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## FACTS FROM FRANCE.

Complaint is made that out of 51,000 street lamps in Paris only 39,000 are lighted at night.

Skyscrapers are not wanted in Paris. The new regulations limit the height of a building to sixty-six feet.

Two motor cars are to be provided for the free use of the tenants of some flats now being erected in Paris.

In France there are some roads which are reserved for automobiles and others on which they are not allowed.

The Paris Gaulois thinks that the collapse of the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees is only a question of time. It was built in the years 1896-1900.

In the center of Paris there have been recently built several large "hotels" in which homeless men may for 4 cents get a plate of hot soup and an all night seat on a bench. They are so crowded that no one can lie down.

## CYNICISMS.

Nobody loves you enough to burn your foolish letters.

You do not thoroughly enjoy a story unless it is "on" some one you hate.

It is one sign of approaching age when you can see where you have blundered.

By the time a girl has reached fourteen she has discovered that she can lead it over her mother.

Ever notice that when a man asks your opinion on a question he nearly always kicks on your decision?

One of the most incomprehensible things in life is that one's mother and father were once in love with each other.—Atchison Globe.

## A Cheeky Customer.

"I had a unique but tantalizing experience the other day," said a clerk who works in a hair store. "A man came into our place and asked to look at some false braids. Of course he was accommodated, and he spent over an hour going over the lot, trying them on and examining himself in a glass. He took up my time, and after he had examined everything in that line in the store he thanked me and said he was considering whether to raise a beard or not and wished to see how he would look in the different styles."

## A Witty Retort.

As is generally the case with people who have nothing to say worth hearing, a conceited drummer talked a great deal, to the evident disgust of a number of his drummer friends who were dining at a country hotel. When cheese was served, it was of a decided "lively" brand, much to the delight of the irrepressible. He attacked it with great gusto, remarking, "I'm like Samson, slaying them by the thousand!" "Yes," replied a quick witted diner at the end of the table, "and with the same weapon too!"

## An Alternative.

"Now, then," said the professor of logic, "give us an idea of your knowledge of the question in plain words." "Why—er—I'm afraid," stammered the student, "that I can't just exactly—"

"Perhaps then you may give us an idea of your ignorance of it in any old words."—Philadelphia Press.

## Luxury.

Alice—Uncle Gabe, what would you do if you had a million dollars?  
Uncle Gabe—Well, I don't rightly know, I'll miss; but if I had a million dollars I believe I'd git my ole shoes half soled.—Puck.

## The Struggle For Office.

If this free people, if this government itself, is ever utterly demoralized, it will come from this human wriggle and struggle for office—that is, a way to live without work.—Lincoln.

A trick is like a cheap firecracker—when it seems to have done its work and lost its vitality it is apt to explode and hurt the man who set it off.—Saturday Evening Post.

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## THE LABOR "SCAB."

### The Difference Between Legal Right and Moral Obligation.

The doctrine that a man's right to sell his labor when and where he pleases—to be a "scab"—is a right so sacred as to transcend all others found a good many defenders at the session of the National Civic federation.

Mr. Samuel Gompers riddled this plausible assumption, which is so popular among gentlemen who do not have to work with their hands for a living. He said:

"The labor union movement does not deny a man's legal right to work for whom and when and where he pleases, but there is something apart from the legal right, and that is moral obligation."

He illustrated his point with the case of a man who is free to set fire to a hut that he has built out on the prairie, but let him attempt to do that in one of our cities and he will be put in jail. Out on the prairie he does himself the only injury that is being done, but in the city he endangers the life and property and peace of his neighbors.

If, expounded Mr. Gompers, the non-union man "did but himself a wrong, we might pity him and concede not only his legal but his moral right, but the workman who toils for wages and expects to end his days in the wage earning class is bound by duty to himself, to his family, to his fellow men and to those who come after him to join in the union with his fellow craftsmen.

"The workman who does not do this is a traitor to his order. He was upon the union, which is battling for higher wages and better conditions of life—battling for those things not only for the members of the union, but for all workmen, the 'scab' included. Therefore the 'scab' excites hostility as a wage cutter and is despised as an ingrate and a sneak."

