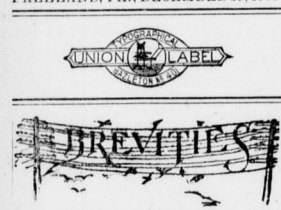


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FREELAND, PA., DECEMBER 29, 1902



NOTES OF NOTABLES.

John Sparks, the newly elected governor of Nevada, is a native of Texas and was at one time a cowboy.
William David Porter, oldest son of the famous American admiral of the same name, has just died at Petersburg, Va.
Count Benchedorff, the Russian minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed ambassador to London to succeed Baron de Staal.
Burglars have stolen from Salvini's villa at Florence several of the tragedian's invaluable relics, for the loss of which he is inconsolable.
Charles D. Bourcart, Swiss minister to Great Britain, declines to accept a transfer to the United States. He has been thrice offered the change.
Goldsborough S. Griffith, Baltimore's venerable philanthropist and president of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid association, has just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday.

Generals Delaney and Botha have decided to abandon their proposed visit to the United States and will go to South Africa to meet Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at Pretoria.
Camille Saint-Saens, the composer, has been named commander of the Order of Victoria by King Edward as a sign of appreciation for his composition for the coronation, "The Coronation March."
Deacon G. F. Buckingham of Essex, Conn., has a cane which was owned by his paternal ancestor, Rev. Thomas Buckingham, who was the son of the Puritan Buckingham, the first of the name to settle in this country. The cane is over 200 years old.
The retirement of the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States senate, will remove one of the most picturesque figures from public life in Washington. He has held the office since 1883, and at the time of his election had been the chaplain of the house for eight years.
The richest man in Bessarabia, Prince Manukbey, recently died at Odessa leaving property valued at 15,000,000 rubles. His heirs are his married sisters, but as these are not Russian subjects and therefore cannot own property in Bessarabia they will have to sell the property or become Russian subjects.

CANDLESTICKS AS GIFTS.
Antique Treasures Which May Be Found In Junkshops.
Candlesticks are decorative, utilitarian and thoroughly good form. What, then, could be more acceptable for Christmas gifts?
A pair of highly polished brass candlesticks give an air of distinction to even the humblest surroundings. Their polish reflects the thrift of the housekeeper, and their presence denotes her good taste.
The genuine antique candlesticks, with their quaint, simple outlines, are preferable to the more modern affairs that are apt to be a trifle too ornate for really good effect. The candlesticks may often be bought in junkshops for their gross weight, and many beautiful specimens have been picked up in this way by the clever and industrious collector.—New York Journal.

Hope a Confirmed Bachelor.
Though Anthony Hope writes so well about women and can picture them in their most fascinating moods, he himself seems quite impervious to feminine attractions. He has at present a bachelor's flat in the Savoy mansions, close to the Savoy hotel, on the Thames embankment, which is furnished in old-fashioned mahogany. The walls are hung with a number of rare colored prints, of which Mr. Hope is a discriminating collector. He is also fond of sport and was formerly an enthusiastic and prominent football player, but for some time past has abandoned that stressful sport in favor of golf.—Scribner's.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J.C. Fitcher*

HILLIS AND SKILTON
A HIGH SALARIED CHRISTIAN PREACHER AND HIS PRESS AGENT.

A Plea For Low Wages, Long Hours and Contentment—Fellows With Degrees and Other Flubdubs No Match For Labor Union Champions.

[Special Correspondence.]
The Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church thought he would contribute to the general harmony by preaching to one class of society against another class. With a show of courage which implied that organized labor had never been confronted with the commandments and of all men needed to be he took for his text, "Thou shalt not kill." With a like show of magnanimity he admitted that laborers had a right to organize for charitable and other purposes, but he said it ought to love its enemies and not use its organizations for increasing wages or shortening hours.

Each family must solve the wage question for itself. Dr. Hillis had all the facts and had studied the labor question. Out of 100 millionaires he found that eighty had become rich by saving waste materials. One poor foreigner got well to do this way: He resolved to educate all his children. "Not content with sending them to one Sunday school, he sent them to two and to every church service." All the sons climbed to positions of influence and wealth, and every one of the daughters became a schoolteacher.

