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THE PASSING OF QUAY

THE PASSING OF QUAY The Power of the Boss Slipping From His Grasp to Younger Men. (A. J. PALM.) It has been evident to the careful observer for some time that Quay is no longer the absolute dictator in Pennsylvania politics, notwithstanding the fact that those who look upon him as a political demi-god still insist that the political situation rests entirely in the hollow of his hand. When Dur-ham, Stone, Elkin & Company elected Quay to the senate in 1901 they felt that this ought, in all decency, to be the Old Man's farewell appearance, either as a candidate or a dictator. He has been in the political swill with smout and both feet for over forty years, and these men have reason to ordet that, in view of his many sins, he ought now to begin his preparation for death, and leave the political corrup-tion counter to younger men. They no doubt feel that they have done his dirty bildding as long as he can rea-sonably ask and that, in the language of the vernacular, he should now "go way back and sit down." The ruling passion is, however, strong even in of the vertice and sit down." The ruling passion is, however, strong even in death and the Old Man, tottering on the verge of the tomb, still imagines that his advice and dictation are ne-cessary to keep the politics of Penn-sylvania pure and unspotted from the world

was ignored in the Pittsburg He deal and it is safe to say that he will be ignored from this time forward except when he sees fit to go along with those who have decided that they will

be ignored from this time loward ex-cept when he sees fit to go along with those who have decided that they will hereafter ran the political machine in Pennsylvania. Whether he pretends to oppose Eikin simply that he may have a little more influence later on with those who are against the Indi-ana man, or whether he really is op-posed to his nomination makes but little difference; for those in charge of Eikin's case propose to nominate him whether Quay sanctions or ob-jects, and nominate him they will. . Why should Quay oppose Eikin? Eikin has been an apt pupil in the Quay school and stands near the head of the class in the art of managing the political mill so as to get the biggest possible grist to be divided among the faithful herchmen. Eikin has never done anything to equal Quay's politi-cal iniquitous transactions in politics and it looks cowardly now in the Oid Man to begin to hedge and doubt Ei-his smirched with Quayism and that is the reason why the people don't want him for governor. It is simply ridiculous to hear men talking of Quay as a candidate for gov-pution of the Republican problem must place a very low estimate on the in-telligence of those who are opposing the machine and its methods. The machine is what the honest voters of the state are opposing, and all ma-chine men look more or less alike to why the high-handed outrages that have recently disgraced the common-wealth. To say that any man would prefer Quay to Eikin is to say that he wond prefer Beelzebub to one of his wealth. To say that any man would prefer Quay to Elkin is to say that he would prefer Beelzebub to one of his underling angels.

would prefer Beelzebub to one of his underling angels. The surprising thing is not that Quay has lost his grip, but that he has held it so long. That able men have been willing for so many years to carry out his orders, no matter how great the loss of self respect it im-plied, is utterly incomprehensible. Quay has been charged with all sorts of misdoings, from manipulating state funds to causing several men to com-mit self murder. We do not know that the new boss will have any more conscience or that he will have any more regard for the welfare of the state; it is hard to believe that he can be worse. As there has been a constant growth of sentiment against Quayism, it is to be hoped that bosses may hereafter be squelched as soon as they show their heads. The for such a work is long past due. The time

Easy choice. "Which do you prefer," asked the friend, "classical music or classical plays?"

Classical music, every time," answered Mr. Cumrox. "There's always noise enough in that to keep you awake."-Washington Star.

Not Used to Them

Carrye-Cholly never eats brains. Maye-And why not? Carrye-Why, he is afraid they will go to his head, -Judge.

WHAT THEY SAY

Extracts From Various Sources Indi cating Democratic Opinion cerning Questions of the Day. Con-The Republicans who are in the condemnation of free silver at in the condemnation of free silver at the present time forget that the Re-publican state platform of 1892 com-mended the silver purchase act as a "long yet prudent step toward the free coinage of silver." What was meant by that if it did not mean that the Republicans of Indiana were in favor of free silver?--Michigan City (Ind.) Disnatch. Dispatch.

The charge that Senator McLaurin The charge that Senator AcLaurin was bribed to vote for the ratification of the treaty of Paris, and the counter charge that Senator Tillman in making it has slandered his colleague, stand undisposed of by the senate. Both are of the highest importance and dwarf into comparative insignificance the matter of fisticuffs, gross and unseem-ly as that was, to which the senate has addressed itself.—Washington Star.

