## THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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eribers are requested to watch the date ing the name on the labels of their s. By referring to this they can tell at a how they stand on the books in this

grance now tney stand on the books in this office. For instance:
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FREELAND, PA., APRIL 20, 1893

## pemocratic Advisers.

Three gentlemen, an Independent, a Democrat and a Republican, respective-ly, advise the Democratic party how to use the great opportunity before it. The Independent is Hon. Seth Low, president of Columbia college, New York, the Democrat is Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer and the Republican is Hon. Henry Cabot

President Cleveland was a victory for the principles advocated by him; also for the man himself, because voters had confi-dence that he would adhere to those principles through thick and thin. Mr. Cleveland was elected, in the estimation of President Low, chiefly because he faof Fresden's Low, emery because he is a vored tariff reform and civil service reform, and because he was opposed to extravagant pension and other legislation. If now the Democratic party will go in for tariff reform, if it will destroy the spoils system and also break up the Democratic local party machine, then, in the estimation of Mr. Low, it will be the ruling party in this country for a long time.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer is especially

concerned about the silver dollar. He plants himself on the gold basis as on the rock of his salvation, and says this country is now dancing on a volcano. The volcano may, so to speak, erupt and blow us into financial kingdom come at blow us into financial kingdom come at any moment just so long as we continue "to dump the proceeds of silver mines into the national treasury and issue therefor treasury notes interchangeable for gold or silver coin." This practice Mr. Ottendorfer considers on a par with the teaching that it "requires only an act of congress to make 60 cents' worth act or congress to make 60 cents' worth of silver equal to a dollar in gold." One gathers that Mr. Ottendorfer is a "gold-bug," and considers the repeal of the Sherman silver act of 1890 as the most howling duty of the Democratic party

and the Fifty-third congress.

Then there is Hon. Cabot Lodge. He is by no means obscure as to what his idea of the Democratic duty of the hour is. It is to inaugurate free trade. "Un less the victorious party is false to the plainest kind of pledge, they must sweep protection from the statute books." He clares the new system must have a fair trial, and the party in power must raise government revenues by methods which can give no protection whatever. If their system is successful, we will stick to it. If it is a failure, out the voters of the country will whop the Dem-crats and in will got the Powhilians. ocrats, and in will go the Republicans again, thinks Mr. Lodge.

## War and Baked Beans

It is a good story, that told by R. K. Munkittrick in Harper's Magazine. He was walking "along the bluff at Siasconsett" when he was accosted by a consect when he was accosted by wenerable man who had been in the war. The old fellow's case seemed a pathetic one, as he told how strong he was before the war, how he could do anything ere the fatal years of army service that had sapped his vigor and reduced him to a wreck. He said sadly that he had been a whole week "a-paint in that there stoop." He was not so old yet, he said; would not be 78 till February, and he ought to be as lively as a cricket still. ought to be as lively as a cricket still.

He felt that he would have been indeed
only for the war that had ruined his
health and made him an old man before
his time. Munkittrick sympathized, and
the veteran told how the war had

## FREELAND TRIBUNE. THAT PORTENTOUS IF.

If All Goes Well the World Will Be Better in 1993.

A FORECAST BY HENRY GEORGE.

Civilization in the Twentieth Century. Annie Besant Says Social Reform or Rev olution Is Inevitable-The Future of

a few increase or diminish?" s as yet can only be answered with ne determining element is clear, pends on laws as certain as that

for it depends on laws as certain as that of gravitation. By virtue of his physical constitution man is a land animal, bound by the necessities of his existence to the surface of the globe. On it he must live, and from it he must draw for all his needs. No discovery or invention or improvement can rid him of this dependence. The last man, as the first man, must have land for his standing place and must draw his subsistence, his very flesh and blood, from land. No matter how elaborate, how refined, how potent his methods of production may become, they must always have land as their indispensable basis and reservoir, and must always have land as their indispensable basis and reservoir, and must always consist in the combination of the matter and forces to be found only in land. This being the case, the fundamental so-cial relation—that which determines all others—must be in the future what experience shows it to have been in the past—the tenure of land. Where the equal rights of all men to the use of land are accorded, no serious inequality in the distribution of wealth can arise in peaceful states, and advance in productive power will increase the general well being and lead to further advances. But where land is treated as the property of some, from whom others must

abor.

