

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 2, 1901.



## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The best time to prune trees in the orchard is when the leaves have fallen. Deep pruning can be resorted to for the purpose of checking rank growth in young trees of bearing age.

**Spices, etc.**—Bgs, blackcap raspberries, gooseberries and currants are all easily propagated by cuttings.

A heavy dressing of manure applied early in the fall to the asparagus bed will help to make large, strong roots for next spring's harvest.

Late cultivation of the peach is always dangerous to the hardness of the tree, especially in the colder sections of the peach growing region.

If the old bearing canes are cut out of the blackberries and raspberries and at once burned, it will destroy many of the larvae that are bred in the old canes.

In going over the orchard keep a lookout for bad shaped heads and abnormal forms. When found, prune. There should be none such in a well regulated orchard.

## THE GLASS OF FASHION.

Velvet is to appear to a considerable extent in the season's trimmings. Fancy little gloves with soft ends are made of China silk crape, with a pattern in bright colored flowers.

Cut steel sets are used with good effect on the neck and belt worn with a black or navy or velvet blouse.

Floral designs are made of flowered muslin, with lace edged ruchings, for wear with flowered bodice negligees.

Smoked pearl buttons were worn on white and colored waists this summer, and pearl buttons were also worn on black waists. This effect is very good.

Down for the hair of fancy velvet or ribbons, also found in the shops with a pin of one of the precious metals, at the upper end of which, forming the center of the knot of ribbon, is a disk or some other design in the metal.—New York Times.

## FRENCH PROVERBS.

Indifference is the heart sleeping.  
A good intention makes but a short ladder.  
To be happy one must have nothing to regret.  
The best and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself.

The heroes of today make the hap-py of tomorrow.  
The name is not she who is sold, but she who sells herself.  
It is not the heads of kings are made to be crowned.  
It is not the who is not obliged to sacrifice one to duty.  
In all conjunctures there are two remedies—silence and silence.

The strongest, above all the strongest, man is he who knows how to lose.

## PLEASURE.

October 9.—Hall of Young Men's C. T. A. E. Corps at Krell's opera house. Admission, 40 cents.  
October 14.—Hall of St. Kasimir's Polish congregation at Krell's opera house. Admission, 25 cents.  
October 20.—Hall of Local Union No. 1499, U. M. W. of A., at Krell's opera house. Admission, 25 cents.

## 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.

Tea-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.

Soda water—all flavors—at Keiper's.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware the Signature of J. C. Watson

# TO LEGALIZE UNIONS.

## ARGUMENTS FAVORING AND OPPOSING INCORPORATION.

**Carroll D. Wright Thinks the Advantages Outweigh the Disadvantages. Joseph R. Buchanan Says Union Men Are of the Opposite Opinion.**

A recent number of The Outlook contained the following articles, especially prepared for it, on "The Incorporation of Trades Unions."

### ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

[By Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor.]

The constantly recurring conflicts between employers and employees are more and more based on the question as to whether trades unions shall be recognized by the management. The recognition of the unions, in a popular sense, comprehends something entirely different from what is meant by the unions themselves. In the former case it is understood to mean simply a recognition on the part of employers of the existence of the unions and dealings with their officers. On the part of the unions themselves the recognition is understood to mean something more than this, even in many cases to taking part in the establishment of rules and the regulation of wages.

Such conflicts lead to the proposition that labor unions should be incorporated in like manner as capitalistic associations are incorporated—that is, that under the law the unions should be made responsible for their contracts. Under the general laws of the different states relating to corporations of all kinds, whether for business, educational, religious or benevolent purposes, trades unions can easily secure a charter. The states of Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wyoming make special mention of trades unions in their statutes relating to corporations, but they do not provide any special duties, rights or liabilities other than those pertaining to all corporations. New York formerly had a special law, but trades unions can now be incorporated under the general statute. The United States, by acts of 1885 and 1888, provides for the incorporation of national unions having headquarters in Washington. Some of the unions of the state of New York are incorporated, but there are very few incorporated unions in other states.

