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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 24, 1902.



WHAT THEY SAY

Extracts From Various Sources Indicating Democratic Opinion Regarding Questions of the Day.

Republican gall is almost limitless when it comes to dealing with public money, but the Republican majority in congress will hardly dare to endorse Secretary Gage's plan of loaning the treasury surplus to the national banks.—Shelbyville (Ind.) Democrat.

Although Governor Durbin, of Indiana, is clearly violating the constitution in refusing to surrender ex-Governor Taylor to the Kentucky authorities, there is scarcely a Republican newspaper in the country that does not support him in his wrongdoing. This is because Governor Taylor is a Republican and the crime in which he is held to be an accomplice was the murder of a Democrat. This is small excuse, however, for justifying disregard of the constitution.—Reading Telegram.

Ex-Governor Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury, argues that because the railroads control the number of cars they use, therefore banks should be permitted to control the volume of money used by the people. Whether he takes this position because of his bias in favor of banks or because of his ignorance of the money question is immaterial, the fact that he holds such views shows that the people at large will not be considered during his administration of the treasury department.—Bryan's Commoner.

"Pennsylvania has received another blow which sinks it to a lower depth in both the moral and political world." It not only declares it "an act of political partisanship and demagogic pure and simple," but was attended by attempts on the part of the governor to bribe Mr. Brown. Stone is going to his fate without the benefit of clergy. It is extraordinary the contempt with which he is regarded by men of all parties and all sects. Few men in high office have ever sunk so low. We have no parallel in Pennsylvania.—United Presbyterian.

A hundred Chinese who were stopped upon landing at San Francisco, although they claimed they merely wished to pass through the country to Mexico, are to be sent back to China after being detained two months. It has been held that they have no right of appeal from the decision of the local collector. The treatment of these people seems very harsh in consideration of all the privileges that are demanded for Americans in Chinese territory. They might have been forwarded to their destination in a country willing to receive them, at much less cost than is incurred in sending them back.—Unidentified.

It now seems the machine has concluded not to call the state convention at an early date, as was at first thought desirable, but will follow precedent and hold the same in June or not earlier than May. This is satisfactory, and will give abundance of time for discussion concerning candidates and make a good fight for delegates. The coming contest in this state is an important one, and will call upon the time, energies and best thought of Republicans to battle for high aims and the best men in the commonwealth, so that we will no longer hear the sneering cry: "What is the matter with Pennsylvania?"—Lancaster Examiner (Rep.).

The appointment of ex-Senator H. S. Saylor, of Montgomery county, as consul at Dawson City is an insult to the respectable citizenship of Pennsylvania. Saylor is one of the cheapest tools the gang ever used at Harrisburg. He was so cheap and transparent that even the page boys around the Hill discussed him in the corridors and ridiculed his futile attempts at dignity. President Roosevelt would never have named Saylor for anything did he know his calibre. It was Saylor who was chairman of the committee that investigated the condition of the bituminous coal miners in 1897, and who put in an expense bill which called forth protests from all over the state. It was so terribly padded that Governor Hastings vetoed it and Saylor has been crying ever since.—Clearfield Republican.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of
Chas. H. Fletcher

WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
One hundred more policemen for this city and a rearrangement of committee handling of District affairs in congress are two features which impress Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin as being vital at this time, one for the present and the other for the future welfare of the District of Columbia.

As a leading member of the house committee on the District of Columbia Mr. Jenkins has for a number of years been a close observer of the attitude of congress to the District and has also kept himself posted regarding the detailed workings of the municipal government of the capital. In discussing the matter the other day Mr. Jenkins said:

"As far as the local police force is concerned it is a splendid body of men, and it is only repeating what others continually remark to say that this is the best governed city in the United States. I am reliably informed that the average policeman in this city works thirty-six hours out of forty-eight. Now here is a chance for the humanitarian to get in some good work. There is a growing demand for the reduction of the hours of labor, and it is a sad commentary on the national government that right here at the seat of government men whose duty it is to protect life and property and be continually exposed should be compelled to work as the police officers of this city are compelled to work."

