

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect December 15, 1896.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Reekley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazle Brook and Hazleton Junction at 5:30 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer at 5:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:44 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Onedia, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Reekley, Jeddo and Drifton at 7:25, 7:40 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Onedia at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:25 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:30 a. m., 5:44 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Reekley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:25 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Reekley, Jeddo and Drifton at 3:09, 5:47, 8:36 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:08 a. m., 3:38 p. m., Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannetteville, Audenton and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. Hazleton Junction at 6:25 a. m., and Shepton at 7:11 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.
Train leaving Drifton at 7:30 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. train for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, an extra train will leave the former point at 8:50 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 9:00 p. m.
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

August 17, 1896.
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
6:05, 8:45, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:33, 4:36, 6:15, 7:06 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.
6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:36 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Easton and New York.
6:05, 9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:33, 4:36, 7:06 p. m. for Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.
7:26, 7:38, 10:16 a. m., 11:54, 1:15 p. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkesbarre.
1:00 a. m. and 3:24 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.
5:00 p. m. for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
7:26, 7:58, 9:30, 10:56, 11:54 a. m., 12:58, 2:33, 5:15, 6:07, 6:46 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
7:26, 8:00, 9:40, 11:18, 1:28, 2:58, 7:06 p. m. from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).
12:35, 3:15 p. m. from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
9:23, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 5:15, 7:06 p. m. from Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.
9:30, 10:41 a. m., 2:33, 7:06 p. m. from Sandy Run, White Haven, Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
10:56, 11:31 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.
11:31 a. m. from Delano, Hazleton, Philadelphia and Easton.
3:10 p. m. from Delano and Mahanoy region.
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROLLIN H. WILBER, Gen. Supt. East. Div., A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. P. A., South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Continued from First Page.
to the ticket. Mr. Hatcher is a representative German American, his parents being natives of Germany.
JOHN J. BRISLIN.
John J. Brislin, the nominee for register of wills and clerk of the orphans' court, was born in old Buck Mountain, Carbon county, November 3, 1856. He worked in the mines and attended the public schools until 1866, when his family removed to Ashley, and from there to Sugar Notch, where the candidate has resided since 1868, holding every office within the gift of the people of that borough, and twice elected justice of the peace. Mr. Brislin has been the mainstay of his widow mother and large family of children, since 1878, at which date his father was killed, leaving the candidate to care for his four young brothers and three sisters.
In June, 1882, he was burned badly in a gas explosion, and he escaped by running through forty-five feet of fire. He served a three years' term as county auditor of Luzerne county, and during Register Davenport's term has been the deputy register.
JOHN GUINEY.
John Guiney was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 12, 1847. Came to Canada three years later. Resided there till October, 1859, went to Hawley, Wayne county, Pa. Attended public schools and went to Wilkesbarre in 1862. He resided there four years, was employed at railroading and boating. He went to Moosic in 1871, secured a position with the Moosic Powder Company and held the same ever since. He was elected city councilman in 1885 and served two terms (six years) till 1891. He also engaged in selling niles to different coal companies. He is connected with quarrying stone and is in partnership with his brother, David.
PATRICK FINN.
Patrick Finn, the companion nominee of Mr. Guiney, is proprietor of a hotel at Miners' Mills. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June 25, 1861. His father came to this country in 1863 and worked in the mines until his death in 1881. The family consisted of seven children. Patrick began life working about the mines, which vocation he followed for twenty-one years. In 1887 he worked as clerk in Mayock's store, where he remained eight years and then engaged in the hotel business. He is at present a jury commissioner and has held the office of a school director, assessor and tax collector of Miners'

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 17, 1896.

The County Ticket.

