RAILROAD TIMETABLES FREELAND TRIBUNE.

"HE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AN. SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD. Т s leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Haz. Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roa zleton Junction at 5.30, 660 a m, 4 3 r except Sunday; and 7 06 a m, 2 38 p m s leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberr cken and Deringer at 5 30 a m, p m, dan Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 238 p m, Sun

ay, ... or a matter p m, Sun Trains heave Drifton for Oneida Junction Jarwood Road, Mumboldt Road, Oneida and ays and 748 a m, 238 p m, Suddiy except Sun-ays and 748 a m, 238 p m, Suddiy except Sun-Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, ranberry, Tombtoken and Deringer at 638 a , daily except Sunday and 838 a m, 422 p m, unday.

iday. rains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida letion, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, leida and Sheppton at 6 29, 11 0 a m, 4 46 p m, ly except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 08 p m, day. day. day. rains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cran-ry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, ver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook ley, Jeddo and Drifton at 225, 54 op m y except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 p m.

daily except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 p m, Sunday. Trains leaves Bioppion for Ondida, Humbolit Trains leaves Bioppion for leaves in the first ton Junction and Konn at 711 a m, 1246, 555 p m, daily except Sunday; and 800 a m, 344 m, Sunday? Trains leave Sheppion for Beaver Meadow Houd, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo Bodo, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo Bodo and Stockton, Unizel Brook, Eckley, Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Hoad, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Leddo and Drifton at 349, 547, 635 p m, daily, electric curs for Hazleton Junction with electric curs for Hazleton Junciton with electric curs for Hazleton Junciton with electric curs for Hazleton Junciton with ried and other points on the Traction Com-ried and other points on the Traction Com-

y's line. ains leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m, Hazleton tion at 6 29 a m, and Sheppton at 7 11 a m, ect at Oncida Junction with Lehigh Valley s east and west. t at one west. ast and west. 1 leaving Drifton at 5:30 a m makes con-1 at Deringer with P. R. R. train for barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points

For the necommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazieton Junction and Der-inger, an extra tran will leave the former point at 350 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriv-ing at Deringer at 5 00 p.m. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 17, 1895. Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanlines and comfort. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

 ABRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

 LEAVE FREELAND.

 605, 820, 933, 1041 am, 135, 227, 315, 434, 612, 658, 850, 857 pm, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

 605, 825, 953 am, 135, 315, 434 pm, for Match Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Fhila, 86, 933, 1041 am, 227, 425, 638 pm, for Mahanoy City, Shenandonah and Pottsville.

 726, 937, 104, 13m, 227, 425, 638 pm, for Mahanoy City, Shenandonah and Pottsville.

 736, 937, 1041 am, 128, 434 pm, (via High-and Branch, for White Haven, Gien Summit, Wilkee-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

 8UN0AY TRAINS.

 1140 am and 328 pm for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

 Gun Mathematican All Land B. Junction.

 ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

 ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

 738, 937, 1056, 1154 am, 128, 214, 434, 538,

7 26, 927, 10 56, 11 54 a m, 12 58, 213, 434, 533, 558, 847 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Lum-ber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton. 7 26, 927, 10 56 a m, 213, 434, 658 p m, from Delaujo, Mahanoy, City and Shenandoah (via

ston Branch). 5 33, 8 47 p m, from New York, Easton, elphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch 12.98, 9.96, 10. Sethichem, Allentown and Masses Chunk. 927, 1056 a.m. 12.58, 5.33, 6.58, 8.47 p.m., from 927, 1056 a.m., 12.58, 5.33, 6.58, 8.47 p.m., from 845, 1041 a.m., 257, 658 p.m. from. White Haven, 618, 1041 a.m., 257, 658 p.m. from. White Haven, 619, 1041 a.m., 258, 1041 a.m., 1041 a.m., 1041 a.m., 1041 highland Branch). 80 NDAY THAINS.

SUNDAY TRAINS. 11 31 a m and 310 p m, from Hazleton, Lum-ber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton, 11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia ind Easton.

on. from Delano and Mahanoy region. rther information inquire of Ticket For further information inquire of Agent, Agents, CHAS, S. LEE, Gen'l Pass, Agent, ROLLIN II, WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East, Div. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P.A. South Bethlebern, Pa.

