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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 30, 1901.



THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW.

It is a significant fact, as noted by Democratic journals of the state, that in the present campaign the people seem to be doing their own thinking. For many years they have observed the suggestive earnestness of the Quay combine when a state treasurer is to be elected. They have been led to believe that there is something which they ought to know, which has been kept from them, and they have about made up their minds that they will solve this great mystery. Senator Penrose, in a recent elaborate speech, tried to make it appear that the public records of the treasury vindicated Republican management. He claimed that there was no evidence of wrong doing, etc. All this may be true, but every one knows that while the official statements alluded to give nothing away that hurts anybody, the story is not thus told in full.

A mere summary of receipts and expenditures is not what is wanted. It is the between-times doings that the taxpayers are after. For instance, at one period recently, the treasury had on hand \$8,000,000 in cash. Think of the possibilities of self enrichment herein embodied. The banks only pay the state two per cent interest. How much more is paid—somebody else, and to what extent is the tempting opportunity for illegal and dangerous speculation utilized? Further, an honest treasurer can prevent the looting of the public chest by legislative raiders in many ways. Then the power of control over those interested in the management of the favored banking institutions has been systematically used to raise large campaign and corruption funds in aid of the machine and its candidates.

The treasury, indeed, has been the citadel of the ring for a generation and more. Such an inquisitive and fearless investigator as Mr. Coray, might find out many queer things and the people seem to be determined to give this intrepid foe of the machine a chance to "root" at will; to turn on the light and show up the whole business. This spirit of curiosity will be turned to good account at the polls next week. There is no partisan issue at stake. It is a plain question of open and honest management of the public finances against the odious and costly method of the long entrenched ring. There surely will be a great vote this year for this practical reform candidate for state treasurer.

James Barrett is a plain American citizen who has risen from the ranks of the breaker boys of the county. As a candidate for recorder he is entitled to the votes of all workmen. He is one of the men who manfully fought and suffered in behalf of organized labor. For the first time in his life he asks his fellow-men to give him their support in his efforts to rise higher. He is worthy of every vote in the county and should not be forgotten on election day.

With the enormous defection in the Republican ranks this year, there is no doubt but that the Democrats will sweep this county by an overwhelming majority. The signs of defeat for the corrupt machine are to be seen on every side.

This county needs men like John Lynch and A. M. Freas on the bench. Laboring men's troubles form no small quantity of court business and they need honest men to sit as judges on their suits.

The name of McLean is an honored one in Luzerne county, and as controller of our county George R. McLean may be depended upon to pass it along bright and untarnished to future generations.

The Democratic candidate for sheriff, A. H. Jacobs, is a former resident of town, and Freeland voters will show their confidence in him by rolling up a huge majority next Tuesday.

CORAY'S ACCEPTANCE

Reform Candidate for State Treasurer on Campaign Issues.

THE UNION OF HONEST VOTERS

Redemption of Pennsylvania From Misrule is the Supreme Duty of the Hour.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The following correspondence was made public today: Philadelphia, October 24, 1901.

To Hon. Elisha A. Coray, Jr.:
Having been appointed a committee to notify you formally of your nomination as a candidate for the office of state treasurer by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, we take the opportunity of performing the pleasant duty. You have not been chosen for this important position because of any political opinion to which you subscribe, nor of any political party to which you belong; but for the higher reason that you are regarded as an upright, courageous and competent man, who will carefully guard the public interests, should you be elected to the office for which you have been named.

We believe the great majority of the honest, intelligent citizens of the state want a man at the head of the state treasury who is honest, fearless and capable, no matter what opinion he may hold as to purely political topics. The questions that test a man's fitness for the important office for which you have been named are: Is he honest? Is he courageous? Is he capable? Believing that you fully represent all that good citizens demand, you have been selected as our candidate and we feel that you will receive the cordial support of every Democrat who has the welfare of his state at heart.

