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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 8, 1902.



THE GREAT UPRISING OF 1902.

History is repeating itself in Pennsylvania most inspiringly. The revolt of the people twenty years ago and again twelve years ago, followed the lines of the great uprising this year, and that the end is to be the same is now firmly believed by intelligent and fair-minded observers, regardless of partisanship. The Quay machine, indeed, is in worse plight today than it was the first week in October 1890, and its prospect is much darker than that which confronted the supporters of Gen. Beaver and his associates at the same period in 1882. Gen. Beaver was a man with a patriotic record which appealed strongly to the best citizenship of this state. His colleagues were clean men of ability and discretion. Not one of these candidates committed such monumental offenses against common sense, good taste, the cause of truth and justice, political decency and good government, as have marked the extraordinary conduct of Ex-Judge Pennypacker. When set up as the creature of an imperious and arrogant boss, this candidate was repudiated by scores of thousands of self-respecting Republicans regardless of his supposed character, ability and worth. When the light was partly turned on and the evidence of another confidence game was made apparent, many more voters halted in their support of the Harrisburg nominee. A plea in arrest of judgment was entered by sympathizing friends, themselves in painful doubt.

But the day Judge Pennypacker left the bench, with amazing political effrontery, he threw aside the mask and showed himself as the boss' very own. Still it was claimed that he would prove himself a wise and just public leader. He has made a half-score public appearances and upon each occasion has dumfounded his managers, shocked his former friends, disgusted sensible citizens, more than anxious to treat him fairly, and driven thousands more into open support of his opponent, as the self evident and imperative pathway of patriotic public duty. Could the voters of Pennsylvania be stood up and counted today, in strict compliance with law, Judge Pennypacker would be overwhelmingly beaten, crushed beneath the indignant reproof of the people, whose intelligence he has so brazenly insulted, whose patriotic instincts he has so flagrantly scouted. The rising tide of sentiment against Pennypackerism as the clearly self-revealed counterpart of Quayism, is to be noted in all parts of the state.

The Democratic candidates have appeared in nearly half of the counties of the commonwealth, addressing over half a hundred meetings, representing all classes of people, all kinds of workers in the great fields of industry, and it is the universal testimony of friend and foe that the indications of success at the polls are beyond all precedent. In every instance Republican voters, oftentimes of wide influence, have come forward with expressions of sympathy and support. Thousands of farmers have driven long distances over the rugged hills and through the deep valleys of Central Pennsylvania to testify their loyalty to the cause of political regeneration and good government. Likewise, multitudes of strong armed workmen, after their day's toll was ended, have come forward from the mill, the shop, the forge, the forest and the mine, to uphold the principles in the maintenance of which they are vitally interested; to declare their freeman's greatest weapon for righting humanity's wrongs—an honest ballot. The chorus for reform has been swollen from the office, the counting room, the country store, the mercantile establishment, educational and public institutions which have felt the burden and injustice of misrule.

The Democratic and Independent press never showed such a solid and invincible front to the enemy. In this great contest the patriotic men who conduct the rural newspapers of Penn-

sylvania have touched elbows with an enthusiasm and energy that is working wonders in the public mind. The last month of the campaign has been entered upon under the most encouraging auspices and it is abundantly evident that all that is needed to win another notable triumph—and this time, it is to be hoped, final victory over the combined forces of political iniquity—is steadfast continuation of the spirit of patriotism, courage and faith which has characterized the third Pattison campaign for the governorship. A demoralized and desperate enemy is in front, growing weaker every hour.

The Democratic reform candidates have nothing to apologize for, nothing to defend, no humiliating explanations to make. They stand upon a solid platform of truth and justice, and every day and every night, and with every turn of the press, in town and country, facts are driven home, wavering voters are convinced, the lines are strengthened and the prospect grows more and more inspiring. Let every true Pennsylvanian do his whole duty from this time until November, and all will be well. Weak, silly Pennypackerism will go to meet chastized Cameronism, in 1882, and odious Delamaterism, in 1890. The fates seem to have agreed that Pattison should be returned to the executive chair in 1902, and he should be supported by a legislature representing the virtue, intelligence and wisdom of the commonwealth.

