

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD. Time table in effect December 15, 1895. Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5:30 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:30 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

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, 4:31, 6:12, 8:28, 9:30, 8:55 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:30, 9:27, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:40 a. m. and 3:21 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, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:31 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

PROOF OF INSANITY.

The attorney for the defense became impressive.

"Do you ask proof that my client is insane?" he asked. "Well, there is plenty of it. When he came to engage my services he promised me \$10,000 if I would take the case, and yet he hasn't a cent. Is that the act of a sane man?"

"Did you know that when you took the case?" asked the attorney for the prosecution.

"Certainly."

"Well, I can't see that that helps him in any way, but it would make a splendid plea for you were you on trial."

"THE GREATEST SERVICE."

One of those men who say something which they had better left unsaid addressed the late Rev. Charles Spurgeon as he was passing out of church.

"Grasping the preacher by the hand the man said: 'I see you have forgotten me, sir; and yet you once did me the greatest service that a clergyman can render to anybody.'"

"What service was that?" asked Spurgeon.

"You buried my wife, sir," replied the man, his eyes suffused with tears.

THE FATE OF TANTALUS.

Mrs. Gadd—Oh, I'm just dying to get out and tell Mrs. Gabb all the awful things my upstairs girl has told me about the Blifkins family, where she used to live.

Mr. Gadd—Well, why don't you go? "I don't dare to. Mrs. Blifkins is trying to coax my cook off, and I know she'll run in the first time I leave the house, and if she gets our cook she'll learn all about us."—N. Y. Weekly.

LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Industrial Conciliation,"

by Josephine Shaw Lowell,

New York.

"The Local Paper,"

by Anthony Murdock.

Monday Next, - - March 23.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 16, 1896.

LIFE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed to These Columns by Advanced Thinkers.

NUMBER X.—THE UNITED STATES NOT A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. THE REMEDY.

A study of the congressional election return of 1894 proves conclusively that our representative system is a delusion and a snare.

For instance, Massachusetts, with a Republican vote of 191,243, secures 12 representatives, while the Democrats, with 120,893 ballots polled, are represented by only one congressman, or over 7 1/2 Democratic citizens must go to the polls to equal the representative power of one Republican.

Today Illinois is entitled to one Republican congressman for every 22,403 voters, but it takes 161,713 Democrats to gain one representative, or, like Massachusetts the proportion against the Democrats is over 7 to 1.

In Ohio it requires over six times as many voters to elect one Democrat as it does a Republican representative.

In New York state the recent vote stands 22,897 for every Republican representative, while requiring 100,610 Democrats to accomplish the same results, though in the congressional election returns of 1892 it took 81,680 Democrats to equal 43,356 Republicans.

Dear old conservative Pennsylvania secures 28 Republican congressmen for 613,921 ballots polled, while the Democrats have only two for 352,560 votes. Have the Democrats of the Keystone State sunk so low that it requires over eight of them to offset one Republican? If this state had had proportional representation, the representation would have stood 18 Republicans, 11 Democrats and 1 Prohibitionist.

In the states of Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin the Democrats, with over six times the Republican quota, have no Democratic representation at all.

Indiana leads off as the worst represented state in the Union. The Democrats cast almost 11 times the quota of the Republicans, and yet have not even one representative.

The People's Party adherents polled votes in excess of the average quota and yet in most of the states with no representation at all.

Georgia Populists cast nearly seven times the quota of the Democrats and yet are not represented, while in Texas they have almost ten times the Democratic quota, with the same results. In 1892 the Populists cast 1,046,392 votes, securing 12 representatives, yet in the last election, at the polling 308,330 more votes than in 1892, they have only seven congressmen.

Today the Prohibitionists are not represented at all in congress, yet they cast a vote which would entitle them under proportional representation to three congressmen.

These figures prove that our whole system of representation is manifestly unjust. The wonder is that we have submitted to it so long.

The evil lies in our district system. Suppose there were 30,000 votes cast in each of the 30 congressional districts of Pennsylvania, each district being entitled to one representative, with five parties in each district, the vote standing thus: 4,000 Prohibitionists, 5,000 People's Party, 6,000 Single Taxers, 7,000 Republicans, 8,000 Democrats. Yet the mere fact that the Democrats cast 1,000 more votes than any one party—a plurality of 1,000 votes, not a majority—entitles them, under the present system, to the one representative. And the remaining 24,000 people are not represented at all! Carry this illustration through the 30 congressional districts, and we find 120,000 Prohibitionists, 150,000 People's Party, 180,000 Single Taxers, 210,000 Republicans and 240,000 Democrats. Lo and behold, the Democrats march off with the whole 30 congressmen, leaving 600,000 men who actually went to the polls and voted unrepresented!

