FREELAND TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED

MONDAY AND THURSDAY. THOS. A. BUCKLEY.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year..... Six Months... Four Months. Two Months..

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 giance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance: Grover Cleveland 28June38 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1833, By keeping the figures in advance of the pres-ent date subscribers will save both themselves and the publisher much trouble and annoy-ance.

Subscribers who allow themselves to fall in

ars will be called upon or notified twice, if payment does not follow within one th thereafter, collection will be made in hanner provided by law. the ma

FREELAND, PA., MAY 25, 1893.

Made a Fortune by a Mistake. It is said that somewhere about 1849-

'50, in the early days of the American '30, in the early days of the American Agriculturalist, Orange Judd one day di-rected his boy to collect a bill, a con-siderable one, and put an advertisement in the New York Tribune, directing the lad to pay for the same "with the money," or "out of the money," which he should collect. The boy collected the bill and took the advertisement to the bill and took the advertisement to the Tribune. The clerk at the counter asked the boy how long the advertise-ment was to be, as it was only marked "Weekly Trib., 1t."

who

"Weekly Trib., it." The boy remembering "with the money" which accompanied the order, for answer pushed all the money he had toward him. The clerk counted it; found it paid for nearly half a column of the set. of the weekly: marked it a half column in a liberal spirit, and the boy went on his way rejoicing. Nothing was said that day; it was late

when the boy got back, but next day about noon Mr. Judd happened to recol-lect the bill. He inquired about it, and found to his dismay that the whole had been expended in advertising. He re-

ceased expostulation, though the wars somewhat uneasy, as those were days of small things, and the dollars were not so far different, alas! from that which drips plentiful as they afterward became

come in -next day more-and as on un-til the amount expended was more than recovered. This made Mr. Judd a liberal advertiser, and has proven to him, as well as to many others, that advertising no men increased on both sides that af-parts in comentilers of the dispays in every line of trade.

tion. This threw out the only piano sension of civil service reform as would fitness the only test required, without reference to political inclining, for all offices of a non-political character. A tenure during good behavior would be a As the laws are now, such change could.

the no

If a newsboy plays craps on the stret for a nickel or two, he is promptly ar-rested, taken before a magistrate and punished so that the majesty of the law Jim Relation to gambling may besustanted, Jim Keene won over a million in hack-ing down the cordage trust and he is noted as a financier of ameriuhde but

Lane's Medicine Moves the Bowels Each Day. In order to be healthy this is necessary.

Last of the Stalwarts. Notable was that banquet given in Phil-adelphia to the survivors of the memora-ble "306" who voted for Grant at Chicago in 1880. All but the very youngest among our voting citizens can recall the sensa-tion produced at the Republican presi-dential convention of that year, when, with Roscee Conkling at their head, the 306 stood together and voted through 36 straight ballots to nominate Grant for a third ferm. One of the humore of their straight ballots to hommate trant for a third term. One of the humors of their opponents, after the convention was over, was to have huge cast iron medals struck, bearing in big letters the figures "306," and send them to the members of that band. But it was settled then and there that the American people would never consent to let any man be candidate for president for a third term. It was at this time, too, that Blaine gave Conkling and his men the name of "Stal-warts." One might have thought it was forgotten, that name, but William W Hicks of Florida, who was one of the 306, assured his hearers at the banquet that the Stalwarts of 1880 would still be living in the hearts of the American peo-ple when the Stals, themselves had "at-

tained the freedom of eternity and looked down from loftier altitudes." On the whole, it is a good phrase that—"at-tained the freedom of eternity." Another of the old Grant guard at the anquet was Webster Flanigan of Texas gave to American political litera

who gave to American pointeal intera-ture the immortal question. "What are we here for?" Hon. George S. Boutwell was one of the speakers and presided at the banquet. But the occasion was not all joyful, because of the members of the earth. old guard who were absent. Conkling, he of the sneer, and the curl, and the elo-quent bitter tongue, has "attained the freedom of eternity." So has General

John A. Logan. Of the 306, 61 are known to be dead, or the soo, of are known to be dead, and of 30 more it is unknown whether they are dead or alive. Of the rest 93 were too infirm to bear the journey to Phila-delphia. So the years fly, and only 87 of the stalwart Grant delegates in 1880 remained who were able to attend the banquet in their honor at Philadelphia.