A HARD HEADED FARMER.

The Way He Held Up a Prince With a Pitchfork.

When Edward VII. of England was an undergraduate at Oxford university, he had an adventure which led a newspaper of that time to describe the prince as a prisoner. It said that "not very far from Oxford, at a place called Steeple Barton, there was a farmer named Hedges, a man of much independence of character, commonly known as 'Lord Chief Justice Hedges.'" "On one occasion the prince and his friends were out with the South Oxfordshire hounds, but, meeting with indifferent sport, they resolved on riding home across country. This they did, galloping over the lands of Farmer Hedges and presently riding into his farmyard. There they were confronted by the farmer himself, armed with a fork. He closed the gates and informed the party bluntly that they had been trespassing on his ground and trampling on his young wheat and that he would not allow one of them to leave his farmyard until he had paid a fine of a sovereign for the damage done.

"They whispered that the prince himself was of the party. 'Prince or no prince,' he replied shortly, 'I'll have my money.' There was little glory to be had by fighting a resolute farmer armed with a fork. They therefore made up their minds to pay, prince and all. When he had the money in his pocket, and not till then, 'Lord Chief Justice Hedges' opened the gates and let them go."—Philadelphia Times.

Story of an Army Mule.

There is or was an army mule a pensioner of the United States—tradition says that army mules are mortal, hence the doubt as to tense. But this mule, Mexico, was ordered to be sold at Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, in 1883. He had been at the post a long time and had grown gray in the service, having an honorable record in the Mexican war, and the officers at Mount Vernon asked the quartermaster general to retain him till the end of his days. This application, signed by William A. Kobbie, then an artillery lieutenant, and endorsed by a dozen proper military authorities, including General Hancock and General Sherman, is on record at Washington. How the white mule's record grew in honor with successive endorsements may be seen from the commanding general's letter:

"I have seen that mule, and, whether true or false, the soldiers believe it was left at the Big Spring, where Mount Vernon barracks now are, at the time General Jackson's army camped there, about 1833-34. Tradition says it was once a sorrel, but now it is white from age."

The quartermaster's department will be chargeable with ingratitude if that mule is sold or the care and maintenance of it thrown on the charitable officers of the post. I advise that it be kept in the department, fed and maintained till death.

W. T. SHERMAN.
P. S.—I think that mule was at Fort Morgan, Mobile point, when I was there in 1842.

The secretary of war finally directed "that this mule be kept and well cared for at public expense as long as he lives."

Siamese Tobacco.

The best tobacco in Siam is grown at Petchabun. It is planted in open fields near the town after the floods in September or October, and the first crop, or tips, which is considered the best quality, is gathered about February and the last about the beginning of May. The very best quality cannot be purchased, as it is reserved for the special use of the king and sent down to Bangkok, where it is smoked in the palace and distributed to the chief officers of state.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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

"A DANGEROUS CANDIDATE"

A Leading Independent Journal's Final View of Judge Pennypacker.

How He Has Offended the Public Conscience.

The Philadelphia Ledger, last June, welcomed the nomination of Judge Pennypacker, expressing the utmost confidence in him. It has since closely observed his extraordinary course, with increasing evidences of surprise, pain and disgust. It has finally come to the reluctant conclusion that his position is utterly indefensible, and it pronounces him "A Dangerous Candidate." Under that heading, in a leading editorial, the Ledger says:

Mr. Pennypacker has fully justified his selection as the candidate of the Quay machine for governor. If there are disinterested citizens who honestly believed this his nomination was a step in the direction of better government, they must be disillusioned by his speeches. He not only has proclaimed that Pennsylvania "has no ills," he has gone on to maintain that what constitutes public opinion has decried as crimes were really virtues, and that the reform sentiment which was supposed to be respected in his nomination is entitled to no consideration.

