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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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FREELAND, PENN'A. MAY 31, 1897.

The New Sugar Schedule.
Is the country to be afflicted with a second sugar scandal? Are the "senators from Havemeyer" ex-officio members of the finance committee, and are they to be permitted to dictate the important sugar schedule?—Chicago Evening Post (Ind. Rep.)

The senate committee's bill, whether designed to do so or not, will give the trust a great advantage should it become law. For that reason the country is bitterly opposed to the senate sugar schedule, and if the senate will heed the voice of the people that schedule will not be embraced in the new tariff.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

The storm over the sugar schedule is steadily increasing. All the examinations which have been made since its report, instead of clearing it up, only make it look blacker. It has apparently been made of a very complicated character to baffle analysis and to disguise a job, but, intricate as it is, it does not conceal the fact that it embraces a very large differential for the benefit of the trust. This conviction is universal, and it is aggravated by the stories of personal profit in connection with it.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

The specific charge by a responsible newspaper in Chicago that three members of the senate speculated in the secrets of the committee room after the sugar schedule on the senate tariff bill had been framed, and profited \$30,000 by the transaction, is altogether too serious to be treated by the senate with contempt or indifference.

The peculiar influence which the magnates of the sugar trust have exerted in the framing of the new sugar schedule has already created suspicions as to the integrity of the framers of the bill. If the charge against the alleged speculators shall not be investigated, it will serve to strengthen, if not confirm, this suspicion.—Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.)



This cartoon is from the New York Press, one of the most partisan of Republican newspapers, which always advocates protection to any and every industry. Like hundreds of other Republican papers, its disgust at the action of Aldrich in writing the sugar schedule at the dictation of the trust is so great that it is daily denouncing the sugar schedule and the senate committee's method of doing business.

Prices Going Up.
Prices of sugar, lumber, tea and other articles have already risen since duties have been increased or new ones imposed. The foreigner appears to be somewhat backward in coming forward to pay these tariff duties, but perhaps he was taken by surprise by the senate's action and will yet pay all duties assessed against him by Republicans.

"If under the reformed Dingley bill the consumer shouldn't and the forger wouldn't pay the tax, where would we be?" asks the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

\$1.50 a year is all the Tribune costs.

LABORER'S SHARE.

PROTECTION CAN GIVE NOTHING TO WORKINGMEN WHILE LABOR IS ON THE FREE LIST.

The Laborer Now Competes With Lowest Responsible Bidder of the World—Low Prices Stimulate Both Consumption and Production—Example of Steel Rail Pool.

One of the best speeches made in the house while the Dingley bill was being discussed was made by John C. Bell of Colorado. With facts which are indisputable and logic which is unanswerable he exposed many of the fallacies of protection. His exposure of the absurd claim that protection helps the workman is especially good. Here is a part of it:

"But our friends upon the other side say that they levy a tariff for the benefit of the workmen. I say to you that any tariff bill, I care not from whom it comes, that does not contain a provision for prohibiting the free inflow of immigration from foreign countries is oblivious of the rights of labor, and is opposed to the interest of all workmen. [Applause.]

"Protection is always asked in the interest of others. Now, observe how it is asked in behalf of the poor laboring man—just enough to cover the difference between the European scale of wages and our own. What hypocrisy! Who ever heard of the laboring man getting rich manufacturing? The statisticians clearly figured from the census of 1880 that about 6 per cent on our dutiable list would cover the difference between the European wage schedule and ours, or that about 18 per cent ad valorem covered the entire labor cost of our list of 1880. While the manufacturer then asked for the poor laborer his 6 per cent he got for himself at the hands of congress six times 6 per cent.

"Is there any reason why a high tariff affects wages injuriously? Yes; by enabling employers to build up a vicious trust system for the manufacturer and against the laborer. The high tariff makes the manufacturer complete master of the wage worker.

"In the review of R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, dated Feb. 12, it is stated:

"No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days," says the report, "after it a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production of the last year, reported at 800,000 tons. And instead of \$28 in December and \$25 in January, \$17 is now the price at which work is ordered and west are seeking orders. And further," says the report, "the Carnegie company has been selling at \$17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying on renewal of railroads."

