

One Year.....\$1 50
Six Months..... 75
Four Months..... 50
Two Months..... 25

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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 20, 1893.

The Andrews Wrong.

The house of representatives at Harrisburg decided on Thursday by a vote of 117 to 77 not to rectify the flagrant wrong by which Mr. Andrews holds the seat from Crawford county to which the majority of the voters elected Mr. Higby.

Under the whip and spur of assumed party action where no party lines and no party summons had any rightful place, the great body of the Republicans allowed themselves to be put in a false position which the honest judgment of a large proportion would unhesitatingly condemn.

Twelve Republicans did themselves the honor to vote right. They will not need to wait for vindication. The immediate and unmistakable judgment of the commonwealth will approve and uphold their manly and independent refusal to become the accomplices of a grave public wrong.

But if there were any doubt now time will justify their action. The bad record of this unfortunate day will return to plague the organization and the managers who are responsible for it; and in that period of discussion and reckoning the wisdom of the small band of Republicans who sought to save the party from this wrong and this disaster will be made clear.

We do not impeach the intelligence or the understanding of the majority by assuming that they do not appreciate the character of this wrong, or that they personally wish to trample upon the popular will. But they have suffered themselves to be misled by the false plea of party obligation to inflict a deadly stab upon the party honor. It is easy for them today to shield the individual vote under the cover of a great majority, but they have made it hard for those who will have to uphold the Republican banner when they are lost in the dispersion of their homes.

The Republican journals of the state have been quick to understand what is involved in this question. Their mission must go on after legislatures are out of the way. They must fight the Republican battles and make the Republican argument. With what force or effect can they denounce Democratic outrages upon the unmistakable will of the people when the Republican house of Pennsylvania sanctions and sustains the indefensible claims of a usurper who has been twice rejected by people of his county and who is seated now in spite of the indisputable fact that a majority of the votes of the district was against him?

It is a blunder and a wrong which arms the artillery of the opposition, and which spikes many a Republican gun. For the honor of the Republican press of the state we rejoice that it has been practically unanimous in urging that justice should be done and that the plain will of the people should be respected and established. It has been true to the higher principles of Republicanism. The responsibility for this reproach belongs elsewhere, and there it must rest.—Phila. Press.

TURF TOPICS.

Out of 42 trotters that earned \$3,000 or better in 1892 20 were 4 years old or under.

The earning capacity of pacers on the turf is now said to be equal to that of the trotters.

One hundred and seventy-five declarations have been made from the American Derby, leaving 150 in.

Among all the colts and fillies by Rupee (2:11, pacing) there is not a single pacer nor even a mixed gaited one.

Trainer Bither says 2:07 1/2 is not near Krenlin's limit. "He will trot in 2:05 this year as sure as preachin," says Bither.

The managers of the Trotting Club de Paris are compelled by the government of France to give no less than \$5,000 in purses at each of their meetings.

Hon. James White, one of Australia's greatest breeders, used to say, "We breed race horses every day, but a great sire comes once in half a century."

Warren Carhart, aged 18 years, is the youngest trotting horse breeder in the United States. His 500-acre farm on the Los Angeles river, California, is stocked with over 40 trotters of Electioneer, Santa Claus and Wilkes blood.

The Coming of Hoopkirts. The woman who today decries the revival of the m'erable mode will tomorrow be wearing one of those skeletons in armor.—Indianapolis Sun.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE.

MISERY IN CHICAGO.

STARVATION AND CRIME VERSUS WORLD'S FAIR SPLENDORS.

Thousands Drawn to the City Only to Find Thousands of Others Out of Work—Victims of Hunger and Cold—Can You Wonder at Crime Under the Circumstances?

[Special Correspondence.]

We as readers become accustomed to appalling rows of statistical figures until they come to convey to our minds no idea of the conditions they are meant to portray. Thus when it is stated that 50,000 men are out of employment in Chicago, or that 30,000 people applied for aid in one week at the county relief offices, we may receive no realizing sense of the actual situation.

But those who see what all this means can and carrying with them aching hearts and a despairing pity for the fate of humanity.

It means that shivering men linger about the bridges, the docks, the daily newspaper offices, the building sites, the doorways where the faintest suspicion of "men wanted" lurks, all bearing that listless, hopeless, dejected look which to see on the faces of so many human beings makes one almost wish the world would cease to exist.

It means that the headquarters of local charities are filled to suffocation with men, women and children desperate in their attempts to obtain a little fuel and food—a desperation that often ends in death before the red tape operations of organized charities afford relief.

It means that at night the station house cells, dirty, hard and cold as they are, are crowded with innocent, homeless men who seek even that poor refuge from the cruelty of the weather. It means that little children are found frozen to death in hallways and nooks into which they have crept. It means that families are found huddled together in one miserable bed without a scrap of food or fuel in the house.

