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FREELAND, PA., JULY 24, 1899.

A Solution of the Sunday Problem.

From a Wilkesbarre contemporary the following news article has been clipped, and we submit the views expressed therein to the people of this vicinity, believing that if the employers of labor hereabouts would take an interest in the subject at issue and regulate the working hours of their employes on the plan outlined in the article given below, the question of proper observance of Sunday would soon disappear.

Rev. R. A. McAndrews, rector of St. Mary's church, Wilkesbarre, spoke briefly on Sunday on the proper observance of Sunday. He spoke against boisterous pleasures such as Sunday base ball, etc., which detract from the sacred character and mar the feeling of reverence for the day on which all Christians should unite in consecrating themselves to their Creator.

Father McAndrews said he also realized that the poor working people who toil from morning until night six days in the week could not be unduly condemned if they spent part of Sunday in pleasure and recreation, and he believed that Sunday would be more generally observed in the proper spirit if employers would give half holidays on Saturday to their help.

He believed that such a plan would be equally beneficial to employer and employe, would beget a more cordial and liberal spirit and more closely unite their interests. Also that the holidays would give the laboring people an opportunity to enjoy amusement on Saturday, which they are now forced to look for on Sunday.

The middle and better classes can enjoy pleasures and amusement almost any day during the week while the poorer class have to work, and that on Sunday while those more fortunate can observe the Sabbath in its proper religious sense, they should not forget the laboring class who have no other day of recreation, and should endeavor to make their lot more inviting by providing Saturday holidays. The Sunday observance problem would then be easily solved.

The Gallant Seventh.

From the Tamaqua Courier.

The action of the Captain Landon, of the Seventh regiment, National Guards of New York, in pledging, in a speech delivered in London last week, the help of American arms in England whenever they should be needed, was ludicrous and demonstrates that the captain is indeed the varietal kind of an arrogant nincompoop.

The gallant Seventh is an excellent regiment, so far as holiday soldiery goes. They appear in gaudy uniform bedecked with gold lace, but unfortunately the dress does not make the soldier. When the call for troops was made in the opening of the Spanish war the heroic Seventh, by dilly-dallying and squabbling, finally cooked up a pretext for not responding.

Looking at the matter impassionally and without a prejudice it does seem that the government was exacting when it ordained that the jaunty Seventh would be compelled to associate with other volunteer regiments made up from men taken from all walks of life.

It was indeed rank presumption for the government to infer that the gaudy Seventh was not the superior of all other regiments. To be brief the Seventh staid at home and their officers led cotillions while the commanders of the despised volunteer regiments were leading gallant charges.

And now when the war is over, when the humiliating possibility of associating with the common volunteer and incidentally the prospects of facing bullets are removed, we find the gallant Captain Landon pledging the help of American arms to England.

The good people of London before placing any belief in Captain Landon's assertion should carefully read up the record of his gallant regiment.

There seems to be a mutual agreement between the leaders of the two prominent parties in Luzerne county to stave off the election preliminaries as long as possible. No one is finding fault with this program. In fact, it appears to suit the average citizen better than any arrangement that would embroil him in political discussions during the warm season.

PROBLEMS OF THE DAY.

FREEDOM OF THE PEOPLE DEMANDS THEIR SOLUTION.

Necessities of Life Prevail in Abundance, But the Question of Equitable Distribution Confronts Americans—A Task for the Statesmen of Our Country.

From the Philadelphia Record.

For novelty and importance the problems now before the people of the United States have rarely, if ever, been equaled. Upon a correct solution of them may depend even the continued freedom of this people; and to this correct solution there is no past experience of mankind to guide us. The whole political economy of the world has been founded upon conditions apparently permanent, which have apparently as permanently passed away. Want and insufficiency of productive power are the spectres which have ever affrighted mankind. A fear of starvation has ever been before men's eyes; and with just cause, for famine has again and again recurred. As a consequence any hampering of the fullest, most unrestrained competition and production has in times past been made illegal—even criminal.

A slight relaxation of the efforts and competition of but a part of the people formerly might have meant starvation for thousands. Through man's ingenuity and industry, however, this is no longer the case. The country teems with more than

SUFFICIENT OF EVERYTHING for everybody; and yet there are often periods of widespread depression, and at all times there are many who fail to grasp, even by faithful toil, the necessities of life. And yet the old political economy persists—is even intensified.

