

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1898.
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, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.



PENNYPACKER SELF-CONDEMNED

The light has been turned on and the people of Pennsylvania may now know the plain truth concerning Mr. Quay's latest confidence game. No fair-minded and patriotic citizen, no matter what his partisan or factional views, can read the remarkable story given in our news columns without surprise, indignation and shame. Here is calmly presented the cold facts that show Samuel W. Pennypacker to be utterly unworthy the confidence and support of the people of the great state he has so deeply discredited. Here is an indictment against which no successful defense can be made. It is shown, beyond all doubt, that again the autocratic head of the odious machine has put forth a candidate for governor who is the boss' very own. It must be clear to every voter that if this masquerading pretender would thus serve his would-be master before and after election as a candidate, if elected he would be under his absolute and degraded control. If this is done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?

If it be true, as has been so loudly claimed, that ex-Judge Pennypacker represents personal and family honor, professional and official probity, elevated public spirit, the case becomes all the more enigmatical from the standpoint of the good citizen who abhors the ways of political outlaws. It is pertinently asked, how could a man imbued with right ideas, enamored of pure ideals, desirous of maintaining the honor of the commonwealth, deliberately and ostentatiously become the public apologist for and defender and euologist of Quayism and all that it stands for, and this, too, while holding a place supposed to be wholly removed from the influence of partisan politics?

Ex-Judge Pennypacker not only sees none of the multiplied and mountainous sins of Quayism; he even has the audacity to speak admiringly of him as "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman, whose fame is assured as one who has served his country well." What a monstrous injustice to the long historic line of eminent publicists and pure patriots, from Benjamin Franklin to "Pig Iron" Kelley and the intrepid Randall, not one of whom would have been guilty of any of the manifold offenses against civic righteousness which have darkened the career of this political free-booter during the past 30 years. Such an unparadonable insult to the intelligence, patriotism and virtue of the people of Pennsylvania never was put forth. It should and will be resented at every fireside where there is abiding reverence for truth, patriotism and justice.

The machine candidate stands hopelessly self-condemned. According to his own words and acts, Pennypackerism and Quayism mean one and the same thing. Thus the supreme issue is presented. A vote for Pennypacker will justly be taken as meaning a vote of unqualified endorsement of Quayism, a declaration for its indefinite continuance in state, municipal and local government in Pennsylvania. There is no escape from this conclusion.

It will be shown a hundred times in this campaign that Quayism and Pennypackerism mean the same thing. According to his own declarations, a vote for the machine candidate for governor means endorsement of the work of the machine and the perpetuation of its power. This is the straight issue before the people.

THE RECORD OF PENNYPACKER

Continued from First Page.

the words of John Stewart and Henry M. Hoyt are as truthful and just an arraignment of the present senatorial boss as they were of the despotic ruler of 20 years ago; that they are aptly, forcibly and patriotically applied to Quayism as to Cameronism. There has been a change of masters only; the same methods, intensified and even more corrupt, designed and improved. The case of Pennypacker, indeed, is much worse than that of Beaver, as the latter had a large measure of popular support, while the present carrier and of machinery, absolutely without strength, at home and elsewhere, and could not have secured the election of ten delegates in the convention on his own account. He was selected by the senatorial ringmaster and his nomination was the result of naked corruption and the most shameless betrayal of public trust ever witnessed in this state.

