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WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 20.

President Cleveland is deeply inter-ested in the efforts that are being made to ascertain if the carelessness of any person was responsible for the horrible tragedy in Ford's old theatre, although he has wisely refrained from taking any action that might be considered as inter fering with the properly-constituted au-thorities now engaged in that task. Great pressure is being brought to bear or him to suspend or remove Col. Ains-worth, the army officer who is at the head of the office, and upon whom a great many people are disposed to place the blame, but Mr. Cleveland's idea of fair play is such that it is not probable Tair play is such that it is not probable that he will take any action until there is more tangible evidence of Col. Ains-worth's guilt than public clamor for making him a scapegoat. If he be guilty surely that fact can hardly escape the coroner's jury now investigating and the army court of inquiry which will take the matter up at the close of the inquest

The improvement in the financial situation has been very marked during the last few days, and treasury officials and others who keep close watch on financial affairs believe that the turn has come in the flow of gold abroad and that the situation will continue to improve. It is certain that the gold in the treasury is again increasing at a gratifying rate and that there is at present no demand for gold for shipment abroad. Secretary Morton expresses the opinion that from the provide the second se now on our cereals will take the place of the gold which we have been shipping to Europe, and the fact that the large amount of gold which the Rothschilds contracted to furnish Austria has all been delivered is also thought to have been a factor in causing a cessation in the European demand for gold.

Among the consular appointments made last week was that of Bennington made last week was that of Bennington R. Bedle, of New Jersey, to be consul at Sheffield, England, in place of Benjamin Folsom, resigned. Mr. Fol-som, who has held the position since his appointment early in the first Cleveland administration, is a cousin of Mrs. Cleve land's and as "Cousin Ben" he figured in all the Republican papers as proof that President Cleveland was not in earnest President Cleveland was not in earnes when he declared himself opposed to nepotism. Wonder what those same fellows will say now that Mr. Folsom has voluntarily resigned? The chances are that they will ignore it entirely and say nothing.

The government has lost in the gording to Secretary Carlisle's figures, in carrying out the provisions of the Sherman law, nearly \$11,000,000 representing the difference between the amount paid for the silver now stored in the treasury vaults and its present selling price. If it really had to be sold at once the loss would probably be much greater because of the further depreciation in price that would follow such a large quantity of silver on the market.

Democratic congressmen, after a hard and stubborn fight, have succeeded in convincing Postmaster General Bissell that his rule against the removal of Republican fourth-class postmasters who have served four years or more, unless charges are filed against them, is a bad one, and it will be recalled and all Re-publicans who have been in office four years or more will be replaced by Democrats just as fast as they can be got at in Mr. Maxwell's office.

last week furnishes_conclusive proof, if proof were needed, of the wisdom of the establishment in the pension bureau of a board of revision, the sole duty of which being or or all the pensions that have been granted under the law of 1890 and determine whether they were granted in accordance with a proper construction M. Burnett, is ex-employe of the office, who voluntarily resigned during the last administration because he could not conscientiously take part in carrying out

THE AMERICAN UNION THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF RAIL WAY EMPLOYEES.

A Talk With Eugene V. Debs Reveal Some of the Objections Which Are Made to the Forms of the Brotherhood—What the New Union's Projectory Propose.

to the Forms of the Brotherhood-What the New Union's Projecton Propose. I had a long talk the other day with Engene V. Debs about the American Railway union, the new organization of railway employees recently started as the result of a conference of representa-tive railroaders held in Chicago. Mr. Debs, as one of the originators of the new movement and president of the temporary organization, is fully qualified to speak concerning it. I was impressed by the earnest manner of Mr. Debs and have not the slightest doubt but that he thoroughly understands the three essen-tial points in the problem whose solu-tion he has undertaken. The problem is the unification of all the railway em-ployees of the country for the upiliting and improvement of all, and the three points are: Weakness of past and pres-ent forms of organization, lines upon which the new organization must be constructed, and what may and must be

constructed, and what may and must be accomplished by such an organization. It doesn't require much knowledge of labor affairs to understand that organi-zations which embrace less than one-fifth of the workers in an industry ean-not exercise potent and lasting influenco upon that industry. There are about 800,000 railway employees in the United States. Of these about 150,000 are mem-bers of the brotherhoods and orders of the different branches of the service, and there is next to nothing in the way of federation or co-operation between these dozen or more class brotherhoods. Attempts at federation have failed-sometimes after trials limited as to the number of organizations co-operating and while yet very young—and all such attempts must fail while the present varied and conflicting forms of organiza-tion prevail in the same service. Lead-reason or another prefer exclusiveness as officials while manifesting friendship for each other as individuals similarly situated. situated.

