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FREELAND, PA., DECEMBEB 19, 1902



FACTS IN FEW LINES

British soldiers deposited £30,660 last ear in military savings banks. Five hundred and thirty-two tons of garettes were exported last year from

cigarettes were exposed. Egypt. Great quantities of cheap American cigarettes are being smoked by natives

eigarettes are being smoked by natives in India.

Lectures on advertising are being given twice a week in the Commercial college at Prague.

Coke, a byproduct in the manufacture of gas, has increased 200 per cent in price in five years.

Over 15.000 rabbits have been trapped during the past year in the municipal rabbit warren at Torquay.

The only way to tell a birdseye maple tree is to cut it. There are no outward signs by which one can judge.

There are 4,338 one room tenements at Plymouth occupied by families consisting in some cases of eight persons.

Overworked seamstresses in Berlin are to benefit by a legacy of \$250,000 left by a German bookseller named Bahn.

As the bay crop in Lepland has been

left by a German bookseller named Bahn.

As the hay crop in Lapland has been a total failure, the pensants are slaughtering their cattle, entire carcasses being sold for as little as \$15.

A French statistician estimates the number of cows in the civilized world at 03,880,000 and the amount of butter they yield at 2,640,000 tons a year.

Six thousand cartridges, several risten pounder shells have been dug upnear Klerksdorp, western Transvaal.

First class briquettes are sold in Berlin and Germany generally for \$3.17 a ton, and this is the highest price known since they became an article of commerce.

nerce.
Five thousand dollars has been paid
for the drinking glass used by the late
empress of Austria while taking the
waters at Lungen-Schwalbach, near
Wiesbaden.

Six employees of a Barrow (England) ngineering firm have received prizes anging from 55 to \$50 for suggestions ending to the more economical production of work.

Recent legislation in some of the each states compels the recent legislation in some of the cach states compels the recent legislation.

Recent legislation in some of the peach states compels the removal of the pink tarlatan netting which does so much to give an attractive color to the green and unripe fruit and fool the buyer.

buyer.

The National museum at Belgrade
has come into possession of a collection
of 68,000 Roman copper coins recently
unearthed near a Servian village. The
oldest of them were in the time of Carneulla

periments conducted in California and recently reported to the Botanical Society of America indicate that bees are active agents in the spread of pear blight at the period when the trees are

Seventy sepulchral urns containing old coin and other relies dating from the Augustan epoch have been discov-ered at Aquileia, the ancient Roman tower near Triest which was destroyed

by Attila.

Treasury figures show deposits in the banks and trust concerns of the country aggregating \$8,500,000,000, or about \$100,000,000, or about \$100,000,000, or a something more than \$2,500,000,000, or less than \$30 per

than \$2,500,000,000, or less than \$00 per capita.

English firms are trying to secure a carket for soap in India, but up to the present time that country has remained practically soapless. Indeed, throughout Hindustan soap is regarded as rather a curiosity and rarely if ever kept in stock by the native storekeeper. Hamibal, Mo., has a Tower of Babel. Fourteen languages are spoken at the coment plant there. Among the workwen are Austrians, Poles, Spaniards, Italians, Roumanians, Slavs, Greeks, Hungarians, Russians, Frenchmen, Germans, Irishmen, Chinamen and Americans.

Americans.

Germany is gradually dismantling her old time fortresses. The old fortifications of Mainz and of Cologne have been torn down, and now it is the turn of Ulm, in whose old tower the capitulation of 1805 took place. Part of the walls of Metz have disappeared, and at Thionville they are tearing down Vauban's famous ramparts.



WASHINGTON LETTER

[Special Correspondence.]

Desertions from the army have multiplied so as to cause great anxiety. These desertions have been so numerous in some localities as to suggest the necessity of some means of preventing this premature withdrawal from the military service.

Most officers who submit reports on the subject give reasons for the desertions, but no explanation appears quite convincing. It is certain there is a dissatisfaction with the service. Of course, in the case of recruits the reason for desertion may be attributed to the realization of the mistakes they have made in enlisting, but losses in the artillery, for instance, on the Pacific coast cannot be explained in that manner. On this point General R. P. Hughes says:

"They certainly indicate a lower order of men than those enlisted prior to 1898. It would appear to be a wise policy to try to select recruits with greater care now that the number required has been so greatly reduced, and with judicious activity of recruiting officers it seems possible to raise the standard of accepted recruits by looking more carefully into their character and previous course of life."