Reaps into obscurity Mr. Pennypacker was unheard of in connection with public affairs, except as a member of the board of education, during the next six years; but he had, in some mysterious way, cultivated the friendship of the servant who had passed his master and who had become the despotic arbiter of political destinies in Pennsylvania. In the latter part of 1888, Mr. Quay was at the zenith of his power as the successful national Republican chairman. His going and comings were like a royal progress. His will was supreme at Harrisburg, and this state never witnessed such exhibitions of sycophancy. On December 17, two weeks after the election of Judge Mitchell to the supreme bench, his would-be successor, Samuel W. Pennypacker, was noted amongst the important crowd which descended on the city. Mr. Quay, while visiting Philadelphia, a local paper stating that he was regarded as the "personal choice" of the senator, "Conrad Sam" was a prominent member of the bar, who had been in practice more than 20 years without appearing in a notable case. He was chiefly occupied with compiling court reports and decisions, and was prominent amongst the historical records of Pennsylvania, with a view to enrolling his family name in a place of honor. No one thought of him for a place on the bench after the prospective vacancy another lawyer of prominence and ability was urged by many citizens, members of the bar and influential politicians. But at the proper time, in early January, 1889, and at Mr. Quay's personal demand upon the governor, Mr. Pennypacker was appointed. To the amazed popular majority, "Who is this Quayite," he simply answered: "He's a Quayite," and that was enough.

Shows His Devotion to Quayism.

Ten years later the long-time dictator found himself outside the senatorial breastworks, repudiated and condemned by the people whom he had so deeply discredited. He also appeared as a defendant in the criminal court, which Judge Pennypacker, in his turn, presided over. The judicial friend of the prisoner could not have failed to observe that his all-powerful patron was compelled to take refuge behind every possible technicality of the law to escape punishment on the charge of misusing the public funds. That his sympathy was deeply aroused was evident. He was prepared to publicly demonstrate this feeling, and took early advantage of an opportunity to show devotion to a discredited and baffled political leader, and this would be the lasting gratitude on his part, which might make a long-time dream of the governorship a reality. Thus, to the astonishment of friend and foe, Judge Pennypacker addressed himself to the extraordinary task of making an heroic historic figure of M. S. Quay, even placing him upon a pinnacle of fame equal to the greatest men of the state has produced, and proudly pointing to him as "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman."

Risks All For His Master.

There has been a misconception with regard to this matter, it having been widely stated that Judge Pennypacker's defense of Mr. Quay and euology of Quayism was only a means to an end, an every effort in exaltation of Pennsylvania as a leading factor in the development of our national life. Let us see what the facts clearly set forth, in chronological order. It will then be seen how this aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania has demeaned himself; derided the public criticism; seen an opportunity in the attempted perversion of political history; set a vicious example to the virtuous youth of the commonwealth, through holding aloft for their emulation one who has earned the execration of honest and patriotic citizens, and who has thus indissolubly linked his own literary, professional and political career with the name of a man who has done more to degrade and corrupt Pennsylvania politics than any other who ever lived.

Notwithstanding all the promises of the Republican state conventions of 1885, 1896, 1897 and 1898, the subsequent legislative sessions grew worse and worse in their utter disregard of public decency, until the shameful climax of 1901, when a flame of indignation arose from every virtuous fireside. The carnival of corruption attendant upon the final seal of confirmation upon his unhalloved ambition, for the first time in his life took to the stump and made a series of alleged speeches. Upon many occasions he had the audacity to declare that he was not a candidate for re-election, of his own wishes, or through his own action. In a score or more of public appearances he did not make more than six deliverances of any length or dignity. The rest of the time he merely showed himself and begged off on the ground of his well-known "indisposition." When he did speak he almost uniformly indulged in sarcastic abuse of those Republican voters who refused to regard Quayism as synonymous with Republicanism, or bitterly denounced the conscientious efforts of good citizens to wipe out the political evils of our time. The future historian who stumbles over these venal and treacherous outbreaks of a chastised political boss, justly smarting under the lash

of public criticism, will regard with amusement the silly words of effusive commendation with which they are set forth by the editor of "Pennsylvania Politics," the volume in hand, Samuel W. Pennypacker, whose eulogistic introduction is dated April 26, 1901.



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

of public criticism, will regard with amusement the silly words of effusive commendation with which they are set forth by the editor of "Pennsylvania Politics," the volume in hand, Samuel W. Pennypacker, whose eulogistic introduction is dated April 26, 1901.

