

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD. Time table in effect December 15, 1905. Trains leave Driffton for Jedd, Ekeley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 1:45 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., Sunday.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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Neither Flood Nor Drought.

From the New York Freeman's Journal. It is true, asks a correspondent, that in case we have free and unlimited coinage of silver European nations will send all their silver here and sink us under an avalanche of that metal?

No, it is not true. Unless, on the hypothesis that the people of those nations are about to become lunatics or idiots.

The report of the director of the mint dated June 24, 1894, shows that the world's production of silver for 1893, rated at 16 to 1, amounted to \$297,371,000.

Of this amount Europe produced but \$19,155,100. The amount now being consumed by Europe for coinage purposes alone averages about \$32,000,000 annually.

Now, as Europe annually consumes more than twice the amount of silver she produces, where would she get the silver to flood this country with?

After the passage of the free silver law Europe would still have to draw on America for her needed supply of silver, but instead of having to pay 53 cents an ounce she would have to pay 129 cents an ounce. That would be the effect of the law.

America is the greatest silver-producing country in the world, and as such she can control the market. He who controls the market controls the price.

This is why the United States can set the ratio of silver to gold at 16 to 1, and compel the world to recognize that ratio.

Why is this so? For this reason: An unlimited demand at a given price for an article limited in its supply will prevent the article from ever going below that price.

Unlimited coinage of silver, which is limited in its supply, will create an unlimited demand for it. If the government sets the price at 16 to 1 silver will not go below that ratio, for no man will sell his silver for less than he can get for it at the mint.

But could we use all the silver in the world if by any possibility it could come to us?

Certainly. If we had all the silver coin now in existence, which amounts to \$4,012,700,000, it would make a per capita circulation of about \$58 for our present population, and that is not too much money for the business interests of the country.

France has nearly that sum per capita, and France is now one of the most prosperous countries in the world.

For the statistics and many of the facts quoted we are indebted to one of the ablest articles on bimetalism we have seen. It is by A. J. Utley, and published in the June number of the Arena.

But if silver will not flood in on us, will not gold be driven out?

No. One fact is sufficient to show that it will not. When we began to coin silver in 1879, after demonetizing it in 1873, gold began to flow into the country instead of going out, as the following figures will show:

Gold in the United States January 1, 1879, \$278,000,000; January 1, 1893, \$528,000,000.

This shows that the stock of gold more than doubled in the fourteen years after we began again to coin silver.

This one fact upsets all the goldite theories on this point.

But how could the United States pay for all the silver that would come to the mint if we had free coinage?

It would not buy or pay for it, any more than the miller pays for all the wheat he grinds. The latter grinds all the wheat that comes to his mill, taking out the toll as he grinds. That is what the government would do at the mints.

All the ignorance in the United States is not confined to one political party, as the gold men's papers would have you believe. Here is a sample, taken from an exchange, which shows that even Republicans can be found at times who are as dumb as they make them:

"Governor Hastings has received a letter from a Schuylkill county man stating that he is the father of seven sons and no daughters. The writer also says he has been informed that the state allows a bounty to every father of seven sons and asks the governor to see that he is paid without delay. The man also states that he is a Republican and that he cast his first vote for Garfield." A nice object he is to have a vote.

R. & G. corsets are sold at Oswald's.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, August 7, 1896. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, found himself called upon very early in the game to pay the penalty of prominence in a national campaign. In addition to having been maliciously lied about and misquoted he has been directly attacked and charged with mismanaging the campaign. It isn't Senator Jones that those people are trying to injure, but Bryan and Sewall, whose prospects are looking entirely too bright to please their enemies.