In selecting you as its candidate the party is but following the advice of that great Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, whose memory is revered by our party as one well worthy the honor which it had universally received. On November 2, 1871, he delivered an address which found a responsive echo in every intelligent man's mind. In that address occurred the following extract: "If we find our dwellings wrapped in flames we should not inquire whether it was an Irishman or a German; whether it was a Republican or Democrat who lent us a hand to put out the fire. And on this occasion, in this great city, knowing nothing about the action of your committee of seventy except what I have heard, caring nothing who unites with us or with whom we unite for this grand object, I come before you to advocate a union of all honest men against a combination of plunderers."

The necessity that existed for a union of honest men in New York when Samuel J. Tilden uttered these words, exists in a still stronger sense today, in Pennsylvania; and it is believed that your selection as a candidate will aid materially in bringing this union about, and we sincerely hope that you will accept the nomination in the same spirit in which it is tendered and that you may be triumphantly elected and the cause of good citizenship vindicated.

ANDREW J. PALM,
C. E. INGERSOLL,
F. J. FITZSIMMONS,
GEO. R. DIXON,
JOHN T. FISHER.

MR. CORAY'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:
Replying to your letter advising me of my selection as the candidate of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the office of state treasurer, I desire in accepting the nomination to say, I appreciate the trust you have reposed in me. To justify that confidence and to carry into effect the principles enunciated in your platform, so far as they relate to the office of state treasurer, I will be my single purpose if elected. I also wish to express the honor which I feel in being associated on the ticket with so pure and able a jurist as Judge Yerkes, whose election at this time, for obvious reasons, is a matter of great importance.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to make some allusion to the issues of the campaign. During the first five months of the present year, the people of Pennsylvania were permitted to witness the unfolding of the most ingeniously devised and gigantic scheme of public plunder ever attempted in any single session of the state legislature. The scheme involved the purchase of the organization of that body. It involved the purchase of a seat in the United States senate. It involved the changing of the libel laws for the purpose of muzzling the public press. It involved the destruction of popular government in cities of the first class. It involved laying all the real estate of the great City of Philadelphia under tribute to the machine. Finally, it involved reimbursement to the machine and its henchmen for all the time and trouble incurred by themselves, out of the assets of the commonwealth—that is to say the taxpayers of the state were to be made to pay the expenses of their own humiliation and robbery. It was in the spirit of resistance to this conspiracy that fusion had its birth; the decent Democrats and decent Republicans in the legislature laying aside all questions of party policy upon which honest men may honestly differ, fought shoulder to shoulder for the honor of the commonwealth and the protection of its taxpayers. In that battle you, state chairman, Mr. Cressy, and Representative Palm, were among the fore-

most champions of the rights of the people.

The results of the struggle there waged are now matters of history. The public press is still free to expose the schemes of the corruptionists, and is improving the opportunity. The state's subfluous deposits of coal have not changed ownership. The supreme court has removed the tax rippling club the machine held over the City of Philadelphia. Popular government, however, is suspended in our cities of the second class. Trolley franchises worth millions of dollars recently owned by the state now repose in the pockets of the machine leaders—sufficient in value to pay all the expenses of all the larceny committed; and together with the many smaller grabs, variously disguised, leave a handsome margin of profit to the machine for its season's work.

The harmonious action of the Union and Democratic parties concentrates the heretofore divided opposition which has hindered effective protest being made against the machine at the polls. The spirit and purpose expressed in the platforms of the Democratic and Union parties are identical. They speak for honest government. The machine platform endorses all the plundering acts committed by the legislature. The issue is thus squarely drawn. The struggle is transferred from the halls of the legislature to the people. This is the court of last resort. Victory for the machine would inevitably be construed as an endorsement of all the iniquities of which it has been guilty.

This election will have an important bearing upon the contest for governor and the legislature next year. If the machine is entrenched when the legislature of 1903 convenes, the largest army of spoilsmen that ever assembled at Harrisburg will be on hand clamoring for the flesh pots. Another United States senator is to be elected at that time, and the machine has no other assets with which to pay for services rendered its candidates, than those they get out of the commonwealth.