It means that those scenes which certain philanthropic people with hearts always throbbing for distress in the distance love to depict as occurring in Europe or heathen India are common enough right here in our midst.

It is not popular to say it in this the most talked of city in the world that it contains this winter a most appalling amount of poverty and suffering. It is supposed to be the delight of every patriotic citizen to paint in glowing colors everything pertaining to it, but we cannot be blamed if some of us yield faint hearted responses to boasts of our prosperity and enterprise and do not enthuse over our prospects to any great extent. We prefer to tell the truth.

The unusual destitution is due to various causes—the severity of the weather, the heartlessness of coal combines, and, most of all, to the fact that working people from all over the country have been lured here by the prospect of plenty of work at good prices throughout the next year. That the men are not willingly idle and vicious is proved by the fact that every advertisement for help wanted is eagerly answered by hundreds of applicants. They are crowded here, and there is no place for them. Naturally there is also what is called an "epidemic of crime."

Never were so many deprivations, petty thefts, sandbagging, burglaries, committed in the same space of time as now. The timid and shallow minded cry aloud for stricter surveillance, more severe punishments, less mercy to all arrested. The mayor and police are prodded on to do the brutal work of society with greater zeal. The police courts are crowded every morning; the criminal courts are months behind in their calendars; the jails are full, the penitentiaries are worn smooth; yet there is no cessation of crime, no lessening of the number of offenses against person and property. Under such conditions the methods of dealing with those arrested are hurried, chaotic, revengeful, and in consequence many innocent people are punished—pushed violently into a downward road from which there is little chance of escape.

There is but one society in the city which seeks to prevent this great wrong, and that is the Women and Children's Protective society, which employs an agent to be constantly at hand where the young and helpless are tried. The work of this society is marvelous and deserves a whole letter, which I will soon be prepared to give. But of course one organization cannot be omnipresent or omnipotent, and many and many a homeless, unemployed but innocent man falls into the hands of the police and is thenceforth doomed. A term in the bridewell is a sure preventive to respectable employment. The friendship of good people is lost, but the unwelcome companionship of old "professionals" is forever secured.

These are appalling and momentous statements to make, for they force upon our minds the fact that our present processes of law manufacture criminals rather than save them, and that something is radically wrong in the manner we, through our society, deal with each other.

But we will acknowledge that many—very many—are guilty, and we know that deprivations are daily and nightly committed. There is a close connection between 50,000 men being unable to find work and the presence of an "epidemic of crime." Let one imagine himself a craftsman—a hopeful, ambitious man who had come to Chicago expecting to better himself, only to find every field of employment overcrowded that he cannot approach it. Rent, food, coal, clothes, are immediately dear, and his family is suffering for want of them. The most magnificent arrays of wealth are displayed on every side, while dire poverty lurks beneath.

Before begging of people who would gaze incredulously and scornfully on the stalwart form, before facing death clasp the icy hands of loved ones, what would he naturally do? Think seriously before you condemn.

The approaching World's fair, of course, is the direct cause of the unusual surplus of laborers for whom there is no place. It is to blame for a great many other undesirable conditions too. We citizens are

IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE.

Proof That They Are the Only Supporters of Opposition to the Eight-hour Day.

An editorial in that excellent newspaper, the Cincinnati Times, gives the following illogical reasons for opposing the 8-hour working day idea, it being the remark of a newspaper man to a workingman: "If you succeed in your object" (that of reducing the hours of work to eight), says the editor, "you will raise the cost of the manufactured article on which you are employed fully 20 per cent, and don't you know that if that particular article goes up 20 per cent other necessities of life will be apt to follow in sympathy with it, and will you not find at the end of the month that it will require \$50 instead of \$40 to pay your current expenses? The article you are making advanced 20 per cent, the price of living, of rent, of clothing, of food, etc., would be likely to advance 20 per cent also, and 20 per cent of \$50 is \$10. How are you to be benefited if your opportunity to save \$10 a month is destroyed? Don't you see that the burden of 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work will finally fall on your own shoulders?"

No, we won't see anything of the kind, and the suggestion is another sample of the failure of the general run of educated men to grasp economic truths. The result of a reduction of the hours of work of manufacture articles anywhere near 20 per cent nor anywhere near the extent it would raise wages.

This can be easily shown. The cost of the labor on manufactured articles since the advent of improved machinery is hardly a tithe of the cost of the finished article itself. In the old days of hand work the greater factor in the cost of all manufactured goods was the labor put into them. It is not so today. Take almost anything—boots and shoes, clothing, machinery, for instance—and 20 per cent added to the cost of labor would not raise the price of the completed article 5 per cent.

