# THOS. A. BUCKLEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscribers are requested to watch the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance:

Grover Cleveland 23June93 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1863. By keeping the figures in advance of the present date subscribers will save both themselves and the publisher much trouble and annoyance.

Subscribers who allow themselves to fall in arrears will be called upon or notified twice, and, if payment does not follow within one month thereafter, collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, PA., MAY 4, 1893.

Tennessee alone offered six candidates for the office of public printer at Washington, and it was not a good year for candidates in Tennessee either.

The spectacle of an American and a Republican starting a Tory organ in England is an edifying one. Does Mr. William Waldorf Astor perhaps expect thereby to get into "assisty" in London and associate with jukes and markisses?

The commercial crisis is evidently passing in Argentina, and the people are settling down to work and progress. During 1892 this country exported to the Argentine Republic \$1,381,000 worth of agricultural implements and machinery against \$327.000 in 1891.

After the reproduced flagship Santa Maria does duty at the Chicago fair she will be sent to Washington to remain permanently, to show visitors what kind of a vessel Columbus sailed in when he discovered the new world. Will the put the Santa Maria in the Smithsonian institution along with George Washing-ton's breeches and cocked hat?

Europe will this summer miss any Europe will this summer miss any-where from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 that American tourists annually spend over there during the warm season. It is enough to paralyze trade in all that little corner of the earth. The tide will for once set the other way if cholera does not spoil all, and we shall see how it goes to take in \$50,000,000 of money in a summer from tourists.

England has gone ahead of us in respect to the establishment of a horticultural college where young people may be trained as flower and fruit gardeners. If some millionaire wants to do good to his country, let him endow such a training college in connection with one of the state agricultural experiment stations with admission to students of both sexes. Information in floriculture and horticulture is one of the kinds of knowledge needed in this great young country.

If the United States wanted or expected to take Hawaii at all, the right time to do so was when it was first offered to us. There were no vexations and harassing questions. Other nations made no ob jection. The enthusiasm of the Hawaiians who wanted annexation was redhot. Now on second thought some of them are not so sure they wanted an-nexation after all, and all the ifs and buts of the average vacillating human mind have had time to come uppermost. Japan wants Hawaii herself, and Eu-ropean nations are beginning to think it would never do to let the United States have these islands. So it goes always Merely a vote at the right time, followed simply by a signature, and it would have been all settled, and President Cleveland uld now be appointing postmasters in

In the year 1890 286 passengers were killed in railway accidents in this country. In the same time 2,451 railway employees were killed, though there are probably 100 passengers to every employee. In 1890 2,425 passengers and 22,900 employees were injured. The proportion is about the same each year. These figures will enable one to understand why the automatic car coupler stand why the automatic car coupler stand why the automatic car coupler bill over which there was such a fight in congress last winter was passed. Under that law, instead of the common hand

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 2.
Hurrah for the Democratic administration! It has proven itself to be the master, not the servant, of Wall street, and the government still lives, and the treasury continues and will continue to pay out gold to all who may desire it for pay out gold to all who may desire the treasury notes. A greater financial triumph was never achieved by any administration. It marks the beginning of a uew era, in which the president of the United States and his cabinet will dictate our national financial policy, instead of having it done from Wall street, as it has been done already too long for the good of the country. The Wall street crowd invited the knock-down blow they

Seeing that bankers all over the coun-Seeing that bankers all over the country were following the lead of those of the south and west in furnishing the treasury with gold, the Wall streeters got together and formulated a proposition in which they agreed to furnish the treasury with from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in gold, but the proposition had asting tight to it in the shape of a proa string tied to it in the shape of a proviso that bonds should be issued for their gold. Other bankers turned their gold into the treasury without question-ing, because of their confidence in the government, which they thought in wanted their pound of flesh in the shape of interest on the bonds to be issued be ore they would turn loose the gold lying

idle in their vaults.

