

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., JULY 10, 1901.



## ROUND THE REGION.

The stationary firemen of the upper regions state that they have assurances that all the manufacturing companies and the traction company will grant their demands for an eight-hour day, but they don't know what the coal companies will do. The convention is to be held at Wilkesbarre next Sunday, and the intention is to declare a strike at all places where the demand is not granted. The firemen now work twelve hours.

The quarterly convention of the United Mine Workers, of District No. 1, is in session at Scranton with 460 delegates, representing 153 local unions, in attendance. At this convention the annual election of officers will take place. T. D. Nichols, of Nanticoke, is a candidate to succeed himself and will be strongly opposed by Timothy Hayes, of Dickson City.

The work of excavating the road bed of the new trolley road between Hazleton and Wilkesbarre will soon commence. The Keystone Improvement Company has started to advertise for bids for the construction of the road and the building of culverts and other things necessary for twenty-six miles of trolley line. The contract will be given out in sections.

The piles that annoy you so will be quickly and permanently healed if you use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless counterfeits. Grover's City drug store.

Cecilia Woodring, a white woman who lives with a negro at Altoona, ended her life with laudanum. In a note written just before she drank the poison she said she dearly loved the negro, but could not stand his chiding.

William O'Malley, formerly of Wilkesbarre, has been designated for appointment to a lieutenant in the regular army. He is a son of the late ex-Sheriff O'Malley and graduated from Annapolis Naval academy in 1886. He prefers the army to the navy.

The first consignment of Poles, Hungarians and Slavs, who are being induced to emigrate to the coal region, has arrived at Wilkesbarre. There were one hundred men in the party and four women, and they have been sent to the small mining towns about that city.

Ice cream soda at Keiper's.  
Several campers, including prominent professional and business men of Danville, were convicted of illegal fishing at Bloomsburg and paid fines and costs amounting to \$175. Two seines, valued at \$75, were confiscated.

Fire broke out at Nanticoke in the Morris building and it was totally destroyed with all its contents. John E. Williams was overcome by smoke, but was rescued by the firemen.

Masked burglars tried to enter the parochial residence of St. Stanislaus' Slavonian Catholic church yesterday at Shenandoah, but were frightened away by Rev. Mark Januskiewicz, who shot at them.

A heavy wire rope saved a derailed trolley car at Pottsville from plunging down an embankment overlooking the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. Several persons were thrown from the car, but none seriously hurt.

Thomas Suresky, of Shamokin, was probably fatally injured yesterday by the explosion of a duelin cap which he pounded to see what was in it.

James Hadesty, of Tamaqua, had his skull fractured last night by his brother-in-law, Elmer Boyer, who hit him with a stove-lifter.

## PLEASURE.

July 29.—Picnic and Irish games under the auspices of Divisions 6 and 19, A. O. H., at the Public park.

**CASTORIA.**  
Bears the Signature of  
*Chas. H. Pletcher.*

Read - the - Tribune.

## LABOR IN MINNESOTA

USEFUL WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE STATE'S BUREAU.

A Line of Investigations Which Indicate That It is Really a Bureau in the Interest of Labor—The Commissioner's Speech at Convention.

Labor Commissioner O'Donnell of Minnesota has made a study of the labor question and, unlike some of the other state labor statisticians of the country, has a pretty fair idea of the kind of information that will be of value in determining the status of the workingman and the practicable and desirable changes in industrial conditions that will lead to improvement. At the recent annual convention of labor commissioners held in St. Louis Commissioner O'Donnell made an address, from which the following is quoted:

"In the forthcoming biennial report of the Minnesota bureau we will try to classify the employees of establishments and to give so far as possible the number of hours of work performed per day and week during the whole year. Supposing an establishment had carpenters, molders, machinists, painters, plumbers and other tradesmen employed, besides apprentices and helpers of all kinds, and that during a certain period of the year the plant was operated nine hours a day with a less number of men than at another time with a greater number of men at ten hours a day, our aim is to get at the correct figures so far as possible. Our report, furthermore, will show the relative percentage of apprentices to the journeymen in any of the particular factories or trades that we may select for investigation.

