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

Grover Cleveland 23 June 95 means that Grover is paid up to June 23, 1895. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrearages must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 26, 1894.

What has Congressman Hines ever done to deserve a re-nomination from the Democratic party?

Most of the states have had a system of commutation for good behavior of prisoners. Massachusetts is just putting that kind of a ticket of leave law in force. The first subject for clemency is a man now in the thirties, a splendid specimen physically, who fourteen years ago was given an eighteen-year sentence for burglary. He has been a model prisoner and means to begin life anew.

Japan laments the decrease of foreign visitors, who formerly spent so much money in the country. Since the agitation about the treaties has aroused a regular anti foreign feeling, people are afraid to go to that country lest they should be molested in traveling. Their absence makes a considerable difference in the profits of curio-sellers and dealers in embroideries and all kinds of art objects.

The traction thrashing engine which travels by its own power along the country roads from farm to farm has long been a source of terror to drivers whose teams are so easily frightened by the noisy engines. In Delaware a recent law requires, under heavy penalties, that a man shall travel fully 300 yards in advance of the machine, to give warning to persons driving along the road and to assist in leading horses past the object of terror.

The United States army has thirty-four chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Seven of them are Baptists, nine are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists, two are Presbyterians, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian and two are Catholics. Appointments are always made by favor and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of soldiers and officers. The pay of a newly commissioned army chaplain is \$1,350 a year, to which 10 per cent is added for each five years of service. He has always the relative rank of a captain of infantry.

The decline of the price of sulphur has during the past year been very large, and shows how a producer of a commodity may overreach himself if he practices extortion. Several months ago the Sicilian producer found a short supply of brimstone in the markets of the world, and he deliberately "cornered" the trade. For a time he was very successful, but the American manufacturer, who is the largest customer of Sicilian sulphur, set about to solve the question, and as pyrites could be used instead, plants were changed to allow of that mode of manufacture. The price of brimstone gradually melted away.

The house of representatives has for the second time passed a resolution favoring the election of United States senators by popular vote. The resolution did not receive senatorial sanction the first time, nor is likely to fare better now. The public sentiment may be drifting that way, but senatorial sentiment is not, and the senators have the veto power in this case. If an elective senator would bring in the millennium we fear the era of peace and good would still have to be postponed out of deference to senatorial prejudices. Senators generally are content with the way they are elected now, whether other people are or not.—Phila. Times.

Much popular interest attaches to the showing of the census returns on the subject of the cost of government in this country. The total receipts of the federal, state, county, city and the township governments of the United States for the year 1890 amounted to \$982,300,315, of which the larger part, \$569,252,634, was collected by the state and local governments. From the taxation of real estate was derived \$329,742,000, nearly one-third of the total amount, while the tariff duties produced over \$100,000,000 less than this amount. In round figures the cost to the American people of federal, state and local government amounts to the magnificent total of about a billion a year.—Phila. Record.

Every family should have a box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, the use of which will cure most of our ailments.

Break the Power of Monopoly.

The Pullman Palace Car Company, which was directly responsible for the great strike that has just ended so disastrously to the railroaders in the west, declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on Friday. The claim of the Pullman Company, when questioned by the employes as to the cause of repeated reductions in their wages, was that the car works were being run at a loss for nearly a year past. The company, nevertheless, has paid its stockholders dividends amounting annually to 8 or more per cent for years, and how this could be done if the shops were run at a loss is something which does not explain itself.

A fixed principle with corporations managed by Pullman and such men is that a certain dividend must be paid yearly. In times of depression, like the past year, this money comes from increased charges to consumers or from the wages of the employes. In Pullman's case it came from the latter, from those who, by the company's own statements, were not earning enough to live honest lives, but the dividend which was declared last Friday had to be paid, and what did it matter, thought Pullman, if a score of lives were lost and the business of the nation paralyzed so long as corporation rule survives.

This power of monopoly, of which the Pullman strike was a notable instance, is a question that is forcing itself upon the statesmen of the country, but it has not yet been given that attention and discussion which it demands. The United States is rapidly drifting towards the stage of discontent which prevails so largely in the countries of Europe and Asia. There was a time when Americans proudly boasted of their "free and happy country." That boast is now but seldom heard, except at the banquets of millionaires. The phrase has fallen into disrepute because circumstances belie its truthfulness. The laborers and the farmers of America are not what it says. Men are not free when they must work for whatever wages Mr. Pullman or any other man decides they shall receive, and they are certainly not happy when they will face the guns of government soldiers in their mad struggle to help one another in their fight for what they think is right.