It did not take President Cleveland and the cabinet three minutes to formulate an indignant refusal, which was wired to New York. Later, another proposition, less exacting, was received, but it was also promptly rejected. It must by this time be evident to even the nost obtuse observer that the financial notto of this administration is, "No Wail

The present condition of the treasury is, under the circumstances, satisfactory and if the offers of gold continue to be as freely made as they have been for the past week it is believed that there will be no necessity for the issue of bonds, and even if the demand for gold shall continue to increase, the reserve fund, at present intact, will be drawn upon to meet it until it becomes certain that it will be exhausted, before bonds will be issued. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are both fully deter-mined that no bonds shall be issued un-til it shall have been fully demonstrated that nothing else will furnish the relie needed, and many believe that if that shall be shown the matter will be sub-mitted to congress at an extra session, before bonds are issued.

The second chapter in the investiga tion of the weather bureau opened with a stormy row between those two Repub-licans, Prof. Harrington, chief of the bureau, who is being investigated, and Assistant Attorney General Colby, who is conducting the investigation, evidence taken up to this time fully bears out one of the charges—that in-competent employes were retained after he chief of the bureau knew they were competent.

Congressman Caruth, of Kentucky. carries a very broad smile just now. One of the reasons of the unusual breath of that smile was the selection of his brother George W. Caruth, editor of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, to be U. S. Minister to Portugal.

Among the other important presidential appointments made last week were those of ex-Congressman McKinney, of N. H., to be minister to Colombia; ex-Congressman Thompson, of Cal., to be minister to Brazil; ex-Congressman Wiley, of N. Y., to be consul at Bordeaux, Wiley, of N. Y., to be consul at Bordeaux, France, and the following well-known gentlemen to be government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company; Mr. Henry F. Dimock, of N. Y.; Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Mich.; Mr. J. W. Doane, of Ill.; Gen Fitzhugh Lee, of Va., and Mr. Joseph W. Paddock, of Nebraska.

Clarence L. Dodge, M. D., 129 Clinton Avenue, Kingston, N. Y., says: "Cas-toria is a preparation that we should all be thankful for. We are given its com-ponent parts—and are thus not in the dark as to its composition. As a matter

### WAR TO THE DEATH.

SUCH, THE BARONS SAY, IS THEIR FIGHT ON UNION LABOR.

Coup to Head Off a World's Fair Railroad Strike-Judge Ricks and His Famous Ruling—What Is Likely to Happen if the

Railroads are sustained.

The contest between labor and capitalism has presented many interesting phases and startling situations during the past eight or ten years, but it is generally conceded that nothing in this line has equaled in importance the recent rulings of Judges Taft and Ricks in the Ann Arbor and Lake Shore cases. The rulings were certainly without precedent, and it will be impossible to determine what the effect will be upon the legal status of employees and what changes will be necessitated in the methods of conducting labor organizations until the court of last resort has passed upon the questions involved. I cannot even surnise what may be the status of the affair when this reaches my readers, but I feel constrained to express some opinions now, regardless of the possibility of changes in the situation, because, whatever may be the immediate or final disposition of the Toledo, cases a point has been raised which, it seems to me, will be open for discussion and recurring legal decisions for some time to come discussion and recurring legal decision for some time to come

The head officials of the Ann Arbor roads declared on the day that Judge Ricks issued the mandatory injunction that "it is now a war to the death between the railroad companies and the engineers' and firemen's organizations." This would indicate that the prophecy so often made of late years by members of other labor unions is about to be fulfilled—that a day would come when Mr. Arthur would find that the railroad barons have no more love for his organization than for the others. I do not believe with Chief Sargent and other firemen and engineers that the deathlinell of their brotherhoods will sound if the rulings of Judges Ricks and Taft stand. But I do believe that the result would be to drive the men back into the old secret style of organization, only more hidden than ever before and equipped with knowledge never before possessed. There is danger to society in this, and the powers that be had better consider it well before joining hands with the railroad arons to destroy the present forms of comparatively open union.

So absorbing is the interest in the later and the secret was a second of the content of the content of the comparatively open union.

comparatively open union.

So absorbing is the interest in the later developments of the Ann Arbor trouble that the public has failed to look into its origin or forgotten the causes of the strike and the happenings between its inception and the serving of the mandatory injunction. The strike was for an increase of wages. Engineers on the Ann Arbor were receiving about 30 per cent less for their services than was paid for like service by competing and concetting lines. The increase asked was not sufficient to bring the scale up to that of other roads. The demand was refused, the strike followed and the rail-refused. not sufficient to bring the scale up to that of other roads. The demand was refused, the strike followed and the rail-road officials at once issued orders pro-hibiting the employment of members of the brotherhood and notifying all engineers that to retain their situations they must withdraw from the brotherhood. This was the beginning of what the Ann Arbor official heralded as "a war to the death between the railroad companies and the brotherhoods."