As to the misquotation of his interview concerning the southern Populists, Senator Jones said before going to New York, where he will probably remain until after the national committee meeting and the big Bryan and Sewall notification meeting, next week: "I did not say that Mr. Bryan would not accept the Populist nomination, for I have no authority to say that. I did not say that as a general rule the southern Populists were not a creditable class. On the contrary, I said that most of them were patriotic men who were working for a cause; that they were Populists because they had believed they could promote their cause best through a new party; and that now they would support Bryan, because it was shown that their patriotic objects could be attained only through his election. That is what I said of the southern Populists as a rule. As an exception I spoke of the class who were not creditable. I said there were some who were Populists merely for their personal advancement; some who had become Populists through selfish, and not patriotic motives. I spoke of these as the exceptional class who would not support Bryan. I said that as a rule the Populists in the South would follow the patriotic course and support Bryan; that there were some who, for selfish motives, would not do so, but would prefer to have McKinley elected."

The charge of mismanagement against Senator Jones falls of its own weight, for the very good reason that there has been practically nothing to manage and will not be until the meeting of the national committee in New York city on the 11th inst., when the membership of the executive committee will be announced and the general plan of the campaign mapped out and adopted. This charge was accompanied by a demand that Senator Gorman's services be requisitioned. That really explains one of the main objects of those who made the charge—to upset the extremely cordial relations existing between Senator Jones and Gorman, thus depriving the national committee of the advice which Mr. Gorman has promised to give during the campaign in lieu of accepting the chairmanship of the executive committee which was offered him.

The size of the Democratic majority in Alabama indicates the unerring certainty that the most of the Populists in the South will return to the Democratic party, thus realizing the prediction made when Bryan was nominated. It also increased the difficulty of Tom Watson putting up a claim for Democratic recognition which will receive any attention. The South will be practically solid for Bryan and Sewall, although Maryland may be lost on account of the moneyed and corporate influences of Baltimore being thrown for McKinley and the gold standard.

The gold Democrats of New York may be quite the patriots they claim to be, but since it became known in Washington that they tried to make a deal with Mark Hanna to cast their votes for the McKinley electoral ticket in exchange for Republican votes in the New York legislature for one of their number as senator to succeed David B. Hill, they are classed as plain, everyday disgruntled politicians, more bent upon getting office than upon defending principles.

Unless all the reports from West Virginia are wrong, which is not at all likely, that state will certainly give Bryan and Sewall a large majority. Among the West Virginians in Washington this week was Chairman Chilton, of the Democratic state committee. He says it is only a question of how large a majority the state will give the Democratic ticket, as the Republicans are flocking to the support of Bryan and free coinage—in one county alone 722 Republicans have joined Bryan and Sewall clubs.

For a variety of conflicting misstatements read any of the big daily papers. They tell us, with figures to back their assertions, that the owners of silver mines are the only persons who will reap benefit from free coinage, that as soon as the single standard is displaced these men will rush their product to the mints and for every 53 cents worth of silver bullion they own the government will stamp it and call it one dollar, and that with this 47 cents profit on each dollar the mine owners will grow enormously wealthy. In the next breath they tell us that as soon as the single standard is discarded the purchasing power and actual value of a silver dollar, stamped or unstamped, will fall to the value of the bullion it contains, or, in other words, that fifty-cent dollars will appear. Both arguments are used daily side by side, and the question that naturally presents itself to the reader is: "Where does the profit to the silver mine owner come from if his silver will be worth no more than it was before free coinage became a law?"

J. C. Sendell, the most prominent Republican in Weatherly, has come out for free silver.

Scranton Society Won a Banner.

The St. Aloysius Young Men's Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society, of South Scranton, is the victor in the contest for the banner offered by the National Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The contest was decided in the national convention at St. Louis last week. Each year the national union offers a banner for the society which has had the largest increase in members during the year. The St. Aloysius Society was organized in March, 1895. It is composed of young men between the ages of 15 and 30. The time limits of the contest were August 1, 1895, and August 1, 1896. In August, 1895, the society had ninety-five members and on August 1, this year, its rolls contained 402 names, an increase of 307. The society is the youngest in the Scranton diocese, and this is the first time the national union prize has ever been brought to this part of the country.

The union's officers for the coming year are: Rev. James M. Cleary, Minneapolis, president; J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia, first vice president; J. F. Brennan, New Haven, second vice president; Mrs. L. M. Lake, St. Louis, third vice president; William McMahon, Cleveland, treasurer; Rev. A. Doyle, New York, secretary.

