### RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA ANI SCHUVIKILL RAHIROAD.
Time table in effect December 15, 1895.
Trains leave Drifton for Joddo, Eckley, Hazdrak Brook, Stockton, Beaver Mendow Road, Hazdrad and Hazdeton Junction at 520, 600 am, 415, m, daily severel Sunday, and 70 a m, 29 8 p m,

ins leave Drifton for Ouelda Junction rood Road, Humbolat Road, Oneida an pton at 6 00 a m, 4 15 p m, daily except Sun and 7 63 a m, 2 58 p m. Sunday,

y, ns leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida ion, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road a and Sneppton at 6.29, 11-10 a m, 4-46 p m except Sunday; and 7-57 a m, 508 p m

ve Sheppton for Beaver Mendow ton, Hazie Brook, Eckley, Jedda 45 25 pm, dully, except Sunday 344 pm, Sunday. e Hazieton Junction for Beaver d, stockton, Hazie Brook, Eckley (Hiton at 36; 54f, 938 pm, dully-pointed at Hazieton Junction win for Hazieton, Jeanesville, Auden-

ec.

aving Drifton at 600 a m, Hazleton
at 620 a m, and Sheppton at 7 H a m
t 0 neid a Junction with Lebigh Valley
t and west,
aving Drifton at 530 a m makes conat Deringer with P. R. K. train for
re, Sunoury, Harrisburg and point

the accommodation of passengers at way as between Hazleton Junction and Der-, an extra train will leave the former at 350 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriv-Deringer at 500 p m. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

hracife coal used exclusively, insuring liness and comfort. RRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

605, 845, 938, 1941 a.m., 140, 233, 325, 434, 12, 719, 755, 845 p.m. for Dritton, Jeddo, Lumer Yard, Stockton and Hazleton, 605, 845, 936 a.m., 140, 325, 434 p.m. for hauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila. aston and New York. and manks, a vicinical with the control of the cont

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

8, 920, 1056, 1154 a.m., 1258, 220, 515, 835 p.m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Yard, Jeddo and Dritton, 39, 1041 a.m., 233, 710 p.m., from Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via ton Branch)

ton and L. and B. Junction.

SUNDAY TRAINS,

1058, 1131 a m and 310 p m, from Hazleton,

Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

11 31 a m from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia

Agents.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Phila., Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. East. Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A.,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

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GEO. WISE. Jeddo and Freeland, Pa.

# LIVE QUESTIONS!

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Eclablished 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

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### International Agreement Is a Dream

ix-Judge Rhone in Wilkesbarre Leader.

The McKinley currency plank reads is follows: "We are, therefore, opposed on the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we had to be a support of the control of th hich we pledge ourselves to promote ad until such agreement can be obtain I the existing gold standard must b

preserved."

The Bryan Democratic platform says
"We demand the free and unlimited coin
age of both gold and silver at the present
legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for
the aid or consent of any other mation.'
The act of congress of February, 1878,
radia is follows. Section 3. "That insurreads as follows: Section 2. "That imme liately after the passage of this act, th president shall invite the governments of president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advis-able, to join the United States in a con-ference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relatives value between those metals such conference to be held at such

bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals, such conference to be held at such place, in Europe or in the United States, at such time within six months, as may mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same; whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same." Sherman's Biography, page 622.

In 1867 a monetary conference was held in Paris for the purpose of securing international bimetallism. In a letter written by John Sherman, May 8, 1867, to Samuel B. Ruggles, United States commissioner to the Paris conference, he says, "If the commercial nations can agree that an American dollar shall equal the English pound, he is much in favor of it and he thinks our congress will adopt it," and then he adds, page 408. "If this is done France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making the standards of value." Mr. Paris 108. "If this is done France will surely abandon the impossible effort of making two standards of value," Mr. Ruggles, our representative at the Paris conference, reported, "That several governments had already assented" to the proposed change in the "unit of value" as before stated. Mr. Ruggles, on page 410 of Sherman's biography, says: "It is strange indeed to see American newspapers eagerly maintaining the inviolability of the pound sterling when it has become entirely evident that the great monetary struggle of the future great monetary struggle of the future must lie between the British pound and

red: the cled by a arriving at the unit of values.

a riving at the unit of values.

First, to get universal standard of values. Mr Sherman says, page 412, with the standard of the values. Mr Sherman says, page 412, who re potent than acts of congress." He further says, same page, "We can coin silver into silver dollars, but we can keep these dollars at par with gold only by receiving them as the equal of gold when offered."

