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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 15, 1902.



PERSONALITIES.

Lord Kinnaird, the English nobleman, is not only an acknowledged authority on football, but is an ordained minister of the Established church.

Manuel Garcia, the greatest singing master of his time, is still living. He was born in Madrid in 1805 and has numbered among his pupils Jenny Lind and Mathilde Marchesi.

St Thomas Lauder Brunton of London, the well known medical authority, declares that all visions are due to disease. In his opinion the seer of Biblical history was only an epileptic.

Mr. John J. Feeley, the new member of congress from the Second Illinois district, is the youngest member who ever sat in the house of representatives. He is a graduate of the Yale law school.

Mr. E. I. Hitchcock of Maunston, Wis., a blind man, has been a commercial traveler for the past thirty years, covering the entire state of Wisconsin, and makes periodical trips to Michigan and Illinois.

James Phillips of Fort Pierre, S. D., is the owner of the largest herd of full blooded buffalo in the world. They are sixty in number, and Mr. Phillips purchased them from Peter Du Free, the late millionaire half-breed Indian.

Studyard Kipling during his residence in India was for long regarded as one of the best amateur actors in that country. He often took part in theatrical performances in Lahore, being particularly effective in comedy parts.

The Duke of Marlborough is developing a remarkable talent as a collector of art. He recently unearthed in Paris a terra cotta figure of a water nymph by the famous sculptor, Faconnor, one of the finest examples of that master.

The Earl of Caithness is a neighbor of the president at Medora, N. D., near which the Roosevelt ranch is located. Lord Caithness, who in North Dakota prefers to be known as Mr. John Sinclair, lives on his farm in Nelson county, where he is very popular.

THE GLASS OF FASHION.

The new Dresden stripe silk makes up into fetching evening waists.

A big black velvet and satin muff has masses of ostrich plumes, black tipped, with white upon the front.

Soft twills in place of taffeta, which has held long and undisputed sway, are coming to the front, urged there by the reign of velvets.

One of the pretty silks for dress trimming or separate waists is the lace Roman stripe in delicate colors, with a lace effect showing between the stripes.

Shirring is seen again on waists and costumes made of satin, velvet and chiffon. The shirrs are drawn up to form yokes or the material is gathered lengthwise in series of loose puffs.

Long napped beaver ribbon makes a stylish touch on some smart frocks. One cloth gown has a crush belt of this ribbon and a touch of it at the front of the stock and a bit on the sleeves.

A handsome silk for evening wear is called tinsel broche. This comes in light or dark colors in artistic blendings, and the high lights are brought out with fine tinsel threads worked through the silk. The tinsel is used sparingly, and the effect is striking.

Do Something.
If the world seems cold to you,
Kindle fires to warm it;
Let their comfort hide from you
Winters that deform it.
Hearts as frozen as your own
To that radiance gather;
You will soon forget to mean,
"Ah, the cheerless weather!"
If the world's a "vale of tears,"
Smile till rainbows span it;
Breathe the love that life endears;
Clear from clouds to fan it.
Of your gladness lend a gleam
Unto souls that shiver;
Show them how dark sorrow's stream
Blends with hope's bright river!

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

A HUGE LABOR JOKE

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND ITS THREE DOZEN PACIFIERS.

Hanna, Schwab and Other Friends of the Workingmen Meet With Labor Union Leaders and Devise the Industrial Millennium.

[Special Correspondence.]
In the saddest phases of human existence there are humorous incidents. Laughter is wont to ripple across the salty sea of tears, and none of the serious business of life is immune from attacks by the funmakers. Even the labor problem, probably the most serious of all the questions that today confront civilization, closely related as it is to the "dismal science" and fraught with life and death issues to the millions of the earth who toil, is not above a joke. As a matter of fact, this tremendously important problem has recently been made the butt of the biggest joke of modern times. It was not an insidious joke either, the kind that slips stealthily up behind you in both slippers and tickles you in the ribs and makes you burst into wild laughter before you can loosen your waistcoat to save your buttons. No, sir; this labor joke announced itself, though we were not told how execrably funny it was going to be, some time ahead. No diamond losing actress ever had a better press agent than this labor joke. Heralded by one of our great dailies, with bells on and supported by one of the country's most famous dailies, it has been doing a free tight rope turn outside of the big tent about three times a week for six months or more. There's nothing like thoroughly working up a joke before it is sprung to fetch the merry laughter. The labor jokemakers are on to their jobs.

