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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 15, 1896.

The Congressional Situation.

The people of Luzerne county constitute one of the most important congressional districts in the state, if not in the nation. Embracing, as it does, over 200,000 inhabitants, the selection of a man to represent them in the legislative halls at Washington should be a matter of deep concern. The desire of a man to secure for himself personal glory and a title to display abroad ought to find no place in this campaign, yet that is the sum total of Mr. Williams' ambitions.

The voters of the district have no assurance from him that he will give their interests his attention; they have not been told by him of what he thinks will be the best policy for the government to pursue; they know nothing about the man beyond the fact that he is a small coal operator who in the past has been an active Republican when he was on the ticket and a decidedly passive party man when beaten in Republican conventions.

To use his own words, Morgan B. Williams "wants to go to congress, wants to go bad, and thinks this is the last chance." Up to date he has said nothing and done nothing that any man can offer as a reason why the voters of this important district should subordinate their interests to the selfish desire for honor which Mr. Williams unflinchingly acknowledges is his sole motive in trying to be elected.

His opponent, John M. Garman, is a man who in the councils of the nation can take his place among our rulers and do it with credit to himself and his constituents. The voters know precisely where he stands upon the leading issue and all other issues which are now before the people of the country. He has been chosen by one of the great parties to lead its side in the second state of the union, and none but a man well qualified to lead, one who knows the needs of the people and can ably present the remedies, could rise to such prominence in a campaign like the present.

To the people of Luzerne county Mr. Garman is no stranger. As district attorney he has a record which any lawyer could be proud of. He was elected to that office because the voters believed he was capable of fulfilling his duties. He did his work well, so well that those who do not now support him make no reference to his public career. This can generally be accepted as a sign that nothing disparaging can be unearthed while he filled that position.

As a legislator Mr. Garman stands far above his competitor. He is one of the people associated with them all his life and would work unceasingly to enact laws that would relieve them from present burdens. He is meeting them night and day since his nomination, and has pledged himself to do what is in his power to give the laborer, the business man and the farmer justice in congress.

Contrast his stand with the silence of the man who yearns only for the honor that he can derive abroad if the voters attach the letters "M. C." to his name.

While it would not be policy for them to openly confess that McKinley's defeat is already an assured fact, this is virtually conceded by the gold papers of New York and Philadelphia. With the exception of the *Press and Sun*, whose editors are so taken up with their own scurrilous writings and have no time to note what is transpiring elsewhere, every paper of prominence which is supporting McKinley has hedged on the claims they made a month ago. Within the past week or two they found other questions to interest them, and there is a lack of anti-Bryan talk in their columns which the most rabid Republicans cannot help having observed.

The man who says the American congress must wait for the consent of England's government before they can enact a law for the free coinage of silver in the United States should never be trusted by the people with any office in the government.

Copies of "Harvey's Speech" can be secured free at the Tribune office.

BISMARCK'S LETTER.

Free Coinage in the United States Would Hasten International Agreement.

Governor Culberson of Texas on July 1 wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking his views on bimetalism and the likelihood of the United States government being able to adopt and maintain such a financial policy independent of any other nation. On account of inadequate postage, the letter was returned to the governor's office, thus causing several weeks' delay. Prince Bismarck answered as follows:

Friedrichshagen, den 24. Aug. '96.
Gehörter Herr: Ihr gefälliges Schreiben vom 1. Juli d. Jrs. habe ich erhalten.

Ich habe stets Vorliebe für Doppelwährung gehabt, ohne, als ich im Jahre 1871 war, den Sachverhältnissen gegenüber mich für unfehlbar zu halten. Ich glaube noch heute, daß es sich empfiehlt, das Einvernehmen der am Weltverkehr vorzugsweise beteiligten Staaten in der Richtung der Doppelwährung zu erstreben.