Of course it is both legally and morally wrong to offer violence to the "scab." The state will rightly use its whole power to protect him. But union men, the men who make common cause for the uplifting of labor, are entirely justified in refusing friendship, fellowship and courtesy to the renegade. He is made an outcast in the world of labor, a world where much work is done for small reward and where there must be union if strength is to be found to resist oppression.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, now of the United States supreme bench, when chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts put the whole matter clearly when he said:

"It must be true that when combined they [the workmen] have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control so long as they do no violence or threaten no violence."

At the bottom of the fashionable insistence upon "the sacred right of a free man to sell his labor freely in a free market" is ignorance of existing economic conditions.

When natural resources are, as now, monopolized and the public highways are privately owned, there can be no free market for labor. In the anthracite region, for example, the only thing that stands between the worker and starvation wages is the miners' union. Outside that union "the sacred right of the free man to sell his labor freely in a free market" amounts in actual practice to his right to sell himself into virtual slavery to the coal trust.

Men cannot stand alone. They must combine to enforce their rights and advance their interests. The individual who refuses to join his fellows for the common benefit, so far from being the "hero" that President Eliot of Harvard acclaims him, is the hut burner of Mr. Gompers' illustration, a source of danger to his fellows, a betrayer of the common interest. He deserves no respect or good will from workmen and is entitled to no sympathy whatever from anybody when he finds himself disliked, looked down upon and shunned by union men.

What the American Tory was to the Revolutionary patriots the "scab" is to wage earners who make sacrifices and undergo hardships by which the "scab" must profit no less than they themselves do. Were it not that unions raise wages the "scab" would not have the opportunity to cut wages, for without unions the recompense of labor would be just enough to sustain life. No wonder, then, that the union man feels toward the "scab" much as the Americans of Washington's time felt toward Benedict Arnold.—New York American.

## Wages in Indiana.

The average wages of skilled labor in Indiana factories, not including railroad repair shops, for last year was \$2.27 a day and for unskilled \$1.29. The average wages of skilled labor in railroad car shops was \$2.47, unskilled \$1.44, boys 98 cents. Skilled labor in stone quarries received as high as \$2.85. Reports from 660 industries controlled by corporations showed an average for skilled labor of \$2.43, unskilled \$1.33, boys 71 cents, girls and women 93 cents. Reports from industries controlled by individuals or partnerships show that the average daily wages for skilled labor was \$2.13, for unskilled \$1.25, boys 66 cents, girls and women 87 cents. The average number of hours a day was a little over nine.

## Divided the Office.

The referendum vote of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on the question of separating the offices of secretary and treasurer has carried by a large majority. This makes Thomas N. Cole of Chicago the national treasurer, as he was elected to the office at the last convention pending the result of the referendum vote.

## HINTS FOR FARMERS

### Keeping Meat.

Hog killing time is naturally hailed with pleasure by families who live in the country far remote from market, says Eleanor B. Parker in Texas Stockman and Farmer. The one regret is that it lasts such a short time, and I want to put it in the hands of the readers of this paper how they keep bones and fresh meat for some time without the least injury. Secure from your druggist a box of pure pulverized borax. Sprinkle a little salt on the pieces of meat and cover well with the borax. It will not injure the taste of the meat and is said by the best authority to be perfectly harmless when used in this way. It is also excellent to preserve hams and shoulders and keep them free from flies. It is used for this purpose in the packing houses of large cities. Leave the hams and shoulders in salt as long as desired. Take them out, wash and dry carefully, covering the flesh side with the borax. Be careful to put it in every crevice where a fly might locate. Some immerse the joints in strong pepper tea before using the borax. This is scarcely necessary, but will do no harm. Meat treated in this way may be left hanging in the smokehouse all summer without sacking.

### Cutting Wood Lots.

We scarcely need to suggest the cutting of wood to the farmers this winter. The high prices that have prevailed have made many a farmer who has a wood lot decide that another winter will not find him without a good supply of cordwood ready for market if the supply of coal is short. The question with many will be whether to cut all clean as they go or leave the younger trees and merely thin out the older ones that have but little more growth to make. We favor the latter plan when one can cut the larger trees without having them break the smaller ones as they fall. When this cannot well be done, it is better to cut clean and then as new sprouts come up keep them so thinned out as to give each a chance to grow independently of the others. In twenty years there will not be as many trees, but there will probably be more wood, and in forty years twice as much wood, with more growth to come in some varieties.—American Cultivator.

