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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 23, 1899.

Mr. Adams' Withdrawal

From the Philadelphia Record.
Fortunately for the reputation for honor and integrity of the judiciary of the commonwealth, the people of Pennsylvania are to be spared the shame and reproach that would have attended the election to the superior court bench of a man who had been accused of illegal practices. The discredited machine candidate for judge of that court has been constrained to withdraw from the state ticket, on the ground that voters would be influenced adversely to the party's success if he should remain thereon. It is a true and sufficient Our judges, at least, must be pure and unassailable.

What the public are most deeply in terested in, now that the candidacy of Mr. Adams has been brought to an end
—through fear, no doubt, of a popular revolt in the state-is the revelation thus made of the utter unscrupulous of the machine managers. All unfit for a judgeship as he was, Mr. Adams made no secret of his apprehensions that the outcome of his candidacy would be dis-

The Republican managers laughed his fear to scorn, and placed him on the ticket in pursuance of a factional dea in which the strongest and most active workers of the party were concerned. It is by such methods of selection, rather than by the supreme test of fitness. that Republican nominations here in Pennsylvania, where that party holds undisputed sway, are bestowed at this time. How can the plain people trust such a rotten agency of political chi-cane and public demoralization.

The low ebb of official morality, the sordid selfishness of partisan power and the hopeless confusion of public service with private advantage which this dis-graceful episode in state political history denotes should sink deeply into the popular conscience. There is no depth of depravity in public affairs which the machine managers of the Republican party in Pennsylvania would hesitate to sound. How long shall they be permitted to make a mockery of good government!

Governor Stone in a recent interview with a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter, said: "In Pennsylvania the Democrats are talking about the money in the

FREELAND TRIBUNE. QUAY'S GOVERNOR STRIKES A BLOW AT tion of the real need of the situation." -Phila. North American, Rep. THE SCHOOLS.



The Public Schools Crippled to Spare the Corporations From Additional Tax.

Governor Stone, the Brawling Friend of the "Little Red School House" Before Election, Their Enemy After Election.

Governor Stone Before Election. Extract from a speech made at Smethport, McKean county, Oct. 19,

The Republican party is one of education, and it has done more to make the common schools of Pennsylvania a success than any other political organization in the United States. A product of the common schools myself, if elected governor I shall do my part to maintain and protect them."

Governor Stone After Election.

"I withhold my approval from \$500,000 annually, making \$1,000,-000 for the TWO SCHOOL YEARS beginning June 1, 1899."—Stone's \$1,000,000 veto message.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

The common schools are the glory of Pennsylvania, and have served as a model for the systems of other states. Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, was their main founder, and it remained for William A. Stone, the first governor that Boss Quay ever had the distinction of owning outright, to strike them a blow. He set the state affame with indignation by his act. It rang from Lake Erie to the Delaware—from the northern tier to the southern border—with protests; and no governor was ever before guilty of so unpatriotic, un-American and needless an executive deed.

Governor Stone was master of the

border—with protests; and no governor was ever before guilty of so unpatriotic, un-American and needless an executive deed.

Governor Stone was master of the situation, and could have compelled the Republican state senate, under pain of vetoing the pet measures of the machine senatorial ring, to provide additional revenue, if necessary, to meet all demands on the treasury.

For years the Quay machine, by its delay in paying out the school funds, has embarrassed school districts all over the state, it being notorious that the money was kept back and held on deposit in the political banks that Quay and his henchmen might pocket the interest or use it in politics and stock speculations.

School authorities have been compelled to borrow money to meet obligations, while in many of the cities of the state there exists a lack of school accommodations. The schools are over-crowded, while children, barred from them, are neglected. The teachers are underpaid and justly complain that they have been compelled to wait along time for their pittance.

This blow that Governor Stone has simed at the schools vitally concerns every school teacher, school trustee and school director in the state. And again, if the governor can shave off one million dollars from the appropriation in 1899, what is to prevent him from lopping off two millions in 1901?

