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WHAT THEY SAY

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

Curious, is it not, that no such sickening cruelty as the water cure was ever practiced by American officers on American soldiers in any previous war in all our history? But then no such war as this in the Philippines was ever waged by an American army before. We left all that sort of war to what our forefathers called the effete despots of Europe.—New York World.

The British Chancellor's rosy prophecy that the "bread tax" in his budget would not reach the consumer is belied almost as soon as uttered by the action of the Northwestern Association of Millers in Liverpool, who yesterday added a shilling a sack (25 cents) to the price of flour, while the American price was practically unchanged. This fact should cause a great light to shine upon the minds of our own protectionists, whose stock arguments has always been that "the foreigner pays the tax."—New York World.

"Men who contribute money to buy votes and to bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse it are deadly enemies of the Republic. They impair popular respect for law, which is the only safeguard for life and property; and it will be an evil day for the nation when its preservation depends upon their patriotism. They may masquerade in the garb of righteousness and address the people in the language of patriotism, but their virtues are assumed; they are hypocrites and assassins of liberty."—Judge Walter C. Gresham.

Smith and Sibley, (Detroit Free Press.)

The Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is a representative who served two terms in congress as a Democrat, and then deserted his party to follow the Republican banner of Oriental expansion. Mr. Sibley does not approve of his fellow expansionist, General Smith, and in the course of a speech delivered in the house he compared the general to Timur, to the Tartars, to the Saracens, and to various other persons lacking in inherent refinement; and he completed his speech by expressing the hope that the uniform would be stripped from General Smith within forty-eight hours.

For ourselves, we do not admire General Smith, either. Neither can we really approve of the methods resorted to by "Hell-Roaring Jake" to establish the blessings of liberty in Samar. But we have even less regard for the political hypocrisy that seeks to shift all the responsibility upon the shoulders of this soldier, and we should like to see Mr. Sibley or some other congressman carry his argument against these atrocities to its logical conclusion. As we have said before, the responsibility belongs to Washington, not to the army. The business of the army is to fight, and killing men is not an especially refining occupation. It does not tend to develop an extreme sensitiveness as to methods, and if it did, the soldier would soon lose his value as a fighter.

Pennypacker's Views.

Judge Pennypacker, the Republican candidate for governor, is known to be a conservative and reticent man. Of unusual interest, therefore, is the announcement that the North American will print next Sunday a long interview with him on topics of the present time.

While every subject discussed by the man who has been named for the highest office in the state is sure to attract the attention of the general public, probably what he says about newspapers will be read with greater interest than anything else. It is evident that Judge Pennypacker is no admirer of the Philadelphia press.

Curiously enough, Judge Pennypacker is a defender of the Schuylkill river as a source of water supply. All of our readers have heard it condemned, and not a few have probably sampled it in Philadelphia, and have opinions of their own. But Judge Pennypacker thinks it is a much maligned stream.

A full-page picture of the Republican candidate and his wife, both sketched from life, will give additional interest to the feature. No less attractive is an account of the Pennypacker home life in the old Colonial estate in Schwenksville.

Read - the - Tribune.

LABOR AND THE LAW

WHY MORE HAS NOT BEEN DONE FOR THE WORKERS.

European Countries Are Ahead of Us In the Matter of Labor Legislation—The Eight Hour Law That Had Grant's Support.

John F. Gardner, chairman of the labor committee of the national house of representatives, contributes an article to the Chicago Tribune on the subject of labor legislation from which the following is taken:

The United States is not so advanced in labor legislation as foreign countries, notwithstanding the general idea in this country that we are far ahead in all that pertains to the condition of our workers. That we have not made greater progress in this respect is due in part to the fact that the United States is a young nation, and society has not demanded or required as much regulation as in the old countries. Furthermore, it is partly due to the fact that the powers of the general government are limited and still further to the fact that even the states have tied up their power to make laws, going as far as foreign legislation by the adoption of state constitutions limiting the exercise of their own sovereign powers. These three causes have contributed to hold back progressive legislation in behalf of our workers not only in the states, but also in the federal government, and as a result the labor laws of Germany, Great Britain and other European countries show a considerably greater degree of fostering care for the workmen than those of the United States. Germany, for instance, goes to the extent of establishing a system of old age pensions for civilian employees, and the British employers' liability act goes much further than like legislation in the United States.