There is not supposed to be any rea-son why the engineers and the switch-mem may not as men and citizens meet on a common plane, but as members of different brotherhoods, over whose por-tals is written, "We attend to our own affairs," they are as far apart as the poles, and, as a matter of fact, the at-mosphere of the lodgeroom clings to them when they meet in the discharge of their duties or in a social way. This deplorable condition is due to wrong teaching—to lack of an understanding of the great principles of justice. Until justice triumphs there can never be safe-ty and peace. Until all workingmen learn to be just to each other injustice will rule. When the solfishness of rall-road men is educated to understand that the welfare of the conductor depends upon the trackmarks untrammeled exer-cise of his rights, then there will be so-curity and bearable conditions in rall-road employment. This education is the chiefatim of the American Railway union, Mr. Debs says.

One of the many radical changes pro-posed by the new organization is a cheap-ening in the cost of membership. In some of the brotherhoods it 'costs from \$10 to \$25 per annum to maintain good standing, and frequently twice as much is demanded to support a hopeless strike. To these high dues and assessments more than to anything else is chargeable the comparatively small membership of the present organizations. Tens of thon-sands of men are today on the lists of "seabs" simply because they fell so far behind, from one cause or another, in their financial obligations that they either withdrew or were expelled. Hun-dreds of thousands have been detarred from becoming members because they selves the financial obligations required of them. I know there are many good union men who are earnest and honest advocates of high fees and dues, but cir-cumstances alter cases. If the tariff is so high as to be prohibitive, it certainly One of the many radical changes procurvisitances alter cases. If the tariff is so high as to be prohibitive, it certainly defeats the first great aim of organization, which is organization.

Solvineing reasonable of the set Mr. Debs says fees and dues in the rail-

conscientiously take part in carrying out Raum's methods. He tells the presi-dent of a large number of pensions illegally granted, and gives names, idates, and the numbers of the applica-tions, so that his statements may be easily verified. He says that thousands of pensions have been illegally granted, shift increases the numerical strength and shift increases the shift increases the numerical strength and tions, so that his statements may be easily verified. He says that thousands and that they are not coinfined to cases in which the law was wrongfully cor-strued, but include an enormous number granted in direct violation of law. Mr. Burnett concludes by expressing the belief that at least \$50,000,000 a year can be saved by a thorough and rigid purging and revision of the pension rolls. S.

000. The two great leaks to be stopped are those from which flow the salaries of a small army of "grand officers" and the expenses of forty times as many gen-eral conventions as are needed.

eral conventions as are needed. The plan of the new organization is not yet completed. Many of the details are still to be agreed upon. The main scheme, as explained to me by Mr. Debs, is to bring all the employees of the rail-way system, all branches of train servico, station men, shopmen and trackmen, into one organization—"iall under one roof." Each branch of the service is to form a division or section, and while each divi-sion will have charge of its own affairs it will be entitled to and will receive the support of the whole union when needed. it will be entitled to and will receive the support of the whole union when needed. Red tape is to be abolished and tedious routine reduced to a minimum. Meet-ings will be held regularly for education-al purposes, instead of for tiresome twad-dle and wrangling. Of course, when im-portant business necessitates a meeting ing of the division concerned, one will be held. Men qualified to discuss eco-nomic and kindred subjects will be kept in the field constantly employed in filling regularly appointed engagements as le-turers and teachers, and a system of in-terchanging will provide variety for both speakers and listenest.