Paddy's Piano.

We regret to learn that the hair of the we regret to learn that the har of the ages will probably not appear to delight visitors at the World's fair. Paderewski, the pianist—Paderewski, the adorable— before whom women go down as grass before a prairie fire, at whose feet one monstrated with the boy, who maintain-before whom women go down as grass ed that his order was to pay "with the money collected"—that meant all the money as he understood it. noney as he understood it. Mr. Judd thought he said "out of he monsy," but wasn't quite sure, and eased expostulation, though he was

plentiful as they afterward became. He was in this state two or three days, when letters containing subscriptions, induced by the advertisement, began to

fection, such as it is. The directors of the fair decided that Civil Service Reform. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* announces the pro-bability of an effort on the part of Presi-tion. This threw out the only piano

Marion Crawford thinks American taste has improved wonderfully in the past 10 years. He is probably correct in the main. He says that the æsthetic im-As the laws are now, such a radical change could not be brought about with-out congressional assistance, and there is much doubt whether that could be obtained. In their platforms both parties talk charmingly of the advantage of civil service reform; but when the spoils of tunity. In illustration of the general office have been brought within their obtained to the topological the topological taste has improved wonderfully in the past 10 years. He is probably correct in provement which our ladies especially have manifested is only the natural out-fines itself as soon as it has the oppor-tunity. In illustration of the general

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what's the difference.—Newslealer. In the second state of the leaders in the present actitation for the noted as a financier of amgninde. But what's the difference.—Newsdealer. In Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is combined the curative pro-perties of the different oils, with the healing qualities of Arnica. Good for man and animal. Every bottle guaran-teed. Sold by Dr. Schilcher. Four ladies out of five have some peculiar trouble. "Orange Blossom" will cure them. Sold by W. W. Grover. "A stitch in time" often saves con-saves life. Sold by Dr. Schilcher. **Costiveness** is the primary cause of gymnasium girls: "The grace of the feet allega deals, so utterly anconscions were they of arms or legs." Once wom-tiful and graceful in short dresses, that and reformers have striven in vain to ac-

TURNED UP ALIVE. A Man That Was Mourned as Dead Ar rives in Hazleton O. K. After being mourned as dead for ten years Cooney Gomerhart turns up alive and well, is the interesting information

in the Plain Speaker of Friday last. Many people still remember the caveir which occurred at the Laurel Hill mine in 1883 and the consequent settling of the earth at the east end of Broad street,

when many houses were shaken thereby and some of them tumbled completely. The excitement which followed at the time was intense and a number of people were supposed to have been fatally in-jured. Another incident of the affair and which was widely advertised at the time was the disappearance of Cooney Gomerhart simultaneously with the crash.

It was generally believed that he had been caught in one of the presures and carried into the mines. Search for the man was continued in the vicinity of the cavein for sometime afterwards. Without success however and when it was given up it was the opinion of all that Gomerhart was a victim of the crash and was lying dead somewhere beneath the surface. After ten years absence the man omes back to the surprise of all. The

comes back to the surprise of all. The story of his disappearance and experi-ence since reads like a fairy tale.