Hard Sledging to Make History.

The annals of American history may be searched in vain for such a travesty upon statesmanship and literature. The book covers 200 pages, nearly two-thirds of it being white paper, the publisher bitterly complaining to the day that he was made the helpless victim of a vain-glorious attempt at "padding." The printers revealed in the "fattest" take of the book, the first twenty-three lines of plain type to a page and nearly one-third of the pages are blank. Leaving out the senseless repetitions, apologies for persistent attacks of "indisposition," the references to a mythical medical adviser, supposed to be the "wet goods" commissary of the caravan; the continuous inditing out of "soft soap" for the benefit of local communities, and this great blob of a great man's greatest efforts could readily be placed within the covers of an ordinary political pamphlet. An up-to-date newspaper censor would not touch the whole of it, worth even temporary preservation, within a half dozen columns, and yet this, barring the polygrapher's copy, is the work of a man by generous friends, in quantities to suit, is to be the sole contribution of "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman" to American history. May the fates preserve us from another like it! Let us take a brief look at some of the contents of this wonderful joint production of M. S. Quay and S. W. Pennypacker, the latter having read the final proofs and given the picturesque editorial finishing touches.

Editor Pennypacker's Fulsome Praise.

In his introduction over his own signature Editor Pennypacker, referring to notable men of the past, Penn, Dick, Meade and Stevens, in preliminary burst of admiration, says:

"The capacity shown by Mr. Quay for the organization and direction of the work of his masters in thought in every line of statecraft, with a view to the accomplishment of those ends for which human society is instituted, has rarely, if ever been equalled in American politics, and approaches genius. The cavil which has followed him, the temporary effusion of unhappy inefficiency, is in its final analysis, but further evidence of his real greatness."

In this finely wrought sneer the critics of Quayism, who certainly represent an overwhelming majority of the people of Pennsylvania, will clearly perceive the contempt with which they are regarded by Judge Pennypacker, who is completely lost in adoration of the "genius" of one who is a past-master in the black art of political degradation. Further, we read:

"Mankind is always benefited by the opportunity to closely inspect the work of its masters in thought in every line of human effort. The speeches of Mr. Quay in that campaign were so remarkable for their breadth of view, for their freedom from aspersion, for the evidence they gave of literary research and skill, that it has been thought wise, for the credit of the state, of which he is the foremost representative, to have the work of other states, who may be misinformed as to his personality and accomplishments, to preserve them permanently."

Masterpieces of Falsehood.

Mr. Quay made his debut as a politician in the West Chester, where, with a sober face, he told an incredulous audience that he was not a candidate for the senatorship; that the Republican Convention had elected him upon the presentation of my candidacy to the people and I submitted with some reluctance to their judgment. To me that high office is no longer attractive, and I have declined to accept it. Mr. Quay had made for re-election and vindication and was then making such a statement was monumental in its audacity. But Mr. Pennypacker pretends to accept it as the solemn truth. There he shows at the first step his loyalty to Quayism.

In his speech Mr. Quay referring to ballot reform, made his famous proposition that the friends of an honest ballot might frame "any fair statute which is a manifest improvement over the present one, and the Republican organization will aid in its passage, and this action will, I have no doubt, be approved by the executive, who sits beside me." The manner in which this promise was dealt with is part of recent history. No honest attempt was

made to keep it; and elsewhere, at Altoona, Mr. Quay frankly acknowledged that all the boasted reform measures of previous sessions had been "buried." Just so, and by orders of the machine, Pennypacker's friends "Knaves and Democrats, Mr. Quay, referring to some prominent Republican citizens who have been misled into the Pennypacker trap for political inno-

cent, said: "These are the men who reform is impossible. When false apostles of reform erect altars where knaves, ministers and fools kneel, as in Pennsylvania at present, progress and reform are alike retarded. To characterize some of his most effusive friends as knaves and fools, evidently impressed Judge Pennypacker as "breadth of view," as "speech free from aspersion."