The logic of the imperialistic or-gans is something wonderful to be-hold. They tell us that the natives of the Philippines are savages, barbarians, heathens and blood thirsty head-hunt-ers, and in the same breath boast that we are violating the articles of civiliz-ed warfare by enlisting the aid of these same barbarians. The logic of the imperialistic organs may be de-pended upon to answer itself.—Com-moner. moner.

At any rate it might be well to arrange a few large Boer demonstration range a tew large bor unionativations on coronation day so that the true sentiment of the people may be made known to offset the demoralizing in-fluence of the president's act. When the real feeling of the prosident may receipt the pressed the president may regret the concession he has made to the monarchial and aristocratic ideas which have developed with the progress of imperialism.—Muncy (Pa.) Democrat.

The United States senate is the busiest body of men one most ever heard of. From the days of the great Sanof. From the days of the great San-hedrim to this good hour no set of legislators ever had so much to do. And what are they doing? They are sweating over subsidy schemes and canal projects and high tariffs and im-perialism and the reception of princea and the subjugation of far-off islanders and a whole lot of other things which will result in no good to the tolling and atruggling masses whom they mis-represent.—Lexington (N. C.) Dis-patch. repres patch.

It is neither fair nor just that the It is neither fair nor just that the enormous newspaper interests of the country--interests in which the gen-eral public is deeply concerned, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands employed by the newspapers-should be bled for the benefit of the wood-pulp trust. Among the lattest utter-ances of President McKinley was one in favor "of remitting those taxes which experience has shown to be most burdensome to the industries of the people." And to nothing more burden-some than the tariff duty on wood-pulp could his words be applied.--Cincinnati Commercial Tribune (Rep.). The sentiment in favor of tariff re-

The sentiment in favor of tariff revision is gaining in spite of the hereu-lean efforts of a few party leaders in the Republican camp to keep it in the background. The pernicious system of protecting the giant monopolies with their accumulated millions, is so gross-ly wrong that a revolution must short-ly set in that will demand a revision of the whole protective system. The principle of the protective system is grossly misrepresented under our presvision is gaining in spite of the hercuprinciple of the productive assemination of the production of the production of a fording protection to our industries, permits and encourages a "community of interests" for the restraint of legitimate trade.—St. Mary's (W. Va.) Oracle.

The testimony given by soldiers at the trial of Major Waller, on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial should be interesting to Secretary Root, who declares officially that it is not true that there has been "marked severity" in the conduct of warfare by the American troops. The execution of 12 unarmed natives with-out trial may strike the secretary as an instance of "marked humanity and magnanimity," but some persons are likely to regard the evidence in the Waller case as justification of General Miles' very moderate condemnation of military methods employed to assimi-late the Filipinos.—North American, Philadelphia. The testimony given by soldiers at

Senator Hoar, in a recent speech in Senator Hoar, in a recent speech in the senate, referred to the fact that an order had been issued by the Philip-pine commission prohibiting the read-ing of the Declaration of Independence in the Philippine islands. The sena-tor further pointed out that by the law promulgated by that commission it was a penitentiary offense to read the Declaration of Independence. The declaration is said to be barred from the Philippines on the ground that it is an incendiary document. Is this the Philippines on the ground that it is an incendiary document. Is this not a curious charge to make against that document? It sets forth certain self-evident truths and discusses the inalienable rights of man. Are we as a nation in a position to punish peo-ple for believing in that deelaration or in reading it aloud to others? Imper-ialism has certainly brought us a strange situation, and one is forcibly reminded of the time when a christian monarch felt it necessary to suppress a publication which contained extracts from the Bible condenning monarchy. If we are going to have imperialism we will find it embarrassing to preach the portalism lase where.—Commoner.