Die Vereinigten Staaten sind wirtschaftlich freier in ihrer Bewegung wie jeder einzelne der europäischen Staaten, und wenn Nord-Amerika es mit seinen Interessenten vereinbar fände, in der Richtung der Doppelwährung einen selbständigen Schritt zu thun, so glaube ich, daß ein solcher auf die Herstellung internationaler Einigung und des Einflusses der europäischen Staaten von förderlichem Einflusse sein würde.

Mit der Versicherung meiner ausgesprochenen Hochachtung bin ich
Euer Hochwohlgeborer
v. Bismarck.

TRANSLATION.

FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, Aug. 24, '96.
DEAR SIR—I have received your favor of the 1st of July of this year.

I have always had a predilection for bimetalism without, when being in office, promising to be inflexible when confronted by experts. I still believe to-day that it is desirable to strive for the consent of all the principal commercial nations of the world in the direction of bimetalism.

The United States are economically freer in their movements than each and every one of the European countries, and if North America finds it compatible with its interests to set an independent pace, I believe that such a movement would be conducive influence to the establishment of an international agreement.

Assuring you of my most distinguished estimation, I am your excellency's most obedient servant,
v. BISMARCK.

It is the appreciation of gold's buying power which is causing this congestion of business and falling prices. Money is hoarded because it is growing in buying power. When money falls in buying power, property goes up. Then money comes out from its hiding places, and the wheels of the factories are set in motion.

BALFOUR ON FINANCE.

He Says the Gold Standard Will Produce Worldwide Misfortune.

The policy of bimetalism has received the indorsement of the wisest statesmanship both of this country and Europe. Such leaders of thought as Bismarck and Balfour, whose opinions on the great financial questions of the day have not been warped by subservience to the money power, are ardently in favor of the principle for which the Democratic party is contending in this campaign.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the great English statesman, whose name carries with it a familiar sound throughout all Christendom, has recently addressed a letter to Hon. Austin P. Lowry, a well known citizen of this country, in which he takes a pronounced stand on the money question:

"I am necessarily but ill acquainted with the special difficulties under which you suffer in the western districts of the United States," observes the great English statesman in his letter, "nor should I venture even to suggest what course ought to be followed by those who, like yourself, take strong views upon the currency question. I entertain, however, no doubt whatever that for the United States to adopt a gold standard and to drive silver from circulation, except in the form of a subsidiary and token coinage, would be not only a national, but a worldwide misfortune."

Just what the great English leader deems is exactly what the advocates of the single gold standard are seeking to bring about in this country. To avert such a disaster is the patriotic aim of the Democratic party in the pending campaign.

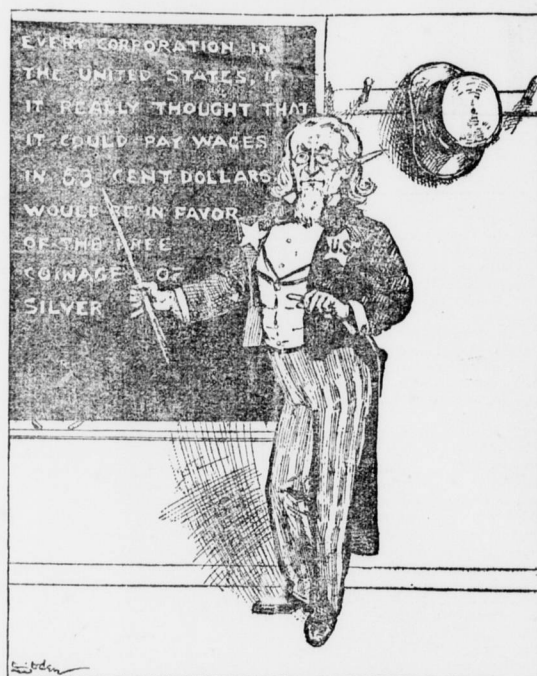
The gold standard people seem to think that money is trade. The fact is that money is only the life of trade. Little money, little life; money plenty, pleasant life.

