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PATTISON'S SERVICES TO LABOR.

In political contests, as in other public discussions, one ounce of fact is worth a hundred pounds of idle and insincere profession. The man who does things, the public official who sustains his own suggestions and emphasizes his own declarations by worthy and useful acts, is the leader the people believe in, the man to tie to in every crisis. Robert E. Pattison has never been given to the demagogic use of idle words. He has never sought the favor of any class through appeals to prejudice or passion. He has never tried to stir up suspicion or hatred in the industrial world, but has always been the true friend of the worker in every field of labor. Like every other conscientious public official he has never hesitated to show men the error of their ways when they were on the wrong road. He has frankly met every issue and considered every question coming before him in a spirit of good will, fairness and patriotism.

When called to the executive chair at Harrisburg Governor Pattison found the labor laws of Pennsylvania far behind those of other states. He promptly took the matter up and in every way possible sought to bring about the reforms justly demanded by the great army of workers. He indicated this desire and purpose in his inaugural address, in 1883, and in every message to the legislature, during eight years of his service, this subject was earnestly brought to the attention of the law making body. Nearly three score bills were passed, all being signed by Gov. Pattison. The record appeals to the enlightened judgment of every fair-minded man. Nothing like it stands to the credit of any other executive of this or any other state. Miners, mill men, mechanics, female operatives, factory workers, old and young, railway men and farm laborers, have all been immeasurably benefited by the legislation which bears his signature.

It is hard to see wherein wise and sympathetic statesmanship could have done more. It is a gratifying fact that intelligent and grateful workmen, as well as employers, social scientists and philanthropists have recognized the great services to humanity and the state thus rendered. The story told by the transcript from the statute books is an overwhelming answer to the silly attempt of a desperate political machine to misrepresent the facts. Gov. Pattison's labor record forms one of the brightest chapters in his brilliant and useful career, and reflects the highest credit upon the commonwealth also, which he has so faithfully and efficiently served. The toilers of Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, will testify their heartfelt appreciation of the true friendship and effective co-operation in all their efforts to promote their best interests, of Robert E. Pattison.

Governor Stone got his work in at last. Sending the National Guard to the coal regions upset the old Quay apple cart at a perilous time. There are no sounds of mourning in the executive mansion at Harrisburg—and there won't be on the night of the election, either.

On the 4th of November Boss Quay will meet his Waterloo. Every tyrant gets to the end of his rope, bye and bye.

We are assured of a reasonably honest vote in Philadelphia this time, and that means half the battle. With the rural vote in force a great victory may be won.

Read - the - Tribune.

PATTISON ON THE RIGHTS OF LABOR
Official Utterances of the Former Governor.

URGED WISE AND JUST LAWS

The Highest Measure of Protection For All Workers Demanded.
Duty of the State Clearly Pointed Out.

LED THE WAY FOR REFORM

It was shown last week how Governor Pattison's record in approving wise and needful labor legislation exceeded that of any former or succeeding Pennsylvania executive. The following extracts from official documents will show how the legislature was guided in the preparation and enactment of the labor laws now on the statute books of the commonwealth. It may be remarked also that had the former governor's earnest recommendation with regard to honest dealing with the miners, in the weighing of coal, been adopted the present destructive contest in the anthracite mining region never would have been known. At the last session of the legislature a bill passed the house providing for the safe-guarding of the miners' rights in this particular, but it was not permitted to pass the senate by order of the Quay machine. Governor Pattison's record shows that in the future, as in the past, he will firmly maintain every legitimate right of all workers.

Just Labor Legislation Demanded.

A continual, though irregular struggle is now and has for years been going on between these two conflicting elements (labor and capital). Complacencies of justice are constantly being made by one against the other, and each in turn appeals to the state for remedial legislation. Such appeals should not be unheeded, but should be attentively listened to and carefully considered.—Inaugural Address, 1883.

A Better Remedy Than the Bayonet.

For government to shut its eyes and close its ears to the complaints and petitions of any body of its citizens is folly. Such a course corrects nothing and settles nothing. Parliaments should heed being given to the appeals of so large and important a part of the community as those depending for subsistence upon the wages of toil. Labor is the main pillar of the state. As an honored statesman of our country has said: "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration." But the constant vigilance given to such matters should be deliberate and searching, and the relief thorough and systematic, if it is to be lasting and effectual, cannot but inculcate in the belief that our political system is capable of providing some other remedy than the bayonet for the settlement of such disputes.—Inaugural Address, 1883.

