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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 8, 1899.

Modern Republicanism.

The citizens of Freeland had an opportunity on Monday of witnessing a typical demonstration of modern Republicanism. The district convention held here on that day was enough to make the political purist abandon all hope of ever again seeing politics conducted on the old lines, when merit and not money was the leading factor in the struggle for supremacy at party gatherings.

In the ranks of the Republican party in the Fourth legislative district there are many voters, hundreds no doubt, who have high ideals in politics and who earnestly desire that their party and society in general shall not be contaminated by the improper use of money, power and prestige.

Of these voters we ask how long do they suppose such conditions as prevailed at the late convention can continue without lowering our standard of civilization, and why do they persist in supporting and accepting as leaders those men who are debauching and debasing the manhood of their party?

When respectable men will close their eyes to the awful onslaughts that are being made on the civic virtues and patriotism of the people, when they will tolerate and by their silence abet the disgraceful scenes enacted at those gatherings, what hope can they hold out to themselves and to their fellow-citizens who would purge society of the baneful influences now at work which are eating, cancer-like, the very foundations of our political system?

It was not on Monday that money, power and prestige first appeared in conventions held in the Fourth district, but never before did these three agencies exert such an influence in determining the result, and never before were they used so openly and unblushingly and by men from whom better politics are expected.

It is unnecessary to go into details. When it is said that money and power without limit controlled the convention, all has been said that is necessary to inform the average man of what took place.

If this convention was an exception to the custom today prevailing in the Republican party, more stress might be laid on its evil work, but it was not. It was a fair specimen of modern Republicanism—a fair specimen of the quality of politics which has the nation, the state, the county and the district in its grasp.

Restore Peace at Once.

From the Philadelphia Record.
Anybody with half an eye can see that the thing to do in the Philippines is to crush opposition and restore peace, and to do it swiftly, surely and for good. It is too late to think of any other plan. If the force at the command of General Otis be too small—and the fact that it is has become obvious to all not willfully blind—it should be increased until its adequacy for the purpose should be beyond doubt.

Congress has invested the president with ample power to deal with the emergency. Under the circumstances the pottering and wabbling policy of the administration—its anxious harkening for popular approval and its feeling of the public pulse—is sadly out of place. Men who aspire to leadership and yet shirk the responsibilities of leaders present a spectacle which is anything but inspiring.

Opportunism may serve in the management of division politics, but in military affairs it will not do. The war in the Philippines is not nearly over, notwithstanding the late deluge of semi-official bulletins from the war department asserting that it was; and it will never be over until the situation shall be fully understood and firmly and resolutely met.

Satan rebuking sin was never more clearly exemplified than when Mark Hanna's Ohio Republican state convention adopted a resolution declaring against trusts.

Progress of the People of New Zealand.

In a recent number of *The Outlook* is an article by Hugh H. Lusk on "Industrial Emancipation in New Zealand," which no doubt will be read widely with great interest. It can hardly fail in that, so remarkable are the statements of fact made therein. The history of the industrial achievements accomplished in that far-off land read almost like a story of romance.

As the writer says, and as the more intelligent members of the public know, New Zealand, during the last twenty-five years, "has been the workshop of social and political experiment."

Almost everything bearing a character of this sort which political economists of the old school have been disposed to regard with extreme aversion, amounting almost to horror, and to pronounce dangerous, have there been put to trial; and, what is more, after periods of temporary failure, which needed modifications introduced in this direction or that, have resulted in unquestionable success.

And a thing which will very certainly strike the reader as most remarkable in these experiments of an industrial and kindred nature, is that they have not had their origin and outworking by reason of the often unendurable pressure of labor conditions, so well known in older parts of the world, and have not sprung up as the result of social agitation, but have had an altogether different source.

The seed of the evolutionary growth has been entirely of another kind. New Zealand is not a manufacturing country in any proper sense. The spring in the movement forward in labor lines, leading eventually to the industrial emancipation witnessed there today, took its rise in the first instance from a very simple condition of things.

