

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888.  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.  
BY THE  
**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.**  
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.  
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
FREELAND.—The TRIBUNE is delivered by carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate of 12½ cents a month, payable every two months, or \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. The TRIBUNE may be ordered direct from the carriers or from the office. Complaints of irregular or tardy delivery service will receive prompt attention.  
BY MAIL.—The TRIBUNE is sent to out-of-town subscribers for \$1.50 a year, payable in advance; pro rata terms for shorter periods. The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper. Prompt renewals must be made at the expiration, otherwise the subscription will be discontinued.

Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 31, 1901.



## PLEASURE.

July 31.—Boxing exhibitions under auspices of Sterling Athletic Club at the Grand opera house. Prices, 50¢, 75¢, \$1.  
August 4.—Base ball, Hazleton vs. Tamaqua, at Tigers park. Admission, 15 cents.  
August 17.—Picnic of Citizens' band, of Eckley, at Cycle Path grove.  
August 17.—Ball of Kosciusko Guards at Kroll's opera house. Tickets, 25¢.  
August 23.—Ball of Local Union No. 1027, U. M. W. of A., of South Hebron, at Krause's hall. Tickets, 25 cents.  
September 2.—Labor Day picnic and games of the Central Labor Union of Freeland and vicinity at Public park.  
"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my present good health and my life. I was treated in vain by doctors for lung trouble following a gripper. I took One Minute Cough Cure and recovered my health." Mr. E. H. Wise, Madison, Ga. Grover's City drug store.

**Low Fares to Pan-American Exposition.**  
Via the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Five-day tickets will be sold on Tuesdays and Saturdays, May 1 to October 31, 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.

It is easier to keep well than get cured. DoWitt's Little Early Risers taken now and then, will always keep your bowels in perfect order. They never gripe but promote an easy gentle action. Grover's City drug store.

**Pan-American Exposition.**  
Low fares via the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the Pan-American Exposition. Five-day tickets, good only in day coaches, will be sold on Tuesdays and Saturdays, May 1 to October 31, from Freeland at the rate of \$7 for the round trip.  
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.

**Spraying Potatoes.**  
Spray potatoes with the bordeaux mixture and paris green, using copper sulphate six pounds, lime four pounds, water one barrel and paris green one-half pound. Use paris green only during June, but the above formula during July and August. Spray two or three times a month. At the Vermont experiment station spraying during ten years in succession resulted in a yield of 296 bushels of potatoes per acre. Where unsprayed the yield was 173 bushels.

**Boiler and Engine.**  
In making a selection of the boiler and engine for the farm the owner should figure out the power he needs and then buy a machine just double that power. Thus, while a little costly at first, it is economical in the end, for invariably the engine is made to do more and more work, and if only of the size needed at first it immediately becomes inadequate and unsatisfactory.—Director Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

**Care of Young Chickens.**  
The secret of rearing newly hatched chickens consists in keeping them free from vermin, keeping them out of water and feeding all they will eat clean and no more. If one observes these precautions, success can be obtained with either the dry or wet method of feeding.

**Controlling Curculio.**  
Plum and peach trees should be jarred regularly for the next three or four weeks to prevent injury to fruit by the curculio. The beetles should be caught on sheets and destroyed.

**Handle Poison Carefully.**  
The spraying season is here. Persons using paris green or other poisons should keep their supply under lock and key.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

## HOURS AND WAGES.

### SHORTSIGHTEDNESS AND INCONSISTENCY OF EMPLOYERS.

**The Logic of the Machinists' Strike For a Shorter Workday—The "Ten Hours' Pay" Nonsense—Is Not the Industrial System Faulty?**

In the great labor strike for a shorter workday a Hartford manufacturer and official who shut out all his employees on the opening day of the struggle gave his case plainly away in an interview regarding the situation when acknowledging that shorter hours were bound to come and there should be no objection to them and then the wages would have to be advanced provided they remained at the same rate per hour as at present, because the men couldn't live on less than they are now receiving. Here are the words as found in the report of the interview:

"But after the nine hour day the same pay would naturally follow in course of time, as the men would have to have about the same money to live on as when working ten hours."