This sermon being entitled "A Plea For the Poor and Weak" and intended to avert a coming crisis, Dr. Hillis related all the human faults that he had time to relate which the 20 per cent of organized laborers have, in common with the rest of humanity, but for the 80 per cent of nonunion laborers and for all the capitalists except the "unscrupulous capitalists" he pleaded pityingly. He said that if all the trusts were annihilated, all class privileges, monopolies and unjust taxation were done away with and every strike and boycott was absolutely successful the income of the average American would be increased by only \$90 or possibly \$100 per year.

"The way to increase our wage, then," he said, "is to increase the quantity and quality of our work. A workman's reward is not in his wage, but in the consciousness of having done good work. Was Milton rewarded for 'Paradise Lost' in the \$46 he received? Did the soldiers in the late war, who worked for \$13 a month, strike for higher wages just before Gettysburg? Was Dr. Morton, working for life to discover chloroform, unhappy because he died poor, not having had his share of wealth?"

The people of this church will not, as logically they could, cut down their pastor's wages because of his utter disregard of wages. Whether Dr. Hillis would work in dark slums and in mines and find all his pleasure in work for the Boers is open to some doubt.

Union labor is not attending Plymouth church now with any great frequency, so it was feared that these exhortations might not reach them, although for that matter the sermon as a whole seems to have been intended for capitalists and antisuffragist women and imperialists, while the Outlook's more recent positions on public questions had collected about Henry Ward Beecher's historic church.

A fearful Mr. James A. Skilton, chairman of the church committee on sociology, sent out samples of this great sermon "to the clergymen of the American churches, exhorted them to use the topic for their Thanksgiving sermons and also exhorted all whom it may concern to buy and distribute this sermon at \$5 per 500 and help to avert "the present and impending crisis." Mr. Skilton says the sermon is a beginning of a return to the old type of righteousness, and he urges patriots to distribute the same. A letter from Herbert Spencer also says that he sympathizes with this effort, but that he believes that it will prove futile. "In the United States, as here and elsewhere," says Spencer, "the movement toward dissolution of existing forms and reorganization on a socialistic basis I believe to be irresistible. We have had times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed and eventually military despotism of the severest type."

The country has involuntarily burst out into applause at the marvelous work and the self restraint of Mr. Mitchell and his miners and at their patience under insult and misrepresentation. To bring the churches lovingly back to the attitude of solid hostility to the name of organized labor and all its work seems to be the purpose of the Hillis and Skiltons.

It seems to us fortunate that what Carlyle calls the "dumb majority," being now organized labor, has representatives to speak for its side of the matter.

The Greenfield Recorder, a paper printed for the conservative Massachusetts farmers, gives the following hints:

The coal strike can be thanked, or blamed, for arousing the most general and vigorous discussion of labor unionism the country has ever enjoyed or endured. It goes on in the church, where ministers preach upon it with somewhat less knowledge than Bishop Lawrence believes essential; on the railroad train-parlor car and "smoker" alike; at the club, at the four corners postoffice, wherever men willing to talk and listen are thrown together.
The ground is full of pitfalls for the man unfamiliar with it. Particularly the man who enters upon it to argue against the unions or even to pass criticism upon them does so at great peril, for he has to meet the labor advocates who through years of training have become agile and are knowing to every sort of claim that can be made in behalf of their cause.
Even college presidents have cause to be wary. The distinguished head of Harvard university should be their terrible example. He may be excused the unfortunate slip he made when he described

the scab as a hero, but in the calmer moment when he sought the opportunity of a quiet gathering of his friends at the Colonial club in Cambridge to cover the whole subject he gave the accustomed labor talker great opportunity to retort. The opportunity was embraced, and George E. McNeill was the talker. Mr. McNeill had even the president of Harvard at a disadvantage on points of detail, if not indeed on the main issues.
President Eliot had criticized the labor union for limiting the number of apprentices. Mr. McNeill could say that the apprentice system had gone out of existence and that unlimited numbers of apprentices would be the open door to the employment of many cheap men under the guise of learners.
President Eliot denounced the uniform wage. Mr. McNeill pointed out that the unions only give the minimum wage and if the wages were uniform it was because the employers made them all at the minimum.
President Eliot found violence an inevitable accompaniment of the strike. Mr. McNeill declared that violence was restrained by the unions rather than employed to aid their ends. The end of the joint debate is not yet, and all sorts of men can express all sorts of opinion. The hope is, and it is not unreasonable, that out of this much agitation the fact and the right may emerge.