The government itself had, from necessity, from the poverty of the people or the lack of capitalists, to do the first railroad building in the colony, and then to operate the roads after they were built.

It was government ownership from the start; government management or control from the halting initial step onward—hence, government employment of labor, government regulation of the hours of labor.

And so on, little by little, the movement proceeded, but so great have been the advantages found in connection—amounting almost to a beneficence—that today we have in those islands at the antipodes what is represented as almost an industrial paradise.

The article here referred to shows in detail what is thus noted, carrying the reader through from the small and tentative beginnings to the full outflowing of the conditions prevalent today, when legally the hours of a week's labor in New Zealand are forty-four, and a system of old-age pension has been established for all who, having reached the age of sixty-five, are without sufficient means of support.

Mr. Lusk, with eloquence and pardonable pride, closes his article with these words:

It will be evident to every reader that at each step in this legislation the parliament and people of New Zealand have ignored deliberately the recognized canons of economic science. They have laid themselves open to the oft-repeated charge of destroying the spirit of self-reliance and substituting one of state dependence in the mass of the people. They have done everything which could well be thought of to incur the ban of the economists and to draw down upon their country the doom of an industrial decay.

It is interesting, if only as a matter of curiosity, to note that these flagrant economic sins do not as yet show any signs of calling down upon them the expected punishment. New Zealand today is flourishing, and, strange to say, is growing wealthy year by year, in spite of all. Her workers appear to produce, in spite of their short hours of labor, notwithstanding their half-holiday weekly, more remarkable produce than the workers of almost any other country in the world.

Last year they sent away produce, for the most part agricultural, equal in value to \$75 a head for every inhabitant of the colony. They had land in cultivation equal to more than fifteen acres for every person in the country, sheep to the number of twenty-six for each inhabitant; and cattle to the number of more than one and a half for each. The ordinary banks of the colony held on deposit fully \$92 for each person of the community, while the savings banks held an additional \$36.

These figures are taken from the latest official returns of the colony, and challenge comparison with the condition of things in any other country, however great or wealthy, that the world can show, and they would at least appear to raise, as a matter for discussion and further inquiry, the truth of the doctrines so arrogantly declared to be unalterable laws of economic science.

No marriage license has been issued in Pike county since April 4. Why not have a bargain day or offer a free trip to New York for the wedding trip?

NEW DIRECTORS SEATED.

SCHOOL BOARDS OF FREELAND AND FOSTER REORGANIZED.

W. D. Kline Is President and J. H. Trevasik Is Secretary in the Borough and John Evans Is President and Jerry Woodring Is Secretary in Township.

The borough school board met Monday evening with all members present except Messrs. Laubach and Johnson. Director Sweeney was chosen to preside. The following bills were ordered paid: Wm. Williamson, supplies, \$4.42; C. O. Stroh, Esq., salary, \$40; W. D. Kline, salary and postage, \$131; total, \$175.42.

The report of Treasurer Schaub, showing receipts and expenditures for the year with a balance of \$991.78 in the treasury, was approved. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring directors, Messrs. Sweeney and Johnson, for their efficient labors as members of the board. Adjourning.

The board was again called to order and a temporary organization effected by the election of J. W. Everett chairman and W. D. Kline secretary.

The certificates of election and oaths of office of John McCole and Robert Bell were read and the bearers were admitted as members of the board.

The permanent organization was effected by the election of the following without opposition: President—W. D. Kline. Secretary—J. H. Trevasik. Treasurer—J. W. Everett.

A committee of the G. A. R., Messrs. Boyle and Schaffer, appeared and asked that flags be placed on buildings where none are at present. They were assured that flags would be procured for the opening of the schools.

The manual was adopted for the ensuing year. The treasurer's commission was fixed at 2 per cent on all moneys paid out and the salary of the secretary was fixed at \$125 for the year.

The bond of the treasurer was fixed at \$20,000. The bond last year was \$30,000 and was considered too high. The secretary was ordered to notify bondholders that the interest due on June 10 will be paid when the state appropriation is received.

