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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 22, 1900.

Why It Doesn't Pay.

In opposition to the argument for overnmental control of public utilities, the claim of the supporters of "private grabs" are sometimes heard to say that 'the postoffice department doesn't pay. To this a bright Western exchange re-

The next time you run up against one of those fellows just remark that the public schools don't pay and see him look like a sheep. But why don't the postoflice pay? At the time we reduced the postage from three cents to two, the department was paying an annual profit of several millions dollars. For the year ending 1898 there were 73,570 post offices doing business. The total revenue was \$89,012,618 and the total expenditure was \$98,033,523. expenditure was \$98,033,523.

expenditure was \$98,033,523. The largest item of expense was for transportation, being \$51,780,283. There were 500 postal cars in use, for which the government paid over \$3,500,000 for rent. The cost of these cars is less than \$2,000,000, and they will last for twenty was the government navs. twenty years. The government pays the New York Central Railroad \$8,500 a the New York Central Railroad \$8,500 a year for each postal car and they can be built for \$3,500. The government pays in addition to this, for the transportation of the mails at the rate of one cent a pound for each fifty-six miles carried or eight times as much as the express companies pay, and fifty times as much as shippers pay for the transportation of merchandise.

Thousands of tons of mail sent out

Thousands of tons of mail sent out Thousands of tons of mail sent out by the different government departments are carried free, such as agriculture seeds, books, pamphlets, etc. There are 560,000 copies of the "Year Book" on agriculture sent through the mails every year. And there are millions of other publications. There are millions and millions of letters sent by the departments and by members of congress free.

congress free.

If the franking service was abolished, in other words if the departments had to pay the regular rates of postage, the postal department would make an annual profit, even with the transportation robbery. The railroads rob Uncle Sam of more than \$30,000,000 annually on the transportation of mail.

on the transportation of mail.

Some years ago congress passed a law
giving county papers free transportation in the county where published.

This is really returned to the people in
cheaper subscription rates for county
papers. Yet, it costs Uncle Sam some
millions to give this free transportation.

If we charge to income the free list.

If we charge to income the free list, that alone gives a net profit to our postthat alone gives a net profit to our postoffices department of nearly \$400,000,
and if to this we add the \$30,000,000
annual robbery by the railroad we find
that our government postoffice could, by
correcting this evil, give us penny postage, and make a net profit of several
million dollars each year.

The British postoffice makes a net
profit of \$16,000,000 a year. Nearly all
the postal systems of the world show a
profit; even those in sparsely settled

profit; even those in sparsely settled Australia. But in America, where we are so wise, we present to the railroad barons a present of \$30,000,000 a year.

A pleasing bit of news lately is that Mr. Rockefeller has embarked in the banking business, applying the Standard Oil methods to finance. No methods are better. There are several thousand bankers in the country who will learn what this means before many years. One Boston bank has felt it. If these little fellows think that they are skimmed milk out of the banking business, they are mistaken. That is easier, far easier, than the oil business to monopolize. What they have will be gradually scooped by the Rockefeller interests and the owners will be merely clerks to his imperial finance. The country bankers are being used as cat's paws to control the public and they will get taken in by the very system they are helping to erect on the necks of the nation. There are chickens that come home to roost.

Judged by their promises the projectors of the new railroad from the anors of the new fairoad from the antractic regions to the sea are estimable people. They know what their region wants; they have the means to supply it; and they say that they propose to supply that need. So far, then, so good. In the expressive language of the street it is up to them. But meanwhile, having proved that the anthractic region needs another railroad, will they build the other railroad or compromise on reduced toils on their product? The question is fair. Is it to be a new road, gentleman, or only a bluff for specific, but not specified, purposes?—Phila. Inquirer.

THE WORKINGMAN.

The Trades and Labor Council of Tor-The Trades and Labor Council of Tor-botto, Canada, is considering a prop-osition to establish a daily paper. The American Federation of Labor has increased its membership over 250-000 during the present year. Ninety per cent. of the cigar makers at Spokane, Wash, have gone out of the business, owing to the bad condi-tions of the trade in that city. The Fall River, Mass., textile work-

the business, owing to the bad conditions of the trade in that city.

The Fall River, Mass., textile workers have made a demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages to go
into effect December 11.

Chicago piano workers involved in
the present lockout in the trade in that
city, will start a co-operative plant, a
building for the purpose having been
secured. Stock to the amount of \$100,000 will be issued.

Nearly 200 city employes at Baltimore, Md., were discharged previous to
the late election because they declined
to pay assessments to the Republican
campaign committee.