The country is to be carefully divided into districts, and a competent man will be placed in charge of each district. These district directors will jointly com-pose the international board of directors, and regulated by a standard of fitness the aim will be to give proportional rep-resentation to each branch of the service in the selection of directors. There will be no princely salaries, but those who are chosen as directors will be remuner-ated fairly in accordance with the serv-ice rendered and in a sum not out of the sight of their previous incomes and the incomes of those who pay the salaries. The directors will be cleated at the quad-rennial international convention. It is held by the men of the new union that one in four years is often enough for a general meeting, and that two days is enough for an ordinary session. Atten-tion is called to the great saving in ex-pense this plan will effect. The country is to be carefully divided

As an educational feature in addition to the regular economic lectures already referred to a daily paper and a monthly magazine will be established—probably in Chicago. These publications are to be made as good as money and brains can produce and are to be sold at cost. "No more, no less," says Mr. Dobs. The daily is to be a thorough newspaper, and labor matters will get a fair show—some-thing very much needed, in fact. "a labor matters will get a fair show-some-thing very much needed, in fact, "a long felt want." The new magazine is to contain articles upon industrial ques-tions prepared by the ablest thinkers and writers upon such questions and ex-pressed in language which the ordinary mind can grasp. There is to be no hid-ing of the truth behind a lot of "highfa-lutin lingo," which no one understands— not even the writer himself after it gets cold. Economic truths may be expressed in plain, everyday English, and Debs says The Railway Union's magazine will prove it.

In plain, everyday English, and Devi says The Railway Union's magazine will prove it. There will be a meeting of the organ-izers of the union in Chicago on June 20. At this meeting a programme for the summer's work will be made, and 12 or more organizers will take the field to re-main out until the first general conven-tion, which will probably be held in October next. Mr. Debs says the men who will take the field are all as enthusi-astic as he is himself over the new or-ganization, and that during this summer there will be carried on such a campaign of agitation, organization and education among the railway employees as this country never knew. It is claimed that a majority of the men in the railway brotherhoods and orders are ready for a chango which will offer them substan-tial relief, and while it is not desirable nor is it proposed to interfere with the existing organizations these men are ready to meet Mr. Debs and his associ-ates half way. All see the necessity of gathering into the field of unionism the 650,000 unorganized railway men.

I confess to more than ordinary inter-est in this new movement. With every other close observer I have for more than two years known that the present rail-way organizations were inadequate; that they could not, as at present formed and managed, accomplish anything substan-tial in behalf of the great army of rail-way men. I believe that the general plan of the American Railway union is founded upon correct principles, and I have confidence in the mon who are at the front in the movement and believe they have the ability, as I know they have the honesty, to carry out the idea in its necessary details. Eugene V. Debs has made a record during 18 years as secretary of the Brotherhood of Firemen of which any man would be proud, and he has today more friends among rail-roadmen than any other man in the country. I have known him for several years, and I trust him implicity. Let these be accepted as my reasons for giv-ing so much space to the American Rail-way mion. Jos. R. BUCHANAN. I confess to more than ordinary inter-

A Bad "Better Off."

A Bad "Better OR." I have listened to many ingenuous per-sons who say we are better off now than we ever were before. I do notknow how well off we were before, but I know posi-tively that many deserving persons of my acquaintance have great difficulty in living under these improved circum-stances. I simply cannot paint, nor

THE PEOPLE TWICE ROBBED. In the Matter of Hat Trimmings, Whi

In the Matter of Hat Trimmings, Who Should Get the Refended Duties? How the protective tariff works loss to the people is illustrated by the hat trim-mings case finally decided. The law im-posed a certain duty on hat trimmings, and the custom house officials appointed bring them under a schedule that would greatly increase the duty. The import-ers protestionait interest labored to bring them under a schedule that would greatly increase the duty. The import-ers protestion and went to the courts to get the excess of duty refunded to them. Meanwhile they sold the trimmings to the public at prices that covered the in-crease of cost caused by the improper ruling of the custom house officials. The courts said the importers were right, and the excess of duty must be refunded by the government. The treasury department under Presi-dent Harrison continued to look at the matter from the protected manufactur-er's point of view and kept the import-ceedings. Some \$2,000,000 has been re-funded, but there remains \$5,000,000 to refund-ex-Sceretary Foster says \$25,-000,000. Whatever sum is repaid to the complaining importers will of course consumers, who long go paid this ex-cess of duties when they bought their hats. The injustice to the consumers is man-