The intelligence of the country must soon grapple with the question and learn the cause of the increased poverty on the one side and the accumulated riches on the other. That the people are discontented, and are yearly becoming more so, whether Democrats or Republicans rule, is too plain to be any longer denied. The recent outbreaks at Chicago should not be passed over lightly. The smouldering fire that is visible in the ranks of workmen will not be quenched by calling hot-headed Debs an anarchist, and his incarceration in Chicago jail will not dampen the revolutionary spirit that has been awakened among his followers. They may already be anarchists, but if they are not they will be unless more just and equitable conditions prevail in the near future.

Why did not the men at Pullman, or at any point where work troubles arise, refuse to accept reductions, longer hours or the various disturbing factors which appear on the surface to be the causes of disputes between capital and labor, and instead of striking and calling other workers to strike in sympathy, why did they not go elsewhere and better their condition? Because the situation is the same, in a more or less degree, the world over. This being the case, workmen are told that it is God's will that they should remain poor, meek and humble, and not be given the fruits of their labor. They hear it from the pulpit, the press and from those who have risen from among themselves. But is it so?

Suppose the men at Pullman, when they found their wages did not suit them, walked a few miles west or north or south, and coming to the broad and bare prairies of Illinois they there resolved to earn their living as livings were earned before car shops existed—by applying their labor to the land, that great gift from God, which is as important to life as the air or water. It is the source of all wealth, and figure it out as you may you will find that all creatures derive their substance from it.

Arriving at the unoccupied land, millions of which can be seen in nearly every state in the union, what would the men of Pullman find? Probably trespass notices, calling attention to the fact that the owner, who may be a lord of England or one of the Pacific Railroad Companies, warns all persons to keep off that land, or perhaps they can buy it at an exorbitant price. Let them go farther west or north or east or south, and the same danger signals will confront them.

It is estimated the land of America will sustain two hundred times the present population. To do this, however, the land must be put to proper use, or an equivalent of its annual rental value must be returned to the government. How much does the government now receive from the land it has decided away to foreign and domestic speculators? In many cases not one cent, and not from one acre does it receive one-tenth of the value of the annual rent the acre would bring, according to the government's own reports.

The unoccupied lands of the country that have any stable value are held out of use until the demand for them becomes so great that enormous profits

can be derived from the original investments, which, in some cases, were nothing more than a grant for some favor done the government. What right the government has to dispose of the people's heritage without insisting upon a proper return in the shape of a tax upon its value, has never been answered by any of the defenders of the present system. The land was made for all, not by the government or by men, but by the Creator, and no government can consistently give to an individual that which it holds only in trust for all the subjects of the country which it governs.

A tax placed upon the value of land, whether it is held by a poor farmer, or a foreign syndicate, or an American corporation, would take from each a proportionate share of the value which has been created by the people at large. No one would pay more than his share, as the tax would be on the value, not on the acreage or size of the lot. It would take nothing from any man except that (the value) which every man had aided in creating, and would fall equally upon all who held land of value, therein differing from the present system, which taxes the man who improves his land and puts a premium upon speculation by remitting the taxes of such as is not put to use. What would be the result?

The railroad companies, syndicates or individuals who held more land than they wished to use would quickly tire of paying taxes upon something they did or would not benefit by retaining, and land in abundance would be open to all who desired to pay the government the annual rent for using it. Then the men of Pullman could again walk north or south east or west and there would be no trespass notices forbidding them to work upon and bring forth the necessities of life from the land that God made for all his people.

The monopoly in land is the key to all others. Pullman's power could not make a slave of any person if natural opportunities were open to the people and those who have the use of them were compelled to pay for the privilege of controlling them. Land can be made common property without disturbing or abridging the rights of present landholders or altering an existing title. It could be done by the adoption of a tax equal to the full yearly rent that the land is worth. That portion belongs to the government, to the people. Take it and the power of the land-owners dies a natural death, quickly followed by every other species of monopoly. Corporation and trust rule would cease, strikes and labor troubles would be things of past days and America would be the free and happy country that its forefathers had planned and prophesied for it.

