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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 8, 1902.



Free Primary Elections.

From the Philadelphia Press.
It is stated in some of the newspapers of Luzerne that it will cost a candidate to register for the Republican primaries in that county in some instances as high as \$1,500 to \$1,500, the amount being fixed according to the supposed value of the office.

These are large figures and will certainly deter many from entering the race. It would hardly be supposed any man would care to pay so much money and take his chances at a primary election unless he could be reasonably sure of success.

It is claimed, however, that the money is needed to pay the expenses of the primary. These must be extraordinary in Luzerne, where last year candidates for the orphans' court judgeship nomination were required to put up \$1,000 each, and the one who was successful at the primaries was defeated at the general election. Lackawanna is the only other county where these assessments are enormously high, though there are many counties which have the same primary election system.

In Bedford county recently the party chairman took what was left, after paying the expenses of the primaries, and distributed it as a short of consolation purse to the defeated candidates. This was fair, for the money had been paid to cover the expenses of the primary and the chairman had no right to use it for any other purpose.

What reason there can be for the apparently great cost of the primaries in Luzerne has never been given, but there certainly can be no more need of it there than in other counties. If it is to be continued and the expense is to be assessed according to the value of the offices it ought to be paid by those who get the nominations and have some chance of realizing on their investments.

The whole practice is an additional and forceful argument for the general primary election law which shall make the primaries free to every one in the party, no matter how much money he has or has not. Many of these best qualified for public service cannot afford to risk \$1,200 or \$1,500 on the chance of a primary, and many who could afford it won't do it. There is need of a free primary for all.

If the Philadelphia Times, which bolted in 1896 and which has never been Democratic enough to hurt, has a fancy that it is commending itself to the 400,000 Democrats of this state who did not bolt and that do not waver by flings at Mr. Bryan it may wake up some time to its mistake. Mr. Bryan is still as dear to the affections of democratic Democrats as he was when he held aloft the party's banner and polled a million more votes than Grover Cleveland was ever able to command. Only plutocratic Democrats ever sneer at this masterful man who is as great in defeat as he was splendid in battle.—Johnstown Democrats.

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

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WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]
Four white walls and a dark red roof, with piles of rubbish, broken bricks, boards, scantling and splinters of all sizes and varieties, with here and there an excavation, tall pillars of white incased to a height of ten feet in plain pine boards, iron railings in every form of crookedness—all this in the center of a beautiful park filled with majestic trees and tropical plants, with a fountain playing on a magnificent lawn, is the picture presented by the White House as viewed from Lafayette square.

Its once handsome interior looks like the track of a devastating Kansas cyclone. It is undergoing a renovation such as it has not experienced since 1815, after the British entered the city and burned the building. As far as the interior is concerned, the building is being practically reconstructed and will then be used by the president exclusively as a residence, as was originally designed. By the 1st of October the contractors in charge of the work expect to have the new White House ready for occupancy, and on account of the short time they have to do the labor the men are working almost from sunrise to sunset.

The contractors seem never to leave the vicinity of their employment. A rough board building has been constructed on the broad pavement between the executive mansion and the state, war and navy building, and here the executive heads of the work of construction can be found night and day working out the plans they have received from the architects and preparing the tasks for the laborers who are tearing out the old to make way for the new.

The Work of Congress.
Benjamin S. Platt, enrolling clerk of the senate, has prepared a statement showing the extent of the business transacted by congress during the past session. According to this statement, a far larger number of bills and joint resolutions was introduced than in any previous session of congress, larger, indeed, than in any previous congress whether of two or three sessions. The total number of bills and joint resolutions offered in the two houses up to the time of adjournment was 22,022, of which 1,503 were sent to the president. Of those introduced, 15,572 were offered in the house of representatives and 6,450 in the senate.

Unfinished Civil Service Work.
At the close of the week ended June 28, the last Saturday of the fiscal year, there remained in the files of the civil service commission 10,967 sets of unmarked examination papers. This total exceeds by more than 3,000 the record of last year and has excited some discussion as to the inadvisability of limiting the work of the commission by an insufficient clerical allowance. Under ordinary circumstances the whole civil service force can dispose of a few less than 1,000 sets of papers each week. But with the extra work now scheduled in the form of special examinations it is unlikely this pile of unfinished work left over from the last fiscal year can be cleared away before Nov. 1.