Washington's Shiny Foot.
The big ornamental brass doors at the eastern entrance of the senate wing of the capitol have as long as the oldest employee of the big building can remember been noted for a singular peculiarity. One of the scenes represented on the door is that of Washington passing through Trenton, the ladies of the city strewing flowers in his way. Washington is mounted, and his right foot extends beyond the usual lines of ornamental work. The foot is strikingly prominent because of the high polish on it, which makes it glisten in the morning sunlight with all the brightness of gold. The guides at the capitol always show those handsome brass doors to visitors and explain to them the meaning of the scenes depicted on them. Almost invariably some one of the group of visitors steps forward and, putting his or her thumb on the shiny foot of the Father of His Country, remarks while rubbing it:

"What makes this foot so shiny?"
The guide invariably replies:
"That is just what does it."
Then the visitors laugh and are taken to other points of interest, and their places are soon taken by another group to repeat the scene, including the foot rubbing and the query about the cause of the phenomenon.

The Capital's Plump Women.
"The thing that impresses me most about the Washington crowds," said a woman who has been spending the past two years in the City of Mexico, "is the comforting number of fat women. Before I went to Mexico I used to think overplump women weren't good to look at, but now I admire them all hugely. There aren't any of them in the Mexican capital. Spanish women everywhere else put on flesh as they grow past their first youth, but in the City of Mexico they grow painfully thin. The climate is worse on the complexion than that of Colorado. It dries the skin and gives it a dull, sallow look. Washington women look like pictures to me. Their skins are so clear and they're so delightfully plump. An antiobesity specialist would starve to death in Mexico."

All He Could Get.
Senator Burrows of Kalamazoo and Senator McMillan of Detroit are not only colleagues, but also close friends. They are given to joking each other at times. A day or two Senator Burrows had occasion to go to the department of agriculture in behalf of a constituent. On his way back he met Senator McMillan, who stopped him and said:

"Where have you been, my son?"
"Over at the agricultural department," replied Senator Burrows.
"Did you get anything?" asked Senator McMillan.
"Nothing but a pretty plant they gave me for my wife," replied Senator Burrows. "That was the only thing I could find that was not in the classified service."

Opposed to Penny Postage.
Representative Loud of California, chairman of the committee of postoffices and post roads, talked with the president the other day about postal legislation. Mr. Loud is opposed to penny postage. "That is out of the question," he said. "With penny postage there would be a deficit of at least \$35,000,000 a year in the receipts of the postoffice department." Mr. Loud is opposed to government ownership of telegraph lines, as has recently been proposed.

Appreciated the Joke.
Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the minority leader of the house, formally presented the president with a beautifully bound set of his compilations of the messages and papers of the presidents of the United States. In making the presentation Mr. Richardson laughingly asked the president to read carefully the constitution and Declaration of Independence. The president took the joke good naturedly and said that he would.

To Protect the Flag.
Seven senators have introduced bills to prevent the destruction of the American flag. Senator Penrose heads the list and bases his measure on strong grounds. He claims that the government is permitting the flag to be defaced in the Philippines, and in Manila the stars and stripes are used to advertise saloons and as signboards on places of objectionable reputation.

Not to Be Expected.
"I don't see how he can expect to succeed as an author. Why, he can't write common sense."
"He doesn't have to. All his stories are in dialect."—Philadelphia Bulletin.



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

With what comfort and delight she sees her little one drop off into a deep peaceful health-giving slumber, after its little clogged bowels are cleared of their poisonous burden by a single dose of Laxakola, the great tonic laxative and mother's remedy.

Laxakola is a pure, gentle and painless liquid laxative, and contains valuable tonic properties which not only act upon the bowels, but tone up the entire system and purify the blood. A few drops can be given with safety to very young babies, which will often relieve colic by expelling the wind and gas that cause it. Great relief is experienced when administered to young children suffering from diarrhoea, accompanied with white or green evacuations, as it neutralizes the acidity of the bowels and carries off the cause of the fermentation. LAXAKOLA will aid digestion, relieve restlessness, assist nature, and induce sleep. For constipation, simple fevers, coated tongue, or any infantile troubles arising from a disordered condition of the stomach it is invaluable.