Exactly. This is the logic of the situation. And, being so, isn't it somewhat inconsistent to object to the demand for "ten hours' pay for nine hours' work," as the thought is phrased? If the men will have to have about the same money to live on while working only nine hours a day as they did when working ten, where is the logic in denying them that amount, as they must live in order to be able to work?

How much simpler the matter would appear if the question were only divided? First, let the hours of labor be settled. Is or is not nine hours for a day's work sufficient? It is generally so conceded, and we are told by those who have made a study of the subject that even four hours' labor, if all worked who can, are sufficient to give to the world all the necessaries and luxuries of life. Now that part of the problem settled, the next question is simply as to the reward in dollars and cents that that day's labor is entitled to. And without at all going into the depths of the question it ought to be self evident that he who performs the day's labor is at least entitled to a decent and comfortable living, and his share of the dollars and cents involved ought to be sufficient to guarantee him as such.

So when we speak of ten hours' pay for nine hours' work we only befuddle the question. There is no such incongruity in the demand, for there is no such thing in existence as an absolute "ten hours' pay." The ten hours' pay of one man may be one thing, the ten hours' pay of another vastly different. And with the same man it may be one amount today and another tomorrow.

But the immediate question involved is the difficulty of the employers adjusting prices so as to be able to meet what they regard as increased cost of production. This may be a reality in some cases, but not in all. Even were it so, it is a matter for the employers to see to and not for the men to take into consideration. It is entirely out of the latter's jurisdiction. However, even within the employers' own immediate confines, can't the matter be adjusted to some extent? Won't the salaries of some of the officials bear a little modification? If \$2 or \$3 a day is considered sufficient recompense for the man who works with head and hands to produce the product that brings the dollars and cents to all concerned, why must the man who works with head alone be considered as deserving from 2 to 20 times as much? Or, in other words, if \$5,000, \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$30,000 a year is only sufficient for a decent and comfortable living for one man, how are the others to get along on the comparatively insignificant amount first referred to?

Surely the wage question and salary question are all wrong from beginning to end. And the industrial system at the bottom of it must be all wrong too. It is the basic cause of nearly all the sin and suffering in the civilized world, if the word "civilized" can be properly used in this connection. It begets the pauper and the millionaire, the thief, the drunkard and the prostitute. It has millions of people forever on the ragged edge of suspense for the morrow that the few may roll and rule in luxury if not riot in dissipation. It has the great majority of humanity ever in trouble for the want of enough while the few are in trouble because of having too much. There can be no lasting peace and happiness in the world until something better takes its place as the basic structure of our civilization.—Hartford Examiner.

**Chinese Labor Too Cheap.**  
Evelyn E. Porter, an electrical engineer connected with the cotton mills at Shanghai, said to a New York reporter that the six mills in Shanghai, each having 40,000 spindles, cannot compete, even with their cheap Chinese labor, with the American manufacturers. The originators of the plants in China expected large profits, but by the practice of the most rigid economy they have been unable to earn more than 3 per cent on their investment.  
The women in the Chinese mills, Mr. Porter said, are paid 15 cents a day. He explained that competition with American made goods is unsuccessful, because an American operative can do better work and four times more in a given time than a Chinese.

**Lucky Bakers.**  
The Hebrew bakers of Boston, who were recently involved in a strike for a uniform workday of not more than 12 hours, gained further concessions from their employers. The officers of the union have received reports that the wages of the journeymen bakers had been advanced 25 per cent since the settlement of the strike.

## FOR THE CHILDREN.

### Don't Kill the Birds.

I heard a bird lover say the other day that if all the birds were banished from the earth we could not possibly live on it for any length of time. Did you know birds were so important? Just think of it! The birds make it possible for us to live! They are as necessary to us as water and air and food. One reason why they are so important is that they eat very many seeds of poisonous plants and weeds, which, if the birds did not destroy them, would overrun things. Then they eat so many grubs, which destroy our grain and fruit trees and bushes. We should be overrun with those also if the birds did not help us out. There are other reasons, too, why we should want every bird to live. How many of you know them?

Just at this time of year our little friend the yellow bird makes himself familiar again. The sociable little fellows do not retire to the woods, but seem to prefer the gay life of cultivated ground. They seldom appear in flocks and will often be found in or near orchards and shade trees, searching for small caterpillars and canker-worms.