NEW SHORT STORIES

Gallant Speeches. Americans have not the reputation of Europeans for gallant speeches, yet there are many occasions when they earn envy of the people who are more eiven to eaving method. given to saying pretty things. At a re cent private dinner at which Seth Low and his wife were guests one of the diners said to the new mayor:

amers said to the new mayor: "You must be proud to be the hus-band of the first lady in New York." "I am proud," said the mayor gal-lantly as he glanced tenderly at his wife, "to be the husband of Mrs. Low." On a similar occasion recently the American embassador to the court of St. James paid a graceful compliment to his wife.

is wife. was at an informal dinner, at ich the guests were intimate friends, are one proposed that each in turn uid answer the question: If you were dead and could come k to this world in another body, who hd you prefer to come as?" Then it came to Mr. Choate's turn, said, "I would prefer to come as s. Choate's second husband."—New k Times

Wh

York Times

A Triffe Embarrassing. Senator Dolliver came away from home the other morning without any money in his pocket. He hopped gayly on a street car and started for the cap-itol, The conductor came around. The senator searched his pockets, but he couldn't find a cent or a car ticket. There wasn't a soul on the car he knew. A Trifle Embarrassing.

knew. Much chagrined, he hopped off the car again and stood on the corner of Fourteenth and F streets, wondering where he could borrow a nickel. Through the window of the next car that came along he saw Represe



"I CAN'T HEAR A WORD."

"I CAN'H HEAR A WORD." tive Ketcham of New York. He got aboard and sat down next to Ketcham. When the conductor came around, Sen-ator Dolliver leaned over to Ketcham and said confidentially: "I wish you would pay my fare." Ketcham is deaf. "What's that?" he asked. "I say I wish you would pay my fare."

fare "I

fare." "I can't hear a word," protested Ketcham. "Speak louder." By this time everybody in the car was looking at the senator. He blush-ed rosy red and shouted: Kete

"I wish you would pay my fare!" "Oh," replied Ketcham, "certainly, The house is always glad to come to the assistance of the senate."—Washington Post.

Tips on the Market. Berry Wall and James G. Blaine had both been very fortunate in speculation in Wall street, and both looked like winners, to use a racing parlance, as they sauntered up the avenue. "Oh, well," observed a friend to Mr. Wall in the Waldorf, "you have so many friends who can give you tips." "Never made a cent on a tip in my life. In fact, quite the reverse. I went broke once on points from good friends who were anxious to make my fortune for me."

fortune for me "Well, you have good inside informa-

"No; I simply studied the situation and bought on a rising and bought on a rising market and sold as soon as there was a decline." Mr. Blaine, who had been listening o the conversation, chimed in at this solut he active market.

Mr. Blaine, who had been listening to the conversation, chimed in at this point by observing: "My father's friends have been most kind to me and have given me points on which I have made money, but this waiting for tips is like waiting for dead men's shoes. I follow the market, and when there is nothing doing I do nothing. It is better to do nothing than to be active and lose money. I am con-tented with the nimble shilling."-New York Letter.

Tough on the Tubs. This is the season of the year when each congressman receives from the agricultural department several thou-sand packages of garden seeds. When a congressman's district consists of

BOYCOTT UPHELD

Decision of Missouri Supreme Court Is Good News For Labor. Labor men in Chicago have a pe culiar interest in the decision given by cultar interest in the decision given by the supreme court of Missouri, sitting in bane at Jefferson City, upholding the right of the labor unions to levy a boycott, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, Judge Kohlsant of this city has the distinction of below the chick where distinction of being the only judge in the country to issue an injunction re-straining a labor union from notifying its members, either by means of telephone, telegraph or any other way that a certain firm did not employ un way

that a certain firm did not employ un-ion labor. This temporary order was issued sev-eral months ago by Judge Kohlsaat against the Custom Clothing Makers' union on the petition of the Globe Talloring company of Cincinnait. The injunction was not made permanent, as the firm made peace with the union before a hearing could be had, but the temporary restraining order was wide-ly commented on throughout the coun-try. The decision of the Missouri suprome

y. The decision of the Missouri suprem The decision of the Missouri supreme court was given on a petition of the Max & Hans Jeans Clothing company of St. Louis to restrain the unions from issuing circulars calculated to in-jure its business. The injunction had been refused in the circuit court and an appeal taken to the higher authori-ty. The bil was dismissed, the court holding that it had no power to abridge the right of from success or multi-

ty. The bill was dismissed, the court holding that it had no power to abridge the right of free speech or free publi-cation, the person making such speech or issuing such publication being re-sponsible. The decision said the fact that such persons in this case were financially irresponsible did not en-large the power of the court. In the opinion Justice Sherwood said: "If these defendants are not permit-ted to tell the story of their wrongs, or, if you please, their supposed wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen and print and to endeavor to prevail on others to aid them by all peaceable means in securing redress of such wrongs, what becomes of free speech and of personal liberty?" The decision is regarded by labor men in Chicago as the most important given in years, as there are certain in-dustries where the boycott is the oaly available weapon, and the labor union must guard it as carefully as it would the right to strike where the conditions of employment become irksome to its members.

