress goods at 25 cents. All-wool plaid, which was 60 cents, now 39 cents. Some Special Things in Furniture. A good carpet-covered lounge, \$5. A good bedstead, \$2 25. Fancy rocking chairs, \$3.50. Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a yard. Groceries & Provisions. Flour, \$2 15. Chop, \$1 10 and \$1 15. Bran, 50 cents. Ham, 13 cents. Bologna, 8 cents. Cheese, N. Y., 13 cents. Tub butter, 38 cents. 18 pounds sugar \$1.00. 5 pounds Lima beans, 25 cents. 5 pounds currants, 25 cents. 5 pounds raisins, 25 cents. 6 bars Lenox soap, 25 cents. 6 bars Octagon soap, 25 cents. 3 packages pearline, 10 cents. Best coal oil, 12 cents. Vinegar, cider, 15 cents gal. Cider, 20 cents a gallon. Syrup, No. 1, 35 cents gal. No. 1 mince meat, 10 cents. 3 pounds macaroni 25 cents. 3 quarts beans, 25 cents. 6 pou. ds oat meal, 25 cents. FREELAND READY PAY. J. C. Berner, Spot Cash. Promoter of Low Prices. Freeland, - - Pa. CITIZENS' BANK -OF- FREELAND. 15 Front Street. Capital, - \$50,000. OFFICERS. JOSEPH BIRKBECK, President. H. C. KROSS, Vice President. B. R. DAVIS, Cashier. JOHN SMITH, Secretary. DIRECTORS. Joseph Birkbeck, Thomas Birkbeck, John Wagner, A. Rudwick, H. C. Kross, Charles Dusbeck, William Kemp, Mathias Schwabe, John Smith, John M. Powell, 2d, John Burton. Three per cent interest paid on saving deposits. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. SPECIAL CLEARING SALE! Here is the place to find a MAMMOTH STOCK OF BARGAINS suitable at this season. THOUSANDS OF PRETTY NOVELTIES. Ladies' Coats, Caps, Hats, Dress Patterns, Trimmings, Fur, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Livens, Etc., Etc. Childrens' and Infants' Goods. In great variety, and a storeroom filled with the prettiest sort of useful and ornamental goods that you will want during the holidays. SPLENDID SOUVENIR GIFTS to all persons purchasing to the amount of \$1 and over. MRS. B. A. GRIMES, Centre Street, - Below Front, - Freeland.