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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 22, 1902.



SHORT STORIES.

Brazil has its money coined at the mint in Vienna.
Customs officials are now required to wear white gloves in the handling of personal property of travelers.
By a recent action of the supervisors it is now a misdemeanor to permit artesian well water to run to waste in Riverside county, Cal.
The fact that the world's supply of corks is much less than the demand has given rise to a new industry of collecting, cleaning and reworking corks.
The Canadian government has appropriated \$10,000 to build a barbed wire fence along the boundary between Montana and the Dominion, extending from St. Mary's lake to the Sweet Grass hills.
There are now but twelve survivors of the Maryland Society of the California Pioneers. In 1857, when the society was organized, it had thirty-three members. The society recently held a reunion in Baltimore.
A negro, trimming a tree beneath a limb of which stood a farmer's team in Michigan the other day, lost his balance and fell head foremost, striking one of the horses. The animal dropped dead, but the man whose head dealt the fatal stroke was unhurt.

FLOWER AND TREE.

There is a pink variety of lily of the valley which is often grown in England, though seldom seen with us.
A palm tree which grows on the banks of the Amazon has leaves thirty to fifty feet in length and ten to twelve feet in breadth.
Standard and "stand by" plants and varieties should be the rule of the beginner. Experiment with new flowers and varieties only in a small way.
Study color effects if you would have a really beautiful garden. The loveliest colors often neutralize each other sadly. Clear reds and magentas, for instance, should not be close neighbors.
Know the plants as you would people if you would have them respond fully. Find out their habits, their likes and dislikes. The study is one of unending pleasure, and it pays rich interest in perpetual bloom.
Linnæa plants are good for low hedges. Plants a foot and a half apart will soon run branches together, and the foliage is dense from the ground up.
The flowers are almost as brilliant as those of the dahlia and are produced freely from July to late October.

The Pennsylvania legislature unanimously passed a resolution at the two last sessions declaring in favor of the election of United States senators by the vote of the people. What have the people now to say of Quay and Penrose, who both dodged the vote on the question? It is easy to understand why such senators are not willing to risk their ease with the people, but, if the people have any spark they will call on them to explain why they refused to obey their wishes as expressed by their representatives in the legislature. Penrose not only refused to support the measure, but attached an amendment to make sure of killing it. If the citizens of Pennsylvania mean anything when they say through their newspapers and their representatives that they want their senators to support a bill to allow the people of the United States to be allowed to vote on the question of electing senators they will take the opportunity this fall to resent the insult of Quay and his man Friday in not only refusing to support the bill recommended but actually ridiculing it.

Archie Adams, the "trusty" who escaped from the Scranton jail Sunday night by sawing off the bars with a saw furnished him by his sweetheart, was captured roaming about Nayaug Park yesterday morning.

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

JACKSON AND KELLER

A PAIR OF LABOR UNION HATERS ON THE BENCH.

Calling Men Instructed With Leadership by Their Fellows "Vampires" Is Neither Law Nor Manners. Would Starve Strikers.

The "vampire" speech made by Judge Jackson of West Virginia when he fixed extreme penalties on the labor representatives who were working for their order is one of those utterances that have in them the elements of all sorts of dissatisfaction and disturbance.
Periodically there comes to the bench a man who is absolutely out of sympathy with the spirit of his time, and such a one is very likely to regard his elevation to the position as a warrant for assuming that he is privileged to hector and scold as well as to fix penalties and decide disputes.
These are the judges who are most given to using their power of commitment for contempt of court.
The men Judge Jackson has sent to jail for periods of two and three months disregarded the injunction that forbade them to persuade men to join a labor union. It will be a long time before America is ready to accept the ruling of this court that talking to the employees of a particular concern is an offense so grave that a sweeping injunction can make it contempt of court.

That such a ruling is of use to the Clarksburg fuel company is obvious, and there have been judges who have found warrant of law for prohibiting anything that rich corporations found to their disadvantage.
Does anybody believe that if the Miners' union applied to this or any other judge for an injunction prohibiting the Clarksburg Fuel company from inducing its employees to remain outside the union they would get even a hearing?
The description of the union organizers as "vampires that live and fatten on the honest labor of the coal miners of the country" and have nothing in common with the people who are employed in the mines of the Clarksburg Fuel company is part of Judge Jackson's tirade.
Certainly the dignity of the courts is more jeopardized by such a revelation of temper and bias on the part of a judge than it ever could be by the disregard of his injunctions.

