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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 1, 1902.



WHEN PATTISON WAS ON GUARD.

It was hard sledding for the treasury looters and extra salary grabbers while Governor Pattison was at Harrisburg. The record of executive disapproval of appropriations that were unwarranted is to be found in the official history of the sessions of 1883, 1885, 1891 and 1893. It will there be seen that judicious guardianship of the treasury was promptly and effectively exercised. In one case an appropriation bill, which was intended to compensate members who had been faithless to their trust and had disobeyed the constitutional mandate with regard to apportionment, and which involved nearly \$500,000, was vetoed; and at other times measures aggregating scores of thousands of dollars were turned down.

As he has courageously declared, the policy then pursued with regard to this matter, will be followed in the future, if the people commission the candidate nominated at Erie to conduct the executive department during the next four years. The taxpayers of the state know that this pledge of honest and economic administration will be kept in letter and spirit. That is one of the reasons why they are so enthusiastically and determinedly rallying to his support in all parts of the state.

KEEPING THE LID ON.

Judge Pennypacker does not seem to be capable of fair-minded statement in political controversy. His reference to two former Democratic state administrations is characteristically misleading and unjust. Within that period, appropriations to public institutions were not held up or tampered with corruptly. With Robert E. Pattison on guard in the executive chair this villainous work would not have been attempted. This is an evil of recent growth, a development of the intensified crookedness of political adventurers and mercenaries.

The most positive proof of the charge made, in one notorious instance, has been publicly given, an officer of the educational institution concerned frankly admitting an alleged "expense account" of 10 per cent., or nearly three thousand dollars, in securing an appropriation to which his school was honestly entitled. Many members of the legislature have bitterly complained of the treatment to which they have been subjected by public pirates, as these conscienceless public servants have been justly, though severely, termed. Judge Pennypacker has a hard time getting the lid on. It seems to be his special desire to cover every species of public crookedness, to hide all the evil doings of the degraded representatives of Quayism.

Will Solve a Problem.

A company has been organized in London which is expected to solve once and for all the eating problem as it faces the bachelor and the servantless household. This company guarantees to send a hot meal anywhere, at any time, at a moderate cost, the dinner to be as good as can be got in any of the first class restaurants. Not only is the dinner sent, but with it goes a complete table service—silver, glass and napery. The idea in itself is not particularly new, but the price for which it is done is surprisingly small. A dinner for one, comprising soup, entree, roast and sweet, is sent out for 2 shillings. Breakfast costs a shilling and lunch a shilling and sixpence. The company undertakes to supply all the meals of a household at a guinea per week for each one. It has a central kitchen, where the food is prepared, and specially constructed baskets, so arranged that the hot dishes will stay hot and the cold dishes cold.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

PATTISON'S FIGHT FOR PUBLIC HONESTY

An Unimpeachable Record of Official Fidelity.

GUARDED THE TREASURY

As Controller and Governor He Firmly Opposed All Forms of Extravagance and Fraud.

AGAINST BOGUS PAY ROLLS

Determined Efforts to Correct Appropriation Bill Evils—Plain Talk to Legislators.

FACTS FOR JUDGE PENNYPACKER

Special Correspondence.

Harrisburg, Sept. 30.—No citizen of Pennsylvania who has served the people in a public capacity has ever been more vigilant, courageous and faithful in the discharge of all the duties assigned him than Robert E. Pattison. This is the story of the record made during five years' occupancy of the city controller's office in Philadelphia, and eight years as governor. Upon one point particularly was this official most strenuous in demanding strict compliance with the law, in letter and spirit. He always stood at the door of the public treasury, guarding it to the extent of his power from illegal and unjust attacks. All the world knows that it was this fidelity to duty in the first office he held which impelled the people to call him up higher. He saved the taxpayers of Philadelphia a large amount of money and instituted reforms in the auditing of the public accounts which have continued to this day. Further, since 1882, no man has aspired to that office who did not possess the very highest measure of public respect and confidence.

How He Watched Appropriations.

When he came to Harrisburg, in January, 1883, Governor Pattison said to a friend: "I expect to have about as hard a time as any man has ever had for the first year. After that it will be smoother sailing." In accordance with his clear ideas of duty, and invincible purpose to meet every objection, the governor promptly began the closest scrutiny of every bill sent him by the legislature, especially those involving appropriations of the public money. He disapproved a large number of measures of this kind. He returned the general appropriation bill of the regular session of 1883 with many sections disapproved, in whole or in part. He called attention to the fact that the items referred to had no proper legal standing and most vigorously contended for strict compliance with the law. He denounced the proposed payment of extra compensation to certain officers of the legislature, as "a most glaring attempt to increase salaries over fifty per cent. in plain violation of the constitution and laws." He discussed the matter in detail, with great clearness and conclusiveness. He expressed the earnest hope that he would be relieved in the future of the "unpleasant task of disapproving of so many items," but declared that he should rigidly maintain the provision of the constitution in question, both because he believed it to be his sworn duty and because he regarded the section quoted "as eminently wise and proper."