The Kimberley diamond mines pay
\$10,000,000 a year profit on a nominal
capital of double that sum.

The machinists of Philadelphia are
arranging for making a united stand
for the nine-hour day on May 1, 1900.

The nine-hour day on May 1, 1900.

The nine-hour workday went into effect in the Dayton, Ohio, book and job printing offices on the 21st. About 400 men were benefited by the change.

men were benefited by the change.

A statistician finds that no less than 81 automobile companies have been chartered in this country, having an aggregate capitalization of \$430,000,000.

In London the various underground electric systems for rapid transit now in course of construction involve the expenditure of about \$100,000,000 for their completion.

Wyoming naners predict that the

their completion.

Wyoming papers predict that the town of Hartville in that state will become a second Pittsburg, owing to the rapid development of its hematite ore beds, which are the largest in the world.

rapid development of its hematite ore beds, which are the largest in the world.

Mayor Depinit, of Erle, Penn., says he will not hold as a vagrant any man who can produce a current "working card" form any union, asitspossession is prima facie evidence the man cannot be a vagrant.

The employing printers of Connecticut agreed to grant compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, &c., the nine-hour day, beginning November 21.

The number of Italian laborers in Swiss cities is growing so large that serious conflicts with native workmen are feared in the near future.

It is stated in Boston that the American Steel and Wire Trust has engaged freight room to the extent of 3,000 tons per month for the coming year from Boston alone for the exportation of colled wire and nails.

Cigar manufacturers have formed a trust, whose yearly output is figured at 180,000,000 cigars. Speaking of this combine the Cigar Makers' Journal says: "Every one of the firms in the combine the Cigar Makers' Journal says: "Every one of the firms in the rombine is nonunion, and nearly all employ cheap labor and machines."

St. Louis, Mo., has been favored in the past few months with the location there of an iron and steel plant, an independent tobacco factory, a \$500-000 elevator and cold storage plant, a cement works and a china factory.

The Atlanta Constitution says that in the course of a very few months South

tion there of an iron and steel plant, an independent tobacco factory, a \$500-000 elevator and cold storage plant, a cement works and a china factory.

The Atlanta Constitution says that in the course of a very few months South Carolina in the number of looms and spindles in its cotton mills will stand next to Massachusetts as a cotton manufacturing state. The day is already in sight when all the cotton grown in South Carolina will be manufactured in its own mills.

The Building Trades Council and the Builders' Exchange, of Louisville, Ky, have adopted working rules that will be in operation until May 1, 1900, which provide for a nine-hour workday, overtime at the rate of time and one-half and a minimum wage of \$2 per day.

The Building Trades Council of St. Louis and its affiliated unions have appointed a committee to devise ways and means looking to the erection of a labor temple in that city. The building will be erected on the co-operative plan, the stock to be taken by the trades unions exclusively.

The Carpenters' Union of Dallas, Texas, one of the strongest organizations in the state, has notified the contractors that on and after May 1 next it will demand the eight-hour day.

Michigan has a new law similar to the Missouri law in that it affects all towns of 10,000 inhabitants and over, while in Missouri clies under 50,000 are not affected.

An Arizona inventor has patented a gun stock which is in two sections, the butt portion being recessed to receive the front section with a traverse pivot to connect the two, allowing the stock and barrel to be adjusted to suit the user.

and barrel to be adjusted to suit the user.

The forthcoming report of the Ohlo Inspector of Mines will show that the average monthly wages of pick miners in 1838 was \$20.20\%, machines loaders, \$18.80, and machine runners \$34.39\%, Photo-engravers in New York are still complaining that convicts in the Elmira Prison are taught photo-engraving and thereby a state law is being violated, while honest workingmen are kept out of employment thereby.

The Supreme Court of Oregon has de-cided that a mortgage on a flock of sheep does not entitle the mortgagee to the wool that may be taken off unless this is specifically provided for in the

Wall street has found out that the public is indignant over the pouring of \$25,000,000 of government funds into the centre of speculation to inflate stock exchange values, and it is sending out reasons why the treasury was justified in doing it. The main reason given is the inelastic rules of the national banking system, which prevent the banks coming to the relief of the country by increasing their note issues, but it is a gross misrepresentation of the facts. The national banks as a whole are as much adverse to a large permanent volumn of circulating paper money as Wall street is, and they themselves prove that they are. On the very day, and every day since, that Secretary Gage threw \$25,000,000 on Wall street to "relieve the stringency," the national banks of New York City were nearly \$30,000,000 below that point. That is to say, the New York mational banks could have added \$30,000,000 to their nutherized maximum note issue, and the banks of the whole country were \$350,000,000 below that point. That is to say, the New York national banks could have added \$30,000,000 to their note issue in forty-eight hours, and the national banks of the country could increase their note issue by \$350,000,000. But had the banks relieved the money market by issuing notes there would have been no occasion to start a scheme to deplete the treasury reserve and force the government to issue another batch of bonds later on.