From the Wilkesbarre Newsdealer.
The ticket nominated by the Democratic county convention has its defects, but it is strong enough to win. Had McGraw or Koons been named as one of the commissioners the ticket would have been an ideal one.
John M. Garman, the nominee for congress, is a very strong candidate. He needs no introduction to the people of this county. He is a man of energy and ability and will make himself heard on the floor of the house.
D. J. McCarthy has always been a hard-working Democrat, and, it is safe to say, that he will leave no stone unturned to secure his election. If successful at the polls he will be the equal if not the superior of a great many men now holding seats in the state senate.
R. C. Hatcher, the nominee for treasurer, comes from one of the oldest and most respectable German-American families in the county. He has elements of strength that make him a winning candidate.
J. J. Brislin, who was named for register, has a large following. He has filled a position under Register Davenport for nearly three years past and has given the best of satisfaction. He is in every way qualified to fill the office to which he aspires.
The nomination of John Guiney for commissioner is a victory for Wilkesbarre. It has been a generation or more since this city had a representative in the commissioners' office. Mr. Guiney is as honest as the day is long and his election will be a triumph for better methods.
Mr. Finn, the second nominee for commissioner, comes from the fifth legislative district, which has always been loyal to Democratic principles. Mr. Finn has always taken an active interest in party affairs and his friends claim he is justly entitled to some reward.
With the strong silver sentiment now prevailing in the county there is no reason why the ticket nominated yesterday should not be elected by a handsome majority.

Results of a Law-Made Overproduction.

