

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., MAY 31, 1894.

What has Congressman Hines ever done to deserve a renomination from the Democratic party?

The Illinois Federation of Labor has had a committee examining land in Merced county, California, on which to locate the unemployed families of Chicago. In two or three cases the land is offered for practically nothing, and a member of the committee says he is sure the project will be carried out. They can locate 310 families on twenty acre tracts at a figure which, he says, the company intended to be organized by members of the federation can easily handle. The plan of dividing each 320 acres into communities around a central group of houses has been adopted as the best adapted to conditions.

Congressman "Tom" Johnson, the free trade leader of the house, has announced himself as a candidate for re-election. His district, which takes in the city of Cleveland, O., has a normal Republican majority of about 2,000 and was gerrymandered by the legislature for the special purpose of keeping "Tom" out of congress, but he carried it by over 3,000 two years ago and is confident he can do it again. Voters, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, invariably recognize the value of a representative who has the courage to express himself as his conscience dictates, and as Mr. Johnson has shown himself to be one of that class his chances are considered bright.

John Quincy Adams, in 1832, said: The doctrine that duties on imports seem to cheapen the price of the article on which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first elements of common sense. The duty constitutes part of the price of the whole mass of the article on the market. It is substantially paid upon the article of domestic manufacture as well as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty, upon the other a burden, and the repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article, whether foreign or domestic. We say so long as the importation continues the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to an Italian newspaper in which he says that the difficulty in the way of the settlement of the Irish question now is that the Irish parliamentary party is not united. That is nonsense. The Irish parliamentary party was united and stood by him in the last great vote he took in the house of commons. It voted solidly with him for home rule and sent the bill to the lords, who threw it out with scorn. And what did Mr. Gladstone do then? Appeal to the country? No; he resigned and made a lord his successor as the premier of England. The plea was that his physical eyesight was bad. His mental obliquity was infinitely worse. He ran away from a great issue. He betrayed the Irish cause. That will be the verdict of history.—N. Y. Recorder.

Both of the Democratic papers at the county seat declare that Luzerne county is Democratic by a large majority if the proper candidates are nominated by the party. Upon that point there is no question, as the voters have demonstrated their preference for Democratic principles so often that it should be unnecessary to reiterate it. The party machinery, however, for the past few years has been in the hands of men who have not and never will have the confidence of the rank and file, and until new leaders are substituted or the Democratic voters lose some of their independence, the result of coming elections will be very uncertain. There are very few candidates announced this year, as compared with previous campaigns, but there are enough in the field. The work of electing the nominees is going to be an uphill job, for the voters will not be particularly enthusiastic for the top-heavy ticket that has been slated. The renomination of Hines alone will be sufficient to kill the chances of every Democrat who may aspire to office in Luzerne county, for who will have the audacity to apologize for his actions since he was sent to Washington?

See McDonald's \$2.98 chenille curtains.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1894.  
Whether freedom really shrieked when Kosciuszko fell is a matter about which practical folks have doubts, but no practical working Democrat should have any doubts about throwing up his hat and giving three cheers and a tiger for the Democrats in the house who had the moral courage to support the amendment offered by Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, to the legislative and executive appropriation bill, striking out the appropriation for salaries, etc., of the most colossal public sham of the age—the civil service commission, a commission which, although authorized with the best intentions to make it fair and impartial, has been operated from the first day of its existence to the present time as a machine for keeping Republicans in office. Mr. Enloe has offered this amendment several times when this annual appropriation was before the house, but never until now has he succeeded in getting it adopted, and even now it is not certain that it will stay adopted, as the vote—109 to 71—was taken when the house was sitting as a committee of the whole, and the Republicans have given notice that they will call for a separate ye and nay vote on the amendment when the bill is reported back to the house from the committee on the whole, and they will make a desperate attempt to get enough Democrats to vote with them to defeat the amendment.

Attorney General Olney, in answer to a resolution adopted by the senate last week, asking what action had been taken against the trust under the act of July 2, 1890, has furnished the record of a suit begun against the various firms composing the sugar trust, which was dismissed in the United States court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, with costs against the government, appealed to the circuit court, which affirmed the action of the district court, and which is now before the United States supreme court on appeal. Mr. Olney does not say so, but it is inferred from his communication and the accompanying documents that he considers the much-talked about Sherman anti-trust law a worthless one. Other people suspicious as much when it was first proposed by Mr. Sherman as a substitute for a more stringent measure proposed by Democratic senators.