I may be oversuspicious, or I may be too conceited as to my "penetrating eye," but I think I see a nigger in the wood pile. There has been considerable newspile. There has been considerable newspaper talk for the past six months about a big railroad strike during the World's fair, and it is known that the railway managers have been hobnobling and scheming to defeat any such attempt. For several weeks the switchmen and telegraph operators have been held up as the central figures in the bugaboo, and the heads of the engineers, and firemen's organizations have been asked to declare what would be the stand of their unions in case the switchmen and telegraphers in case the switchmen and telegraphers struck during the summer. Messrs. Arthur and Sargent have regularly, once each week, assured the public that the strike talk was all buncombe, and that their organizations were at peace with the railroad companies.

Now for the colored gentleman in the Now for the colored gentleman in the wood pile: The railway magnates decided upon a coup by which they would bind their employees with red tape from the United States courts until the Chicago show was over. The low scale of wages on the Ann Arbor road made that line an available decoy. That a demand for increase was soon to be made by the engineers on the Ann Arbor was known. The programme was to refuse the demand, precipitate a strike, which would of course bring at once into operation the boycott rule of the brotherhood, then to invoke the aid of judges of the United States district court, secure a mandatory dark as to its composition. As a matter of fact, a large majority of the physicians of this country use it. Its active ingredient is undoubtedly senna, but its taste has been admirably covered by a most consummate blending of aromatics, the successful imitation of which has never been accomplished. The baby's palath has been catered to to that extent that no child has ever yet been known to refuse the second dose. We should not refuse to sanction the use of so pleasant and efficient a remedy."

to invoke the aid of judges of the United States district court, secure a mandatory njunction, which would of course court invough an appeal by one or the other of the interested parties. The supreme court would take several months, maybea year or more, to decide the matter, but in the meantine the injunction would stand, and of course be made to apply throughout the United States. Thus the government would become enlisted for the prevention of the apprehended strike. So far the programme has been carried out.

hibit them from doing nothing—reads like putting up a windmill to subject a calm day. But you see the court could not boldly declare its power to make the men work whether they liked or not. So the judge got into an awful muddle.

the judge got into an awful muddle.

Suppose we make some quotations from the remarks Judge Ricks addressed to the engineers and firemen who left their einployment on the Lake Shore road rather than haul Ann Arbor cars:

This court does not assume the power to compely out to continue your service to your employers against your will, but it does understudent to compely you to perform your whole duty to make you to perform your whole duty cannot be added to the property of the claim for the purposes of ascertaining whether its orders have been yielded the right to determine when your relation to your employer legally terminated and when your obligations to observe this order cease.

It may in the meantime be important for you to reflect and consider whether you can safely proceed to continue in your employer's service

The force of the first paragraph quoted hangs upon the meaning of "legally terminated." Employment "legally terminates" when the workman has quit the service of the company or has been discharged by one in authority. That is plain. If an employee refuses to obey the orders of his superior, then it is clearly the business of the superior to discharge the employee, and until notice of discharge is served it must be understood that the order objected to is withdrawn or held in abeyance. The judge killed the effect of the first sentence quoted by saying in another place, "You can't always choose your own time and place for terminating the relations."

As to the second paragraph it is—ex-The force of the first paragraph quoted

As to the second paragraph it is—excuse the sacrilege—arrant nonsense. If one must leave employment, which is equivalent to saying one must refuse to take a position because a time "may" come when some service which conflicts with other duties or obligations "may" be required, then one will always be out of work. Judge Ricks holds that employees have no right to cease work under circumstances which may injure employers. This would mean generally, if observed to the letter, that a workingman must be sure that some one is standman. employers. This would mean generally, if observed to the letter, that a workingman must be sure that some one is standing ready to fill his place before he can exercise the right of ceasing work. How about employers discharging workmen under circumstances likely to work injury to the latter? Prior to the Toledo ruling it was admitted that a workingman had the right to quit work whenever he pleased, but that he must not interfere with another willing to fill the vacancy. If Judge Ricks' ruling stands, all wageworkers will be slaves without the protection which chattel slaves had. The principle may easily be extended to embrace all kinds of employment, for if there is any law for the ruling it will be found in the antitrost act ("an act to prevent combinations for the restraint of trade") and not in the interstate commerce act, as many believe.

merce act, as many believe.