If congress is going to do any work on the monetary system it should enact a law obliging national banks to keep their note issue up to 90 per ent. of their capital, as they have the right to do. It is nonsense to charter a bank and allow it to retire its volume of notes down to 10 per cent. of their capital, as they have the right to do. It is nonsense to harder a bank and allow it to retire its volume of notes down to 10 per cent. of their capital, as they have the right to do. It is nonsense to have a suggested is had. It is true the secretary of the treasury had the power to refuse to respond to Wall street

The Home of the Trusts.

When a reckless partisan makes an attack on the party it opposes, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a little matter like the truth does not trouble it. For instance, one of that class of papers in Cleveland yesterday said that "The homes of the trusts are in New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia—states whose laws are made by Democrats." A slight acquaintance with current political history might have saved the thrower of that boomerang from the return of the missile on his own party. The lawmaking power of all three of those states is in the hands of Republicans. New Jersey is repersented in the United States Senate by two Republicans, and the present legislature of the state has strong Republican majorities in both branches. West Virginia is represented in the senate by two Republicans, and the present legislature is Republican. Delaware has a Republican, and the present legislature is Republican. Delaware has a Republican legislature, and the fact that one seat in the United States Senate is vacant is wholly due to a split among the Republicans prevening them uniting upon a candidate.

Therefore, the fact is that the homes of the trusts in New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia are in states whose law-making power is in the hands of Republicans.

For Wage Earners.

For Wage Earners.

If any one doubts the tendency of trusts to spread their protecting wings over all the civilized world, and lacks imagination enough to see that the working populations of five or six great nations are thereby likely to become employes of a hundred or fewer globe-circling industrial combines, he has only to read the testimony of John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, before the Industrial Commission at Washington, to be ruthlessly undeceived.

Perhaps when iron and steel, cot-

Perhaps when iron and steel, cotton goods, woolen goods, leather goods, tobacco and other leading lines of manufactures are "syndicated" throughout the world, the wage earner will begin to realize what is meant by government by industries, by and with consent of the governed—or otherwise—Paterson Guardian.

The Carter Outrage.

Eagan and Carter.—The lawyers have invented a new quibble which they hope will keep Carter out of prison. They contend that as the court has sentenced him to dismissal from the army he is no longer subject to military authority, and hence that the courtmartial's sentence of imprisonment is void. But the precedents are all against the quibble. In the latest case—Eagan's—in which an officer was sentenced to dismissal from the army for "conduct unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman," the President, so far from holding the convict to be beyond military jurisdiction, although he approved the finding and sentence, changed the punishment to one of six years' furlough on full pay, with honorable retirement at the end of the term.—N. Y. Verdict.

Exploit Private Grabs

Exploit Private Grabs.

The Commisioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain, uses his office to put out a stirring plea for Mark Hanna's bill to present \$9,000,000 a year to our languishing shipbilders, who have to turn away orders, and, pending the passage of the Hanna grab, are organizing a trust to put up prices. In no other civilized nation are statistical and scientific departments intended for the supply of accurate information given over to figure jugglers for the exploitation of political and private lobs and grabs.—New York World.

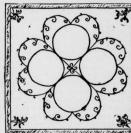
CHRISTMAS WORK.

How Some Useful and Pretty Pres

How Some Useful and Pretty Presents May Be Made.

This is the season when Christmas novelties are displayed in their most attractive forms, says Edith Chester in the Country Gentleman. Distracting little trifles are found in the windows and on the counters. Both needle and pen have cunningly worked to render even more fascinating the numerous stricles that are destined to find their way, ere many weeks elapse, into the houses of young and old. Skilled hand labor always finds a large circle of admirers, and those who are adept in the use of needle, brush or pen have it in their strict of the strict

supplement.
A case for the paper of pins that should hang by the side of every bureau and dressing table may be readily fashioned by covering two pieces of



(Photograph Frame.

(Photograph Frame.

pasteboard, 5 inches long by 1½ inches wide, with linen, upon which holly, with its green leaves and red berries, has been embroidered One side of the case should be 2 inches wide, so that the pins can be easily extracted. A few stitches at the back hold the two sides of the case together, and a strip of bright red ribbon, half an inch wide, holds the paper of pins securely in place. The ribbon should be tied into bows at each end, with one extra long loop by which to suspend this useful gift. Of course, the paper of pins may be used at any time.