"From time to time our department has urged upon the employers of labor in our state to provide a suitable emergency chest for their factories equipped with bandages, gauze, liniments and all necessary implements and medicines to render first aid to the injured. And I am able to state with great satisfaction that our efforts have met with success in this direction. One of the large establishments in our state employing between 700 and 800 men has extended on our recommendation so far that they have provided two elaborate emergency chests, with stretchers, beds, etc. And the men employed have formed in each department an ambulance corps, and they have received a great deal of instruction from the company's doctor as to how to aid and take care of persons injured until medical assistance can be procured or they can be removed to their home or to the hospital. The employers of labor in our state are required to report to the bureau of labor all accidents that require the services of a surgeon, and they are classified as to their nature, causes and also the industries in which the injured were engaged at the time of the accident.

"The enforcing of laws regulating the employment of children forms no small part of the department's work, and, with the aid of our department is receiving from the school authorities, which in our state alone are authorized to excuse children from school attendance, child labor has been reduced to a minimum, and no employment permits are granted to any child under 14 years of age without a thorough investigation by the school officials or one of the employees of the bureau as to the conditions and the needs of the family or of the child making application for such a permit, and we may confidently say that the employment of children under 14 years practically does not exist in the state of Minnesota. The factory inspectors' reports for the city of St. Paul up to May 10 of this year show the following figures: In 540 establishments they found 11,346 persons employed, 8,159 men, 3,055 women, 81 boys and 51 girls under the age of 16 years, but over 14 years, or, in other words, the number of children employed represents 1.14 per cent of the total number employed.

"The phenomenal development of the iron ore mining industry of our state has added new work to our department, and our inspectors are at the present time engaged in nine inspections. We expect to have this year 41 mines in operation, and it is anticipated that the output for the year will reach the 10,000,000 ton mark. This industry gives employment to thousands of men, most of whom are foreign born.

"For special investigation by the staff of the bureau I have selected, among others, the following subjects: "First.—The continuation of investigation of Sunday labor, which was ordered by the legislature of 1899.

"Second.—Investigation as to the number of hours worked by stationary engineers and firemen and as to the general conditions surrounding such employment.

"Third.—The eight hour workday from the standpoint of the employers.

"Fourth.—The union label, its use in Minnesota, the good it has accomplished, if any, and the conditions allowing its adoption.

"Fifth.—The conditions surrounding employees in the manufacture of cigars and in woodworking establishments.

"Sixth.—The employment of females. The employment of females has attained such magnitude in all civilized countries of the world that it has become almost an international question of grave importance. The question is often asked, 'Was woman not destined to grace the house and home of husband and family? Then why is it that women seek employment in the factory and workshops? Have their male relatives profited by their leaving home and entering the unwholesome atmosphere of the workshops, with their rattling and swirling machinery, or the department stores, with their arbitrary orders to remain standing at all times during the nine or ten hours of the day and a standing threat of in-

stant discharge to any employee who fails to have a kind word and a perpetual smile for each and every customer that comes along? Have the burdens of men been eased in any way? Can they find better or more remunerative employment since women came in competition with them for places and salaries? Though I must frankly admit I know that the bureau of labor of Minnesota cannot solve this great problem, it is our intention to delve in and gain what information we can and present it to the public, hoping and trusting that it may result in some good.

"Of new laws of interest to the industrial classes enacted by our last legislature I might mention the eight hour law that provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work to be done by contract or on behalf of the state; also the law that provides for the examination by the building inspectors of our cities of all persons engaged in the work of operating passenger elevators.

"A law regulating barber colleges has been enacted, and the law regulating persons engaged in or working at the business of plumbing has been so amended that it is possible to fine or imprison persons violating the provisions of this act. The last session of the legislature by its acts has shown that the people of Minnesota are abreast of the times in securing legislation to improve and to better the general conditions of the working people."

## THE TRUSTS AND LABOR.

Organized Workers the Mighty Force That Will Protect All the People.