FOSTER TOWNSHIP.

Changes in Officers Made Without Friction or Contests of Any Kind.

All the members of Foster board were present at Woodside school house on Monday evening except Mr. Knyrim. A bill of \$7 from G. B. Hindson for coal was ordered paid and a resolution thanking the retiring directors, Philip Brior and George Knyrim, was passed. This ended the business of the board of 1898-99.

After receiving the oaths of office of Directors-elect George Keller and Edward Doubt, they were admitted to membership, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following:

President—John Evans. Secretary—Jerry Woodring. Treasurer—Julius W. Lesser.

The amount of the treasurer's bond was fixed at \$30,000. A bond signed by Mr. Lesser, Peter Magagna, Adam Sachs, Hugh Malloy, Bernhard Dinn and Amundus Oswald was presented by the treasurer-elect and was accepted.

It was decided to hold stated meetings at 7 o'clock on the first Saturday evening of each month, instead of at 7.30 on the second Saturday as heretofore.

The board will meet again on Saturday evening to receive the report of the auditors.

Hazel Township Board.

In Hazel township the school board reorganized by electing Director Morgan as president, Director Hinkle as secretary and Director Nelson as treasurer.

John Rowland, of Drifton, took his seat on the board, succeeding Director Dinsmore.

The treasurer's bond was placed at \$50,000, and the salary at 2 per cent of money paid out.

A proposition from Hazleton First National bank to act as treasurer without charge was rejected. The salary of the secretary was placed at \$350 for the year.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to care in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials and Address.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

G. A. R. Department of Pennsylvania. Annual Encampment.

Wilkesbarre, June 5 to 10, 1899. The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces a rate of one fare for the round trip from points in Pennsylvania to Wilkesbarre and return, for the above occasion. Tickets will be sold June 4 to 8, inclusive, for all trains, except the Black Diamond express. Limited for return to and including June 11. Inquire of Lehigh Valley ticket agents for further particulars.

\$1.50 a year is all the TRIBUNE costs.

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES

is One of the Largest and Most Important of Industries.

The manufacture of matches, trivial as it may seem, is one of the largest and most important existing. So large an amount of money is invested in their manufacture that in France it is a Government monopoly and a considerable portion of the revenue of the State is derived from this source. The yearly value of the matches made in England alone is said to amount to nearly \$10,000,000 each year, and that the numbers that the makers turn out daily exceed 300,000,000. In France the Government monopoly is let to a company for a minimum annual payment of over \$5,000,000, with a great increase if a certain number is exceeded. Among the largest factories in Europe are those of the Scandinavian peninsula and England. In Germany, however, there are between 200 and 300 factories. Of the dangerous material phosphorus, which is employed in the manufacture, between 1,000 and 2,000 tons are annually consumed.

The general character of phosphorus is that of an exceedingly inflammable substance, burning slowly in the open air and shining with a luminous appearance in the dark. In this state it is one of the most poisonous substances known, less than two grains having been known to cause the death of an adult human being, and innumerable cases have occurred of children being poisoned by sucking the ends of a few matches.

On the other hand, heated without exposure to the air for some short time the phosphorus changes into a red powder, which is perfectly insoluble in water, not combustible and not in the slightest degree poisonous. In this latter state it is mixed with other substances and placed on the outside of the boxes of what are termed safety matches. These matches consist of non-poisonous chemical materials that will not ignite when struck on an ordinary surface, but are immediately set on fire by rubbing on the box, which is covered with a preparation of innocuous red phosphorus.

But, unfortunately, the public at large prefers matches which will ignite when struck on any surface and the manufacture of these is necessarily attended with risk to the workers, the people who are most seriously affected being the girls who pack the finished matches in the boxes in which they are sold. By practice their dexterity becomes so great that they almost invariably take up in one hand the exact number required.

All Must Pay Board.