The senate committee has concluded the taking of testimony in the bribery case, and it is believed that the report will state the belief of the committee to be that Butz attempted to bribe Senators Hunton and Kyle. The committee is now taking testimony concerning the sugar trust and its alleged relations with senators.

The house committee on naval affairs has begun the investigation of the Carnegie armor plate contracts, authorized by the resolution this week adopted by the house. It will probably be a long one, as it covers all the armor made by the Carnegie companies from the beginning of their contracts with the government.

Senator Walsh, of Georgia, was naturally very much surprised when he learned that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers regarded his bill against any stoppage or interference of trains carrying mails as being aimed against them, after telling the senate that as a journeyman printer his sympathies were and always had been with the laboring men of this country, of whom he was proud to be one, he introduced an amended bill, which he thinks cannot be possibly misconstrued by anybody. The title of the bill is "To Protect the United States Mails," and it provides that any person who shall rob or attempt to rob or maliciously obstruct or retard for the purpose of robbery the passage of any railroad train on which the mails are carried shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one nor more than twenty years. S.

"Inkhorn" Pleads for Justice.  
From the Wilkes-Barre Telephone.

In previous articles I have given figures to show that the coal companies under the prevailing method of dockage usually deduct from three to seven per cent. of the coal produced by the miners each year. In 1887 for instance, the dockage robbery in all the collieries of the first, second and third anthracite districts, which includes the territory between Shickshinny and Carbondale, the miners lost through dockage alone 1,994,213 tons of coal. This coal, or the bulk of it at least, was sold by the companies at a fraction over \$2 per ton, or a total aggregate of \$2,016,400.72, being an average steal of about \$160 from each miner employed during the year.

It surely cannot be called anything else than bare-faced robbery and extortion for the coal companies to charge \$2.75 for a keg containing twenty-five pounds of powder which costs them wholesale only \$1, or \$1.25 per keg, and at the same time refuse their miners the privilege of buying powder from other dealers or from the manufacturers. In ordinary mining from ten to twelve kegs of powder is consumed by two men working two breasts every day in the month, if they fire from six to seven blasts each day. Thus it can readily be seen that on powder alone each miner is robbed of from \$6 to \$10 per month, which goes to swell the other exorbitant

profits realized by the pluck-me company store system.

For years the miners have borne this kind of injustice because they are too helpless to remedy their wrongs. For a long time particularly since the influx of cheap foreign labor began, wages have been cut down to a starvation standard. The working time at the collieries has been limited to two and three days a week under the plan of restricting the market to keep up the price of coal to consumers. Meanwhile millions of people east, west, north and south, cannot afford to buy anthracite coal which is sold in seaboard cities at \$6 and \$7 per ton. Hence the consumption of coal is simply restricted to increase the profits and annual dividends of the six or seven great coal and railroad corporations that control the trade.

I do not desire to be considered an alarmist, but in view of the great strike now in progress throughout all the western states where bituminous coal is produced it is only right to call attention to this matter and condemn the injudicious policy of the great anthracite mining corporations, which is at present a menace to the welfare and prosperity of the entire country. Beyond all question they are pursuing a course toward the miners and the public that is certain to stir up bitterness and strife which will probably lead to greater scenes of violence and disorder than has ever before darkened the history of the anthracite region.

The percentages of profits realized by the railroads for transporting coal to market can easily be reduced 50 per cent. The services of the army of middlemen employed as sales agents can be dispensed with. Enormous salaries ranging from \$30,000 to \$50,000 paid to railroad presidents and general managers can be cut down one half. The systematic robbery of cheating dock bosses, and pluck-me stores, can be abolished. And finally, the extravagant high price of coal can be reduced one-half to consumers, and the consumption of anthracite coal can thus be increased to the limit of present productive capacity of the collieries, if the corporations will agree to follow a live and let live policy toward the public from whom at present they are fleecing millions of dollars annually.

Long Distance Transmission of Steam.  
From the Scientific American.

At a recent meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Eckley B. Cox described a method he had used in carrying steam a long distance. At a colliery they wished to carry steam to a water works about 4,500 feet over a hill from the boiler plant. A trough was made by nailing the edges of two boards together, so that they formed a right angle. The trough was supported by two stakes driven in the ground and crossing just beneath the trough. The pipe was laid in the trough resting on cast iron plates, the pipe surrounded by mineral wool and a similar inverted trough placed over the top.