The public in this country has never taken cognizance of the singular fact in Grant's career that the eight hour movement was a subject in which he was greatly interested. On two occasions he issued proclamations urging and enjoining on officials that they enforce the eight hour day. This was under the eight hour law of 1868, which became effective about the time Grant entered the White House.

Following this there was the gradual extension of the eight hour law, which came from time to time through the appropriation bills without going through the regular channels. The eight hour law was extended to the government printing office through an appropriation bill. An eight hour day for letter carriers was tacked on to an appropriation bill. There has been legislation of the same kind for government clerks, almost always on appropriation bills. But the effect in this case has been instead of shortening the day to keep it up to something like a standard. A government clerk now works only six and a half hours.

The present eight hour bill before congress, which has been so much discussed, grows out of the effort to find a constitutional way of doing what the Tarsney bill attempted to do and what was believed by the laboring men of the country was done. When a proposition was made to eliminate the narrowing words of the Tarsney act "on any of the public works of the United States," the point was raised that legislation would be unconstitutional in that form, and the point was doubtless sound. So I conceived that the government, being a sovereign in making its own contracts, could impose any conditions that the contractor would accept, and that by providing for an eight hour day in the contract itself the constitutional question of jurisdiction was eliminated. The lawyers representing the opposition to this movement then disputed this, but now, four years later, they generally concede the correctness of the view. So that if the pending eight hour bill becomes a law it accomplishes just what previous legislation sought to accomplish, but failed to do owing to the inability to surmount the constitutional barrier.

Outside of the eight hour law the United States government has accomplished little in the way of direct legislation in behalf of labor except by the general rule of paying better wages to government employees than are paid to private employees. This has proved effective as an example merely and has doubtless had a tendency to increase the wage scale generally.

The difficulty in the way of accomplishing much lies in the limited jurisdiction of the general government. For instance, congress has no power to pass an employers' liability act that would take effect in the states. It has no direct power to regulate the condition of labor in the states except as to contracts of the government. A way through these difficulties will open wider and wider as congress more and more exercises jurisdiction over matters of interstate commerce.

The disposition of the national legislature to trespass more and more on what has heretofore been regarded as the exclusive domain of state power is apparent, and emergencies will impel the national courts more and more to uphold this invasion of state power. This tendency is not free from danger because the more general legislation the more restlessness there is liable to be in regard to the general government, and congress up to this time has been more radical than the states in the subjects legislated upon, and national officials are more tyrannical than local authorities in the enforcement of the law. In time the technical and jurisdictional barriers to strong federal legislation in behalf of labor are likely to give way, and by a broad construction of the interstate commerce clause of the constitution labor will receive no less fostering care than the traffic which moves across interstate lines.

The SPORTING WORLD

Height of Fighters. The impression prevails that lanky Bob Fitzsimmons is the tallest of the heavyweight fighters, and perhaps this is due to the fact that the word "lanky" has in this instance been incorrectly used in referring to height. In reality there are several of the heavy ones who are taller than "Lanky" Bob.