Strikes in Pennsylvania Last Year.

The forthcoming report of Albert S. Bolles, chief of the bureau of statistics, which is part of the report of Secretary Stewart's annual report of the department of internal affairs, contains complete statistics of the strikes that have occurred in the state during 1893. There were 53 strikes, or twice as many as in 1892. Thirty-four of these were by the bituminous coal miners; 9 among iron and steel workers; 4 among carpet weavers; 2 among cotton weavers; 1 among chinaware manufacturer's employes; 1 among cloakmakers, and 1 among journeymen plasterers. It is a singular fact that not one of the strikes succeeded.

The number of persons involved was 17,308, and the estimated loss in wages was \$1,395,423. The causes of the strikes were as follows: For increase in wages, 6; against a reduction of wages, 34; for recognition of labor associations, 3; for semi-monthly pay, 1, and miscellaneous causes, 8. The most important strike of the year was by the Lehigh Valley Railroad employes. The strike began on November 8 and continued to December 6.

To Oust a School Board.

Up to the present the school directors of Cass township, Schuylkill county, consisting of George Deegan, Patrick H. Brown, Thomas Nevels, Timothy Brennan, Timothy Reardon and Michael Bevan, have failed to organize as provided by law. There has been a tie in the vote in the distribution of the offices and the place of meeting. After repeated efforts the board has always failed to organize.

On Monday Timothy Brennan, one of the directors, John Curran and Charles O'Neil, school teachers of the district, and Michael O'Brien, a taxpayer, presented a petition to court at Pottsville to have the board ousted. The court granted the rule, which is returnable next Monday.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Still selling Lancaster gingham at 5¢ at McDonald's.

Caused by Whisky.

A recent Canadian telegram mentions that at St. Thomas, Ont., an American flag in front of the office of the United States consul in that city was torn down and destroyed by some members of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, who were under the influence of liquor. Some members of the regiment who were in the crowd protested against the outrage, but were unable to prevent their drunken companions from carrying out their intention. Lieut. Col. Smith apologized for the act, but Mr. Willis, the American consul, would not accept the apology and informed the authorities at Washington and Ottawa. The incident was generally deplored by the citizens, but, the telegram says, was looked upon "as merely the result of too much whisky." Apologies will probably avail to adjust this trouble between the two governments, says the National Temperance Advocate, but frequently "too much whisky" has been the cause of grave international conflicts.

A Hint for High Liver.

For those society women who take little exercise and "accumulate fat rapidly," an authority on foods prescribes green vegetables growing above the ground, such as peas, spinach and asparagus, and plain green salads mixed with poultry, meat or fish, such as lettuce, celery and cresses, with a French dressing, very little starch food and white meats, chickens, lamb or mutton, an abundance of fruit, toast and whole wheat bread. For brain workers, red meats, particularly beef, is recommended, with starchy foods, taken in the form of rice and whole wheat bread; all green vegetables that grow above the ground, green salads every day, with French dressing, containing plenty of oil, fruit in abundance and no sweets. This authority says: "Life is too short to be spent in digesting potatoes. I never eat them in any form. You might as well put pieces of mica into your stomach as fill it with Saratoga chips."

A CASE of what might be called cruelty to animals is reported from Indianapolis. A city gentleman took a notion to raise chickens. So he purchased an incubator, several hundred eggs and some full-blooded Plymouth Rock hens. When the little chicks were hatched, the lady of the house boiled eggs and made hash for them to eat. In the meantime, one of the Plymouth Rock hens had been given a setting of choice eggs, but at the allotted time no chickens appeared. The gentleman was rather jubilant because the incubator had proved its superiority over the natural mother, when the lady discovered that she had given the hen boiled eggs to hatch! Then, instead of feeling remorse, she got mad, and compelled the poor hen to set another three weeks—on fresh eggs this time, however.

The increase of crimes of violence during a heated term cannot fail to suggest to the student of social science the multiplication of comfort-giving appliances—and notably of fresh water and cooling shade—as agencies likely to diminish the number of murders and suicides. If poor people could find more comfort at home they would not flock together into places in which bad drink, added to the abnormal excitement produced by the high temperature, soon deprives them of caution and urges them to violence. The truth of this assertion is clearly demonstrated every summer in the thickly peopled districts of the large cities.

