

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1893.
 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 12¢ 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 22, 1902.



The Machine and the Strike.

From the Philadelphia Record.
 The Republican managers may well be anxious on account of the far-reaching effects of the strike in the anthracite coal fields. There would have been no strike at this time if the corrupt Machine in control of the last legislature had not prevented the senate committee on mines and mining from reporting for consideration House bill No. 216, which was passed almost unanimously by the house of representatives.

This bill provided that in every anthracite mine where coal is mined by weight or measure the miners should have a right to employ a competent check weighman or measurer, who should see that the coal was fairly weighed, and the miners given due credit for their work.

This bill passed the house by orders of the Machine, on a deal in return for votes in behalf of the notorious bill for the abolition of the board of revision of taxes, but was never allowed to be reported out of the senate committee on mines and mining, of which that distinguished follower of Mr. Quay, Milton Heidelbaugh, was chairman, and Messrs. Scott, Vore, Sprout, Haines and Stiles were among the members, three-fourths of the committee being Quay men.

If this bill had become a law and the rights of the miners in the districts in which the miners are paid by weight or measure had been recognized, it can be asserted with confidence there would have been no coal strike; for, as is well known, the vote in favor of the coal strike was carried by representatives of the seventy-five thousand and more miners in the Lackawanna and Upper Luzerne coal fields.

It is easy to understand why the Penrose Club should give \$500 to the striking miners, and why Governor Stone and Senator Quay should be anxious the strike should end; but the people, who have to pay the increased price for coal, and the miners and their families should understand that those who deceived and cheated them and defeated the just legislation which would have prevented this strike are Republican bosses; that all their talk about sympathy for the suffering miners, an extra session of the legislature and a compulsory arbitration law is bosh.

All efforts to secure a band for the Eighth regiment, N. G. P., on duty at Shenandoah, have so far failed. The Tamaqua band which held the position for three years refused to re-enlist when its term expired two weeks ago, and although personally appealed to by General Gobin five bands have refused to accept the job.

Because the girls of the Mt. Carmel shirt factory struck for "live and let live" wages, the plant was removed from that town. Any plant that must prosper at the expense of its crushed employees deserves a quick death.—Ashland News.

B. Frank Moser, 56 years old, a Mahoning valley farmer and a Republican politician of Carbon county, was found dead in his barn, having committed suicide by hanging. The motive of the act is not known.

An effort is being made to secure a pardon for James M. Griner, of Wilkes-Barre, ex-member of the legislature, who is serving a long term in the penitentiary for killing his step-daughter.

Children sweeten labor, but they make misfortune more bitter. They increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death.—Bacon.

Paper possessing the transparency of glass is made in Paris from kelp and other seaweeds.

Read - the - Tribune.

CALLING UPON A FRIEND.

The Way in Which Two English Actors Once Paid a Visit.

Here is an amusing story of Messrs. Toole and Brough, the English comedians. Having appeared conjointly in a drama, "Dearer Than Life," in which they were very ragged, woebegone costumes, they visited the well known artists Fradelle and Marshall to be photographed in their rags. While waiting "between the plates" Toole, who was fond of a lark, suggested to his brother comedian to sally out and call upon a certain mutual acquaintance, who would be horribly shocked at receiving visitors in such a garb. Brough at once assented, and, popping on their battered hats, out into the street the pair slipped and made for the house of their friend. Of course the neat housemaid and the neater Buttons were horrified and declined even without being asked to purchase matches or the like.

"I axes your pardon," said Toole in an assumed tone. "You're making a slight mistake. We want to see your master." And he mentioned the gentleman's Christian name and that of his wife.

"We have important business with him," chimed in Brough.

The girl's face wore a dazed aspect, and she said: "Master never sees the likes of you at his house. He's most pertickler, ain't he, Charles?" appealing to the page. "You must be making a mistake."

"Oh, no, we ain't!" responded Toole with supreme gravity. "But I'm sorry William—the Christian name of the gentleman—is out. I haven't got a card about me," pretending to fumble among his rags, "but tell your master that his two cousins from the workhouse called as they were passing through London."—London Tit-Bits.

PENNY POSTAGE.
The Incident That Led to Its Establishment in England.
 Many years ago, when Queen Victoria first began to reign, it cost ninepence to send a letter from one English city to another. In those days the postage was not paid by the sender of the letter, as is now customary, but by the receiver. So, of course, there were many poor people who could not afford to pay ninepence when their mail arrived, and it often happened that they were obliged to forfeit the letters.