"Now, my friends, let me ask you, was it the rising or lowering price that employed those thousands of men? Our friend Mr. Hopkins of Illinois tells of the benefits of a higher duty on iron and steel. Did the steel rail pool need more tariff?

What is the difference in giving the manufacturer a double profit through a high tariff or through a pool? Do they ever share the profits of the pool with labor? No. Will they ever share the profits of a tariff? Never.

"It takes no political economist to answer these questions. If the United States manufacturers can reap twice the profit under a high tariff by limiting themselves to the home market and running half time, why should they run full time and invade foreign markets? They never will. They will sit down comfortably and sell their limited supply of goods for increased profits, making them more than whole, while the laborer tramps the country in search of work just as he now does under the trust system.

"It is unfortunate that the humdrum of the tariff has been sounded in the ears of the people until many of them really believe that foreign trade is unimportant, if not a curse. Why did the breaking of the steel rail pool put so many men to work? It was because the consequent lowered price for iron and steel brought most liberal orders from abroad as well as at home. Suppose the tariff had been prohibitive and we would have been confined to the home market. Would the manufacturers have made so many goods? No, but they would have doubled their profits on what they did make. The people could not have bought so many because of the increased price. Who would have suffered? First, the workmen, because they would have had fewer goods to make; secondly, the consumer, because he could not have bought so many at a higher price. Who would have benefited? The manufacturer, because he might have made and handled less goods, made a double profit, and really have gained, as he would have had fewer to handle for the same profit.

"This bill will increase the manufacturer's profits on the individual articles, but will lessen the power of the people to buy or use his wares.

"It is the poverty of the buyer, not the producer, that must be relieved before things will thrive.

"The manufacturer has every facility to produce, but no facility to sell.

"It is the consumption that must first be stimulated, and that will stimulate production.

"There are but a few crumbs in this bill to aid the oppressed farmer of the interior or the laborer, but thousands of things to further oppress him. Higher sugar, higher salt, higher lumber, higher clothing, higher manufactured products and absolutely nothing to raise the price of labor—a high tariff on labor's products, limiting the demand for his labor by narrowing the market, but throwing the ports wide open for the free importation of other laborers from foreign countries to freely compete with his work.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

THE VICTORIOUS TURK.

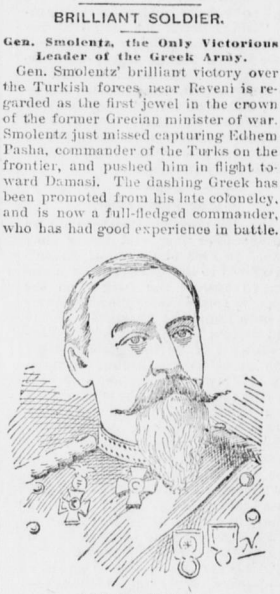
An English War Correspondent's View of Edhem Pasha. Edhem Pasha understands war thoroughly, but it took him a little time to appreciate the functions of a war correspondent. He seemed to think, says the London Telegraph, that the latter should be hedged about by many restrictions, tenderly fostered, and safely deposited during a battle among the baggage animals and knights of the hospital. It was some time before he realized that the expectation of witnessing and describing a battle was the one thing which procured him the honor of these gentlemen's company in his camp. One anxious morning, at a time when war was thought to be imminent, on sending round to headquarters



it appeared that the general and all his staff had flitted during the night, and had gone no man would say whither. No orders had been left, and the guards would allow no one to pass. Here was a case of dire disappointment, but no man may run the gauntlet of an Albanian guard with impunity. When the general returned a joint representation was made, and he was entreated not to allow this kind of thing to occur again. He expressed his penitence and promised a timely warning of any unexpected move.