Gus Ruhlin, who will fight Sharkey during coronation week, towers over both Fitzsimmons and Jeffries in size. The Akron Giant is the tallest man in the fighting business today. Big Ed Dunkhorst might give Gus a run for the money, but Ed is out of the game, and Gus has a clear field. Ruhlin's



GUS RUHLIN, TALLEST PUGILIST.

height is 6 feet 2 inches. Jeffries is just half an inch smaller than the Akron man. James J. Corbett is a half inch smaller than the present champion. Jeff's height is 6 feet 1 1/2 inches, while Corbett, the last time he was measured, was exactly 6 feet and 1 inch. Joe Walcott, although not a heavyweight class, has fought in the heavyweight class and is therefore the smallest man who ever aspired for honors among the big fellows. Walcott measures but 5 feet 1 1/2 inches. Jim Hall and Joe Goddard both stripped over six feet when they were actively engaged in the boxing game. The measurements of the present day heavyweights and a few of those who figured in the ring during the last five years are given below:

- Jim Jeffries..... 6 feet 1 1/2 inches
Bob Fitzsimmons..... 6 feet 1 1/4 inches
Tom Sharkey..... 6 feet 8 1/2 inches
Jim Corbett..... 6 feet 1 inch
Peter Maher..... 5 feet 11 1/2 inches
Mike Conley..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Gus Ruhlin..... 6 feet 2 inches
Kid McCoy..... 5 feet 11 inches
John L. Sullivan..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Jake Kilrain..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Frank Craig..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Joe Choyinski..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Steve O'Donnell..... 6 feet 1 1/2 inches
Jim Hall..... 6 feet 1 1/2 inches
Jack McMillen..... 5 feet 10 1/2 inches
Charley Mitchell..... 5 feet 9 inches
George Dawson..... 5 feet 7 1/2 inches
Alex Greggains..... 5 feet 7 1/2 inches
Jack McMillen..... 5 feet 6 inches
Joe Goddard..... 6 feet 0 inches

Keene's Polo Views. The visit of the American polo players to England will doubtless result in uniform rules to govern future international matches.

Foxhall P. Keene, the best of the American players and captain of the team, declares that certain changes in the rules will be acceptable to English and American players.

One rule that is perplexing to Americans is that governing outside play. In England No. 1 cannot touch an opposing player until the ball has had time to be returned. It prevents the open style of play, and Mr. Keene considers it far from right.

He does not believe in the English system of hooking mallets, which prevents many goals from being scored when the attacking force has the ball in front of an opponent's goal in a scrimmage.

Mr. Keene also favors fewer intermissions and more continuous play in order to finish a game instead of allowing periods for useless argument during the progress of a match.

Motor Measurement. The rulings of the N. C. A. relative to the measurement of pacing motor tandems is certain to benefit competitors between the middle distance cyclists of America. It is not desirable to have the pace so artificial that a second rider can follow as fast as a first class rider owing to the big protection from wind resistance. Under the present ruling a man must have some pedaling ability in order to negotiate fast miles behind the artificial pacing machine.

Arab Girl's Twin Fillets. Arab Girl, dam of the ex-queen of pacers, Bessie Bonehill, 2:05 1/4, owned at Maple Leaf farm, South Charleston, O., has foaled twin fillies by Axis, son of Axtell. Both are reported alive and doing well. This is especially remarkable, as Arab Girl is twenty years old.

The Brothers O'Neil. Joyce O'Neil, the pitcher of the St. Louis Browns, and John O'Neil, catcher of the same team, are brothers. The former was signed last fall under the assumed name of Joyce.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If you want to dry a damp cellar, let a bucket of unslaked lime stand in it for a few weeks.

When windows are difficult to open, rub the cords with soft soap and the sashes will run smoothly. Cheap varnish is said to be much better than white of egg or any kind of muddle for attaching labels to cans or boxes for the fruit or store closet.

Always keep carbolic acid convenient for use. It is one of the best insect destroyers that can be used. A small quantity only need be applied at a time.

Wringing out a cloth in hot water and wiping the furniture clean before putting on the furniture cream will result in a high polish and will not finger mark.

Far more important than the external beauty of the bed is its "comfortableness," and the careful housewife will consider that factor as its first requirement.