Keep your eyes open and see if you cannot find the yellow bird again by the following description:  
Song.—Merry and happy and "sweet-sweet swa-eety."  
Size.—Nearly five inches long.  
Male.—Head above, bright yellow; back, olive green; golden yellow, streaked with orange, below; dark, slender bill and dark feet.  
Female.—Like the male, but breast stripes more indistinct.  
From the song of the yellow bird, as well as his appearance, you may well exclaim, "Why, there's a strayed canary!"



If you can find a nest in the shrubbery with thick, closely woven walls of vegetable material and in it three to five dull eggs, marked around the larger end with brown spots, you will know you have found the yellow birds' home, and if you are patient and do not disturb the nest or birds the baby yellow birds will soon be hatched and ready to sing joyously to you.—St. Louis Star.

**We Interested in Something.**  
I wonder how many boys and girls have some one special thing that they are interested in. There are so many things to be interested in in this age. It is well to be very much interested in everything and to be especially interested in some one thing. I know a boy who is interested in geography and reads it just as he would read a story book. I know a girl who is interested in bugs and caterpillars and moths, all sorts of things that are alive. She has quite a collection of butterflies and all kinds of insects. I know some boys who are more interested in snakes than in anything. They are very well acquainted with their habits. Another set of boys is interested in machinery, another group in photography, some girls are interested in fancy work, some in flowers and some in birds. Some might think that you would most like to know all about, whether horses or electricity or seashells or whatever else may occur to you. Make up your mind that you will know one thing well.

There is another very fascinating thing to think about, and that is what you want to do when you are grown up. It doesn't matter whether you are rich or poor, you can all do pretty much what you want to do if you begin early enough and stick to the idea. It is a glorious thing to feel that we have the power within ourselves to be something worth while and to do something worth while.

**Touch.**  
Any number of boys can play this popular game. One of the players volunteers to be "touch," or "he," or else he is chosen to fill that office by counting out. "Touch" then endeavors, by following after, to touch one of his playmates as they run about in all directions trying to avoid him. When a player is touched, he becomes "touch" and in his turn strives to touch one of the others. When "touch" succeeds in touching another, he cries "Feign double touch!" which signifies that the player so touched must not touch the player who touched him until he has chased somebody else. In some sections this game is called tag.

**Fish Lines.**  
A fish sat him down with a blink to think and dipped his fin thoughtfully into the ink. Then flitted this short note:  
"Dear Tommy," he wrote,  
"In response to your line of the other day I hasten to thank you without delay. But had not that squirming, delicious young worm shown a set in his curves too suspiciously firm I might not be here.  
To write you, my dear (What you may not believe, 'tis so monstrously queer),  
That the wriggler you sent With most kindly intent Had swallowed a pin that was frightfully bent!

"You see, I'd greedily taken a bite, The pain and the shock would have finished me quite;  
So the next time you send, My juvenile friend, Just mark if the worm has a natural bend Ere you dangle him temptingly down here to be The death of some innocent young thing like me."

And he grinned as he used some dry sand for a blotter. (Ink dries rather slowly, you know, under water). Then smeared it in hastily, and sealed it with paste.  
It was growing quite dark, and he'd no time to waste. So he posted it a rly, without wasting more. On the crest of a ripple that ran toward the shore;  
Then, shaking his scales in a satisfied glow, All shining and shimmering, sank down below. Where he soon fell asleep In an oyster bed deep. With the green sheets of water his slumber to keep.  
—Jessica H. Lowell in St. Nicholas.

**Misapprehension.**  
Mr. Blithers was awakened by some one fumbling at the front door. Getting softly out of bed, he stole tremblingly forward and peered through the keyhole. Then he gave a glad chuckle of delight and flung open the door. The surprised burglar fell backward down the stoop and, gaining his feet, started to run away in terror, when Blithers called after him gayly:  
"Come back and have something. I thought you were the tax collector!"—Ohio State Journal.

**Frightened.**  
"You have not gone to Europe, then, as you expected?" said Mrs. Fosdick to Mrs. Spriggs.  
"No," was the reply. "It is so difficult for Mr. Spriggs to leave his business, and really I couldn't go without him. And then I read the other day about a ship that broke her record. Think how dreadful it would be to be on a ship in the middle of the ocean with her record broken!"—Detroit Free Press.