No Chance for the Judge. At Harrodsburg the other day Judge ardwell summoned a negro boy in his ourt to testify in a ense. The follow-ng conversation took place between is honor and the boy: "Do you know good from bad?" "Yes, sir, boss, 'specer duz." "Can you distinguish the truth from alsehood?"

"Yes, sah, I kin extinguish truth or anything else eff you'll gimme nud water"

water." "Do you know what will become of you if you testify to a lie?" "No, sah, judge. Duz you?" "Where does the devil live?" "You'll neber git to see him; he lives in Heaven."—Louisville Courier-Jour-nal.

Perfectly Audacious! Assistant-Here is a complaint by a hely against the conductor of 'bus 200,467. Manager-What is the trouble? "She says he expressed a doubt whether her six children were all under live years of age."-London Tit-Bits.

LIVE QUESTIONS. A Series of Articles Contributed to The Columns by Advanced Thinkers.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, Editor and Proprietor. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 30, 1896

The Growth of Our Country,

A Fire Inspector Needed.

at Gover Creveland 28June96 at Grover is paid up to June 28, 1890 figures in advance of the presen-port promptly to this office wheneve ot receive your paper. All arrear-be paid when paper is discontinued

Mon

A Bories of Articles Contributed to These Columns by Advanced Thinkers. LESSONS FROM THE LAST CENSUS—THE GROWTM OF OUR COUNTRY SINCE 1790. Under the existing temporary organi-zation of the census force there must be inevitably long delay in the completion of the work of the federal census and the placing of the final results before the public. This fault is inherent in the system itself, and no one in particular can be charged with this delay nor in-deed be made responsible for the great-ly increased cost of the census work. In this connection it should be remem-bered, of course, that the fundamental laws governing the census have been from time to time very much broadened and the number and extent of the cen-sus inquiries very materially increased, of necessity requiring a relatively larger cost. The constantly increasing desire to

time to do the work and at a relatively larger cost. The constantly increasing desire to have full and explicit data at each de-cennial period has literally grown away from the old methods of census taking, and today the entire inadequacy of the census machinery, as now provided for by law, is everywhere apparent. In many respects it constitutes the chief lesson of the eleventh census and points with unerring directness to the neces-sity for a radical change in the system of taking the federal census. The ex-perience of the last two enumerations lies wholly in this direction, and relief must be found at an early day in the establishment of a permanent census office. The Growth of Our Country. The article by Hon, Carroll D. Wright shows the growth of our country in area, population and wealth to be very gratify-ing. It is however, a little dissatifying to point to the fact that there is a grow-ing class of people who are not becoming more wealthy. One million people may gather a large part of wealth produced by 60,000,000, and thus a statement of the aggregate wealth would not show the real condition of affars. Most of our published statistics need to be analyzed to prevent misunderstand-ing. While there are more rich and well to do people in the United States, there agre also more poor people and dependent people than ever, and this latter class is the one that concerns the bilantfroptst. Another fact suggested by Mr. Wright is that our census needs to be very greatly enlarged. There ought to be a systematic study of the people, especially of the defective classes of all kinds, criminals, paupers, feeble minded and insane. This study, scientifically pur-sued, would lead to a discovery of the causes of these abnormalities, and thus enable us to remove them. This means the extension of the func-tions of the general or local government, perhaps of both, a subject which de-mands ever more and more serious atter-tion, not only in our journals, but in our schools and our homes. **A Fire Inspector Needed.**

must be found at an early day in the establishment of a permanent census office. THE PRESENT CENSUS REPORT AN IMPROVE-MENT. Despite the difficulties and delays which have beset the work of the elev-enth census, there is likely to be some improvement as compared with 1880 in the publication of the final reports. All of the volumes of the census of 1880 were not published until 1888, but of the 25 volumes of the present census 12 have been issued, 8 others are wholly completed and ready for issue, and the remaining 5 volumes are either in proc-ess of printing or in such condition that the publications should follow within a comparatively short time. This being the case, it will be possi-ble shortly to review the results of the last census in their entirety and to con-sider in something like consecutive and logical order some of the many valuable lessons to be devised from the census. In the first place, let it be borne in mind that our country was the first gov-ernment to provide by law for a practi-cal enumeration of its population, the first decennial census having been taken by constitutional provision in 1709; the eleventh census, that of 1890, marked, therefore, the completion of the first century of census taking in this com-try. Dring this period there has been only a great expansion in the extent of settled area, in spite of the vast increase in territory, but a very marked growth of population in every part of the union. DETENT OF OR TEREMINTY.