### The Best Citizen.

"Why are you forever patting the farmer on the back and picturing him as a saint?" asks a city reader. We are not patting anybody on the back, and there are very few saints on earth. A farmer can be just as mean as a coal baron or a railroad magnate if he wants to, though happily his meanness would not touch so many people. We do say that farm life gives a man and his family the chance to develop in the most natural and harmonious way. The farmer who is true to his calling and makes most of his advantages is the best citizen in the country. We do not say the richest or the most influential in politics, but the best. Why, there are some good folks who say that when we demand the common rights which belong to the farmer we are preaching revolutionary doctrine! What difference does it make what they call it? The demand will go on!

### Take Care of Your Tools.

Implements not in use need shelter as much as horses or cows or people. The ancient custom of putting the wagon under a tree prevails on some farms today; also the ancient custom of leaving the plows against the field fence and storing the cultivator on the north side of the barn or stable is still practiced to some extent. Is it any wonder that such careless wastefulness entails comparative poverty and superlative dissatisfaction with the things of this world, political, social and economical? Remember that in consequence of these practices you have to buy twice as many implements in a given time as would be necessary if they were properly cared for, and, besides, the work with these would be better and more easily done.

### Root Tubercles on Legumes.

E. Laurent of the French Academy of Science experimented with fertilizers on various legumes, such as peas, hairy vetch and common vetch. He found that the plot treated with a nitrogenous fertilizer tended to form fewer root tubercles, while the plot treated with potassic fertilizer made them abundantly. After awhile the plants grown continuously with a nitrogenous fertilizer only failed entirely to make root tubercles in that soil, but when planted in other soil made them again. On the plots treated with potash there was no diminution of the tubercles. It seems evident that these legumes not only do not need the nitrogen, but the application of nitrogen hinders their getting it from the air.—Practical Farmer.

### Thrifty Sheep.

To keep the sheep in good condition they should be fed some kind of juicy food. Chopped potatoes are excellent. Sheep are often neglected in the matter of water supply, but they need and appreciate plenty of water as well as do other farm animals. Ewes with lambs at their sides should be fed with a safe grain ration, such as one composed of five parts oats, one part peas, two parts corn, giving a pound of this mixture to each ewe.

### An Item in Ice Packing.

Those who put up only a small quantity of ice find it wastes faster by melting than by use and that the cracks and crevices between the blocks grow wider as the sawdust does not closely incase the ice. If the spaces between the blocks are filled with snow at the time of packing, it will freeze into a solid mass that will last longer, remarks a farmer.

## SMILE AS YOU GO.

### Everybody Loves the Man With a Shining Countenance.

Brighter than the most brilliant of gems, electrifying with a radiance that does not dazzle so much as it calls forth a reflection of brightness, is the shining countenance.

The soul of each man is a sun of infinite energy and glorious light. But how few allow themselves to shine! How few faces are lit up with their possible divine life!

Take your thoughts away from the swamps of fear and evil, center them on the ideals of faith and love, on good intentions for others, and your countenance is at once illumined.

Look in a mirror, and you shall see that my words are true. Absolve yourself of all troubles, be peaceful, be still, cease all your repining; then your countenance will shine.

That such an instantaneous physical change can take place by a change of thought suggests what power there is in a renewed habit of thought, a habit created by repeated conscious refulgent efforts of calm, concentrated thinking in line with the ideal.

Not only is the countenance changed by a bright thought, but the whole body. The atoms are so many vortices of ether, and the central force of each is the mind.

A shining countenance is a smiling countenance. Look on life rightly, and you cannot but be pleased. Then you will smile, you will laugh with joy, because of life's possibilities.

You have perhaps desired to reach greater heights of power. You will reach them easier if you will but smile as you go.