When members of the queen's family or any wandering German relatives of high degree visit London and occupy apartments in Buckingham palace, "by invitation," they pay their board just like common folks in a first-class hotel. This prevents the sovereign lady from having too much company and makes things very pleasant for the palace servants. The independence it gives some of the royal guests is not wholly appreciated by them, but as the queen early in her reign determined on this economical course, her subjects cannot justly complain of her extravagance. It is a very expensive piece of pleasure, being a guest of royalty, and even the queen's own children must pay their way out of their allowances, when not directly under mamma's roof.

Jasmine Pipe Stems.

In Turkey, the jasmine is extensively grown for the manufacture of pipe stems. For this purpose the stems of the growing plant are trained with the greatest care until they have attained the proper length and size. The bark is protected by a wrapping of varnished linen or calico. Two or three times a year this will be taken off and the bark treated to a citron juice bath. This is said to give it the light color so much sought after. Some of these pipe stems are from ten to eighteen feet in length and bring as much as \$100 each.

The Wealthy Sassoons.

A traveler tells of treasure chambers in Bagdad that rival the tales of the "Arabian Nights." Among these multi-millionaires are the Sassoons, whose banking firm exercises the functions of a great power throughout Asia. Some members of this family have become Europeanized, having established themselves in London, and one of them is married to a Rothschild. A passport signed Sassoon is a safe conduct throughout the wildest regions of the Himalayas, through Afghanistan or Persia or Tibet. They deal with the chiefs of all the wandering tribes, such transactions being mostly on honor. The idea of falling the Sassoons is entertained with as much dread and horror as death.

A Powerful Dog.

There is a powerful breed of dogs along Smith's sound that does not hesitate to attack the most ferocious wild animals. These dogs hunt in pairs and a big bear is a joke to them. One dog can bring down a reindeer and kill it in a few minutes. Their thick coat is tawny in hue and in winter a thick fleece of wool covers them. They look so much like wolves it is hard to tell what they are at a little distance.

Electrical Currents.

A scientist has discovered that electrical currents in the form of waves rapidly succeeding one another can produce insensibility to pain and cold in the flesh, acting as an anesthetic like ether. When the currents were applied to the finger and thumb by wires, the finger could be pricked with a pin without pain.

The most uncompromising critics are usually found in our own families.

USEFUL CRAWLERS.

MEDICINES WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM VARIOUS BUGS.

The List Includes Cockroaches, Spider, Snakes and Bees—All Said to be Efficacious and Possess Many Virtues—Homeopaths Favor the Use of Bees.

Many people will be surprised to learn that a use has been found for our friend the cockroach. For years he has been branded as a pest, and we have dosed him with borax, plaster of paris and insect powder. Now the tables are turned, and the insect physics us. American doctors say that tincture of cockroach is good for asthma, and the preparation has been used lately in England. Anyone wishing to try the remedy can make it by soaking four large cockroaches in an ounce of spirit of wine for a few days. Twenty drops of this liquid on a lump of sugar ought to charm away the worst attack. Of course, patients might object to the word cockroach, but the Latin name, *Latta Orientalis*, is sufficient to allay the fears of the most particular. Cockroach tea is a favorite domestic medicine with the working classes in Russia. If cockroaches will cure us, there is no reason why spiders should not be tried also. As a matter of fact, they have been used by the homeopaths for years. Solomon told us we could find spiders even in kings' palaces, but nowadays we can trace them in innocent-looking tinctures and sugar pills. *Tarantula plules* is a title that should be worth a fortune if well advertised, and a tincture prepared from the mygale—the great bird-eating spider of Mexico—ought certainly to possess equal virtues. Our choice, however, is not confined to giant spiders.

