

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888.  
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.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 6, 1902.



## The Strike Situation.

A company of soldiers entered the Lithuanian settlement in Shenandoah yesterday for the purpose of assisting in the arrest of three men, charged with complicity in last Wednesday's rioting. They accompanied several constables and found two of the men in bed, with bandaged wounds of the feet. They are Anthony Palimoutz and Stanislaus Zukowski. An express wagon which had been pressed into service carried the men to the borough jail. It went at a double-quick pace, with its escort of running soldiers, carrying their rifles, ready for instant use. Not the slightest resistance was offered by any one to the arrest of the men nor to the progress of the cavalcade.

The third man was reported to have gone to the Miners hospital at Ashland for treatment of his wounds. It was said at the hospital that he had left there. Search is still being made for him.

At the hearing of the men before Magistrate Shoemaker both denied participating in the rioting. Each of the accused was held in \$2,000 bail. They were taken to Pottsville later in the afternoon. Two companies, with fixed bayonets, kept back a large crowd at the station until the train came.

It is thought that bail will be secured for the prisoners within a week.

James Capparel, of Hazleton, a night watchman at Tyler & McTurk's washery, at Girardville, was shot through both legs from ambush while returning from work yesterday morning. The Girardville local has appointed a committee to aid in the apprehension of the one who did the shooting.

The presidents of the coal-carrying companies held an unusually long conference yesterday and the strike situation was fully discussed. George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, presided.

They discussed the opening of collieries in the mining districts. Since the strike a few washeries have been opened, but no more collieries. The question of starting the collieries was fully discussed, but it was learned that nothing would be done in this respect until a further report of the condition of the mines is received.

At the close of the conference the presidents were very uncommunicative. One of them said: "Nothing has been done to change the situation. Something may be done later."

"Did you discuss the question of the opening of collieries?" was asked.

The president declined to reply. Others spoken to also refused to answer the question whether collieries would be opened.

The Reading Company's officers held a consultation at headquarters in Pottsville yesterday and decided not to attempt to start the Indian Ridge colliery at Shenandoah, although there are 1,400 soldiers and fifty policemen stationed within a stone's throw of the colliery. Strike leaders say that this is evidence that the company cannot resume work, no matter how much protection is afforded non-union men.

A check amounting to \$6,500 was received at the headquarters of District No. 7, of the United Mine Workers, yesterday from Indianapolis. This is the second installment of relief from the union headquarters.

Judging from its severity, those outside of Pennsylvania would say of the Democratic platform: "Here is partisan recklessness." It is nothing of the kind. It is the plain, unvarnished truth, stated without exaggeration. There is not an assertion in it but is sustained by Republican authority. The Democrats did not exaggerate, simply because the facts in the case defy exaggeration. The politics of Pennsylvania is the plague spot of the nation, and it has debauched the state government to a degree that it is impossible to overstate. This is all confessed by Republicans of the highest possible character, and who have occupied the highest place in Republican councils.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

Watch the date on your paper.

## CHINESE BUNKO BILL

SO CALLED "EXCLUSION" ACT DECEPTIVE AND INEFFICIENT.

Criticism by the Official Organ of the American Federation of Labor. Where the Responsibility For the Swindle Rests.

The United States congress has passed and the president has signed a bill enacting into law what purports to be a measure for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the mainland of the United States and its possessions. In point of fact the entire measure is as defective, deceptive and inefficient to accomplish the desired purpose as such a piece of patchwork of which the present law is composed well can be.

Realizing that the exclusion law of the past ten years, just terminated and which is now superseded by the law just enacted, was spread over a series of acts, treaty stipulations, court decisions and treasury regulations which required vast research in order to ascertain the exact status of any tangible features, the American Federation of Labor representatives, together with the representatives of the California Chinese exclusion convention, drafted a bill which was a codification of all these various laws, treaties, decisions and treasury regulations into a comprehensive measure so that if it had been enacted it would have presented to the government officials as well as any student or ordinary citizen of this or any other country a comprehensive law that any one might read and read, but the wise solons of our congress decreed otherwise, and whether out of pure antagonism or crass ignorance, they have imposed upon the country a law which, unless remedied soon by further legislation rectifying the wrong and the shortcomings of the voluntary acquiescence of China as well as other foreign countries or the interpretation and administration of its provisions by the judicial and administrative officers of the country, will open the mainland of the United States to the dangers of an overwhelming horde of Chinese coolies.