Mr. Hillis says that organized labor is so dangerous that last year it got "thirty bills passed at Albany giving union men special privileges over non-union men, all of which will probably be declared unconstitutional."
Mr. Henry Sterling, chairman of the joint committee for securing direct legislation in Massachusetts, says, "Last winter (1900-01) the Massachusetts legislature rejected, almost without discussion, over thirty labor bills, but passed, almost without opposition, over sixty laws granting new special privileges to different corporations." The report of the trades union joint committee of 1901-02 says:
For three successive years the unions in Massachusetts have urged the legislature to submit to the people a constitutional amendment embodying the initiative and referendum, and if not they desired to take direct part in making the laws. The specific measure asked for was known to the legislature of 1902 as senate bill 19. It provided that if 50,000 citizens should petition for a particular amendment to the constitution such amendment should be submitted to a vote of the people at two successive elections, and if received a majority vote at each election it should become a part of the constitution.

This measure was simple and conservative, giving the voters a right to propose the people to clearly express their will on matters of public concern, something which is now impossible. It would destroy the monopoly of legislators hold of the business of making laws, which is the source from which all other monopolies spring. It would make the voice of the people rather than the claims of special privilege, the strongest force in governmental affairs.

Now, the mention of the referendum and initiative, democracy, even republicanism, and all such words really scares Herbert Spencer, as he is an old man and very hypochondriac. He never recovered from seeing the English appropriate a few pounds sterling, which quickly grew to £10,000,000, for public education. He found that it violated his "law of equal freedom" and embodied his "The Coming Slavery." The Skiltons also and many of the ladies of the historic church do not and cannot know the difference between the referendum and initiative and the French guillotine, and they would feel nervous if their pastor mentioned such words in church or in their presence. He ought not to do it.

But Dr. Hillis once said for publication, "I will gladly do all I can for the initiative and referendum." [See "By the People," published by the Direct Legislation Record, Newark, N. J.]
Speaking of nobly doing any sort of dirty work for his own sake and the glory of the Baers, here's some good, clean work which yields no wages and needs long hours for its accomplishment and is for the glory of all humanity and which Dr. Hillis once promised to do all he could of, why isn't he doing it?
ELLA ORMSBY.
New Salem, Mass.

Theory Versus Fact.
The union man of today can see no farther than the length of his arm. So long as he can keep his hand in the pocket of his employer he is happy. Having no conception as to the effect of enhanced prices, of higher cost of production, he has no fear of killing the goose which laid the golden eggs of ruin to the industry by which he obtains his living. And who can doubt that ruin or at least disaster must follow if unintelligent, inexperienced "labor" shall be permitted to assume the functions of that "capital" which has built up and successfully conducted the great enterprises that afford employment and the means of subsistence to thousands?—Dry Goods Journal.

Passing over the first two sentences of the above as unworthy of comment, how does the disparagement of labor's ability to conduct industries agree with the oft repeated assertion that nine-tenths of the captains of industry have come up from the ranks? The actual management of a vast majority of the industries in this country is in the hands of men who have acquired their skill and efficiency as workers. "Capital" goes to Europe or Newport to have a good time, leaving its agents behind to collect and forward the dividends that labor creates with his brains as well as his muscles.