The excuse that the governor gave for his alleged veto of a part of the school appropriation was merely a pretext. The real reason for this outrageous act on the part of the executive was not given and dare not be given or commented upon by the unpartiolic governor of Pennsylvania. It has long been a political secret that Senator Quay intended to attack the school appropriation, as he never approved of the increases leading up to the five millions.

To the people of the state his act means higher local taxes, a reduction of teachers' salaries, fewer schools and a lowering of the high standard which has made the schools of Pennsylvania. It has long been a political secret that Senator Q

what some prominent Republican witnesses have to say of the Quay ticket and the manner in which It was selected.

and the manner in which it was selected.

If any Democrats outside of Philadelphia are apprehensive that the metropolis may give a Republican plurality to overcome the sweep of the rest of the state by Farmer Creasy and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, let them take courage from the most extraordinary revolt ever witnessed in the Philadelphia newspapers against machine misrule. While the Democratic newspapers are doing splendid service for the ticket, the following remarkably severe comments upon the work of Quay's convention are extracted from editorials in Republican and independent Republican newspapers of the great city:

ONLY ONE SATISFACTORY NAME.

"We regret that the work of strengthen the ticket, by ropinating men

ONLY ONE SATISFACTORY NAME.

"We regret that the work of strengthening the ticket by nominating men who would poll the the full party vote should have stopped with the nomination of Mr. Brown. Mr. Barnett brings with him a certain nebulous military halo from the Philippines, which it is hoped may distract attention from his political record as an extreme factionist and chronic convent of regular political record as an extreme faction-ist and chronic opponent of regular Republican nominations. Precedent and propriety alike dictate that Mr. Dimner Beeber, now serving accepta-bly on the superior bench by appoint-ment, should be nominated as his own successor. He is a man of rare judi-cial qualities, and there was no reason why he should be superseded, except to give place to Mr. Adams."—Phila. Press, Rep.

"It is not as a candidate for a military commission that Colonel Barnett is now before the people. It is to be regretted that the orators who placed his name before the Harrisburg convention did not keep that fact in mind. In their speeches they made much of his soldierly achievements, which was right, but they abstained altogether from touching upon his qualifications for the office of state treasurer, which was an equally strange and unfortu-

For years the Quay machine, by the said: "In Fennsylvania the Democrate said: "In Fennsylvania the Democrate said: "In Fennsylvania the Democrate said: no provided the said: provided t

QUAY'S PERSONAL CHOOSING.

-Phila. North American, Rep.
QUAY'S PERSONAL CHOOSING.

"When the curtain was raised on the convention it was perceived how deftly the stage, the center of which was occupied by Manager Quay, had been set, in a compared to the strings. The candidates were of his personal choosing; the platform was of his own making; the delegates were present not as representatives of the will and power of the people of the commonwealth, but as the representatives of the post of the political fortunes of the ex-senator. The convention was his convention; it was controlled by him without contention or protest; it made no decrees, no nominations of its own initiative, and it originated no declarations of principles—it affirmed those of Mr. Quay. The convention merely executed his decrees, ratified his nominations and proclaimed his policies."—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind. Rep.

TRADEMARK OF THE MACHINE.

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TRADEMARK OF THE MACHINE.

"The Republican state convention at Harrisburg has plainly demonstrated the mastery of Matthew S. Quay over the party organization in Pennsylvania. The proceedings, the platform and the ticket all bear the trademark of the machine. Mr. Quay and his followers were easily in command of the situation at every point, and the convention, for the most part, was little more than a ratification of the program which had been mapped out for it by the little coterie of bosses long ago in their Sabbath musings by the sad sea waves."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Rep.

OUAY RIDES ROUGH-SHOD. QUAY RIDES ROUGH-SHOD.

Bulletin, Rep.

QUAY RIDES ROUGH-SHOD.

