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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 20, 1901.



A Queer Frontier Experience.

In narrating the frontier experiences of "The First White Baby Born in the Northwest" in "The Ladies' Home Journal" W. S. Hayward tells of a queer experience that befell the family in the first year after settling on a farm far removed from the settlements.
The winter had been unusually long and severe, and their stock of provisions ran low. It was a long distance to the nearest base of supplies, and communication with the outside world had been cut off. Indians in the neighborhood one night broke into the granary where the wheat was stored and stole a quantity. In doing this a large amount of broken glass became mixed with the wheat which the Indians left, so for many days, amid much merry story telling and many a joke and laugh, in spite of the serious situation, the family gathered about a large table in their living room and spent the short winter days picking over the wheat, kernel by kernel, in order to free it from the pieces of glass.
For this wheat stood between them and starvation, and none of its precious kernels must be lost. Their stock of flour had long since wasted away, as had most of their food supplies, so they boiled and ate the wheat without grinding. Relief reached them just in time to prevent a sad ending to the experience.

Arab and the Telephone.

We had a party of Arabs along with us and took them all over a great newspaper office. Everything was wildly astonishing to them. They had imagined that the Koran contained all the knowledge and wisdom of the world, yet here were the telegraph, the telephone, the electrolyte and the printing press. The place was a veritable enchanters' castle to them. They would never have believed in the telephone if I had not called up their hotel and got one of their own party at that end of the wire.

The dervish who had come along was bold as well as pious. When he heard that his friend five miles away was talking through the instrument, he made a dash at it. He was greatly excited and yelled in a megaphone voice. He thought we were tricking him, but here was his friend talking Arabic. He rolled his eyes at us in a despairing manner and then began a search for devils, being quite convinced that the phone was an invention of satan.—Independent.

Limewater.

Limewater has so many uses it is hard to classify. It is good to soften water, to sweeten drains, to keep milk vessels wholesome, to make milk itself sell well upon delicate stomachs, to test air for excess of carbonic acid—if there is too much carbonic acid present, the clear limewater instantly crusts over—to take out marks left by grease spots which have been removed by stronger alkalis—in fact, for so many things it should always be kept on hand. Mixed with either sweet or linseed oil to a creamy consistency, it is the very best household remedy for burns and scalds.
It costs practically no more than the trouble of making. Put a lump of quicklime as big as the two fists in a clean earthen pitcher, cover it six inches deep with clean cold water, stir with a wooden spoon and let it stand six hours. Pour off the clear liquid without disturbing the lime, but let it run through double cheesecloth. Put in small bottles and cork tight. In using always pour off half an inch from the top of a bottle that has stood.

Unfortunate Deduction.

Sergeant Kelly of the Irish bar in the early years of the nineteenth century used to indulge in a picturesque eloquence, racy of the soil, but unfortunately he would sometimes forget the line of argument and would always fall back on the word "therefore," which generally led his mind back to what he had intended saying. Sometimes, however, the effort was almost disastrous.
One time he had been complimenting the jury, assuring them that they were men of extraordinary intelligence and then branched off into a statement of his case. With a wave of his hand and a smile on his face he proceeded:
"This is so clear a case, gentlemen, that I am convinced you felt it to be the very moment I stated it. I should pay men of intelligence a poor compliment to dwell on it for a minute, therefore I shall proceed to explain it to you as minutely as possible."—Green Bag.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE
PAGES OF HISTORY.

Legal Control of Trades Unions and of Combinations in Trade—The Young Industrial Giant of Modern Times.

With slight omissions, the following is an article by Andrew A. Bruce, assistant professor of law in the University of Wisconsin, which appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago Record-Herald:

Prior to the thirteenth or fourteenth century there was practically speaking no labor question in England for the courts or the parliament to grapple with, since a limited industrial development and the institution of slavery had simplified the whole problem.

Personal liberty indeed was a thing unknown to the great masses of the people, and it is a significant fact that even the much vaunted Magna Charta exacted from King John by the insurgent barons at a time when 75 per cent of the inhabitants of England were in a state of practical slavery was worded so as to apply only to "free men."

In 1348 and 1349 the terrible visitation of the black plague spread over England and carried off tens of thousands of the English peasants and laborers, and the survivors, taking advantage of the reduction in their numbers and the consequent scarcity of labor, began everywhere to demand such exorbitant wages that bankruptcy threatened the smaller employers and the larger could operate only at a loss.

The consequence was that the landed proprietors, whose serfs most of these laborers had formerly been and who had but recently adopted the custom of practically liberating such persons by granting to them the use of small parcels of land and the right to substitute yearly payments of money or produce for the personal service owing to their lords, became incensed not only at their own loss of revenue, but at this seeming ingratitude on the part of their former bondmen.

