

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1893.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

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

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

FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 17, 1902.



FACTS IN FEW LINES

Oklahoma has \$250,000,000 of taxable property, and its public institutions are valued at \$12,000,000.

Malaria continues to be a greater scourge of the British army in India than any other fatal cause.

The department of fisheries is introducing in Nova Scotia waters the rainbow trout from British Columbia.

Arrests for drunkenness in 129 cities of the United States are said to aggregate 312,000 during the last fiscal year.

Vine culture and the production of wines has in recent years become an important industry in the republic of Chile.

Later census returns from remote districts will increase the population of the Dominion of Canada to about 5,500,000.

Throughout Africa the cow's horn is a favorite instrument, being used in connection with others on all festival occasions.

Cockfighting is no longer a legalized form of sport in Manila, the civil authorities having issued an order prohibiting it.

Manila is becoming a popular objective point for tourists from Australia, a distinction which it could not gain under Spanish rule.

The city of Spokane, Wash., has paid in recent years thousands of dollars for damage suits resulting in injuries received on defective sidewalks.

Russia's Asiatic possessions are three times as large as the British, but have only 25,000,000 people as compared with 297,000,000 under British rule.

Mortality among the colored people of Baltimore during 1900 was three times greater than among the whites. Tuberculosis caused one-tenth of the deaths.

It has been found that acetylene gives at least four times the amount of lampblack that oil gas does, is free from tar compounds and is well adapted for printing.

In ten Irish counties there are advertised 667,000 acres of shootings, and the rental asked is £7,885, or a trifle over 2½ pence per acre. In most cases, too, there are mansions attached.

New Guinea is just now suffering from a visitation of whooping cough. This is the first time that the malady has occurred there, and as usual in such cases it is spreading like wildfire.

Strong lights, with basins of petroleum below them, are now used in France to destroy night flying insects that injure vineyards. As many as 4,868 insects have been caught in a basin in one night.

Most people think that France is the glovemaking country par excellence. Germany, however, has the largest number of concerns engaged in the making of leather gloves of any country in Europe, the number being over 1,100.

German physicians are applying a new remedy, lecitine, to the cure of diseases which require treatment of the nerves and nutrition. Lecitine and its compounds are said to have a tendency to increase weight and growth.

With 342,782 inhabitants San Francisco has 21,324 telephones. In other words, she has a telephone for every 16 inhabitants. Boston comes next. She has 500,000 inhabitants and 23,789 telephones, or a telephone for every 24 inhabitants.

In Germany there are 200,000 plants for the production of acetylene gas, and thirty-two cities light their streets with this gas. The production of calcium carbide is growing continually, the amount manufactured last year being 20,000 metric tons.

Columbia, S. C., has been following the example of several California cities by sprinkling certain of its streets with oil. It has been found by actual practice that it costs about \$36 per block and that it not only settles the dust, but makes a better road.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 women pass annually through the prisons of England and Wales. Taking the figures for last year, it appears that 72 per cent had been previously convicted, 42 per cent five times and more and 15 per cent, about 7,000 women, twenty times or more.

Owing to the deprivations of the native sportsmen the hare bids fair to become extinct in France. The passenger boats from Folkestone take over daily supplies to Boulogne to make good the shortage of native animals. This is the first season that hares have been imported from England.

NEW SHORT STORIES

Statues in Politics.
The commander of a British vessel was a few months ago a guest of President Cipriano Castro of Venezuela, who did everything in his power to entertain his visitor. One afternoon, says The Youth's Companion, the president drove the officer about the city, pointing out the monuments which adorn the avenues and plazas of the capital of Little Venice.

Portents of the revolution which has now involved both Venezuela and the United States of Colombia were not wanting, and the Englishman, thinking of the precarious political condition and noting the number of monuments in bronze erected to men who were still living, inquired of the president if it were not somewhat risky to build memorials to living heroes.

"Yes, senator," replied the president "but in case there is a revolution and another party comes into power these monuments are hurled down and others erected in their places."

"That would seem to be a heavy expense to the state," commented the Englishman.

"True, but honoring our supporters in this manner helps to keep them faithful and is worth all the costs."

"I should suggest, then, if you will pardon the advice of a stranger, that as a measure of economy you have these statues cast with detachable heads, so that when one of your numerous revolutions occurs you can simply unscrew the head of the humiliated hero and replace it with that of the conqueror."

"Ah, that would never work," rejoined the president. "They already feel that their heads are none too firmly fixed on their shoulders, and such an arrangement would be entirely too suggestive."

A Relative of Santa Claus.

While the special train of George Gould was on a side track in Missouri Mr. Gould stepped to earth to stretch his legs while waiting for a regular train to pass. It was in the more rugged part of the state, well away from civilization. A typical inhabitant of the district stopped a pair of emaciated mules near the train. He hailed Mr. Gould and said:

"Say, mister, we have a new baby at my dugout, and we ain't got no soap. My old woman is so stuck up over it



"YOU ALL MUST BE SOME RELATION TO SANTA CLAUS."

that she's making me drive fourteen miles to town to get some nice smelting soap, and I thought maybe you'd help me out by gettin' me a piece of soap outen one of them fancy cars."