Is it right? Is it justice that the minority of the total vote should make the laws for the majority?

Must the political fight always narrow itself to two great parties? Is there no hope for the many reform movements? Must corruption and bribery run rampant that one party may succeed by a few votes? Is there no remedy, or must we continue to practically disfranchise a large proportion of the men who actually go to the polls and vote?

There is a remedy, and that remedy is proportional representation, which is that each political party within city, county or state is entitled to representation in proportion to the number of votes each party casts. To secure it we must first abolish all district lines.

For instance, to return to our previous illustration of Pennsylvania, abolish all the 30 districts, making the state into one large district. Suppose the voting power is 900,000, balloting for 30 congressmen. Justice would demand that every one-third of the 900,000 voters, or every 30,000 men, should receive one representative. Thirty thousand votes is then the quota. With this result, the 120,000 Prohibitionists are entitled to 4 congressmen; the 150,000 People's Party to 5, the 180,000 Single Taxers, 210,000 Republicans and 240,000 Democrats to 6, 7 and 8 congressmen, respectively. Under proportional representation the Democrats, instead of having the whole 30 congressmen, receive only the proportion to which their number of votes entitled them—no more, no less.

Is not this justice?

Many people have a dread of adopting any new system, thinking it best to hold to an imperfect one rather than advocate one which has not received the test of experience.

But, unfortunately, proportional representation has stepped from the theoretical to the practical field of politics. It is in operation in several of the cantons of Switzerland and has met with

MATTERS

—of the—

MOMENT.

Subjects in Which the Citizens of Freeland and Surroundings Are Interested at the Present Time.

The movement to annex South Heberton to Freeland borough is at present receiving considerable attention from a number of people who are more or less interested in the welfare of the two towns. The agitation for annexation arose simultaneously with the prospects for a greater Freeland, held out by the Board of Trade, and up to the present time it has been fostered by the board as a component part of its duty. The movement has been suggested at various times. It was advocated at the time that the Five Points became a part of the borough, the reason given being that the increased territory and population would result in getting better postal facilities. It has also been mentioned at other times with different objects in view, but with never any arguments produced as to its advantage to Freeland. However, it has never before been accorded the recognition it receives at present. The misfortune of the movement in the past appears to have been that the men who could have boosted it along, did not favor annexation and because they did not, they felt disinclined to inform those who did as to the proper methods to be taken to accomplish its success. This appears to be its fate even in its present state. The promoters of the movement seem somewhat at sea, so far as their methods are concerned, and this, coupled with the disapproval of those whom annexation will directly affect, has a tendency to thrust the whole affair into confusion.

The only real worthy feature of the possible advantage of annexation given by its agitators is that which has been defined by the Board of Trade, viz, fire and police protection for territory which will then be within the borough, which is to be held out as an inducement for the location of industrial plants. The claim is justly made that the vacant land within the present limits is held at too high a value to allow it to be used for factory sites, but whether this claim will outweigh the objections of the opponents is questionable. Many taxpayers fear that the additional expense which the new territory would add to the borough would not justify annexation. Additional fire plugs, electric lights, sewers, street repairs and police protection are matters that have yet to be considered.

The movement is at present almost confined to the territory north of the Public park, which has been chosen for the site of the industries secured by the Board of Trade. Now, if the borough limits are to be extended at all, they should be run out to include Fern street. Here is a section which could be annexed with profit to the town and the residents. The territory is included in Foster township, yet the male residents have no place to vote, and their children have no place to attend school. The street yields a liquor revenue which would pay for whatever improvements might be required, while scarcely a reason can be offered for allowing the street to remain in its present irresponsible condition. If a greater Freeland and the good of the town is the object, let it be pushed to a successful end; but that cannot be accomplished if the promoters of annexation pass desirable sections by, and throw the lines out too far in other directions. Have the best interests of the borough the main consideration in this movement, others' interests can afford to wait.

