THOS. A. BUCKLEY EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 30, 1893

Two important bills have passed the house at Harrisburg, and it is very likely that both will go through the senate and receive the governor's signature. One establishes the days of the November and February elections as legal half-holidays from 12 o'clock noon, and the other provides for the election of township road supervisors for a term of three years. There is also another bill before the house to elect tax collectors for three years, and it is said there are good chances of it being passed.

of it being passed.

The new series of Columbian stamps are the subject of much adverse criticism since their sale began, and it must be said their designer was very negligent in many important details. On the one-cent stamp Columbus is spelled Columrus. He is represented as sighting land, and appears as a man with a clean-shaven face. On the two-cent stamp the landing of the party is shown. This occurred one day after the land was sighted, but Christopher is found sporting a handsome bunch of whiskers and a nobby mustache. Now how he raised such a fine crop within twenty four hours is something the designers should explain. There are a number of young men in America who would give a great deal to possess that secret.

The books, "Protection or Free Trade," which are advertised in another column, are still in demand. Before the last election nearly 400 copies were given away free at this office, the majority of them going into the hands of Democrats. It was thought there would be no more call for them after that, but they are still going, sixty-three having been taken out since election day. Democrats now seem to have no further use for tariff lierature, as less than a dozen copies were taken by men of that party. Republicans, however, wanted to find out the cause of the avalanche, and thought they could not learn it better than by reading George's book. If there are any more who are in the dark as to "why it was done" we can supply them with "Protection or Free Trade."

A VERY, very funny story is told in the dispatches from Washington regarding the appointment of a successor to Justice Lamar, who died last week. The office is worth \$10,000 a year, and a man can hold it while he lives and behaves himself. Where the idea originated is not known, but it is suggested that President Harrison should resign from office, and upon Vice President Morton taking the chair he would appoint Harrison to the vacant associate judgeship. A very nice arrangement that would be, but it savors entirely too much of European style to be commended by Americans. Why Harrison cannot step back into private life like his predecessors and stay there until he is called for again is something strange. The supreme court was not constituted as a last resort for expresidents.

ex presidents.

The proposition to allow the people of New York city and surrounding districts to vote upon the question of consolidation has been revived in New York's state legislature. It is thought there will be less opposition to the scheme than at any previous time, as many of the politicians of the outlying districts are in favor of it. The city of New York would go almost unanimously for the movement, and it is certain to be carried if the legislature grants permission to vote upon the proposition. New York would then consist of the present city, Kings county including Brooklyn, Richmond county, West Chester, Long Island city, Newton, Flushing, Jamaica, and parts of East Chester, Pelham and Hempstead, and would have a population that could not be overtaken by Chicago in the next hundred years. The smile of Tammany's tiger will be a broad one then.

The name of N. H. Downs' still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. Sold by Dr. Schil-

Some Popular Science.

If there is anything we do enjoy it is spreading scientific ideas among the people. The reader will therefore understand the pleasure it gives us to lay before him an abstract of a paper by Alexander Macullister, M. D., F. R. S., on "The Study of Man." Professor Macallister begins by calling old tin cans "rusty polyhedra." Take notice, please, that an ancient sardine box is a rusty polyhedron.

REFORM CLUB'S WORK

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Its Labors Will Not Cease Until the Chicago Platform Is in Force and Better Methods of Taxation Adopted—Objections to Tariff, Income and Other Taxes. President E. Ellery Anderson, of the Reform club, of New York, has just preform club, of New York, has just pre-

and drew after it four parlor coaches.

The advocates of opening the grounds and buildings of the World's fair on Sunday propose to move on those who are opposed to it by new tactics. They now claim in a resolution which has been laid before the national house of representatives that the congressional act of Aug. 5, 1892, is unconstitutional. The claim is based upon that clause of the United States constitution which declares that congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. They say that closing the exposition buildings on Sunday will be making a law respecting an establishment of religion.

Gladstone is a direct descendant on his mother's side from King Robert Bruce of Scotland. He is therefore descended from a royal family as old as that whence Queen Victoria draws her blood.

that an eactent sardine box is a matropolypolymo.