Washington Leads in Letter Writing The first place among American cities in the number of letters written and correspondingly in the amount of postal tariff paid to the national government belongs by right to Washington. It is explained here by the pleasant if conceited argument that everybody in Washington has friends. Probably the poole who visit the capital annually and write to their friends about it contribute a large share to the enormous postal revenue collected in the District of Columbia. The per capita expenditure for postage of the residents of Washington amounts to \$3.19 annually and service of the residents of washington amounts to \$3.19 annually and service of the postage of the residents of washington amounts to \$4.19 annually and the to their friends about it contribute a large share to the enormous postal revenue collected in the District of Columbia. These figures are all

in that state being \$2.76, 43 cents behind that in the District of Columbia.

Senator Depew's Cat.

Among the cats that may compete in the Washington cat show is a handsome gray fellow belonging to Senator Depew. The cat bears the name Tom. It is not known whether or not he is named for the senator's distinguished colleague from New York, but it can be said that Tom is clever and tricky and devoted beyond measure to his master and mistress. That Tom can think can scarcely be doubted. He is very sagacious and frequently outwits his master. It is said he has learned to smile at the senator's jokes.

Tom has learned a trick that is often shown to guests at the Depew home. Under the dining room table is an electric bell for the purpose of summoning a servant. Whenever Tom is fastened up in the dining room he immediately jumps on this button and pushes it with great vigor until some one arrives and lets him out. Whether by accident or otherwise, Tom has learned that whenever the button under the table is pushed some one enters the door, thus opening it.

In the Interest of Veterans.

Colonel Emmet Urell, Major Fred C.

ever the button under the table is pushed some one enters the door, thus opening it.

In the Interest of Veterans.

Colonel Emmet Urell, Major Fred C. Hodgson and G. Leyburn Shorey, officials of the Spanish War Veterans, saw the president the other day to urge him to place under the civil service all Spanish war veterans who are now serving the government in ciercal positions in the Philippines. When the Spanish War Veterans met in Detroit several months ago, a resolution saking that action of this kind be taken was passed. The president will take the matter up and will probably act favorably upon the request.

Receptions at the White House.

"I have no doubt that all the receptions this winter will be held in the White House," Colonel T. A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, remarked. "The building is in such condition that it will be possible to hold large functions there, but it certainly will be a good while before it is completed. The incompleteness of the executive mansion will not discourage the president, however. If he deededs to use it for a large company, he will drive the workmen out, have some canvas laid and hold his reception. He is not the sort to borrow trouble over decorations which are not complete."

**The President's Church.*

President Rooseveit and his family

tion. He is not the sort to borrow trouble over decorations which are not complete."

The President's Church.

President Roosevelt and his family since they came to Washington have attended the little brick chapel of the Reformed church, Flifteenth and O streets northwest, but now the president will soon have a new church to worship in, located next to the old chapel. The new house of worship is called the Grace Memorial church, and the indications are that the new edifice will be ready for the church congregation by the holidays.

Well Fed Animals.

The United States government is one of the largest buyers of meats, vegetables and provisions in Washington. Only the very big hotels expend anything like the vast sum which goes from the United States treasury into the market houses every month. Uncle Sam conducts the biggest boarding house in Washington and every month buys food for the animal wards at Zoological park, for which he pays about \$2,000, or nearly \$25,000 a year.

Changes in the House.

The list of changes among the members of the house reveals the largest death record for the same period known in the history of the house of representatives. Since March, 1901, twelve members of the house have died, three members have resigned and two have been unseated by contests.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

"WE WANT TROUBLE."

Labor Will Get Its Rights When It Perceives What Its Rights Are.

Dr. Hillis is right when he says that what we want is trouble. The law of progress is discontent. And there will and should be discontent so long as the masses of men, no matter how hard they work, remain in poverty. Their poverty means simply that most of what they earn others take.