The international peace congress held in The Hague a few years ago was funny enough, though everybody didn't see the joke until the Christian brotherhood got three or four wars going, but the labor peace conference recently held in New York beat it out of its boots as a side splitter.
No favoritism was shown in making up the New York peace conference; there was nothing piecemeal about it—it was the whole thing at once. Everybody was represented, and most everybody was in it double. There were representatives of labor, representatives of the employing class and representatives of the public, so the laborers and the employers, whom, it is not unfair to say, are parts of the public, got there twice in the great peace conference held in New York.

Well, these three elements, or three parts of two elements, or two elements in three grand divisions, or—well, the conferees conferred for two days and a night, and then, as there was nothing in their special line left undone, they adjourned and went about their respective businesses, and now "it is to laugh."

Treating the affair seriously, there was a whole lot of speechmaking by capitalists, labor leaders and preachers, and if the newspaper reports here in the city were fair accounts of the proceedings not a single valuable thought was contributed to the discussion of the labor question, and, with a few exceptions, nothing that was new was said. One of the labor men did make a statement that was news to the writer, likewise news to those intimately acquainted with labor affairs, and it is probable the gentleman himself was surprised at the unsuspected bit of information when he read it in the newspapers next morning. His remark was to the effect that he had "never seen a strike that could not have been averted had the laboring men and their employers sat down and talked it over before the strike was started." John Mitchell is a bright and brave man, a successful leader and is near the top of the heap just now, but the coal miners, for whom he conducted one of the grandest fights they ever made, may think John got a little light headed under the influence of the peace atmosphere at the New York conference. However, we can excuse Mitchell when we note that solid old John Phillips of the Hatters' union was so far carried away by the eloquence of the employers and "the public" at the conference that he apologized to Mr. Hanna for once thinking that he (Hanna) was ever other than a devoted friend of organized labor, and Frank Sargent during his speech referred to "my friend Mark over there." I read the name of the speaker over three or four times to make sure it wasn't P. M. Arthur of the Engineers instead of Frank Sargent of the Firemen, but it was Frank all right.

It was too bad Channey Depew was busy getting married and couldn't attend the peace conference. There would have been more fun if he could have entered against Hanna for a two days' "jolly" match. Depew is a past master in the art of "jolly" labor leaders and newspaper writers, but Hanna isn't so worse himself.

The "public" had a great deal to say in the conference and said it in a way that left no doubt in the minds of the hearers that the public knew all about the labor question. Lincoln's famous utterance that "labor is prior to and above capital" and that capital would have existed and could not endure without labor was discounted by the statement of Archbishop Ireland at the conference that "labor is helpless without capital."

It is granted that under present methods of production labor would be at a great disadvantage without the co-operation of the men who own the tools—and these and wealth used in production are the only real capital—but labor created those tools and that wealth, and it could do it again if all the capitalists were to emigrate to Mars, taking their tools and their bank rolls with them. Of course we would have to go a long way back and start over,

but we could do it much easier than capital could get its supper if labor refused to help it.

Another false sentiment that had currency in the peace conference was that capitalists invest their wealth to help labor. A man needn't be put down as the enemy of all rich men simply because he refuses to take any stock in that piece of arrant nonsense. Business men, from the blacksmith with one helper to the employer of thousands of workmen, know that it is nonsense. Men invest their capital for the purpose of adding to it. If they fail to make a fair profit, they get their money out as quickly as they can. If they can't get out, they shut up shop unless it costs them more to shut up than to keep open. There are kind hearted employers—a few—who sympathize with the workmen they are obliged to throw out of work, but charity begins at home, and "business is business." That is the motto of the commercial age in which we live, and the intelligent workman knows it and lives up to it, in his small way, just as the employer does.

And what was the result of the labor peace conference? you ask. Well, sirs, after "the public" and the nonpublic had dragged the old pool into which so many wise men have fallen head first they raised their tongues and cried out: "Here's your oyster! Come and open it!" And they proceeded to open it right there. In fact, they opened three dozen, but I can't say they served them on the half shell raw. Some of them have been on the iron and in these same steves before.