The new census for Chicago shows a grand total of 1,700,000, an increase of one hundred thousand over the world's fair year, which is exactly opposite to the predictions, as it was thought that a goodly proportion of the city's population were far residents only. One strange political feature of the canvass is that while there are 400,960 males over twenty-one years old in Chicago, there are only 288,993 registered voters. Consequently there are 178,027 male adults who do not vote—nearly forty per cent of the voting population.

A WRITER in the Century magazine adduces facts and arguments which clearly prove that municipal government in Germany, France and England is superior to that of the United States. The growth of population in German cities compared with those of America is in favor of the former, and a similar advance has been made in the administration of municipal affairs, giving more solid pavements, railway and dock accommodations. The just conclusion is that there is room for decided improvement in the management of American cities.

The Chicago post office authorities tried an experiment a few days ago with the bicycle as a means of expediting mail delivery. Six letter carriers were started to deliver nine letters each at the same places. One walked, one rode in a buggy, one rode a horse, one took the Alley L, one took the surface lines and another rode a bicycle. The carrier who rode the bicycle won very handsly.

A CONSTANTLY increasing yield of the precious metals is shown by the figures of the director of the mint for 1893, recently submitted to congress. Africa's product of gold increased by \$5,000,000 and the United States by nearly \$3,000,000 over 1892. \$35,955,000 in gold and \$77,575,757 in silver represents the total product of the United States for 1893.

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

Nominated for United States Senator by the Illinois Democrats.

Franklin MacVeagh, the democratic candidate for the United States senate from Illinois, is one of the best-known men in Chicago, and is proud of the city, and as a business man Chicago is proud of him in return. A graduate with honors of Yale and the holder of a degree of the Columbia law school, he also knows how to run a grocery store and make it pay. He is equally well read in the classics and in the market reports. He knows Homer even better than Bradstreet. He is a student and a man of affairs. He has always been a private American citizen in the strictest sense of the term, but he is a power in politics, both local and national. For many years a republican, he became, like his brother, Wayne MacVeagh, a democrat. He is, taken altogether, a fair type of the Chicago business man, whose culture has not deteriorated because he has made money.

Franklin MacVeagh is noted for his social graces as well as for his intellectual ability or business success. His splendid home on the Lake Shore drive, wherein is a comprehensive library, is often the scene of meetings of men and women prominent in science, literature and art. In appearance Mr. MacVeagh is tall and slender, with a cast of countenance that comes only from gentle breeding. Franklin MacVeagh was born on a farm in Chester county, Pa., and prepared for college in his native town. He pursued a reg-



FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

ular course at Yale and graduated in 1892. He obtained a degree from the Columbia law school two years later and then read law in New York city. He assisted Judge Edmunds in revising the New York statutes, after which arduous labor his health broke down and he sought relief in travel. He came to Chicago late in 1895 and helped establish the wholesale grocery store of Whittaker, Harmon & Co., which soon became Harmon, MacVeagh & Messer. This firm in 1870 changed to MacVeagh & Co., the company being mainly his brother, Wayne MacVeagh. To Franklin MacVeagh Chicago owes to a great extent its splendid fire department, for it was he who, as president of the Citizens' association after the great Chicago fire, reorganized the department and established it firmly on a nonpartisan basis. He is also largely responsible for the municipal methods inaugurated in 1872, and he has always taken a deep interest in every movement looking toward a betterment of the city's public enterprises. He never held a public office and was never a candidate.

FISHING WITH SPREADERS.

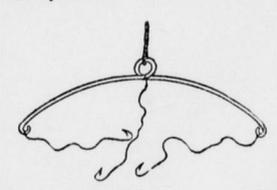
How This Canny Device of Anglers is Made and Used.

The men who like to go fishing, and who don't care what they catch, no matter what it is, so long as it bites, outnumber those who take particular tackle and look for special fish about ten to one. It is all one to them whether they catch eels, suckers, mud turtles, toadfish, bluefish or bass or crabs. It was one of these men who went home proudly last summer with a basketful of Sally Growlers.

Such a man has wisdom and philosophy. He is apt also to be an even more expert fisherman than the man with fancy trouts, who goes in for nothing but trout, wide-mouthed bass, muskallonge, or some other of the so-called game fish.