A Fire Inspector Needed. If the borough council has anthority to appoint a fire inspector it should be done. Not that Freeland has many fires, but there are times when the people of town would like to have an official report made upon those that do occur. At present no one has authority to investigate the origin of a mysterious fire; every person forms his or her own opinion, and the result is that the cause is sometimes ascribed to sources which may not be correct.

is sometimes ascribed to sources which may not be correct. If the duty was delegated to some one of the borough officials, there could be a thorough investigation made under authority of the borough after every fire, the amount of damage done could be ascertained, and at the end of each year the people would know exactly what the town lost during the preceding twolve months. atternition provided in the information of the probability of population in every part of the union. EXENT OF OUR TEERITORY.
 At the time of the first census the United States comprised the territory between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi river, embracing \$27,844 square miles, of which \$03,225 was land surface. In 1803-5 the acquisition of Longistan by purchase and of Oregon by settlement added 1,171,931 square miles to our area and secured the absolute control of the Mississippi river and its mavigable branches. In 1821 the final transfer of Florida from Spain increased our territory b 50,268 square miles, on 1843 added 921,016 square miles, and a still further addition of 44,644 square miles was made in 1853 by the Gadsden purchase, so that the total area of our territory flow 3,025,600 square miles, is now 3,025,600 square miles, in 1867, has an estimated area of 532,409 square miles, but contained on-1932,552 inhabitants in 1890. MAIVELOUS GROWTH OF OUR POPULATION. what the town lost during the presence twelve months. Such statistics alone would be useful when demanding reduced insurance rates, because the figures of losses would be official, and at the same time the re-port made by the officer after every fire would go a long way in clearing up the mystery surrounding suspicious blazes mystery surrounding suspicious blazes and tracing the causes much better than can now be done.

and tracing the causes much better than can now be done. An open confession of the inability of the Republicans to legislate is contained in Senator Platt's resolution providing for the adjournment of congress on May 2, and Mr. Platt elinehes the confession by saying of his resolution: "It is per-fectly clear that there will be no import-ant legislation this session except the appropriation bills, and I see no reason for remaining here merely for the pur-pose of introducing and talking upon agitating resolutions, and am persuaded that the country would be better satis-fied to have us at home than to have us here." If that isn'thumiliating, coming from a party which controls both branches of congress and which made such wonderful promises of what it was going to accomplish in a legislative way whon it again got control, pray what would you call it? <section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

tion, by niteral increase and by immi-gration, has multiplied sixteenfold, and our territorial possessions, by purchase, conquest and cession, have increased more than fourfold. According to the census of 1800, the total value of all the prod-ucts of manufacthres, agriculture, min-ing and the fisheries was \$12,464,052,-913, or about \$198 per capita, while the aggregate wealth of the country amount-ed to \$455,037,091,197, or an approxi-mate wealth per capita of more than \$1,000. History nowhere presents a more wonderful picture of progress and development of a country's resources. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

CAROLL D. WRORT. CAROLL D. WRORT. How TO MAKE OUR CURRENCY ELASTIC. The greatest defect in our present cur-rency system is its lack of elasticity. It does not expand and contract with the regular normal expansion and con-traction of business. Again, during times of panic, it fails still more com-pletely to meet the unusual demands upon it. This was forcibly illustrated during the panic of 1893. At that time many millions of currency that had been in the channels of circulation were sad-denly withdrawn and locked up. At the same time there went up from thousands of business men a demand for currency that could not be met. Men were sarf-den be had. Do you ask why? Simply because there was no more available that if it had been locked up by panic stricken owners was no more available than if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea. DIFFICULTY OF BANKS IN A CHISIS. In England or Canada the crisis would have been met immediately by the creation of an enormous volume of bank notes loaned on approved commer-cial paper. In this country, however,