We do not pretend that we have found a solution of the novel problems confronting us; but we do feel that the lines upon which statesmen should seek that solution may easily be discovered. In the first place, the danger of a deficiency of production having passed away, the rules intended to prevent it are not alone sufficient to meet the new situation and difficulties. Merely to shout against the trusts and the combinations and the crippling of competition, and all that, does not meet the requirements of the case; whether right or wrong, it is inadequate. We repeat, there are enough (and mayhap, more than enough) of the necessities of life, and there is

EVERY PROMISE OF AN INCREASE of productive power and of surplus; and yet many are not prosperous even in prosperous times. It inevitably follows that the question has ceased to be one of deficiencies, and has become more largely one of equitable distribution. With enough for all industrious people, how are all to obtain a fair portion? Certainly not by merely prescribing a remedy for a deficiency which has ceased to trouble the patient!

Legislation on the subject of trusts is sadly needed—is imperative—if we are to survive as a free people; and yet it is plain that it alone will not do, and that we could better do without it than have any more of the foolish and wicked kind already enacted by many of the Western states. In some of these states it has been provided that the people may legally

BECOME MORAL THIEVES, and need not pay for what they have honestly received if it have merely been secured from a very big concern or combination. Such legislation will accomplish nothing but the rotting out of the moral sense of the people.

It is also far from plain whether the formation of great concerns—industries, combinations, what you will—should be prohibited, or whether the best course of the community would not be their proper regulation. Co-operation between men is not merely civilization—it is Christianity; and he is a bold man who feels that he can safely check it even though it become wholesale. The present marvelous prosperity of the United States certainly largely comes from their increasing exports of merchandise; and these are as largely made possible by the fact that in co-operation we have so far

SURPASSED THE WORLD in many lines we can pay better wages and yet undersell all competitors. It must be, therefore, apparent that a political party which should carelessly undertake a solution of this intricate and novel situation might bring about a degree of suffering which would hurt it from power for years.

If legislation should be enacted which would reduce co-operations to such a point that our exports of manufactures alone should be suddenly checked hundreds of thousands of prosperous men might suddenly find themselves out of work and in want. It even may be possible that the real argument against co-operation on a large scale and great combinations is not at all that they are in themselves

INDUSTRIAL EVILS, but that, on the contrary, they are so completely perfect from a more industrial point of view that they will, through their very economical soundness and without proper legislative regulation, put such inordinate powers in the hands of the men controlling them as to endanger the independence and liberty of all others and turn the republic into a solid oligarchy of wealth.

This is no idle fear. Legislative corruption grows apace; the franchises of the people gradually pass from their control for inadequate or no compensation, because the trustees of the citizens share in the profits resulting from their own disgraceful unfaithfulness. This

has happened so often that the people have become used to it, and scarcely feel a shock at any new instance of such baseness.

IF THE DISEASE SHALL GROW, and a few great concerns control all the great industries of the country, what is to be the situation of the ordinary citizen? How is he to secure honest legislation?

Take a concern which through industrial consolidation has a capital of, say, \$100,000,000, and which earns 20 per cent on it, with money at 3 per cent. It can pay 5 per cent and have 15,000,000 of dollars available, if so much be needed, for contributions to political parties, or to protect it against the "communistic attacks" in legislatures and congress of which we hear so much.

We believe that we have suggested the real, the great dangers of the situation; and, as we have said, we believe that the way to avert these dangers is not by restraining co-operation at all, but by wise, carefully thought out regulation, however difficult of attainment that may be.

But, whatever be the solution, man's energy and ingenuity have raised novel spectres which cast shadows over his whole future. The strange paradox is presented of his ruin, and even enslavement, being threatened by his own greatness of productive power.

UPPER LEHIGH NOTES.

The funeral of Bella, the five-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry August, who met so tragic a fate by burning on Wednesday, took place Friday afternoon. It was one of the largest funerals ever accorded a child in this town, and the floral offerings were profuse. The sad circumstances surrounding the little girl's death caused a genuine wave of sorrow in the community, and the remains were followed to Freeland cemetery by a large concourse of people.

Flowers were presented by the following persons: Mrs. Thomas Birkbeck, wreath and bouquet; Mary Scheidy, wreath; Martha Davis, bouquet sweet peas; Mrs. Walter Heckler, bouquet pond lilies; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashman, basket flowers; Mary A. Ashman, bouquet; Miss E. Wilmot, bouquet sweet peas; Mrs. Hartick, bouquet; playmates, carnations; Nellie Howells, bouquet; Jane Marshman, broken circles, friends, bouquet carnations; Jennie Marshman, bouquet poppies; Samuel Moyer, wreath.

The flower carriers were: Sarah Evans, Viola Drasher, Gertrude Hawkins, Katie Thomas, Mary Kishbaugh and Margaret Wilkinson.

The following acted as pall-bearers: Evan Davis, Jacob Davis, William Williams, William Ashman, David Evans and James Mealing.