He can begin his fishing season as early in the spring as worms can be dug, and keep it up until they fall and the shrimps disappear in the fall, and need never go more than a few miles from home at that, if he live on any of our near-by waters.

To this man the spreader is recommended. If you are such a fisherman, if you delight in catching sunfish, perch, little striped bass, catfish, snappers, mackerel, school weakfish, ladyfish and such fish, and haven't got spreaders, get some. They used to be on sale in every fishing-tackle store, but there are many now who do not keep them. If you can't buy them, make your own.



This is all there is of it: Take a piece of springy brass wire about as thick as a fine knitting needle and fourteen inches or so long. Twist an eye in the middle of it and another at each end, bend the whole into a half circle and it is complete. You attach your line to the center eye and snail hooks to the end ones. If you need a sinker, attach that to a short cord and let it hang down from the center. The obvious advantage of the spreader is that it keeps your hooks apart, but it also has many other desirable effects. The line is rendered more sensitive, the hooks are kept at the same depth, and the spreader is so elastic that a fish once hooked can seldom tear loose. In running the streams it also lets the baits play at just the right distance free of the ground to make the bait taking.

Mansfield State Normal School.

An effective training school for teachers. Special attention given to post graduate work and preparing students for entering colleges. Expenses very moderate. Graduates from higher courses enter advanced classes in college. Graduates from the elementary course are equipped for the practical work of teaching all branches in the common schools, including drawing and physical culture. Prospective teachers receive material aid from the state, reducing expenses for board, tuition, light, steam heat, and washing (42 weeks), in the junior year, to \$168, and in the senior year, to \$118. Four large buildings, all heated by steam; fine athletic grounds; healthful location; ample accommodations; thorough discipline.

Fall term opens August 29, 1894. For catalogue and information address Samuel H. Abro, A. M., Ph. D., Principal, Mansfield, Pa.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in thirty minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by William Woolcock.

Great Deceit.

Mr. Amy (in telephone office)—Will you please call up Miss Marybone and deliver a message for me?

Operator—Wouldn't you like to speak with her yourself?

Mr. Amy—Oh, no, no! I—the fact is—I dined with an Italian friend and one course consisted of garlic.—Judge.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

See McDonald's \$2.98 chenille curtains.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CONGRESS—

JOHN LEISENRING, of Upper Lehigh. Subject to the decision of the Republican congressional convention.

FOR JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT—

D. L. RHONE, of Wilkes-Barre. Subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

BREED TO A PRODUCING STALLION.

HAWKMERE.

By Deverly, 422, 229. Hawkmerer is a handsome dark spotted, 15.3 hands, weight 1,050, foaled 1890, special low rate, \$10, for season of 1894. Can be seen on application to Joseph Schatzle, White Haven, Pa.

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supplied at wholesale rates with ice cream, candy, cakes, bread, ham, etc.

Clothing, packages, bicycles, etc., can be checked here by persons attending balls.

LOST—On July 19, between Sandy Run and Upper Lehigh, a silver watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the TRIBUNE office, or returning it to the owner, Jacob Garis, Sandy Run.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late John D. Hayes are requested to make payment to E. A. Buckley, J. P., Freehold, and those having claims against the estate will present the same to him.

S. E. Hayes, executor.

ESTATE OF JOHN HUDOCK, late of Foster township, deceased.

Letters testamentary upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands to present the same without delay to Chas. Orion Strub, attorney, Mary Hudock.

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Foster township that the supervisors of said township will meet at the hotel of Jane DeFoy, Washington street, Foster township, on Thursday, July 26, at 7 p. m., and on August 7, 1894, at 7 p. m., to give all persons rated for road taxes full opportunity to work out their respective taxes if they so desire.

John D. Davis, 1 supervisors. John W. Davis, 1

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Job work of all kinds at the TRIBUNE office in the neatest style and at fairest prices.

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Advertisement for 'THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.' featuring a sewing machine illustration and text: 'THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. WE OUP OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. THE NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents. THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. GRAND, MASS., BOSTON, MASS., 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL., 87 LEXINGTON, MO., DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., ATLANTA, GA. FOR SALE BY D. S. Ewing, general agent, 1127 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.'