The lawyers who practice before Judge Jackson "have nothing in common" with the litigants they represent, but he would hardly describe them as vampires.
The walking delegates are a part of the scheme of unionizing labor—a scheme that has done more for the betterment of conditions among those who toil than any other element of our civilization. Without their unions the employees of any corporation are utterly at its mercy. By concerted action they can make a stand against injustice that they never could do as individuals. Without the organizers there would be no unions, a situation that would doubtless satisfy the owners of coal mines and possibly Judge Jackson, but one that would be melancholy for the men who have to work with their hands.
The last word as to government by injunction has not been spoken in this country by any means.
The power to punish for contempt of court was given judges as a protection to themselves at their sessions. It was never meant to weapon for employers as against their men.

There is another aspect of this case. Every person before a court is required to treat that court with respect and courtesy. The obligation of the particular citizen who happens to be chosen to sit in judgment on his fellows to treat others with respect and courtesy is equally binding. The judge, who is there to decide the rights and wrongs of disputes and administer the law generally, is neither a preacher nor a professor of morals. Sermons and lessons are as far from his duties as abuse and tyranny.
Calling men vampires because they are entrusted by their fellows with a function of which Judge Jackson disapproves is neither law nor manners.

One more crime has been added to the catalogue.
Judge Jackson by his injunctions made it a punishable offense to ask a coal miner to join a labor union, and now Judge Keller, another West Virginia jurist, has issued injunctions forbidding the establishment of strike camps, which are established in connection with the purchase and distribution of food for the striking miners.
The lawbreaking railroads, which mine coal illegally and in defiance of their charters, are to be congratulated on the presence on the bench of two such convenient justices as these.

If they do not win the strike, it will not be the fault of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller.
The splendid response of the union conference in the matter of strike benefits made it impossible for the coal operators to carry out their beneficent scheme of starving the strikers into abandoning their union, so this injunction, directed at the leaders of the national executive committee and others charged with the duty of providing supplies for the men who are out on strike, comes along in the very nick of time.
The encroachment on the liberty of the miners is greater with every example of this misuse of the power of the federal injunction.
There was a time in the history of the struggle between capital and its employees that it was a serious penal offense for a man to accept or demand more than a rate of wages so low that it seems incredible that workmen were

able to live at all. It was no mere make believe law either and was buttressed by another that made it punishable by imprisonment to refuse to work at the prevailing rate.
It was from this condition of slavery that labor unions rescued the men who do the world's work.
The injunction principle would again bind the hands of labor and make it absolutely dependent on the generosity of employers.

It is not for the law to say that men shall not join unions for their mutual benefit or that they shall not endeavor to get others to join them or that they shall not form camps or do anything else that is not in itself unlawful, and when the law is turned and bent to make these things criminal, to the end that some man or set of men may hire workers cheaply, there is engendered a contempt for laws that may not always be confined to the judge made rulings.
The progress of labor has been over the wrecks of just such obstacles as these, and it is absurd to suppose that this progress can be halted now. The injunctions of Judge Jackson and Judge Keller will never become precedents. Whether they are sustained for the present or not, they will soon be overruled by the court of public opinion, against the decisions of which no injustice can stand in a free country.

Within a generation these injunctions will be as great curiosities in the history of the struggle for better conditions for laboring men as the old law referred to above that made it a crime to refuse work for a small and arbitrarily set rate of wages.
The law is what the people make it, and the people of the United States will never be party to the erection of such tyrannical and one sided rulings as these into part of the legal system.—New York American and Journal.

Qualifications of Railroad Men.
Reports say that brakeman Lee Ferryman was killed in a rear end collision at Wenatchee while asleep in the caboose and that he had been on duty eighty hours.
Surely this was no excuse for his being asleep when he should have been out protecting his train. Workingmen are supposed to work, not to sleep. No doubt that if he had attended strictly to business and kept from being killed he could have obtained permission from the company in a day or two more to have taken eight hours' rest.

About three-fourths of the railroad accidents occur because employees insist on becoming careless after they have worked thirty or forty consecutive hours. There should be a proper commission appointed to examine men for these very responsible positions and no applicant be granted a position unless he can demonstrate that he can work at least a week on cold lunch without sleep.—Seattle Building Trades Bulletin.