According to a housewife who has made the experiment, a thin coating of varnish applied to ordinary straw matting will keep it looking fresh and new and add to its durability.

Salaried Charity Workers. A new profession for women that pays well is that of a charity worker. There is not much competition as yet, and the opportunities for studying charity work are limited, but still it is now possible.

New York has a training school for charity workers. The women who enter are put into active service at visiting under proper lectures upon the different phases of the leadership, and then there are courses of subjects. It is quite worth entering from a financial standpoint also. Philadelphia is proverbially conservative, and yet we pay the young woman at the head of our organizing charities the salary of \$5,000, and she can greatly supplement it by lecturing and literary work upon the subject of her profession.

Other cities do better than this, and the time is not far distant when all charitable work will be conducted in a methodical manner by an expert, who will be well paid for her services.—Philadelphia Record.

Sun Baths. It is said that frequent sun baths are the best known tonics for a woman's hair. The Greek maidens of old who sat on the walls of the city and combed their hair owed the beauty of their tresses to the sun's rays. When the hair is washed, sit beside a lowered window, as the sun shines stronger through the glass, and allow the hair to dry as it is being brushed. No bleach has been found so successful as the sun, which strengthens and beautifies generally.

When the hair shows a tendency to fall out, the very best thing to stop its coming out and to promote its growth is the abundant use of genuine olive oil. Saturate the hair thoroughly and keep it saturated for a week until the dry scalp has absorbed all it will, then wash with pure soap and water. If this operation is repeated every two or three months the effect is said to be marvelous.

A Hint to Girls. It was a little thing, but the other day a young girl was noticed following her callers, two young lads, into the hall as they took their leave. She even accompanied them to the stoop, this undoubtedly because she did not quite know how to say goodby and dismiss them in the parlor. There was nothing formal in the call, which was merely a drop in of some schoolboys, but it would have been a good time for that young girl to practice the little dignified conservatism of the hostess that presently she will very much need. A girl may be all that is charming and companionable and cordial and hospitable and yet preserve the ceremonious forms that are the necessities of social intercourse.—Harper's Bazar.

Mrs. Harrierson's Pen Name.

Charles Kingsley's talented daughter chooses to be known as Lucius Malet because her modesty induced her to conceal her identity, so that any failure on her part should not dim the luster of her father's fame. For this reason she combined the names of two clever women in her family, one of whom was Mrs. Mary Lucas, the maiden name of her father's mother, and the other Alice Malet, her grandmother's aunt, both of which names she has thus rescued from oblivion.—Washington Post.

Nickel Platings. To clean the nickel plate of the bathroom a mixture of washing soda and ammonia may be used for the cleaning part; with a little thin whitening paste when it comes to the polishing. These fittings are easily kept clean and bright if treated once a week, but the surface once thoroughly clouded through neglect it will take many repeated rubbings to restore the original polish and brightness.

Child Obedience.

There should be no conflict of authority between husband and wife in the exaction of obedience from their children. Little ones learn quickly that they can appeal from mother to father and vice versa. One parent should uphold the authority of the other. To be a shuttlecock tossed to and fro between conflicting parental methods of discipline is very detrimental to the child.

Easy Washing.

When washing clothes, dissolve a little pipeclay in the water or rub with the soap on to the clothes. This process gives the linen the appearance of being bleached and also makes the clothes clean with half the usual labor. When the water is hard, pipeclay is especially useful, for it makes the water as soft as rainwater.

Advertisement for Negligee Shirts for Summer. Here is important news for men who are fond of a negligee shirt—and what man is not? We have for your inspection a beautiful line of negligee shirts in materials of Madras, Percalé and Chevioti. All the new colorings, conspicuous for their original designs. Our better grade shirts are \$1.00 and 1.50, yet we boast of an unequaled line at 50c, about twenty different styles. A full and complete line of Neckwear, comprising all the latest creations and styles. McMenamin's Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store. South Centre Street.

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