FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., JULY 2, 1896

ANOTHER YEAR BEGAN. With this issue the TRIBUNE enters upon another year of life, and the Tribune Printing Company, Limited, cordially greets the readers of the paper in this, the first publication under their management. It has become customary with new firms entering business in the newspaper line to lay down rules to govern their conduct in relation to public men and affairs, regardless of the ever-changing aspect of history-making events, and the difficulty offtimes experienced of a single business establishment shaping its own destiny in conformity with the roseate plans laid out, seeming as it were that the modern newspaper's sole responsibility rested on its attitude towards party principles and questions of politics in general.

The TRIBUNE will depart from this established custom by refraining to make any boasts of the future career. Some slight experience in, and close observation of, the trend of present day activity leads us to believe that the newspaper of today has a more important mission to fulfill than its fore unners, and that, in the fulfillment of this mission, it will be of the utmos benefit to both patrons and proprietors The intelligence of the people of the resent age is such as to inspire to the

highest degree yet attained by man the spirit of individual opinion, and with due appreciation of this spirit, which is so manifestly apparent in all importan events, it seems to us the highest aim of the newspaper should be to present to its readers, truthfully, briefly and determinedly, every happening of public concern, which, for want of a perhaps better term, is called news.

In disseminating the news of the world the TRIBUNE will give place to metro politan papers of everyday issuance But in giving the news of Freeland and the locality in which we are, the TRF BUNE promises to be first in the field. It will be our effort to make the TRI BUNE the newslest paper in the region and on this account we are confident is will be doubly appreciated by old readers and will be sought after by new

We shall also fully recognize the rela tion of the newspaper to advertising Believing it to be the best medium through which business men can reach buyers, we shall endeavor to make it o

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY. Tigers Athletic Club Celebrated It on Saturday Evening. The seventh anniversary of the or-ganization of the Tigers Athletic Club was celebrated on Saturday evening. A business and social session of the club was held at the Tigers building on Walnut extent and was attended by Walnut street, and was attended almost the entire membership. A few who are now residing outside the state who are now residing outside the state were unable to attend. A banquet followed, and a merrier and more social-able gathering never sat before a table in Freehand. All the delicacies of the season were served, and justice was done to each course. The balance of the evening was spent in listening to speeches score restra

listening to speeches, songs, recita-ons, etc., by the various members. tions, etc., tions, etc., by the various members. The club was organized on June 27, 1889, and the hardships and struggles during the first year or two of its life were recounted by those who were then members. At present the organization is in a properous condition, financially and otherwise, which is due solely to the active interest and work which each member contributes to the club. The present membership consists of thirty-eight active (resident) members and eleven honorary (out-of-town) mem-

and eleven honorary (out-of-town) mem-bers. The active list is limited to forty names. The honorary list is composed of active members who have removed from town. The anniversary was one of most the successful events ever held by the club

Mechanics' National Statistic

The report of National Secretary Deemer, of the Junior Order American Mechanics, shows a total number of councils 2,131, an increase of 142; total councils 2.131, an increase of 142; total membership, 166,833, an increase of 13,141; total amount paid for relief of the slek and burial of the dead during the past year, 8467,138.10; total invested funds of subordinate councils, 81,432,-635.52. The election of officers resulted as follows: Councilor, P. A. Shanor, Pennsylvania; vice councilor, Joseph Powell, Colorado; treasurer, J. Adam , Colorado; treasurer, J. Adam Maryland; conductor, W. S. Schenck, Washington; warden, D. C. Gallaghan, Kansas institu Gallaghan, Kansas; inside sentinel, H. Gallaghan, Kansas; insue sentiner, H. G. Smith, Kentucky; outside sentinel, E. R. Dillingham, Georgia; chaplain, Rev. H. A. Slaughter, Missouri. Place of meeting, 1807, Pittsburg.

Tender Your Sympathy

The terrible disaster at Pittston last nining are increasing daily. It is yet to early to attach the blame to any one; perhaps it was one of those events which perhaps it was one of those events which man cannot foresee. Be that as it may, no time should be lost in extending practical sympathy and aid to the un-fortunates whose support has been so suddenly removed from them. The people of the coal region can realize more fully than others the necessity of promut action, and they should be the prompt action, and they should be the lirst to respond. Money will not bring back the loved husbands and brothers. but it can help to relieve the helple widows, mothers and orphans.

Died at Upper Lehigh.