On the night of the accident he an inmate of one of the houses which had collapsed and was partly drawn into the earth. When the building fell he seemed to have lost his mind. Terrified he crawled from the debris and without waiting to learn the fate of his compan-ions he rushed wildly from the scene. In the excitement which followed his

After the excitement winter to how of the disappearance was not noted. After the people had recovered their senses and an investigation made, Gomerhart was found to be missing. A vigorous search for him was at once instituted. The house in which he had been was removed from the hole but no trace of him was discovered. The crevices in the earth were thoroughly searched. The work of examining the holes as far

the work of examining the noise as the is practicable was kept up for days. The theory advanced was that the man had fallen into one of the cracks thick subsequently closed up. This which subsequently closed up. was accepted as final. His relatives were almost frantic with grief and mourned him as dead. In the mean-time Cooney had left Hazleton far behind and was traveling westward. Just where he was found he did not know until he found himse f in an hospital in Cincinatta recovering from an attack of fever. He then had a faint recollection of his

arrow escape from death at Hazleton nd in some way mixed it up with his being in the hospital. It was sometime after that he learned that he had been bicked up on the streets by a policeman who found him ill and suffering from fever.

To recall his experience at home would be to send cold chills through him. He resolved to try and forget it. He left the institution without telling anyone of it, and did forget it to the extent that he did not communicate with anyone here and left the circumstances surrounding his departure a mystery as far as his friends were concerned. He traveled westward, remaining only

in each place long enough to earn money to carry him further away. In this manner he kept drifting about aimlessly until he finally settled in North Dakota, where he has been engaged for the past

five years. About a month ago his thoughts re-verted to home. He had overcome the horror of his experience to such an extent that he could consider it quietly. He finally decided to come east, but did not acquaint anyone with his intention. He left Dakota ten days ago and arriv-

l here yesterday. His ten years absence made a great

This ten years absence made a great change in his appearance. Besides he had long ago been given up as dead, and no one knew him as he stepped from the train here. After inquiring for his friends he was finally successful in locating them. When he arrived at the house of his parents he was greeted as a stranger. When he introduced himself they were half inclined to treat him as an imposter, but when he made it more plain to them the greatest surprise was created. His

return was like the resurrection of the dead, and both his parents wept for joy. List of Patents.

ng the patents granted to Penn sylvania inventors last week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C., ere the following: S L Rhodes, Bradford, lamp-black ma-

chine; G H Tench, Pottsville, washer, drier and separator; W Ward, Titusville, combined cane and camp stool; G West-inghouse, Jr, Pittsburg, conduit electric railway.

THE RAILWAY UNION

FULL TEXT OF THE PLATFORM OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

Declaration of Principles Which Will Prove of Interest to All Workingmen. Leading Men of the Older Railroad Brotherhoods Interested.

Uncommon interests is felt in the new organization of railway employees re-cently perfected in Chicago. Among the prominent railway men who are taking an active part in the new union are: Eugene V. Debs, ex-grand sceratary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomo-tive Firemen, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. W. Rogers, editor of The Age of Labor; Gen-eral W. H. Sobring of the Oxder of Rail-voad Conductors, Memphis; F. W. Ar-pold, grand sceretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; James A. Clark, ex-grand senior of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers; G. W. Howard, ex-grand chief conductor of the Brotherhood of Railroad Car man of the Brotherhood of Railroad Car man of the Brotherhood of Railroad Car man sceretary and treasurer of the Brother-hood of Railroad Car Men; Henry Wal-ton, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-ners. The title of the new organization is Uncommon interest is felt in the new adiation for increased pay and other concessions, prove a source of embarrassment and miliation. REAVE BUT HOPELESS STRUCOLE. Tenth—The extraordinary fact cannot be are proved usit, wills researed organizations provide the structure of the second structure of the provide from their members, have been ex-pended in support of strikes they have with defeat. The history of railroad strikes, as con-bended in support of strikes they have with defeat. The history of railroad strikes, as con-tioned to the structure of each high or starva-tion of the extremity of reabhing or starva-tion of the extremity of reabhing or starva-no prospit lines will not change ig. Railway em-proper lines will not change ig. Railway em-proper lines will not change ig. Railway em-proper lines will not change ig. Terraizations has filled the lined with reseate meritable, eagle, different of the seated of the structure of protection hastead or meritable, eagle, the line with reseated who warm in the high ways and byways swait-spitcher extremity of protection structure to irrevenge by taking positions vacated by parknew. Thoughtful men have no difficulty in accounting for the failure of railroad strikes, whither are they at a loss to suggest a remedy. Must have and animated by unselfab pur-poses, the necessity for strikes and boycotta more and by the strikes and defeat as certainly as earlier to strikes and defeat as a catainly as spirate. Thoughtful meare pace and succes-ments and successity for strikes and defeat as a catainly as spirate and successity for a science and succes-terfect organization will have pace and succes-terfect organization will have pac

