RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
February 5, 1899.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 20 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

7 40 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.

8 20 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York and Hazleton.

9 33 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

11 45 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.

4 36 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

6 34 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

7 27 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 20 a m from Ashland, Shenandoah Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

7 40 a m from Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

9 17 a m from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.

9 33 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

11 45 a m from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

4 36 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

6 34 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

7 27 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5 30, 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5 30, 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 53 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 32, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 2 25, 5 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 22 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 22 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 45, 6 26 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a m, 5 40 p m, Sunday.

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

Trains leaving Drifton at 5 30, 6 00 a m make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 3 50 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5 00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

DePIERRO - BROS.

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Corner of Centre and Front Streets,

Freeland, Pa.

Finest Whiskies in Stock.

Gibson, Dougherty, Kaufer Club, Rosenbluth's Velvet, of which we h ve EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN.

Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry, Gins, Wines, Clarets, Cordials, Etc

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Ham and Schweitzer Cheese Sandwiches, Sardines, Etc.

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Delivery and supply wagons to all parts of town and surroundings every day.

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Liquor, Wine, Beer, Porter, Etc.

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98 Centre street.

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BRIEF ITEMS.

Heart failure is the open secret of most divorces.

Of married people a few are harnessed span, the majority tandem.

Marriage should be a square knot—no use to tie a "granny."

Pray without ceasing, as the wolf said in the prayer-meeting.

Swindling goes swimmingly upon the account books of time; but there will be no watered stocks entered on God's ledger.

Labels get shifted; the double extract of pride steals the tag of humility, for instance.

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 3, 1899.

Evil Effects of Corporation Rule.

From the Scranton Scrantonian.

No section of the state has felt the evil effects of corporation rule so disastrously as the anthracite coal region. Railroad abuses and discriminations which constitute flagrant violations of the inter-state commerce laws, an utter disregard for the laws regulating the conditions existing between employer and employe, the wholesale confiscation of rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and expressly provided for in the statutes and the oppression of the weak by the strong in every branch of trade.

These and kindred evils are surely sapping the life out of business and rendering the lot of the toiling masses harder and more bitter every day. The small individual coal operators are being steadily absorbed by the big corporations owning coal carrying roads to tidewater, because they can no longer pay the exorbitant rates demanded for haulage. This insures big profits and a monopoly of the anthracite business to the coal owning railroad, and compels the individual operator to sell out or shut down.

On the other hand, the individual operator, struggling for a foothold in the business, robs his mine worker in the company store of his earnings, cheats him through a docking boss and levys almost a 200 per cent tax on the miner's tools—powder, fuses, oil, etc. Coming down a step or two further, we find the mine foreman levying tribute from foreigners for the privilege of earning their daily bread, and because they can get $10 or $25 for a chamber from men who neither understand mining nor the English language (and the law demands both) the lives of thousands of fellow mortals are daily endangered to satisfy the bosses' greed.

Once more we are tempted to ask, how long will this utter disregard for law and justice continue among us? Just as long as the people will tolerate it, and not an hour longer. The remedy may be slow, but it's sure. Combines and monopolies in trade are purely artificial conditions. They can not endure with time and must necessarily fail sooner or later because they have no stable foundation on which to rest.

If the remedy comes through cleaner politics and a desire for right and justice, so much the better, for matters may then be adjusted without much loss or hardship to any one. But if long delayed a bitter fight bordering close on revolution is bound to be the outcome in which the ill-gotten gains of the greedy and unscrupulous trust magnates and corporation barons will melt in a moment and disappear like snow thrown into a furnace.

Eckles, of the Cleveland administration, seems to have a nightmare because the Democratic party refuses to bow to the English money trust. And this is the same Eckles that was controller of the United States treasury when the Philadelphia banks were being burglarized by gold bugs of the last presidential campaign.—*Lansford Record.*

If the people of Freeland who believe that the South ward has not been divided in a manner which will give the inhabitants south of Main street the representation in our municipal bodies to which they are entitled intend to protest against this brazen discrimination the matter should be given immediate attention. The time is growing short.

Superintendent Harman of the Hazleton schools is quoted as saying that there is but one female teacher in that city who is capable of giving instruction in algebra, and none who can fill the present demand for a teacher in music and drawing. This is a surprising condition for a place like Hazleton.

