

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Harwood and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Harwood, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Onedia at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Onedia at 7:11 a. m., 12:45, 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:00, 5:41, 6:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 3:20 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannetteville, Aulander and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 6:25 a. m., and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30 a. m. make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 3:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:00 p. m.

L. W. C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 17, 1895.

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:35, 2:27, 3:15, 4:34, 6:12, 6:58, 8:05, 8:27 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 6:05, 8:25, 9:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:15, 4:34 p. m., for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.

SUNDAY TRAINS. 11:40 a. m. and 3:44 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 7:30, 9:27, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:23, 6:58, 8:47 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

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FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Freeland, February 24, 1896.

Control of Natural Monopolies. The average reader will be very likely to agree with our contributor, Mr. Buckley, that the language quoted from Judge Brown is of peculiar significance.

Coming from a member of the bench of our highest judicial tribunal, and addressed to a class of men who are more than likely to influence the legislation of the near future, such language is clearly suggestive as to the drift of public opinion. Indeed evidence of the fact that there is a general awakening of the public conscience in relation to corporate monopolies are rapidly multiplying on a very hand.

A recent number of the Literary Digest informs us that in Chicago one of the principal street railway magnates is out in a memorial addressed to the mayor squarely favoring an absolute municipal control and limited municipal ownership of the entire street railway system of that city.

Only a few days ago Albert Shaw, the noted apostle of municipal reform, appeared before a legislative committee in New York city and squarely advocated the selling of all franchises to the highest bidder at public auction, and that in support of his position Mr. Shaw cited the experience of New Orleans, the municipal authorities of which not long ago sold a street railway franchise for the comfortable sum of \$700,000.

Two of the states—Missouri and New York—have already provided by general statute for sale to the highest bidder at public auction of all special privileges to occupy the public streets.

On the whole, it seems entirely safe to predict that long before the close of the present century the force of American public sentiment will be everywhere such that no municipal body or board will find it either politic or safe to continue the donation of franchises.

Real Functions of Government. The article entitled "Society and the State," to be found in another column, suggests far more than it discloses.

Our contributor is clearly right in saying that society is a natural organism, while the state is an artificial mechanism. We may add that former is a natural growth, while the latter is merely an arbitrary creation.

The one is God-made, the other man-made. Society, in the broadest and best acceptance of that much-abused term, is a natural, legitimate growth—growth that is governed by the same immutable law which binds the planets in their divinely appointed courses—a law that is the same at the equator as at the poles, the same on the meridian of Washington or Greenwich as on that of Constantinople or St. Petersburg.

State organization is desirable just so far as it coincides with that law of natural growth, but no further. Anything short of such coincidence is anarchy. Anything beyond mere coincidence is paternalism, which is really no more desirable than anarchy itself.

Mr. Grosby evidently belongs to the steadily widening circle of those who believe that "the American people are suffering from in herent vice of too free governments—the vice of too legislation."

Be that, however, as it may, he has invited, or rather provoked, a discussion which is likely to be productive of good. He has manifestly done some close thinking on the topic about which he writes. It is equally manifest that he possesses the courage of his convictions.

Coal Stocks Not in Favor. The coalers are out of favor. Reports concerning the trade are not encouraging, and legislative attacks on the combination are beginning to exert a depressing influence. It is quite true that dealings in them are not large—a fact which disposes to let go. But some of the more fastidious are beginning to appreciate the possibilities in connection with the electrical development as they may bear on anthracite coal carriers.

It is no less clear that increasing the number of men cannot change the nature of their individual rights in that regard. If each individual of a majority, never so great, has no right to coerce a member of society, they cannot all together have that right; a million times over is but zero still.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed to This Column by Advanced Thinkers.

NUMBER IV.—SOCIETY AND THE STATE. An error of social consequence is the failure to distinguish the one from the other.

The tendency to confound them may be due to the fact that the state comprises the same individuals as those composing society, and is strengthened, no doubt, by the manner in which popular knowledge or social progress in the past is chiefly acquired—namely, through the study of histories devoted to the most part to a narration of the rise and fall of states. Nor is the error confined to merely vulgar opinion. Students of sociology are subject to its influence.

Even so able and analytical a thinker as Herbert Spencer speaks of the state as "society in its corporate capacity," and says that "political speculation, which sets out with the assumption that the state has, in all cases, the same nature, must end in profoundly erroneous conclusions," implying that the nature of the state changes as society advances, being merely a mode of social action no less natural than society itself.