The parliament being made up almost entirely of their own numbers, legislation was in their own hands, and in 1349 the famous statute of laborers was passed. The statute provided that the farm laborers and the members of nearly all the skilled trades then followed in England should not thereafter decline to work for or demand higher rates of wages than those which prevailed in the year immediately preceding the visitation of the black plague and in spite of the constant fluctuations in the price of the commodities which the laborers were compelled to buy and of the rent to be paid by them remained in force until the reign of Elizabeth, when it was repealed, but only to make way for another statute equally oppressive.

This latter statute provided that all persons able to work as laborers or artisans and not having independent means might be compelled to work at agricultural pursuits and gave to the justices of the peace, always members of the landed or employing class, the right to fix the rate of wages and the hours of labor, while the statute passed about the same time, 1548, made "all conspiracies and covenants of workmen not to make or do their work but at a certain rate or price" illegal. These latter statutes, although re-enacted from time to time and changed in their minor details, remained in force until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

It was the passage of these statutes at so early a time in the history of England—or, rather, the English decisions based thereon—which has led so many of our American judges, reading no doubt the decisions without realizing that there were statutes behind them, to hold that in the eyes of the law all strikes and boycotts must be essentially illegal.

In America the statutes have, with but few exceptions, not regulated the rates of wages, and yet many judges have adopted the rulings and opinions of the English judges. We do, however, have analogous statutes. We do, however, have for the interstate commerce and antitrust statutes, both state and national, which make acts in restraint of trade unlawful, we would hardly have the plethora of injunctions leveled against the labor unions with which we are now visited.

Rigorous though the statutes directed against labor may have been, they were not out of accord either with the general judge or legislature made law of England in regard to other callings and trades, but were a part of a general system of law and legislation enacted and enforced by a landed and military aristocracy to which labor and trade alike appeared servile and debased and to the interests of which the prosperity of either class seemed equally detrimental. The story indeed of the legal control of labor in England was, in its earlier stages at any rate, but a chapter in the legal control of trade and industry generally, and was the result of the same political and economic philosophy.

The statute of laborers, which as we have seen, originally regulated the rate of wages of the workingman, also contained a provision which required food to be sold at reasonable prices, and at least one statute definitely laid down the prices that should prevail for "hens, capons, pullets and geese," while in the year 1552 a statute was enacted which made it a penal offense to forestall—that was, to buy or contract for any merchandise or victuals on their way to a market; to regrate—that was, to buy corn or any dead victuals in any market and to sell it again in such market or within four miles thereof; and to engross—that was, to purchase large quantities of corn or dead victuals for the purpose of resale anywhere.

It is from this term "engross" that our modern term "grocer" is derived,



S'SH SLEEP AT LAST LAXAKOLA DOES IT

NO ONE BUT A MOTHER can appreciate the benefit that sound refreshing sleep gives to an ailing, teething, feverish, colicky, fretful infant. Almost distracted by its constant crying, and worn out with weary, anxious care and watching, she tries everything possible to obtain even relief for the little sufferer.

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Laxakola, the great tonic laxative, is not only the most efficient of family remedies, but the most economical, because it combines two medicines, viz: laxative and tonic, and at one price. No other remedy gives so much for the money. At Druggists, etc., and send for free sample to THE LAXAKOLA CO., 24 Nassau Street, N. Y., or 329 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

and there is no doubt, absurd though the thought may seem to some of us, that the original grocer as well as the middleman of all kinds generally was for a long period of time a criminal in England.

Prior to the nineteenth century, indeed, the governing classes of England were, as they are today in the United States, even with its broader suffrage, consumers—that is, soldiers and sailors—professional men and farmers, to whom any increase either in the price of goods or of labor was economically hurtful and in whose eyes, therefore, any attempt of either capital or labor to add to its profits met with disfavor. It was not, therefore, until a new industrial order had been ushered in and the complexion of the English parliament had been changed on the one hand from that of a body of landed proprietors to that of a body of manufacturers and merchants with a world expanding trade before them and on the other until by the extension of the suffrage the workingman had become a political factor in the community that the adverse legislation in England, both in regard to capital and labor, ceased.

When these events took place, which they did, in part at least, by the beginning of the nineteenth century, there was a complete change of front, both on the part of the courts and of parliament. The old laws of restraint were only possible in a country of a limited economic development, and when a broader field of industry and enterprise began to be opened to England, as it is today beginning to be opened to the United States; when a day of big things and of vast mercantile enterprises and of world expanding commerce began to dawn, the restrictions of the past seemed trivial and burdensome. A young industrial giant, indeed, had been born which parliament itself could not fetter.

And yet, fortunately for the laboring man, this giant was born at a time when the humane forces and interests were also developing, when the great masses of men were acquiring a voice and an influence in government and when no political party or judiciary dared or cared to give to capital a freedom which it denied to labor itself. The change was brought about largely by the invention of machinery and the development of the mines of England, but above all by the expansion of her foreign trade and the growing realization of the possibility of an individual and national wealth hitherto undreamed of, if only the factories and the mines could operate and capital could combine unchecked by restraints.