Mrs. William Stoker died at her resi-ence in Upper Lehigh on Friday even-ng, at the age of about 43 years. The eccused was a resident of that town for everal years, and was known to all as a kind and estimable neighbor. A hus-band and a large family survive her. The funeral took place on Monday after-noon, and the remains were followed to their last resting place in Upper Lehigh cemetery by hundreds of friends.

Hypnotist Mack Arrested.

Hyppotist Mack Arrested. Walter C. Mack, Harry L. Lovette and William H. Humphray, of Wilkes-barre, who gave exhibitions of hyppotism here last month, were arrested at Niagara Falls, charged with giving a fake exhibition, but the case was con-tinued. Mr. Mack then turned around and had the accuser, who was young Pyms, the subject, arrested on the ground of attempted extortion, and that case also went over.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS. It is said that experiments are being

It is said that experiments are being made in Dresden, Germany, with stor-age batteries and underground conduits with a view to replacing the overhead system of propulsion in Chemnitz. The Brooklyn bridge trustees have at length adopted electricity as a motive power. The superintendent advertised for bids for electric power, which were received; but it was considered that if the bridge trustees built their own power-house, the corporation would save \$20,000 per year upon the cost by the bids received, and this idea is being seriously e-onsidered.

eriously considered. seriously considered. Secretary Herbert, Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, and other prominent army and navy officers recently witnessed an exhibition of a new electric signaling apparatus for use at sea and on land. The signaling device consists of a frame supporting incandescent lamps so wired as to form all the letters of the alphabet. This is a stuched to a lexybaard frame This is attached to a keyboard frame similar to that of a typewriter, and pres-sure on any key switches the lamps so that any desired letter is shown in broad curves by lighted lamps.

A New Yorker has devised and pat-ented electric-lighted bulletin boards, ented electric-lighted bulletin boards, which are used with great success. The bulletins are made of ground glass, mounted in frames, in front of which are set parallel glass plates, one-eighth of an inch apart. The letters are of metal, enameled black, and are fastened by means of a spring on the back, which is thrust into the one-eighth inch slot between the parallel glass plates. Electric lights behind the white glass project the letters with wonderful clearness at night, and no weather can blur them.

FROM OVER THE WATER.

FROM OVER THE WATER. A new terramara, or prehistoric set-tlement, 500 yards long by 250 yards wide, has been discovered at Castenaso, near Bologna. Sixty dollars fine for smoking in a nou-smoking railway carriage was im-posed on a Leeds theatrical manager intely. He had also sworn at the man who complained. A good bull was made recently in parliament by Mr. Murnaghan, mem-ber for Tyrone, who on being stopped by the speaker, said: "I bow, sir, to your ruling and merely beg to reiterate what I was about to observe." A birthday book has been made up by an enterprising London shopkeeper from the announcements of births in the newspapers. A little before the child's birthday arrives its mother re-reelves a typewritten letter calling at-tention to the suitable grifts in the tradesman's stock, with wishes for many happy returns of the day. Nontgen has published some new facts about his rays. He finds that all solid bodies can generate them; the only difference being in the intensity, the greatest intensity being produced by platinum. He finds that the inser-tion of a Tesla coll between the lumhukoff coll and the ray-produc-ing apparatus is very advantageous, and that the X rays and the air trav-resd by them can discharge electric bodies. MEN OF THE WORLD.

MEN OF THE WORLD

MEN OF THE WORLD. If Abdul Hamid Kahn, sultan of Tur-key, should lose his fob he could prob-ably get work as a cowboy. He has a stable of 2,000 horses and he can br ak a dozen glass vases with a revolver while galloping past them. It is said that the attentions of King Leopold of Belgium to Emilienne d'Al-encon and Mdlle. de Merode, two no-torious Parislan beauties whom he has sumptuously established in Brussels, drove his unhappy queen to commit sui-cide.

cide. Dr. Jameson is still attracting much attention in London. Publishers' agents are on his track all the time trying to get him to write a book, and an enter-prising museum manager has offered him a princely sum to exhibit for a week.

LIVE QUESTIONS. A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

ERRONEOUS THEORIES ABOUT LAW-MAKING.