Under the old law Chinese or persons of Chinese descent were excluded from the United States no matter from whence they came. Under the law just passed they can be excluded only when such exclusion shall be "consistent with treaty obligations."

In no way does the law designate that the exclusion shall be consistent with treaty obligations with China, and hence, while the provision is made that they shall be excluded if they come from China to the United States or from China to the Philippine Islands, there is no provision of law against Chinese going to Hongkong, which is under British government, or from China to Mexico and coming from either of these places into the United States.

In view of the treaties between the United States and the governments of Great Britain and Mexico providing for free and unlimited coming and going of their citizens and subjects to and from the United States and with the well known desire on the part of Chinese laborers to come to our country and compete with American workmen, and this desire fostered and encouraged by the shipping and transportation companies as well as the purpose of the Chinese Six Companies and a large number of American employers who constantly harp upon the idea of introducing into the United States a horde of cheap laborers, it is not difficult to understand the danger which threatens and confronts the workers of our country.

Then, again, there is a direct invitation to China to give notice six months before Dec. 7, 1904, that the treaty between it and the government of the United States shall terminate on the date named, and inasmuch as the present law pretends to exclude Chinese only when it shall be "consistent with treaty obligations" and upon termination of the treaty there will be neither a treaty nor treaty provision which in any way will deny Chinese coolies and laborers coming direct from China into the mainland of the United States.

It is admitted by all that the treaty of 1868 granting free and unrestricted immigration of Chinese, whether laborers or others, into the United States was not abrogated but simply suspended by subsequent treaty stipulations and that it will come into full force and effect upon the termination of the present treaty unless another specifically providing otherwise shall be negotiated and ratified in the meantime.

Scarcely was the ink dry enacting the present law when it was incidentally attacked in the interest of the Chinese. A Chinaman sought admission into the United States, claiming allegiance to Mexico, and offered to place bond for his return. Our government officials evaded rendering a decision upon the Chinaman's right to enter the United States from Mexico by declaring that he had no right to come in under bond. Thus the main question is undecided, but that it soon will have to be decided no one seriously disputes.

Taking the entire law as it now stands, it presents one of the most conspicuous pieces of bungling or vicious legislation, or both, ever enacted by congress.

It is a menace to not only the workers of the United States, but to our republic and to our civilization, and unless rectified by timely legislation the entire responsibility for the injury to our people will rest upon the heads of the managers of the legislation in our congress—a responsibility which the workmen and the people generally of our country will not fall to appreciate and repay in every lawful and honorable way within the power of American manhood and American citizenship.—American Federationist.

## NEW SHORT STORIES

"A. Balfour, Minister."

The Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, who has just succeeded to the British premiership, is at present the subject of a merry and amusing story which is going the rounds in England. During the recent assigning of ministers—or, as it is termed in England, the "sorting" of ministers—a parson of the Free kirk arrived in London and, establishing himself at an east end hotel, recorded himself in the visitors' book as "A. Balfour, Minister." To his great surprise he was treated as one of the elect of the world. The canny Scotchman never realized the situation until he got his bill.

"Ma certie, mon!" he exclaimed when he had perused the bill. "Ye'd fancy I was Lord Salisbury."

"Well, sir," responded the hotel clerk, "we all know you're next door to him."

The parson, it is needless to say, was delighted to have been mistaken for such a great man as the leader of the house of commons. He not only never said a word, but gave handsomely to the waiting folk, who are now lauding the generosity of Mr. Balfour, whom it would be hard to convince them was other than the then English parliamentary leader and now successor of Lord Salisbury.