That of itself being useless, the growth f population and the improvement of the rts can only drive the disinherited class of enere laborers into a flereer competition eithe each other for the privilege of working, while a larger and larger splare of the production of labor passes into the hands of heavy who in their mononolization of the

coveries are lost and arts and letters forgotten.

To us of the western world, and especialjt to us of that new world which Columbus
opened to European civilization, the wonderful improvements of the century now
closing seem naturally but the prelude to
far greater improvements in the next. But
we must not forget that the majority of
the human race know nothing of our improvements, and that the long history of
humanity shows that advance has never
before been continuous. And already we
may see, in the massing of monstrous fortunes on the one hand and increasing intensity of the struggle to live on the other,
the growth of that inequality that has over
and over again in the world's history stopped
invention and improvement and turned
progress into decline.

Nor is there anything that can check this

of education, or purification of govern-ment, or doing away with middlemen prevent the widening of the gulf between the rich and the poor, so long as land is treated as subject to that individual right of property that rightfully belongs to the things that human exertion brings into being. As to charity, that is hopeless, and worse than hopeless when not based on justice.

Therefore it is that the conditions which will exist in this country when the children of children yet to be born celebrate the fifth centenary of the discovery of the great Genesse must depend upon whether, while they yet have power, the masses of our people accept or reject the one great reform which is embodied in the single tax proposition. If they do, and I now believe they will, then the I'wentieth century may see the development of a civilization that transcends the imagination of the Nine teenth century. If they do not, then there must befull us, but on a far grander scale and with a far quicker movement, what befull ancient Rome.

HENRY GEORGE.

as doomed is that it is an anachronism in conflict with the present stage of the evolutionary law. We are in the fifth great stage of human development, and the fifth stage is that of the mind. The function of man just now is to evolve the principle of intelligence dwelling within him, and the mind powers already evolved give him a control over physical forces sufficient to supply his bodily necessities and leave him ample leisure for cultivating his intellect, were that control used for the general good instead of for the heaping up of unnecessary wealth in the hands of a limited number. The majority of our population, especially

wealth in the hands of a limited number. The majority of our population, especially in the older countries—the European states—toil with little intermission all their lives through merely to keep life in their bodies. They have no leisure for cultivating the intellectual powers, the artistic faculties, the imaginative potencies of the human mind. They are condemned to a life of labor, the price of which merely purchases for them the right to live. Thus does the horse earn his food and his shelter, and with these generally more consideration for his health is food and his shelter, and with these enemally more consideration for his health ann is bestowed on his fellow drudge, than who drives him. The horse needs bu ood, shelter and rest; the man needs fo is human evolution leisure for menta tudy with unweary body. That is the high of each child of man born into the

animal development lies behind us, and our present task is to evolve the human element in us—the mind or soul.

Society should therefore be organized for the production of wealth with the least possible expenditure of human energy and the brotherly distribution of the wealth produced, in order that man's forces may be directed to the mental development of the rece. A society which, like our own, sets itself against the order of evolution by shutting the majority of its members away from the possibility of performing the task set them by nature, must be crushed under the relentless and irresistible progress of that nature which it blindly opposes.

While America has not yet touched the worst conditions of labor, found so plentially in Europe, its social organization is instinct with the same forces, and therefore ultimately with the same effects. But being younger and stronger than the European states, it has more possibility of working out fundamental reforms in peace than Europe seems to possess. In the society of the future it seems to me that the sexes will co-operate for mutual service, each bringing its special powers to the help of the race, without artificial restrictions on either; that a marriage entered—into without intellectual and moral affinities will be condemned as prostitution is now, and that it will be permanent, tas intellectual and moral character is permanent; that brutal crime will have disappeared, and subtler evils will be met by brotherly compassion, not by vindictive penalty; that temperance legislation will be unknown because drunkenness will be as impossible as the readoption of the woad garments of our ancestors; that—anh, me! but I am thinking of a state much further in the future than the America of 1908. ANNIE BESANT, F. T. S.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Mr. J. J. Carty, who is regarded by elec-ricians as a man of expert authority, and who is the mechanical chief of the greatest

who is the mechanical chief of the greatest telephone corporation in America, in speaking of the probable developments of electricity in the Twentieth century, said:

They are almost inconceivable. We cannot tell what the next century may develop. If progress is as swift as it has been since Professor Bell demonstrated that the human voice can be conveyed over a wire charged with electricity, we are likely to see early in the next century some developments that will be simply revolutionary. Without suggesting any that may be regarded as merely the dream of a visionary or as the fanciful flight of imagination, I think perhaps I can indicate some that may be reasonably expected from present conditions.