Having got thus far with our scientific declacation was proceed to the next periodication of the macroscopial in a throughour polymonic received in a significant to destinate the macrobortal and again in a linguistic sense, and is applied, moreover, both to dolle-location and again in a linguistic sense, and is applied, moreover, both to dolle-location and again in a linguistic sense, and is applied, moreover, both to dolle-location and again in a linguistic sense, and is applied, moreover, both to dolle-location of the preparent years of the opposition of the club to D. Billi, the tariff and the nonination and spiled, moreover, both to dolle-location of the preparent years of the opposition of the club type of the opposition of the opposition of the club type of the opposition of the club type of the opposition of the opposition

same direction. It is therefore the purpose of your committee to conduct an intelligent discussion on the subject of proposed legislation affecting our system of taxation. We propose to conduct this discussion by means of our periodical issues of Tariff Reform and by regular contributions to the press. We shall also endeavor, if the opportunity is afforded us, to conduct a series of lectures in which the subject matter of correct taxation will be fully presented to the people from time to time. The field is ample, and we promise to return full measure for such concession. ple from time to time.

ple, and we promise to return full n
ure for such co-operation as we
from time to time receive from our
scribers, from the members, resident
nonresident, of our club, and from
who desire to see the principles se

The Excitement in France.
To understand the extreme excit
which the Panama inquiry produ

The Excitement in France.

To understand the extreme excitement which the Panama inquiry produces in France we must recollect that it involves the whole question of the fitness of the sovereign power to exercise its functions. The dispute among Frenchmen—the radical dispute which underlies all others—is whether universal suffrage, uncontrolled and unguided either by a monarch a Cæsar or a class, is competent to create for itself a sovereign power. That it has created one in the assembly is not questioned. That body can, in practice, dismiss the president—did do it in M. Grevy's case; can compel any minister or cabinet to resign; can nominate their successors and can pass

tent to create for itself a sovereign power. That it has created one in the assembly is not questioned. That body can, in practice, dismiss the president—did do it in M. Grevy's case; can compel any minister or cabinet to resign; can nominate their successors and can pass any law whatever that it thinks is desirable for France. Its action is not arrested by any veto, and it is not liable to penal dissolution without the consent of that half of itself which is called the senate, a consent which it might be very difficult to extort. Indeed, the chamber itself must often be consulted, for it must pass the budget before a dissolution can be safe, and the budget is often delayed to the very expiration of the legal term.

The assembly is in fact sovereign, and if the assembly—that is, the senators and deputies taken together—are proved to have been bribable, or to have tolerated bribery, the deduction is painfully obvious. Universal suffrage has failed to elect an honest sovereign power.—London Saturday Review.

Interesting Missouri Suits.

London Saturday Review.

London Saturday Review.

Kansas city men who did not vote in 1800 and the late election are to be sued by the city to test a peculiar law. The charter provides that voters who do not vote at the general city election every two years shall be charged with a poll tax of \$250 each. The registration books of the city show that there were several thousand voters who did not exercise their right of franchise last spring. At \$250 each these men owe the city a large amount, and as that sum or any part of it would come very handy just now the city counselor has taken the first step toward collecting it. The money so collected goes into the sanitary fund, but it benefits the city departments, as money that would otherwise be taken from the revenue fund for other purposes is appropriated for sanitary purposes.

Half of the best known business men and manufacturers, professional men and capitalists, those who have large property interests, will find their names on the list of delinquents. The men who are mostly directly interested in a financial way in the government of the city are the men who seem to take no part in politics and neglect to vote.—Cor. Chicago News-Record.

Labouchere's Share in a Journal. Since there is no longer any concealment necessary with regard to the severance of Mr. Labouchere's connection with The Daily News I may mention that the price paid for his share in the newspaper was £90,000. When he first became connected with the proprietorship of the paper, more than five and twenty years ago, he paid the representatives of the outgoing or deceased shareholder £11,000 for the holding of which he has now received a sum more than sufficient to start a morning newspaper of his own. Nothing is yet known as to his intentions, but it is regarded as by no means impossible that, in conjunction with Sir Charles Dilke, who has long wished to own or have an interest in a daily paper, some plan may be adopted by which the advanced or disaffected radicals, as distinguished from the ministerialists, will have an organ of their own.—Leeds Mercury.

Nerves and Nerve.

After a seven years' courtship George Bailey, a well to do farmer, and Esther Bailey, his cousin, have made two attempts to get married in Norwich, Pa., within two weeks, and the wedding is off. The ceremony was to have been performed Wednesday of last week, and a large number of guests were present. Suddenly the prospective bride disappeared and was found locked in her room. To her parents' appeals to come out she only replied, "I'm too nervous! I'm too be put off."

