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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 3, 1902.



Slovak and Hungarian.

From the Slovensky Dennik, Pittsburg.
A considerable number of the hard-working people of our anthracite region are Slovaks by birth or descent. In the daily press, however, they are frequently spoken of as Huns or Hungarians, though neither of the two names is correct and both do them injustice.

The name "Hungarian" is a purely geographical term, absolutely meaningless in ethnography. The kingdom of Hungary is inhabited by Magyars, Slovaks, Russians, Roumanians, Germans and Servians—there is no such thing as an "Hungarian" nation. The Slovak may be called a Hungarian—in a political sense only—as long as he remains a subject of Hungary, but when he comes to the United States and becomes an American citizen it is absurd to call him a Hungarian.

President Roosevelt might, with equal propriety, be called a Spaniard because the land of his ancestors at one time was ruled by the king of Spain.

The other appellation, that of "Huns," is still more mischievous, for the Huns of history were enemies and oppressors of the Slovaks. At present there are no Huns known to ethnography, unless the Magyar of Hungary be identical with the ancient Huns, whom they strikingly resemble in appearance. Both the Huns and the Magyars are closely related to the Tartars and the Turks, whereas the Slovaks, being members of the Slavic family, are Aryans.

Considered from the standpoint of ethnology, the difference between a Slovak and a Hun (or Magyar, for that matter) is about as great as that between an Englishman and a Turk.

The Slovak is neither Hun nor Hungarian and altogether unwilling to saij under false colors. In this country he seeks to acquire American citizenship, and I may add that the largest Slovak organization in this country makes American citizenship a condition precedent to admission.

State Normal School.

The East Stroudsburg state normal school is one of our most persistent and progressive advertisers; we call attention to their ad. in another column. The school now has a larger enrollment than it ever had before at the same time, except one year. The new teachers, of whom so much was expected, are more than fulfilling expectations and the faculty is more thoroughly organized and is stronger than ever before in the history of the school.

\$18.00 to Chicago and Return

Via the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on account of national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion at Chicago, this company will sell tickets at above rate for the round trip, October 5, 6 and 7, good for return to October 16, and will be honored on any train except the Black Diamond express.

For further particulars consult ticket agents.

Window Mop.

A good thing to polish windows with is a small hand mop made of scraps of chamois. Hits no larger than a silver dollar can be used. String them all together on a piece of strong twine and tie into a bunch. When dirty, wash it out, dry and before using rub it soft in your hands. The mop improves with use.

Enough as Good as a Feast.

What real good does an addition to a fortune already sufficient procure? Not any. Could the great man by having his fortune increased increase also his appetites, then precedence might be attended with real amusement.—Goldsmith.

CASTORIA.

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

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JUDGE PENNYPACKER'S FATAL FOLLY.

Many times within recent years the political machine which is responsible for misgovernment in Pennsylvania has confessed the truth of the indictment against it and promised reformation. To this hour its pledges have been systematically violated, and the head of this organization, a little while ago, publicly stated that if it did not keep faith with the people in connection with ballot reform, it would sink into merited infamy. It has been reserved for the present candidate of this organization for the highest office in the gift of the people, to openly and falsely characterize a temperate statement of plain facts concerning misgovernment and self-confessed political degradation—these things being known of all men and deeply deplored by all good citizens—as an indefensible "wail, diatribe, denunciation of the state and its people." This amazing confession of weakness in answering Governor Pattison's speech of acceptance should prove fatal to Judge Pennypacker's misplaced ambition.

Has it come to this, that free speech is a crime? That the truth must no longer be told? That public protest must be stifled? That public wrongdoing must be passed by without notice? That faithless public servants and corrupt political leaders must not even be criticised, much less chastised, with the freeman's weapon, an honest ballot? The declaration of the Erie convention, which is a truthful summing up, in part, of glaring evils of the time in Pennsylvania, is flippantly referred to and its grave charges dismissed, as "a platform of mendacities." Is this the way in which the burning issues before the long-suffering citizens of this commonwealth are to be met?

The last session of the Pennsylvania legislature was without a parallel in defiant wrong-doing, the evidence of which was so conspicuous that there could be no denial that did not reflect upon the intelligence and sincerity of any apologist therefor. The second officer in the government of the state, thoroughly ashamed of the degradation he had witnessed from the presiding chair in the senate, publicly and indignantly declared that never in all his legislative career of many years was bribery and corruption so open and shameless. The most direct charges of venality were made in the public prints against men openly named, without even reply, much less denial. Defense or escape from public scorn and condemnation was impossible.

The widespread indignation of the people has been expressed in many ways, through leading newspapers, speaking shamefacedly for the party in power; through public assemblages; through a convention of self-respecting, intelligent and fair-minded citizens, representing more than 100,000 conscientious members of the Republican party, and in a union of forces, upon a non-partisan basis, with the avowed and determined object of redeeming the state government from flagrant and demoralizing misrule. There has been an uprising of honest, courageous and patriotic men which cannot and will not be silenced and put down, at the bidding of any man. It will not accept apologies or disclaimers or pleas for forgetfulness. It will not give ear to the unwise and unpatriotic cry of party regularity, the purpose of which is to cover up heinous offenses; to blot out the memory thereof, and to prevent any guarantee for the future, any assurance of better things.