It was a Strange Flower.

Clara Morris says that one night when she was playing Camille during the scene with Armand she discovered that the flower, the camellia, on the giving of which the whole plot turned, was missing from her breast, where it should have been pinned. "I tried to warn Armand," she related, "but he was making love and did not hear. In despair I went across the room. There was the supper table and on it a beautiful bunch of celery. It was the work of a minute to wrench off some of the greenest leaves. The poor man did not know anything of what was coming. You should have seen his men when I handed him the celery, saying, as my part required, 'It is a strange flower.'"



"IT IS A STRANGE FLOWER."

"I agree with you," he whispered back. That was smart, but unkind. When I said, 'Cherish it,' he gasped. When I ended up with my last, 'Keep it,' he nearly threw a fit. He did not help me out at all. But I got even with him. I might have hid his exit, but instead I swept away from him, leaving him alone in the center of the stage, and then in full view of the audience he had to kiss the celery. Nowadays he cannot smell that vegetable without thinking of me." Miss Morris did not reveal the actor's name, but it was probably Stuart Robson, remarks the Chicago News.

Mrs. Henderson's Husband.

In the Gramercy park boarding house it was generally recognized that Mrs. Henderson was the head of the Henderson family, but it remained for "Is Mr. Henderson in?" a caller inquired one evening when all were gathered in the front parlor.

"I'll see," said Bridget. A minute later she returned.

"Mrs. Henderson's husband isn't in, sir," she said loud enough for all to hear.

And ever since the boarding house has called him "Mrs. Henderson's husband."

"The Original Gray Jackass."

Before the battle of Waterloo there was an inn at that village called the Gray Jackass. After the downfall of Napoleon as the result of that battle the innkeeper changed his sign to the Duke of Wellington, to his own discomfiture. A rival took advantage of the change and set up the Gray Jackass, whereby he took away the business from the Duke of Wellington. The result was the substitution of the title "This is the original Gray Jackass" for the inscription beneath the Duke of Wellington's portrait.

An Excellent Arrangement.

Pitt, while sitting on the treasury bench in parliament, habitually carried so much liquor that it gave an anxious clerk at the table a headache to watch him. "Excellent arrangement," said Pitt. "I have the wine, and he has the headache."

## THREE EYED ANIMALS.

New Zealand Possesses Some of These Remarkable Creatures.

There is no more interesting country in the world to a biologist than New Zealand, and to Professor Dendy is due the credit of having made some very valuable original researches in regard to some of the more characteristic fauna of the country.

Nearly every one has heard of the tuatara, the curious, iguanalike looking creature now found on only one or two islands off the coast of New Zealand and supposed to be the oldest living type of animal on the face of the globe. One of the most curious features is an organ on the head which at one time was spoken of as the pineal gland, but which Dr. Dendy discovered to be in reality a third eye. His paper on the subject caused the greatest interest in scientific circles, and, as an illustration of the way in which research is specialized nowadays, it may be mentioned that while Dr. Dendy devoted himself to the study of the third eye one distinguished English biologist is "working out" the skeleton, another the kidneys, etc.

More recently Dr. Dendy has discovered another New Zealand creature possessing a third eye. This is the New Zealand lampry, a favorite article of food among the Maoris. The third eye is situated right on top of the head and is covered with a thin coating of skin. It is doubtful whether it is now of any practical use for seeing, but Dr. Dendy believes that at one time, far back in the world's history, there were two eyes on the back of the lampry's head. He is further of the opinion that at one time the tuatara also had two eyes where now only one remains. In the tuatara it is the left eye which has survived, while in the lampry it is the right one.

The English lampry has only two eyes and is to that extent inferior to its New Zealand congener, but it has its compensations, for was it not recorded in our history books at school that an English king died from eating too many lampryes?—Melbourne (Australia) Argus.

Artificial Lobster Culture.