Sherman says, page 693: "It appears from the recent conference at Paris, invited by us, that other nations will not join us in fixing an international ratio and each country must adapt its laws to

and each country must adapt its laws to

its own policy."
An international bimetallic conference An international bimetaine conference was held at the Mansion House, London May 2 and 3, 1894, resulting in three re-ports upon the subject. The chief diffi-culty being that Great Britain would consent to no change from that of a gold

Bimetallism to each country would mean, first a change in unit of value, which cannot be done because people buy and sell and make contracts and think of values only in their own kind of money. In America it is dollars, in England it is pound sterling, and in France it is frances, and soon. Another difficulty. "Competition vs. Cooperation,"

by

J. S. David.

"Canned Sunshine,"

"Canned Sunshine,"

by

Edward E. Hale.

Thursday, - - August

"August of Competition vs. Cooperation,"

"Characterial and it is pound sterling, and in France it is frapes, and soon. Another-difficulty in the way is that no one bank can be agreed upon as a clearing house for the world, and another objection is that no congress, parliament or assembly could make a legal tender law extending beyond its own country. The conclusion at which I arrived is that international bimetallism is a mere ideal, on a part with a universal church as a substitute for all religions, a universal congress to make all the laws and one mundane supreme court to construe all the laws, all of which belong to the millennium. The St. Louis platform declares in favor of the international agreements, but no Republican states what is to be done in case nobody agrees with us. It

vill be seen by the foregoing that international bimetallism has been a dream of a few people for the last thirty years without being any nearer to the goal than when they first started. In my judgment the London and New York bankers will not give up their privilege to plunder nations and states and in-dividuals, except by the coercive power of circumstances.

of circumstances.

If national bimetallism is repudiation and a fraud, as some allege, why would it be less so with two or more nations agreeing to it? The American people beautiful and the property of the American people is the second of the control of the con ewed out a republican form of govern ment to suit themselves and they must invent a financial system of their own and declare themselves forever free and and declare themselves forever free and independent. We have been accustomed to quote with delight "beware of foreign entanglements and alliances."
This praise is no more applicable to any part of our government than to that of its finances.

In 1776 there were wise conservative men in this country who declared that

men in this country who declared that American independence was impossible against the power of Great Britian and against the power of Great Britian and without the sympathy of other kingdoms and empires, nevertheless we have our independence, and if we light for it long enough we will have our fluancial inde-pendence for ourselves and our posteri-ty.

As Mr. Bryan said at Chicago, "the cankers of the world must be driven out f the business of governing the world before there can be undisturbed universal prosperity.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says that great apprehen-sion is felt in Lombard street and in sion is felt in Lombard street and in other financial centers of Europe as to the perpetuity of republican institutions throughout the world if the free coinage tiket and platform should be approved by a majority of the voters of this coun-try in the coming presidential election. Since when, asks the Weatherly Herald, we would like to know have the con-Since when, asks the Weatherly Hardle, we would like to know, have the controlling influences of the monarchies of Europe taken so much interest in the maintenance of republican institutions, either in this country or anywhere clse? What Lombard street really fears in this country is that the election of Bryan and Sewall will put an end to bond sales in times of peace, by the United sales in times of peace, by the United States government, and will so restore the prices of our agricultural products that our exports will pay our foreign bal-ance, and make further shipments of ance, and make further shipments of gold to Europe unnecessary. The ques-tion for us to decide is whether we should run our government for the benefit of the money power or for the protection and interests of the American people.

The following extract from one of the The following extract from one of the speeches delivered by Bryan at Pittsburg on Monday night should be remembered by every American voter. Truer words were never spoken: "A nation that is not able to adopt its own financial policy is too impotent to legislate on any question where the people are concerned. We do not say that our opponents are insincere; we do not say they are are insincere; we do not say they are less honest than we; but we do say that when they attempt to say to the Ameripeople that we must be dependent upon the legislative act of some other govern-

the legislative act of some other govern-ment, we say it matters not how honest they may be, we dare not intrust legis-lation to their hands." These are brave words and strike directly at those who would keep Americans forever truckling to the money-lenders of Europe, but in this issue brave words are needed and Bryan is the man who dares to speak them. "Money," remarks the K. of L. Journal, "is a medium of exchange. Any com-modity claiming to act as money must be in actual and ample circulation. We are informed that somewhere in this

We are informed that somewhere in this country there are \$400,000,000 in coined gold. Can anybody inform us in just what section of the country this coin circulates freely as a medium of exchange? Are you, dear reader, in the habit of depositing ordinary funds in gold, paying for any necessary supplies or receiving your dally, weekly or monthly income in the yellow metal? Certainly not: Ergo gold has none of the attributes of money, should not be made a standard for money and only preserves its position by the 'expert financiers' who alone are 'competent' to discuss such questions."