Mrs. Gould, who overheard the request, had a porter give the man several pieces of soap wrapped in some towels and several articles of lined delicacies. The man seemed much surprised at such generosity, and as he turned to drive homeward he shouted back to Mr. Gould:

"Say, mister, you all must be some relation to Santa Claus."

The Duke, Sure Enough.

A Scotch clerk who wished to communicate by long distance telephone with the head of the firm, then at his country mansion on Rosemeath peninsula, attempted to call him up. Getting a connection, he inquired, "Who are you?" "The Duke of Argyll," came back the reply, with the usual reciprocal interrogation, "Who are you?" "Oh," lightly answered the skeptical clerk, "I'm King Edward VII." a response which is alleged to have provoked the other end to indignant remonstrance. The clerk had rung up the wrong number and was connected with the castle of the duke.

Had Sat in the Chair.

Queen Anne was once surrounded by a host of gayly dressed courtiers, and in the throng was an old man of eighty-three, wearing the plain dress of a country farmer. "Have you ever seen such a sight before?" asked a looker on. And the throng was startled to hear the old man say, "Never since I sat in her chair." It was Cromwell's son Richard, who went into retirement on the restoration of King Charles II.

Doing the Right Thing.

The wife of a provincial mayor in England, who had on some special occasion to inscribe her name after the various members of the royal family, wishing to do the right thing, cast an inquiring eye on the signatures already inscribed and, seeing "Albert Edward," "Helena" and "Christian Victor," seized the pen and triumphantly wrote "Jane!"



Well Babies Are Good Babies

MOST LITTLE BABIES DIE, either from bowel troubles or from diseases which they contract because they are in a weak and feeble condition from bowel troubles.

Mothers who are seeking the ideal and proper medicine to give their little ones for constipation, diarrhoea, colic and simple fevers will find LAXAKOLA the great family remedy.

It is the best and most effective laxative for children. BEST because it is safe and made entirely of harmless ingredients. BEST because it is non-irritating and never gripes or causes pain or irritation. BEST because it is sure and never fails. BEST because "Children like it and ask for it."

It is a dangerous thing to give little babies violent remedies that rack and rend their little bodies. DON'T DO IT—give them LAXAKOLA.

A few drops can be given with safety to very young babies, and will often relieve colic by expelling the wind and gas that cause it, and it also will check simple fevers, break up colds and clear the coated tongue.

Great relief is experienced when administered to young children suffering from diarrhoea, accompanied with white or green evacuations, from the fact that LAXAKOLA neutralizes the acidity of the bowels and carries out the cause of fermentation, aids digestion, relieves restlessness, assists nature and induces sleep.

LAXAKOLA FOR WOMEN. It is a gentle and safe remedy to use during all conditions of health of the gentle sex whenever their peculiar and delicate conditions require a mild and efficient laxative and is invaluable in assisting to relieve distressing conditions which otherwise would lead to more or less severe pain or illness, faintly by relaxing the bowels. To women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, indigestion, the acidity of the bowels and various ailments, LAXAKOLA will invariably bring relief and a speedy cure.

At druggists, etc., and send for free sample to THE LAXAKOLA CO., 125 Nassau Street, N. Y., or 125 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE GREAT PROBLEM

UNITY OF THE FORCES NECESSARY FOR ITS SOLUTION

Adjustments That Must Be Made Along Scientific Lines—Piety, Philanthropy and Personal Purity Lack Force Under Present Conditions.

[Special Correspondence.]
In physical as well as in ethical adjustments all is a question of scientific adjustment along lines of least resistance, so as to produce the greatest result with the minimum expenditure of force in relation to the supply of force back of respective phenomena. Whether we deal with the chemistry or mechanics in the cosmos or in connection with conscious individuals, success is only attained in proportion as we act on scientific principles. It follows, then, that as soon as we decide to live in social groups we have to take cognizance of equity in collective relations, that being essential to scientific dealings with each other. Yet that is what men have always neglected to do. They have assumed that piety, philanthropy and personal purity were all that was needed to keep social relations in good trim. How idiotic! We have thus dealt with each other on empirical principles. We have thus made a wretched hash out of all social compact because acting as if we had nothing to do in discriminating between two antagonistic forces.

For instance, truth or righteousness constitutes a certain specific group of relations closely connected with each other, evolving a corresponding set of phenomena in human development. Evil, wrong or falsehood constitutes another certain specific group of relations also intimately connected with each other and producing a corresponding set of results in human growth. The two groups of relations and phenomena are diametrically opposed to each other and so, when mixed up, as we have most stupidly mixed them up, can produce nothing but chaotic, barbaric conditions in the realm of thought, emotions and volitions, personal and collective, in the world of matter or mind to which that dreadful mixture may be attached. Hence the utter inability of piety, philanthropy and personal purity combined without the element of social purity, of collective equity, of industrial honesty, so utterly repudiated by all ages and nations, but never quite as much as today by our modern leading nations.