How to prevent the appropriation by the few of the fruits of the many's toil is the social problem, a problem which those who take things rather than make things dislike to have discussed for the best of business reasons.

While what we want is trouble, Dr. Hillis adds that we also want the right kind of men to meet it.

That is true. And the best intellect of the time is given to the study of the "trouble," which is caused by the unjust distribution of wealth—the intellect that is warmed by heart, that recognizes the claim of human brother-hood and realizes that while selfishness rules the world the world must remain un-Christian.

But though many men who do not themselves feel the pinch of poverty are in travail over the problem of poverty are in travail over the problem of poverty and give its victims the benefit of their thinking, the "right kind of men" to meet the trouble are those who suffer from injustice. No great wrong ever yet was righted by the class deriving profit from it, but always by the revolt of the victims.

Labor will get its rights when laborers clearly perceive what their labor produces, than all the well to do tinkers and philanthropists and charity bestowers. These unions have created among millions a sense of identity of interest, a sentiment of comradeship and a knowledge of the power of associated effort. Reading and thinking men are numerous in the trades unions, and more and more is it being understood that monopoly is the cause of poverty and therefore the arch foe of labor.

"What we want is trouble"—manly dissatisfaction with hard and meager conditions of life. In this republic, where every man has a vote, there can be no excused for

and vote to get it.—New York American.

Brains and Commercial Supremacy.
Our newly won commercial supremacy has been achieved by our high priced, intelligent and inventive workingmen, not by the statesmanship of our flianciers. The important factor in commerce today is neither labor nor capital, as such, but brains. I do not mean the "brains" of the Wall street manipulator any more than I mean the "brains" of the counterfoiter and bank sneak. Neither do I mean the "brains" of the monopolist who merely piles million upon million. The brute force of capital is not brains. The sort of intelligence upon which commercial greatness depends is that of the inventor, the skilled mechanic, the clerk or farmer or merchant who mixes thought with useful work.

The American workingman is the most valuable producer of wealth the world has ever seen, yet in proportion to what he produces he receives less wages than any foreign worker. For instance, an English natimaker gets \$30 a week and produces 5,500 pounds. Thus, while an American nalimaker egets \$30 a week and produces 5,500 pounds. Thus, while American wages seem high, the worker is much cheaper to employ. At the English rate of payment the American nalimaker would receive \$82.50 a week.—Herbert N. Casson in Arena.

A Growing Union.

Among the organizations in Chicago that have made rapid strides in the work of adding to their membership during the past summer few have been more successful than the United Order of Boxmakers and Sawyers. In July last the entire membership of the union in the city did not amount to 1,300. Since that time the girls in the paper box factories of the city have been brought into the fold, and the membership at the present time is 5,800, of whom 3,200 are women and girls. Several factories are still unorganized, and the work of bringing them together is being vigorously pushed. Since the formation of the unions of girls better conditions have been secured in several large factories.

Eight Hours In Germany.

The printing trades of Germany have agreed on a uniform wage scale and working hours to govern the whole German empire. The working hours are fixed at nine per day, with "intervals," but the actual working time must not exceed eight hours a day. All disputes must be submitted to an arbitration board composed equally of employers and employees. Either side has the right to demand arbitration.

Hiegal Convict Contracts.

The attorney general of Illinois has rendered an opinion in which he states that all existing convict labor contracts are a violation of the constitution. He further states that a state has no authority to make contracts for the employment of the inmates of penal institutions.

Fishermen Organise.
Seven thousand fishermen on Puget ound have organized a trades union, hartered by the American Labor un-

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Retation of Crops.

To be the most successful with our farm work and crops there should be å suitable rotation adopted and faithfully followed out. This is getting to be a necessity where corn and other grain crops are largely raised, as is the case more and more, especially in the dairy portions of our country.

There need to be more system and uniformity in this business. A change should be made from the practice too much followed of taking up pieces here and there all over the farm for the plow.

There should be some well defined plan of what is wanted in the way of crops, and then divide the land that is to be devoted to the cultivated crops and hay into sections in accordance with the size of the farm.