In his defense of the last legislative session, foolish as it is, he shows himself incapable of recognizing political crimes that are not denoted even by their perpetrators. Such a man in the office of governor would be far more serviceable to the schemers whom he defends and far more dangerous to the public than a politician with no tinge of respectability. We know what to expect from a professional bandit and can keep a watch upon him, but we cannot follow the windings of the respectable apologist of crime.

Mr. Pennypacker's attitude is such that its sincerity can be assumed only at the expense of his intelligence. If he is right in his view of the franchise, loot, of the non-existence of legislative bribery and corruption or of ballot frauds, then not only most of the public but also the vast majority of large body of Republicans who have been denouncing and striving against corruption in their party were altogether wrong, their criticism of the state and city administration and of the conduct of the party organization was groundless, and every effort for political reform stands condemned. The most insistent and reckless party politician would not go as far as he has gone to insult the intelligence and conscience of the voters to whom he was expected particularly to appeal.

If Mr. Pennypacker's attempt to conceal, explain, or minimize what intelligent persons generally have recognized as flagrant wrongs could be accounted for by mere innocence, he would still remain a dangerous person to trust with official power. He would not know a political crime if he saw it. But his treatment of state topics in his campaign speeches has been too ingeniously wrong-headed to be thus accounted for. He obscured and evaded the question of the Pittsburgh "Ripper," and as Mr. Guthrie has shown, misrepresented those who opposed it. His apology for the franchise robbery was false in statement, as well as false in logic in method. He appears to have set himself deliberately to the pettyfogger's task of shielding from just condemnation that which is inexcusable in direct and reckless party politics.

What Quay could not ask a subservient convention to do, his candidate has undertaken, to his own humiliation and the grief and shame of those who trusted his sense of political integrity. It is no longer possible for any intelligent person to separate Mr. Pennypacker as a candidate from the evil power of whose crimes against the commonwealth he has made himself the willing apologist and defender.

LABOR'S JUST DEMANDS

The Erie Platform on the Rights of Labor.

The platform of the Democratic state convention, adopted at Erie in June last, contains plain and emphatic reference to labor contests, and particularly the coal strike, to the carrying out of which, in letter and spirit, its legislative and state candidates are solemnly pledged. Let every workman, who wants to make his vote count, read and remember this declaration:

"We deplore the existence of the labor trouble now affecting important industries and a large portion of the people of our state, and express the hope that through concession, moderation and fair dealing an early adjustment may be reached. While we concede to capital its right to the utmost protection guaranteed it by the constitution and the laws, we declare it as the conviction of this convention that labor also has the right to that protection which comes through organization and union. We believe that labor unions organized for the betterment of the condition of the wage earners, acting within the limits of the law, and not subversive of public order, are not only lawful but commendable, and should be met, recognized and dealt with accordingly. The right of labor to organize within these limits is as sacred as any right of person or property. For the evils under which Pennsylvania suffers the Republican organization suggests no remedy. Its platform is absolutely barren of reference to them. It neither affirms nor denies their existence and promises no change."

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.

Hon. George W. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, has been a revelation to the whole state. Until he started out with Governor Pattison, on their great campaign tour, he was comparatively unknown to the people at large. In Pittsburgh he had made a brilliant reputation as an intrepid reform leader. Today he stands on the front line in Pennsylvania as one of the ablest champions of clean politics and honest government who has yet appeared upon the platform. His speeches at every point have been models of clearness and force, carrying conviction to the minds of thoughtful voters everywhere. Pattison and Guthrie are leading a mighty crusade for the redemption of Pennsylvania that grows in strength every hour.

Watch the date on your paper.

PLOWING WITH ELEPHANTS

Barnum's Reply to the Farmer Who Asked Whether It Would Pay.

It may be said of P. T. Barnum that he was the major domo or lord of laughter and fun, the protom dispenser of amusement. How well he became known through this function one curious incident certifies. Some years before he died an obscure person in some remote part of Asia wrote a letter, which he dropped in the postoffice near him, directed to "Mr. Barnum, America." The letter reached its destination without an hour's delay. The great showman unaffectedly enjoyed being known from the very beginning of his celebrity, and when he found his celebrity was a tremendous factor in his success he did everything that he could think of to extend the exploitation of his name. This was not to nourish vain imaginings or because he felt exalted. It was to promote business.