The convention decided to meet again at Scranton in August, 1897.

What the Miners Have Lost.

From the Pittston Item. There is no thing in connection with the mine cave that has heretofore escaped notice, and that is the fact that the miners employed at the shaft have suffered the loss of their mining tools.

Each miner's outfit contains the following articles, with their prices at the minimum figures: One machine drill, \$7; one hand drill, \$1.50; one scoop, 45c; one pick, 65c; one scraper, 65c; one pick, \$1; one can, 50c; one axe, 75c. Many miners have other tools in addition to the above.

Some of the men at the Twin shaft had just taken in a supply of powder, which costs them \$2.75 a keg.

Each miner's loss was therefore at least \$12.50. As there was about 200 places in the part affected by the fall, the surviving miners lost at least \$2,500.

It speaks volumes for the poor miners that they have suffered their loss in silence, for there has been no one as yet heard to complain about the loss of these tools. Mention is made of the fact because all those miners who have been thrown out of employment since the cave, whenever seeking work elsewhere, must buy new sets of tools, thereby incurring expense that is very hard to bear these hard times.

Heir of Penn Claims Damages. William Duguid Stuart, claiming to be the only living heir of William Penn, has brought action against Jacob Bryant, and claims \$19,000 damages. The plaintiff bases his action upon alleged acts of trespass committed at various times between 1890 and 1896, in which the defendant is charged with breaking into a certain grove in Plymouth township, known in the last century as the manor of Sunbury, and cutting down trees and pollards of the plaintiff. The damage claimed is for 500 pine trees, 700 oak trees, 500 hemlock trees and 500 other varieties of trees.

The plaintiff is the alleged heir of William Penn, who recently came from England to look after various tracts of land in Pennsylvania, which had been held by the Penn family and heirs since the time the illustrious William secured the land from the Indians by the Penn treaty of 1682.

Shot for Stealing Apples. John Gallagher, of Miner's Mill, shot Dennis Harrington, a twelve-year-old boy on Saturday morning. Harrington was passing Gallagher's orchard and sealed the fence to procure some apples, when Gallagher, from behind a tree about a hundred yards away, raised a shotgun to his shoulder, aimed at the little fellow and fired. The load of bird shot took effect in the left side of his head and he fell to the ground. Doctors probed for the shot, but succeeded in removing only a part of them. Gallagher has so far managed to elude the police.

"The Black Cat" Is the catchy title of a new piece of music which has been composed by piano players should not fail to secure this composition, which is a pretty mazurka, and will prove a valuable acquisition to their repertoire. Send to the composer, Gomer Thomas, Danville, Va.

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.

Literary Notice. Kit-Kat, a magazine destined to be exceedingly popular, not only on account of its price, which is one cent a week, fifty cents a year, but on account of the high quality of its reading matter, is now in its twelfth issue, and each number is a gem of excellent reading.

In the issue of August 8, Vera, who is quite an authority on palmistry, commences a series of articles on "How to Read Hands," and Mademoiselle Chiffon's "Talks with the Housewife" contain much of interest to all housekeepers. A weekly fashion article, as well as short stories, and a continued story by Bertha M. Clay, entitled, "A Girl with a Charm," make up part of the contents of this wonderful magazine. Keighton Bros., 10 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, are the publishers, and a magazine kept up to the standard they are now publishing should be in every home in the land. Sample copy for one cent stamp.

What a Question Which Is of Especial Interest to Women.