neers. The title of the new organization is The American Railway union, and the officers elected for the year are: E. V. Debs, president; George W. Howard, first vice president; W. S. Missemer, second vice president; N. S. Missemer, second vice president; N. Kelliher, secretary, and an executive board of nine members. Following is the manifesto of the new union, and though a very lengthy docu-ment it is well worth a close perusal by all persons interested in labor organiza-tions:

In the creation of a new organi vay employees certain reasons

In the creation of a new organization of rail-way employees certain reasons prompting the movement are demanded and should be set forth with becoming candor. The number of employees now in the service of the railroads of America has been variously estimated from 800,000 to 1,000,000. It is safe to assume that this vast army of employees is at the present time not less than 1,000,000. Accepting the highest claims of the various railway organizations as a basis of calculation, less than 15,000 of these employees are mem-bers of such organization, leaving more than 80,000 who are not enrolled in the ranks of or-ganized labor. To state the proposition conclusiv, arganize venth-The ever increasing body of idle evers, conductors, etc., seeking in vain for meers, conductors, etc., seeking in vialing loyment, is the legitimate fruit of promo-on the seniority basis. The perincious ef-s of this system can scarcely be overesti-ed. A lifetime of faithful service counts nothing. When dismissal comes, ofttimes rivial of mean theories. fects of this system can scarcely be overesti-mated. Allforime of faithful service counts for nothing. When dismissal comes, ofttimes is compelled forease, the very bottom and serve again his entire apprenticeship. The natural tendency is to weaken organized liabory oreat-ing a surplus of experienced men, whose ne-cessities make them available to corpora-tion of the second server and the second table of the second second server again the second table of the second second second second table of the second second second second table. It is not string the second second second table of the second second second second second table their places with the morganized. What is required is a system of promotion that second second second second second second second the second second second second second second table their places with the morganized. What is required is a system of promotion that second second second second second second the second second second second second the second second second second second the second second second second second that second second second second second the second second second second second second t

anized halo: reposition concisely, organiza-marized halo: reposition concisely, organiza-more stand by the self evident truth that in "union there is strength," and converte the that out union weakness prevails. Therefore the central benefit to be derived from organization is strength power to accomplish that which de-fies individual effort. DEFECTS IN ORGANIZATION. Experience, the great teacher, whose lessons sooner or later must be heeded, points out with unerring certainty the defects and demon-strates the inefficiency of the organizations as they now cellst.

uncring certainty the detects and upper strates the inefficiency of the organizations as they now exist. First-They do not provide for all classes of employees, it being shown that \$50,000 of them, or \$5 per cent of the whole number, remain un-organization of the shown in the strain of the decime to four the shown in the strain of the decime to four the shown have been expelled because of their inability or refusal to bear the inancial buriens which membership imposes, and (0) the multiplied thousands in various de-partments of the service who are totally inell-gible, there being no provision for their admis-sion.

are to be derived therefrom briefly stated are as follows: First—The protection of members in all mat-ters relating to wages and their rights as em-loyces is the principal purpose of the organi-ation. Railway employees are entitled to a role in fixing wages and determining condi-lons of employment. Fair wages and proper treatment must be he return for efficient service faithfully per-ormed.