The big attorneys of the railroads have contended ever since its passage that the interstate commerce law is unconstitutional. It will be too ludicrous to give them a decision against labor organizations based upon that act. If the act is to, be construed to hold liable the employees (as "servants") of a railroad company and to make the employees responsible when traffic is interrupted because of a strike, then the law should be amended so as to compel railroads to pay wages equal to what are paid by competing and connecting lines. Where would the Ann Arbor be then? The fact is that the interstate law is avowedly an is that the interstate law is avowedly an act for the protection of shippers by pre-venting preferences and rebates. Under the antitrust and conspiracy laws a case may be made to hang together long enough for the present purposes of the railroad kings, but it will be difficult to prove a conspiracy in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers against the Ann Arbor and Lake Shore roads.

The rule in the brotherhood bylaws on which the action is based is as follows: That hereafter, when an issue has been sus-tained by the grand chief and carried into of feet by the B. of L. E., it shall be recognized a a violation of obligation for a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer's associa-tion, who may be employed on a railroad run-ning in connection with or adjacent to said road, to handle the property belonging to said road to handle the property belonging to said railroad or system in any way that may benefit said company in which the B. of L. E. is at is-sue, until the grievance or issue of whatevenature or kind has been amicably settled. I am not a lawyer, but that a rule which

I amnot a lawyer, but that a rule which declares that the performance of stated acts under certain conditions by those who have subscribed to the rule "shall be recognized as a violation of obliga tion" can be construed as a conspiracy against the Ann Arbor and Lake Shore railroads I doubt. And then what will be done with the firemen, who have no such rule? Will the fact that they be-long to a labor organization be sufficient! Probably.

bill over which there was such a fight in congress last winter was passed. Under that law, instead of the common hand brake, power brakes must be used on freight as well as passenger trains. With these the engineer can control the speed of act, a large majority of the physicians of this country use it. Its active ingre fireight as well as passenger trains. With these the engineer can control the speed of a train. By the provisions of this act brakemen will no longer be compelled to go between cars to couple must be made to apply through to go between cars to couple must be made and untomatic coupler must be employed. Grab from and hand holds must also be provided as the interstate and automatic coupler must be semployed. Grab from and hand holds must also be provided as the interstate commerce commission may direct. When this law comes into operation, the slaughter of railroad employees will probably be stopped to a great extent. There is time for the killing of 100,000 or so of the unfortunate fellows yet, however, though since railroad companies will not be forced to use power brakes and automatic couplers before Jan. 1, 1898, five years yet. However, it is certain that humanorailway corporations will have complied of their own accord with the law long before that time.

Costiveness is the primary cause of much disease. Dr. Henry Raxter's Mandrake Bitters will permanently cure costiveness. Every bottle warranted. Sold by Dr. Schilcher. Whatever may be the outcome of th

THE GOLDEN RULE.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

If It Were Obeyed, There Would Be No so Called "Labor Question."
Rev. I. Newton Stanger of the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia, preached recently from the text, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." In substance he spoke as follows:

As Jesus used these words, they were the conclusion of the highest moral and spiritual discourse ever delivered to man. They are a "golden rule," because they epitomize the sermon on the mount. If remembered and acted upon by man, they will settle every dispute, right-every wrong, correct every injustice in the social and political domain. It must be confessed that our social atmosphere is nfessed that our social atmosphere is onlessed that our social amosphere is aurky with discontent; that class is con-derated against class; that labor is in onflict with its greatest friend, capital, and we are told that the rich are getting there and the poor poorer.

conflict with its greatest friend, capital, and we are told that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer.