To the declarations by gold standard To the declarations by gold standard

advocates that the mass of workingmen will not support Bryan and Sewall, labor makes its own answer. Not a single labor paper in the United States is for labor paper in the United States is for Hanna and McKinley. Not a single labor leader of national influence who does not speak for the cause of Democracy as the hope of wage workers. Some labor papers have thus far remained non-committal, as it the avowed policy of a few such journals and of certain labor organizations to reserve political action to the individual. But all of the other labor papers, execut these few. the other labor papers, except these few, are openly for the Democratic candiand the Democratic platform .-New York Journal.

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LIVE QUESTIONS.

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LATIN IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The object of this paper is to answer the question whether Latin should be taught in industrial achools. To answer it in the affirmative will sound to many rather odd, if not preposterous, for in the public opinion industrial and classical education stand for the two extremes, the positive and the negative. Not because they are thus constituted by the nature of the thing, but because classical education at the hands of teachers unable to speak Latin and Greek has drifted away from its aim into barren and absolutely useless philological speculations, while industrial education, being conducted by teachers who know with exactness what they teach and know it practically and professionally, not only does not shift into abstraction, but carries on investigation, fastens down mind and body to its subject, is in no need of artifice, nor of authority, but convinces by demonstration, has impressed public opinion as the only useful education. To mention Latin to the patrons of it is exciting them to laughter.

The responsibility for this extreme abalienation of public opinion from classical culture, and Latin in particular, rests entirely with those professors who patronize present methods and who support the principle that Latin is a mete mental gymnastic and has no other object.

However, Latin is not such a burbea as its professors want us to believe, bu can be learned just as easily as any lan guage or music, typewriting or steneg

can be learned just as easily as any language or music, typewriting or stenography, and to as great a perfection. Be it allowed to me to set forth the causes why I consider Latin as one of the subjects which every industrial school should have among its branches of study. Usually these objections are raised: But what is the use of Latin, particularly to business men? What is the good in knowing Latin? Nobody understands it, nobody speaks it, nor is there any need that they should.

My answers will be just as square and direct.

To my mind it is inconceivable that an English, French, Spanish, Italian person should know or even understand his or her native tongue tolerably well without a sufficient knowledge of Latin, Fally 60 per cent of the English languages in Latin, and 90 per cent of the other languages mentioned is also Latin. We can scarcely utter a sentence in English without Latin words, and the higher we rise in speech toward science, arts, mechanics the more we leave the Teutonic (Saxon) element behind vs. so that in a technical discourse almost nothing remains English excepting "and," "but," "that," "there," "yet," "of," "was," "here," "the.". All else is Latin and Greek, or both mixed.

But the Latin and Greek elements—

both mixed.

But the Latin and Greek elements—though not discernible to the unscholarly person he uses them just the same as the Saxon element, yet they do not offer him genuine, clear meming—i. e., he does not understand the words. Thus the electrician will know what armature means, the soldier will know what armature means, the soldier will know what armature means, the soldier will know what armature means, the marine will know what armor means, but does any of them know what the word really means or which the real word is? Do they really know what they say? Do they know their own tongue?

Read the very first class magazines, nay, read even schoel and scientific books, and if you know a little Latin you will be astounded at the ignorance displayed by English writers of this very Latin clement in their native tongue. How many of them know the difference between vecation (calling) and avocation (calling away)? How many of them know what transpire means? How many know what intoxication, expectoration, abuse and hundreds of other Latin words mean? Yet it is in their native language. Schoolbooks speak of Oceanica, Christiana, Isadore and dozens of other Latin and Greek proper names. Aluminium is spelled properly only when accidentally quoted from some foreign book. This ignorance of our middle class, the industrial and commercial, is the source of the most absurd abusing of words in the grotesque nomenclatures of "commercial," "continental," "metropolitan" and other—to them—high sounding terms. What do these words meanfactory, fabric, machine, industry, politics, manufacture, agriculture, economy, phenomenon, phis, minus, multiplication and hundreds of that kind? What do student, letter, school, pen, pencil, etc., mean? What are educate, parent, doctor, principal, pastor?

Now if a person does not have a clear knowledge of the meaning of the name of a thing that an industrial student ought to know above all others, he certainly cannot have a clear intelligence of the thing—i. e., of the substance and essence of t

scholars knew enough Latin to write letters and speak so as to be able to carletters and speak so as to be able to carry on correspondence with foreign countries in Latin this knowledge would be
of less value than their present ignorance? It is an excuse of some professors
who do not know Latin, therefore do
not teach as they ought to. Who is the
loser? What an enormous good it were
for the whole race if business men all
the world over could correspond with
each other in a common accepted language—the Latin!

