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FREELAND, PA., MAY 2, 1902.



## SHORT TALKS

**Brief Comment on Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.**  
(ANDREW J. PALM.)

Our dress parade naval officers are rudely disappointed because our representation at the crowning of his royal highness King Edward is to be limited to a single vessel. It was thought that this spectacular display of royalty would give our naval officers an opportunity to make a grand show of our ability to kill those who may incur our displeasure; but now to be cut down to a single vessel is too mean for anything. The English are having so much expense in connection with the stubborn Boers that they perhaps didn't feel like feeding so many naval officers, who strut about in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day. Teddy should at once wire Eddy that we shall gladly furnish the grub, if he will but consent to have our entire fleet attend the crowning of the king. We seem to be stuck on kings lately, and all kindly undertakings. The sight of two men displaying dirk knives, slung shots and revolvers as a token of their Christian feelings toward each other would be so ridiculous as to lead to the conclusion at once that they must be drunk. The spectacle of two great nations sending huge black monsters of death and destruction on state occasions as a token of good will and friendship is even more ridiculous than that of the drunken men. True Christians have no use for armies and navies, no need of swords, guns and implements that suggest only the savage in man, no thought of preparing themselves so as to be able to slaughter their fellow men to settle a disagreement. But then who has been so thoughtless as to say that we are true Christians?

The number of men in congress who are reported as opposed to certain vicious bills, but still vote for them is altogether too large. The man who is conscientiously opposed to a bill and yet turns in and gives it his vote because he has less courage than judgment, and is afraid of the party whip isn't fit to do business for the public and ought to be retired at the earliest opportunity. Senators Allison and Spooner are conspicuous examples by their action on the ship subsidy bill. Being intelligent and conscientious men they could not avoid having strong scruples against any such public steal. Both said in effect that it is an iniquitous measure and yet both voted for it. This affords another argument for electing senators by direct vote. It is doubtful whether either Allison or Spooner would dare go before the people of his state and ask to be elected after supporting subsidy grabs and other questionable measures. It is the fear of facing the direct vote of their constituents that will defeat the ship subsidy steal in the house if it is defeated at all.

The ship subsidy steal is hanging fire in the house until the members find out, if they can, whether the measure is likely to lose votes for the party if it becomes a law. The people have been stupid enough to submit to all sorts of steals under the name of protection, and they are now likely to be submitted to another under the name of subsidy or the more genteel and less suggestive title of ship differentials. The scheme is unpopular with the common people, who will have the bills to pay, no matter under what name the steal is perpetrated, but it is a favorite with the millionaires who want it passed to recoup themselves for the corruption fund they put up the last two presidential campaigns. There is about as much real difference between ship subsidies and ship differentials and stealing as there is between larceny and burglary.

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

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# CHILD LABOR EVIL.

FELIX ADLER SAYS THE CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK ARE TERRIBLE.

**Worse Than In the South, of Which So Much Has Been Said—Little Ones Oppressed by Men Who at Their Clubs Pose as Perfect Gentlemen.**

In his address before the New York Ethical Culture society at Carnegie hall recently Dr. Felix Adler spoke of the evils of child labor. He reviewed at length the history of the movement in England during the latter half of the nineteenth century to ameliorate the conditions which were rapidly destroying the minds and bodies of many English children and which were a menace to the commercial and economic integrity of Great Britain. The Earl of Shaftesbury was the pioneer in this reform, and under his guidance laws were made which now prevent the flagrant abuses of child labor.

During the early part of the period following the introduction of steam and other labor saving methods of manufacture, Dr. Adler pointed out, to compete with machinery the old industries were compelled to introduce the cheapest kind of labor in their factories. So low were the wages that men and women could not exist on them. Their children were their only resource. They were taken ostensibly as apprentices, but actually as slaves. Age was not considered. Instances were given where little children of both sexes four or five years of age were forced to do the most arduous kinds of labor in many cases for twelve or sixteen hours a day.

Turning to conditions in America, Dr. Adler said: "The account of cruelties perpetrated upon young children by imposing labors upon them beyond their nature is terrible. In fact, they are so terrible that we are often unwilling to believe that there could be such a thing. To call attention to the state of affairs seems more the work of agitators and sentimentalists. We are steeped in delusion. We say this is an age of philanthropy, and any contrary instances cited are ascribed to exceptionally abnormal natures. But whatever we may think the fact remains that oppression does exist. It is imposed not by a Nero or a monster such as we would suppose, but by men who at their clubs present every feature of the perfect gentleman and who at their homes are model husbands and fathers.

Their moral sense is paralyzed in one direction. With one hand this fiend caresses his own children, while with the other he strangles those of his neighbor. We must restore him to moral sanity. We must compel him to follow his people to their homes and study them. If he refuses, we must publish the fact. In reaching him we find that the ordinary reformer paints this fiend too black, and people refuse to believe that those who are at the head of reform movements are themselves in need of reform.