Take the labor employed to make a typewriting machine, for example. A machine that sells for \$100 costs about \$18, and of this cost not more than \$15 is for labor. Suppose we add 20 per cent to the cost of this labor, and we have \$3, which would make the price of the machine \$103 instead of \$120, as by The Times' reasoning. Take the cost of shoes, again. A shop of 300 hands will make 6,000 pairs of shoes per day, or 20 pairs to each employe. Suppose the average wages of all the hands—men, women and boys—were \$2 per day, and this is a high estimate. Twenty per cent on this increased cost of labor would be 50 cents upon each 20 pairs of shoes, or the sum of 25 cents upon each pair.

In the manufacture of clothing we have not at hand exact knowledge of the cost of manufacture, but it is safe to say that a factory employing 100 hands will easily make 300 suits per day. Estimating their wages at \$2 per day—a high average—and we have about 70 cents a pair added to the cost of clothing as a result of the increase in cost of production there, and if we add 10 cents to the cost of the production of the cloth for the suit as an additional result of the decreased hours of work we have 80 cents added to the cost of the suit. But we will willingly allow an additional cost of \$1 or \$2, and then the workingman could afford to purchase it if one-fifth were added to his wages.

Again, the fact that under eight hours workmen would ultimately receive one-fifth more pay will probably puzzle reasoners like the one just referred to. But as the value of everything depends upon the supply of it and the demand for it there should be no difficulty in realizing that the increased demand for workers would raise the value and cost of their services. Eight bushels of wheat or apples are not worth as much as 10 bushels, but when there is no surplus of them—when the demand is equal to the supply—people are often glad to pay much more for eight bushels of either than they pay for 10 when their is a glut in the market.

There is not the slightest moral or material reason for opposition to a reduction of the hours of work. All objections to it arise either from ignorance or prejudice.—New York Dispatch.

Working Women in Columbus.

State Labor Commissioner Lewis of Ohio has made a special investigation of women's work and wages in the principal cities of the state. It appears that Columbus makes a better showing than any of the other cities, and this is attributed chiefly to the fact that the sweating system does not exist there. It is shown that women who work by the piece make better wages than those who are employed by the day or week.

Of the 622 women working by the piece in Columbus it is shown that 57, or 9 per cent, earn from \$1 to \$3 per week; 195, or 31 per cent, earn \$3 to \$5; 210, or 34 per cent, earn \$5 to \$7, and 160, or 26 per cent, earn \$7 to \$10. Piecework is done chiefly in cigar, coffee and spice, knit goods, paper box, printing and binding, shirt, shoe, tailoring and watch industries. The best average wages at piecework are made in watch factories. None of them earn under \$3 a week, and 66 per cent earn from \$5 to \$7.

The Landlord's Iron Heel. A Kentucky coal miner, in a communication to the Louisville Courier-Journal, in which he discusses the wrongs done to the poor, says: "Take the poor miners of our state, for instance. Go to their homes and you will see that they dwell in shanties that are not fit for cow stables. Yet they pay most extortionate rents. I see miners in this county living in houses that did not cost more than \$40 paying rent at the rate of \$12 per year. These shanties afford no comforts from either heat or cold. The thickness of a 1-inch board between your little ones and 20 degrees below zero does not inspire love of government, but is more apt to generate anarchy and hatred of laws and prejudice for classes."

Bills have been introduced in the legislatures of Illinois and Pennsylvania providing for the creation of boards of arbitration for the settlement of labor troubles.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BETHEL BAPTIST. Ridge and Walnut Streets. Rev. C. A. Spaulding, Pastor. Sunday School..... 10:00 A M
Love Feast..... 2:30 P M
Preaching..... 6:00 P M

HEAVENLY RECRUITS. Centre Street, above Chestnut. Rev. H. M. Lengle, Pastor. Morning Service..... 10:00 A M
Sunday School..... 10:30 A M
Love Feast..... 2:30 P M
Preaching..... 7:30 P M

JEDDO METHODIST EPISCOPAL. In charge of Rev. E. M. Chilcoat. Preaching..... 10:00 A M
Sunday School..... 2:00 P M

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC. Rev. M. J. Fallhee, Pastor; Rev. Edw. O'Reilly, Curate. Low Mass..... 8:00 A M
High Mass..... 10:30 A M
Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
Mass on Weekdays..... 7:00 A M
Devotions every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL. South and Washington Streets. Rev. A. J. Kuchta, Pastor. Sunday School..... 1:30 P M
Prayer and Sermon..... 7:00 P M