The advantages of incorporation are that the union under a charter becomes a person in the eyes of the law; that it can sue and be sued, as individuals, corporations and firms can sue and be sued. It would have standing in the courts; it would be better able to own and control property and would have many rights and privileges that trades unions as voluntary associations do not have. By incorporation unions would stand better in public estimation. As a legal person they could enforce their contracts against employers. They have been debarred heretofore from appearing in court by representatives. They have thus lost advantages which would have been of the greatest importance to them.

On the other hand, labor leaders claim that there are disadvantages which in a large measure offset the advantages. They admit the benefits which would come from incorporation, but they apprehend the dangers which would come through the assumption of duties and liabilities which do not now specifically belong to the unions. They would be obliged to have funds for strike and benefit purposes—in fact, some capital, although no stock. This capital or the funds could be attached under an action of contract or tort, and it is feared by members of unions that such action would result in their disruption. There is great apprehension also that whenever a union might be brought into court and judgment for any cause secured against it the union would collapse; hence the fear that ultimately incorporation would mean the destruction of trade unionism. Members also fear that the writ of injunction would be much more severe in its operation under incorporation than at present and that they would not receive fair treatment from the courts.

Considering these alleged advantages and disadvantages, it would seem that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Our courts on the whole are honorable and in their capacity as administrators of law pure and incorruptible. Here and there an unfair judge might cause a great deal of difficulty, but on the whole the high character of the American judiciary is a sufficient guarantee against unfair treatment.

### THE UNIONIST POSITION.

[By Joseph R. Buchanan, labor editor of the American Press Association.]

The incorporation of labor unions is a question almost as old as the unions themselves. A majority of the leading unionists of this country are emphatically opposed to the idea. The disadvantages growing out of incorporation would, they say, far outweigh the advantages, and the so called advantages would be two sided. Take, for instance, the holding of property. An incorporated union would be enabled to protect its property by exacting of its officers bonds, against which, if necessary, suits could be instituted, but the property would also be subject to the orders of a court in a case against the union. The funds of a national union could be attached pending the decision of a court in a suit for breach of contract by a local union, even when such breach was in absolute violation of the national union's expressed will. Therefore it is a question whether the right to sue, with its corollary, would be of benefit to trades unions in their present stage of development. In recent years labor unions have had just cause to dread "government by injunction." Incorporated the

# Hon. Miss Liddell, maid of honor to the queen when Francis shot at her and missed. Lady Blomfield, writing to her mother, said she had been surprised and somewhat annoyed that she had not been required for the afternoon drive as usual, and she had lost the afternoon waiting in expectation. Later in the day the queen had said to her: "I dare say, George, you were surprised at not going with me this afternoon, but the fact is I was shot at yesterday. The would be assassin escaped, and it was thought probable the attempt might be renewed today, so I decided not to have either of my ladies with me. Only one lady being in the carriage, the man would only have one to aim at. I would not risk any one else to the possibility."

**Girls With a Twang Are Barred.**  
When girls are chosen for the government service in London, the educational examination sinks into insignificance before the physiological test. No girl will be employed if she be below 5 feet 2 inches high in her stocking soles. She must possess good hearing, have no defect of speech and must be tested by viva voce examination, in which particular attention is "to be paid to articulation, pitch of voice and general self possession. Any candidate showing any indication of nervousness, hysteria, want of self possession or a strongly marked twang shall be rejected. The majority will probably pass in self possession, but dialect is a severe test."—London Express.

**Three Hundred Perfect Women.**  
As a result of gymnastics and outdoor life 300 young women in Chicago have just been pronounced physically perfect. They are to become public school teachers, and the three women doctors who made the examination of these young Jimos say:  
"We have never before found so many women physically perfect. We believe that this is due to the gymnasium training in the normal school and the appetite for athletics which has been developed in the last five years. These young women are singularly free from all nervous disorders and weakness of the eyes."