Who Are the Repudiators?
The organs of Hanna have a good deal to say about "repudiation," and yet they are themselves carrying on the most remarkable campaign of repudiation on record. Under the inspiration of Hanna the Republicans have repudiated their platform of 1892, the gold trust editors have repudiated their records, and the gold Democrats, so called, have repudiated their principles. Take the case of McKinley, the candidate selected by Hanna to carry out the programme of the money power. Hardly a day has passed since his nomination that he has not gleefully repudiated his own record on the silver question.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fun For the Farmers.
And still the orator who has read up on finance for 15 minutes goes forth to educate the farmers who have been reading up for 15 years.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Common People to the Fore.
The plain people in the Democratic party have asserted their power this year, are conducting the campaign and will be voting and elect the nominees.—Nashville American.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.



Uncle Sam: "This is a self evident fact."

—New York News.

LESSONS IN ECONOMICS.

Bryan's Logic Sheds Light on Matters of Great Interest.

Our opponents tell us the only trouble is lack of confidence; that if people will just have confidence all will be well. When a man is hungry, confidence does not go far toward filling his stomach. As against their doctrine of confidence, with nothing to rest confidence upon, we propose a solid foundation upon which confidence may stand.

You say this is a matter which concerns the farmers only. You take away from the manufacturers their farmer customers and they will close their shops often than they do now, when they simply close them to intimidate voters. Take away your farmer customers and your shops will close because orders will cease. You cannot afford to drive down the price of the farmer's products until he receives less than enough for his crop to pay the interest on his debt and his taxes.

He cannot buy what you produce until he can sell what he produces himself. And you had better have 1,000 mouths to feed and 1,000 backs to clothe than to have a few men who have lots of money but very little appetite and only a few bodies to clothe.

The gold standard makes it easier for a few to buy silver or difficult for the many to buy. The few who are benefited by a gold standard cannot supply your mills with customers, and the more you give them the larger the fortunes which you pile up in their hands by making their dollars grow fatter as they hoard them, the more apt they are to go abroad and spend the money instead of spending it here at home.

We are told some of these financiers are afraid our country is not large enough to act for itself. If they knew more about our country and less about foreign countries, they would have more faith in our home institutions. You can find lots of people who have visited Europe and again and have never crossed the Missouri river. If you leave this question to the sentiment of those people who know something about the United States, you will find that a vast majority of our people are willing to trust their all on this republic or fall with it.

You tell us we must have a financial policy that enables us to borrow money abroad. If we have the gold standard, we will always be borrowing money abroad and will soon reach a time when we cannot pay what we have borrowed. You tell me you want money to come here from abroad. I tell you you had better get the money out of your own mountains and have your own money instead of borrowing money you will have to send back and pay interest on all the time you have it.

Free coinage of silver means more money in circulation. More money means an advance in prices. Advance in prices means the investment of more capital. This investment means an increase in the demand for labor. This demand will give labor increased wages.

A Republican Senator on Money.
Money is the creation of law, and the American people have learned that lesson, and they are indifferent to the assaults, they are indifferent to the aspersions which are cast upon them for demanding that the law of the United States shall place the image and superscription of Caesar upon silver enough to end gold enough and paper enough to enable them to transact without embarrassment, without hindrance, without delay and without impoverishment their daily business affairs, and that shall give them a measure of values that will not make their belongings the sport and the prey of the speculators.—John J. Ingalls.

McKinley False to Silver.
McKinley ought to be ashamed to look a silver dollar in the face after making love to it all these years and then jilting it at the behest of Hanna.—Kansas City Times.

WAS HE AN ANARCHIST?

Massachusetts' War Governor Criticized the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bryan has done well to call attention to the inconsistency of the Republicans in denouncing the mild criticism of the supreme court by the Chicago convention.

He himself has referred to the attitude and utterances of the Republican party in the beginning of its existence with regard to the decisions of the court on certain questions. The mine of Republican denunciations of the supreme court in connection with decisions on the slavery question is almost inexhaustible. The Republicans believed that the people had a right to interpret the constitution and to record their interpretations in laws. It was their boast for years that the people had reversed the supreme court.