It may be interesting to mention that Edhem Pasha, the central figure of the Turko-Grecian war, is about 45 years of age, though he looks older. He is rather above middle height, and wears a short, thick black beard, already flecked with gray. His nose is straight and rather long, but his most interesting feature is his gray eyes, which are large and intelligent. His manner is very attractive—a mixture of that courtesy and dignity which are not uncommon among Turkish officers. He does not strike one as a strong man physically, though I am told he is a hard worker and does not spare himself. His manner of talking is as a rule quiet, and marked by much refinement and gravity; but it grows animated when a subject kindles his interest, and his eyes glow with enthusiasm. It is difficult to judge of a man's sense of humor through the barriers of a strange language. His style of life is simple, and he has none of the oriental love of display. In character he seems to be straightforward and sincere, frank and truth-loving. Trickery and intrigue, diplomacy and politics he abhors. His subordinates and those who see him more intimately are very fond of him.

BRILLIANT SOLDIER.
Gen. Smolentz, the Only Victorious Leader of the Greek Army. Gen. Smolentz's brilliant victory over the Turkish forces, near Reven, is regarded as the first jewel in the crown of the former Grecian minister of war. Smolentz just missed capturing Edhem Pasha, commander of the Turks on the frontier, and pushed him in flight toward Damascus. The dash of the Greek has been promoted from his late colonelcy, and is now a full-fledged commander, who has had good experience in battle.



When he recently deserted his portfolio for the field he was placed in the command of 14,000 soldiers at Reven, which is near the strategic city of Larissa. Edhem had moved forward toward that ancient town in the hopes of taking it, and ultimately pressing on to Athens, but he was most disastrously checked by Smolentz. The new general in his fighting showed that the lessons he learned in the military schools of Europe were not thrown away. He is a native Greek, and is just 45 years old. He spent his youth in the schools of Athens, and then went abroad to finish his education in the great schools of middle Europe. While away from home he studied international law, and on his return entered the Greek army, where he served as a captain of artillery. He was then promoted to be a colonel, and was afterward made minister of war in Premier Delanyannis' cabinet.

Height of Giraffes.
Giraffes are from 15 to 16 feet from the ground to the tip of their horns. Specimens from 18 to 23 feet have been known.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR.

Has Always Been Noted for Industry and Perseverance.

When a Boy He Helped His Father at the Tavern—He Comes of a Staunch Republican Stock—A Native of Maine.

To the student of current politics there is perhaps just now no personality more interesting than that of Frank S. Black, governor of the state of New York. There are those who assume to be able to sum up correctly his political virtues and vices, and to tell us just how much of his rather remarkable success to date has been due to luck.

By these critics Mr. Black is classed among the accidents of politics, but the truth is they know very little of the man, and by the very flippancy of their judgment do him injustice.

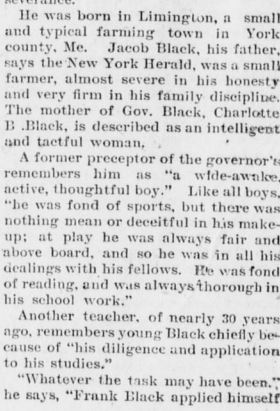
Men who were acquainted with Gov. Black in his youthful days, and who have been more or less familiar with his struggles in life, unhesitatingly place to his credit the possession of marked ability, and recall that he has always been noted for both industry and perseverance.

He was born in Limington, a small and typical farming town in York county, Me. Jacob Black, his father, says the New York Herald, was a small farmer, almost severe in his honesty and very firm in his family discipline. The mother of Gov. Black, Charlotte B. Black, is described as an intelligent and tactful woman.

A former preceptor of the governor's remembers him as "a wide-awake, active, thoughtful boy." Like all boys, "he was fond of sports, but there was nothing mean or deceitful in his make-up; at play he was always fair and above board, and so he was in all his dealings with his fellows. He was fond of reading, and was always thorough in his school work."

Another teacher, of nearly 30 years ago, remembers young Black chiefly because of "his diligence and application to his studies."

"Whatever the task may have been," he says, "Frank Black applied himself



to it with a fixity of purpose and stick to it with a degree of perseverance which are certain to bring success to any boy in the long run."

Young Black received his first schooling in Limington, and later continued his studies at the grammar and high school in Alfred, the shire town of the county. He was a lad of 12 years when his parents removed from Limington to Alfred, an event made necessary by his father's acceptance of an appointment to be deputy sheriff in charge of the county jail.