One day a man named Rowland Hill was riding on the outskirts of a city, and he saw a postman bring a letter to a young girl and demand ninepence for it. The girl took the letter, scrutinized it carefully and then handed it back to the man, saying she could not afford to pay the postage. Thereupon Rowland Hill, being a kind hearted man, rode up and insisted upon paying it himself. When the postman had gone, the girl confessed to her benefactor that the letter was from her lover, and to avoid paying ninepence on every letter he made certain marks on the envelope which she alone could decipher.

"But," said Rowland Hill, "don't you know you are doing something very dishonest in thus cheating the government?"

The girl admitted she did, but there was no other way to do.

Hill rode away and meditated over this little incident, and his far famed idea of "penny postage" was the result. At first he was laughed at by every one, but he fought bravely and finally was rewarded by seeing his idea in practice all over the land.—New York Tribune.

A Japanese Retraction.
 The art of retracting without taking anything back—if the bull may be allowed—seems to be understood in Japan. A young orator at a political meeting called a public official a thief. A policeman on duty gravely rose and addressed a remark in a low tone to the speaker, who thereupon said, "The chief of police requests me to retract the word which I have just spoken. Although the word of a sage should never re-enter, let us make a concession; let us take back the word and keep the idea." Great applause and cries of "Bravo!" greeted the orator's escape from his dilemma.—Youth's Companion.

Why Tompenny Wrote No Letters.
 Tompenny once told Sir Henry Taylor that he thanked God Almighty with his whole heart and soul that he knew nothing and that the world knew nothing of Shakespeare but his writings and that he knew nothing of Jane Austen and that there were no letters preserved either of Shakespeare or of Jane Austen; that they, in fact, had not been "ripped open, like pigs."

Time For Business.
 Pa—Has that young man who has been calling on you rather frequently of late any steady occupation?
 Daughter—Oh, yes, pa. He's a traveling man.
 Pa—Indeed! Well, please tell him when he calls again I'd like to have him attend strictly to business when the clock strikes 10.—Richmond Dispatch.

Poetry at Home.
 "Posterity will discover me," said the poet.
 "If it does," replied his wife, who was all tired out because they couldn't afford to keep a girl, "it will probably regret any time it wasted in doing so."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Children sweeten labor, but they make misfortune more bitter. They increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death.—Bacon.

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THE BLACK-JACK PARTY
Graphic Account of the Mobbing of Union Men in Philadelphia—An Object Lesson of Quayism.
 The Quay machine literary bureau is trying to create a false impression in the public mind concerning the recent outrageous attack on the Union party convention in Philadelphia. Forcible expression of what he thinks of the raid of the Quay mob is given by Harry S. Paul, chairman of the Allegheny organization, and head of the Western Pennsylvania delegations, in a letter received by State Chairman Thomas L. Hicks. He vividly describes incidents of the affair which came to his notice.

Mr. Paul is a prominent business man of Pittsburg. He declares that the riotous attack was one of the greatest criminal outrages in the history of Pennsylvania politics, and will cost the Republican machine ticket many thousand votes. His letter in part follows:

As I looked upon the Union party assembly, just before the rioters broke in, I saw an unusually fine body of respectable, law-abiding Republican business men, gathered from all parts of the commonwealth, at least five-sixths of whom had never before sat in a political state convention, and who were earnestly desirous of discharging the duty committed to them by their fellow citizens and constituents.

As If Jail Doors Had Opened.
 After the mob appeared all was changed. Then in the portions of the hall occupied by its members could be seen only brutal, criminal faces, bearing the marks of vice all over them, and the thought occurred that Moyaenising and the Eastern Penitentiary had opened their doors and given a day's holiday to several hundred of their inmates for the sole purpose of advancing the interests of Quayism, Penroseism and Pennypackerism in this commonwealth.

The impression was deepened by the sight of revolvers bulging from the hip-pockets of some of the mob, and of knives in the possession of others, some of the latter having been used in the attack upon the hall.

The sight of Quayism, Penroseism and Pennypackerism thus nakedly unmasked was worth a thousand campaign speeches and 10,000 newspaper articles, and its effect upon the decent citizens who beheld it and who would not have believed that such things were possible otherwise was incalculable.