come out of the pockets of the taxpaying consumers, who long no paid this ex-cess of duties when they bought their hats. The injustice to the consumers is man-ifyst. It would have been avoided if it were the policy of the customs officials to give the consumer the benefit of the lower rate of duty whenever there is question as to which of two duties the law means to prescribe. Such has not been the policy of the customs officials tration, because the tariff has been work-ed in the interest of protected manufac-turers, and for the latter a high rate fix-ed by executive order is as good as a like rate made by congress. Protectionists in the customs service, or officials in that service appointed at the instance of pro-tectionists, are hardly safe custodians of duty-that is to say, the interests of the consuming masses of the people. It may be asked whether the millions of dollars of tariff tax to be refunded un-der the court's decision ought to got the importer or to the foreigner who sold him the hat trimmings. If, as our Re-publican friends think, the foreigner pays the tariff tax, the money ought clearly to go to the foreigner. It is money paid by him improperly into our treasmry, and the American importer has not title to it. The Republican idea is that the as low as a shoud. This being the case, it is hard to see where the protection comes in or why the manufacturer wants a tariff. But the fact, everybody knows, is the other way. The tariff is to put prices up, and it does it, and when the importer gets the excess of duties on hat trimmings refunded to him there is nothing said of his - moling the cash over to Europe,— Baltimore Sun.

his sending the cash over to Europe. Baltimore Sun.

The Immigration Question of the Duriper Baltimore Sun. The Immigration Question. When the repeal of the protective laws shall have freed the workingman from the thraldom of combined capital, liberated our industries from the tyranny of trusts and monopolies, allowed mines and mineral deposits to be worked, new and unthought of industries to cover the land, more of the country's products will not only go to the workers, but there will neither be underbildling "nor usurp-ing of places," because the country's cap-ital will be so productively invested, work will be so polentiful, commerce so lively, that every new arrival will be gladly welcomed by employees as well as employers. If immigration should be stopped and the destructive laws not re-pealed, the struggle for place would re-main as a present, and the condition of the workman now living in the country would in nowise be improved. Canada furnishes an eloquent illustration of this statement. The beneficaries of "protection for

furnishes an eloquent illustration of this statement. The beneficiaries of "protection for plutocracy only" and their allies in the press know that as soon as a sweeping reform shall have been entered upon their excessive profits nas well as their al-most absolute power over their working-men will be gone. Consequently they do all they can to direct the attention of the workingmen away from the evil, and to call up other issues like the immigra-tion question, thus hoping to be able to prolong the life of a system by which they enrich themselves at the expense of the workingmen, the consumers and the great bulk of the country's unprotected industries.—Dingman Versteeg in Amer-ican Industries.

Twice Paid Duties The excessive duties on hat trimmings are not the only duties which the gov-ernment must now refund to the im-porterswho were compelled to pay them. A decision of the circuit court of ap-peals requires the government to pay back from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 that was immoverly collected as duties on back from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 that was improperly collected as duties on leaf tobacco under the old tariff, and the treasury department has asked the col-lector of this port to submit a statement as to the claims and the sum involved. The decision of the same coart concern-ing the double duties upon carpet wool that were exacted under the McKinley tariff in obedience to the demands of ex-Comptroller Lawrence of Ohio has been accepted by the department as final, and the sums paid in excess of the lawful duties will now be refunded. In these cases, as in the case of the duties on hat kimmings, the blunders or intentional duties will now be refunded. In these cases, as in the case of the duties on hat kinnings, the blunders or intentional errors of officers whose devotion to the doctrines of McKinleyism was intense have had the effect of compelling the people of this country to pay the duties hall be excepted from this regulation, the diversition of the refunded to the importers of hat trimmings alone is at least \$3,000,000 and, in the option of ex-sected ry solution of ex-fiseal year.—New York Times. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks McKinley a little 'off' on the tarff ques-tion. By an extraordinary majority the voters have decided that he is far 'off' on that question.

ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH preservation of the public h at the spread of communica ue of the powers conferred bly of April 3, 1851, section 1 vs of the commonwealth of by the act, P. L. 320, t ordained by the burgess of the borough of Freelan y ordained by the auth ec. 1. That whatever is dangerous to hu-m life or health, whatever renders the air or d or water or other drink unwholesome, 1 whatever building, erection, or part or lar thereof, is overerowded, or not provided far thereof, is overerowded, or not provided the thereof, is overerowded, or not provided the thereof, is overerowded, or not provided draited, cleaned or lighted, are declared to nuisances, and to be illigal and every per-having added he creating or contributing to same, or who may support, continue or re-same, or who may support, continue or builton of this erdinance, and also be liable the expense of the abatement and remedy refor. A point of the avalance and remery sectors of the avalance of the avalance of the avalance of the strict, so converte strict, and strict, so converte substance of any strict, so the strict of the strict o

matter shall be kept in any house, cellar or ad-loining outbuilding or grounds for more than wenty for hours. Experiment of the board of health or herongh-conneil), shall bui dor use any slaughter house to be added to be added to be added to be added within the limits of this borough, and the keep-ing and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep and mark ish, bields or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and con-tinue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing or of-where the security of all cattle, sheep and killed or dressed, and every person being the where in any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private and any does not stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, and all offai, hood, fat, grabage, room end, and offar, the least once in every twenty. Four house, after reforred to, and shall also at all times keep and building, place or premises alfores and the floors of any such building, place or premises shall be funded or whitewashel; and the floors of any such building, place or premises shall be funded or washings from settling in the earth benents. See, 4, No, blood-pit, dung-pit, offar.pit or

ementh. Sec. 4. No blood-pit, dung-pit, offial-pit or rivy-well shall remain or be constructer (thin any slaupther house. Any one offend ng against this rule shall be guilty of creating in maintaining a nuisance procholicial to ubble health, and shall be required to remove outloo.

5. The owners, agents, or occupiers o angiter-houses are required, during th las of June, July, August and September to distribute in each week not less than twen e pounds of chloride of lime about their ises, and also to remove the contents o anauru-pit or manure-pite on the prem-once in each week, the said premises an ents of manure-pits being hereby declare. ents of manure-pits being prefuses an e nuisances prejudicial to public healt is subjected to frequent flishifection an ing as herein indicated. No pigs or bo-hter-house, nor shall they be fed, there there, upon the offal of slaughtered at

slaughter-house; nor shull they be test, here to elsewhere, upon the offall of slaughtered ani-mass. a. No person or company shull erect or maintain within the limits of this borough any muntfreetory or place of business dangerous to life or detrimental to lead the or where unwholes-smoke, deposit or exhibitions are generated, such as tanceries, refineries, manufactories of starch, glue, leather, chemicals, fertilizers, ans-neeth (or borough council), and all such es-tablisments shall be kept clean and whole-some sea and to be offensive or projudicial to are to be and the or allowed to run into-matics on bot to be offensive or projudicial to are allowed to accumulate upon the promises, or be thrown or allowed to run into-rood or public place. And every person or company conducting such manufacture or business shall use the best approved and all emole, gases and odors, and to protect the endition.

imple e. gases and odors, and to' protect the length and safety of all operatives employed therein.
See, 7. The business of bone and horse-bolt forcer, the building to be provided with smoker-consumers, and a due regrath be had to cenaliness in the disposition of the offal. No bone-to be provided with smoker provided mines, small be well and in ceneric provides smoker provided with smoker provided mines with provided provided mines. The booling of bones and bead animates the smoker provides and the smok

scenibers or condensors, and them into the back part of the usab-pit of the furnace file, to be consumed, or by other apparatus equally efficient in preva-tions of the stab-pit of the furnace file, of being, they shall be placed in a close chamber, through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh, who outlet see, 12. When hones are being dried after through which shall be passed by means of pipes, large volumes of fresh, who outlet see, 13. All proprietors of bone-boiling et-tablishments not having on the first day of July 1860 permits to carry on the business, and vio-lating these orilinances, shall be finded for every of the same, after notice, and also be liable to an indicture at common law for creating and maintaining a nuisance. See, 14. The permit clerk of the board of a book in which to enter the names of all per-sons engaged in the business of boiling bones and having depositories of dead animals also, the location of works and appliances as report; the number and date of permit; and remarks. See, 15. The keeper or keepers of all between ber, more than two wagon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, except by express permission of the alth of avertian two hours, fifter sunrise, without a written permit from the board of nearby, nore than two hours of the same at any one time, except by express permission of the averting head in the board of health (or borough course). The board of health (or borough course) in this borough without a verting permit from the board of health (or borough course) or the hards of the sub-to and written permit from the board of health (or borough course). The board of health (or borough course) or withm one bundred feet of any will or spring of water used for drinking purposes, of the same shall be not be set for any willow a pring of water used for drinking purposes.