Around his successive homes at Bridgeport, Conn., he was fond of putting something that suggested a show. Queerly marked cattle, the sacred cow or an elephant was frequently among the stock to be noticed in his fields. On one occasion he had an elephant engaged in plowing on the sloping hill where it could be plainly seen by the passengers on the New Haven and Hartford railroad, an agricultural innovation that he knew would get notice of some sort in every newspaper in the country. It was even said that he received letters from farmers far and wide asking how much hay one elephant ate and if it was more profitable to plow with an elephant than with horses or oxen? His replies were invariably frank and were of this purport: If you have a large museum in New York and a great railway sends trains full of passengers within eye-shot of the performance, it will pay, and pay well, but if you have no such institution then horses and oxen will prove more economical.—Joel Benton in Century.

WEDDING SUPERSTITIONS.

The bride should not fail to shed a few tears on her wedding day. It is an omen of good luck in the future.

It is unlucky for the bride to enter the church before the ceremony by one door and leave after the ceremony by another door.

The bride should always cut the first piece of her wedding cake and pour out the first glass of wine for her guests if there are not too many.

If the bride drops her handkerchief on the wedding day and the bridegroom picks it up, it is a sign that in the future he will play second fiddle.

It is said to be unlucky to tie shoes to any part of the carriage in which the bride and bridegroom go away, but it is lucky to throw an old shoe after the bride as she enters the carriage.

In leaving the church the bride will do well to place her right foot foremost if she wishes to be happy, healthy, etc., in the future, and she should always be the first to call her husband by name.

After the wedding breakfast and reception the bride should be careful to throw away and lose all the pins, if there are any about her. The bridesmaids should not keep the pins themselves or they will retard their chances of marriage.

A Modest Request.

To judge from an incident reported in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, the department of agriculture sometimes appears from a distance like a big department store. During the season when members of congress send out seeds one of the packages found its way back to the sender, accompanied by a note from the farmer to whom it had been addressed.

"My dear sir," wrote the farmer, "I appreciate your good will in sending the seeds, but my eldest daughter, Matilda, is going to marry the doctor down to the village next month, and wife and I think of giving up the farm and going there to live. If we do, the seeds won't be much good, as we shan't have a garden; so if you could change them for some stockings (No. 9) and some handkerchiefs or a nice spring bonnet for Matilda I would be much obliged."

A Juvenile Feminine Prayer.

A little girl was spending the summer at a fashionable watering place, and one morning as she played upon the veranda of the hotel where her mother was stopping she heard a lengthy conversation upon the fashions of the day and the absolute necessity of stylishness in dress if one hoped to be a success in society. One lady went so far as to say that stylishness was far more important than beauty.

That night as the child said her usual prayer she added, with great earnestness, "And, oh, dear Lord, do please make me stylish!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Medicinal Uses of Salt.

Salt is one of the greatest of natural remedies and antiseptics. A weak solution—an even teaspoonful in a glass of water, cold or hot—is excellent for indigestion. A solution of about the same strength will often relieve a cold in the head if snuffed up through the nose.

Severe pains in the bowels are often relieved by the application of a bag of hot salt.

Necessary Precautions.

Life Insurance Agent—My dear sir, have you made any provision for those who come after you?
Harduppe—Yes; I put the dog at the door and told the hired girl to say I'm out of town.—Brooklyn Life.

The ashes, so called, from volcanoes are simply lava that is finely pulverized.

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, 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 Agent, ROLLIN H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, 36 Cortlandt Street, New York City. CHAS. S. LEE, General Agent, 36 Cortlandt Street, New York City. G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE SUSQUEHANNA AND CHEYKLEIGH RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 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 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 35, 11 10 a m, 4 41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 11 p m, Sunday.
- Trains leave Drifter for Tomhickon, Cranberry, Hai wood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5 00 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 6 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, Jeanesville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.

PRINTING

Promptly Done at the Tribune Office.