And so we are willing to do all we can for each other except what is right for all. We are anxious to realize all the good that is possible in the midst of the legalization of bottom wrongs. We give to each other the spirit of equality in the bosom of the greatest and most criminal inequalities the earth ever saw. We cannot see the beauty of legalizing truth in national life. We can only see the transient advantages we may get from each other through the legalization of our own human selfishness, whims or foolish conceits. The spirit of general imitation, so intense today, in all the nonsensical externals of human existence is but the result of an education which breeds the spirit of equality blended with that of greed, and thus we upset the moral order. Equality and greed cannot mix but by producing the most heartless and repulsive inequalities through the whole social organism, just what we have.

The ensemble of the above indications seems to explain why not even radical reformers can consolidate themselves into a species of national league for the purpose of political and economic education through several dailies and weeklies in the principal cities, backed with sufficient funds, and thus inviting a large circulation. Such papers should be fixed up in such a way as to appeal to all classes. They should have all that most men require today blended with carefully written and concise essays on modern social problems.

Those problems should be expounded in an altruistic spirit, each reform school granting to the others every fragment of substantial truth each may involve. Each school should endeavor to approach the rest for the purpose of combining a programme that could contain as much essential truth as possible while eliminating all that may not be essential on the first stages of a radical social reconstruction. It happens that we have already two schools which don't need to quarrel with each other as they do and which could work together on all that is possible and necessary to begin with.

All bottom reformers should remember that no new social status can come out complete all at once. What can be done as a beginning is to establish certain fundamental principles of equity in the most important relations between men and the physical forces and elements around us. The rest shall follow, cannot fail to follow as long as universal equity and freedom are the goal, the ultimatum, the guiding star of the reform.

If the generation of today is not equal to the above principles, to broad and all pervading sound ideas of human brotherhood, then it does not deserve success and should not have it. Then we must hope that a future generation, brighter than ours, shall do what we were not fit to accomplish because too narrow minded, too sectarian, so to speak, in our social concepts.

A Union Town.
Stephen Charters, a labor man who was inaugurated mayor of Ansonia, Conn., on Dec. 2, has announced fifty-one of his fifty-five appointments. Forty-seven of the appointments are members of trades unions, and many of them participated in the great strike at the Farrell Foundry and Machine company's plant last summer.

The Tortoise and the Two Ducks.
A tortoise, dissatisfied with her lowly life, had a great desire to see foreign countries. On informing two ducks of her wish they said, "We shall be happy, for a fair price, to transport you to any country you please." The passage money having been agreed upon and paid, the ducks said, "You must take this narrow piece of stick in your teeth and hold it fast, and we will take hold of it at each end and carry you between us, and, as you value your life, be sure to hold your mouth shut." The journey began, and wherever they went there was a large crowd of people, who exclaimed in astonishment: "What a wonderful sight! The queen of the tortoises with her house at her back!" "Yes, yes," said the tortoise, "you are quite right. I am the queen." But it would have been better if she had held her tongue, for the moment she opened her mouth she let go the stick and was dashed to pieces on a rock.

The Puffball.
In the woods, especially under oak trees, you will often find brown balls about the size of a walnut, which, when stepped upon, explode with a loud bang. The proper name for these little balls is oak apples or galls. If you cut one open carefully, so as not to get any of the brown dust with which it is partly filled in your eyes, you will discover right in the center a tiny cell, in which a little worm has lived and grown up.

In the first place the gallfly, a small insect with four wings, lays an egg in the tissue of an oak leaf. This egg soon hatches into larva. The larva is a hungry little fellow, for he begins to eat right away, and while he feeds his house grows around him until, when full grown, he finds himself on the inside of what we commonly call a puffball. He then eats his way out, and the first strong wind tumbles his house down to the ground.

Candy and nuts at Keiper's.

Mid-Winter Bargains in Hats, Caps, Rubber Goods, Winter Furnishings.

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

McMenamin's Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,

South Centre Street.

5 C WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

W. K. GRESH & SONS MAKERS

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE

The Cure that Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25 & 50 cts.

The... Wilkes-Barre Record

Is the Best Paper in Northeastern Pennsylvania... It contains Complete Local, Telegraphic and General News. Prints only the News that's fit to Print... 50 Cents a Month, Address: The Record, Carriers --- WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Wm. Wehrman, Watchmaker. Repairing a Specialty. Thirty-four Year's Experience. Next to NeuBurger's Store.

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.

11 5 a m from 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, Delano, 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, Delano, 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.

W. L. LINDEN, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 30 Broadway, New York City.

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

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUEHANA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ronan 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, Tomhicken and Drifter at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:28 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., 2:28 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Ronan at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:36 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 5:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton 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, Jeannetteville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Drifter with P. E. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.