Nothing would do but a postponement to Monday. Monday came and the bride was over her nervousness and ready with the guests. But now the bridegroom did not come. Instead he sent this message: "Tm not nervous. On the contrary, I've got nerve enough to postpone this wedding indefinitely." And it was postponed.—Philadelphia Record.

Thet Revealed by a Dream.

poned.—Philadelphia Record.

Theft Revealed by a Dream.

Mrs. Cornelia M. Thomas, of St.
Paul, is under arrest charged with having stolen \$1,000 from her sister, Mrs.
Mary D. Phillips, of Scattle, Wash. The
circumstances preceding the arrest are
peculiar. Mrs. Phillips was in St. Paul
recently. She returned to Seattle and
while en route dreamed that Cornelia
Thomas had abstracted \$1,000 of \$2,400
which she had in the lining of her dress.
A search revealed the amount \$1,000
short. Mrs. Phillips returned at once
to St. Paul. Mrs. Thomas was searched
and part of the stolen money found on
her. The stolen bills were sewed into a
belt worn next to her skin by Mrs.
Thomas.—Minneapolis Journal.

Watch for Commander Leary.

Watch for Commander Leary.
Governor Brown sent a request to
Commander Leary to be in Annapolis,
Jan. 9, and receive from the governor the watch that was voted to Commander Leary by the Maryland legislature for his conduct at Samoa. The
watch is a handsome gold chronometer.
With the chain attached it cost \$600.
Commander Leary is now stationed at
Portsmouth, Va.—Baltimore Sun.

A farmer at Millersburg, Ind., experienced Neal Dow's peculiarly contrary luck last week. He was boring for water and struck a 4-foot vein of good coal at a depth of only seventy-five feet.

THE WAY TO RAISE WAGES.

emove the Taxes from Raw Material and They Will Raise Themselves.

The Philadelphin Manufacturer of Dec. 3, one of the most fanatical of protectionist sheets, said:

"The low prices for cotton during the past year have been hard upon the planters, but of huge benefit to spinners and consumers. The cotton mills in this country have had a season of high prosperity, and this has been shared by working people and by purchasers of the fabries. The recent voluntary advance of wages in certain New England cotton mills was one of the results of the low prices of the staple."

This would have been rank heresy before Nov. 8—free trade, Cobden club talk. Does The Manufacturer forget that about the only genuine wage advance made during the first two years and two months of McKinley rule and reported by The American Economist in its list of twenty-eight alleged wage advances credited to McKinley was the 3½ per cent. (increased to 7½ since election) advance in the cotton mills of Fall River? And now The Manufacturer tells us, what free traders told us all along, th. this advance was due to cheap raw material—cotton—and not to McKinley. Well, perhaps free traders have been talking "straight" all the time, and the right way to raise wages is to remove taxes on raw materials, and by and by wages will raise themselves.

If free and cheap cotton has compelled cotton goods manufacturers to lower the price of their goods and to advance wages why would not free and cheap cotton has compelled cotton goods manufacturers to lower the price of their goods and to advance wages? And why wouldn't free and cheap cotton has compelled cotton goods manufacturers to lower the price and advance wages? And why wouldn't free and cheap cotton has compelled cotton goods manufacturers to lower the price of their goods and to advance wages and advance wages for not would not free and cheap foreign wool soon give us cheap clothes and increase the wages of our poorly paid textile workers?

Perhaps, after all, this is the common sense way of raising wages and of lowering prices. It would indeed be strange if McKinley's

The Cry for the Crm Laws.

The protectionist organs are trying to make political capital out of the fact that some of the English farmers are calling for a restoration of the corn laws. If consistency were a characteristic of the protectionist party in the United States, it would be a difficult task for a party that had just been arguing that everything English was necessarily bad for this country to urge this selfish clamor of the English landlords as an argument in favor of protection here.

The English corn laws were passed in the interest of the landed aristocracy of England, just as our tariff laws were passed for the benefit of the moneyed aristocracy here. England needs more food than her scanty territory can yield to feed her people. Hence a tariff on imported grain would give the English land owners a monopoly. The United States raises millions of bushels of grain yearly in excess of the amount our own people can consume. A tariff on grain can, therefore, benefit the American farmer in no possible way.