At Huntingdon, Mr. Quay made this gentle and refined allusion to the combination of honest men against his corrupt machine. "You frankly acknowledged, made up of one Republican and one Democrat. The alliance seems illicite and unnatural." Further polite reference was made to the gentlemen meeting weekly in Philadelphia in illicit intercourse with the Democratic party.

Again at Altoona, Mr. Quay thus paid his respects to Mr. Pennypacker, and his former associates in that evil Serpents Reform Association. "Reform is a catching cry. It cozens alike babes, sucklings and grown men. It is so-called self-love and vanity, which claim the short-comings of the world, for this is an assertion of our superiority to common humanity and a parody on the perfection and honesty of the supporters of the anti-machine legislative ticket were fiercely denounced as "political assassins," given to "stabbing in the back."

Coarse Abuse of Honest Men.

At Phoenixville, Mr. Quay said that the friends of good government "have raised a large amount of money to depend in your county and other pivotal points. They will bribe piously. They will bribe piously. You can scarce-ly say they are not doing it. They will play it carefully out of reach till after election." At other times and places Mr. Quay made allusion to the independence and falsified newspapers of Pennsylvania in this same offensive spirit, for which his judicial admirer and euologist has such large-minded admiration. In winding up his swing around the circle, in Philadelphia, he thus coarsely referred to the newspapers and reformers generally: "They have no argument except personal detraction and falsified newspapers, and delinquent of the fair name of our state. They have in common only personal malice and certain political mis-aid. They are helpless even with the aid of the five subsidized newspapers of Philadelphia. I have no desire to flutter the cote of these soiled doves of Pennsylvania journalism. They were in my mind at the time of my former charmer, everywhere slobbering venom in their slor. Of one of them, when intending to convey the idea of absolute independence, I said: 'The facts were like the Philadelphia Press.' No doubt Judge Pennypacker is ready to insist that this sweet-tempered allusion to his journalistic friends must be considered entirely allowable—under the circumstances; but there may be a difference of opinion upon that point.

For Christians and Workingmen.

In his speech in Philadelphia "Pennsylvania's most distinguished statesman" essayed the part of a seer, and made this extraordinary declaration, which no doubt struck his judicial reviser as wonderfully peaceful, something that should bring to his support the religious world in general: "Christianity has failed in Asia in peaceful missionary effort, and if the cross is to prevail there it must be preceded or accompanied by the battalions of God. In his infinite wisdom, seems to have ordained that the sword shall open the bloody road for the coming of the gospel of peace and love. The world cannot endure one-third Christian and two-thirds heathen. Was or the other must perish." For the son of a Presbyterian minister, this sounds rather "strenuous." But Mr. Quay squares this account by thus extending the right hand of fellowship to his Christianized Ah Sin. Standing on the same platform, a few months later, receiving the congratulations of his friends upon having finally bought his way through the Pennsylvania legislature, he said: "We should respect China for what she has been and sympathize with her in her future and forward with hope to her future and the fulfillment of her mission." Evidently Judge Pennypacker believes that consistency and faith had believed for the politician who can skin the cat with neatness and dispatch.

Fall Stocks

are now
Ready for Your Inspection.

Complete Lines

of
Fall Hats and Caps,
Underwear and Hosiery,
Furnishings and Neckwear.

Shoes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls at Very Lowest Prices.

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

South Centre Street.

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 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 West.
4 44 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, 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.
7 29 a m	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 Pottsville.
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 Agent, ROLLIN E. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 20 Cortlandt Street, New York City. CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 28 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 Jeddio, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday and 7:07 a. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday and 7:07 a. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida 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 Drifton for Tomblinson, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddio and Drifton at 5:26 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 6:11 a. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddio and Drifton at 5:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 6:40 p. m., Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audened and other points on the Traction Company's line.

PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.