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED. Walnut and Washington Streets. Rev. H. A. Benner, Pastor. Sunday School..... 9:00 A M
German Service..... 10:30 A M
Praise Meeting..... 7:00 P M
English Sermon..... 7:30 P M
Prayer and teachers' meeting every Saturday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. KASIMER'S POLISH CATHOLIC. Birck Street, above Carbon. Rev. Joseph Mazotas, Pastor. Mass..... 11:00 A M
Vespers..... 4:00 P M
Mass on Weekdays..... 7:30 A M

ST. LUKE'S GERMAN LUTHERAN. Main and Washington Streets. Rev. A. Beilmuller, Pastor. Sunday School..... 9:00 A M
German Service..... 10:30 A M
Catechetical Instruction..... 5:30 P M

ST. MARY'S GREEK CATHOLIC. Front and Fern Streets. Rev. Ciril Gulovich, Pastor. Low Mass..... 8:00 A M
High Mass..... 10:30 A M
Vespers..... 2:00 P M

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL. Birck Street, South Heberton. Rev. E. M. Chilcoat, Pastor. Sunday School..... 2:00 P M
Preaching..... 7:00 P M
Epworth League meets every Sunday evening at 6:00 o'clock.

WELSH BAPTIST. Fern Street, above Main. Services by Rev. A. J. Morton, of Kingston. Sunday School..... 10:30 A M
Welsh Service..... 2:00 P M
English Service..... 6:00 P M

Subscribe for the Tribune. MEN AND WOMEN. Ella Wheeler Wilcox dances almost as well as she writes. Mrs. Samuel S. Colgate is considered one of the best dressed women in New York.

The decorations of Mrs. Potter Palmer's music room are copied from the Alhambra. An Indian girl student at Haskell institute, Kansas, is named Jenny One Feather. She is a bright, intelligent student and stands at the head of her class.

Lord Ashburnham is very rich and is an intimate friend and firm adherent of Don Carlos of Spain, having acted as the latter's go between in the recent dispute with the Comte de Paris. Mrs. Lease, the famous Kansas woman whose oratory aided the Populist party so materially during the campaign, is a practicing attorney in the Kansas courts and the wife of a druggist in Wichita, where they reside.

Professor Garner, the monkey talk man, is in Africa inquiring and experimenting concerning monkey speech. He writes that he has gathered much valuable data and was about to begin his real work. He expects to start homeward about August of this year.

Gladstone has attained a greater age than any other prime minister of England. Lord Palmerston died at 82, Chatham at 70, Fox at 57, Pitt at 47, Canning at 58, Sir Robert Peel at 62. Earl Russell attained the age of 86, but did not hold office after he was 74. Lord Beaconsfield died at 77. Gladstone has completed his 83d year.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

The Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad company has completed arrangements to standard gauge the road. It is stated that train 20 over the Vandalia line in 1892 paid the largest per cent mile run of any scheduled train crossing Indiana in either direction.

The 10-wheel locomotives on the St. Louis division of the Big Four are developing a high rate of speed. One of them, with unfavorable conditions of weather and track, averaged a mile in 48 seconds for a distance of three miles.

A road six miles long, called the Niagara Junction, is being built at Niagara Falls by the Cataract Construction company. The greater part of the line is now under way and will connect with the New York Central's Lockport branch.

An old project, that of building a railroad along the summit of the Palisades, has been revived. The scheme now is to run the road from a connection with the North Hudson County Elevated system at Guttenberg, N. J., to the north end of Bergen county.

It is the intention of the New York, Susquehanna and Western to establish a coal storage yard at Little Ferry, N. J., so that incoming coal trains can deliver cars there for distribution instead of turning them over to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at West End.

J. G. Berner's LATEST.

20 pounds granulated sugar, \$1.00. 10 cans tomatoes, \$1.00. 10 cans corn, \$1.00. Best flour, \$2.10. Best barley, 6 pounds, 25 cents. Blue raisins, 4 pounds, 25 cents. Oat flake, 6 pounds, 25 cents.

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PRICES ARE THE VERY LOWEST. The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill R. R. Co. PASSENGER TRAIN TIME TABLE. Taking Effect, September 15, 1892.

Eastward. STATIONS. Westward. p. m. p. m. a. m. a. m. p. m. 5:00 | 10:20 | 7:50 | 10:20 | 3:49

5:00 | 10:20 | 7:50 | 10:20 | 3:49 5:16 | 10:36 | 8:06 | 10:36 | 3:65 5:32 | 10:52 | 8:22 | 10:52 | 3:81

5:48 | 11:08 | 8:38 | 11:08 | 3:97 5:32 | 10:52 | 8:22 | 10:52 | 3:81 5:54 | 11:14 | 8:44 | 11:14 | 3:103 6:10 | 11:30 | 9:00 | 11:30 | 3:119 6:26 | 11:46 | 9:16 | 11:46 | 3:135

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