In the first place, there is the use of elec-tricity in domestic economy. I am inclined to think that not many years hence it will be found serving the household exactly as be found serving the household exactly as gas, steam and coal now serve it. It will be possible for the cook, for instance, by simply turning on the electric current to procure heat sufficient for all cooking pur-poses. When the cooking is done the elec-tric current will be turned off, and there will be no wastage, as is the case now in the use of coal. Already there are electric cooking ranges in existence, and I presume these will be highly developed so that they will serve the most exacting requirements of even a \$10,000 chef.

these will be highly developed so that they will serve the most exacting requirements of even a \$10,000 chef.

Then, too, we may reasonably expect to see, at least in the cities, electricity used generally for heating purposes. That will also be an economy. There will be no wastage of coal. A single room may be heated by turning on the current, or a whole house or great building if that be the desire. It will also be used for lighting, Ithink, very generally. Its convenience and safety are now demonstrated, and while it may not entirely supplant gas it is certainly bound to be quite as widely used in private families as gas is now.

But I think the most important development, so far as domestic economy is concerned, will be found in a change in the manner of utilization of coal. In the larger towns I presume that there will be no delivery of coal at the houses, as is now the case. Coal will be taken to a central station and there converted into electric energy, exactly as is the case now in the manufacture of gas. This central agency will furnish the electric current for heating, lighting and cooking purposes. The economy will be very great. The wastage of coal is enormous, even in private houses, and it is for the most part unavoidable, and the general use of electricity for domestic purposes will be found to be an economy.

It is possible, although I do not want to

ILENRY GEORGE.

Annie Besant on Human Development.

Regarding the civilization of the western with great effeling. "I came back all chock was an await lafaire for me." you that was an warm tallaurs for me." you that was an warm to share the same man since. I was a very sad affair, "I said in a kind attempt to be symmathetic.

"It is possible, although I do not want to give a direct may be discovered. If that is done that all or places to hace beane for breakfast without and a continued, "I could sit down and eat to plates to hace beane for breakfast with of a comparatively small class; the grown and to propose will be found to be a tapproaches toward or recedes from the same and starting the civilization of the meagrey which is in configured that is dore that warm "No."

"Well," he continued, "I could sit down and eat to plate the could be before the warm" "No."

The padd increase of wealth in the hands of a comparatively small class; the grown and the great and the great of the control of the mest per turn to defined and the great of the finest purposes will be found to be mest purpose of the warm "No."

It is possible, although I do not want to give each though I do not want to give the warm "No."

The padd increase of wealth in the hands of a comparatively small class; the grown and the great of the probable which that it is possible and the great of the finest purpose will be found to be a dispersed to the start that the entering will be found to be a dispersed to the start that the entering will be found to be a dispersed to the start that the entering will be found to be a dispersed to the start that the entering will be found to be a fine

such inter

The Destiny of the Twentieth Century.
The conquest of the elements so that
they may be made to serve mankind is
manifestly to be continued in the next century. That has been the distinguishing
feature of the Nincteenth century. How
far men will subdue the forces of nature
and compel service from them within the
next hundred years is as inconceivable as
it would have been for the men who fought
the battles of the Revolution to understand
how it could be possible to exchange intelligence with Europe on the instant, or to
chat understandingly with a friend 1,000
miles away. The Destiny of the Twentieth Centur

ournal.

It is quite possible that by the agency of forces just beginning to be understood the reporter and editor will no longer be compelled to write, but that the spoken word may appear imprisoned in cold type.

In one respect the newspaper of 1993 will differ but little from that of today. It may report news with greater accuracy of statement and have the world and its doings more completely subject to instantaneous report, but the newspaper of 1838 must be as is that of today, nothing but the story of human achievement, and the story of human antere, and of the happenings of earth.

fall, and do all these things, which we do
not esteem marvelous because we are used
to them, but which nevertheless give to the
carth its life.

It is to be the province of journalism to
report these mighty works of man, perhaps
to stimulate them, and when 100 years
have passed the newspapers will have made
the world, if not kin, at least neighbors.
It is quite within the bounds of possibility that by the year 1263 the mechanical
work of publishing newspapers may be
done entirely by electricity, and the distributing of the printed papers may be
accomplished with such celerity as to vastye extend the legitimate field of any given
journal.

drugs they now think necessary. The true relation of the muscular system to the organic system and their combined influence on the nervous system will become more fully and generally understood. The combined action of the patient's mind and muscles will be depended on instead of drugs to prevent, allay and cure disease.