Andrew Cusick died at his home in Upper Lehigh on Thursday, aged 32 years. He was buried in St. Ann's cemetery on Saturday morning, after a requiem mass was read at St. John's Slavonian church.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Neale, of Upper Lehigh, are visiting in Philadelphia.

\$40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.
The publishers of *The New York Star*, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a high grade bicycle each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in "T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R" no more times in any one word than it is found in *The New York Star*. Webster's dictionary to be considered as authority. Two good watches (first class time-keepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including dinner sets, tea sets, china, sterling silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2-cent stamps must be enclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valuable rewards.

Contest commences and awards commence Monday, June 26, and closes Monday, August 21, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of *The New York Star*. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at *The Star's* business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of ladies', gentlemen's or juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," *The New York Star*, 236 W. 29th street, New York City, 2.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss. LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. **FRANK J. CHENEY.** Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

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Capt. William Astor Chanler, Congressman from New York, is the president of *The New York Star*, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., Col. Asa Bird Gardner, district attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred Foigt, of New York, are among the well known names in their board of directors.

HOMELY OBSERVATIONS.

The hinges of true friendship never rust.

Pressed corned beef is more substantial than pressed autumn leaves.

The proud father is always anxious to give his first baby a-weigh.

The success of the man who fails for a million is something phenomenal.

A fisherman has plenty of leisure time in which to think out scaly stories.

Some men are of no more consequence than a thermometer on a pleasant day.

There are times when the almighty dollar will not go as far as a little politeness.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard—consider her ways, and keep away from your "uncle."

After a woman reaches the age of 30 it is impossible to convince her that the good all die young.

The undoing of the work that Satan finds for idle hands to do furnishes employment for a lot of other people.

There are two places in a newspaper where a man doesn't care to have his name appear—the obituary column and the police court record.

HOW DISHES WERE NAMED.

Mulligatawny is from an East India word meaning pepper water.

Waffle is from wafel, a word of Teutonic origin, meaning honeycomb.

Hominy is from anhunima, the North American word for parched corn.

Gooseberry fool is a corruption of gooseberry fools, milled or pressed gooseberries.

Foremeat is a corruption of farce-meat, from the French farce, stuffing, i. e., meat for stuffing.

Succotash is a dish borrowed from the Narragansett Indians and called by them m'sickquashas.

Blanc-mange means literally white food; hence chocolate blanc-mange is something of a misnomer.

Charlotte is a corruption of the old English word charly, which means a dish of custard and charlotte russe is Russian charlotte.

Macaroni is taken from a Greek derivation, which means "the blessed dead," in allusion to the ancient custom of eating it at feasts for the dead.

Gumbo is simply okra soup, gumbo being the name by which okra is often known in the south. Chicken gumbo is soup of okra and chicken.

HIGH LIGHTS.

Occupation keeps us from thinking of what we would rather do.

People of tact never irritate a pessimist by telling him that he looks happy.

The man who wears a wig always puts a false construction upon his own thoughts.

Woman likes man to smoke, because then she gets a good conversational chance at him.

The man who has never done anything foolish should watch himself well until he is dead.

When a woman admits she is wrong her husband gets scared and thinks she is going to die.

Be calm in argument; the other man will then lose his head wondering why you don't get mad.

The whole family feels injured when a woman comes home from her sewing society and says she didn't hear any news.

The woman who can't get away in summer always knows some good reason why the woman next door ought to have stayed at home.—Chicago Record.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

A British antiquarian has discovered that Shakespeare was of Welsh descent.

When a fish has lost any of its scales by a wound or abrasion they are never renewed.

Some scientists assert that the purest air in cities is found about twenty-five feet above the street surface.

It is now stated that the invention of gunboats and armor protected guns dates back to the fifteenth century.

A diamond in constant use for cutting cold glass lasts about three months, but if used to cut hot glass would only last for one day.

Early man used to be able to wag his ears as an indication of pleasure or to brush away flies from under his back hair, but as the muscles were not brought into continual use they became rudimentary.

Carbonic oxide being found normally in the blood of living beings existing in Paris, M. Nieloux has demonstrated to the French Academy of Science that gas forms within the organism itself without external causes.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Why isn't a good wife a woman possessed?
Why does a girl seldom attempt to extinguish the spark of love?
Some engagements end happily, while others end in marriage.
Cold cash melts lots of hearts that are not as affected by warm love.
The realities of matrimony are usually less pleasing than the illusions of love.
Some bachelors voluntarily join the ranks of the Benedicts and some are drafted.
All the classics and metaphors at the command of a woman school teacher don't prevent her jumping on a chair at sight of a mouse.

THE ART OF BATTING

Some Points by "Buck" Ewing Well Worth the Attention of the Beginner.