To this misconception of the real nature of the state is largely due that practical disregard of the limits of state duties of which Mr. Spencer himself justly complains. Society is a natural organism; the state, an artificial mechanism. The former is in no way dependent upon the will of man for its existence or progress, while the latter is an aggregate of individual being and advancement; its development is subject to the universal law of evolution.

The state, on the other hand, is entirely the result of man's will; it is established and maintained by him, and, unless for reasons sufficient to warrant his action, without authority entitling it to respect. A clear conception of these reasons, of that warrant and authority, would greatly simplify this inquiry. It is plain enough, however, that there must be some urgent reason, amounting to a necessity, to warrant the compulsory action which gives rise to the state, and through which it makes its existence known and felt.

We do not, however, govern ourselves, but each other. With respect to any one man the action of the state is not the action of other men, which is none the less true when they compel him to contribute to the support of that power which they use to coerce him.

Time has been when government was administered in conformity to the will of one man, who might indeed and in truth say, "I am the state." From the rule of an individual we have advanced to that of a majority, the only advantage gained thereby being the probability of a wiser use of power. Wisdom and power have been styled the attributes of sovereignty, but it would be interesting to know with how little wisdom a government could maintain itself, provided only it had sufficient power.

The essential element of government is power, but good government consists in its just and efficient use, not only as regards the manner of accomplishing the legitimate ends for which it is maintained, but also in respect to methods of maintaining it. There has doubtless been in every age at least one man of so great integrity and wisdom that, given the requisite power, he would have maintained a better government than any majority of his time could ever have agreed upon, and, having such power, any man would have the right to maintain a just government, even in opposition to any majority, no matter how great, advocating an unjust government.

Let us, then, conceive of a state in which some man has absolute control of the civil power, which he uses only for legitimate purposes, and always uses efficiently. Such a state would approach more nearly to perfection than any the world has ever seen or is likely soon to see, and yet how clear it is that the action of such a state would be in no proper sense the action of society, whose members might or might not approve the government to which they were subjected.

But instead of one man exercising the sovereign power, let the number be increased to two or more, to a majority even of the members of society, and yet their relation to the state and to society would in no way differ from that of the one man; nor would the relation of the state to society be changed from what it was under the rule of one man. But by what authority is any one man or number of members of society, at the same time compelling them to contribute to the support of the power necessary to such control? It is likely to talk of a social "contract," whereby society as a whole surrenders certain natural rights in exchange for the advantages of civil government.

If it were possible for such a contract to be made, it would have to be renewed every year, for it could have no binding force upon a man born after it was made. Even the maxim that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is not true in the sense that "consent" or "agreement" can affect the justice of any act of government. It is clear that any one man has no right to coerce or interfere with the conduct of another, except in self defense—that is, to protect himself in the enjoyment of some natural right.

It is no less clear that increasing the number of men cannot change the nature of their individual rights in that regard. If each individual of a majority, never so great, has no right to coerce a member of society, they cannot all together have that right; a million times over is but zero still. The rights of a majority consist only of the rights of the individuals composing it. The right of action by the state must be traced to and depend upon individual right.

Individuals, not as members of society, nor acting primarily for the benefit of society as a whole, but in their individual capacities, for their own interest, form a body corporate, to the support of which, in order that its power may be supreme, they compel all the members of society to contribute.

This incorporation constitutes the state, which may indeed be called "society in its corporate capacity," but is in no sense the result of voluntary action on the part of all the members of society, being rather the method adopted by certain members for the control of all. The majority, in power and influence, of this corporate body name its directors, who, through the enactment, interpretation and execution of laws, manage its affairs. For this body, the state, to undertake any enterprise or to do any act not necessary to the accomplishment of legitimate ends, which most of themselves be so necessary as to warrant the compulsory organization and maintenance of the state, is for the latter to abuse its power; and no matter how beneficial to society the particular undertaking or act might be, its performance should be left to some other agency than that of the state. Correct solution of industrial, social and so-called government problems depends upon a clear and definite conception of the just warrant for maintaining civil power and of the purposes to which its use should be limited.

That warrant and authority, and everywhere the same, under all forms of government and in all stages of society. JOHN EBERWIN CROSSBY. KANSAS CITY.

Domestic Economy. "What's this?" exclaimed the young husband, referring to the memorandum she had given him. "One dozen eggs, a pound of raisins, bottle of lemon extract, can of condensed milk, dime's worth of ground cinnamon and half a dollar's worth of sugar. What do you want of all these things, Belinda?"

"I've got a dry loaf of baker's bread," replied the young wife, "that I'm going to save by working up into a bread pudding. I never let anything go to waste, Henry."—Chicago Tribune.