Will Enforce Alien Labor Law.
A Washington dispatch says that instructions for the strict enforcement of the alien contract labor law have been given by Commissioner Sargent to the immigration agents at all ports.
This will be good news to the laboring world, as for more than a year the contract labor law has been almost a dead letter owing to the lack of harmony among treasury officials. All friction has been removed, and there is now perfect accord. Quite a large number of alien contract laborers have already been deported.
There can be no appeal to the courts from the decision of the immigration commissioners, and a writ of habeas corpus will not lie. The only official who can overrule the commission is the secretary of the treasury, to whom an appeal must be made.

Gompers on Cloakmakers.
In an address at a picnic of the San Francisco union cloakmakers Samuel Gompers said:
"I have had experience with the cloakmakers, and, having participated in their struggles, there is a word of admonition that I want to administer. I admire your courage, and I want to say that the cloakmakers have shown the greatest courage and heroism, alternating with the greatest weakness and lack of fidelity to one another. I have seen them go hungry, I have seen them burn the chairs and tables of their homes for warmth, I have seen them sleep at night on the floor of the union headquarters, and then, when they have won their fight for more pay and shorter hours, I have seen them desert the union."

Against Child Labor.
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session at San Francisco, has adopted a resolution supporting any legislation having for its purpose the abolition of child labor in states where such laws do not now exist.
Another resolution declares the intention of the council to press the enactment of laws abolishing prison labor wherever it comes into competition with free labor.

Plutocracy's Hero.
Our aristocracy today is a plutocracy. Neither the bravery of a soldier nor a long series of ancestors, but the money bag, confers social distinction of the highest order. The most successful money maker is the hero of our commercial age. In a parasitical stage of civilization the aristocracy must necessarily consist of parasites, with the most successful parasite considered as a hero.—Isador Lafoff.

Split the Difference.
The strike of 500 boiler makers employed by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, which began July 1, has been settled. The men will receive one-half the increase in wages asked for, or about 5 per cent.

WOMAN AND FASHION

A Stylish Linen Gown.
The gown shown in the sketch is of light green linen trimmed with strappings of the same, white lace and white pearl buttons. The skirt is adorned with spaced perpendicular strappings and a deep poufence encircled with



strappings. The bodice has perpendicular strappings at the top and bottom and horizontal ones through the center, the latter finished on either side of the front with pearl buttons. The collar is lace, the belt black taffeta, and the sleeves are trimmed to match the blouse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Rumors of Things to Come.
Many of the skirts now made in the empire style open at the sides, like those worn by the Greeks and Romans of ancient days, and we may ere long come to deplores. The most tender colorings only are permissible.

The fashionable dressmakers are ransacking libraries for sketches of dresses worn by the Empress Josephine and her sisters-in-law. Josephine was one of the most extravagant of women, never considered the cost or means of payment and was continually in debt.
There is an attempt to revive the classic sandal, the sole fastened to the foot by ribbons crossing and recrossing over the foot and leg. Indeed, it is already coming in for morning wear in the boudoir as a means of health and beauty for the feet.

The Button Dress Craze.
Parisian man milliners are responsible for the button dress craze which is now taking possession of American women. The foremost dressmakers of the French capital, following the leadership of Francis, created a demand for the tailor made summer gown. To take away the plainness of the dress one milliner adopted the idea of having strappings of the same material or of colors prettily combined and finished these off with buttons.
The button effect was an instant success, so much so that the man milliners of Paris boldly enlarged the notion, placing buttons wherever they could be attached without spoiling the ensemble of the creation.

An English Idea.
A dainty dress for a small child is illustrated by London Queen. It is of white silk and insertion over a white



FOR SMALL CHILD.
silk slip, with frills of lace, sash and large bow at back. This is accompanied by a picturesque hat with soft killed muslin frills.

The Severe Shirt Waists.
The only severe shirt waists that seem to find favor this year are those made of fine madras or linen with rows of little tucks at the shoulder, the tucks stitched down to below the bust, with small bishop sleeves, gathered into a narrow cuff which is fastened with two pearl buttons or with sleeve links, as preferred. These are certainly very severe, but they are well made and must be well made to be smart, and are rather a comfort in their contrast to the more elaborate ones which are worn with every variety of gown.

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

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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 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, 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, 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, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUHANNA AND SCRIPPS RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roon 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 6:38, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37, 8 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifner for Tomheken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roon at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:26 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 5:49 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, Lewisville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

OTHER RAILROADS OPERATED BY THE COMPANY.

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