Arbitration for Labor Disputes.

A measure has been introduced into one of your bodies to provide for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes in certain of the great industries of the state. This is an improvement in the right direction. Though limited to but a few of the departments of labor, yet it is a beginning upon a subject that ought long ago to have received legislative attention. The concerns of that great body of our citizens who labor for wages are entitled to the most earnest consideration. The law should most zealously and rigidly guard their interests and protect their rights. When either is injured or denied they ought to have some resource in the law to which they can look for assistance.—Special Message, 1883.

Safety and Rights of Miners.

It is recommended that a commission be created to revise the present bituminous mining laws, such commission to be similar in all respects to the one appointed at the last session of the legislature to revise the anthracite mining laws. The mining of bituminous coal has become a business of enormous proportions, and the safety and rights of those employed in this industry demand legislative consideration. A standard should be fixed whereby the fitness of men desiring the position of superintendent, mining boss and fire boss can be determined, and the duties of persons employed in those respective positions can be clearly and specifically defined so as to fix the responsibility in cases of accident.—Annual Message, 1883.

Anti-Pinkerton Deputized Law Recommended.

Legislation should be had looking to the prevention of the introduction of armed bodies of men, without the consent of the authorities of the county or township. Under existing law there is no necessity for any company or corporation introducing armed men who are not citizens of the state and who are unknown to its officers or to its authority.—Annual Message, 1893.

Protection of Women and Children.

The wisdom of legislation regulating the employment of women and children has been more than demonstrated during the past year. The Factory act should be amended so that no minor shall be employed in any factory or mercantile establishment for a longer period than ten hours per day.

Urging Protection for Miners.

Your attention is called to the condition of the laws providing for the ventilation of the bituminous coal mines of the state. The act providing for the health and safety of anthracite miners has given general satisfaction and brought about gratifying results. The numerous accidents which are constantly occurring in the mining districts call for aid, as far as legislation can go, in preventing their recurrence. Surely every effort should be made to protect the men engaged in adding so much to the wealth of the state. The consideration of the bill recommended by the bituminous commission is commended to your attention.—Annual Message, 1893.

Wages Should be Paid First.

Labor is fairly entitled to every just protection which the law can throw upon it, and I am nearly in sympathy with all measures looking to that end. The preferences which the laws of Pennsylvania at present give to the wages of labor in executions, are well-

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merited and commendable to our legislation.

The effect of the present bill would, in my judgment, ultimately be to hinder and obstruct improvements, to place property owners and builders at a disadvantage, and subject them to injury and imposition. Mechanics, journeymen and laborers would, in all probability, be required to waive their rights before being employed and would be hindered rather than helped by the general operations of this law.—From veto of mechanics' lien bill, 1893.

Guarding Lives of Workers—Half-Holidays.

Protection to employes by fire-escapes, better ventilation, necessary hygienic apparatus, inquiry into the cause of and responsibility for accidents and general amelioration of the condition of workmen and women, have followed the increased efficiency of the factory inspector's department. I commend to you his recommendation in behalf of shorter hours of toil, Saturday half-holidays, better assured semi-monthly payments of wages, and inquiry into the supervision of the so-called "sweating" system of labor. * * * The legislature should see to it that every building of unusual height, and likely to be occupied by a great number of people, should be amply provided with means of escape in times of peril.—Annual Message, 1895.

Arbitration Better Than the Bayonet.

There ought to be no difficulty in devising a mode of arbitration in which both sides might have confidence and to whose impartial judgment both would yield respect. Corporation interfering their life and powers from the commonwealth and seeking its protection, owe to it the duty of serving and carrying out the purposes of their organization. When they themselves are unable to do this, because of a lack of confidence on the part of their employes and an incapacity to satisfactorily adjust the question of wages, the intervention of the state should be resorted to. The visitation of the commonwealth. It has been well said: "The state is bound in the end to interpose; and if the state is to come in, it must do so at the start with the balances."—Annual Message, 1895.

No Step Backward at the Mines.