From the New York Freeman Journal.
When one or more of the uses to which a thing can be put is destroyed or made illegal, the value or price of that thing goes down correspondingly. This needs no proof, but an illustration will make it clear. There are two kinds of coal mined and used in Pennsylvania. The bituminous coal produces a vast amount of smoke in combustion, while the anthracite produces little or none. Now suppose the authorities in Pittsburg and other manufacturing cities were to forbid the use of bituminous coal in order to obviate the nuisance of smoke, what effect would that prohibition have on the price of these two kinds of coal? It would cause a fall in the price of the forbidden coal and a corresponding rise in the price of the smokeless kind. The latter would rise in price because the prohibition had imposed on it alone the work heretofore done by both kinds. The former would fall because its greatest utility was destroyed, and there would be a law-made overproduction in the market.
It is precisely the same with gold and silver. Destroy the greatest utility of either and impose the work of both on the other, and the result must be a rise in the price of one and a fall in that of the other. Demonetization of either destroys its greatest utility, for two-thirds of both are used as money, hence that is the greatest utility.
What would be the result of the removal of the prohibition to use one kind of coal? It would increase the demand for it because it would be put to its old use again, and its price would rise. The demand for the other kind would be reduced because it would no longer have to do the work of both, and as a consequence its price would fall to that point where it was prior to the prohibition. This is the result of the general law of supply and demand, or of production and consumption. It applies to everything that can be put to use by man including gold and silver as metal or as money.
Every reference to Bryan, Sewall and silver provoked prolonged cheering and applause in Tuesday's convention. There were 1,500 spectators present, and their enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket and platform was uncontrollable at times.
Residents of Wilkesbarre and others who have regularly attended county conventions stated that Tuesday's gathering was the most respectable political convention held in that city by any party in several years.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.
SOCIALISM.
The social problem of the future we consider to be how to undo the greatest individual liberty of action with a common ownership of the raw material of the globe and an equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labor.
This statement was made by John Stuart Mill in his autobiographical account of the later studies and conclusions of himself and his wife. He said these conclusions went far beyond what is usually called democracy and would be classed under the general name of socialism.
This term is not easy to define, except as a principle. It is derived from the Latin word socius, a companion. It came into use, or was coined, in the year 1835, but did not displace the term 'communism' for a long time, and has never properly meant the same thing. The term 'socialism' is capable of indefinite expansion, as the idea of human fellowship evolves. Keeping the root meaning in mind, it is obvious that nothing which partakes of tyranny or injustice can properly be called socialism, and that the paternalism of 'state' socialism is of a spurious kind.
Those who seek to define socialism by a study of its historical experiments make some mistakes, not distinguishing the transient from the permanent; but they find that socialism aims to increase the production and equalize the distribution of wealth, by substituting public management of industry and commerce in the common interest for private management with personal gain as the motive. Mr. Mallock, who is one of the strongest literary supporters of the present system of industry, declares that nothing is 'essential socialism' (an income tax, for instance) which does not interfere with the flowing of rent, profits and interest into private pockets in the first place, and that whatever claims either or all three of these sources of income as belonging rightfully to the public is essentially socialist.
Mr. Kidd, who, in 'Social Evolution,' opposes socialism as the great enemy of progress, defines it as a system in which the individual 'struggle for existence' is suspended and 'natural selection' (or the crowding out of the weaker members of society by the stronger ones) has no chance to work for the 'progress of the species.'
But this does not apply to anything but communism, as socialists usually insist on the universal application of the Scriptural law that every able person must earn his living. They say that the creed of communism is, 'to every one according to his need,' of socialism, 'to every one according to his deed,' of individualism, 'to every one according to his deed.'
The ideal of socialism is modified in each country where it is found by the national character, social condition and government, but everywhere the ideal is undergoing changes as intelligence increases. The 'Fabian Essays' give the best English conception, but it is merely tentative. The introduction to the 'Essays' declares: 'There are not present no authoritative teachers of socialism. The essays make no claim to be more than communicative learners.' In its official programme the Fabian society says of itself: 'It aims at the reorganization of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit. In this way only can the natural and acquired advantages of the country be equitably shared by the whole people. The society accordingly works for the extinction of private property in land and of the consequent individual appropriation, in the form of rent, of the price paid for permission to use the earth, as well as for the advantages of superior soils and sites. The society further works for the transfer to the community of the administration of such industrial capital as can be managed socially, for, owing to the monopoly of the means of production in the past, industrial inventions and the transformation of surplus income into capital have mainly enriched the proprietary class, the workers being now dependent on that class for leave to earn a living.' The 'Fabian Essays' were published in December, 1889.
In the preceding year 'Looking Backward' was published and gave the start to the distinctively American ideal of socialism, called nationalism. Its essential principles are industrial co-operation on a national scale and economic equality. The possibility as well as the simplicity and economy of national organization is shown by the great trusts and monopolies which restrictive legislation seems powerless to prevent. The constant tendency is to a still closer combination in one great plutocratic oligarchy, with the people at their mercy, unless the people take their own business into their own hands for the 'equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labor.' That is what nationalism means—the ideal of Mill.
The electrician Tesla prophesies that the labor of the future is to be mainly 'touching electric buttons,' and statistics show that already, if the great powers and best inventions were applied to co-operative agriculture and mechanics, with all industries co-ordinated, the whole work of a nation could be done with scarcely more than an hour's daily labor of the adult able-bodied people in the prime of life, and that an equal division of the annual value of that labor, after provision for public needs and the development of the 'plant,' would give each member of the great partnership of the whole people an income sufficient to gratify all the honest needs of healthy bodies and cultivated minds and much to spare, with more than nine-tenths of the individual's time at his own disposal. Nationalism is 'not an extension of governmental power,' Mr. Bellamy says, 'but an extension of the power of every individual except the monopolist.'
Nationalism is not communism, but, as 'Looking Backward' shows, admits of accumulation and inheritance of property, there being no restrictive laws, 'nothing to make laws about,' Mr. Bellamy says. Of course organization of industry under any system requires regulations and order, as every game has its rules, but co-operation leads to freedom. With the land owned equally by all any one unwilling to co-operate with others could always go and live without 'any kind of socialism' on land not in use by the national family. Of course he would not have the national annual credit entitling him to his choice of the national products and services. As each would pay for his home 'according to size, elegance and location,' no rent would go into private pockets, and the landlord would be extinct. No money being used, it would be impossible to accumulate standing orders against all wealth or tribute rights against labor. As business men do not now interfere with the habits or opinions of their partners, so an equal footing of all, economically, would do more than anything else could to insure freedom of thought, speech and publication and individuality of dress and manners and cultivation. As no one can decide just how much the character of each member of the community raises the land values, under national co-operation it would be as Mr. Bellamy says, 'Nine hundred and ninety-nine parts in the thousand of every man's produce are the results of his social inheritance and environment,' and each would get more than his 'exact product.'
These latest ideals of socialism do not contemplate the sudden establishment of a ready made 'system,' but work for a gradual evolution by the use of intelligent means.
FRANCES E. RUSSELL.
St. Paul, Minn.
JESUS AS A TEACHER.
It is suggestive that in these days of dissatisfaction and almost universal questioning every one is turning to Jesus and his message. The socialist, communist, single taxer, free trader or the leader or follower of any and every movement all look to the message of Jesus as the solution for their woes. Many of these spur the churches and their dogmatic assertions about their love for their fellow men, but the message of Jesus has at least escaped from the leashes of theology and is permeating every class of society.
His highest thought may be heard in the slums and is sung on the stage of variety theaters. Along with this general movement is the feeling among teachers that there is needed more inspiration in our schools. Results are very barren compared with the time and expense used. Dr. Hinsdale has led the way in preparing a most able and suggestive book. The work is one that deals with a strong and firm hand with the method of Jesus teaching and other related questions. The book will be of great service to the professional teacher and to all others who hope to understand the method of the greatest didactic master.
THE OLDEST COLLEGE IN THE WEST.
At Lebanon, Ill., about 20 miles west of St. Louis, is located McKendree college, founded 78 years ago, while Lincoln was a member of the Illinois legislature. It is claimed that he helped to secure the charter and took much interest in the movement. During all these years the school has gone steadily on its way and is still doing a good work. Many of its graduates are filling high positions in life. The father of the present candidate for president on the Democratic ticket was educated there. Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, the president, is working for a large endowment, and the associations of the school, the great work it has done, the name of Bishop McKendree and the splendid ability of Dr. Chamberlin make the outlook most encouraging. Every lover of education in the United States ought to aid in this great work.
WHY WE DO NOT HAVE BETTER LITERATURE.
M. D. Conway recently made the somewhat startling statement that the dearth of good literature in America at the present time is caused by the lack of better copyright laws. The magical power of law of any kind to give literary ability and inspiration is well known to nobody. No great book was ever written for money. Mammon does not inspire his votaries to write. Mr. C. should remember 'Dryden's slovenly verses, written for the market.'
PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION.
Le Claire (P. O., Edwardsville, Ill.) is the most successful co-operative town in America. It is the product of that genuine friend of his fellow men, Hon. N. O. Nelson. The movement is very successful and the workmen are most comfortably located. All manufacturers should study the movement and profit by its lessons.
When the average American gives up the idea that he may become president and cherishes the better ideal that he not only may but ought to become a man, we shall have started really on the great highway of success.
He is a wise man who never has occasion for repentance; but he is wise who, when wrong is done, quickly and effectively repents.
We are all fond of repenting for others' sins—that is, if repentance means that he ought not to have done it.
In these 'piping times of peace' there is unusual preparation for war.
When might and right are harnessed together, the team never balks.
'Money makes the mare g' and the miser stay.'
Only the feeble mind asks for infallibility.