partments of the service who are totally inell-gible, there being no provision for their admis-sion. These facts, in the light of 30 years of organi-lation, "establish beyond all controversy the truth of the declarations herein set forth and emphasize the demand for an order in which there shall be room and protection for all weak, and thread responsive to union seni-union banners in the great struggies for the tri-umpt of union principles. Second-The existing organizations, designed to promote and preserve harmonious relations between employer and employee, have met with only limited success, if indeed it can be shown that any progress in that direction has been made. Never has there existed that mu-lal confidence without which it were mislead-ing to assume that peace, amity and goodwill will prevail At best, therefore, this relation between employer and employee, has been lit-the better than an enforced compliance with confidence without which it were mislead-ing to assume that peace. Second with the second in a mode. Never has there existed that mu-ther have existed antagonisms and feal-ousies, culminating in warring factions, in-stead of a harmonious whole. Organization, has been pitted against organization, bringing topon themselves not only disaster, but hasting reproach. formed. Such a policy insures harmonious relations and satisfactory results. The new order, while pledged to conservative methods, will protect the humblest of its members in every right he can justly claim. But while the rights of mem-bers will be sacredly guarded no intemperate demand or unreasonable proposition will be en-tory promisions will not be

demained between by hardware to intermine and the organization better than the organization will treat them. A high sense of honor must be the animating spirit and even handed jus-tice the end sought to be attained. Throroughly organizate in every department, with the admit with the first all twee found in the sense of the sense of the sense in the sense of the sense of the sense in the sense of the sense of the sense time of the sense of the sense time of the sense of the sense to employee and employee, and a perjectual menace to the welfare of the public will for-Second - In every department of labor the cuestion is conceded, but if it costs more than a workingman is able to pay the benefits to accrue, however, great, are barred. There-fore, to bring the expenses of organization within the reach of all is the one thing re-tue deformed by the sense in a media sense to deform the welfare of the sense. There-fore, to bring the expenses of organization within the reach of all is the one thing re-tue defore those who stand most in need ean participate in the benefits to be derived. Economy to BETCHED. The expenditures required to maintain subsuch. ROTECTON THE CANDINAL PHINCIPLE. BUTGETON THE CANDINAL PHINCIPLE. BUTGETON THE CANDINAL PHINCIPLE. BUTGETON THE CANDING AND A STATEMENT A failure to protect all is an exhibition purpose without the power to enforce it, ration of organizations, but which under ing conditions is impracticable, if not im-ble. purpose with this fact emphasit

possible. Fifth-11 surversally conceded that one of the most scrious objections to the existing or-ganizations is their excessive cost to the mem-bership, the sum totals of which, were the facts known, would armaze the labor world. So enormous have they become that tens of thousands, unable to bear the burden, have been forced back into the ranks of the unor-ganized.

been forced back into the ranks of the mor-ganized. Sixth-Another defect in existing organized. Sixth-Another defect in existing organize-tions is their secrecy, as, for instance, the secret ballot, by virtue of which thousands of worthy applicants have been excluded. The air of mays tery surrounding their proceedings is not cal-culated to inspire confidence. On the contrary, in the relations between employer and em-ployee in carrying forward great enterprises in which the people at large are profoundly in-terested, mystery is not required and is produc-tive of suspicion and distrust. Open, fearless and above board work is far more in conso-nance with the spirit of independence and free institutions.