**Did a Big Work.**  
The Young Women's Christian association of Boston in its recently published annual reports gives some interesting statistics regarding the work accomplished by it. Two hundred and eighty pupils entered the educational and industrial classes last year and 1,072 persons enjoyed the gymnasium. The domestic science and Christian worker schools enrolled 60 pupils, and in the training school for domestics 58 were instructed. The mercantile schools, with 174 pupils, and the Bible class, with 225 members, complete the class department.

**She Saved a Life.**  
Miss Mildred Gragny of Cincinnati recently saved the life of Robert Sanborne of Jackson, Mich., at Clark's lake, a Michigan summer resort.  
While on the lake with a party of friends a sudden squall capsized their little yacht. All except Sanborne were expert swimmers and started for the shore. When she saw Sanborne helpless in the water, Miss Gragny turned back and caught the man as he was about to sink for the third time. She towed him to the yacht, which was floating bottom upward, and kept his head above water until help arrived.

**The Only Woman Sea Captain.**  
Marie Joanna Kersaho, whose death on the island of Croix, in France, at the age of seventy-two has been reported, had the distinction of being the only woman sea captain in the world. She went to sea with her father when she was twelve years old, and after his death she captained three more vessels and obtained several medals and money rewards for heroism on the water.—New York Evening Post.

**American Woman Druggist.**  
Miss Inogen Wallack, an American woman who has studied in Paris for a year, passed the examination for a pharmacist and has just opened up a large drug store in that city. The establishment is sumptuously fitted in modern style. Six male assistants are kept busy. Miss Wallack having met with instantaneous success.

**Change in Card Fashions.**  
People who know say that the use of tissue paper between engraved cards is no longer correct, and the wedding cards that have come from Tiffany's this year have been without it. Time was when the woman who was "receiving" could be told by the show of tiny white papers floating about her door. Not so now, though.

Mrs. Laura Alderman of Hurler, S. D., owns the largest apple orchard in the northwest. It is known all over the country and has been in its present hands for twenty-four years. Recently the department of agriculture has honored Mrs. Alderman by publishing a record of her success in apple raising.

Miss Elvira Miller, a southern writer, has just been engaged as passenger agent on the Louisville and St. Louis railroad, and it is confidently expected that she will present the "superior attractions" of this railroad in a way to interest women travelers.

Green in medium and light tints, a rich red and very delicate shadings of blue and ecru are the leaders in the carpet showings of the season, and floral designs are conspicuous, together with a contrasting pattern resembling an oriental rug.

The women of Khania, in Crete, it is said, have formed a society to oppose the luxuriousness of dress. The members of the society wear only the simplest of costumes and anathematize jewelry and ornaments.

# A WOMAN'S HARD TRIP.

**Mme. Keldseth's Tramp From Christiania to Paris.**  
A remarkable journey was accomplished not long ago by a Norwegian lady, Mme. Alma Keldseth, who traveled on foot from Christiania to Paris. The adventure arose out of a bet, Mme. Keldseth having undertaken to make this voyage without taking with her money or food. She began by walking twelve hours a day, and when night arrived she offered her services to some farmer to earn her board and lodging. After working two days and earning some money she resumed her journey. She lived in this way for some time. At Copenhagen she became a governess in a family and took care of the children. Later on she acted as seamstress in another family, washing and mending the clothes.

It was in Germany that she encountered the greatest difficulty. She walked a long while without either food or shelter, and then a band of gypsies, whose camp was erected on the borders of a forest, received her round a fire, on which were some potatoes. "Never," she said, "did I eat with such a good appetite." Sometimes, on passing through the villages, she heard the peasants exclaim, "It's a sorceress!" She dared not enter the taverns. Stones were thrown at her, some of which she has kept as souvenirs. These, says the Paris correspondent of an evening paper, were her hardest days. She remained thirty-six hours without eating and sometimes so exhausted that she fell down in the road and thought that her last moment had arrived. The length of her last day's march was forty-five miles. It rained and was cold. With her boots in pieces, her feet inflamed, her dress all torn and covered with mud, she at length reached the end of her journey.