To allow expansions, a bend was made to one side at the top of the hill, and then it was turned back to its original direction. A large receiver was introduced in the pipe at the pumps. This was made of three sheets of an old boiler, and was thirty-four inches in diameter. This also served as a separator. As the elevation was 1,800 feet above the sea, the cold was excessive in the winter time, but this arrangement has been in use since 1877, has cost nothing for maintenance, and has given no trouble. Mr. Cox believed that the secret in carrying steam long distances to an engine without causing a drop in the steam pressure was in the use of a receiver or reservoir.

Suing the County for \$300.  
The Pittston Gazette on Friday commenced action against the county for a bill of \$300, which the publisher, Theo. Hart, alleges was contracted by the county by a contract signed with him for the publication of the annual statement of the county auditors in the Gazette. The commissioners refused payment of the bill because the controller disapproved the bill because the contract for publication was not reduced to writing and filed immediately with the controller, because it was not made with the lowest bidder, after publication for bids had been made, and because their certifying it would be contrary to an act of the legislature, as the expense was greater than the law allows.

There are six other papers whose bills for like amounts were disapproved and this test case will settle all.

Big Coal Operations.

The following contracts have been recently awarded: To Cuyler & Co., by Cox Bros. & Co., contracts of stripping 250,000 cubic yards of surface near Eckley. The same company awarded to C. F. King & Co. the contract for excavating 200,000 cubic yards of surface overlying the vein at old Buck Mountain. This colliery was abandoned years ago. At Honey Brook the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company gave to Crawford & Dugan the contract of uncovering the old Bull Run mine. VanWinkle & Co. has commenced the erection of seven blocks of houses at Beaver Meadow, preparatory to opening up an extensive stripping operation.

Wall paper, 6 cents per double roll, at A. A. Bachman's. Paper hanging done at short notice.

## SIMILAR DESIRES.



Mrs. Mulligan—I'd rather hev the hull family sick than you!  
Mr. Mulligan—So would I!—Hallo.

Condition of the Coal Trade.  
From a Seward's Coal Trade Journal.

The anthracite coal trade during the past week has shown perhaps a slight change for the better, in that there has been a greater demand for certain sizes of this coal from former soft-coal users, which demand has taken up the broken as well as the small steam sizes. This has been particularly noticeable along the line between the mines and tidewater and even at Philadelphia, which is so large a seat of manufactures. The domestic sizes do not move off with any particular degree of activity, except perhaps to the New England ports, and they are taken there because of the very favorable prices which are being made.

In order to meet the enlarged demand some increase of the output for the month of May has been agreed upon, and the collieries will be run on a basis of 60 per cent. of their capacity. It is to be feared that the storms of the recent week will keep down the tonnage during this current week to a certain extent.

Already there is some discussion as to the advisability of making an advance in the price list to date from the 1st of June; it is the opinion of certain of the conservative members of the trade that it is exercising a wise discretion to make an advance for both the interior and tidewater tonnage.

Cracked His Skull With a Bat.  
John Moran, of Wilkes-Barre was fatally wounded on Friday night by "Bud" McGinness, of Kingston, during a quarrel. Moran's little brother was playing ball in the street with a number of other boys when McGinness, annoyed by their shouting, took the bat and ball from them.

Young Moran began to cry and his brother coming upon the scene, asked McGinness to return the bat and ball. McGinness refused and a few words passed between them, and then suddenly McGinness swung the bat with all his force and struck Moran over the right ear. Moran fell unconscious to the ground and McGinness in the excitement escaped. Moran's skull is fractured.

The Result Was Satisfactory.  
From the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Railroaders and others have been surprised during the week to see the large D. S. & S. engines, four of which have been taken by the Valley, at the depot and vicinity. They are monster locomotives and very powerful. On Thursday one of the engines was coupled to a passenger train to see if better time could be made up the mountain than with the Valley engines. The result was satisfactory.

Well, Let It Be Soon.  
From the Weatherly Herald.

Things seem to be shaping themselves pretty nicely for Hon. Eckley B. Cox, and from appearances it will not be long before the Coxes will control the Valley and the anthracite coal fields as well. At least the indications point in that direction.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's catarrh cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Little girl (after waiting some time for Grandpa, what do you have after dinner?)  
Grandpa—"Dyspepsia, my dear."  
Little girl—"Oh, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will cure that."