A Methodist minister of the New England conference is reported to have said: "I do not believe that we are commanded to go into the world and shoot the gospel into every creature." Will he be tried for treason? Or heresy?

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

HALT IS CALLED ON GRANTING OF PORTO RICAN CONCESSIONS.

Alger's Friends Given an Intimation of What May Happen If Alger Tries to Make Trouble for Administration. Where Indiana Will Stand in 1900.

Washington, D. C., August 1, 1899.

Attorney General Griggs, before going off on his summer vacation, shattered the hopes of numerous persons who thought they had everything fixed to secure valuable Porto Rican concessions from the war department, by rendering opinions upon three specific concessions: The right to use the water power of the river Plata, the right to build and operate a tramway, and the right to build and control, for all time, piers and wharves at Ponce. These opinions take the ground that all such concessions were the crown property of Spain, and sums them all, and apparently all other public concessions on the island, up as follows: "As crown property, they were, by the treaty of cession, transferred by Spain to the United States of America, and are now a part of the public domain of that nation. I do not know of any right or power which the secretary of war or the president has to alienate in perpetuity, any of the public domain of the United States, except in accordance with acts of congress, duly passed with reference thereto." This is understood to be a hint to Alger of the power of the administration to make trouble for him and his business friends, who are heavily interested in some Cuban deals, if he attempts to antagonize the administration.

‡ ‡ ‡

Republican wishes father the story sent out from Washington, several days ago, that a movement was on foot to put another Gold Democratic presidential ticket in the field, next year. No such movement is known among Democrats and no such action is expected to get the support of any considerable number of Democrats, because they all know that it is not being instigated by Democrats, but by Republicans, whose only object is to draw support away from the regular Democratic ticket. A number of Democrats who took part in organizing the Palmer and Buckner movement, have since acknowledged their mistake and their regret, and expressed their intention to stand by the regular nominations hereafter, because the Democratic party as a whole stands for most of the things they believe in. Although Republican money is likely to be freely used to bring about such a condition, there is absolutely nothing in sight at this time, to indicate the nomination of a Gold Democratic ticket next year.

‡ ‡ ‡

Representative Griffith, who represents the Indiana district which sent the late Judge Holman to congress for so many years, said of politics in his state, and he knows: "Indiana will send to the Democratic national convention a solid Bryan delegation. The men who were for Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform, in 1896, have not weakened in their faith regarding either. I am one of those who believe in the indestructibility of the principles of Democracy, and though the party may suffer temporary defeat, it is sure to regain ascendency, for it represents better than any other political organization, the true interests of the people. The predominant issue in 1900 is very apt to be war upon the trusts, and upon this, the Democrats will be in far better position than their opponents. The voters of the country cannot be deluded by anti-trust declarations of the Republican convention, seeing that most of the influential Republicans are thoroughly identified with combines and monopolies. I see nothing in the situation that is discouraging to Democrats, but on the contrary much that betokens a winning campaign."

THE LITTLE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Shoes made of porpoise leather are absolutely impervious to water.

Moscow's orphan asylum, founded by Catherine II., is supported by a tax on playing cards.

The Tibetans have a week of five days, named after iron, wood, water, feathers and earth.

The Mexicans are the most inordinate smokers in the world. Even women and children are habitual smokers.

A snake does not climb a tree by coiling round it, but by holding on with the points of its scales. A snake could not climb a glass pillar.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.

There is a fish found in Hudson Bay which absolutely builds a nest. This it does by picking up pebbles in its mouth and placing them in a regular way on a selected spot on the bottom of the bay, where the water is not very deep.

POINTS AND MOOT POINTS.

We offer daily incense, devilish or divine, to our Creator on the shrines and altars of our bodies.

Virtue must be real; ideal virtue is an illusion many have gone insane over.

We are so shy of the nude we close our eyes instinctively to the naked truth.

Love and music are oftener spoiled by poor execution than by poor instruments.

ABUSE OF PERFUMES

Nauseating Heavy Odors Like Musk Shows Lack of Refinement.

Some of us, in these days of artificial musk and suffocating rose, who have stifled in theatres and have been overcome in cable cars and restaurants by the heaviness, have fervently wished the promiscuous use of these powerful odors, might be restricted to the boudoirs and drawing rooms whose queens elect to vulgarize all their surroundings by this and kindred extravagance.