**Gold Chain on Her Ankle.**  
A young woman living in New York has astonished her friends by the new fashion she has brought home from abroad. Around one of her ankles is linked a gold chain bracelet or anklet of heavy Tuscan gold fastened with a turquoise amulet clasp.

This is worn outside the stocking and is plainly in evidence when a golf skirt is worn.  
It would seem far too striking a fashion to find favor with women of good taste, but it is difficult to tell exactly what will strike the feminine fancy. Already a few of her friends have ordered similar anklets in gun metal and silver of less elaborate fashion than that worn by the young woman, who brought the fad direct from Paris, where it was introduced by a Russian woman of title.

One of these anklets being observed at a Russian bath patronized by women, the attendant was asked if the custom were general.

"A great many women," said the girl, "wear these chain bracelets, some above the knee and others at the ankle. I have never known of their being worn outside the stocking, however, as I have been usually called to assist the wearer to adjust the stocking over the ankle, sometimes a difficult task to perform without tearing the delicate totery."—New York Press.

**How Patti Sang to a Farmer's Baby.**  
Up in the mountains, some miles from Craig-y-Nos, Miss Patti had a shooting box. When occupying it, the prima donna was very fond of visiting a neighboring farm in order to romp with the farmer's children. One day she wanted to nurse the youngest for a little while, and the farmer's wife left the baby in her charge and went to attend to her housework. By and by from the parlor floated the captivating trills of Patti's glorious voice. The wife hurried to summon her husband and all the household to the impromptu concert. But the singer heard the rushing of a crowd into the kitchen and stopped her singing. "Oh, please sing a little more to 'em!" exclaimed the goodwife. "No," replied Patti, with decision; "it was a song for baby only."

**I Wonder Why.**  
I wonder why so many pretty girls disfigure an otherwise attractive face by chewing gum. The expression of the countenance at such a time is, to say the least, inane and recalls the thoughtless calm of the ruminant.

I wonder why women who pride themselves on the daily bath, daily manure, daily hairdressing, are willing to sweep their gowns over filthy sidewalks and the dusty floors of shops.

I wonder why certain women get off the car backward and others sit in the middle of the seat, compelling the timid woman to stand unless the conductor comes to her rescue.—Chicago Post.

### A Successful Artist.

One of the most successful stained glass artists in the west is a woman, Miss Marie Herndl of Milwaukee. She has completed five in a set of six stained glass windows for St. Francis' chapel in that city. Miss Herndl first attracted attention at the World's fair in Chicago in 1893, where her window, "The Fairy Queen," was exhibited. The managers of the Women's building refused it on the ground that the subject was treated too realistically, but the electrical people accepted it and showed it to great advantage by hundreds of incandescent lights. A picture of it was included in the handbook of the electrical display.

### First Postmistress in Cuba.

The first woman postmaster in the island of Cuba is Miss Isabel Maria de los Rios, who has the office at Gibra. Miss Rios is twenty-three and the eldest in the family of thirteen children. Her father was the late Judge de los Rios and was a postmaster at the time of his death. Miss Rios' appointment met with approval from every one. She receives a salary of \$1,200.—Springfield Republican.

## 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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ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE  
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MELGRIE SUPPLY CO., 179 Broadway, New York.

## 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 Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, 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, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
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, 29 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

### THE DELAWARE, SUQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 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, 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 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 30 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 53 a m, 4 29 p m, Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 30 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.  
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5 28 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 10 a m, 12 40, 1 30 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 8 10 a m, 12 40, 1 30 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, Juncosville, Audenried 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.

## PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.