It may be a four, five or six year course, as circumstances seem to demand. Usually corn and potatoes are grown the first year on sod ground, crops that require good cultivation the next or second year, to be followed with a crop of grain and seeded to grass, this in turn to be devoted to hay for two, three or four years, in accordance with the size of the farm.—American Cultivator.

Dark Foreing Rhubarb.

Dark Forcing Rhubarb.

The practice of dark forcing rhubarb is growing and will, we believe, supersede all of the older methods, such as forcing under greenhouse benches, receting glass structures in the field, steam forcing, etc, says Rural New Yorker. Reports from the Ohlo experiment station are to the effect that for the past three years they have been following the methods with great success. They claim that the dark forcing has two very distinct advantages over any of the older methods—first, the superior quality, and, second, the larger yield. This latter proposition must be self evident to any who have tried it, as the almost entire absence of leaf growth allows the whole strength of the root to go to the stalk. They also recommend growing in small quantities for family use when the commercial features are not admissible.

Mulching Strawberries.
Strawberries are mulched in vnear Norfolk, Va., with pine from the forests, although more a crab grass mulch is allowed to Most fields are picked one year but some are carried two years. growers do nothing to the bed second year, while others in down the beds with a plow and tout the grass as with voung. down the beds with a plow and scrape out the grass as with young plantations. About March 1 beds are top dressed with about 600 pounds of guano containing 7 or 8 per cent potash and from 4 to 7 per cent ammonia. Too much ammonia decreases the yield. On two-year-old beds 1,000 pounds or more are used.

are used.

The Big Corn Crop.

A corn crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels is suggestive of such farm wealth as to be almost incomprehensible, says an exchange, yet that is the approximate amount now being secured and brought out in American Agriculturist's final report. Best of all, the crop promises reasonably good returns to farmers, whether sold in the grain or converted into live stock and dairy products. Corn for midwinter delivery is now selling at figures materially above earlier years of liberal output, and this is due largely to the practical exhaustion of the corn crop of 1901. Now for conservaly to the practical exhaustion of corn crop of 1901. Now for cons tive marketing and judicious feedi

tive marketing and judicious feeding.

A Large Poultry Plant.

In laying out a large plant do not try to crowd everything on a small area. Fowls lay better, keep healthier and can be cared for with less labor where they have ample space. For a flock of 1,000 hems a prominent New York poultryman advises erecting four buildings 16 by 50 feet in size, with a four foot alley in the rear. Divide these in five pens each and place fifty hems in a pen. He thinks a yard 10 feet wide and 24 feet long ample for fifty hems, but we would rather have it several times longer. The buildings should be separated far enough so that if one burns the others will not catch fire.

burns the others will not catch fire.

Farmers' Organization.

Sometimes a majority of the farmers in a locality or section organize to try to better their condition. It is evident that if all would work together the object, or at least the greater part of it, would be gained. A minority of farmers refuse to Join and in various ways do what they can to obstruct the others. In spite of them the majority win and compel those who deal with them to give better service or better price. The men who refuse to join in the fight receive all the benefits, but will not pay for them in either cash or service. What do such men think of themselves anyway?—Rural New Yorker.

anyway?—Rural New Yorker.

A Chance to Educate.

The best way to invest some of the earnings of the farm is in the education of the boys and girls who have helped to earn the money. Nearly all the agricultural colleges of the different states have short terms devoted to very practical topics. The farmer who cannot afford to do more for his children should investigate these special offers which do not require a great expenditure of money and require the time of the students only during the whiter months when they can be spared from the farm.—Stockman and Farmer.

The Horse Off His Feed.

To resort to drugs instead of common sense every time a horse gets off his feed is usually to make bad worse. Change the feed, feed lightly for a few days, and give plenty of open air exercise. Some stables in which horses spend nights are enough to spoil the appetite of an ostrich or an alligator.

Women.

Tell Stories that are interesting to those
Who Suffer.

Miss Nettie Fitzgerald, of Rutland, Vt., says: "My sickness began with a stomach and liver trouble, and then followed extreme nervousness and an affection of the kidaeys, and I was confined to my bed in a helpless condition. My attending physician could not find any medicine to help me. At this crit-



woman of me.'