**Preposterous.**  
"De idee of lettin er poor little kid like you run loose on de street! It's shameful!"—New York Evening Journal.

**A Requisite.**  
"Don't you think that a man who participates in politics ought to have some sort of qualification beyond that of mere citizenship as it is now defined?"  
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, after giving the question the thought its gravity demanded, "of course he ought to be able to count money."—Washington Star.

**Consolatory Thought.**  
Mrs. Housekeep—Oh, Bridget, you haven't really broken that piece of Sevres? Oh, my! That's the worst thing you could have broken in the whole house.  
Bridget—Faith, Ol'm glad to hear it wasn't the best, mum.—Philadelphia Press.

**Simple Enough.**  
Employer—See here! When you go on a street car errand, it takes you longer than a walking errand.  
Office Boy—Well, y' see, I allus walks the street car errands, an it takes some time to sit down an eat what I buys with the dime.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**A Ray of Hope.**  
Mrs. Elnumburst (ecstatically)—Miss Squaler appears to be able to sing in all languages.  
Elnumburst (devoutly)—Well, it would be a relief if she would sing her next song in the sign language.—Brooklyn Eagle.

**Of Course.**  
"Hello, old boy, I haven't seen you for an age! What are you doing now?"  
"I'm back at the old stamping ground."  
"Eh! What's that?"  
"Postoffice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**A Slander on Woman.**  
Muggins—A woman can never keep a secret.  
Buggins—Nonsense! My wife and I had been engaged for four hours before a soul knew anything about it.—Philadelphia Record.

**A Just Judge.**  
Judge—An your wife aimed at and struck your head with a cup?  
Witness—Yes, sir.  
Judge—Well, all I have to say is that you ought to be very proud of her.—Tit-Bits.

**No Experience.**  
Diggs—Do you believe there is any truth in the saying that it takes a genius to live with a genius?  
Biggs—No, I don't. I never considered my wife a genius.—Chicago News.

**June.**  
Brown—Haven't you taken your flannels off yet?  
Jones—No. It's so near next winter now I thought I'd just keep on wearing them.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**His Experience.**  
Miles—Did you ever have the sheriff sell you out at auction?  
Giles—No, but I had my thumb nail under the hammer once.—Chicago News.

**Memory of the Farm.**  
I'd like ter be a boy again, 't I couldn't help but be;  
I'd like ter hear dad's rumblin' voice a-callin, a-callin me;  
Oh, it's nice ter dream in darkness 'fore yeh've ever learned ter sleep;  
An not know what on earth ter say when things yeh want ain't there!  
I'd like ter hear that haughty voice ring through my mornin' drowse;  
"Hey, boy; yeh got ter sleep all day! Git up an milk th' cows!"  
Oh, yes, I'd love ter hear that voice th' chills darkness split,  
An I'd love ter set straight up in bed an shrilly holler, "Nix!"  
I think th' lark's first mornin' song would sound so mighty good;  
If I once more was jest a boy up early splittin' wood.  
I'd love ter meet that drove o' cows—an this ain't tellin' blue;  
I'd love ter play a wild sweet tune with th' milk stool on their ribs.  
—Houston Post.

# Not Over Yet

Summer is not over yet and summer goods will be needed for many more months. If you suffer from the heat come to our store and we will supply you with

- SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
- SUMMER HEADGEAR,
- SUMMER HOSE,
- SUMMER SHOES,
- SUMMER NECKWEAR,
- SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

We have every variety in the market and sell at prices that no other dealer can beat, if you take quality into consideration.

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

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**PATHFINDER**  
**CIGAR**  
SOLD UNDER  
Genuine  
W. K. GRESH & SONS.  
MAKERS.

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**Coughs, Colds, Grippe,**  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and incipient Consumption, is  
**OTTO'S CURE**  
The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25 & 50cts.

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### 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, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 42 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 51 a m	for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
4 44 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, 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, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
9 30 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 51 a m	from Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and the West.
12 41 a 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, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.  
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEIS, General Passenger Agent, 29 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILDRY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

### THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazlebrook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ronn and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:22, 11 10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:36 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Drifter for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Ronn at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 1:26 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:29 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeanesville, Audenry and other points on the Traction Company's line.  
Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.  
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.