tures upon subjects relating to economics, such as wages, expenses, the relations of employer and employes, strikes, their moral and finan-cial aspects, etc. In this connection a daily pa-per will be established whose mission it will be to advocate measures and policies in which halor has vital intrests, and also the publica-tion of a standard monthly measure whole will occupy a still broader field in the discus-tion of a standard monthly measure whole will occupy a still broader field in the discus-tion of a standard monthly measure whole will occupy a still broader field in the discus-tion of a standard monthly measure whole will occupy a still broader field in the discus-tion of a standard monthly measure whole will occup a still broader field in the discus-tion of a standard monthly measure whole as the standard monthly measure whole will be a standard montow of the still find obligations of employer to employees, such as safety appliances for trains, hours of indow, the payment of ways and a numerous others in which partisan politics will play no part, the Stuth a be deavariant of insurance sound bring that has not heretofore engaged the seri-oristic stuth and the traduced, some-thing that has not heretofore engaged the seri-ost tention its importance merits. At pres-ent insurance entails gritowes those is without or stuth in the comparison of the strand will a sun accident degartment do the surance stand will as an accident degartment, bolt to be op-timely with a messace of reeting and good with mean failth in its connering mission the type of the approxement ower and all men who whan appliced to the secret ower of alignening the stand policed to the secret ower of alignening the stand policed to the secret ower of alignening the stand policed to the secret ower of alignening the stand policed to the secret ower of alignening the stand and induction with uncerning certainty in the stand policed to the secret ower of alignening the stand police in the induction with uncerning certainty in the place, and thus they multiply until railway officials lose patience and seek refuge in re-fusal to make further concessions. officials ione patterns increasions. Such petty grievances as are herein indicat ought not to exist at all, and once corr methods of organization are inaugurated y entirely disappear. Rightcous complaints a just demands are always in order and sho receive prompt attention and be pressed i speedy and satisfactory adjustment. and should prompt attention and set and satisfactory adjustment. - Organizations have become so numer-i their annual and kiennial conventions to frequently that the question of fur-free transportation for delegates, their free transportation for delegates. ous and their annual and biennial conventions occur so frequently that the question of fur-nishing free transportation for delegates, their families and friends is being seriously consid-ered by rallway officials as an abuse of privi-leges without a redeeming feature. This incos-the recognition of spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of a spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of a spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of a spitial trains, special cars, the recognition of the spitial trains and the spitial cars and members under obligations which must sconer de later, in view of the constant agitation for increased pay and other conces-sions, prove a source of embarrassment and humiliation.

labor. It halls with a glow of selicitation that signs of the times indicating with unerring certainty the coming of the new and better era when heart, brain and conscience in holy alliance shall be the controlling power in human af-fairs. In this spirit it enters upon its chosen field and will labor with all the zeal, devotion and ability at its command to attain the cherished objects of its high ambition.

The Coming Labor Movement. In an address delivered before the Stouis Ethical society, W. L. Sheldor

The Coming Labor norman. In an address delivered before the St. Louis Ethical society, W. L. Sheldon said: I agree with those thinkers who nowa-days assert that the most important fact of present human society is the great la-bor movement. I mean the extraordi-nary fact now to be witnessed where a mighty class all over the world is at last seeking to uplift and elevate itself through its own efforts. What is need-ed more than anything else is that it should develop an ideal class of leaders. They need to be men with superior gifts, able by their own efforts to rise out of their class and figure conspicuously in the business or political life of the world -and yet who would be willing to give up those ambitions, stay among the ele-ment where they were born and use all that unusual degree gf energy and capac-ity for ameliorating the conditions of their class. The trouble has been in our day that when a man shows any superi-ority he wants to rise in some other pro-fession and join another stratum of so-ciety. The essential thing now is that a new THE LOWEST PRICES

fession and your excerning ciety. The essential thing now is that a new religious order should arise with the same spirit that has actuated the devotion and the sacrifice of the saints and the mar-tyrs in past history, but whose members instead of devoting their enthusiasm to drawing human attention away to aninstead of devoting their enthusiasm to drawing human attention away to an-other world should concentrate their en-ergies in teaching that struggling class how to get the most life out of their pres-ent conditions. I believe in the coming of a new trades unionism. It is not going to do away with the organization of labor as it exists at the present day. It is to be the union of the wage earning class all over the world to discover how to get the most out of conditions as they are. CITIZENS' BANK*

Sauce For Goose and Gander.

Sance For Goose and Gander. Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, member of the state senate of Minnesota, is the active leader of the war upon the coal trust which, under the title of Northwestern Fuel company, controls the coal market of the northwest and robs the people right and left. In a recent address made at a mass meeting held in St. Paul Mr. Donnelly created a sensation by suggest-ing the passage of a law "exempting from punishment anybody who would steal from a proved combine." Undge Barrett in New York declared that the Clothing Manufacturers' asso-cation, which applied for an injunction against the Garment Workers' union to restrain the latter from issuing boycot-ting circulars, had no standing in a court of cautiy because it, the Manufacturers' association, had not "clean hands." If those who would take coal without pay-ing for it from the Northwestern Fuel company could have the prosecution brought in a court of equity, it might be possible to get a decision to the effect that stealing from a thief is not a crime.