In 1860 Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, running for governor on a Republican platform which branded "as a usurpation the opinion given by members of the supreme court," declared:

"The Constitution of the United States is no hidden thing; its scripture is of no private interpretation. It was made by the people, for the people; it was adopted by themselves, and upon it they established their government. Will any one dare to say that the people do not and cannot comprehend that instrument? No, sir. From that decision I appeal. From that decision the people appeal, have appealed.

The Democratic utterance is as mild as the coo of a dove in comparison with these words. It is gentle as a blast of a lamb compared with the words of the members of the court. That eminent Republican Justice Harlan denounced the income tax decision "as a judicial revolution that may sow the seeds of hate and distrust among the people of the different sections of our country," and added that, as the overthrow of former decisions and the settled practice of the government, "it strikes at the foundations of national authority."—St. Louis Republic.

President Garfield said: "Every man who is opposed to the use of silver coin as a part of the legal currency of the country I disagree with. Every man who is opposed to the actual legal use of both metals I disagree with. I would endow the two with equality and make coinage free."

A Stupendous Fact.
The assessed valuation recorded in the great national ledger standing to our credit is about \$65,000,000,000. Our population is 62,500,000, and by some means, by some device, by some machinery, by some incantation, honest or otherwise, by some process that cannot be defined, less than a two-thousandth part of our population have obtained possession (and have kept out of the penitentiary in spite of the means they adopted to acquire it) of more than one-half of the entire accumulated wealth of the country.—John J. Ingalls in the United States Senate, Jan. 14, 1891.

The man who has money to loan prospers by hard times. The man who has labor to sell is best compensated when money is plenty.

Gold With a String to It.
Our opponents say, "We want sound money." What would you think of a carpenter who tried to build a house upon an invisible foundation? And yet they want to build all the commercial transactions of this country upon a little lump of gold, regardless of the fact that foreigners hold a string to the gold and can jerk out the foundation of our commerce.—W. J. Bryan.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect December 15, 1895.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Beckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Routh and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m. daily except Sunday and 5:30 a. m., 3:30 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 6:00 a. m., 4:15 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Drifter at 6:35 a. m. daily except Sunday and 5:30 a. m., 4:22 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Drifter for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Routh, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 2:25, 5:40 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 9:35 a. m., 9:07 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Routh, Hazleton Junction and Routh at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 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, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 4:05, 4:35 p. m. daily, except Sunday; and 10:05 a. m., 5:28 p. m. Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Onedia, Onedia and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m., Hazleton Junction at 6:20 a. m., and Shepton at 11 a. m., connect at Onedia Junction with Lehigh Valley trains east and west.

Train leaving Drifton at 5:30 p. m. makes connection at Drifton with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbondale and Pocono West.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Drifton, an extra train will leave the former point at 3:50 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving at Drifton at 4:10 p. m.

L. LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

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ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:36 p. m. for Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia, New York.

9:35, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 4:36, 6:15, 7:06 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Foundry, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

9:35, 10:41 a. m., 1:40, 2:35, 4:36, 7:05 p. m. for Hazleton, Onedia, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

7:35, 7:55, 8:05, 1:15 a. m., 3:15 p. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50 a. m. for Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit and Wilkes-Barre.

11:40 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

3:24 p. m. for Jeddo, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Philadelphia and New York.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:35, 7:55, 9:30, 10:56 a. m., 12:35, 2:30, 5:15, 9:40 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

7:35, 9:20, 10:50 a. m., 12:25, 5:15 p. m. from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.

9:35, 10:56 a. m., 12:58, 6:07, 6:46 p. m. from New York, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

9:35, 10:41 a. m., 2:35, 7:06 p. m. from Sandy Run, White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre and Pittston.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

10:50, 11:31 a. m. and 3:24 p. m. from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

11:40 a. m., 3:20 p. m. from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Shamokin and Pottsville.

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