How to Sell Shoes. She had vainly striven to pry her husband's four foot into a number 2 1/2 shoe, and the salesman saw that all efforts would be useless. Then he said: "Madam, let me show you a shoe especially made for Cinderella feet."

He produced a pair which fitted perfectly. "I'll take them," she beamed.

They were four's, marked 2 1/2.—Bay City Chat.

A Roland for an Oliver. Husband (reading Sunday newspaper)—Mary, here's something new in the household line. I have had your baker's and grocer's home-made bread, pies and chocolate; here is a whole column about home made desolate. (Thinks he is funny.)

Wife—You needn't read it. You can get the recipe at your favorite bucket shop.—Truth.

Suggestive. "I am very much obliged to you, James, for this fine writing set, with heavy parchment paper," said the wealthy Mr. Oldbatch to his nephew, "but really do very little writing."

"True, uncle," replied the affectionate relative; "but I thought you might want to write your will."—Bay City Chat.

Preocious Children. "Come, Mary, let us play 'father and mother.' I'll be the father, and you'll be the mother, with a child in your arms."

"All right, you begin."

"Oh, I wish that I had never married! What a fool I was!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Professional Pride. District Attorney (summing up)—Gentlemen of the jury, the audacity and skill displayed by the prisoner in committing this burglary exceeds anything in my previous experience.

Prisoner to Reporter—Now don't forget to get that into your paper.—Dallas (Tex.) Sifter.

Too Tame for Her. Maud—I don't see how you can stand being engaged to a man who has to work nights!

Mario—He comes to see me afternoons.

Maud—Pshaw! How insipid! When he's gone, you must feel as though you had been to a matinee.—Puck.

Sticking to Business. Little Boy (at toy store window)—Mamma, won't you buy me a top?

Mamma (meditatively)—It is now too cold to spin tops.

"Well, then, buy me a double ripper sled and some new skates, and we'll let the top go."—N. Y. Weekly.

Most Expensive Kind. "You get rid of \$3,750 in one day's shopping?"

"That's right."

"What kind of shopping were you doing?"

"Bucket shopping."—Chicago Tribune.

Paste It in Your Hat. Here's a rule to keep in sight: When you meet turn to the right, But passing from the rear, why then Turn to the left and you're right again."

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THE LOOSE TOOTH. The fear, too, that these monopolies may be used for political purposes has hitherto proved an insuperable objection to their exercise by the state, but the development of civil service reform has been so rapid and satisfactory that its introduction into this new field of usefulness would follow as a matter of course and would obviate the most formidable difficulty in the way of the proposed change.

"Should the assumption of these natural opportunities by foreign states and municipalities prove as successful as they now promise, the question which will confront the legislators of the twentieth century will be, not whether these extensions of governmental functions are socialistic in their tendencies, but how long this country can afford to lag behind others which we have been taught to look upon as conservative and inert."

In all thoroughly well informed circles it goes without saying that Judge Brown is among the most conservative federal judges, yet there is no mistaking the significance of the above language, and it may be accepted as a fair indication of the present trend of judicial opinion. GEORGE BULLOCK. St. Louis, December, 1895.

Labor Saving Machinery. Every day more men are forced out of work by machinery. The machinery produces what they formerly did, but the men remain to be provided for, and every year matters are growing worse. Just so long as all that machinery and everything which it produces are controlled by monopoly, workmen will stand at the door of the trusts begging for employment. This country has outgrown the wage system, but the men are still here, clamoring for the work which machinery deprives them of, while capital, by controlling that machinery and its product, holds the upper hand.—Commonwealth.

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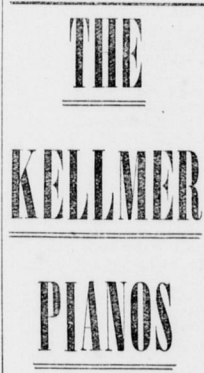
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Senior Partner—Well, he collected a debt from me the other day.—Truth.

Acquainted with Her Weakness. "There's no use in trying to bring her to, doctor; she's dead."

"How do you know?" "If she were alive she would speak."—Town Topics.

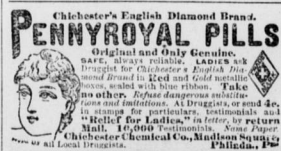
For a Change. "Did you go to church yesterday?" "No; I slept at home."—Life.

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Practical Measures," by B. O. Flower, of Boston, Mass.

"Literature People Want," by J. W. C.

Monday Next, - - March 2.



Old newspapers for sale.

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