The kind of government we have in Pennsylvania comes high, but the people can have it indefinitely if they are willing to vote for it, and pay for it. It is inconceivable, however, that they will do this any longer, and I am confident the day of deliverance is at hand.

Recognizing that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania by their platform adopted August 15, 1901, have made these questions the issue of the present campaign for the purpose of overthrowing the corrupt ring which now manages public affairs, I have no hesitation in accepting the nomination of your party upon that platform.

Very truly yours,
E. A. CORAY, JR.

WORKINGMEN, IT'S UP TO YOU

Here Are Facts For the Toiler to Consider.

The election is at hand and every citizen should cast an honest intelligent vote—a vote unstained by threat or bribe. The laboring man who does not vote to defend himself, his family and his business against men who have refused to aid him when he needed help, ought to lose his right to cast a ballot. The laboring man who does not vote as he strikes, in favor of better wages and better conditions is false to himself, to his family and to his fellow workingman.

Hon. E. A. Coray, Jr., who is now a candidate for state treasurer was also a member of the legislature and voted for every one of the laboring man's bills. F. A. Harris is also a candidate for state treasurer and he was likewise a member of the last legislature. How did he vote on their bills? He did not vote at all, but played the coward and dodged every one of them, and yet he has the impudence to ask workingmen to vote for him.

Mr. Coray voted for the employer's liability act, allowing the laboring man the right to sue for damages if he is injured by the fault of an employer. How did Mr. Harris vote? Just as he always did, against the interests of the common people and in favor of corporations. Every man who earns his bread by honest toil owes it to himself and his fellows to do all he can against Harris and all his kind. Coray was always right. Harris was always wrong. Vote for Coray and your own interests.

Getting at a Fact.

The colored witness, being asked his age, said to the court:
"Well, sub, I wuz a young man w'en freedom broke out."
"What year was that?"
"Hit wuz de year de Yankees come in, sub."
"You do not seem to have a very accurate idea of time."
"Oh, yes, sub! Hit wuz 'long 'bout hog killin' time."—Atlanta Constitution.

Not Foods.

Nearly all nuts contain large percentages of nitrogenous constituents and fats. In the nut kernel there is very little waste—in fact, the nourishment is in a concentrated form, and for that reason nuts are best combined or taken with other foods. They are especially valued for their fine, meaty flavor, which is found in no other vegetable food product.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

AN ECCENTRIC DINER.

The Tall Story That is Told of a Parisian Gourmet.

Paris is par excellence the city of gourmets and cranks, and many a story concerning them has added to the gaiety of the nations. Here is one of the latest, told by a well known French head waiter: One of the regular customers of a famous Parisian restaurant used to be a short, thin, shy and shabbily dressed man whose name no one knew, but who gave out that he was a butter dealer, for which reason he was called the butter man at the restaurant in question.

He ate next to nothing, but his soup tureen, filled with a soup specially prepared for him, was always put before him. He took a few spoonfuls and had it taken away. Next came a whole fillet of beef, from which he cut the tiniest slice. Then followed four quails or a large chicken, of which he ate one mouthful, together with two lettuce leaves and one radish. His dessert was four grapes—never a single one more—and a cup of coffee. A bottle of the best claret and another of the best champagne were served with the repast, but he only wetted his lips with a drop from them and let them go. He took two of these meals a day, and the price for each meal was 120 francs.

But this was not all. Every time the butter man got up from his extraordinary meal he gave 40 francs to the head waiter, who put his food on his plate, since the guest did not like to handle spoons or dishes; 20 francs to the waiter, 10 francs to the woman cashier and 5 francs to the porter. Thus each meal came to 200 francs. The head waiter of the restaurant often did slight errands for him, buying his cigars, etc., and took them to the Grand hotel, where the butter man lived. The little old man would then open the drawer of a wardrobe filled with heaps of bank notes of from 100 francs to 500 francs in value and with an enormous mass of goldpieces. "Pay yourself," said the owner, and the head waiter did so, putting the bills before his patron, who never declined to look at them.

One day the mysterious millionaire went away and was never seen again. —Westminster Gazette.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The burning of a sulphur candle in a room infested with pests of any kind will relieve you of them in a short time.