AGE LIMIT OF WORK.

AGE LIMIT OF WORK. The Folly of Trying to Establish It at the Early Age of Forty-live. In taking up the question of an "age limit" and opposing the practice which tends to disqualify men over forty-five years of age as too old for useful labor the Chicago Federation of Labor is fighting against a cruel and senseless discrimination. At forty-five men still have twenty-five years to live before their allotted span is run. The majority of them have from fifteen to twenty years of very useful activity before them. Frequently men attain their fullest and best powers at fifty, when any loss of mere manual dexterity is more than compensated for by experi-ence and ripened judgment. Indeed it may be set down as a general truth that among men who have lived sober and careful lives the years immediately following forty-five are among the best. It is a tite declaration that the pres-ment who are young today will them-selves be forty-five tomorrow. Neither they nor thele elders can afford to em-brace the failse hypothesis that the la-bor market with propriety can be reg-ulated by an arbitrary adjustment of apsurd economic doctrine under the present condition which held that the envires of the work were to be car-ried on by men between certain ages and that al others must consent to be absurd economic doctrine under the present condition which held that the envires of the work were to be car-ried on by men between certain ages and that al others must consent to be absurd economic doctrine under the present condition which held that the envires of the work were to be car-ried on by men between certain ages and that al others must consent to be absurd economic doctrine when to be car-ried how by men between certain ages and that al others must consent to be absurd the dramas of those who ad-vore are toiling effectively to make operative the dramas of those who ad-vore are toiling effectively to make over are toiling affectively to make avents of all of the sums o

or over are toiling effectively to make operative the dreams of those who ad-vecate socialistic doftrines of govern-ment control of industries. Such in-dustries they would have carried on by young men, while those of maturer years were supported free of work on the house of the second to the board of the second to the s the bounty of the commonwealth. Thus the socialist and the foolish employer box the compass between them by go-ing in opposite directions. - Chicago

News. Labor Troubles In Italy. During the debate in the chamber of deputies on the policy of the govern-ment and replying to criticisms Signor Gloitit, the minister of the interior, made a strong speech, in which he in-sisted that many of the recent strikes were part of a great social movement of all classes of the proletariant to as-cure better conditions of life. This was a justifiable aspiration, said the speak-er, and since the demands were not po-lifical the movement could only become dangerous if the government tried to suppress it by force. The duty of the government was to be impartial and to respect the right of strike propagan-dism so long as there was no lucite-ment to violence.

State Employment Bureaus

ment to

State Employment Bureans. The state employment bureau plan has met with great success in Seattle, Wash, according to the report of the operations of the bureau of 1901. The Seattle bureau was established in 1854 and in the kirst year found places for 2,823 persons and last year for 26,560. Free employment offices are now es-tablished in New York, Vermont, Con-necticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and in many instances the law was enacted through the ef-forts of organized labor. forts of organized labor.



HINTS FOR FARMERS

Better Farming Needed. Agriculture is the occupation of the majority of the people of this country; hence it seems when agriculture is fourishing all other business should be

nourishing all other business should be prosperous. Therefore it follows that angthing which aids the agricultural cause benefits the whole country and the whole people, for all its inhabitants must be fed and clothed.

the whole people, for all its inhabitants must be fed and clothed. The improvement of the soil should, then, be the aim of all true farmers and especially all farm owners. As a rule, however, we have two distinct class being those who farm for dollars and cents that can be got out of the farm during the current season; the second class are those who farm for permanent improvement and the dol-lars they expect not only in the pres-ent, but in the future. If their crops do not pay the first season for the ex-tra labor, they know they will certainly pay the second season, the future crops being benefited thereby. Thow much better, then, the country at large would be in a few years if our farmers would till the soil for perma-nent improvement. It is said that "he who makes two blades of glass to grow where but one grew before" is a public benefactor. Our farmers at large do not generally see this or will not see it and so keep on with the old skinning producing less ench season.-A. E. Faught in American Cultivator.