In theology more change will be manifest in practice than in preaching, though sermons, too, will be different. Ministers will instruct their hearers in the philosophy of pure morality and teach them how to live. The government of the lody by intelligent reason will be the cne virtue inculcated; ignorance and laziness will be the sins condemned and punished. The man who does not know how to keep his own body in health will be considered as great a sinner as the man who cannot read and write.



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A Flax Seed Poultice.

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J. C. BERNER,

Spring has come and we are ready with spring goods as follows: Ladies' Capes and Coats.

Baby Carriages and Rugs.
Spring Styles of Carpet.
cents a yard up to 65 cents,
wool fillings. Furniture.

No end to styles and varie-Full Line of Wall Paper and Window Shades. Cheaper than ever.

Largest Line of Shoes In Freeland. Ladies' kid shoes, \$1.00. Men's dress shoes, \$1 25.

Dry Goods and Notions. Can't be excelled in quality and price.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR, \$2.10 PER BAG.

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1 gallon oil -1 bar soap 1 quire paper 1 lb. cotton 2 boxes squibs Total - - - \$1 00

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LEAVE FREELAND. LEAVE, FAREELIAAVE, 40, 835, 940, 1041 a.m., 1225, 150, 243, 350, 641, 712, 847 p.m., for Dritton, Jeddo, Lum-Yard, Stockton and Hazleton, 10, 940 am., 150, 350 p.m. for Mauch Chunk, entown, Bethiehem, Phila., Easton and New

rk. 35 a m for Bethlehem, Easton and Philadel-

a. d. 56 a. m., 12 16, 4 50 p. m., (via Highland branch) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkesberre, Dittack Sunnay, Thatass.
b. 11 49 a. m. and 3 45 pm for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumeer Yard and Hazleton.
b. 14 50 pm for Dehano. Mahanoy City, Shenandah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5.50, 7.00, 7.26, 9.18, 10.56 a.m., 12.16, 1.15, 2.33, 36, 7.01 and 8.57 p.m., from Hazleton, Stockton, 5.50 km, 12.16, 2.34, 5.50, 7.06 p.m. of 818, 10.95 m.m., 12.16, 2.34, 5.50, 7.06 p.m. from Deamo, Mahanoy City and Shenandosh via New Hoston Brancho, 1.15 and 8.57 p.m. from New York, Easton, 1.15 p.m. from New York, 1.1 hiladelphia, Béthichem, Allentown and Mauen hunk.

9 18 and 1956 a m from Easton, Philadelphia, chlichem and Mauch Chunk.

9 18, 1041 a m.; 43, 641 p m from White Haven, 19 18, 1041 a m.; 43, 641 p m from Male Haven, 19 18, 1041 a m.; 43, 641 p m from Male Land Junction (via Highland Branch).

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11 31 a m and 331 p m, from Hazleton, Lum-er Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia nd Baston.

p m from Pottsville and Delano. futher information inquire of Ticket

Agents. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A. South Bethlehem, Pa.



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REPORT OF AUDITORS OF FOSTER TOWNSHIP ON ROADS FOR YEAR

truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

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from persons who have been

cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

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ount of duplic \$4933 34 . 108 25 . 52 51 . 501 45 . 266 78 . 109 76 . 267 64 . 151 40

Wm. Gallagher, treasurer, in account with Foster township.

To amount received of J. S. McGroarty

orders of Thos. Earley... \$446.83 " Jos. Saricks... 215.70 " John McNells. 22 " P. McFadden. 2581.04 " John Schnee... 1054.08 joint orders of McFad-

nt due township...... Special tax. DR.

To am't received of Collector Givens...\$4933 34 CR. 

29. 12 

Total exp'dt of P McFadden.... 5042 85 281+ days, at 50 cents, exce

RECAPITULATION. int of unpaid orders of John ee ....ount due P. Givens, collector...

nes from Thos. Earley \$ 568 00

Jos. Saricks . 781 62

P. McFadden 158 50

J. Schnee . 140 75

Patk. Givens, 151 40

ship, being duly sworn according to law, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the financial condition of the township, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Frank Dever, Auditors. "PROTECTION

> - or FREE TRADE." By Henry George.

The leading statesmen of the world pronounce it the greatest work ever written upon the tariff question. No statistics, no figures, no evasions. It will interest and instruct you. Read it,

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