Judge Pennypacker answers, with strange unwisdom and lack of true civic ideas, a flood tide of public criticism of his apologetic defense of machine iniquities, by again repeating and emphasizing anew the self-condemnatory statement that there are no evils to be corrected; that he sees no sins of omission nor commission, having words of praise and ill-founded and unjustifiable charity for evil-doers, and bitter-minded criticism of those who denounce public evils and demand their correction. He has no sympathy with those who are striving for better things. He servilely imitates his leader in seeking to divert public attention from the misdoings of the most odious legislature in Pennsylvania's history.

He even goes further, and plays upon the chords of public ignorance, prejudice and passion. He gives grave offense to every instinct of patriotism, to every sense of justice, by comparing men who represent and who courageously avow and stand for the best impulses, the best thought and the best purposes of a virtuous and patriotic people, to the misguided anti-desperate enemies of government and the public peace. This is a blunder of partisan zeal that is worse than a deliberate crime.

In his blind devotion to those whom he seeks to serve, this misguided apologetic defender of Quayism does not see that the worst anarchists this country has produced; the most dangerous enemies of the state and of society, are the men who have so deeply corrupted the political arena, so terribly polluted the very sources of government. In his public utterances thus far, Judge Pennypacker has conclusively shown his unworthiness of public trust and confidence; his blind unwisdom and pitiable weakness; that his election to the governorship of this great state as the ready servant of a corrupt machine would be a public calamity.

SAVED HIS CAPITAL.

A Bank President Who Did Not Forget His Old Time Friend.

"Come in in the morning, and the bank will have something for you to do," said the president of a Broadway bank to a meek looking man whose hair was white and whose eyes were marked by deep crow's feet as he left the office, with a bright look of satisfaction on his face that had not been there before.

"Let me tell you a story," said the president as he motioned to me to remain. "I was living in Iowa, and three city lots composed the capital that I looked to give me a start in business. I held on to them for a long time while working for \$35 a month in a real estate office until they had advanced in value to \$3,000, when I sold them to a St. Louis man.

"It was nearly 3 o'clock, and I hurried to the bank. I made out the deposit slip and laid it, with my gold and bankbook, in front of the receiving teller.

"It is closing time now," he said, "and you had better not make your deposit until morning."

"Charley," I said, for I knew him well, "that is ridiculous. It is a half minute before closing time, and I insist that you take my deposit. I don't want to be robbed of all that I have on earth before morning."

"I will fix it for you," he said as he gathered up the money and bankbook and disappeared in the vault with them. In a minute he was back, and I was astonished at his actions.

"I have put it in my private box," he continued, "where it will be safe, and in the morning you can make the deposit if you want to."

"Next morning the bank's failure was announced.

"I hurried to Charley's house, which was near by, and asked him about the bank.

"Yes, it has failed and won't pay a cent," he said. "Just five minutes before you came in with your money yesterday the directors decided not to open this morning. I was told to give out no information until business hours today, and that is the reason I didn't tell you. If you had made all your deposit, the money would have all gone. Now it is safe in my box, and you can have it any moment you please."

"I did get it, and it was the foundation of my fortune. The man who was just here is that Charley and was the teller who saved my capital for me."

POULTRY POINTERS.

Pure water is more essential than clean grass.

Even though turkeys are good foragers it will not pay to let them go without proper feeding.

Everything in the rearing of young poultry depends upon their care and management at least until well feathered.

Fowls inclined to fatten too easily are not good layers. The flesh they carry makes them lazy, and this never promotes laying.

Middlings make a good food for poultry, but if wet up alone it is too sticky. The better plan is to mix with bran or corn and wet with milk or scalding water.

Whitewash is better than paint on the poultry houses, for the reason that it costs less and has a purifying influence. It may be applied as often as once a month to advantage.

The properties of sunflower seed are peculiar, and a small quantity fed at the proper time will essentially aid in imparting to the plumage of adult fowls a gloss that no other grain will produce.

Gainsborough and His Carrier.

One of the earliest members of the Royal academy, it was Gainsborough's custom to have his pictures conveyed to the metropolis by a prosperous London carrier, a Mr. Wiltshire of Shock-erwick, near Bath. This man refused to accept payment on the ground that he loved pictures too well. He was not, however, allowed to go unrewarded, for Gainsborough presented him with six of his best works, and some idea of their ultimate value may be gained from the fact that when at length they were sold the National gallery secured two, "The Parish Clerk of Bradford-on-Avon," for 500 guineas, and "The Harvest Wagon," for £2,500, these prices being considered low. Later "The Sisters" from another gallery realized close upon £10,000.

Nature and Poetry.