The coal production of Pennsylvania is one of the great material interests in carrying on the various and arduous ventures of capital are required and large risks of property are incurred. Of even greater concern, in that the mining industry, the dangers to human life. These have been the subject of frequent legislation, and the enactment of 1893, relating to the bituminous mines, went further towards their regulation by the state than any previous legislation. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and efficacy of the law. Its operation is only conducive to the protection and health of the underground employes, but it needs the approval of humane employers who are concerned with the safety of the operatives. No step backward should be taken on this subject.—Annual Message, 1895.

Honest Weighing Demanded.

Some complaint continues that miners are defrauded by the use of false weights. If it should be found true, there exists substance for such a complaint, the general assembly might fitly consider the propriety of establishing a state office, the incumbent of which would have power at any time, when called upon or of his own volition, to test mine scales or measures and brand mine cars.—Annual Message, 1895.

Protection for Other Workers.

The frequent occurrence of mine disasters in the slate region of the state, accompanied in some cases by the loss of a half dozen human lives, suggests the necessity of extending state protection and regulation to other underground operatives than those of collieries.—Annual Message, 1895.

"Pluck-Me" Store Crimes Denounced.

Frequent complaints are heard, and some have been made to the law department, from centres of mining or manufacturing industries, that the act of June 9, 1891, forbidding mining or manufacturing corporations from carrying on stores, is violated. * * * Moral coercion is used to defeat all the purposes of the act of 1891, and the laborer continues to be the victim of the so-called "pluck-me" system. A more particular legislative definition of this scheme of labor oppression is demanded. Specific punishment, by fine and imprisonment of the individuals directly or indirectly engaged in it, would be found efficient as a partial remedy.—Annual Message, 1895.

An Impudent Demand.

From the Phila. North American. The Sherman act was devised for the purpose of giving the government power to break up oppressive monopolies and trusts. It was aimed at the railway combines and corporate highwaymen who hold up and rob the public. That it has failed of its purpose is probably the fault of those whose duty it is to enforce the law, but whatever may be the explanation, the fact is that the Sherman act is not enforced against its most conspicuous violators.

In the opinion of most lawyers not paid to think otherwise, with the notable exceptions of the former trust attorneys now advising the president, the Coal trust is a flagrant violator of the Sherman act and could be prosecuted successfully. That the same combination is an outlaw in Pennsylvania and exists in defiance of the constitution of the state is beyond possibility of dispute. The Coal trust has no legal existence, no standing in court, no claim upon the law for protection. If the law officers of the state and federal governments were faithful to their duty, the Coal trust would be standing at the bar of justice, an arraigned criminal charged with conspiracy against the public, at this moment.

Yet this corporate outlaw has the ineffable impudence to call upon the president of the United States to enforce the Sherman act, the very law which it flouts and laughs at, to break up the miners' organization and drive the strikers back into the mines.

The American people are patient and long-suffering, but their patience is being sorely tried by these coal barons. When they come to the conclusion that no help can come to them through the law, it will be an ill day for the trusts and their pettifogging attorneys and a sorrowful one for the great republic.

Largest Scoring Board in the World.

This great scoreboard, the largest in the world, is on the cricket grounds in Sydney, Australia, which will hold without elbow touching 40,000 spectators and upon which up to the present time \$730,000 has been expended. When the grounds are packed with visitors, and they usually are, 38,000 being the average number that usually gather when a good cricket game is scheduled in Sydney, the figures on the great board can be easily read by every spectator that skirts the huge circle where the game is played. The board is something like 25 feet in height and over 70 in length. The numbers are huge. They are painted on thick calico and worked on rollers. The names are also on calico, fitted on frames and let into openings sized to hold them. It takes three men to operate this largest scoring board in the world, but so perfect is its construction it takes but two minutes to change its entire score.

A Cheerful Wait.

A laborer applied to the foreman at some building's workshop for a job: "Can ye do anything fur a poor fella at all in the shape ave work?" Foreman—"O' lev nothin' the day. Cum back agen. There is a drunken carpenter workin' on the top, and O' m' waitin' ivery minut till he falls and gits killed."

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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 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, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Easton.
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.
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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table effective May 15, 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 Shepperton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 28 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepperton at 6 02, 11 10 a m, 4 11 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 57 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhocken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 2 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepperton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley and Drifton at 5 50 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 11 a m, 5 40 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 40 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 10 10 a m, 5 40 p m, Sunday.
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