Picnics supplied with ice cream, cakes, candy, etc., at low prices by Laubach.

Fine line of shirt waists, McDonald's.

PLEASURE CALENDAR.

June 16.—Fourth annual picnic of Division 29, A. O. H., at Eckley grove.  
June 23.—Picnic of the Fearnots Athletic Association, at Drifton ball park.  
June 23.—Excursion of Young Men's T. A. B. Society to Glen Onoko. Fare: adults, 80 cents; children, 50 cents. Train leaves Freeland, 7.30 a. m.; Glen Onoko, 6 p. m.

Examine McDonald's \$3 velvet rugs.

## Helping Papa.

A minister's wife was starting out for a walk and invited her little daughter to go with her.  
"No, mamma, I can't," was the very positive reply.  
"Why not?"  
"I have to help papa."  
"Help papa! In what way?"  
"Why, he told me to sit here in this corner and keep quiet while he wrote his sermon, and I don't believe he is half done yet."—Washington Star.

Wanted His Name Changed.  
"Well, John," said the judge to a pitiful celestial, "what can I do for you?"

"Want to gette name changed."  
"What's your name now?"  
"Sing Sing. No goodee. Gette changed to Walbee Twice."  
"To 'Walbee Twice'?"  
"Yep. All same Sing Sing."—Texas Siftings.

Sorry Three Times.  
When a friend who shared our hobby horse and our cookies in childhood foisted off on a European steamship we were sorry. When she returns grasping a cane we suppose she is lame and are sorry. When we ask after her poor foot and find she is only trying to be a swell we are sorry again—this time for ourselves.—N. Y. Herald.

Accepted the Doctrine.  
Little Frances' parents have been discussing reincarnation and the small maiden has acquired some of its phraseology.

"Mamma," she said one day, "my kitty must have been a pin in a previous state of existence, for I can feel 'em in her claws yet."—Judge.

Something Better.  
Misses—Babetta, when I was driving in the park the other day, I saw a nurse allow a policeman to kiss a child. I hope you never allow such a thing.

Babetta—Non, madame; no policeman would think of keesing ze child ven I was zero.—Puck.

Satisfied the Barber's Curiosity.  
"Wonder how those old-time barbers used to pull teeth?" ventured the man who was shaving.

"They probably did it with a razor like the one you have on my face."—Buffalo Express.

A Familiar Game.  
Little Dot—Let us play keep house.  
Little Ethel—All wight. You petend you are a—lady and I am callin' on you.

Little Dot—That'll be fun. Now sit down and ask me how I like my new girl.—Good News.

Warned in Time.  
"I've caught you making love to my wife."  
"Well?"  
"I'll give you fair warning—I did did that once, and I've been sorry ever since."—Hallo.

Paid the Wrong Way.  
"Do you pay for spring poems?" asked the poet.  
"I do," replied the editor. "Lose six subscribers every time I publish one."—Atlanta Constitution.

IT JUST HAPPENED THAT WAY.



It may have been a mere coincidence, but Mr. Lushforth will never be convinced that his wife didn't set the bottle in just that place on purpose.—Judge.

Jimmie's Perplexity.  
I am terribly mixed about things of late. My mind's in a regular garble. Why is it that apples ain't agate at all, and marbles are not made of marble?—Harper's Young People.

A Grave Mistake.  
Real Estate Agent—Yes, sir, I can recommend the place to you. No malaria, chills unknown. Healthiest locality in the state.  
Stranger—Guess we can't do business.—I'm a doctor.—Truth.

Getting Square.  
Hotel Clerk—No. 80's curtain got a fire from the gas last night.  
Proprietor—Um—telegraph to the insurance company, and—and charge No. 80 fifty cents for a fire in his room.—Puck.

Complimentary.  
Mrs. Newcome invited young Mrs. Smith to step in to dinner.  
"Hadn't I better go home and make myself pretty?" asked Mrs. Smith.  
"Oh, no, dear—come just as you are!"

Colored Schools in the South.  
Sam Johnson—Is de 'tendance at de school party fair?  
Miss Johnson—Some of 'em is a heap fairer den I is, but mos' of 'em is dark mulattars.—Texas Siftings.

How It Happened.  
Jess—I took off my hat at the theater last night.  
Jack—How did that happen?  
Jess—We sat in the last row, back.—N. Y. World.

