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of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report prompt ly to this office whenever paper is not received Arrearages must be paid when subscription to discontinued.

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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 9, 1899.

rom the Philadelphia Record.

Although Senator Hanna's silly talk about Dewey as a candidate for the presidency merits little attention, the which is such an alluring one that its discussion cannot be avoided. The hero of each of our great wars has been rewarded with this highest gift of the American people; and it would be reproach to the country should Admiral Dewey alone fail of attaining such well merited honor. He has earned all the people can give him, and if he shall live the reward which he deserves will not be denied. Nor will his modesty prove an obstacle. the great captain, diplomat and admined upon him, still modest enough to think himself unfit for the highest office in the gift of the nation will only make the people trust and love him more, if that be possible.

But Admiral Dewey to-day stands as our national hero without the slightest stain or tarnish to obscure that glory of which we all, Democrats and Republi-cans alike, are so proud; and nothing could compensate us, or him, for lessen-ing in the slightest degree the reverence with which he is regarded. Such is our debt of gratitude that if he should be nominated on either party ticket we would hope and work for his election; and yet we cannot but feel that, under certain circumstances, his election would take far more from his enduring fame than it could add.

It is alleged that Admiral Dewey has been a lifelong Republican. He has earned his high place in the nation's regard in the position assigned him by President McKinley who has given him constant support and the highest appreciation. This being so, Admiral Dewey could not be true to himself if he should change his politics as a means of personal advancement and allow hims to be used as a means of supplanting the administration through whose agency he obtained the opportunity he well used of making his name im mortal.

So long as he should approve of the policy, of the Republican administration, though it might not be deemed an act of bad faith or unnatural if he should be prevailed upon to stand for the presidency uncommitted except up-on his past record, he would thereafter no longer be the Dewey whom we now look up to. That Dewey can only accept a nomination from the party in which he believes, and which is now pre-committed to President McKinley for a second term.

In 1904, if he shall live so long, nothing can prevent Dewey's election. Should the Republican politicians fail in their duty of nominating the admiral, then could the Democratic party repair the wrong without injury to itself or him. He would be overwhelmingly elected. For the present, with the high qualities which we believe he possesses, he could not take a Democratic nomination, and would not take a Republican

We wish we had Dewey free from obligations, safe and sound in the Democratic ranks; but as that cannot be it is our hope that in pulling down his admiral pennant and taking his place in the body of our citizenship he will not find any lesser level in the whole country's grateful regard. He is our Dewey, free from reproach as he has always been from fear. Let him be president, if he will, but in such fashion that the presidency shall in no wise

# FREELAND TRIBUNE. HONEST, ABLE **CANDIDATES**

Light on Careers of Which Pennsylvania Democrats Are Proud.

# WORTHY OF INDEPENDENT VOTES.

Anti-Quay Republicans For the Success of the Champions of Clean State Government.

Continued from Thursday

SKETCH OF CHARLES J. REILLY The following narrative of the interesting and honorable career of a conspicuously self made man, Charles J. Reilly, candidate for judge of the superior court, is from the forthcoming publication of the proceedings of the Democratic state convention, compiled by J. W. Moyer, secretary of the state committee.

Democratic state convention, compiled by J. W. Moyer, secretary of the state committee:

"One of the chief glories of our institutions has ever been the fact that, no matter how high or humble a beginning one may have had, they afford all persons an equal opportunity to rise in the scale of excelence from the lowest to the highest position of influence and power in the gift of the people. The race is open to all comers on equal terms. Were It oa tatempt to enumerate the names and describe the lives of the great men of humble origin who have embellished American history with their achievements in all departments of human endeavor I would have to rewrite the greater and most brilliant part of it. Common observation may be epitomized in the statement that nearly all, if not all, our great statemen, jurists, scientists and leaders in finance and trade, began life and acquired early learning and experience in the school of adversity. In the rude 'Mill Boy of the Slashes' we soon behold the polished orator; in the robust and muscular rail splitter the world is compelled to admire and acknowledge one of the greatest statesmen and benefactors of his race in ancient and modern times.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.
"So with our candidate, Charles J.