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POLITICAL PICKUPS.
John M. Powell, of Allentown, was in town this week and judging from his talk we are inclined to believe that he has gotten himself into good company since leaving Freeland. John is now one of the prominent members of the Allentown Bimetallic Club, and his views on the silver question started his gold friends here. Mr. Powell states he gave the money question two years of careful study and is satisfied that unlimited coinage will benefit the entire country. The Tribune admires Mr. Powell's courage in doing what he thinks right, and his course should be followed by those Republicans in the vicinity who think likewise but fear to speak.
The Democratic county committee, of Carbon, held a meeting on Monday and selected September 21 as the date for holding the county convention. While in session the committee adopted resolutions endorsing the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, giving hearty approval to the Chicago platform and congratulating the Democracy of the state on the selection of John M. Garman as state chairman.
Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is speaking to thousands every night in Schuylkill, and the bimetalists are making arrangements to bring more free silver orators to the county. Congressman Town, of Minnesota, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, are both expected to stump the county during the next week.
It is claimed that had Paul Daseh released his boom twenty-four hours earlier he could have had the nomination without trouble. As it was, nearly every delegate had promised his support to Shiffer or Hatcher before Paul entered the field. His debut, however, was a good one, and he will fare better next time.
The Democrats of the first, second and third legislative districts held conventions on Monday and made the following nominations: First district, Philip Weiss, Wilkesbarre; second, W. J. Saunders, Wyoming; third, Eugene Davenport, Plymouth.
T. M. Dullard and Deemer Beideman withdrew from the commissionership fight at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday before the convention met.
There is more catarrh in this section of the county than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.
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There is none in the world that can equal it in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance. It has as many improvements as we
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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, all on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel on adjustable center, thus reducing friction to the minimum.
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.
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ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 25 TRISTAR BUILDING, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ATLANTA, GA.
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