Canes From Historic Wood.
The repairs in the White House brought to the mind of Colonel William H. Crook, disbursing officer of the executive mansion, many memories of the days when he served under President Lincoln. The floor in the room where President Lincoln sat to transact business was torn up by the workmen recently, and Colonel Crook secured some of the flooring for preservation. From a piece of the flooring on which the president often stood, with Colonel Crook by his side, were made a number of canes that have been presented to friends. They are much appreciated for their historic value by the recipients.

A Costly Spoon.
Representative McAndrews of Chicago tells a story showing the way Washington hotels are conducted. "I was paying the hotel nearly my entire salary as a congressman for my meals and lodging," he said, "when I became indispensed and called a physician. He decided that the Washington climate did not agree with me and prescribed a tonic. After I had secured the medicine I found that I had no teaspoon with which to measure the dose, so I went to the hotel cafe for one. They gave me one of those plated affairs that sell for about 60 cents a dozen. The medicine corroded it badly, but I must confess that I was somewhat shocked to see an item on my monthly bill of \$1.25 for the teaspoon. The hotel keepers have got so much nerve here that guests have not the heart to kick."

Disappearance of Pennies.
"What becomes of all the pennies?" is a question over which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is puzzling. The United States coins and puts in circulation on an average about 75,000,000 of these little copper tokens every year, and each spring and fall there is a demand from everywhere for more. It is the big department stores that make the greatest demand. The disappearance of many pennies is accounted for by the savings of children, but these savings banks could not gobble up 75,000,000 a year.

The Smithsonian Addition.
Arrangements are now being made by the secretary of the Smithsonian institution for carrying out the instructions of congress in relation to the preparation of preliminary plans for an additional fireproof steel frame brick and terra cotta building, to cost not to exceed \$1,500,000, for the United States National museum, to be erected when appropriated for on the mall between Ninth and Twelfth streets. For this purpose an appropriation of \$500,000 was allowed, and the plans will be sent to congress at its next session.
CARL SCHOFIELD.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

Will Be Buffalo Warden.
Charles J. Jones, popularly known as "Buffalo" Jones, has been appointed buffalo warden for Yellowstone park. Mr. Jones is well known as the chief exponent for a number of years of the proposal that the government do something to prevent the complete extinction of the American bison. He has been a hunter and trapper most of his life and as a resident of Kansas



CHARLES J. JONES.

became familiar with the habits of the buffalo and noted with much regret the rapidity with which the king of the plains was passing away. Mr. Jones was largely instrumental in securing the appropriation at the last session of congress for the establishment of a government buffalo ranch in Yellowstone park. It is this establishment which will be under his charge.

Fred Landis on Farming.
Frederick K. Landis of Indiana, a newspaper man, who was recently nominated for congress to replace the veteran Steele, is one of the five brothers Landis, all of whom were born on a none too fertile farm in Indiana and all of whom have made their mark. One brother is now a member of congress, one is a physician in Cincinnati, one is postmaster of San Juan, Porto Rico, and one is a lawyer in Chicago.

"Talk to me about the joys of farming," said Fred Landis the other day. "I know all about them. There were five brothers of us on the old farm in Indiana and father. We had a team of wobbly old horses, and we five boys and father worked from daylight to dark to raise enough stuff to feed those horses."
"Finally one of the horses died, and that gave two of the boys a chance to go out in the world and see what they could do, and when the other horse died we all got away."

Dr. Patton's "Hurry" Sermon.
When Dr. Patton, who recently retired from the presidency of Princeton, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Princeton, before he became president of the university, he consented one Sunday evening to oblige a brother clergyman to deliver a sermon at the Second Presbyterian church in the college town. Dr. Patton went to the pulpit with the intention of preaching about Zacheus. While the congregation was singing the first hymn it occurred to him that he had preached on Zacheus in that church before. He hurriedly consulted an elder and ascertained that such was the case.
Dr. Patton continued the regular service and rummaged in his mind for



DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON.

another text. While the congregation was singing the second hymn the preacher sat in a big armchair back of the pulpit and made a few notes on the back of a visiting card that had been handed to him as he entered the church. When the second hymn was over, Dr. Patton placed the thirty or more words that he had written on the visiting card on the reading desk and preached for thirty minutes one of the most brilliant sermons that he had delivered since he had been in Princeton. He never once looked at the card and left it on the desk when he went away. One of the elders, an associate of Professor Wilson, who has succeeded Dr. Patton as president of the university, keeps the card to this day as a memento of the interesting occasion.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Dog Stopped the Train.
Train No. 20 on the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad, in charge of Conductor F. W. Russe of Indianapolis, was tearing along toward Indianapolis at fifty miles an hour. The train was loaded with passengers and was behind time. East of Edwardsport Engineer Dorsey saw on the track far ahead a dog that was jumping about and acting in a peculiar manner. The dog's actions looked suspicious, and as a measure of caution Dorsey shut off the steam so as to have his train under control. When the train reached a nearer point, the dog stood and barked at it, and then, with a yelp, started for the woods.