of persons who have been sick with any nunicable disease, dangerous to the public h, and the rooms which they have occupied solutions of the second second second second solution of the second second second second solution of the second second second second cases, dangerous to the public so this borough except by permission of courd of health (or borough council), and oches of this borough econd by permission of second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second sectors of the second second second second second other of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second second second second second second sectors of the second se

Miside of the building and more than from the foundation walks, shall be edid from pape or virtified drain-pipe, edid from pape or virtified drain-pipe, doer the building, and within four feet matarion walks, together with the sol-ble constructed of east iron with lead of wrought from pipe with screwed of wrought is and the pipe with screwed picture. off with feature points, or an interpret of the screwed joints. The house drain and other pipes for yrance of sewage shall be laid with grade and with a fall of not less than in four feet, except in those cases e board of health (or borough council board of health (or borough council board). a nit of recover seems of any receiver ation. ard of means otherwise. I pipes connecting a water-closet pipe shall be trapped, each sepa-pipe shall be trapped, each mean one water on the trapped and the second means of the trapped and trap iste pipes shall be trapped, each d close to the connections with k, bowl or other fixture, unless siton is mode for downward ven-ch said wasto-pipes, in which case serve for several fixtures. soil-pipes shall be carried at through the roof and left open, all also be made for admitting e-train side of the main trap, if an a period of therry days after the have been theoremisting displayed and And it shall be the dary or the school vert this section printed or cards, men-names of divases declared commi-nec, and posted in every school room nec, and posted in every school room nec, and posted in every school room nec, and posted in every school room and it shall be the daty of each diverse and the daty of the board of and it shall be the daty of the board of a school room and the state and the school be the daty of a cards and furnished to every private nearby, seeminary, kindergraten a d ovel in this borough and to request the near of hords in the pipet is pinces, boars of the cards in the pipet is pinces. Story under take or other person-barge of the function of decay drower a properly filed and certifies in and its probable cance, the area of The joints in the vetrified pipe shall by cemented under and around the the joints in the cast iron pipe shall

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44. It shall be the duty of every adult and parent, guardian or master of every million, ng within the limits of this vorou h who b had small pox, or been vaccinated so as we taken every ox regularly, to be, if a t vaccinated, or, in case of a million to cance

as are unable by cination fee, to or, and present enticated, f r a

ery person vio'ating sections 3 13, 3', 33, 34 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

ting any other nanc , shall b se, upon convicti or magistrate, to re than \$10, at the g burgess, just which the con-strate may inflic

shall take effect

uncil October 3, 1892. Patrick Do Pres

officers, constabled, and all citizens

emented under and around the joints in the east from pipe shall ked with lead. Charges in direction shall be rved pipes. All joints and pip a skillfur mechanics, in a thoreauch like manner, and satisfactority to hearth (or berough counci). fore proceeding to construct any derinance system of a hote, tene-ng-house or other building, the same or person construction the same ng the same or borough the whole on with the the house, size of al-nd fixtures r, in the opinion of the boar 31. The following named diseases are

d to be communicate analysis, (vario b)c heath, viz: Small-pox, (vario d), eho era, (Asiatic or epidemic) sequ (Gaptheerite, scaret rash), meases, di (Riphtheritic croup, diphtheritic s (Dyphoid fever, typhus fever, yel) = notied fever, (cerebro-spinal meni-potted fever, (cerebro-spinal meni-) scar e ns, unless certains at 1. Any physicians at e cases shall report the the secretary of the

der know amily or household s, dangerous to the ediately report the (or borough coun-Whenever any physician finds than a whom he is called upon to visit ha whom he is called upon to visit has icable disease, dangerous to the th, he or she shall immediately re-me to the sceretary of the board of borough council, giving the street r, or location, of the house, on the chick report the sceretary shall im-notify the teacher or principal of ol. academy, seminary or kinder-

of the board or analysis No person shall let or hire any ho in a house, in which a communic dangerous to the public health, existed, until the room or house there with connected have been d the satisfaction of the board of he