A committee of thirty-six was appointed by the conference. Twelve were selected from the capitalists, twelve from the labor representatives and twelve from the whole of creation, otherwise "the public." Following are the names of the thirty-six gentlemen who have undertaken the biggest contract on record, the job of keeping labor from striking and inducing employers to treat their employees as brothers:

- REPRESENTATIVE EMPLOYERS.**
Senator Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland.
Charles M. Schwab, president United States Steel corporation.
S. R. Callaway, American Locomotive works.
Charles Moore, president National Tool company.
J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.
H. H. Vreeland, Metropolitan Street Railway company.
Lewis Nixon, Crescent shipyard, Elizabethport, N. J.
James A. Chambers, president American Glass company, Pittsburg.
William H. Frailer, president National Association Stone Manufacturers, Philadelphia.
E. P. Ripley, president Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway.
Charles W. Marks, president National Association Clothing Manufacturers.
J. Kruttschnitt, president Southern Pacific Railway company.

- REPRESENTATIVES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.**
Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor.
John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers.
F. P. Sargent, grand master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
T. J. Shaffer, president Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
James Duncan, secretary Granite Cutters' association.
Daniel J. Keefe, president International Association of Longshoremen.
Edward Fox, president National Iron Molders' union.
James E. Lynch, president International Typographical union.
John Mitchell, grand conductor Brotherhood of Railway Conductors.
Henry White, secretary Garment Workers of America.
Walter MacArthur, editor of The Coast Seaman's Journal, San Francisco.
James O'Connell, president International Association of Machinists.

- ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC.**
Grover Cleveland.
Cornelius N. Bliss.
Charles Francis Adams.
Archbishop John Ireland.
Bishop Henry C. Potter.
Charles W. Elliot, president Harvard university.
Frank MacVeagh, Chicago.
James H. Eckels.
John J. McCook.
John G. Milburn, Buffalo.
Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore.
Oscar S. Straus, New York.

It is not worth while to criticize the personnel of the committee. Probably the only fellow that has any kick coming is "the public," and he is — What was it a Vanderbilt once said? The employers and organized labor are well represented in the committee chosen, though it may occasion some question to note that the largest wing of the wage-working army is practically ignored, the building trades. Duncan of the granite cutters doesn't fill the bill under that head, though he is an able and representative labor man. However, Mr. Straus, who appointed the members of the committee, isn't supposed to know about the labor organizations. Peace, with a big P, is his long suit.

The committee is to act as a board of conciliation and arbitration. It is to bring the labor representatives and the employers together for the adjustment of difficulties that may arise as to wages and conditions of employment and to effect settlements without recourse to strikes or lockouts. All friends of labor wish it might succeed.

If I may be allowed to offer something for the good of the cause, I would like to suggest that, inasmuch as the arrangement is made between employers and organized labor, Charles M. Schwab and other employers of scab labor who are members of the committee give the world evidence of their good faith by at once unloading their establishments. "Out of order," did you say, Mr. Chairman? All right, I sit down, but you can't keep me from thinking my little thing.

By the way, one would have thought that a man with the modesty which is so characteristic of Mr. Marcus A. Hanna would have declined the presidency of the committee in favor of one of "the public's" representatives, as they are the supposedly neutral members. But you just wait until some time when Mr. Hanna is away doing a presidency turn of another kind and Vice President Sam Gompers gets hold of the gavel. The peace of Warsaw won't be 1, 2, 6 with that meeting of the United States labor peace committee. **JOS. R. BUCHANAN.**
New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
"Shade of Bill Helman! It's enough to make the old man turn over in his grave! And if Dockery of Mizoura was here he'd shore fall in a fit on the floor."

He stood in the hall of the house of representatives contemplating the rich mahogany desks, the handsome furnishings, the gilt and decorative eye. He was attired in black broadcloth, the vest low cut, showing a wide expanse of unstarred shirt front, crossed by a black string tie. His thin soled boots of soft leather were carefully polished, and he held a black slouch hat in his hand.