Faught in American Cullivator. Faught in American Cullivator. Fertilizers for Pointoes received the best and widest of tests all over the country in the American Agriculturist erop contests of 1880 and again in 1880. The ten largest crops averaged 533 bushels per acre the first year and 633 bushels he next year. Most of them were grown by the use of high grade special potato fertilizers. The amount of fertilizer used ran all the way from 500 to 5,000 pounds per acre, but the largest yields over the greatest variety of soils and climates were obtained from 1.800 to 2,500 pounds of fertilizer per acre. Plant food in excess of 2,000 pounds per acre did not materially in-crease the yield, and that is probably the utmost fertilizer that can be prof-tibuly used per acre by expert grow-ers. All these large crops of potatoes paid handsome profits. Some put haff the fertilizer and harrow to lightly mix it with soils before planting, the reven the rows just before the first entivation. Others broadcasted haff the fertilizer and harrowed it in be fore furrowing out for the seed and cultivated or hoed in the balance. Sta-ble manure does not produce as large erops of potatoes or as good quality as crops of potatoes or as good the best grades of fertilizers. good quality as

Value of Good Seed Corn.

Value of Good Seed Corn. As an illustration of the importance which some corn growers place upon having good seed The Live Stock World tells of a Missouri man, who usually grows several thousand acres of corn, who applied to an Illinois man to furnish him the seed to use this spring. The Illinois man also raises several thousand acres of corn and has a reputation as a grower of one of the best varieties, but he had to decline the illeral offer made for what the other wanted, as he thought he had not enough to fill it after filling other orders taken and taking what he would orders taken and taking what he would need for his own use. He had lots of corn to sell, but not such as he would send out as well bred and carefully se-lected seed. The would be buyer also would send out as well bred and carefully se-lected seed. The would be buyer also had corn to sell, and he was asked why he did not save seed from his own crop. He replied, "Because I have not the time and cannot hire men to do it properly." Breeding good seed corn is a special business in that section, as much as breeding the stock to feed it to to.

Potash In the Orchard. Potash is the fertilizing eleme tenest needed in an orchard. The nent of of fruit trees in most cases find all the nitrogen acceled for growth and enough of phosphoric acid to perfect the seed. With the exception of nuts, the seed is not an object to be fertilized for, but the flavor and color of the pulp, and there is where potash gets in its work. Kainit or muriate of potash.-500 to 700 pounds of the former or 250 pounds of the latter per acre-will nearly always prove beneficial even when repeated every year. Wood ashes can always be used to good advantage in large quantities. We have never known too much wood ashes applied to an or-chard. much chard.

chard. Where Do the Fruit Trees Gof Professor L. H. Balley makes the statement that of 250,000,000 fruit trees sold by nurserymen hast spring only 150,000,000 are alive now, includ-ing all planted in former years. Only one tree in sixteen lives at all, only one tree in sixteen lives at all, only one in five of these lives to bear fruit, and only one tree in a hundred that lives gives anything like good results. The above statement is remarkable, and, if correct, it indicates great care-lessness and lack of knowledge in planting and caring for the trees. Pro-fessor Bailey says farther that "the loss of seeds is equally great."

Feeding the Soil.

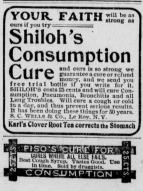
Feeding the Soll. A soil can be termed fortile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper Sym. With every erop a part of these ingtedlects is removed, and it remains for nature and man to make good this loss. Practical experience has proved that nitrogen, phosphorie acid and pot-nsh are the substances most needed to be applied to soils to make or keep them fertile. No crop can be grown on any one of these elements if the other two are lacking.

Bears the Bignature Char H. Flutchers.

Fishing Through Street Gratings. In Winchester, England, it is quite a common thing to see men fishing through the street gratings. Under the High street there flow several streams which ultimately discharge into the river Itchen, a noted trout stream. These streams receive the storm and surface water from the street by means of the ordinary street grating. The line is dropped through and fastened to the through the grate. When the fish is hooked, the line and stick are dropped through the grate, and the fisherman rushes to the point where the streem emerges from under the street and is there able to recover his line and land his fish. Fishing Through Street Gratings.

Cause For Separation. Her Pastor—Do you not know that what God has Joined together man should not put asunder? The Divorce—It was not a man in our case. It was a milliner. our case. It "A what?"

"A what?" "A milliner. You see, my husband said he'd rather pay allmony than buy hats, as it would be cheaper in the long run."—New York Times.



News.