Fastidious women (with here and there an exception) are as delicately refined in their selection of sweet odors as in every other personal appointment A high-bred woman does not associate herself with musk or patchouly. She may select the most delicate of violet extracts, and so assimilate her personality with the flower as always to recall it, or her linen may be fragrant with the faintest odor of florentine orris. The shadow of the clear pungent lavender may precede her, but the most sensitive and refined women shrink intuitively from the odors that attract the parvenue.

Few people outside the scientific world know the hygienic value as well as the danger lurking in flower scents. The effect of musk, rose saffron and almond flowers is almost hypnotic to some sensitive organizations. To others the heavy odors are like strains of sensuous music, and in their results the reverse of elevating. Hysteria is inevitably aggravated and frequently caused by the odor of musk, and the use of this perfume should be forbidden delicate girls and women.

On the other hand, the effect of the odors yielded by the balsams of Peru and Mecca, benzoin tolu, cascarilla and cinnamon are tonic and invigorating. The perfumes possessing real antiseptic qualities are numerous, and it is an acknowledged fact that until the Egyptians abandoned the practice of purifying the houses of the sick and embalming the dead by the use of aromatic and resinous gums, such as storax, myrrh, cedar, origanum, &c., the terrible pestilence never laid the Nile country waste.

It is said that the followuig aromatic essences will kill bacteria germs in typhoid: Clove, verveine, thyme, sandal, cedar, ceylon, cinnamon, camomile anise; and lavender water, according to Monin, the great French hygienist, will, if used freely by the attendants, greatly lessen the danger of contracting contagious maladies.

Dancing Girl's Bracelet.

Not satisfied with wearing pretty bouquets in their corsage, dancing girls now wear flowers at their wrists.

BRACELET FLOWER HOLDER.

The blossoms are fastened to a bracelet, which is especially made for the purpose.

The Manufacture of Wall-Paper.

While various kinds of printed fabrics were known to the people of most remote antiquity, it was not till the eighteenth century that wallpaper in anything like its present form came into common use in Europe, though it appears to have been used much earlier in China. A few rare examples which may be as early as the sixteenth century exist in England, but these are imitations, generally in "flock," of the old Florentine and Genoese cut velvets, and hence the style of the design in no way shows the date of the wallpaper, the same traditional patterns being reproduced with little or no change for many years. It was not till the end of the last century that the machinery to make paper in long strips was invented. Up to that time wallpapers were printed on small square pieces of hand-made paper and were very expensive. On this account wallpaper was slow in superseding the older mural decorations, such as tapestry, stamped leather and paper cloth.

A work printed in London in 1744 throws some light on the use of wallpapers at that time: "The method of printing wallpapers of the better sort is probably the same now that it has ever been. Wooden blocks with the design cut in relief, one for each color, are applied by hand, after being dipped in an elastic cloth sieve charged with wet tempera pigment, great care being taken to lay each block on the right place so that the various colors may 'register' or fit together. In order to suit the productions of the paper mills these blocks are made in England 21 inches wide, and in France 18 inches wide. The length of the block is limited to what the workman can easily lift with one hand—two feet being about the limit, as the blocks are necessarily thick, and in many cases made heavier by being inlaid with copper, especially the thin outlines, which, if made of wood, would not stand the wear and tear of printing.

"In 'flock' and gold or silver printing the design is first printed in strong size, the flock (finely cut wood of the required color), or metallic powder, is then sprinkled by hand all over the paper; it adheres only to the wet size, and is easily shaken off the ground or unsized part. If the pattern is required to stand out in some relief, the process is repeated several times, and the whole paper then rolled to compress the flock. Cheaper sorts of paper are printed by machinery, the design being cut on the surface of wooden rollers under which the paper passes. The chief drawback to this process is that all the colors are applied rapidly one after the other without allowing each to dry separately, as is done in hand printing. A somewhat blurred appearance is usually the result."

NEW YORK WOMEN.

THEY SCORN THE "BOB-UP-SERENLY" WALK OF PHILADELPHIANS.

Twenty-third Street the Place to See the Style of Walking by Women—Self-Possession Seeming Quite Natural the Chief New York Characteristic.

New York women walk better than they did five years ago. It a man happens to have any antiquated opinions on this subject it is time for him to change them. The tired feeling which pertaineth unto hot weather will make it hard for him to stand at the entrance of some Twenty-third street shop for half an hour and watch the women passing, but if he persists he will get a composite mental photograph of their gait which ought to be trustworthy.