New Route for Steam Pipes. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has contracted to have two 12-inch holes drilled at Hazle Mines colliery. The holes will be lined with gas pipe secured by cement and each will be 600 feet deep. The purpose of drilling is to make an opening through which the steam pipes will run, to convey power to the pumps at the bottom of the slope.

The system is a big improvement over the past effort, and is sure to be generally adopted by all operators who find it necessary to convey steam into their mines. Formerly these pipes ran through the air way or along the slope. The intense heat quickly dried up and rotted the timbers and made them very inflammable. This has been the cause of frequent fire and resulted in immense damages to the owner.

Sensation in the MacKnight Failure. Another sensation has developed in the MacKnight failure. Sherman MacKnight, a son of the bankrupt merchant, refused to open his father's safe on the demand of Sheriff Martin and of the court, and the sheriff will now make an attempt to have it broken open. The big iron safe in the store has been closely guarded since the failure, and it is thought to contain some important documents which may throw some light on the failure of the Plains merchant.

A pair of Wear Well shoes will outlast anything bought at the same price. The Wear Well has just the kind of shoes you need for this weather.

McDonald is closing out his big stock of reliable shoes. \$1.50 a year is all the TRIBUNE costs. Shoes, shoes, shoes, at McDonald's. Call at Oswald's for fresh eggs.

NUMBER XI.—THE POSSESSORY RIGHT OF SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS. Wherever the children of men believe or can be induced or taught to believe in the fatherhood of one God and the brotherhood of all men the principles inculcated by Thomas Jefferson bid fair to dominate the political and social relations of the near future. One of the reasons urged by him against the creation of a national debt is of special interest at the present time. In a letter written by him in August, 1813, from which the subjoined quotation is made, he demonstrates the "possessory right of successive generations" thus: "The generations of men may be considered as bodies or corporations. Each generation has the usufruct of the earth during the period of its continuance. When it ceases to exist that usufruct passes on to the succeeding generation free and unincumbered, and so on successively from one generation to another forever. We may consider each generation as a distinct nation, with a right by the will of its majority to bind themselves, but none to bind the succeeding generation more than the inhabitants of another country. Or the case may be likened to the ordinary one of a tenant for life, who may hypothecate the land for his debts during the continuance of his usufruct, but at his death the reversioner, who is also tenant for life only, receives it exonerated from all burthen. The period of a generation or the term of its life is determined by the laws of mortality. I find that of the numbers of all ages living at any one moment half will be dead in 24 years and 8 months. But leaving out minors, who have not the power of self government, of the adults living at one moment, a majority of whom act for the society, one-half will be dead in 18 years and 8 months. "At 19 years, then, from the date of a contract, the majority of the contractors are dead and their contract with them. Let this general theory be applied to a particular case: Suppose the annual births in the state of New York to be 23,994; the whole number of its inhabitants will be 617,703, of all ages. Of these, there would constantly be 269,286 minors and 348,417 adults, of which last 174,209 will be a majority. Suppose that majority, on the first day of the year 1794, had borrowed a sum of money equal to the fee simple value of the state and to have consumed it in eating, drinking and making merry in their day, or, if you please, in quarreling and fighting with their unoffending neighbors. Within 18 years and 8 months one-half of the adult citizens were dead. Till then, being the majority, they might rightfully levy the interest of their debt annually on themselves and their fellow revelers or fellow champions. But at that period (say at this moment) a new majority have come into place in their own right and not under the rights, the conditions or laws of their predecessors. Are they bound to acknowledge the debt, to consider the preceding generation as having had a right to eat up the whole soil of their country in the course of a life, to alienate it from them (for it would be an alienation to the creditors), and would they think themselves either legally or morally bound to give up their country and to emigrate to another for subsistence? Every one will say no; that the soil is the gift of God to the living, as much as it had been to the deceased generation and that the laws of nature impose no obligation on them to pay this debt. And although, like some other natural rights, this has not yet entered into any declaration of rights, it is no less a law and ought to be acted on by honest governments."

The reader who will carefully peruse the series of letters from one of which the foregoing extract is made and who will then look around him, at the maladjustment of existing social conditions, will find cumulative evidence tending to prove that in these closing years of the nineteenth century the soil that is "marching on" is not that of John Brown (whose body, etc.), but is, rather, the soil of the patriot statesman, Thomas Jefferson. GEO. C. WORTH. St. Louis, February, 1896.

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