Laxakola, the great tonic laxative, is not only the most efficient of family remedies, but the most economical, because it combines two medicines, viz., laxative and tonic, and at one price. No other remedy gives so much for the money. At druggists, etc., and sent free sample to THE LAXAKOLA CO., 116 Nassau Street, N. Y., or 329 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A STRONG LABOR TOWN.

In Alton Seventy Per Cent of the Voters Are Trades Unionists.

Alton, Ill., in proportion to its size, is probably the strongest citadel of organized labor in the country.

Out of less than 3,500 voters 2,500 are trades unionists. There are thirty-three unions, and twenty-seven of these were organized by one man who four years ago moved into the community from St. Louis.

He is Joseph Giles, a printer by trade and an accredited organizer for the American Federation of Labor. It is while working at his case that he has found time to make Alton the model city in industrial organization.

The trades which he has formed into unions are the bricklayers, the carpenters, the painters, the decorators, the brewery workers, the bartenders, the boot and shoe workers, the butchers, the bakers, the electrical workers, the hod carriers, the laborers, the mining tool workers, the plasterers, the plumbers, the quarry workers, the retail clerks, the stone masons, the stationary engineers, the stationary firemen, the teamsters, the tinners, the clay workers, the powder mill workers, the tailors and the unskilled laborers.

While Giles' genius for organization is remarkable, the conditions which he found in Alton when he went there were favorable for his undertaking. There was already a union of glass blowers 500 strong whose national organization is credited with being the strongest in the world.

Such a successful organization was in itself calculated to recommend trades unionism to other workers, and they readily enough fell into line when Giles appeared to lead them.

There have been several results from this wholesale organization of the town. Better wages, fixed hours for work and a systematic method for settling disputes are credited to it. The difference in earnings has been all the way from 10 to 50 per cent. The smallest wages paid in any branch now is the \$1.50 for a day's work of eight hours on the city streets. Teamsters are getting \$2 a day, and carpenters have a scale of \$2.40 a day.

But perhaps the greatest benefit to the community comes from the affiliation of all the unions in a central body known as the trades assembly, which, when any dispute arises, treats with employers and satisfactorily averts a strike.

To Check Government by Injunction.
Judge Bartlett of Georgia, one of the leading Democrats of the present congress, has introduced a bill in the house to regulate the trial of cases of contempt of court.

Bartlett's bill proposes to divide contempt cases into two classes—direct and indirect.

For contempt of the latter class all persons thus charged have the right of trial by jury, which, under existing law, is denied, while for direct contempt the court may punish the offender summarily without written accusation.

Speaking of his bill, Judge Bartlett said: "The purpose of my bill is to check as far as possible government by injunction and insure the freedom of the press."

"It is the fashion nowadays for corporations and combinations, when they have trouble with their employees, to rush into the courts and obtain sweeping injunctions, and then, if any of the employees violate the spirit of the injunction, they are hauled into court and punished for contempt."
"It is neither fair nor just to charge a man with contempt of court for an act committed outside of the court. For contempt of this character the party or parties should have right of trial by jury."

SELECTIONS

WOMAN AND FASHION

Stylish Walking Costume.
The model is of gray cloth, with the skirt plaited in the middle of the front, fitted snugly over the hips and flaring beautifully at the foot. The coat bodice is trimmed in the middle of the front and at either side of the front and back



UP TO DATE
with bands of gray velvet, those at the sides being continued on the basque. The revers are of sky blue velvet, enriched with gold braid, and the chemise and collar band are of blue velvet and white mousseline de soie.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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Signature
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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 Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, 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 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.
W.L. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 25 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Tabular 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., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Harwood for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:32, 11:10 a. m., 12:40, 5:36 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 a. m., 9:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia 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 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., daily.

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 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.