The up-to-date photograph frame is of heavy cardboard, about the edge of which a narrow strip of dark gray or green paper has been pasted. Four hearts, pointing to the centre of the cardboard, each with a circular piece cut out, to allow the photograph to be seen, makes an attractive design for such a frame. A few sprays of mistle took sketched in each corner is all that is necessary to give a seasonable touch to this gift. Of course a souare

such a frame. A few sprays of mistletoe sketched in each corner is all that
is necessary to give a seasonable
touch to this gift. Of course a square
of cardboard should be glued to the
back, with openings at the top for the
insertion of the picture.
Crepe paper is a thing of the past,
and its devotees have been obliged to
resort to cardboard, or what is better
known as egg-shell paper. Candle
shades can be made of this, and are
very pretty when delicately gilded.
Little scrap pictures on the outside,
and surrounded by gilded wreaths,
form an attractive addition.
Bright Christmas tree ornaments
are made by dividing the shells of
English walnuts in half, gilding the
outside and filling them with cotton.
Upon this cotton bed wee baby dollies,
that have been dressed in lace and
ribbons, are placed, and the half
shells are then tied together with narrow ribbons.

Household Hints.

Silk dresses should never be brushed, but should be carefully rubbed with an old piece of velvet kept specially for the purpose.

kept specially for the purpose.

A nice steam presser can be made
of a short length of curtain pole or
broom haudle. Select a piece ten or
twelve inches long, pad it with flannel
and cover with old muslin. Good for
waist or sleeve seams.

Properly cooked kidneys are very
healthful, but as they are usually
cooked they are very indigestible. No
meat requires more skill to cook properly. They need to be cooked like an
too little. They harden and become
indigestible. Five minutes cooking is
better than ten or fifteen, if sliced.
A delicate and nourishing dish for

better than ten or fifteen, if sliced.
A delicate and nourishing dish for an invalid is white custard made as follows: Scald half a cup of milk; beat the white of one egg slightly, add one tablespoonful of sugar and a few grains of salt. Combine the mixtures very carefully, add a few drops of vanila and strain into a buttered custard cup. Bake in a pan of hot water until firm, not allowing the water in the pan to boil.

In the Butterfly Business.

In the Butterfly Business.

Mary Yeomans, an English woman, now resident of California, is developing a profitable industry in catching butterflies. She had some knowledge of butterflies when she went to the Pacific slope. One day a flock of Pansy-like butterflies hovered a moment over her and then flew up the mountain side. She thought she recognized a species only known in the higher Alps, which are very rare and consequently valuable. She followed these honey-loving beauties up the mountain and captured a goodly number of them. She copied in the water color and sent the sketch to London. After a considerable wait she received word to send the butterflies, for which she received for the twenty-five \$575. Miss Yeomans had a nursery for beetles in her cellar. Dr. Le Fontain, who came from France to study the insects of California, taught Miss Yeomans much about insects and was most enthusiastic over her enterprise. Miss Yeomans finds great demand for beetles as well as butterflies.

Victoria's New Tea House

Victoria's New Tea House.

England's Queen intends to add one more to the list of tea houses on the Balmoral estate. Each of these retreats is decorated to represent some particular country. For instance there is "India," which is furnished with bamboo and Indian matting while "China" is decorated with celestial emblems in beautiful colorings. The new tea house is to be "America," and will be pit up in readiness for next year.



What is Celery King?

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disor-ders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember, it cures constination

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers.

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Boots and Shoes.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS

FOR FAMILY

AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.



Scientific American.

PRINTING





GOING TOO FAR

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Is something that often happens to people when they go to look for so-called bargains in Shoes, but you would not "go too far" should you call and examine the class of goods we carry and learn the prices at which we sell. We are headquarters for Reliable Footwear and where quality is taken into consideration we will not be undersold. We are steadily increasing our shoe trade, because we handle only such goods as will give our patrons satisfaction for the money invested. People are learning that many "bargains" are such in name only and to get full value for their coin they can with safety buy only from merchants who are above catchtrade schemes. Boots and Shoes and Rubber Goods of every description for Men and Boys. We call special attention to our Guaranteed Miners' Shoes; nothing to equal them is sold in this town outside of our store.

In Men's and Boys' Furnishings,

Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Sweaters, Overalls, Working Jackets, Neckwear, Hats and Caps, Boys' Knee Pants, Gloves, etc., we present complete lines of the latest and best goods, and sell them at the same prices to a child as we would to an expert. We aim to give cur customers the best for the least money. Try us and see if this is not true.

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