"The convention went the whole figure, so to speak, commending the governor's action in lopping a million dollars off the school appropriation, and likewise his action in appointing to the existing vacancy the senior senator. Some ingenuous persons may have thought that Mr. Quay would not press his advantage so far, that he was in a conciliatory mood, and would make some tangible "concessions" to the insurgent element of the party, in the hope of keeping the independent voters in line for the ticket at the November elections. Whenever he has had the power to work his will he has exercised it to the fullest extent in a dull, brutal way, regardless of ultimate consequences. Experience has taught him that there is little danger in this course, and that so far it has not brought him to material grief. So he has gone on, from year to year, shaking the plum tree and trafficking in the spoils of office, giving no thought to and displaying no fear of a possible collapse of the political structure which he has reared. The old man had decreed that he and his henchmen in the executive mansion should be endorsed, and endorsed they were, and that was the end of it, as far as the convention was concerned. As time passes during the next ten weeks, it will be seen whether or not it was the end of it as far as the voters are concerned."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

THE MACHINE AND THE TRUSTS. trust plank is bringing from sundry quarters condemnation upon its framers. But really they do not deserve blame. Men do not willingly subject themselves to ridicule, nor do they practice hypocrisy for mere love of false pretense.

"Had the Republican machine of Pennsylvania declared against the trusts it would have found nobody to believe in its sincerity, and provoked scornful laughter."

Pennsylvania declared against the trusts its would have found nobody to believe in its sincerity, and provoked scornful laughter. To ask the machine to denounce trusts is equivalent to inviting children to pass resolutions against their parents.

"Were it not for the trusts, for corporations which spend money freely to retain thieving privileges and to escape the payment of their fair share of taxes, the machine would not exist. "If the Republican organization that held the convention at Harrisburg had condemned the Standard Oil company, for instance, and pronounced against the criminal conspiracy which is maintained by that and other monopolies, it would have drawn the sword against the authors of its being and been guilty of at least appearing to wish to commit the unnatural crimes of particide and matricide.

"The silence of the machine's convention on the subject of trusts was a decent manifestation of respect for the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania."—Phila. North American.

CHALLENGE TO ANTI-QUAY RE-PUBLICANS.

The Philadelphia Press, which probably speaks with a more authentic

CHALLENGE TO ANTI-QUAY REPUBLICANS.

The Philadelphia Pross, which probably speaks with a more authentic voice for the McKinley administration than any other journal in the country, says of the Quay convention:

'The prominence given to national issues to the exclusion of state questions in the formal speeches and the platform of yesterday's Harrisburg convention would greatly puzzle a foreigner studying for the first time American political institutions. He would understand it better when he learned that in the national field the record of the Republican party is a great and glorious one, in which all its members, and, indeed, all citizens, can take a just pride, while in this state an unprincipled close corporation known as the machine has taken control of it and uses it so far as it dare and can for its own selfish purposes.

"Senator Penrose was on safe ground in eulogizing at tedious length the good work of the national Republican party. Most of the platform rides at anchor in the same haven of refuge. The endorsement of Governor Stone's administration was, of course, to be expected from a convention constituted and controlled as this one was, but very many

from a convention constituted and controlled as this one was, but very many Republicans will not second that endorsement. The expression of gratitude to Mr. Quay and the approval of the governor's action in appointing him to the senate is a direct challenge to all the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Quay and think that his appointment under the circumstances was indecent and improper. This plank in the platform will be remembered when the rest is forgotten, and will cost the ticket many votes. Perhaps nothing less could be expected from a Quay convention, and the Republican plurality, though a minority from a convention constituted and con-

STORY OF MOCHA COFFEE

500 Years Ago Arabs and Indian Were Taught to Make the Drink.

Were Taught to Make the Drink.

Mocha is not alone the name of a
kind of coffee, but also a port (Yemen) on the Red Sea. The patron
saint of both was Schelle Schoedell,
whose memory is venerated by the
Mahometans almost as much as that
of Mahomet himself.

One day, 500 years ago, a vessel
from the Indies cast anchor in the
port. Those on board had noticed a
hut, and they disembarked to see what
it was.

port. Those on board had noticed a hut, and they disembarked to see what it was.

The shelk (for it was his dwelling) received the strangers kindly and gave them some coffee to drink, for he was very fond of it and attributed great virtue to it.

The travelers, who had never seen coffee before, thought that this, hot drink would be a cure for the plague. Schoedell assured them that through his prayers and the use of this drink that not only would the plague be stopped, but also that if they would unload their merchandise they could make a good profit by it.