Four physicians attended the daughter of Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, of West Rutland, Vt., who was stricken with Bright's Disease. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen, and her life was despaired of. But a mother's love surmounts all difficulties, and she determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Farvorite Remedy. "How happy I an," Mrs. Kempton writes, "that I followed



tude, and I cannot too carnestly recommend this great medicine. Her recovery was entirely due to Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians." Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has never yet failed where the disease was within the range of medicine.

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood and stirs the liver and kidneys to a healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles ti is a well known specific.

If you suffer from him to the control of the control o

and urinary troubles it is a well known specific.

It you suffer from kidney, liver or bladder trouble in any form, diabetes, Bright's disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, eczema or any form of blood disease, or, if a woman, from the sicknesses peculiar to your sex, and are not already convinced that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the medicine you need, you may have a trial bottle absolutely free, with a valuable medical pamphlet, by sending your name, with postoffice address, to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., mentioning this paper.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is for sale by all druggists at \$1 a bottle or 6 bottles for \$5—less than one cent a dose.

DE. DAVID KENNEDT'S SALT EHEUM CREAM cures Skin or Scrofulous Diseases. 50c, Druggists.

A Juvenile Dramatist.

Herman Merlvale, who at ten years old wrote a play in which a cook poisoned a whole royal family at once, tells in his fascinating autobiography, just published, of a small niece of his who has lately embarked on a similar experiment. Here is a scene from the first act as Mr. Merivale gives it in his book: "King Edward I. and courtiers, dis-

"King Edward I, and covered.
"A Courtier—My liege, a gentleman awaits below.
"King Edward—Oh, tell him to be—. I want my lunch."
Mr. Merivale adds that his niece is "very young and rather Puritanic."

Two Rutland RAILROAD TIMETABLES LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 16, 1902.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk Allentown, Bethlebem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

7 29 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Chunk allentown, Bethlebem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

8 15 Wilkes-Barre, Fitten and Seranton. Chunk, Allentown, Bethlebem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Potsaville.

9 58 a m for Radeton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Benandoah and Mt. Carmel.

11 32 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlebem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt.

11 41 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Alpendon, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Allentown, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, New York, Hazleton, Delano Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Stranton and all points western of the Carmel, Mt. Carmel,

White Haven.
For further information inquire of Ticket
Agents
tio LLIN H, WilbUR, General Superintendent,
26 Cortlandt Street, New York City,
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent
G, J, GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL KAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

Trains leave brifton for Jeddo, Eckiey, Hazle brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Kossi, Roan except Sunday; and 70 f a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 600 s m, daily except Sunday; and 70 f a m, 238 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Dr. Trains leave Dr. Trains leave Dr. Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, drawood Rood, Oneida Adventage and 70° a m, 238 p m, output frains leave Drifton for Oneida and Sheppton at 600 a m, daily except Sunday; and 70° a m, 238 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombicken and Deringer at 636 a m, daily except Sunday; and 553 a m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 553 a m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 553 a m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, 422 p m, daily except Sunday; and 554 m, daily except Sunday; and 654 m, daily except Sunday; and daily except Sunday; and daily except Sunday; and daily exce

sign and 7 or a m. 2 stp m. Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranherry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 35 am, daily except Sunday; and 6 55 am 4.25 pm.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humbold Koad, Oneida and Sheppton at 6:2, 11 10 am, 441 pm. daily except Sunday; and 7 37 am, 311 pm.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood Hoad Junction, Hall pm. Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:0 pm, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 am, 5:0 pm, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tombicken, Cranberry, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:1 a m, 12:40, 5:2 pm, daily except Sunday; and 8:1 am, 34 pm. Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Beaver Moadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:20 pm, daily, except Sunday; and 8:11 a m, 34 pm. Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Trains leave Hazleton Junction with Condition of the Prock, Schley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:20 pm, daily, except Sunday; and 0:10 pm. Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with Condition of the Prock, Audenburg's line.

Train leaver points on the Traction Company's line.

Train leaver go Trifton at 6:00 a m makes connection at Deringer with P, R, R, trains for Melecting Careful Prince of the Prock of the Proc

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive-50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.