His race in ancient and modern times.
HIS EARLY STRUGGLES,
"So with our candidate, Charles J.
Reilly, the subject of this sketch. We
first find him removing from the city
of his birth in order to engage in commercial pursuits. We note with ad-



CHARLES J. REILLY. final triumphant admission to the bar of his adopted county, under the guidance and tutorship of its eminent leaders; his elevation to honorable and responsible office in the community, and the record of his faithful and fearless discharge of his official duties, and finally we have this shipping clerk for a lumber firm of his adopted city, now become an eminent lawyer, nominated without seeking for the high and honorable position of great honorand dignity. In the prime and freshness of young manhood, he is unantomously presented to the people by a great party for one of the highest and most honorable offices in the state. "To the thousands of young men in state and nation who are struggling, as he struggled for fame, often almost in despair, his career and achievements will stand at once as a hight

Each American soldier in the Philippines costs the taxpayers \$1,500 a year. This is fiyetimes as much as the average wages of American coal miners, farm hands and common laborers, and these pay their share and more than their share of that \$1,500 for each soldier. The men with the hoes and picks and shovels won't be able to straighten up until the Man with the Gun gets off their backs.—Johnstoven Democrat.

Read - the - Tribune.

The man with the Gun gets off their backs.—Johnstoven Democrat.

Read - the - Tribune.

The was then engaged to keep books to the caid firm. While thus employ-the feel of Pennsylvania and New Jersettlers of P

ed he conceived the idea of studying medicine, but after about a year's application to the science he changed his mind and determined to study law. In May, 1852, he passed his preliminary examination, and was registered as a law student with the law firm of Candor & Munson, with whom he remained six months, when the necessities of his family required him to earn means for their support. He became book-keeper for George Bubb & Sons, of the city of his adoption, and while filling this position he devoted every spare moment to his legal studies. Having saved sufficient to permit him to resign his position, he entered the law office of Hon. John J. Metzger, now president judge of the Twenty-inith judicial district, where he completed his studies June 4, 1884, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Lycoming county.

"He was also a member of Chatauqua college (C. L. S. C.), class of '90, having studied the four years' course. A MAJORITY THAT MEANT SOMETHING.

"He has since his admission been dimitted to practice in the circuit and

having studied the four years course.

A MAJORITY THAT MEANT SOMETHING.

"He has since his admission been admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts of the United States and supreme and superior courts of Pennsylvania.

"In 1885 he was elected chairman of the Democratic county committee of Lycoming county, and demonstrating his ability as an organizer he was re-elected to the same position in 1886, also in 1887 and 1888, and, therefore, served four years

"In November, 1889 he was elected district attorney by the largest majority ever received in the county for any county office up to that time. In the discharge of his duties in that office he showed an unflinshing determination in the cause of justice and a commendable fearlessness in the prosecution of law breakers. He is a good and impressive speaker, and has won an enviable reputation among his fellow members of the bar.

"His ambitton has always been to excel in the work of his chosen profession, never having any desire for any office not in line with his life work, consequently he is a good lawyer and stands high in the foremost rank of the profession in the West Branch valley.

HONORS THRUST UPON HIM.

"At the convention nominating him Mr. Reilly was made permanent chairman. His administration of that confessedly difficult position throughout was such as to command the confidence and respect of the convention. His speech on assuming the position, his instantaneous, accurate and just rulings evinced a readiness, coolness of judgment, accurate comprehension and ability in a quasi judicial position rulings evinced a readiness, coolness of judgment, accurate comprehension and ability in a quasi judicial position of the highest order. The situation during the long stitings of the convention was trying indeed, but so fair and fearless were all of his rulings that no dissatisfaction therewith or confusion was at any time apparent. His conduct of the proceedings won for him the esteem and confidence of all the delegates and others in attendance. He was not himself a candidate before the convention, and had no thought of becoming one. No candidate for the office of superior court judge had announced himself. So it was that when an officer of the convention suggested Mr. Rellly's name the suggestion struck the convention so favorably, and seemed so appropriate, that he was unanimously nominated almost before he could protest, had he been inclined to do so.