Organized labor today is a powerful and determined agency with which capital is bound to reckon at every step. The end is not yet, and we seem to stand on the verge of a portentous revolution unless a remedy can be found. With the statesmen perplexed and silent, with the professional reformers proposing wild and inadmissable schemes, with the idealists propounding cold and heartless laws of trade, another voice speaks to the contending forces, illustrating the principles essential to all sound social combinations—"One is your Master, and ye are brethren—love as brethren,"
Yet in this land where Christianity has wielded an influence from the beginning we find today 10,000,000 of men possessed with the feeling that they are not being fairly treated. The fact is that the old maxims and laws of trade and commerce need an influence from the beginning we find today 10,000,000 of men possessed with the feeling that they are not being fairly treated. The fact is that the old maxims and laws of trade and commerce need an influence from the because they are blind to the inherent and inalienable rights of either party. While maintaining that the capitalist should not have it in his power to oppress labor, they would as strenuously protest that labor, in the exercise of its right to reject an employer's offer, is not justified in using force to prevent another man from accepting what one has chosen to decline. an from accepting what one has chosen

man from accepting what one has chosen to decline.

The Christian advocate of a new order, of a higher morality in man's dealing with his fellows, cannot be blind to the many and grievous wrongs which have been committed by the weaker party in this conflict. Both sides have forgotten to be brotherly in pretending to be just. Neither party has seemed to have in mind that truly golden rule of the Great Mäster Workman, Jesus Christ, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

Why Labor Complains.

The writer agrees that man, in order to exist, must have food, alothing and shelter, and that we want more workingmen in every department of life.

These workingmen will appear as soon as we abolish the drones, who have a thousand times more food, clothing and shelter than they ever can use. How did they get all this wealth? By their own exertions? Let us see!

All wealth is produced by labor, applied to land. Where land is free and labor is ansisted by capital the whole produce will go to labor as wages.

Where land is free and labor is assisted by capital wages will consist of the whole produce, less that part necessary to induce the storing upof labor as capital.

Where land is subject to ownership and rent arises wages will be fixed by what labor could secure from the highest natural opportunities open to it without the payment of rent.

Where natural opportunities are all monopolized wages may be forced by the competition among laborers to the minimum at which laborers will consent to reproduce.

A careful perusal of these four quotations will convince "Aunt Matilda" that the millionaires obtained their millions by some hocus pocus privileges that enable them to appropriate for themselves the wealth produced by those who applied mind and muscles to matter.

Men do not labor for the fun of it, but to satisfy their wants and desires, and as all these must be produced by those who applied mind and muscles to matter.

Men do not labor for the fun of it, but to satisfy their wants and desires, and as all these must be produced by those who applied mind and the or the fun of it, but to satisfy their wants and desires, and as all these must be produced from the raw material stored in the earth "Aunt Matilda" can easily see that he who owns the earth, and who therefore has the power to exclude others who have an equal right to the use of it, is the one who takes the lion's share.

For those who have to work from 60 to 84 hours per week in or

house there is no "bright side of th not even in this land of the land

Oppressing the Weak.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, speaking of the "bureau of justice" in that city, which is intended to assist the poor in obtaining their legal rights:

"To defend the rights of the weak is the highest duty ethics can teach. Every man, weak or strong, should have justice done him. At present the weak are deprived of their rights because they are known to be weak and unable to fight wealth by the aid of cumbersome and expensive law.
"So long as present conditions exist we need the bureau of justice to protect the poor from the chattel mortgage thieves. Some of them are members of

the poor from the chattel mortgage thieves. Some of them are members of our Four Hundred and belong to fash-ionable churches and clubs. As long as a man has money there is very little question as to how he got it."

A Growing Union.

Harry E. Aston, grand foreman and organizer of the International Association of Machinists, reports his organization as growing at a marvelous rate. He stated recently that there were 368 healthy lodges attached to the association and that the aggregate membership was over 25,000. The organization has was over 25,000. The organization has lodges in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

I was walking down Bromfield street in Boston on a stormy day in December. The narrow sidewalk, covered with ice and trodden snow, and the sharpened pitch of the street made pedestrianism a venture bordering upon rashness. As I was in somewhat of a hurry, I pushed past a couple of fat, cautious, waddling gentlemen and started at a swinging pace down the treacherous incline. Suddenly I was aware that my feet had slipped from under me. Then rame a flash, followed by darkness.

The same street stretched before me, only I was walking in the opposite direction. A hat was lying in the gutter, which struck me in the most whimsical way as being exactly like my hat. I was about to pick it up and examine it, when I noticed a group of men carrying a heavy object into an ad-

me in the most whimsical way as being exactly like my hat. I was about to pick it up and examine it, when I noticed a group of men carrying a heavy object into an adjacent drug store. I pushed forward with curiosity, and was astonished to see that the heavy object was myself, hatless, my face deadly white, with some drops of blood clustered on the hair.