"Buck" Ewing, the manager of the Cincinnati Club, has not been an active player in several years, but his duties as manager have obliged him to keep in close touch with the game, and he knows as much about batting as he ever did. When "Buck" was in his prime he was one of the best batters in the League and one of the best catchers who ever donned a mask. He has made a study of the science of batting and in the following article gives much advice which young players would do well to study carefully, and many an old League player could better his stick work by following his ideas. Here they are:

Footwork has as much to do with successful batting as it has in pugilism. A player who steps away from the plate as he swings at the ball can be put down as an easy victim for an out curve, and it is a pitcher with a very poor head who does not serve up out curves in profusion to such a batter.

Even good batters will get into the habit of pulling away from the plate, and at such times they become easy victims as one to whom the fault is chronic. The old-timer does not continue in that line for long, however, but regains his stride after a short lapse from grace. He will practice continually until he overcomes the fault and gets back to his old style.

To the beginner, however, the conquering of the habit is difficult. He has got to be coached continually in the forward straight steps. With college players especially is this fault of pulling away painfully evident, and it is the prime reason that college players are such notoriously weak batters. To overcome this fault is the trainer's hardest duty, so batting is almost the first thing professional trainers take up when they take charge of a college team.

A plan which should work effectively, and which I shall try whenever I get the chance to train a lot of amateurs, is to have a box built the size of the regular batter's box, with the sides raised high enough to prevent the player from stepping outside, even if he tried. This would necessitate a straight, forward step and, by constant practice, the player would become so accustomed to that movement that he could not do otherwise.

This is an original plan of my own, and I would like to see it tried by some of the many college coaches.

A great mistake made by many players, both professional and amateur, is to imagine that they are obliged to swing fiercely at the ball to make it travel fast and far. There was never a bigger mistake. The whole secret of successful batting is in timing the ball so as to meet it squarely with force. Professionals call this "meeting the ball." "Just meet it, my boy," is often heard on the ball field. If you are an instant late or an instant too soon you will lose the driving power to your blow. It all lies in the step a batter takes in going forward to meet the ball. If you step just at the proper time you are reasonably sure to meet the ball on the nose, and it goes off the bat with a ringing sound most pleasing to the old-timer. Bing and its off, and woe betide the infielder who may be in front of it. He will wish he had on cricket pads.

A quick, snappy movement is often better than a swing. "Lip" Pike, one of the best batters who ever lived, had this quick, snappy movement, and, although he apparently made little effort, he made some of the longest hits on record. By just meeting the ball, too, a player can master the art of placing the ball with much greater ease than by a terrific blind swing. The latter way is bound to throw a man off his balance and to get his eye off the ball.

Players are always on to the free-swingers or "swingers," and will change their pace on such batters, dishing up slow "lobs" and swift ones in the most perplexing confusion. If you are prepared to swipe at a swift one, and the pitcher puts up a slow one, you are off your balance and cannot get a good smash at the sphere. If, on the other hand, you are in a position to hit either a fast or slow one, by being ready to meet it, you can feel the pitcher nearly every time, and you will become a 300 per cent. batter before you know it.

BUCK EWING.

Scientific Pitchers.

Edward Hanlon became reminiscent while the Brooklyners were waiting for the steamer Algonquin to sail for the South.

"I have always studied pitchers closely," said the noted manager, "and I have yet to see the equal of Keefe and Clarkson. I think Clarkson was the greatest pitcher who ever stood in the box. When I was with the champion Detroiters Clarkson used to have me guessing. He had the most puzzling slow ball I ever saw and he knew how to use it to perfection. The moment a batsman stepped to the plate Clarkson would look him in the eye and take his measure. He seemed to be trying to look into the batsman's brain. In many instances he would pitch the first ball as slow as possible. The batsman would look for a fast one after that, but Clarkson would fool him by tossing up another slow one just outside of the plate. The batsman, then convinced that a fast ball was due, would naturally be puzzled to see another slow one lobbed up. If Clarkson thought he had his man guessing, he would put a fourth ball as slow as the others, which generally fooled the batsman into hitting at it in desperation. The next time this same man came to the plate, looking for more slow ones, Clarkson would completely upset him with speed and curves. In that way he had his opponents completely mystified. Keefe was almost Clarkson's double, and Welch was not far behind. Radbourne was another wonderful pitcher. These men used science in preference to brute strength, and as a result they lasted longer than the average pitcher of the present day.

Only a Matter of Time
Dixon—"There goes a young man who is above the average. He's in rather hard luck just now, but he'll come out on top some day."

Hixon—"Yes; I suppose he will get bald, just like the rest of us, in time."

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