"That such a man would make a great judge and add lustre to the able court now presiding will not be for one moment questioned or admit of doubt. He would be a desirable acquisition to that court. If elected he will grace the bench and will be found to be one of its most Industrious, painstaking and capable members."

NEWSPAPER COMMMENDATION.

NEWSPAPER COMMMENDATION. NEWSPAPER COMMMENDATION.
Numerous strong encomiums upon
Mr. Reilly's candidacy have appeared
in the public press of those parts of the
state where he is best known personally. In addition to these, there have
been reasons urged by Republican journais for the defeat of the Quay candidate for the superior court, and the
following selections are from among
the commendations which Philadelphia newspapers bestow upon Mr.
Reilly:

Reilly: HIGH REPUTATION AS A LAWYER. HIGH REPUTATION AS A LAWYER.

"Mr. Reilly has a high reputation as a lawyer, and is one of the leaders of the bar in his section of the state. If he should chance to be elected—and that, too, is a contingency to be reck-oned with—he would undoubtedly make a useful member of the superior court bench. Altogether, the Democratic state convention of 1899 has done its work exceedingly well, and achieved for itself a unique and enviable place in the political history of the state."—Phila Eve, Telegraph, Rep. CREDITABLE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

"The mominations of Charles J.

state and nation who are struggling, as he struggled for fame, often almost in despair, his career and achievements will stand at once as a bright and inspiring example and incentive to deverted and courageous effort and continued industry. The keynote of his success is probably contained in the following extract from his speech before the convention which nominated him on assituing his duties as presiding officer, but which was uttered at a time when he could have had no thought whatever of such an event. He said: This is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. All men are equal here. The law secures equal justice to all alike in their private affairs.

TO EMINENCE IN HIS ADOPTED CITY.

"The claim of excellence is also recognized, and when a citizen is in any way distinguished he is preferred in the public service, not as a matter of privilege, as in our older institutions, but as a reward of merit. Poverty is not a bar, and it matters not whether one is a rail splitter, as was the importal Lincoln, or a mule driver on the

william T. Creasy was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood and the Catawissa academy, and graduated from the Bloomsburg State Normal school in 1875. He also received, under a private tutor, a German education in connection with his other studies.

At the age of 16 he commenced teaching school, and continued in that profession for a number of years. He began farming for himself in the spring of 1876, which occupation he has followed ever since, devoting much of his attention to stock raising and fruit growing.

Mr. Creasy was the originator of the "White Plymouth Rocks," and first exhibited them at the great poultry show held at Madison Square Garden. New York city, in 1886, and besides getting the first prize, received many encomiums from the leading poultry men of the United States and Canada. His orchards, vineyards and various small fruit sections of his well kept farm forcibly reveal the careful attention given to this work, while his well filled barns and granaries show that "He plows deep while sluggards sleep."

Mr. Creasy has a distinctively agricultural ancestry, who, after fighting in the revolutionary war, settled in central Pennsylvania, near a spot which is now known as "Creasy Station," on the Pennsylvania railroad, bordering the Susquehanna river, near Bloomsburg. sts.
William T. Creasy was educated in
the common schools of his neighbor-

tion." on the Pennsylvania railroad, bordering the Susquehanna river, near Bloomsburg.

ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
"Farmer" Creasy, like a good cittzen, took an active interest in the affairs of his county and district and for four terms served as a school director of his native township. In 1893 he was asked to accept the office of mercantile appraiser, and faithfully served in that capacity during his term of office.

In 1894 by the urgent request of his many friends he became a candidate for the legislature, received the nomination and was elected. He was renominated in 1896 without opposition, and again elected.