"I am impelled to make the present address from a study recently made of the efforts in the south to do away with child labor by the American Federation of Labor. It is shown that from 6 to 7 per cent of the mill operatives in Alabama are under twelve years of age. In other states the percentage is as high as 20. Often when the parents refuse to allow their children to work they themselves are refused employment. All efforts to do away with this condition of affairs has been opposed not by the southerners, but by men in New England and throughout the north who supply the capital for southern industries.

"But conditions in New York city are worse than in the south. It is true that our factory act protects children under fourteen from certain kinds of labor. But in stores and tenements the abuse is as bad as ever. During the Christmas holidays little children are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen hours in stores.

"It is strange that we do nothing for our little newboys. They are out at all hours of the night and day, exposed to the most inclement weather. We are accustomed to see them, and their wit and brightness make us think that they are well able to care for themselves. But this precocious development of wit is the prelude of sterility. By the time they have reached their fourteenth year they are worn out. But the most pitiful of all is the conditions found in the tenement houses, where, exposed to contagious diseases, little children are compelled to work to help support a whole family. Little as the amount earned may seem, it is essential to very existence.

"To do away with this we are confronted with the dilemma of pauperizing the whole family and protecting future generations or of allowing all generations to grow up charges to the state as paupers, insane or criminals. The governor and legislature should appoint a child labor commission at the earliest opportunity to study the evil and propose a remedy."

**A Bank For Labor Funds.**  
L. R. Thomas, president of the Pattern Makers' league, favors the establishment of a national bank to be the repository for the funds of the league. The league has an insurance and pension fund amounting to over \$100,000. Investment of this large fund is said to be difficult. The executive committee proposes that a national bank be incorporated which will be a repository for the funds of the league and at the same time do a general banking business.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Close the Colonies Doors.**  
Union working people in the United States are anxious to have a Chinese exclusion bill enacted into law, but they want the bill to provide for the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine Islands and other American colonies and from American ships.

# EVENTFUL SNEEZING

HOW A LITTLE THING MAY BE LADEN WITH GREAT RESULTS.

**A Sneeze Under London Bridge That Cost Two and Saved Many Lives. A Sneeze That Averted Assassination—One That Caused a Panic.**

Exactly at 6 p. m. the evening of Dec. 13, 1884, a sneeze was sneezed under London bridge which consigned two men to an instant and horrible death.

Their names were Lomasney and Fleming, and they were conspirators. Their mission was to blow up the bridge with dynamite, because it was considered that at that time there would be more people crossing it—workmen, workgirls and others on their way home from business—than at any other and that the loss in human life would be therefore correspondingly more appalling.

All went well at first. The pair of desperadoes dropped noiselessly down the river in a boat, with forty pounds of dynamite in their possession, together with the necessary fuses and detonators. Arrived at their destination, however, they found that the gully hole underneath the southern arch of the structure, wherein it had been their intention to insert the explosive, had been stopped up. Lomasney undertook to remove the obstruction, but it occupied him some little time. The night was bitterly cold, and his comrades got chilled and was seized with a sudden fit of sneezing. In his agitation he dropped one or more of the detonators he was holding, and these, falling on the dynamite which was laying in the bottom of the boat, exploded it, with disastrous results. Doubtless, however, that inopportune sneeze, although it ended the career of a pair of desperadoes, saved London bridge from destruction.

That the Right Hon. W. E. Forster died peacefully in his bed instead of being assassinated in 1882 was due to a sneeze. Three times the conspirators laid in wait for him, but the last attempt was the most determined of them all. Four men armed with heavy caliber navy revolvers were to waylay him as he drove from the viceregal lodge to the castle. Two of the assassins were to fire at him from the first floor window of a house in a certain street, and the other two were stationed at the window of another house a few yards down on the opposite side of the way.

These latter were the "reserves" destined to try their skill should their colleagues miss. Neither of the two firing parties were to show themselves until the near approach of their proposed victim was signalled from the street below. The signal in question was to be the waving of a pocket handkerchief by James Carey, the same man who was afterward killed by O'Donnell.

The plot was excellently planned from the point of view of the participants therein. In fact, so far as human foresight could provide against eventualities the chief secretary seemed as good as dead. Yet it all came to naught and for so simple a reason that the plotters themselves, meeting together afterward at their secret rendezvous in North King street, were fain to laugh at their own discomfiture.

The morning was cold and gusty. Mr. Forster was somewhat late, and Carey, chilled with waiting about, began to sneeze. Instinctively he drew out his handkerchief, the handkerchief that was to give the fatal signal, and in an instant the blustering north wind had ticked it from his benumbed fingers and sent it sailing down the street as a twenty mile an hour gait.

At that very instant the chief secretary's carriage turned the corner and came swiftly toward him. Carey ran to the spot which had been previously agreed upon and tried to make his fellow conspirators understand that their victim was in sight by signaling with his arm and pointing.

The result, however, though exactly what might have been foreseen, hardly came up to his expectations. The four men at the windows were waiting for a man with a handkerchief. Instead, they saw one without any such signaling apparatus, evidently excited and pointing wildly up the street. Instantly they conjured up visions of traitors in their ranks and of detectives on their tracks and, dropping their weapons, incontinently and hastily fled.