Glasses which have been used for milk should be washed first in cold water and then in hot soapsuds. This will make them clear and shining.

Wilted or drooping flowers may be revived by giving them a quick plunge into moderately hot water in which a few drops of ammonia have been poured.

Never put soda in the water in which you wash china that has any gilding on it. Soda injures the gilding. Instead use soap, which answers just as well and has no ill effects.

In washing cut glass only moderately hot water should be used on account of the glass being of varying thickness, which causes the dishes to expand unevenly if subjected to excessive changes of temperature.

A Rattlesnake's Wisdom.

The writer of this rode bronchos and "punched" cattle on the ranges of Montana and Wyoming twenty years ago and had ample opportunity to study the habits of rattlesnakes. He knows how they went into their holes then, and it is doubtful if any improvement has since been made in their method. They start in head first, and one would promptly come to the conclusion that they reach the bottom of their holes in this manner, but Mr. Snake is too wily to keep his head where he cannot have an eye on the rest of his body; therefore as soon as he enters the hole a few inches he makes a half turn which brings his head to the entrance again and then permits the remainder of his length to glide down out of sight—a very simple performance, you will see. —Exchange.

When Grace Was Said.

A Barnard college girl tells in the New York Times of visiting in a household where grace was said at the table semioccasionally. Her curiosity got the better of her, and she asked the mistress of the house why they didn't observe the rite regularly. "Why," said the lady with some surprise, "we say grace only when we have reason to be thankful. We never dream of giving thanks when we have only roast beef or beefsteak or some simple thing like that; but whenever we have game or something really nice then we say grace, for it's worth while."

The American Boy.

Even in trying circumstances, even when serious misfortune overtakes the youthful American, his aplomb, his confidence in his own opinion, does not wholly forsake him. Such a one was found weeping in the street. On being asked the cause of his tears he sobbed out in mingled alarm and indignation: "I'm lost! Mammy's lost me. I told the darned thing she'd lose me."—Muirhead's "Land of Contracts."

Pens.

In 1820 pens began to be made by Gillott, who manufactured them of steel finely tempered. The pen was handmade throughout and, though very inferior to the machine made article of the present day, was still a great advance upon the iron barreled pens that had been previously made.

At Breakfast.

"Bridget, did you call the boys?"
"Indeed an Oi called them ivery-thing Oi cud think of, but they wudn't git up."—Brooklyn Life.



DRIVING

commonplace shoes out of the market is what the All America \$3.50 SHOE

is doing. How would you like to reduce your shoe wants to two pairs a year? How would you like to wear the custom-made \$5.00 kind for \$3.50 a pair? Made in the custom way, of choicest selections of leather, they are the snappy, thoroughbred, 20th Century Shoes. It's a pleasure to show them.

We Also Have Other Styles and Prices.

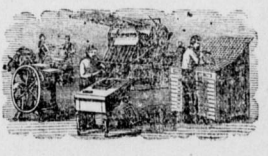
Our Assortment of Men's and Boys' Underwear

embraces every variety in the market. We have all weights and qualities and can suit you at any price from \$1.50 per garment down.

In Hats and Caps and Furnishing Goods

our stock is by far the largest in the town. We carry the latest styles in these goods and sell at reasonable figures. All people pay the same price at this store, and the child receives the same service as the man.

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



PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.

WANTED.—Several persons of character and good reputation in each state (one in the county required) to represent and advertise old established wealth by business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$18 00 weekly with expenses added; all payable in cash each Wednesday direct from head office. Horse and carriage furnished, when necessary. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 316 Caxton Building, Chicago.

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 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 5 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 White Haven.
- 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 Hazleton, Delano and Pottsville.
- 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, 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.

ROLDEN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt 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, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Funchick and Deringer at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 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., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombsken and Deringer at 6:25 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:53 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:25 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 4:41 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tombsken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 p. m., 9:47 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:11 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 5:29 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:26 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 5:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6:00 a. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., daily.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with Audenwick 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.