The owner of the ship was impressed by this strange man, especially as he found the coffee so palatable. On the same day a large number of Arabs came to listen to the hermit's preaching, and among them were some merchants who purchased all the goods on the ship.

The Indian visitor returned home, and telling his strange adventure and profitable trading, many of his compatriots came to visit the sainty Schoedell.

A beautiful mosque was built over the tomb of Schoedelli after his death.

Schoedeli.

A beautiful mosque was built over the tomb of Schoedeli after his death, and his name will never be forgotton so long as Mocha coffee is drunk. All of the Moslem coffeelouse keepers venerate him, mentioning his name in their morning devotions. Travelers say that in the town of Mocha or Ocha as the Arabs call it, men take their oath, not by God, but by the memory of Schoedeli.

Earth and Its Axis

Earth and Its Axis

Nine persons out of ten—yes, 999 out of every 1,000—if asked how long it takes the earth to turn once on its axis would answer twenty-four hours, and to the question: "How many times dees it turn on its axis in the course of a year?" the answers would be: 365½ times. Both answers are wrong. It requires but twenty-three hours and fifty-six minutes for the earth to make one complete turn, and it makes 366½ turns during the year. The error springs from a wrong idea of what is meant by a day. The day is not, as is commonly supposed, the time required by the earth to make one turn on its axis, but the interval between two successive passages of the sun across the meridan—that is to say, the time which elapses after the sun is seen exactly south of its diurnal course through the heavens before it it is seen again in that position. Now, in consequence of the earth's revolution in its orbit, or path around the sun, the sun has the appearance of moving very slowly in the heavens in a direction from east to west. At noon to-day, so that when the earth has made one complete turn, it will still have to turn four minutes longer before the sun can again be seen exactly south.

Moose and Carlbou Cemeterles.

Mose and Carlbou Cemeteries.

Forest and Stream contains the following contribution from a Quebec correspondent concerning the habit mose and carlbou have of going to the same place, season after season, to shed their antiers.

"The idea of the animals seeking a definite place for this purpose was quite new to me, but lately the efficient Superintendent of Game and Fisheries at Quebec, L. Z. Joucas, Esq., has told me that they do frequent such places, and that this habit was quite well known to him. He knew of many and mentioned several places where horns could almost certainly be found at any time. And not only do they go to shed their borns, but they go there to die. These places are known as cemeteries, and whole skeletons are occasionally found. This, however, would be rare, as the bones would usually be torn apart and scattered by bears and other carnivorae.

"Mr. Joucas instanced the case of a gentleman going to a certain region for geological exploration, who asked for a permit to shoot a moose out of season in order to get a good pair of antiers. He was told that by diverging a little from his route he might reach a place where he would find plenty of them. He did so and secured five excellent specimens."

The Smallest Seed Known

The Book says that a grain of mustard is the smallest of all seeds, but it must have been a kind of mustard that we know not of, because we know of many kinds of seeds very much smaller, as tobacco, poppy and others. We have some seeds in this office so small that one onnee of them would furnish a plant for every square inch of land on the North American continent. The capsule that contains the seeds is about the size of a tobacco seed and contains more than 100,000 seeds. And yet the plant grows six feet tall, with leaves 3 feet by 6 inches in expanse.—The Lumpkin (Ga.), Independent.

A New Lycantic.

A New Invention

A New Invention

A new invention of great importance has just been patented by a German chemist, Julius Norden, of Aldenhoven, Germany. He has succeeded in hardening alcohol until it has become a solid mass. This will insure a very much greater popularity for the employment of alcohol. It now comes in small bakes and can be used for cooking, lighting, heating and the various uses of everyday life. The solidified alcohol burns without a wick, can be blown out after use and then hardens again within a minute. The danger of exploding is absolutely done away with.

A Slow Fire.

Mrs. Crummet—Cook books are sourcliable.

unreliable.

Mrs. Cruller—I know it.

Mrs. Crummet—It said the eggs abould be cooked over a slow fire. I followed directions. The result was that the eggs hatched. The book ought to have said that it would not do to have a fire too slow—Boston Transcript.

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