On the evening of Oct. 11, 1878, a policeman on duty near the Coliseum Music hall, Liverpool, noticed an unusual commotion at the entrance. Disheveled boys and girls, their clothing in many instances torn from their backs and some of them covered with blood, were pouring from the gallery exits, while from within the building came the sound of shrieking and loud cries for help. Realizing something of what was happening, the constable seized an ax and smashed in two of the "extra" doors.

His prompt action undoubtedly saved scores if not hundreds of lives, for by this time the auditorium had become a veritable pandemonium, wherein several thousand people, mad with terror, were fighting and struggling with one another for precedence.

Thirty-seven of the number lost their lives, and more than twice that number were maimed for life. And the cause of the panic was a fit of sneezing into which a number of girls in the front row of the gallery were thrown owing to some mischievous person tossing some snuff into the air.

A number of those behind, hearing and seeing a commotion in front, rose to their feet. Others joined them. Shouts and cries added to the confusion. An alarm was raised that the place was on fire, and a simultaneous rush of hundreds of frightened people for the narrow exit doors was followed by the results chronicled.

# Would Not Insure Him.

Insurance Companies Refused to Insure the Rev. J. W. Yeisley Because He Had Kidney Trouble.

This case is but one of thousands where the head of the house was refused insurance, because he had kidney trouble. Mr. Yeisley had given up in despair when some friend recommended Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it cured him.

Mr. Yeisley writes: "My kidneys and liver were in bad condition and I was anxious for relief. I had tried many remedies without success and when I bought a bottle of 'Favorite Remedy,' it was with but little faith in its ever helping me, but in a short time it effectively proved its merit. Perhaps the best proof I can give that it has completely cured me is to state that I have since been accepted by four different life insurance companies."

The Rev. Mr. Yeisley is the pastor of the First Reformed church, of St. Paris, Ohio, and is as well the editor of the St. Paris Dispatch.

There is no question that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the best and surest medicine in the world for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation, as well as the weaknesses peculiar to women. It quickly relieves and cures inability to hold urine and the necessity of getting up a number of times during the night. It puts an end to that scalding pain when passing urine and corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer. It is sold by all reliable druggists for \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00—less than one cent a dose.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Magic Eye Salve for all diseases or inflammations of the Eye. 25c.



## NOTES OF NOTABLES.

John Redmond is now an absentee landlord, a relative having left him an estate in Ireland.

On the occasion of the king's coronation Sir Wilfrid Laurier will, it is said, be raised to the peerage as Earl of Athabasca.

Josiah Lynn, formerly a rich man and friend of Jay Gould, was taken from Washington, N. J., to the poorhouse of the same city.

Count Tornelli, the Italian ambassador in France, has been made honorary president of the Parisian branch of the Dante society.

Honorary grand chief of the Huron Indians is the latest title which has been conferred on the Earl of Minto, governor general of Canada.

John Morley, who is writing a life of Mr. Gladstone, has just discovered among the late premier's effects a diary covering most of the interesting period of his career.

President Roosevelt has found time to prepare the manuscript for a new book on the deer of North America. The volume is one of a series and will be issued in the early summer.

Patrick Holland of Winchester, Mass., who has a record of fifty-two years' railway service on New England roads and is still hale and vigorous, recently celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday.

Sir Richard Temple, who died in London recently, was the greatest authority of his time on Indian affairs. He wrote many books relating to India and was decorated with the principal Indian orders.

By the terms of the will of Edward B. Judson, president of the First National bank of Syracuse, every employee of the bank down to the messenger received a bequest varying from \$5,000 to \$100.

Leo XIII. has been lucky in the bequests he received. They have amounted so far to \$6,000,000, of which \$600,000 came in last year alone. Pope Pius IX. in his longer pontificate received from this source only \$400,000.

Henry Leitner, aged ninety, who lives on the state border between Fairfield and Richland, N. C., has a bit of cotton ginned before the rebellion. He has refused rich offers for it as he prefers to keep it as a memento of old days.

When there are plenty of them, it is not a bad plan with raspberry plants to set three or four of them in a hill rather than one. In this way more fruit on a given area can be secured in much less time and with less trouble.

**YOUR FAITH** will be as strong as ours if you try  
**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** and ours is so strong we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and thus prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & CO., LE ROY, N. Y.  
Karr's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach

Read - the - Tribune.

# NOW FOR SPRING!

Our counters and shelves are piled high with the finest grades of goods for spring and summer wear. We are prepared this season to show the largest and most varied stocks of Men's Hats, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear and Furnishings, also Men's, Women's, Boys' and Girls' Shoes, ever gathered under our roof. Give our goods a trial. Their wearing qualities will please you. No cheap-looking gaudy stuff palmed off as the best in the market at this store.

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

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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, 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 51 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:  
G. J. 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 SCRUYKILL RAILROAD.

Time Table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hoan 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 Hazlewood, 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 Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:22, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazlewood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 6:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:40 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 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:40 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, Jamestown, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

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

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.