Again, in 1885, the governor met this issue, quoting in his support the just protest of Governor Hoyt, who, in 1881, had pointed out the illegality of extra compensation appropriations. He showed that the practice objected to was utterly unjust, was without any warrant of law and was nothing less than a species of public robbery. The legislature, to its discredit be it said, both honours being Republican, disregarded the executive veto; but the governor's record must always commend him to the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. The amount he turned down effectively at the session of 1883, when the house was Democratic, was over \$25,000.

Scathing Rebuke to Legislators.

The people have not forgotten Governor Pattison's consistent and courageous action in disapproving the half million dollar appropriation bill passed at the fruitless extra session of 1883. This conscienceless grab as compensation for doing nothing and refusing to pass just apportionment bills, was exposed and denounced in a veto message of remarkable strength, a document that was read and heartily approved by all honest citizens regardless of partisan views. Here are some timely extracts from this historic rebuke to faithless legislators:

"After wasting six months in condemning the constitution, members now send me this bill to pay themselves half a million dollars for refusing to do what they were elected and sworn to do. Every consideration of law and the simplest principles of common justice protest against such an attempt to take the money of the people without consideration. There is no law authorizing public officers to pay themselves for defying the law. No citizen in his private business capacity would sanction such a principle as that underlying this bill. Monstrous as such a claim would be under any circumstances, it is yet more repugnant

to law, equity and common sense, when asserted by officials who menace the very existence of republican government by refusing to obey the plainest and most imperative of constitutional commands and give to the people their most sacred and valuable political rights. So far as I am able I shall thwart the wrong by my disapproval."

Against Every Kind of Robbery.

With regard to special bills also, as observed, Governor Pattison set his face firmly against all manner of unjust grants of the public money, private pensions, contested election cases, fraudulent claims, reckless committee extravagance, public printing wastefulness, etc. At the session of 1893 he broke up a petty scheme of public plunder, a proposition to place a useless copy of an expensive legislative handbook in all the public schools of the commonwealth. He halted the notorious bird book extravagance likewise. Many appropriations to public institutions, made without sufficient warrant of law, necessity or usefulness, were promptly turned down at every session. Worthy charities, having legitimate claim upon the bounty of the commonwealth, were not made to suffer, but judicious watchfulness was exercised over the distribution of the public funds in every direction. This care extended to ordinary departmental expenditures, and everyone concerned came to understand that public treasury guardianship was a sacred trust. No one ever thought of intimating anything to the contrary.

Pennypacker a Self-Condemed Critic.

This has been reserved alone for the present alleged Republican candidate for governor, who, in his speech at Erie, by indirection and implication, tried to create the impression that Governor Pattison had been remiss with regard to this important matter. This suggestion, on the part of Judge Pennypacker, is all the more unjustifiable from the fact that during Governor Pattison's first term his present would-be critic was largely engaged, as a member of the bar, in a line of legal reporting and book making which made it absolutely necessary for him to keep fully informed as to what was being done by the law making body and the executive branch of the state government as well. He knew he was being the record at Erie, seeking to unjustly injure his opponent and make capital for himself without any foundation whatever for the statements and insinuations put forth. Governor Pattison earned the relentless hostility of a class of men who have disgraced the legislature at every session for a generation past, everyone of whom will unite in applauding Judge Pennypacker's course, but it must be unqualifiedly condemned by every fair-minded and honest man in Pennsylvania.

Quay's Candidate and His Company.

It is significant of what is expected of him that his candidacy for the executive office is the sole work of the machine and its allies, in town and country, and that the very worst elements in the political life of the state are united in his support. His political associations for many years have been with the personal followers, adherents and confidants of Senator Quay. He has enjoyed their company, rejoiced in their successes, endorsed their methods, sympathized with their efforts and given the weight of his personal influence, while holding an honored place upon the bench, in their behalf.

At the notorious banquet in Philadelphia where six hundred of his roistering friends celebrated Senator Penrose's election, Judge Pennypacker sat near the head of the table, beside a favored ring contractor, who was at that time one of the financial backers of the machine. He was in congenial company. He had no word of condemnation for the scenes which had taken place at Harrisburg, at the time of the senatorial election, or for those who were then passing under his eye, so sadly and impressively illustrating the demoralizing influences of degraded politics in Pennsylvania, and to which a host of once promising and ambitious young men have been indebted for their irretrievable downfall. Even at Erie, when the chief speaker before an association of young men, Judge Pennypacker had no word of disapproval for the evils of our political system, no word of denunciation for the manifold sins of omission and commission of the machine; no word of inspiration for the friends of clean politics and good government; no word of encouragement for those who are self-sacrificingly striving to rescue the commonwealth from the polluted hands of its worst enemies.

Novel Life Saving Apparatus.