Environment aids poetry, but does not create it. Nature is the grand agent in making poetry, and poetry is present wherever nature is. It sparkles from the lightning and the star, peals in thunder, roars in the cataract and sings on the winds. Poetry is God's image reflected in nature, as in a mirror, and nature is present wherever man is.

The Boston Boy.

"Lookin' fer a bird's nest, sonny?" asked the good natured westerner of a seven-year-old boy whom he met in Boston Common.

"No, sir," replied the intellectual prodigy as he continued to gaze up into the tree. "I am merely endeavoring to correctly classify this tree as a botanical product."—Columbus State Journal.

Where Her Hopes Centered.

"I have a surprise in store for you, dear," he said, seating himself at the supper table.

"Well, darling, I hope it's a millinery store," she responded quickly.—Chicago News.

And They Are Obeyed.

"What are unwritten laws, pa?" "Your mother's, my son; she always speaks them."—New York Press.



FEAR OF A CAVIARE FAMINE

America Now Supplies the World With Sturgeon.

The time is said to be not far off when caviare will be as expensive as canvasback duck or diamondback terrapin. Though supposed to be a foreign delicacy, it is almost exclusively American. At one time all the caviare in the market was of European origin. European waters have been nearly fished out of sturgeon, however, and today the German and Russian manufacturers, who have a practical monopoly of the finished product, rely upon the United States for the sturgeon eggs out of which the finished delicacy is made. The same process of extinction is going on in this country at a very rapid rate, and thus far no steps have been taken by either the national or the state governments to regulate the industry. At the present time the three centers of sturgeon catching are the Delaware river, the great lakes and the Columbia river. A limited number are caught in Puget sound, and according to ship captains, there is still a vast and untouched supply in the waters of southern Alaska. The waterways which run from Vancouver northward along British Columbia are another field of considerable promise.

But the first quality and the one which all epicures prefer comes from the Delaware. That of the great lakes is inferior in flavor, while the Pacific article is altogether too rank and coarse for the most refined palate. It was the latter which was described by an Irishman as a shad roe dressed in cod liver oil. Up to the present century there were many sturgeon in the Hudson and Connecticut, in New London and Narragansett bays, as well as Long Island sound, but the number has grown steadily smaller and today is scarcely worthy of consideration.—New York Post.

Fall Cured Madman.

In London a gentleman of high rank, whose name has not been revealed, recently became insane on the subject of religion. He saw gods and goddesses in all sorts of inanimate things and spent hours on his knees adoring them.

Eminent physicians regarded his case as hopeless, and he was placed in the charge of two attendants, who were instructed to take him to a lunatic asylum.

Just as they were about to start, however, the unfortunate man jumped from a high window and fell with a crash on the pavement. He was severely bruised, but in a few weeks not only were his wounds healed, but his religious mania also entirely disappeared.

The physicians say that his reason was restored to him by the violent shock, and they assert that such an occurrence is unprecedented in the annals of medicine.

Wonderful Medical Feat.

At Bellevue hospital, New York, a man named Smith, who had endeavored to commit suicide by cutting his throat, was recently cured in a most remarkable fashion. A tube was inserted into the windpipe, so that the man could breathe, but symptoms of pneumonia appeared. So the doctors placed a kettle of boiling water beside the bed, a pipe from which conducted hot vapor into the artificial windpipe, so that as he breathed a steady jet of hot vapor passed into the injured man's lungs. A tent was also placed over his cot so that no chilling draft might play upon him. This saved him from the threatened pneumonia, and the man was well again within three weeks.

Big Dams.

Of the many benefits for which Egypt will owe gratitude to England for generations and for centuries the building of the great dam across the Nile will rank as one of the most important. Of the biggest and costliest dams now in construction anywhere on the globe one is in Africa and two are in America. The new Croton valley dam for New York's water supply and the Nashua river dam for Boston's water supply are now rising steadily. Each of the two will cost millions of dollars and will be a masterpiece of engineering.

Paul Kruger and His Wife.

Mrs. Fawcett has been telling the Women's Liberal Unionist club at Cambridge that it is well known in Pretoria that ex-President Kruger, so far from deserting his wife, tried to induce her to accompany him to Holland, but she refused. At the last moment he sent again to her, putting at her disposal a safe escort to the Portuguese frontier. Her reply was: "I will remain where I am. It is you who have kindled this fire, and you ought to stay to put it out."

Russia's New Museum.

Russia has decided to found an archaeological museum in Sevastopol. The building is to be erected in the style of an old Christian basilica and to be arranged for three departments, one devoted to the Greek, one to the Roman and a third to the Byzantine period. The whole project has been entrusted to the management of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch.

An Era of Calamities.

Unfortunately Guayaquil, in Ecuador, has been almost destroyed by fire, with a loss of millions of dollars. The light, inflammable buildings were constructed chiefly with the dread of ruin by earthquakes and burned like tinder. This generation is afflicted by direful calamities in many parts of the globe to an extent almost unknown for centuries.—New York Tribune.

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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, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, 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, 26 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, SUBQUENNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

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., 8:11 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 6:40 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, Jamesville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

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