In England or Canada the crisis would have been met immediately by the creation of an enormous volume of bank notes loaned on approved commer-cial paper. In this country, however, such action was impossible. Only a small part of our currency, about one-eighth, is issued by banks, and their machinery is so bungling and clemsy--it takes so long to get it running--that it was impossible for the national banks to do anything to relieve the situation. If would have been very profitable for them if they could have done so, and many of them made the attempt to ex-tend their circulation; but, as has been shown by Hon. John De Witt Warner of New York, they could not get their clumasy machinery at work soon enough. The national bank system uterly failed at the critical moment. The clearing houses came to the rescue as best they could. They calmly ignored the stupid statutes of the United States, and saved thousands from ruin. Thousands more might have been saved if a little sim-ple, practicable device had been in oper-ation. What is that device? - Nothing more or less than to permit any holder of government bonds to convert them, principal and accrued interest, into cur-rency at his pleasure, and to reconvert the currency into bonds at pleasure. NONS ASD CCHERENCY CONVENTIME. Under this simple plan millions of bonds would have been converted into currency at the time of the panic and is began to unlock their currency and let it into the channels of trade--much of the currency issued to tide over the cri-sis wonid have been returned to the federal treasury and bonds taken out again.

Iederal treasury and bonds taken out again. In putting forward this plan I make no claim to originality. It has been urged by many eminent statesmen, from Lincoln's great secretary in the sixties to the able and clear headed member from Ohio, Hon. Tom L. John-son, but because of overconservatism nothing has been done. There can be no valid reason why the holders of government bonds should not convert them into noninterest bearing currency at will, nor why the holder of government currency should not be al-lowed to convert that currency into low interest bearing bonds. GOOD EFFECTS OF THE PLAN.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE PLAN. Simple as this plan is, it would bring bout the following very desirable re

Simple as this plan is, it would bring about the following very desirable re-sults: First.—Impart to our federal currency a degree of elasticity enabling it to ex-pand readily with the demands of trade, or at the time of a panic, and to con-tract when business fell off or when the scare of the panic had subsided and the locked up currency was let out to take its place in the channels of trade. Second.—Save to the people the inter-est on all bonds when converted into currency, until the currency should be reconverted into bonds. Third.—Cause the national banks to yield up their circulation. There would then be no profit for them in maintain-ing a circulation. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why the plan has not been adopted.

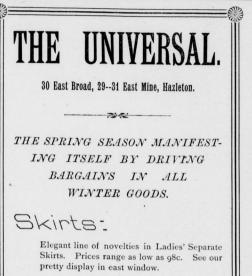


Are Interested at the Present Time.

Present Time. It seems hardly amiss at this time to call attention to the necessity of some improvements to the Public park for the coming summer. Public sentiment de-mands that this ground should be im-proved. The season of revenue from the picnic ground will soon be at hand again, and if it is lawful that a revenue should be charged for the use of the ground by citizens of the town, it would seem only reasonable that the money thus obtained should be expended on improvements to the place. It may be said that the picnic ground is not worth the price charged for its use, and out-side of that there is nothing in the park, in its present state, that makes it of any value to the public. The borough coun-el should take the matter up. It is something which admits of serious con-sideration. ideration.

prosections of the matter, as well as stand the reduction in their earnings. $\ddagger \ddagger \ddagger \ddagger$ Yet, in the face of these circum-stances, the supervisors of the succeed-ing years have repeatedly charged the unlawful rate for their own services, and have been repeatedly surcharged by the auditors, and still the old game goes on. There appears no difference in the supervisors' accounts year in and year out, with the possible exception that the late officers have not been known to own a horse. It would not be surprising if the persistency of the super-visors would ultimately result in restor-ing the old rates, as the little schemes of evading the law, however meagrely developed, as yet, are nevertheless beleveloped as yet, are neverth ginning to crop out

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2

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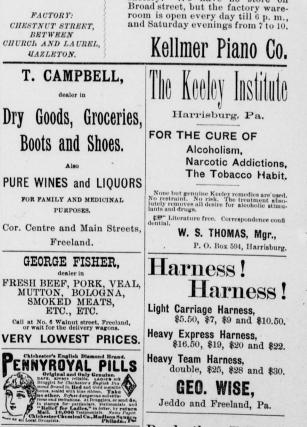
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