It is the American manufacturer that stands in the same relation to a protective tariff that the English landlord does, Each is benefited by shutting out competition by means of protective tariffs. The same selfish greed is the motive in each case. In each case the moneyed class—the few—demand that the laboring masses shall be forced to pay more for the necessaries of life—for food in England, for clothing in America—in order that the plutocrats may enjoy greater profits.

The blackest page in English history is the record of the amount our english record of the soft and the profits.

der that the purcerats may enjoy a profits.

The blackest page in English history is the record of the suffering entailed upon England by the corn laws. There is not the slightest possibility of their restoration. If there could be, the reac-tion would be as quick and powerful as that which followed on the heels of Mc-Kinleyism.—Oakland Post.

Kinleyism.—Oakland Post.

That Sheltering Umbrella.

Nothing funnier has appeared since the election than President Harrison's remark that "protection has failed because the wagecarner has refused to share his shelter with the manufacturer; he would not even walk under the same umbrella."

Considering that the operatives in the protected industries do not constitute more than one-twentieth of the working population, the assumption that their action decided the election is quite amusing in itself. But when the mind pictures the strikers at Homestead, ninetenths of whom were paid less than two dollars a day, "refusing to share their shelter" with Andrew Carnegie, who had pulled out more than \$1,000,000 a year in profits, the comicality suggests its own cartoon.

Mr. Harrison perhaps failed to notice

cartoon.

Mr. Harrison perhaps failed to notice the fact that \$1,250,000 was contributed to his campaign fund by the protected millionaires of Pennsylvania alone to preserve the tariff which they had paid for and made.

Does the president really think this payment was pure philanthropy to enable the paternal plutocrats to hold an umbrella over the wage earners?—New York World.

Representative O'Ferrall, of Virginia, tells the Baltimore Sun (Dem.): "I am earnestly in favor of an extra session of congress and think it should be called as early as possible. The abolition of the duty on tin plate alone would more than save to the country the entire cost of the session."

CURE THAT Cold AND STOP THAT Cough. N. H. Downs' Elixir

WILL DO IT. , 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. Warranted. Sold everywhere EMBY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington,



vertain 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. Told by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.



ane's medicine All druggists sellit at 50s. and \$1.00 a package. If you cannot get it, and your address for free sample. Lanc's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy, this innecessary, Address, OHATOR E. WOODWAED, LeRGY, N. X.



Scientific American



"PROTECTION

FREE TRADE

The leading statesmen of the work rritten upon the tariff question. attistics, no figures, no evasions attistics, and the states of the states

H. G. OESTERLE & CO.,

SOCIETY * GOODS.

HATS, CAPS,
SHIRTS, BELTS,
BALDIUCS,
WORDS and GAUNTLETS. Banners, Flags, Badges, Regalia, Etc.

Largest Store

in town. Bargains are prevailing this week in all depart

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,

A good bedstead, \$2.25. Fancy rocking chairs, \$3.50. Ingrain carpet for 25 cents a

Groceries & Provisions.

Flour, \$2 15.
Chop, \$1.10 and \$1.15.
Bran, 50 cents.
Bologna, 8 cents.
Cheese, N. Y., 13 cents.
Tub butter, 28 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.
8 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 pounds oat meal, 25 cents.

FREELAND READY PAY.

J. C. Berner,

Spot Cash.

Promoter of Low Prices.

CITIZENS' BANK FREELAND.

15 Front Street.

Capital, - \$50,000. OFFICERS.

Joseph Birkbeck, President H. C. Koons, Vice President B. R. Davis, Cashier. John Smith, Secretary. DIRECTORS

Joseph Birkbeck, Thomas Birkbeck, John Wagner, A Rudewick, H. C. Koons, Charles Dusheck, William Kemp, Mathias Schwabe, John Smith, John M. Powell, 2d, John Burtou.

Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

SPECIAL Copies Free at the Tribune Office. CLEARING SALE!

MAMMOTH STOCK OF BARGAINS

THOUSANDS OF PRETTY NOVELTIES.

Ladies' Coats, Caps, Hats, Dress Patterns, Trimmings, Furs, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Linens, Etc., Etc.

Childrens' a d Infants' Goods

In great variety, and a storeroom filled the prettiest sort of useful and ornam goods that you will want during the holids SPLENDID SOUVENIR GIFTS to all persons pur-chasing to the amount of \$1

MRS B. A. GRIMES.