First, though, he will find out what it is to be dizzy. He will feel as if he were at the centre of a great human pinwheel or standing still among innumerable dancers, all doing ladies' chains and "a a main" lefts and "chassezs" as if their lives depended on it. A few men are mixed up in the ladies' chains, and if the man looking on could take time to observe them and their ways he would find them interesting—as interesting as the women who are in, but not of, the lower Broadway tide. But the chances are that he won't take that time. Certainly not if he once begins taking snap observations of the way the women walk.

"Ways" would be a better word to use in this case. A Philadelphia man recently took an afternoon's rest from the mad rush of Quaker City existence and counted up the distinct varieties of the feminine gait as it may be seen on Chestnut street. He noted "the swing, the swagger, the side-step, the lope, the spring, the wriggle" and others. "But," he said in triumph, the walk of the walks nowadays is the 'bob-up-serenely.' Up and down, up and down like a jumping jack, goes the maid, her foot but touching the ground when straightway it spurns it, and she rises in the air as if all the exhilaration that is abroad in the land was spent at the sole of her boot and pushed her upward."

Allowing something for the exuberance of the Philadelphian emancipated from toil, there is here a plain indication that the prevailing Chestnut street gait resembles that of the little lambs which skip so gayly. This sort of thing may go in Philadelphia, but it is a pleasure to be able to say that New York women are not hopping airily along the corridors of time. Maybe the "eel skirt" has not yet reached Philadelphia. Maybe, at least, there are only a few advance issues of that funny feminine fashion, and the women wearing them are the ones who proceed in a wriggle, as noted by the man with the afternoon off. This seems plausible.

But the sheath skirt is universally worn by New York women with any pretensions to swellness, and it would be a pathetic thing to behold if a brigade of eel-skirted women should attempt to emulate the bob-up-serenely walk of the Quaker City dames.

Twenty-third street can show just as many different kinds of a walk as Chestnut street can. There is no denying the fact that some New York women lope and some wriggle. In fact, there is every variety of locomotion represented, even to the stout old ladies, who lumber along, so like the automobiles that it is always a surprise to find that they can go forward without first backing. But in spite of the endless variety of gaits, there is really one which is characteristic of the great majority of the women who make up the procession.

That is what may be vaguely termed the self-possessed walk. It appears in various forms. The reporter observed at least half a dozen variations of the one type the other day. There was a 16-year-old girl who looked as if she might be a cash girl out on an errand. Her natty hat was tipped over her nose, her hair was frowzy and her clothes were hopeless. She was hollow-chested and round shouldered, and of that type of countenance known as pie-faced. But she had all her self-satisfaction with her, and her walk showed it.

There were other 16-year-old girls, in better clothes and literally in better form, but their self-possession was almost as aggressive as the cash girl's. There were the portly dames whose figures, alas! had not been trained up in the way they should go. It is not necessary to state that their walk carried a certain assurance with it. It isn't easy for a portly dowager to appear retiring. She has herself to contend with. Then there were the assertive-looking women, who, perhaps after all, were only in a hurry. And there were many, many other types, all apparently quite at ease and sure of themselves.

But the walk which struck the reporter as the one most characteristic of the crowd was not assertive or aggressive. It was simply expressive of a certain aplomb. It was the proof of the very highest form of self-possession—the point where self-possession has become so habitual as to result in absolute lack of self-consciousness. Not all the women had this perfect aplomb by any means; but almost all of them had some of it.—New York Sun.

With and Without the Well.

A Hartford lawyer tells of a client in one of the adjoining towns who had a farm to sell. He had recently sunk a well on it, and the job cost quite a sum. Consequently, when he talked of disposing of his property, the well caused him considerable anxiety. "How much do you ask for the farm?" the lawyer asked.

"Wal, I'll tell yer," drawled the farmer. "I'll sell the dern place for $700 with the well, and I'll let it go for $600 without the well."—Argonaut.

"How am I to eat this meat," asked the guest at the rural hotel, "in the absence of eating utensils?"

"With your fingers, stranger," replied the landlord. "The knives has all gone to a hog-killin' an' they ain't a fork in the road from here to Atlanty!"

First Man (to man who has just bumped against him in the street)—Blittering idiot!

Second Man—That's your name, is it? My name is Dobbs.

"Do you believe in the value of fresh air?"

"I do, indeed. I spent a week in the mountains, and it cost me $200."

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