Misrepresentations of Solicitors.
It has become a practice among solicitors for various advertising schemes to represent themselves as working in the interest of organized labor and in many cases of using the name of a union to help them. The practice has become so common in Lancaster, Pa., that the Central Labor union has adopted these resolutions and brought them to the attention of the business men of that city:
Resolved, That the merchants of Lancaster city and vicinity be hereby notified that this Central Labor union is not responsible for advertising solicitors asking for advertisements for the benefit of said Central Labor union.
Resolved, That we recommend that no attention be paid to any solicitor asking for advertisements in the name of said Central Labor union unless he is furnished with credentials signed and sealed by this body.
Resolved, That the Central Labor union forbid the use of the names of its officers on any advertising matter unless given permission by this body.

THE FASHIONS.

The hardy Scotch chevrons are popular for shopping, traveling and walking costumes.
The Louis XV. coat in velvet, lustrous silk or handsome satin faced cloth is one of the most fashionable garments of the season.
Costumes of opal gray broadcloth or zibeline trimmed with white panne velvet and collar and bands of Siberian squirrel fur are just now very fashionable.

The popularity of self colored cloth costumes remains unchanged, which is not to be wondered at, since these handsome fabrics lend themselves to almost any kind of garniture.
Some of the French and English tailors are lining henrietta cloth, cashmere, vigogne and the other light wool skirts with plaid silks, not the clan tartans, but patterns showing very novel and pretty color blendings.
Handsome cloth costumes have appeared in more stylish forms than ever, and the shirt waist in one guise or other remains a necessary adjunct to the skirt and jacket style in which these tailor made models are made up.—New York Post.

CHATS ABOUT THE SWISS.

One thousand and twenty-seven decrees of divorce were granted in Switzerland last year, which means 193 for every 1,000 marriages.
Swiss ornithologists declare that cats have become so numerous in Switzerland as to threaten the extermination of all birds of the country.
Measures to promote temperance in Swiss towns are impeded by the fact that in nearly all hotels and restaurants guests are expected to drink wine or beer.
A Swiss engineer has compiled a table showing the available amount of water power obtainable from twenty-one waterfalls which have already been harnessed in that country to be 86,000.

In the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, a citizen is obliged to vote, but he is not compelled to go to the polling places personally. He may enclose the filled in form in a sealed envelope and send it by a friend. This system is likely to be abolished, because it has led to abuses.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

For flowers for early effect in the spring nothing can surpass the hardy bulbs.
At this time nearly all kinds of plants and shrubs are benefited by an application of coarse manure.
Cropping an orchard, especially after it comes into bearing, does not pay. The trees need all the strength that is in the soil.
Bone dust and wood ashes are hard to excel as a fertilizer for strawberries. They supply all that may be lacking in any soil for the growth of the berries.
Sod is an excellent protection for an orchard in winter. It is only in very exceptional cases that it is advisable to plow the orchard in the fall or early winter.

Men Getting Scarce.
The advantages of the modern Portia are counterbalanced by an equally large number of difficulties that confront the woman lawyer. Mayor Lov's secretary, James B. Reynolds, is still telling his friends a little fling he had recently at Miss Rosalie Loew, the attorney for the Legal Aid society. Miss Loew was conducting a hearing before the mayor and called one morning to tell Mr. Reynolds she could not attend the afternoon session.
"I've got to go over to Ludlow street and get a man out of jail," she said by way of explanation.
"Oh!" exclaimed Mr. Reynolds in grave surprise. "Are they really getting as scarce as that?"—New York Times.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.
ESTATE OF OWEN FOWLER, late of Freeland borough, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the above named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to present the same, without delay, to
Nettie S. Fowler,
John M. Carr, attorney.

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Recipe of *Dr. SAMUEL FITCHER*
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Castor Oil—
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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NEW YORK.
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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
November 16, 1902.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
9 12 a m from Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 29 a m from Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 15 a m from Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano and Pottsville.
9 55 a m from Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 32 a m from Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 41 a m from White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
4 44 a m from Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.
6 33 p m from Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m from 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 32 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.
1 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 33 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Pottsville.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
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THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect May 15, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Bear 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 Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer 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 Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6 30 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 55 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 30 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 4 11 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 59 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 3 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Bear at 7 11 a m, 12 40 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, Pottsville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Train leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m makes connection at Longport with P. & E. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
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