"The politicians and political economists will see nothing but ruin in the trusts unless constitutions are changed and all manner of laws enacted to protect the people are not taking into account that mighty force which has always defended the people in war as well as in peace," said General von Niemann at the regular meeting of the Economic club, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What is the mighty force? It is organized labor. No, I am not going to make a labor union speech—just illustrate a fact as I see it. It is admitted that the industrial combinations include a vast amount of water and that the people must pay dividends on the water. That is true. The consumer pays the dividends which enrich the combinations. But we must not lose sight of the fact that labor is the main consumer of the products of the trusts, so that when prices are advanced labor has to pay the bulk of the burden. When prices are pushed beyond the reach of the laboring classes, a strike for higher wages follows. If the strike succeeds, the workers divide with the trusts the money forced out of the working classes. When the laboring element has sufficient reward for its toil, it meets the advanced prices to all those who live between the trusts and the toilers by spending the increase of their wages. No matter how high prices may be, if labor is justly compensated the equilibrium is maintained. When labor is not justly compensated, it strikes, and it thus fights the battles of every other class which is opposed to trusts. The man who takes the place of a striker not only wrongs himself, but the entire non-producing class and all other workmen.

"I believe in public sympathy and support for strikers in cases of demands for increase of wages when prices of commodities are advancing. Every advance in prices touches the working classes first, because they are the principal consumers who have no store laid by for such times. When prices are declining, the wages are always the first thing cut in order to keep shops moving, and labor has to accept the condition. In fact, the public demands that labor shall accept the reductions when prices are declining.

"The prices of commercial commodities, like agricultural products, depend upon the cost of production with a reasonable profit added. No law can prevent extortion in prices when the output is controlled by a monopoly, but the labor can stop production until it receives a share of the extortion, and as labor cannot afford to divide the share it gets with all other classes. Therefore labor is the army which must fight the battles of all the nonproducers who live out of the commissions between the producer and the consumer. When labor demands more than a just share of the profits, it destroys the employer and in turn destroys itself. The public could safely leave in the hands of labor the fighting of all the antitrust battles. I ask you, gentlemen of the Economic club, to think of the practical workings of the idea I am presenting and see if you do not reach the same conclusions which I have."

## Courtesy Pays.

"If they don't want us to bite, they shouldn't treat us like dogs." This remark of a coal miner during the last strike in Pennsylvania is quoted by a writer in The Independent who has made a study of labor questions, Herbert N. Casson, as illustrating one cause of strikes which might and should be avoided. Mr. Casson has advised and conferred with the labor leaders in many important strikes of late years, and he holds that lack of a little common courtesy on the part of the employer is a very frequent means of exasperating the members of unions to the point of lawbreaking. He says that it often happens that representatives of unions are not only refused a hearing, but are sworn at and ordered out of the office, and that this creates a feeling of bitter resentment in the minds of the workers, which bears fruit not infrequently in the destruction of life and property. On the other hand, he declares, when the employer is willing to confer with the secretary of the union and a strike takes place without any previous ill feeling there is rarely any violence or bloodshed.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF Foster Township School District for the year ending June 3, 1901.

Alle Lantz, Tax Collector, Dr.	To amount of duplicate.....\$10,343 89	To amount of supplemental..... 108 43	Cr.	10,452 32
To amount collected first sixty days..... 6,796 36	By abatements on \$6,796 36 at 5 per cent..... 339 82	By commission on \$6,456 54 at 2 per cent..... 129 13	By amount paid treasurer..... 6,327 41	6,796 36
Balance due township after first sixty days..... 3,655 96	By amount received from Margaret Card..... 2,050 43	By land returns to county commissioners..... 747 75	By abatements from county commissioners..... 1 04	By filing bond..... 1 04
By exonerations granted by school board..... 855 84	By \$2,050 43..... 102 52	By amount paid treasurer..... 1,024 93	By balance due Foster township..... 23 48	3,655 96
10,452 32	Account of Edward Doult, Treasurer, Dr.	To amount received from tax-treasurer..... \$ 11 47	To amount received from Harry Argust..... 2 00	To amount received from Margaret Card..... 1 50
To amount received from part of state appropriation..... 4,000 00	To amount received from tax collector..... 3,000 00	To amount received from tax collector..... 3,000 00	To amount received from J. A. Alden..... 2 00	To amount received from J. A. Alden..... 6 00
To amount received from unimproved land tax..... 882 36	To amount received from balance state appropriation..... 2,058 22	To amount received from election rent..... 80 00	To amount received from J. A. Alden..... 5 00	To amount received from tax collector..... 232 34
To amount received from J. A. Alden tuition..... 8 00	To amount received from Jacob Zeistloff..... 1 50	15,310 29	Dr.	By teachers' salaries..... 9,445 00
By night school..... 210 00	By institute..... 350 00	By outstanding orders of 1900..... 2,780 96	By fuel and coal..... 147 50	By books and supplies..... 610 63
By repairing and furnishing..... 250 76	By cleaning schools..... 229 00	By printing..... 36 15	By insurance..... 156 18	By tuition..... 25 58
By secretary's salary..... 250 00	By treasurer's commission..... 305 19	By balance..... 5 78	15,310 29	Liabilities.
Orders outstanding and unpaid..... \$ 519 55	Resources.	Balance in hands of treasurer..... 5 78	Liabilities in excess of resources..... \$ 504 77	We, the undersigned auditors of Foster township, being duly sworn according to law, do hereby certify that the foregoing statement of the financial condition of Foster Township School District is just and correct to the best of our knowledge.
T. G. Argust, Auditor, Geo. L. Shupp, Auditor, Wm. H. Welliver, Auditor.				

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Beginning with Monday, August 15, A. Oswald will close his store at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturdays and the general pay night.

You can never cure dyspepsia by dieting. What your body needs is plenty of good food properly digested. Then if your stomach will not digest it, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will. It contains all of the natural digestants in the most digestible form, and it is the only food and all other workmen.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Pletcher.*

Low Fares to Pan-American Exposition.  
Via the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Five-day tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from Freeland, at the rate of \$7.50 for the round trip. Tickets good only in day coaches.

Ten-day tickets will be sold from Freeland every day, May 1 to October 31, good on any train, except the Black Diamond express, at the rate of \$10 for the round trip.

"I wish to truthfully state to you and the readers of these few lines that your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is without question, the best and only cure for dyspepsia that I have ever come in contact with and I have used many other preparations." John Beam, West Middlesex, Pa. No preparation equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure as it contains all the natural digestants. It will digest all kinds of food and can't help but do you good. Grover's City drug store.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.  
Artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastric Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and \$1. Large size contains 2 1/2 times as much. Book about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co. Chicago.

Grover's City Drug Store.  
**Condry O. Boyle,**  
dealer in  
LIQUOR, WINE, BEER, PORTER, ETC.  
The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale. Fresh Rochester and Shantouh Beer and Youngling Porter on tap.  
88 Centre street.

# Summer Weather Underwear, Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes of All Kinds. Large Stocks and Low Prices.

Persons intending to purchase anything in the above lines are requested to call at our store. Our goods are all of this season's make and are guaranteed to be worth all we ask for them.

## McMenamin's

Hat, Shoe and Gents' Furnishing Store,  
86 South Centre Street.

The....  
**Wilkes-Barre Record**  
Is the Best Paper in Northeastern Pennsylvania...  
It contains Complete Local, Telegraphic and General News.  
Prints only the News that's fit to Print...  
50 Cents a Month. ADDRESS,  
\$6 a Year by Mail The Record,  
or Carriers - - - WILKES-BARRE, PA.



## RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.  
June 2, 1901.  
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
LEAVE FREELAND.  
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.  
7 34 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.  
8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.  
9 30 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamadoah and Mt. Carmel.  
11 45 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shamadoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.  
6 35 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.  
7 29 p m for Hazleton.  
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.  
7 34 a m from Pottsville, Delano and Hazleton.  
9 12 a m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shamadoah and Mt. Carmel.  
9 30 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
11 51 a m from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shamadoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.  
12 48 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.  
4 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
6 35 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Mt. Carmel, Shamadoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.  
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.  
ROLIN H. WILBER, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.  
THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.  
Time table in effect March 30, 1901.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m. Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblaken and Drifter at 6:00 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m. Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m. Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifter for Tomblaken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 5:37 p. m. Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:11 a. m. daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m. 5:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday; and 8:14 a. m. 3:44 p. m. Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; and 11 a. m. 7:41 p. m. Sunday.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Shamadoah, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.  
Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Drifter with P. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.  
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.