It is quite evident to one who com-ares the condition of the country today with its condition in 1860 that radical efects as to the province of the legislature have prevailed for the last 35 years. Take the American farmers as an illustration of the effect of bad legisla-tion during this period. Each recurring year has brought them smaller rewards for their labor until today they are confronted, in the midst of the richest controlled, in the must of the rehest and cheapest agricultural lands on the earth, by insolvency and ruin. Another striking example of the result to a large extent of special legislation in these years is seen in the fact that, in 1860, 80 years is seen in the rate that, in 1850, 80 per cent of all the property in the Unit-ed States was owned by poor men, those worth from \$500 to \$5,000 each, while today we have become a plutoc-racy, and 80 per cent of the wealth of the people is owned by a small group of men whose numbers are about as 1 to 2,000 in proportion to the population. One would be an inaccurate observer who attributed all these changes to un-just legislation. Human industry, skill, foresight and economy account to some extent for the present inequality. But extent for the present inequality. But, notwithstanding this, it seems to me it must be admitted by every candid ob-server that these inequalities in wealth have resulted largely from special legis-lation.

lation. Another evidence of incorrect ideas as to the province of legislation is found in the growing tendency of lawmakers to attempt to remedy all the natural evils of society by legislation. Most people of our day think that a statute law is a sovereign specific for every evil. The popular remedy for bad mor-als, for social sins, for intemperance, for all kinds of human derelictions, is in an act of the assembly or in an in an act of the assembly or in amendment to the constitution. Wild amendment to the constitution. Wild eved and long haired enthusiasts confer together and resolve and resolve and petition and petition for the suppression of this vice and that vice, with no ap-parent conception that there are certain instincts of human nature which it is impossible to suppress. Our obliging legislators are willing to pass any law which these impracticable enthusiasts recommend, at the same time well knowing that it will not be enforced. Eusign Robbins, a rural legislator of Maine when the prohibitory law of that state was before the legislature, said that he "was for the law, but agin its enforcement." And so in the state of New York we had a body of contempti-ble political legislators pass a law clos-ing places for the sale of liquors on Sunday in the great cites of the state, where a considerable proportion of the people are in favor of the sale of liquors between certain hours on that day. And yet these very politicians would legis-late out of existence the board of police commissioners in the city of New York, who attempted honestly to enforce that law, for no other reason than that they have attempted to enforce the law. If any truth is found in the lessons of history it is this—that whenever a poo-ple cease to possess those self restraints and virtues which are the foundations of society and which preserve its life, they turn to the law to impose restraints and virtues which are the foundations of society and which preserve its life, they turn to the law to impose restraints and virtues to parate the orter, sumptu-ary laws multiplied and vices of every kind were put under the sam that they hexistence of evil, but too weak to stem the tide against it, satisfy their con-science by turning to the restraints of law and attempting to make those re-straints take the place of individual re-straints take the place of individual re-straints to be a little rotten, sumptu-ary laws multiplied and vices of every than were put under the band of law. eyed and long haired enthusiasts confe together and resolve and resolve and

ary laws multiplied and vices of every kind were put under the ban of law. When at the height of her power in the best days of the republic, fewer statutes were passed annually than we are ac-customed to enact each year in many of our states. The truth is then successful

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menced studying law and had actually been reading law but a single week. "Well, dad, it ain't what it's cracked up to be, and I'm sorry I learnt it." The ordinary legislator has about as much knowledge of law as Toby ac-quired in that week of study. Another preventive of bad legislation is to keep those rare and red benked birds of prey, the politicians, out of the legislature. A man whose business is politics is generally incapable of doing any other kind of business well, and wholesome legislation requires the high-est skill and the most thorough knowl-edge of history and of political economy of which man is capable. We have ex-pended hundreds of millions of dollars in establishing and carrying on military schools and naval schools in this com-try, and yet are men thoroughly versed try, and yet are men thoroughly versed in military science or naval science more necessary to the welfare of the more necessary to the wenare of the people than men well versed in the sci-quee of legislation? We intrust to poli-ticians, to paid attorneys of corpora-tions and to gushing enthusiasts the making of our laws, and yet no clear headed business man would intrust a politician to run a sawmill, or a factory, or a bank, or any of his private busi-ness. Men, as a rule, will not intrust their private business to lawyers who are not skilled in their profession. Nor will they intrust their bodies to physi-cians who are ignorant of their profes-sion. But they will vote for a capdi-date to the assembly who has not the slightest qualification, who knows not he signification, or of history, or of political economy, or of any other sub-ject that fits him to bring about good legislation. It has been said that "the worst curse that can fall upon a com-munity is a priest without charity, a physician without knowledge and a lawyer without a sense of justice." But the stupidity, the indifference to the public welfare, the lack of patricitism which has been displayed by the United States senate during the last few months and by the legislator. A community is an ignorant and partisan legislator. A community is an ignorant and partisan legislator. A committee appointed by the govern-or of this state to devise checks upon hasty and ill advised legislation has recently made a report to the legislator. The remedy for these evils is found not in checka and restant is upon legispeople than men well versed in the sci-ence of legislation? We intrust to poli-