Labor Legislation In Illin

the before these who stand most in need can participate in the benefits to be derived. ECONOMY TO IN STUDIED. The expenditures required to maintain sub-ordinate and grand lodges, every doilar of which is a tax upon labor, operate disastronshy in two ways—first, by repelling mem who ballever in organization, and, second, by expelling mem-bers because of inability to meet the exactions, and in both of which the much vanueld frater-nity feature, it is seen, is based entirely upon the explicit bothers are been been been been been as a general proposition, who have steady work at fair pay, which others less fortunate in this regard are forced to remain outside to be they letter is a demand strictly in accord with the fundamental principles of economy, and any movement which makes it possible for all to participate in the baenelis ought to meet with popular favor. This reduction of cost the new organization proposes to accompliab in a way that, while preserving every feature of efficiency that can be child by define the base in the starting the the starting of the starting the starting the starting the properse to excompliab in a way that, while preserving every feature of efficiency that can be childred. By defining the starting with second Labor Legislation In Illinois. By the significant vote of 120 to 10 the Illinois house of representatives passed a resolution providing for the submission to the people of the following amend-ment to the state constitution: That the general assembly shall have power and it shall be its duty to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws that it shall deem ceessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employees.

from time to time between corporations are their employees. Legislation has been enacted upon some of the lines covered by the pro-posed amendment, but has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. This amendment, if adopted, will open the way for sweeping legislation con-cerning the relation of corporations and their employees. It will open the way for courts of arbitration and for methods of enforcing or inducing observance of their decrees and findings.

This reduction of cose the way that, while proposes to accomplish in a way that, while proposer to accomplish or ognalizations, will so minimize expenses that members will not be forced to set relief, as is now the case, in the abandonment of organization. To accomplish this reduction a number of bardens such as contail conventions, innumerable grievance committees, etc., will be eliminated. As these unnecessary features will not exist the entire brood of taxes necessary to maintain them yill be unknown.

The start op many, however sturtly half, start op many, however sturtly half, start op many, however sturtly half, start op many, however, start op many, and start op many, however, start op many, however, start op many, and start op many and start start op optical start in a start op many, and start optical start in the start optical start op

LEAVE FREELAND. 610, 833, 940, 1041 and 1225, 150, 243, 350, 455, 641, 712, 847 pm, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lam-ber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton, Ala, 940 an, 150, 350 pm, for Manch Chunk, Ala, 940 and Leibieten, Phila, Easton and New York, 835 a m for Bethlehem, Easton and Philadel-phia. 835 am for Bethlehem, Easton and Franneerphia.
735, 1056 am, 1216, 430 pm, (via Highland Branch) for White Haves, Given Stummer, Wilker-Barre, Piteso Piteso, Piteso Stunda Y TRAINS.
140 am and 24 form for Dritton, Jeddo, Lamber Yard and Hagieton.
345 pm in 70 belano. Mahanoy City, Shenandonh, New York and Philadelphia. ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

540, 700, 726, 918, 1056 a m, 1216, 115, 233, 450, 760, 736, 918, 1056 a m, 1216, 115, 233, 450, 763 and 8 57 μm, from Hazleton, Stockton, ... 918, 106 a m, 219, 233, 450, 756 p m from Ibeano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Hoston Branch), ... 105 and 857 μ m from New York, Easton, ... 105 and 857 μ m from New York, Easton, ... 105 and Bothelem, Microtown and Mauch Chunk, ...

READING RAILBOAD SYSTEM.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. DEC. 4, 1892.

LEHIGH VALLEY

Anthraeite coal used exclu-sively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

DIVISION

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