Although the rule in Columbia county is to give only two terms to its members, in Farmer Creasy's case it was set asside and he was forced to accept a third term, and in 1898 was again unanimously nominated and elected. Mr. Creasy's ability and integrity had become well known to the Democracy of the state, and the Democratic press with prominent men of that party, throughout the commonwealth, urged his constituency to return him again to the legislature, so that the party could depend upon as a zealous and faithful leader in the struggles for better government.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS A LEGISLA—TOR.

His constituency needed no prompting, for they well knew his worth be-

ACHIEVEMENTS AS A LEGISLATOR.

His constituency needed no prompting, for they well knew his worth before this, and he was triumphantly
returned for a third time. His party
in the legislature gave him the unanimous nomination as their choice for
speaker in recognition of his ability
and fidelity to the principles of reform
in state affairs, which he and his colleagues on the minority side were
bravely battling for.

In the memorable session of 1895 Mr.
Creasy first came into prominence in
his fight against the "Marshall pipe
line bill." and in the same session was
the advocate of the farmers when the
"Riter equalization tax bill" was before the house. He took an active
stand against the banking bill, superior court bill and the public grounds
bill, all of which were to increase officials and take from the treasury
many thousands of dollars.

In the session of 1897 his honest and
sincere work in the house won for
him the admiration of many of his
Republican colleagues, and no better
compliment could be paid him than
that uttered by a most prominent Republican politician, who in speaking
of the work of that session said:
"While in the last legislature (1897)
some of the Democratic semelpers
of the lower house, led by the incorruptible Creasy, of Columbia county,
were always found on the side of the
people."

CHAMPION OF HONEST LABOR.

At all the sessions he was an earnest
advocate of all bills that tended to

CHAMPION OF HONEST LABOR.

At all the sessions he was an earnest advocate of all bills that tended to alleviate the condition of the workingman, and his fight in committee to restore to the laboring people the Orme store order bill will never be forgotten by them. Farmer Creasy stood by the Bullitt charter bill in this session when it was in danger.

The Andrews bank bill would have taken away all protection to depositors by allowing stockholders after looting



HON. W. T. CREASY,
banks to transfer their liabilities and
obligations to persons financially irresponsible. This bill was introduced
by a Quay senator, reported favorable
by a Quay committee, passed by a
Quay senate and when called up in the
house for consideration Mr. Creasy
pointed out its defects, and it was
killed there and then, and not further
heard from in that session.

In short, Mr. Creasy bitterly opposed
all schemes to loot the terasury, not
only in special measures, but also in
the general appropriation bill. When
the scheme was concected by the Quay
machine to cut the school appropriation one million and a half each year

schemers.
QUALITIES AS A REFORM LEADER.

schemers.

QUALITIES AS A REFORM LEADER.

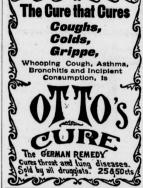
If was in this session that "Farmer"
Creasy's ability as a leader was specially recognized by his colleagues, and although very modest in his demeanor and besides very unassuming in character he was nevertheless against his desire forced to the front and with commendable skill lied the minority in the house through the most turbulent part of the session with much credit.

In the last legislature he was given the honor of the caucus nomination for speaker by his party and he won the osteem of his fellow members for his leadership on the floor and his struggles for the rights of the people. He was a member of the legislative committee of the State Grange, and as such represented the farm interests on the floor of the house. Here he championed the "tax conference bill," which passed the house, and was in the interest of the real estate owners of the commonwealth. In the same session he served on the standing committees on ways and means, agriculture, appropriations and health and sanitation.

In the prolonged contest for United States senator Mr. Creasy was conspicuous as one of the leaders to whom the credit belongs for the noble stand made by the Democratic legislators, and for the proof given to all independents that they can proceed in their efforts for the overthrow of quayism and the Republican machine with entire confidence in the Democratic party's integrity of purpose.

Prepare for tree planning on October 200.—Arbor day. Fall planning is claim-

Prepare for tree planting on October 20—Arbor day. Fall planting is claimed to be preferable to spring setting.



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