The result, as I personally know, was the instant conversion of twenty delegations holding legal certificates, who intended to oppose Pattison's nomination, and some of whom proposed to vote for Pennypacker, to the support of Pattison and for number fell short of all so converted.

Signed Statement by Clearfield Delegates.
 Believing it their duty to enlighten as many voters as possible as to the attack of 200 armed Quay thugs on the recent Union party convention in Philadelphia, Clearfield county's five delegates have united in a signed statement setting forth the facts.

These delegates are Frank W. Barratt, real estate agent and lumber dealer; Jacob Burge, lumberman; Casner J. Stull, policeman; P. L. Showers, dentist, and John E. Harder, merchant, all reputable men. When they went to the convention they were not for Pattison, but their experience in the riot quickly converted them.

After describing in detail how the mob led by Sheehan broke up the convention, they go on to say:

We want to say that we have always been Republicans, but of late years, since the Quay machine has become a public stench to the nostrils of the people of Pennsylvania, we have been Independent Republicans. We believe in the doctrines of Roosevelt and the Republican party.

We cannot vote for or support Judge Pennypacker, because he is being held up as a shield in front of the dirty machine, which has no more principle or any better standing in the great commonwealth than those criminals which were hired by the machine to break into the Union party convention on the 3d day of September, 1902.

We had heard of the disgraceful and

shameless methods employed by the machine at their conventions, in the late legislature, and at many of the election districts in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but we had never seen one in full bloom until we witnessed the disgraceful riot in Musical Fund Hall.

We were not committed to any candidate when we left Clearfield for the convention. We had not been invited, neither had we signed any agreement to support any particular candidate, but our minds were soon made up when we saw a machine mob in control of a convention, and saw the character of the criminals employed by the machine to carry out its designs, even at the cost of murder, if necessary.

These are our observations, and we believe it is our duty as business men of this great state of Pennsylvania to support, vote for and work to the best of our ability for the election of Hon. Robert E. Pattison for governor of Pennsylvania, and to employ every honorable means possible to elect good men to supersede the disgraceful and disgraceful gang of machine hoodlums now in charge of the affairs of our state.

Loot Equals One-Half the Taxes.
 Here are a few paragraphs picked from the Pattison speech at Carlisle:

In the last legislative session a United States senatorship was iterarily auctioned off to the highest bidder. You don't need to take my word for it. You have the word of prominent and reliable members of the Republican party.

The public franchises issued by the machine to its members, for which an offer of \$2,500,000 from John Wanamaker was rejected, have been converted into the assets of a syndicate, who are according to the ratings of the Philadelphia Exchange, is valued at \$6,000,000.

Do you know what \$6,000,000 means? It represents half the total expenses of the state government for a year. If that sum had been turned into the state treasury, where it belongs, instead of into the pockets of the machine favorites, the people of Pennsylvania could have been relieved of one-half of the taxation for state purposes this year. Or, suppose it had been devoted to good roads, it would have meant \$130 for every square mile in the state, or an average of nearly \$100,000 to each of the 67 counties.

Guthrie's Sledge-Hammer Blows.
 Candidate Guthrie was at his best at Carlisle. Following are some of his declarations which provoked great applause:

Don't be deceived by men who, starting out in the cause of good government, have grown weary. In every great movement there are those who go out with the van, but soon fall to the rear with the slaves.

The dominant machine lives by trickery, gains power by ballot fraud and uses that power to make money for its adherents.

No man ever stole an office for a good purpose.

The worst charges against the machine have never been denied. They cannot be denied.

When a man occupying a private trust uses the money of others in stock speculations the law calls him an embezzler and sends him to a felon's cell. Yet we see today men holding high public offices converting the property of the people into franchises for themselves and their associates.

The machine has been promising ballot reform since 1855. If the boss in Philadelphia were to issue the order every illegal name on the padded registry list would disappear.

If such an outrage as the assault on the Union party state convention were to be perpetrated in Russia, the manhood of the civilized world would cry out against it.

It is said that among the state militiamen doing service in the coal region 307 enlistments expired since they went on duty and of these only twenty-two privates rejoined the National Guard. Some of the companies have only a skeleton organization and the officers cannot induce men to enlist.

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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, New York, Hazleton, Delano
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 4 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, Mt. Carmel, and White Haven.
11 4 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton.
12 35 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m	from 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, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
 Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Juddo, 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 8:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:07 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 Drifering for Tomhickon, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 6:00 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, Juddo 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, Jeaneville, Aided and other points on the Traction Company's line.