The remedy for these evils is found not in checks and restraints upon legislation so much as in a conviction among the people that legislation in great part is procured for the benefit of special in

the people that legislation in great part is procured for the benefit of special in-terests and corporations and not for their benefit. The hope of the country is in a deep and powerful current of public opinion against overlegislation and a harterd of all special legislation. The mass of the people, however effectively they may combine together, will be mable to pro-cure to themselves any offset or equiva-lent to the special legislation which pri-vate interests will be able to obtain. The watchword of the people should be : "Down with all special legislation. We ask no favors. We are after no privi-leges and we insist that special privi-leges, and we will have that or no-body. We only want to remain in the unmolested enjoyment of what belongs to us of right, and we will have that or we will vote the men who refuse to give it to us on ef power." When the people are awake to the danger of sumptuary legislation and special legislation and really appreciat the fact that honest government can never exist when private interests can obtain benefits through the legislature, then, and not until then, will our legis-lative bodies be truly democratic and representative assemblies. **FRANKLIN PIERCE.**

FRANKLIN PIERCE. New York, June, 1896.

HARD TIMES AVOIDABLE

Congressman Bartholdt has recently said some wise things on the dangers of overpopulation. His showing that there is abundance of room in this country, only 16 people to the square mile, or 40 acres for every inhabitant, taken in con-nection will other facts—viz, that there is abundance of money (hoarded) and abundance of food, clothing and ma-chinery—makes the fact, hard times, all the more unreasonable and unnecessary. There is some deep dyed wrong some-where, for the present state of affairs is abnormal and unnecessary. Mr. Bartholdit asys: Eternal vigi-lance being the price of liberty, we should meet, step by step, prejudico with reason, fear with fact. There is the fear of overpopulation industriously spread by the same pessimists who are constantly at work reforming the policy of the fathers. Let us look this specter squarely in the eye and watch how Congressman Bartholdt has recently

10@11¼c.; duck, 11¼@12%c.; gooss, 15@16c.; western, case, \$2,00@83.85. Potatoes-Supply steady and old prices barely sustained. Norfolk, prime, per barrel, \$0.75@\$1.25; Norfolk, red, prime, \$0.75@\$1.2; North Carolina Thursday, - - July 2.

PLAGUES IN CUBA Yellow Fever and Smallpox Very Pre-

lent at Many Points

Washington, June 30.—Advices re-ceived by Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service from San-tingo de Cuba state that there are over 100 cases of smallpox in that ci There are a number of families do city There are a number of namines down with it within 200 feet of the United States consulate. The officer making the report states that the whole south coast of Cuba, from Cienfuegos to Ba-racoa, is a "plague spot of smallpox," and he advises the quarantine officers in the United States to be on guard to prevent the transmission of the disease to this country. Dr. Henry S. Caminero, sanitary inspector of the marine hospital, in his report on the sanitary condition of Santiago for the week ended June 20, says that the total number of deaths was eighty-skx. Of these thirty-nine were from small-pox and five from yellow fever. "Smallpox," he says, "is now raging epidemically, the total number of casas as far as known reaching up to about 900. The authorities and citizens are doing all in their power to revent its with it within 200 feet of the United States consulate. The officer making epidemically, the total number of casss as far as known reaching up to about 900. The authorities and citizens are doing all in their power to prevent its ravages as far as possible. Commis-sion and committees have been organ-ized to succor the poor with medicines and food. Yellow fever is also on the increase this week and affections of the intestinal canal are also very common. Malaria, as usual, is causing many deaths. A large shipment of raw hides was pre-vented on account of non-compliance with the law which orders such ma-terial to be thoroughly disinfected." In response to a cablegram of inquiry United States Consul Brice, stationed at Matanzas, Cuba, has notified the marine hospital service that there is no cholera there. It estates, however, that yellow fever is prevalent among the troops and one case of smallpox is reported in the city. **INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.**

Wilkosbarre, cumouty, instances at way west, For an between Hauleton - Insecton and Der-imper, an extra train will be well and the point ac 350 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriv-ing at Deringer at 500 p m. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent. LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, May 17, 1896, Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanlines and comfort. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENCER TRAINS.

pressed by him, and said that the entente between the United States and

Great Britain was strengthened by suc

Great Britain was strengthened by such occasions as the present, which assisted in smoothing any difficulties between them. He added that if there was anything unpatriotic in the sentiments he gave voice to he was willing to meet and answer any charge that might be made against them. At luncheon

and answer any charge that might be made against them. At luncheon, after the toast of "The Queen" had been drunk, Earl Brownlow, lord-lieu-tenant of Lincolnshire, proposed the toast "The President of the United States," to which Ambasador Bayard made a felicitous response.

MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS. ern Newfoundland.

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS. LEAVE FREELAND. Unveiling of a Memorial Stone in a Lin-colushire, England, Church. London, June 30.—The town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, was the

London, June 30.—The town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, was the scene yesterday of a ceremony of in-terest to Americans. This was the un-veiling of a memorial stone in the John Robinson church, so named after the Rev. John Robinson, "Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers," who after severing his connections with the Established church in 1604 connected himself with a body of dissenters in Gainsborough. Among those present were the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, the American am-bassador, and the American pilgrims who recently arrived in England for the purpose of visiting scenes of inter-est connected with the pilgrims. When Mr. Bayard arrived he was presented with an address of welcome by the municipal council, in reply to which he repeated the sentiments heretofore ex-pressed by him, and said that the en-

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1805. Trans leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 530, 600 am, 415p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 Gá an, 238 p m, Sulaty. Tombicken and Deringer at 530 a m, 9 m, daily except Sunday; and 7 G6 an, 230 pm, daily except Sunday; and 7 G6 an, 330 pm, Sunday.

Catche Subary, and you have you have you have you way a subary of the subary of the

in daily except sunday; and s 55 a m, 4 22 p m, Buday. Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Danction, Harwood Road, Humboidt Road, One Stor, Harwood Road, 11 10 a m, 4 46 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 08 p m,

nday. Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cran-rzy, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, aver Meadow Koad. Stockton, Hazle Brook, kley, Jeddo and Dritton at 225, 540 pm, ily except Sunday; and 937 a m, 507 pm, oday.

ect at Oneida Julicuon when been s cast and west. In leaving Drifton at 530 a m makes con-on at Deringer with P. R. R. train for cesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND. 7.26, 755, 200, 10.66, 11.64 m, 12.68, 220, 51.5, 1076, 638, 953 p m, from Hazleton, Stockton, Jumber Yardi Jeddo and Dirifton. m, from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shemandoah (via New Boston Branch). 12.36, 51.5, 853 p m, from New York, Easton, Chung, Bethichem, Allentown and Mauch Chung.

12.58, 515, 83b pm, 110m 100b 100b and Mauch Philadelphila, Bethiehem, Allentown and Mauch Churk, 920, 10.65 a m, 12.58, 515, 710, 835 p m, from Easten, Phila, Bethiehem and Mauch Churk, Distribution, 12.58, 515, 710, 835 p m, from Lonard L, and B, Junction.
10.56, 11.31 a m and 310 pm, from Hazleton, Unumber Yard, Jeckia and Durifion.
10.36, 11.31 a m and 310 pm, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeckia and Durifion.
11.31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easten.
310 p m from Delano and Mahanoy region.
310 p m from Delano and Jack Delano, Jack Phila., Pa ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. HOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-THOS. M. DULLARD,

of Wilkesbarre. Subject to the decision of the Democratic bunty convention.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE-E. W. RUTTER,

Fierce Forest Fires Sweeping Over North-ern Newfoundland. St. Johns, N. F., June 30. — Dreadful forest fires are sweeping over the northern portion of this island. On Friday twenty families were rendered homeless at Hotwoodville and the ex-tensive saw mills there were barely saved. On Saturday night Filely's island was sweep by fre. The Metho-dist church, court house, Salvation Army barracks and thitty-five houses were destroyed. The mining property, including a magazine containing a arge quantity of dynamite and blasting powder, was saved with the greatest difficulty. Women and chill-dren, almost naked, had to seek refuge in open boats in the harbor⁻ The government is sending relief. NEW YORK MARKETS. of Freeland. Subject to the decision of the Democratic egislative convention. FOR REPRESENTATIVE-MATTHEW LONG,

of Hazleton. Subject to the decision of the Democratic gislative convention. FOR SENATOR-DANIEL J. MCCARTHY,

of Freeland Subject to the decision of the Democratic matorial convention.

C. D. ROHRBACH, of Freeland. Subject to the decision of the Democrati

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LIVE QUESTIONS!

"Erroneous Theories About Lawmaking," by Franklin Pierce, of New York.

best by adding a little of Seelig's to ordinary coffee. 2c. a packge.

Those who once buy SEELIG'S keep coming back for it. This ad-mixture makes the flavor of cof-fee delicious.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR-