

A WAVE OF UNIONISM.

How It is Sweeping Over Pennsylvania's Anthracite Field.

A wave of unionism is sweeping over this part of the coal regions, and far-sighted men are wondering whether there will not be a reaction that will injure the cause of the workingman. Ever since the victory of the United Mine Workers last October the fever to form unions has raged in the heads of nearly all other classes of workers who did not have a union. As a result the men who toil for wages are being unionized from one end of the coal region to the other, and it would be difficult to pick out a trade or a class of workers which has not been organized or is in the process of organization.

Since the coal strike unions have been formed by the bakers, stationary engineers (two branches), street car motormen and conductors, silk mill workers (girls and men separately), cotton mill spinners, laceworkers, barbers, iron workers, bartenders, hotel and restaurant waiters, teamsters, brewers, store clerks, stage carpenters and property men, boiler makers, boot and shoe makers, gasmakers, coal hoisting engineers, journeyman tailors, cab drivers and molders.

A dozen or more other unions are organizing. There must be the union label on everything sold or the storekeeper will find that he is rapidly losing trade. Union flour, union bread, union meat, union groceries, clothing, shoes, hats, beer—everything is demanded. Union papers flourish and boldly announce boycotts.

Good is coming from this organization, but much harm may result. The harm is in men looking on a union as a means to gain large pay with short working time, regarding the union as a power to compel employers to do as the workmen like and using it as a constant threat over the moneyed men. Already this is felt, although the workers of the district are in but the first year of their unionism. Much as the conservative labor leaders deplore it, there are constant strikes, and the cry of the organizer that the union is to prevent and not to encourage strikes is not falling upon listening ears.

The mine workers have been the foremost in striking, and there are now in this region nearly a dozen strikes, keeping idle some 3,000 men and boys. The strikes are not justified, are not sanctioned by the union and are causing a loss to both the miners and the operators. Strikes have been declared on the impulsive heat of the moment, strikers have marched from one colliery to the next and induced the workers there to join them before the cause of the strike was known. In a score of cases a breaker boy or a driver boy earning from 60 cents to \$1.10 a day has been discharged for disobedience or neglect of work, and he has rallied the 100 other breaker boys or the 25 other driver boys to his side by crying that he is a union man and must be protected. Almost without fail they have rushed with a hurrah into a strike. As a consequence 400 or 500 miners and laborers earning from \$1.50 to \$3 a day have been compelled to lie idle, not that they favored the strike, but that without the driver boys or breaker boys the mine could not be worked. This has been as annoying to the miners, the labor leaders and the conservative union element as it has been to the operators, and it has caused both a considerable money loss. The union leaders have threatened to take away the charter of the locals whose men strike without authority, but the locals are no more to blame than the leaders, and they can no more control their men.—Wilkes-Barre Cor. New York Post (Nottunton).

Immoral and Costly.

In order to break up all the trades unions and prevent their reorganization, the employers of the country would be forced to pay a bonus to their men in addition to their daily wage, and to keep on paying it—that is, there would be a general, substantial and permanent increase in the wages of labor, granted as an inducement to the men to refrain from joining unions. This reduces the thing to an absurdity, for employers would not consent to pay so high a price to be rid of the occasional embarrassment of strikes. They could be rid of them at a far less cost by granting the demands of their men for higher pay. The striking molders at Cleveland demanded only 25 cents a day at first, and this demand was finally reduced to 10 cents. The founders are paying \$1.90 more than the union men asked. Even if the employers of labor were willing to pay such a price to break the unions, they would be unable to find money enough in the country to keep the plan in operation. The industries of the United States could bear no such burden. The plan is immoral because it is bribery pure and simple. The employing founders pay the men now at work a bribe of \$2 a day for the purpose of inducing them not to join the union.—New York Times.

Child Labor in North Carolina.

Sixty North Carolina mill owners, said to represent over 100 cotton mills, met in Greensboro, N. C., recently and considered the questions of reductions of hours and child labor. An "agreement and petition" was signed by 40 of those in attendance, and it was decided to circulate it among all the mill owners of North Carolina for their approval.

It provides that, taking effect March 1, a week's work shall not exceed 66 hours; no child less than 12 years old shall work in a cotton mill during a school term, provided this not apply to children of widows or physically disabled parents; that ten years shall be the lowest limit at which children may be worked; all will promote the education of the working people.

On the strength of these agreements of the cotton mill owners the legislature will be petitioned not to pass any labor laws at this session.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, who has been chosen United States senator from Illinois to succeed himself, will next December begin his fourth consecutive term in the upper house of the national legislature. He was first elected in February, 1883. Prior to this latter date he had served three terms as a member of congress and two terms as governor of Illinois. He had also been a member of the Illinois



SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

legislature. Shelby M. Cullom was born in Kentucky in 1829, but removed to Illinois when a boy. He received a university education and adopted the law as a profession. He was elected city attorney of Springfield soon after his admission to the bar. His home is in Springfield, where he has resided for more than half a century.

Waldeck-Rousseau's Personality.

Waldeck-Rousseau is the strong man who is gradually and slowly but surely dragging France out of the morass of the Dreyfus question, in which she has been weltering so long. He is a wealthy lawyer in one of the largest practices in Paris, and he was induced to leave his briefs and his magnificent income only by appeals to patriotism to get his country out of a terrible mess. And now he has not only held office for years, but practically he has put an end to the Dreyfus question and all the hideous passions of which it was the parent.

Waldeck-Rousseau is one of the men whose exterior corresponds entirely to his character. He looks rather more like the typical, dogged, tenacious, inflexible, unromantic John Bull than a Frenchman. The face is rubeated; the hair is now gray; the eyes, blue, are prominent and even protruding. It is the jaw, however, which is the most remarkable feature of the face. It is as though it were a long, thick rod of iron instead of bone and flesh and blood and nerves. Indeed it is so prominent that it almost stands out like a great muscle on the biceps of a prizefighter. The mouth, too, is a little like a deathtrap. The lips are compressed, but the underlip in particular is full and resolute. Altogether, with those staring, protruberant eyes, that iron jaw and that compressed mouth and the general severity of look, M. Waldeck-Rousseau might pass for a grim type of soldier rather than for a man whose triumphs had been attained in the civic contests of the law court and the parliament house.—Exchange.

Duke of Cornwall.

Contrary to the generally preconceived idea, the Duke of York, eldest living son of King Edward VII, is not to be the Prince of Wales. The title of Prince of Wales, which belongs of right only to a son born of the king, is



GEORGE, DUKE OF CORNWALL.

not hereditary, but must be conferred by royal patent. For some reason the king, who was Prince of Wales prior to the death of his mother, has not seen fit to confer the title he has surrendered for a greater one upon his son, George, who has been hitherto the Duke of York, will henceforth be known as the Duke of Cornwall.

The King an Epicure.

King Edward VII is very conservative in the matter of eating and drinking. He dislikes long lists of comestibles, and as to beverages, it is well known to his friends that only certain wines are acceptable to his palate. He is also very particular as to what cigars he smokes. He likes to sit down at a fixed hour to his meals and, very rightly, waits for nobody. Indeed, it is recorded of him that on one occasion, while he was still the Prince of Wales, when a relative, a personage of high degree, arrived an hour late for luncheon, his royal highness observed: "I hope you will like the coffee. It is still quite hot."

BOGUS PICTURES OF ANIMAL.

The Zoological Gardens Are Made to Stand For Wildnesses.

One of the developments of the modern art of "faking" is the manufacture of bogus photographs of wild animals which are supposed to have been taken under circumstances of extreme difficulty. In fact, no kind of photography is quite so difficult as this, because the beasts and birds of the forest must be approached very closely in order to make their portraits large enough on the plate.

It is all very easy, however, for the ingenious fakir, who makes his snap shots by daylight in a zoological park, the negatives or prints being afterward touched up in such a way as to eliminate any suggestions of wire fences or other accessories of the outdoor menagerie. Having got his pictures, he labels them in a suitable manner and writes an article to go with them describing the extraordinary adventures and hairbreadth escapes which he encountered on a trip through the wilderness, during which the portraits of these "wild" and often ferocious creatures were taken.

Only a short time ago a fakir of this kind obtained from the superintendent of the New York zoological park a number of excellent snap shot pictures of animals in the collection there which had been taken by the superintendent's own photographer. To supplement these he secured a number of other photographs similar in character from the zoological park in Washington. Then he exhibited the entire lot as having been taken out in the wilds. For example, a bear in the zoological park at Washington was located in the Maine woods, and a deer old billygoat beloved of Washington children was described as desperate and wild.

With the pictures he gave a very exciting description of his experiences as an artist hunter in securing these marvelous snap shots.

This is only one form of a species of fraud that has become popular of late. One ingenious individual, who narrowly escaped prosecution awhile ago for counterfeiting rare eggs and selling the bogus specimens to museums and private collectors, has recently turned up with exquisitely lifelike photographs of birds, which in reality are produced by the help of stuffed specimens artistically attitudinized with wires.—Saturday Evening Post.

Swedes Make Odor Proof Paper.

The Swedes as well as the Germans have invented some remarkable appliances for paper, among which is a grease proof paper which is superior to any other so far produced, but which will soon be matched by an equally good if not better article made in this country. One of the uses of this grease proof paper abroad is for the wrapping of butter for shipment. While there is plenty of merely grease proof paper now made here, that is used extensively for the wrapping of hams, bacon and similar food products, it has not the merit of being odor proof as well as grease proof, and butter is so sensitive to odors that this paper would not serve in packing it for shipment. The Swedish grease proof paper, on the other hand, is absolutely odor proof as well, and nearly all of the vast quantities of butter shipped from Denmark to England is wrapped in it. The butter reaches Great Britain in pound packages closely enveloped in the grease and odor proof paper—packages that in a sense are hermetically sealed.

A Signal For Mars.

Professor Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, suggests that a good way to attract the attention of the inhabitants of Mars would be to arrange great lights at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strassburg, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm. These lights would reproduce an outline of luminous points the same in arrangement as that presented by the stars forming the constellation of the Great Bear, or Big Dipper, in the northern sky. The Martians seeing this might respond with another such figure, and thus communication would be set up between the intelligent beings in the two planets. Professor Flammarion is the most enthusiastic of the astronomers who are interested in Mars and firmly believes that that planet is inhabited by creatures superior to men.

The Twentieth Century.

The title "Twentieth Century"—with the exception of one magazine—is curiously absent from twentieth century literature. Most people kept away from the jubilee to avoid the crowd. Sir Henry Irving once wandered superciliously about Oxford, all the dons thinking each of the others was entertaining him. So every publisher has stolen a march on rival firms by not using "The Twentieth Century" because "everything will be called that soon." The twentieth century has been overadvertised. The first play, waltz, entree, song or French poodle that has the originality to be called "Twentieth Century" is assured of success.—London Sphere.

All Old Soldiers.

The military affairs committee of the senate is made up of old soldiers. Senators Bate and Pettus fought in the Mexican war and in the Confederate army also. Bate was a major general and Pettus a brigadier general in the rebellion. Of the other Democrats Cockrell was a brigadier general and Harris of Kansas an adjutant general with Wilcox's brigade. On the Republican side Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee, was a brevet major general, Proctor a colonel, Shoup a lieutenant and captain of scouts, Sewell a major general, Warren a private and noncommissioned officer and Burrows a major.



SENATOR HALE'S FAD.

He Thinks Forty-five Minutes Time Enough to Eat a Dinner.

Senator Hale is endeavoring to make Washington conform to his latest fad of eating a dinner in 45 minutes.

Mr. Hale has tried it several times, watch in hand, and society is gossiping about these idiosyncrasies of the distinguished senator.

Senator and Mrs. Hale have ever since their first residence here been famed as good dinner givers. For several years Mrs. Hale's health has not been good.

This season Mrs. Hale has returned to Washington, and the splendid cream colored mansion at K and Sixteenth streets has again opened its hospitable doors. Several dinner parties have already been given since the opening of congress, and it is in connection with these that society is gossiping.

During his wife's absence Senator Hale refrained from entertaining, but recently evolved a social revolution, which he proceeded to let loose upon the fashionable world.

Society declares that 45 minutes is far too short for even the briefest menu to be served with any degree of comfort or subsequent digestion. More than that, Senator Hale has most decided likes and dislikes in the matter of his table diet and cannot be induced to serve oysters or fish.

Then the senator established an embargo against serving either punch or entrees, so that this season his dinner parties are exceedingly simple. At one recently given the menu is said to have consisted simply of soup, terrapin, fillet of beef, roast potatoes and baked apples.

The most astonishing part of the performance is that the senator sits at the head of the table, holding in his hands his large gold watch, by which he times the visitors, silently calling their attention to the passing moments.

One pretty young woman with a healthy appetite, in speaking of this new phase of Senator Hale's dinner giving, said:

"It really is too bad. We go away from the table almost as hungry as we went. We are hurried through at such a rate one fairly feels as if steam or electricity must be used in serving, and as for the various courses, they are whisked on and off at such a rate I positively do not know half the time what has been served."—Washington Cor. New York Journal.

The Aeroscope.

Among the scientific toys at the Paris exposition was an instrument named the "aeroscope." It consisted of a wooden paddle about 6½ feet long and 3 inches broad, whitened with chalk and turning about its middle at the rate of 1,500 turns in a minute. When in motion, the paddle resembled a thin circular screen through which objects could be seen. At a distance of nearly four feet behind the whirling paddle and parallel to its plane of rotation was fixed a black screen. The apparatus being placed in a dark chamber, a brilliant photographic image of some object was projected upon the moving paddle, and immediately the image seemed to stand forth with all the solidity of a real object. The perspective was supplied by the reflection of the image from the black screen behind as well as from the semitransparent screen formed by the rotating paddle.

Aluminium Books.

It is stated that experiments with aluminium as a substitute for paper are now under way in France. It is well known that the paper used today in the manufacture of books is not durable. It is now possible to roll aluminium into sheets four-thousandths of an inch in thickness, in which form it weighs less than paper. By use of suitable machinery these sheets can be made even thinner and can be used for book and writing paper. The metal will not oxidize, is practically fire and water proof and is indestructible by the jaws of worms. But what about the cost?—Papermaker.

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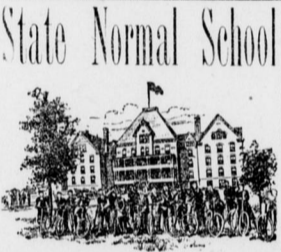
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CONSUMPTION

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
November 25, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 40 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton and Scranton.
8 15 a m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
10 a m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
2 4 p m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points west.
2 50 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
4 2 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
4 40 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
5 34 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
8 29 p m	for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 40 a m	from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
17 a m	from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
30 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
2 14 p m	from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
4 12 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 42 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
5 34 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents

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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, Ronan and Hazleton Junction at 5:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Hazwood, Cranberry, Tomblin and Deringer at 5:40 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

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

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblin and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:00 a. m., 4:32 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 7:15 a. m., 12:40 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomblin, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Oneida at 7:25, 9:40 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 a. m., 3:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 7:11 a. m., 12:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 3:18 a. m., 3:41 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 8:45, 9:20 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jonestown, Audenried 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 Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at weather stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 3:59 p. m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:00 p. m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.