The garden spider, with the gold or silver body, so common in the summer, will yield a useful preparation—if we may trust to the homeopathic pharmacopeia. A few of these insects rubbed down in a mortar with a little spirit, will make a "mother tincture," from which countless dilutions can be prepared. If this will not suffice, the black curacao spider, from West Indian orange groves, or the gray spider of Kentucky, may be used, according to taste. The homeopaths are fond of beetles, and they treat ladybirds in the same way as spiders. They also get an essence from the Colorado beetle—the insect which ruined the potato crops a few years back. It is one thing to rob the bees wholesale and secure their wax and honey, but it is rather hard lines on poor apis mellifica, to turn her into medicine as well. But she has to go in with the rest, and yield her life in the cause of science. Of course, anyone who has felt a bee's sting knows what a powerful drug its poison must be. The method recommended in books is simple, but exciting. The bees are to be caught in a bottle as they leave their home in the morning. They are then deprived of their poison bags and stings by means of scissors, and the severed portions are soaked in spirit to make a tincture.

Besides insects, other queer things are used in medicine at the present time. To give only two examples, remedies are prepared from the starfish and the crayfish. Snake venom—no, not that of the cobra, the rattlesnake and the adder—is sometimes used. Nowadays a great many drugs of animal origin are being experimented with, and some people prophesy that they will eventually oust all the rest.

What the Bride Said.

An English rural clergyman says that one day a bride startled him by promising, in what she supposed to be the language of the prayer book, to take her husband "to 'ave and to 'old from this day forth for better or for richer power, in signersness health, to love cherries and to bay." What meaning this extraordinary vow conveyed to the woman's own mind, the incumbent said, baffled him to conjecture.

The Bishop's Protest.

A great many Episcopal clergymen probably would sympathize with the English bishop who said recently: "The two things of which I am the most tired are 'The Church's One Foundation' and cold chicken. The hymn seems always to be chosen wherever I go, and kind hostesses, with quite extraordinary unanimity, provide cold chicken for luncheon."

Dawson Nomenclature.

The carrier who serves the Klondike Nugget to subscribers in Dawson has considerable trouble in finding their residences. A few of the dwellings are thus described in the subscription book: "The cabin with the screen door," "the slab house facing the river," "the big tent with two stove-pipes," and "the cabin three doors south of where all the dogs are."

Transportation of Prisoners.

The transportation of prisoners to their own country by the victors is not a novelty in warfare. In 1808, after the defeat of the French at the battle of Vimeiro, Portugal, the victorious English deported 22,000 French prisoners, with their equipments, from Porto and Lisbon, and landed them at Brest.

Raising the Hat.

Originally the custom of raising the hat was a sign of submission, implying that the person uncovered placed himself at the mercy of his foe.

In Morocco.

Prisoners when arrested in Morocco are required to pay the policeman for his trouble in taking them to jail.

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The high tide of June merchandising is upon us and an effort is being made to break all past monthly records. Not only are we giving you greater value for your money than you have received in the past, but we are making this emporium more needful to you, more useful to you and more inviting to you each time. "Better service than you've known before" is our motto.

If the goods you purchase here do not suit you or do not come up to your expectations when you inspect them at home bring them back and we will make the matter right or return your money to you.

THIS WEEK'S LEADERS:

Hats vary in price from 75c to \$2.50; weight, quality, color and price that straw goods from 5c up. We have an unequalled line of Stiff Hats, Alpines, Fedoras, etc., besides a large assortment of Working Hats and Caps and Hundreds of Boys' and Children's Hats.

Madras, Percale, Negligee and many other kinds of Outing Shirts. Men's and Boys' sizes in every design and pattern, 25c up. White shirts have made our store their Freeland headquarters. Our choice, however, is not confined to giant spiders.


The garden spider, with the gold or silver body, so common in the summer, will yield a useful preparation—if we may trust to the homeopathic pharmacopeia. A few of these insects rubbed down in a mortar with a little spirit, will make a "mother tincture," from which countless dilutions can be prepared. If this will not suffice, the black curacao spider, from West Indian orange groves, or the gray spider of Kentucky, may be used, according to taste. The homeopaths are fond of beetles, and they treat ladybirds in the same way as spiders. They also get an essence from the Colorado beetle—the insect which ruined the potato crops a few years back.

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