Then it was that Dorsey saw that there was something red between the rails, and he threw on emergency brakes and opened the sandbox. The train came to a standstill within ten feet of a pretty flaxen haired baby in a red frock. The child was about two years old and had been playing with the dog. The train crew ran forward, and Baggageman Franklin picked up the child, which laughed and crowed and patted his face in glee.

About 800 yards distant was a farmhouse, and toward it Franklin started with the baby, to meet a man running toward him like an insane person. It was the child's father, who had missed the baby just as the train stopped and supposed that the little one had been killed. How it got so far away from home and into such a dangerous place no one could understand. The passengers were considerably jolted by the sudden stopping of the train, but no one was hurt, and when they learned the cause of it they clustered about Engineer Dorsey and congratulated him on his caution.—Philadelphia Times.

Picking Out a Profession.

Let a boy decide upon his profession at fifteen, and, though he may not immediately enter it, he saves for preparation all the time his companion loses by putting off his choice until he is of age. And this early time is most valuable time, for it represents the distinctive acquisitive period of life, the period when the mind receives impressions most easily and retains them most tenaciously. The technique of any trade or business or profession is readily acquired by a youthful mind. Later on it seems to be grasped slowly and with difficulty. My advice to boys is that they anticipate their life work as much as possible. Get into the spirit and atmosphere of it. Take the preliminary steps while you are full of enthusiasm.—Harper's Young People.

How to Raise Flowers in the House.

A tiny garden can be made by cutting a piece of sheet wadding to fit the top of a bowl or a wide mouthed jar, which is filled with water just high enough for the bottom of the wadding to touch it. Two or three small bits of charcoal will keep the water pure, and when all is arranged the top of the wadding is sprinkled with seeds of mignonette, sweet pea or any other easily grown plant. The roots pierce down through the wadding and are nourished by the water, while leaves and blossoms in a reasonable time conceal the top.

A Practical Difficulty.

Mamma had been impressing upon the little ones the verse, "And unto him that smiteth thee on one cheek offer also the other."
After awhile Paul came in crying. "Why, what's the matter?" said mamma.
"Sister hit me," said Paul.
"Have you forgotten about turning the other cheek?" asked mamma.
"No," said Paul, "but I couldn't; she hit me in the middle."

Salt and Doses.

Among certain people there is a strong idea that nothing is worse for dogs than salt, but as a matter of fact when administered in small quantities it materially benefits them. There is no doubt, however, that to give dogs or any other animals broth in which salt pork or bacon has been boiled would be almost equivalent to giving them a dose of poison.

Boys Who Grow Very Tall.

The Norwegian boy has for his next door neighbors the Laplanders. When the Norwegian boy grows up, he becomes one of the tallest men in the world, for there is no other race of men as big as the Norsemen. The Lapland boy, on the contrary, never grows very tall, although he is right next door geographically to the Norwegians.

Blood Relations.

Willie—Mamma, what does "blood" relations mean?
Mamma—It means near relations, Willie.
Willie (after a thoughtful pause)—Then, mamma, you and papa must be the bloodiest relations I've got.

The Man That Wakes Me Up.

I tell you what, I love my pa;
I love him 'most as much as ma;
He's awful good to me an' brings me lots of toys an' kites an' things.
Why, t'other day, as sure as fate,
He brought me home a tarrier pup.
I love my pa, but, oh, I hate
The man that mornin's wakes me up!
My pa he takes me fishin', too,
When he's got nothin' else to do;
I ketches a catfish, too, one day,
Though half way out he got away,
But pa said I might count it, though,
An' somethin' 'bout the lip an' cup.
I dearly love my pa, but, oh,
I hate the man that wakes me up!

I'm always hearin' 'bout the ant
W'at gets up early, but I can't
See w'at that's got to do with me;
I ain't no ant, as I can see;
I'm just a boy w'at likes to lie
Abed until it's time to sup;
Of course I love my pa, but I
Don't love that man that wakes me up.
—William Wallace Whitlock.

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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 20 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 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, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
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, 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, 25 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
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G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Easton, 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 Shepperton 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 Shepperton 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 Drifering for Tomhickon, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Shepperton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 8:30 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 8:49 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, Aidsent and other points on the Traction Company's line.

LITTLE & QUINCY, Stationers and Printers.

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