Bicycling is to be more the fashion than ever at the watering places, and at least two bicycle costumes must be provided for summer wear—one of serge, cheviot or covert cloth for cool days, and one of linen, Russian crash or other wry material that looks like hair cloth, or perhaps white duck, for the hot weather. The skirts must not be too wide, for unnecessary fullness is not only annoying, as it blows back into the wheel if there is the slightest wind, but also is very ugly and ungraceful. The fullness must be quite at the back, and over the hips the skirt must fit closely. The flare must be around the bottom of the skirt only, and in the waist materials this is gained not only by the cut, but also by turning up a deep hem on the outside, and stitching it through with several rows of machine stitching. The short jackets, either with loose fronts or tight fitting like waists, opening at the neck with narrow revers, are the prettiest patterns after all. But the Eton jacket is the most useful on account of being so light that it can be carried on the handlebar if it is not desired to wear it. When the Eton jacket is used the back must be cut out enough to almost hide the belt of the skirt, and must be fitted in at the side seams so that it has a neat, trim look. The tailors prefer the double-faced cloth for their heavy costumes, as they contend that it is so much more pliable and hangs better. This cloth is always expensive and the handsome costumes made of it are rarely to be had under \$50. This includes the waist or coat lined with silk. There is a great discussion as to whether light or dark cloth is better. The dark shows, of course, all dust, but somehow looks more becoming and less conspicuous, so that the choice is simply a matter of personal taste. In the linings there are some marvelous fabrics. One which looks like a covert cloth is only 15 cents a yard, makes up very well and launders well. A costume made of this material recently finished, only costs seven dollars, including all the findings. It was made by a cheap dressmaker, to be sure, who copied the model of one of the newest patterns. Bicycle skirts should never open at the back, but on either side of the front seams, and should button or hook over the side breadths. It is a little difficult to attain to this and have the front breadth fit without a wrinkle, but curving it out just a little around the waist in front will obviate the difficulty.

The white duck and the linen, of course, suit easily, but they look fresh and pretty, and are delightfully cool. In all the large establishments in New York there have been recently sales of ready-made costumes of these materials at five dollars and even less. A short jacket and full-width skirt are the models. By taking out one breadth in the back an excellent shape for a bicycle skirt can be attained. The jackets are exactly right, because they are made in tailor effect with strapped seams, medium side seams and a capital cut generally. The inevitable shirt waist is a necessary addition to every bicycle costume, for it is very much cooler than any other garment.

What to wear under the skirt is quite a puzzle for warm weather, as a tweed, serge or satin knickerbockers are altogether too heavy. Pongee silk and colored lawn are good; best of all, Lansdowne or gloria silk. This last is very wide, exceedingly cool and only costs a dollar a yard. Two yards will make bloomers or knickerbockers, and will be found both comfortable and durable. Even the canvas leggings seem warm in summer, and some women are trying to introduce the fashion of riding without any leggings, wearing instead plaid stockings. The objection has been urged so often to laced or buttoned boots, on account of the compression about the ankles, that few women care to wear them, but the latest styles in bicycle boots are of such thin, soft leather and so pliable that they are becoming more popular.—Harper's Bazar.

Such a thing couldn't happen to-day, nor five, ten, fifteen, nor even twenty years ago. It did, however, happen about 25 years back, and it was told at a luncheon this spring by a gray-haired matron. "I was then a young housewife," she said, "and, as with all housewives, both young and old, my main difficulty was servants. One morning, after much discouragement in many ways at the 'intelligent' office—so called by all servants—I at length selected two trim-looking negro girls and began to question them as to their capabilities. 'Can you cook? Can you wash? Can you scrub?' I asked, but to these, and all similar inquiries, I received a blank 'No.' 'Well,' said I, 'in final desperation, what can you do? You say that you have worked all your lives in a Virginia family—what did you work at?' The girls looked at me wonderingly. Then, with much dignity, the elder said: 'I used to look for Marse John's spees,' while the younger quickly added: 'An I used to keep de flies off'n ole miss.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Cherry Meringues. Make a rich pie crust, a third of an inch thick, and bake a light brown. Have your cherries stoned, and sweetened liberally and stewed in their own juice until quite thick. Pour into the pastry, and have ready the whites of three eggs beaten as stiff as possible with three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Spread this smoothly over the cherries and let the pie bake again until it is a light brown. Serve cold.—Good Housekeeping.

Amplished Her. Mr. Toddles (proudly patting his gun)—I once shot a deer with this weapon.

Miss Swippish—Is it possible! Didn't you know it was loaded?—Cleveland Leader.



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