The capitalist indeed was interested not only in the removal of the restrictions on capital itself and the abolition of the old trade guilds, but also even in the repeal of the statutes which regulated the rates of wages. The old trade guilds, which by royal charters had in certain trades and industries been given exclusive privileges and a freedom and exemption from the laws generally restraining labor, were abolished at the instigation of the capitalists because the capitalist desired to work his laborers for as many hours a day as he pleased in times of business activity, which the rules of the guilds forbade, and also because he desired to be able to become a manufacturer and a master of industry by virtue of the possession of capital alone and not, as required by the guilds, as the result of a promotion to that rank from those of apprentices and journeymen. While the statutes regulating rates of wages were abolished, it was largely because of the necessity for the manufacturer to quickly hire large numbers of men in times of business pressure, which could only be done by the offer of larger wages than those paid them by other employers.

The law, then, as administered by the courts in England today, is practically this—that fraud and misrepresentation, intimidation and physical obstruction or molestation or the intentional procurement of a violation of contractual rights are unlawful, both on the part of the capitalist and of the laborer, but that to pursue to the bitter end a war

of competition waged in the interest of one's own trade and with that end alone in view is not unlawful so as to be the subject of indictment or action for damages, although such an act or plan of action may be considered in restraint of trade in such a sense as to be void and incapable of enforcement by the courts as between the immediate parties to it.

To such an extent, indeed, have the courts gone that in a recent case a combination of shipowners for the purpose of controlling the entire tea trade of Canton and of the ports on the Hongkong river by means of the adoption of a uniform rate of charges, the boycotting of all competitors and by refusing to do business with persons dealing with such competitors, as well as by a temporary reduction of rates, for the sole purpose of driving competitors out of business, was held not to be illegal or a violation of the personal rights of such competitors so as to entitle one of them to an action for the damages sustained by him from the combination nor to be the subject of a criminal prosecution, although the judges generally expressed the opinion that such an agreement was so opposed to public policy that the courts would not enforce it as between the parties thereto.

The same analogy was also followed in the case of a combination of laboring men in an action brought by two discharged workmen against the walking delegate of a union of iron workers, who had threatened the employers of the plaintiffs that the members of the union would leave the employment of the company unless such persons were discharged, the court holding that there had been no violation of any legal rights of the plaintiffs, the object of the defendants and of the union which they represented being the betterment and the furtherance of the interests of the class to which they belonged.

OLD WORLD GLEANINGS.

London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities will soon have underground mail and parcel tubes.

The Boers speak of their flag as the "violet-rose," the four color, just as the French call their flag the "tricolor."

The British foreign office reports that 98 per cent of the slaves of Zanzibar and Pemba prefer to remain slaves.

Recent census statistics in Italy show that the proportion of population not able to read or write has decreased to 30 per cent. In 1881 it was 55 per cent.

A Paris lawyer has just been beaten in an attempt in court to stop the playing of a piano in a boarding school opposite his office. The tribunal pronounced the piano playing a social institution.

A law will soon go into effect in Norway giving women the voting power in municipal elections. Heretofore, since 1805, the women have had the right to vote on matters affecting the local regulation of the liquor trade.

In Hungary recently an intoxicated officer made a bet he would cut off a friend's ear with his saber, and he did so, coming up behind like a coward. When the wounded man appreciated his mutilation, he killed himself, while the assaulter was simply degraded from the army.

Cleaning Furniture.

Where a piece of furniture is very much soiled and requires to be cleaned and polished, first wash it thoroughly with warm soapy water, washing only a small surface at a time and drying it quickly by rubbing it hard with a flannel. Mix together one pint of linseed oil and a half pint of kerosene, wet a flannel with the oil mixture and rub the cleaned furniture. Rest half an hour before taking a fresh piece of flannel and then by vigorous rubbing polish the wood until it shines like glass. This will not injure the nicest wood and is an easy method of keeping furniture bright. The odor soon disappears if the windows are left open.

Watch the date on your paper.

Shoes for Fall Wear!

Very large stocks of the latest style Fall Shoes have just been received. We invite inspection from the most critical, knowing that the goods we now have to offer you are the peer of anything sold elsewhere at the same price. We carry complete lines of all grades of Men's, Women's, Youths' and Children's Shoes.

Hats for Fall Wear!

Our Hat department is stocked with the latest from the large factories, including the season's make of the celebrated Hawes hat. Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps in endless variety.

Underwear and Hosiery!

You make no mistake when you depend upon us for good goods in Underwear and Hosiery. We also have ready our stock of Fall Shirts, Neckwear, etc. Complete lines of all reliable makes of Overalls and Jackets.

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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, Scranton 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.
1 15 p 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 Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 48 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
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. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 35 City Hall Street, New York City.

G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Iron and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. 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 6:25, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 5:37 a. m., 8:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Harwood for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazle Brook, Hazleton Junction and Shepton at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Iron at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:26 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 8:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:40 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., daily.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Ardmore 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.