The men staggered in the drug store, and I followed them. They laid their burden on the counter, and the druggist came rushing from a back room in frightened haste. He ruthlessly tore open the bosom of what I shuddered to perceive was my best coat, loosened the underclothing and bent down in a listening attitude. I shall never forget the expression of his face as he turned and looked up without lifting his body.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the man is dead," "Gentlemen," he said, "the man is dead," I laughed outright at the preposterousness of the statement. My voice was perfectly andfule outright at the preposterousness of the statement. My voice was perfectly andfule to myself, but none of the others in the room seemed to hear it—at least none of them turned to look at me. I heard one of them turned to look at me. I heard one of them turned to look at me. I heard one of them turned to look at me. I heard one of the bystanders say that he would report the case at once, and the druggist nodded silently toward the telephone. As for me, I could andure the farce no longer and walked out with a distinct consciousness of clation, as if I had auddenly become rid of a great burden or had realized some long delayed hope. The snow was falling thickly outside, but I felt so strangely happy that the whirling storm seemed more beautiful than the fairest June sky I had ever seen.

I walked up Tremont street, my heart leaping with an undreamed of Joy in mere existence. On the corner of the first block, whom should I meet but my dear old Dr. S., who had brought meintothe worfd, and who had been my best friend and counselor until three years before, when blood poisoning, contracted

other's arms with exchanacions of surpraand delight,
"Why, doctor, God bless you! I thought
you were dead."
"My dear boy! I didn't know that you
had escaped." I find in blank amazement. "Escaped"! cried. "What do you
mean? Escaped what?"
"Fiesh," cried the doctor briefly, while
the same old laugh seemed to ring in his
kindly voice. "Bones!" And he beamed
on me with his face like a plastic chunk of
sunshine.

kindly voice. "Bones!" And he beamed on me with his face like a plastic chunk of sunshine.

I looked down at my tweed suit and cork soled shoes. Then I gazed upon the doctor's expansive waistecat peeping through his half buttoned mackintosh. "I don't see that I have even escaped my clothes, or that you have either," I replied dubiously.

"If you don't believe that you have caped flesh and bones," said the doctor seriously, "try walking through that lampost."

post."

I advanced incredulously to the post, backed off with a laugh, then moved up again, with the doctor's hand on my shoulder, and melted through the solid iron; or, to speak more exactly, the solid iron melted the s

der, and metted through the solid iron; or, to speak more exactly, the solid iron melted through me.

"Now, follow me through this old apple woman," chuckled the doctor, and in an instant we had permeated a half bushel of wormy fruit and a dame as withered and gaunt as the tree that bore it.

"Are you satisfied?" cried the doctor as he dragged me through a solid wall into the privacy of two closeted politicians, who never noticed our intrusion in the least.

"Perfectly, so far as ocular demonstration goes," I replied, admiring the nonchalance and familiarity with which the doctor leaned upon the shoulder of one of the politicians, and from force of habit while in the flesh proceeded to examine his tongue. "Yes," I continued, "I am satisfied that I am not what I was, but you will have the kindness to explain why we both retain the same semblance as when we were in the body?"

"Certainly," replied my friend. "We do

body?"
"Certainly," replied my friend. "We do
not—that is, not really. In a very brief
space of time now—perhaps before these
wirepullers have arranged their slate—you
will begin to experience me as I do you.
Your present notion of form is a mere remfuiscence."

Your present notion of form is a mere reminiscence."

As the doctor spoke I became gradually
conscious that his protruding waisteout
and voluminous mackintosh were fading
away. 'In their place appeared nothing at
first but a little whirling column of mist.
Presently that, too, vanished, and the doctor's voice grew fainter and fainter till it
tuterly ceased. In place of seeing or hearing came such a sudden, vivid realization
of the presence and reality of my friend
that I glowed to the center of my soul with
an unspeakable warmth of love and joy.
The air about me seemed to quiver with a
penetrating yet unseen life and light. I
was about to enter into the perfect and unutterable excatsy of a spiritual beginning,
when—Bromfield street opened its slushy
dity length before me; a compassionate
bystander assisted me to my feet, while
another brought me my bat, saying:
"Well, my friend, your head had a pretty
hard rap on the curb. I guess you must
have lain unconscious for a minute or
more."—Kate Field's Washington.