The clothing, bed clothing and be roons who have been sick with an

51. Al police the attenda family in wh receipt of a ple disease desired, to give informati-eal h (or borough co uncil) of a se ordinances, so that the san for the cleanlines and hea communicable disease, dan le health; the secretary of the all direct the health officer to the not less than twelve (12 be fastened upon the from picuous place on such house been were the than upon the ice on such how its, to be maintain is, to be maintain i

> Write us at once an itory. May Brothers, ekly.

A PPLICATION for ough of Freeland quarter sessions of Luzerne A. D., 1863, and to the gra unty, which meets on Septer more of the owners. No person shall, within the limits of agh, unless by permit of the board of r borough council, carry or remove building to another any patient with any communicable disease, dan-o the public health. Nor shall any rany exposure of any individual so r of the havdy of such individual as

s follows: 1st. All that portion of the Woodsid ounded by the alley cast of Adams' he east; the right of way of the Lehi allroad Company on the south; the f Ridge street, and part of the alle Cartre street, on the west, and by the boundary of the borough of Freela north. by a need , cause o from any to the spream over a public or There shall not be a public or meral of any person who has died of olera, small-pox, typhus fever, diph-low fever, semicle fever or measies, mily of the deceased shall in all such t the attendance to as few as possible, the attendance to a few as possible. All that tract of land know i. All that portion of Burton orth by lands of the Aaron I by the borough of Freela by the borough of ls of the Cross Creek Coal of t by land of Tench Coxe estat John D. Hay

person shall have th ich caused the deat READING RAILROAD SYSTEM uffering from or havin LEHIGH VALLE DIVISION. conveyance, without having previously interval of the fact of such condition as stated. It shull be the duty of the board that the owner of the such as the such as the of each public conveyance with a copy of each public conveyance with a copy is and it shall be the duty of the owner conveyance to display such eard in such ance. And the owner or person it of such conveyance must not, after the is and the board of bealth (or borough b). Anthra sively, i ANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TI MAY 14, 1893. LEAVE FREELAND. 6 05, 8 47, 9 40, 10 41 a m, 13 25, 1 32, 5 55, 6 58, 7 12, 8 47 p m, for Drifton, Jede er Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6 05 a m, 1 22, 3 44, 45 5 p m, for Mauch lientown, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton a Alientown, Bethlonem, r. norg, saton and P. fork. 9 40 am for Bethlehen: Faston and P. 726, 1056 am. 1216, 444 p. m. (viasell Branch for-White Haven, Glen Summit Barre, Pittsborn and L. and B. Janction: surNAY TRAINS. 11 40 an m and 245 pm for Drifton, Jed ber Yard and Hazieton. 345 pm for Delano, Mahanoy Ott doah, New York and Philadelphia. ADDUKE AT FREELA. to council); and for the purposes of , the keeper of a hotel, inn or othe the reception of lodgers, shall b let or hire part of a house to an ditted as a guest into such hotel, in ARRIVE AT FREELA Members of any household in whi diptheria, scarlet fever or meas il abstain from attending places usement, worship or education, an ossible, from visiting other priva

540, 700, 726, 918, 1056 a m 1216, 434, 658 and 837 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton, 728, 918, 1056 a m, 213, 434, 658 Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenan New Boston Branch. ew Boston Branch). 1 15, 6 58 and 8 3 p m from New York hiladelphia, Betalchem, Allentown ar 115,652 and 85 p m from New York, Philadelphik, Bethchem, Allentown and Chunk. 918 and 10.564 m 115,658 and 857 p 918 and 10.564 m 115,658 and 857 p 918 and 10.564 m 115,658 and 857 p 918 and 10.564 m 15,658 pm from White Glenstommit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and R. Junction (via Highland Branch). SUNDAY TRAINS. 11 31 m and 331 p m, from Hazleton ber Yard, Jedon and Drifton. 11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Phila and Easton. and Easton. 3 31 p m from Delano and Mahanoy For further information inquire Agents.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A. South Bethlet - - - \$1.50

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