But even as things are, since 90 per
cent of the languages enumerated is

Latin, what an immense advantage it must be to gain in Latin a key to those

languages, with the Roumanian and the language of all sciences thrown in! Latin is considered by the English nations so important that, though un-consciously, they teach it to their very babes. What is teaching etymology but teaching Latin promiscuously, incoher-ently?

teaching Latin promisenously, incoher-ently?
Every dictionary, too, teaches Latin incoherently, therefore for no use. Why, then, teach Latin from the cradle till the grave, yet to never know Latin? Why not commence at the grammar school, teach it in every school where English is taught and end it in one or two years' curricula? Because it is so "hard?"
Latin is not more difficult than French

Latin is not more difficult than French or German providing your teacher speaks the language. If he does not speak Latin, do not employ him. Abolish present methods, adopt colloquial Latin method, and your children will as easily and quickly learn Latin in an industrial school, grammar school or any other as they learn stenography or typewriting.

A young lady, Miss Edith J. Reid of Germantown, Philadelphia, has conceived the plan of working out a "Baby Latiu Primer," and we hope that it will be soon realized. This little work will treat the elements of Latin on the object teaching principle, with illustrations and colloquially without translations.

Let, indeed the industrial and convenience of the industrial and convenience of the industrial and convenience of the convenience of the industrial and convenience of the industrial and convenience of the convenience of the convenience of the convenience of the industrial and convenience of the industrial and convenience of the convenience of the convenience of the industrial and convenience of the convenience of t Latin is not more difficult than French

ranslations.

Let, indeed, the industrial and com Let, indeed, the industrial and com-mercial schools seize Latin, take it out of the hands of the philologers, apply to it business principles, treat it practical-ly for practical purposes, and the next generation of our commercial and in-dustrial classes will not only be success ful in more convince that will be success. dustrial classes will not only be successful in money earning, but will be also scholarly and the nest useful and cultured element of modern society the world over. ARCADE MOGYOROSSY.

Philadelphia, 1328 Spring Garden St.

WHERE IS OUR TROUBLE? WHERE IS OUR TROUBLE!
Another great quadrennial political conflict is upon us and we should cheerfully and quietly investigate the claime, weigh the facts and decide for ourselves what is right. Narrow and bigoted men, whose patrictism is measured by their prospects for political place and power, may fume and fret and denounce and misjudge, but the average American, with a level head and warm heart, will not mistake this for argument. He will quietly go about his work and as quietly and effectually cast his ballot for what he believes to be the best interests of the country. The school-teacher has been abroad in the land for some time and there is yet a great deal of terests of the country. The school-teacher has been abroad in the land for some time and there is yet a great deal of the Franklinian salt and sobriety. While there are partisans, most men realize that no party contains all the truth and that the broadest platforms are narrow when compared with the teachings of nature and the greatest teachers. There is always one thing that transpends every platform and every party, and that is manhood rightness. This is not saying that platforms have no real issues, for they serve as educators and popular protests against wrong. Our greatest mistake is that we are mislocating our trouble. We look only to material difficulties and these are always superficial and transient. The vast amount of injustice in financial affairs is bad enough and it is not a cause but a result of soul injustice. Men are unjust because they are ignorant, and the cure for all injustice is humanitarian education. Let us clamor less for mere dollars and cents and make our claim for justice in the form of everything for everything the corn.

camor less nor mere donars and cents and make our claim for justice in the form of opportunity for our children, for their mental and moral growth. No man can resist that appeal. Shall we have a new slogan of war and cry out for the real emancipation of the soul? THINKING.

Thinking is the first duty of man. He is responsible for his acts and can only act wisely when he thinks clearly, quietly and persistently. Most of usfail by not continuing to pursue a subject until it is clear and gives us peace and power. Too much thought on one subject tires, but the versatile thinker will have in hand a dozen subjects and go from one to the other, thus resting the mind by a pleasant variety. The normal state of the mind is change. A healthy child goes from one subject to another. By this combination of unity in variety one can feast intellectually on the splendors of the world of thought.

Abuse is the argument (?) of the weak

Abuse is the argument (?) of the weak Advascts the strong, of the fool against the strong, of the fool against the philosopher, of the sinner against the saint. This is as true of politics as of religion. The cup of hemlock was the reply of Athenian bigots to Scerates and still the dialectic of the grand old man bends the acceleration. leads the world.

Some little children were talking about what each loved best. Seven-year-old Smith chimed in, "I love birds first, and God and papa and mamma."

The word failure means to deceive, and every failure well defines the word.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-THOS. M. DULLARD,

Subject to the decision of the Der FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER-

HENRY MARTIN,

FOR SENATOR-DANIEL J. McCARTHY,

of Freeland Subject to the decision of the Democratic

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS AND CLERK JOHN J. BRISLIN,

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

OTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

**Do You Know** that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics

**Do You Know** that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child less you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of ngredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold that of all other remedies for children combined?

**Do You Know** that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of The control of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was suse Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35

**<u>Do You Know</u>** that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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