The senior Black held this position about four years, the son meanwhile assisting him in many ways.

In 1871 the young man entered Dartmouth college, from which institution he was graduated in 1875. To a considerable extent he paid his own way through the academic course by teaching school between terms, and it may be said to his credit that, after the death of his father he earned enough money to cancel a debt which had accumulated upon his father's estate.

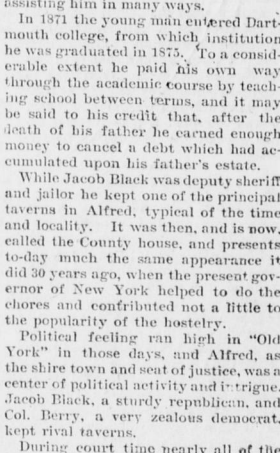
While Jacob Black was deputy sheriff and jailer he kept one of the principal taverns in Alfred, typical of the time and locality. It was then, and is now, called the County house, and presents to-day much the same appearance it did 30 years ago, when the present governor of New York helped to do the chores and contributed not a little to the popularity of the hostelry.

Political feeling ran high in "Old York" in those days, and Alfred, as the shire town and seat of justice, was a center of political activity and intrigue. Jacob Black, a sturdy republican, and Col. Berry, a very zealous democrat, kept rival taverns.

During court time nearly all of the republican lawyers, jurors and witnesses who came to Alfred "put up" at Black's tavern, and those of the democratic persuasion at Berry's. It was a common sight on the opening day of the spring or fall term of the court to see from 50 to 100 vehicles in the yard and along the stretches of greenward in front of the two village taverns.

Mr. Black resided in Alfred until the end of his fourth term, when he purchased a fine farm in Lebanon, another New York town, and removed to it. He subsequently sold this place to Ole Bull, the famous Norwegian violinist, and again removed, this time to Limerick, a nearby town, where, in 1881, he died.

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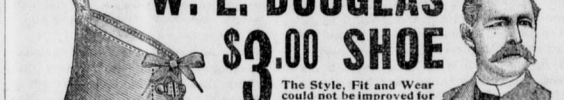
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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

HIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 16, 1896.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:45, 9:36 a. m.	1:40, 3:25, 4:36 p. m.	for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6:15, 8:45, 9:36 a. m.	1:40, 3:24, 4:36, 6:57 p. m.	for Drifton, Jedd, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.
6:15 p. m.	for Hazle Creek Junction, 6:57 p. m. for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton.	
9:36 a. m., 2:34, 4:36, 6:57 p. m.	for Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.	
9:36 a. m., 2:34, 4:36, 6:57 p. m.	for Stockton and Hazleton.	
7:28, 10:41, 11:54 a. m., 5:20 p. m.	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton and the west.	
10:50 a. m. and 1:38 p. m.	for Jedd, Foundry, Hazle Brook and Lumber Yard.	
8:38, 10:50 a. m.	for Sandy Run, White Haven and Wilkesbarre.	
1:38 p. m.	for Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.	
10:50 a. m. for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.		

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5:50, 7:28, 9:20, 10:51, 11:54 a. m.	12:38, 2:30, 5:20, 6:50, 7:58 p. m.	from Lumber Yard, Foundry, Jedd and Drifton.
7:28, 9:30, 10:41, 11:54 a. m.	12:38, 2:30, 5:20 p. m.	from Stockton and Hazleton.
7:28, 9:30, 10:41, 11:54 a. m., 2:30, 5:20 p. m.		from Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
7:28, 9:30, 10:41, 11:54 a. m., 12:38, 6:06, 6:50 p. m.		from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
7:58 p. m.	from Weatherly only.	
9:36 a. m., 2:34, 3:25, 6:57 p. m.	from Scranton, Wilkesbarre and White Haven.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

8:38, 10:50 a. m. and 1:35 p. m.	from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Hazle Brook, Foundry, Jedd and Drifton.
10:50 a. m., 2:35 p. m.	from Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and Weatherly.
10:50 a. m.	from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Delano.
10:50 a. m.	from Wilkesbarre, White Haven and Sandy Run.

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