If all that is claimed for the new life saving apparatus constructed by a Geneva citizen be true, we may expect that in the near future no wrecks, however disastrous, will have a fatal issue. The novel apparatus is constructed after the manner of a diving suit, of which the legs are weighted. It is rendered so buoyant with air chambers that half the body remains above water, and outside pockets are provided to hold a lamp, matches, food, a trumpet and a weapon to ward off the attacks of large fish.—Fall Mail Gazette.

Never throw water from boiled beans down the sink. It leaves an odor no sweeter than the water in which cabbage has been cooked.

Brushing the eyebrows every morning with a solution of green tea improves them.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

ALMANAC VAGARIES.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Noted Men Who Are Credited With Being the First Almanac Makers. Yearly Almanacs the Rage Since the Sixteenth Century.

One of the most curious collections at the library of congress is that of almanacs. These publications, which as advertising mediums are left at the door, often to be at once thrown carelessly into the wastebasket, have a striking and venerable history.

It is still contended by many authorities that the almanac of 1457 was the first specimen of printing, and it has been variously credited to Gutenberg, Schaeffer and Pfister of Bamberg. Dr. Faustus, celebrated in legend, whose strange story has been immortalized by Marlowe and Goethe, was the accredited author of almanacs containing astrological signs (retained at the present day) and necromantic secrets. "Poor Richard's Almanac," the production of Benjamin Franklin, is well known as a treasury of homely wit and wisdom. One of the greatest of modern German authors, Auerbach, first won his way to popular esteem by using the almanac as a vehicle for his talents.

Reylomontanus, a famous German mathematician, under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, published a series of almanacs from 1475 to 1506, and yearly almanacs became an established custom in the sixteenth century. Henry III. of France in 1570 enacted that the almanac should not be made the instrument of partisan politics by the introduction of prophecies against parties and individuals in the state.

The first almanac in the modern shape appeared in England in 1573. It was compiled by Maurice Wheeler, canon of Christchurch, Oxford, and was printed in that city. The sale was so great that the booksellers of London bought the copyright in order to monopolize its subsequent sales. The "Almanac Royal" of Paris, 1697, contained notices of pastimes, court reception days, fairs and markets, to which were added soon afterward the genealogy of the reigning house, etc.

In England James I. granted a monopoly of the trade to the universities and the Stationers' company, subject to the censorship of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London. The universities accepted an annuity from their colleagues, and resigned the active exercise of their privilege into the hands of the Stationers. Under their supervision were conducted the popular almanacs known as "Moore's" and "Partridge's," the latter of which was humorously attacked by Swift. "Poor Robin's Almanac," published from 1652 to 1828, may have furnished a model, at least in title, for Franklin's "Poor Richard."

Popular superstitions and the extravagances of astrology found room in these almanacs, the Stationers, like a genuine corporation or "trust" of the time, having no personality of their own, and exhibiting no special bias except for what would sell, as was particularly proved in 1624, when they issued a set of predictions in one almanac and bitterly contradicted them in another.

The famous "Moore's Almanac" purported to be edited by Francis Moore, physician. The original Francis Moore died in 1724, but the publication was still issued as if under his supervision, and in 1775 a vigorous rival arose in another almanac claiming to be the genuine Francis Moore. A great lawsuit followed, which was decided against the monopoly of the Stationers' company. A bill to renew and legalize the privilege was brought in the house of commons by Lord North in 1770, but Lord Erskine, the great barrister, most brilliantly exposed the absurdity and even indecency of the publication, and the bill was defeated. Although the privilege was thus destroyed, the Stationers purchased their rival and continued to hold the field with a but slightly improved style of publication until 1828, when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published the "British Almanac" and demolished their predecessors, with the able assistance of the daily press, which so vigorously assailed the Stationers' publication that that company was constrained to follow the new example in the "Englishman's Almanac."

The uniform price for an English almanac for many years was a penny, but the monopoly increased the price, and the imposition of the stamp taxes after Queen Anne's time raised it still more. In 1781 "Moore's Almanac" was a nuisance, two being for the stamp. In 1796 it rose to 1s. 4d. and in 1816 to 2s. 3d.

An almanac was established by Isalah Thomas in Worcester, Mass., which gained and established an extraordinary repute in 1780 from the happy accident that, as it was being set up, one of the boys asked what should be placed against the 13th of July. Mr. Thomas, in careless haste, answered: "Anything! Anything!" The lad, literally obedient, set up "Rain, hail and snow." The diligent readers were surprised, but when the day came the prediction was fulfilled—it really did rain, hail and snow on the 13th of that July, and the fortune of the almanac was made.

The "Almanac de Gotha" is the best known of the German publications. Whittaker's is the standard English publication of the kind, while in this country several of the large newspapers issue annual almanacs. The stray production, however, with its old astrological and magical symbols of Faust, must ever possess an interest for the curious who are versed in the history of almanacs.—Washington Times.

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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, St. 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.

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.

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Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 18, 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 7:00 a. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:35, 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 Tombleton, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan 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 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 8:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m., Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

LEITCH & SMITH, Stationers and Printers.

PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.