For many years, both in Europe and this country, the artificial propagation of lobsters has presented an unsolved problem. Now, at last, Professor H. C. Bumpus of the American Museum of Natural History has discovered the secret of success. His discovery comes at an opportune moment, because for five years past the supply of lobsters has been decreasing. The method of Professor Bumpus depends upon keeping the water in which the lobster fry are placed after hatching in constant motion, for, if allowed to settle, the fry smother or devour one another. By this device the young lobsters are successfully reared until at the age of from nine to sixteen days they are able to take care of themselves. The United States Fish commission is planning to restock the depleted waters along our coast with lobsters hatched and reared in the manner described.

Waves in Solid Metal.

Professor Roberts-Austen, in talking before the institution of civil engineers in London about advances in metallurgy and engineering, demonstrated that solid metals might reveal by their structure the vibrations to which they had been subjected. In explaining this phenomenon experiments were shown proving that a beautiful wave structure can be imparted to the surface of mercury by the vibrations of a tuning fork and that even the surface of solid lead which has been subjected to similar vibrations possesses a structure resembling that of a vibrating surface of mercury. Mild steel was defined by Professor Roberts-Austen as a "solid solution" of iron and carbon, free from cinders. Metallurgists have doubted the strength of steel as it was known in its early days.

New York's Sky Line.

Vershagin, the artist who is painting a large picture of the battle of San Juan Hill, with President Roosevelt as the central figure, was very much depressed over New York's sky line when he visited the metropolis fifteen years ago. He said that the occasional skyscraper was a painful blot on the landscape, that it made the sky line one terrible thing to behold. The other day after long contemplation of it and the scores of big buildings which load down the island of Manhattan he is said to have turned to a friend and remarked, "Really [a pause] it begins to be grand."

Sandwich Islands.

The term "Sandwich Islands" recurs in news items, scientific addresses and in lectures with a frequency which suggests some other cause than ignorance of the fact that the early name of the group has long been obsolete. One cause of this survival, especially where these islands are mentioned in public speech, is the inability of the mainland to pronounce "Hawaiian." He usually says "Haywayan" and knows that he is wrong; so to protect himself from a lingual infelicity he says "Sandwich Islands" and lets them go at that.

The Pennypackers.

There are not many Pennypackers in the state of Pennsylvania, and the name of the Philadelphia jurist who has been nominated for governor has aroused considerable discussion. There is only one Pennypacker family in Pittsburgh and one in Allegheny. Allegheny has a Panabaker. That is really the nearest thing in the directory to Pennypacker, for Pennypacker originally had no suggestion of coin about it and is a corruption from the old Dutch or Pennsylvania German Panabacker, or Panabaker, which merely means a man who bakes in a pan.

# Everything New

IN

# Furnishings

We have all the little things that a gentleman can wish for his summer dressing. Our "little necessities of life," all of which must be proper to make the "finished man," are faultless in every detail. If you want a pair of shoes, a hat, a shirt, a tie, or a pair of socks in the handsome, stylish colors of summer, you can get them here.

Although our goods are fancy in looks, as they should be, they are not fancy-priced.

We can supply you with the latest productions of the market at prices to suit the times.

Step in, and see what we can do for you.

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

South Centre Street.

## Nature's Tonic.

A ride in the open,  
For Health,  
For Pleasure,  
For Business.

You should ride a  
Bicycle,

# RAMBLER.

\$35 to \$65.

## The 1902 Models

Bristle With  
New Ideas.

# Call and Examine.

A complete stock always on hand.

## For Sale By

# Walter D. Davis,

Freeland.

## RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,  
May 18, 1902.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.  
7 29 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, Hazleton, Delano and Pottsville.  
9 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.  
11 45 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.  
11 41 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 29 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 58 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
11 41 a m from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.  
12 35 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,  
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent,  
30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent,  
36 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,  
Hazleton, Pa.

## THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1902.

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 Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 32, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifinger for Tomhickon, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5 09 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 25 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, Jonesville, Auders and other points on the Traction Company's line.

LITNER & WHITE, Stationers and Printers.

# PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.