Where Girls Often Ex.

Where Girls Often Err.

Rejected lovers may find consolation from the knowledge that some of the cleverest and handsomest men have been refused, and they have nevertheless managed to live on and win fame and fortune. Shakespeare is generally credited with considerable knowledge of humanity and its ways, and he describes Romeo, the prince of lovers, as being rejected by the fair Rosalind only just before Juliet fell in love with him. A certain John Scott once proposed to a Miss Allgood. While smarting from her disadnin, he happened to enter a village church during divine service, and there for the first time he saw the pretty Miss Surtees. He wooed her, and as her father would have nothing to say to him he induced her to elope, and this though three wealthy suitors were already at her feet. John Scott lived to be earl of Eldon and lord high chancellor and never regretted the day Miss Allgood rejected him.—Brandon Buckaaw.

Only a Snack.

Only a Snack.

"Mercy!" grunted the little pig. "I am nearly starved to death. I haven't had anything to eat for almost three minutes, and then it was only a snack—three bushels of pea pods and 14 pecks of withered lettuce leaves."—Harper's Bazer.

## OUT OF THE FLESH.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION. Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cicanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER THAINS.
DEC. 4, 1892.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 10, 8 35, 9 40, 10 41 a m, 12 25, 1 50, 2 43, 3 50, 4 55, 6 41, 7 12/8 47 p m, for Dritton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton, 9 10, 9 40 a m, 1 50, 3 50 p m, for Mauch Chunk, Vorkown, Bethichem, Philia, Easton and New York own, Allentown, Bethlehem, Frina, Bassel, York, 835 a m for Bethlehem, Easton and Philade 835 a m for Bethlehem, Easton

855 a m for Bethlenem, Easton and Frihadelphia.
750, 1056 a m, 1216, 450 p m, (via Highland 750, 1056 a m, 1216, 450 p m, (via Highland 750, 1056 a m, 1216, 450 p m, (via Highland Final Final

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5 50, 7 00, 7 26, 9 18, 10 56 a m, 12 16, 1 15, 2 33, 4 50, 7 61 and 8 57 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Lunder Large, Jeddo and Delffon, 7, 7 66 p m from beauto, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch), 115 and 8 37 p m from New York, Easton, 116 and 8 37 p m from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethichem, Allentown and Mauch Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk, 9 is and 10 56 a m from Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk, 9 is, 1041 a m, 2 43, 641 p m from White Haven, Glen Summir, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

B. Junction (via Highland Branch).
SUNDAY TRAISS,
11 31 a m and 33 pm, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton,
11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia
and Easton.
Both of the Communication of the Communicat

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

## A. W. WASHBURN,

Light and Heavy Wagons. REPAIRING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PINE AND JOHNSON STS., FREELAND. Hardware, Paints,

Oils, Miners' Supplies. Miners will do well to try our oil and get prices. We have also a complete stock of SPORTING GOODS, including guns, au-munition, fishing tackle, etc.

C. D. ROHRBACH, Centr St., Freeland.

- - \$1.50 - - -

Will Bring You

the Tribune For - - a - - Year.



# STAHL & CO.,

Lebanon Brewing Co. Finest and Best Beer in the Country Satisfaction GUARANTEED.

Parties wishing to try this excellent beer will please call on Stahl & Co., 137 Centre Street.

# HERE'S A BARGAIN

One of the best located roperties on Centre street, one of the best located properties on Centre street, Five Points, is offered at a sacrifice. Any person desiring to make a paying investment should investigate this.

A fine, well-built two-story building, 3x44 feet, containing a dwelling and ack kitchen, also a storeroom, 23x18 et. A good stable, 14x18 feet, is on ar of lot.

The owner has good reasons for wishing to dispose of the property, and the purchaser will be given easy terms. For further information. mation

APPLY AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

### HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS

of every description. We can furnish you with goods that will please the eye, and be of such quality that they cannot be surpassed, at

THE LOWEST PRICES OBTAINABLE.



"I wish I had one."

#### GEO. WISE.

No. 35 Centre Street, Freeland. Also Jeddo, Pa.