A Necessary Formality.  
"They say that money is a drug in the market."  
"Yes, but the trouble is one has to have a prescription in order to get it."—Brooklyn Life.

## SPORTING NOTES.

WILLIAM STEINITZ, the chess champion, is in New York under medical treatment for insomnia.

A NATIVE of Hawaii, seeing a man riding a bicycle, said it must be very nice to "walk sitting down."

INSURANCE companies claim that cycling is more dangerous than traveling either by railways or steamships.

THE horse George Frederick, winner of the English derby in 1874, was sold for thirty shillings recently in an English sale yard.

In order to furnish sport for a shooting party on his Moravian estate, Baron Hirsch had six thousand partridges transported there in cages and liberated.

NEW ZEALAND is bent on preserving her remarkable wild birds and other animals, and has set apart two islands on which all hunting and trapping is forbidden.

FOR the first time in the history of the English university boat races a married man, Sir Charles Ross, rowed in one of the crews this year. He was married two years ago.

MICHAEL F. DWYER, perhaps the greatest plunger of the American turf, laughs at the idea that luck brings wealth on the race track. Nerve and good judgment, he says, are the only qualities necessary to a gambler's success.

THERE were 132,276 cycles used for pleasure solely in France last year, a fact disclosed through the collection of the tax imposed on them. The proportion of bicycles and tricycles is not stated. Cycles used by tradesmen for purely business purposes are exempt from the tax.

JUST SCRAPS.

THE notes of the Bank of England cost exactly one cent each.

THREE out of the first four presidents of the United States married widows. The total income of the Church of England is about one million dollars a week.

"End of the century" years are not leap years unless divisible by four hundred.

BASKETS of plantain leaves are made by the natives of almost every tropical country.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND men are estimated to ride in the elevators of New York city every day.

THE French system of weights is pretty high universal in all countries other than English speaking.

PHOENIX PARK, Dublin, covers nearly two thousand acres; Central park, New York, eight hundred and sixty-two.

A TON of steel made up into hairpins when in watches is worth more than twelve and one-half times the value of the same weight in pure gold.

OVER THE RAILS OF STEEL.

THE largest railroad shops in the world are those of the Big Four at Bellefontaine, O.

AMERICAN locomotive builders turned out 1,958 locomotives last year, a decrease over previous years.

SOME antiquarians claim that there is proof that the locomotive engine was known in China two hundred years ago.

ORDERS for two hundred and fifty locomotives and several thousand railway carriages have been given by the Russian government to Austrian and Belgian firms, presumably required for the trans-Siberian railway.

In order to avoid setting fire to the pampas by sparks from its locomotives the Buenos Ayres Great Southern railroad has been experimenting successfully with petroleum as a locomotive fuel, the intention being to substitute petroleum for coal if practicable.

ODDITIES OF NATURE.

MALE mosquitoes do not bite.

The original inventor of paper was the wasp.

MOUNT SINAI in Arabia, is 6,541 feet in height.

THE mummy cats unearthed in Egypt have red hair.

THE common horse fly has 16,000 facets on its eyes.

THE kestrel has been known to fly 150 miles an hour.

FEMALE frogs have no voice; only the males can sing.

A FLEA'S mouth is placed exactly between his fore legs.

THE highest mountain in Europe is Mount Blanc—15,782 feet.

THERE are more muscles in the tail of a rat than in a human hand.

GLIMPSES OF EUROPE.

DUTCH country houses are decorated with legends.

IN Paris the undertaking business is monopolized by the city government.

ON some parts of the coast of France when the wind is east the mist that appears, it is said, bears with it a noticeable perfume.

VIENNA has entered upon an extensive scheme of embellishment, and unsightly public buildings are to give place to new ones of artistic design.

IN England the successful lawyer makes from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year and successful physician \$50,000 to \$100,000; the average barrister and medical man, however, does not make more than \$1,200 a year.

WHERE AMERICA LEADS.

A REGULAR organization of one-legged beggars exists in Springfield, Mo.

THE new American street letter boxes are about to be adopted in London.

PAPER can be made from the standing tree in the space of twenty-four hours.

THE first horse was brought to this continent in 1518. Now there are, in the United States alone, 14,050,750, valued at \$941,000,000.

The oldest salvage corps in this country is reported to be the Protective society of New Bedford, Mass. It was organized in March, 1820.

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