"I was in congress in the days of 'retrenchment and reform,'" he said, "and we had no such doings as these. Them chairs, with a little reclining, was good for ten years longer, and there wasn't nary an initial carved in the desks. In my day the red and plush sofas in the lobby was a dream of oriental splendor, but I see they must have fine leather sofas now."

"And as for these new committee rooms, the appropriations in particular, they air a scene of imperialistic sumptuousness that the Cæsars never imagined. I walked through this morning, my feet sinking to the ankles in velvet carpets, and every move reflected in the polish of the mahogany tables, desks and chairs. These here plain congressmen, corn fed products of the west, must feel mighty out of place amid such surroundings of luxury and regal splendor. They tell me there is \$3,000 worth of gold in the ceiling of the speaker's room by way of decoration and that a third of a million dollars has been put in tiling and mahogany, leather, gilt and painting."

"Well, I reckon, after all, there ain't nothing too good for the great American people, and these air the representatives of the people, and the people they pays the freight," wherat he shook his head and walked away.

A Flood of Petitions.
According to the constitution, the right of petition shall not be abridged. It is quite evident from the numbers of petitions which are being sent to congress this year that the people are disposed to take every advantage of their privilege.

The long recess of congress gave opportunity for petition makers to prepare innumerable requests for all sorts of things, the result being seen in the mass of signed papers now flooding congress. The most widely circulated petition seems to have been in behalf of monogamy as against polygamous marriages. Thousands and thousands of these sheets, bearing the petition at the head and neatly ruled with blank lines, were apparently sent broadcast all over the country. They are coming in from every city and town and crossroads postoffice; but, like a good many other petitions, they will merely burden the files of the senate for a little while and then be thrown away. There is no indication at present of any action along the lines of the proposed legislation.

The Minister From Siam.
Phya Akhara Oradhara is the high sounding name of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Siam, who recently arrived in this country. He was accompanied by his English secretary, Mr. Edward Loftus. Phya Akhara Oradhara is the first diplomatic representative from the Land of the White Elephant to be stationed in Washington. The Siamese minister at London, Phya Prasiddhi, is also accredited to the United States in a diplomatic capacity, but he only visited Washington occasionally, transacting the little diplomatic business between the two countries from the Siamese legation in London. Mr. Loftus, who accompanies the new minister to the United States, has been an attaché and interpreter of the Siamese legation at London.

To Prohibit Docking.
President Roosevelt's refusal to buy horses whose tails had been docked has led Senator Gallinger, who agrees with the president on this subject, to introduce a bill in the senate making it unlawful for any person to dock the tail of a horse within the District of Columbia.

The title of the bill is "to prevent cruelty to certain animals in the District of Columbia" and goes into the subject thoroughly. Provision is made for the registering of horses with docked tails and makes it unlawful for a person "to import or bring into the District any docked horse or horses or to drive, work, use, race or deal in any unregistered docked horse or horses within the District of Columbia."

For a Hall of Records.
Representative Bromwell of Ohio has introduced a bill in the house making an appropriation of \$243,000 for the purchase of property in this city for a hall of records. The property mentioned in the bill is that bounded on the north by G street, on the east by Seventeenth street and on the west by the Windsor building. It is also provided that the building now on this site be purchased in condition for the storage of documents at an expense of \$10,000. The purchase is to be made by the secretaries of state, war and navy, who shall acquire the property either by private negotiation or by condemnation proceedings.

In Congress With Clay.
Representative Cochran of Missouri presented to the president recently one of the oldest living ex-members of the lower house of congress. This is Judge Andrew J. Harlan of Missouri, who was a member fifty-two years ago. Judge Harlan is now ninety-two years old and is in splendid health. He was a friend of Henry Clay and all the great minds of the congressional days of many years ago. **CARL SCHOFIELD.**

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Fine Lines of Men's and Women's Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Caps and Furnishings, Boys' Knee Pants, Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

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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, Hazleton, 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 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, 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.
WILLIAM W. LUTER, General Superintendent, 26 Chestnut Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Chestnut Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDRY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUERHANNA 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, Tomblicken and Deringer at 6 56 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 6 56 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 32 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 11 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5 00 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 36 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 26 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 2 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, Jonesville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Train leaving Drifton at 8 00 a m makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.