There is every reason why the heart should be glad, and your love for others will show this so. This is the sunshine that expresses itself in your countenance. The mere fact of loving drives away fear and darkness. All false conceptions of duty, the conclusions of a biased reasoning, vanish at the appearance of love.

Every one loves the sunny days, and every one loves the man whose soul or individual sun shines through his face.

Such a man will be trusted wherever he is. He is an interpreter of life; he will intuitively grasp the meaning of things; he will be welcomed everywhere; he will recognize all and he will be recognized by all; he will be received as the Son of Man, a true exemplar of his race, a leader in the evolution of humanity; he will be an encouragement and an incentive to all.

A shining countenance is first of all an immediate phenomenon expressive of the proof of right thinking, and the same source of this illustration contains the potency of completely changing character, body, surroundings, of influencing the person, the community, the race, of issuing forth from its infinite, solar center great stream of life, giving out more vigor, raising the whole realm of existence to the higher plane.—Fred Burry.

### Too Generous.

"What was the trouble between Arabella and her young man that they gave up the idea of marrying?" asked a former resident of Bushby. "Arabella was always techy," said the young lady's aunt, with impersonal calmness, "and that was the trouble—that and her being so literal. It's a terrible resky combination of qualities."

"They kept having hitches all along, but come Christmas time Albert asked her right up and down what she wanted, for fear of making the wrong choice, and she said, 'You can give me enough candy to fill my slipper,' looking at him real coy."

"Well, her feet aren't as small as some, but that wasn't his idea. 'Twas because he's generous and not literal. He sent her a five pound box, poor, de-luded critter, and she up and broke the engagement, and his little sister ate the candy and enjoyed it, by what I hear."—Youth's Companion.

### In a Critical Attitude.

Some people seem to be born in an unhappy frame of mind. They cannot admire excellency without making some comment on deficiencies. With them the "times are always out of joint." They are simply in a critical attitude, and nothing except grumbling will satisfy their morbid condition, says the Pittsburg Press. They remind one very strikingly of the old lady who, when she was asked how she felt, replied that she felt better, but that when she felt better she always felt worse, as she knew if she felt better she was going to have a worse spell again.

### The Curate's Compliment.

In a west end church on a recent Sunday the junior curate was preaching on reasons for coming to church. "Some people," he remarked, "come to church for no better reason than to show off their best clothes." Then he paused and glanced thoughtfully over his audience. "I am thankful to see, dear friends," he added, "that none of you has come here for that reason."—London Telegraph.

### Penalty of Laziness.

Head of Department—What's this lying on my desk? The last dunning letter received from my tailor, duly initiated by all my clerks! Oh, dear, what have I done? Actually sent it round to be duly noted without taking the trouble to look at it!—Fliegende Blätter.

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## THE ART OF LACEMAKING.

### A Renaissance Centerpiece and How It Is Built Up.

The difference between embroidery and lace is a radical one and involves a definition of both in order to be explained. Embroidery presupposes a fabric, something to answer as a ground through which the stitches can be taken. Lace is made complete. Both the pattern and its ground have to be built up. It is an entire creation with nothing to start from, as it were—stitches in air, as the Italians call it. "Real lace" is made by hand, either with the needle or on a pillow with bobbins, and



RENAISSANCE CENTERPIECE.

as everybody knows, the process is a most tedious and trying one as well as one which requires great skill.

The braid laces are a compromise between real and machine made laces, and if well executed they are very beautiful as well as valuable. The real lace stitches are used in this work to weave together the braid which forms the design. Our illustration is a very fine example of the Battenburg or Renaissance lace. Lace centerpieces over white cloths are very dainty and are used now quite as much as the embroidered ones.

This kind of lace is made over a design stamped on cambric. The braid is made to follow the lines of the pattern. The design of this centerpiece is a very rich one, and the braid is so closely laid that there is not as much work on the piece as one might imagine. The fine linen center, a delicate filmy piece of French lawn, is basted over the plain center of the cambric, and the braid is then basted over the lines or bars of the pattern. The basting of this work must be done with great care. Lay the braid on the pattern and sew it through the center with rather fine needles. When this is all fastened to the cambric backing, the lace stitches are woven into the spaces between the whole into one delicate fabric. The spider web work is usually made to fill in the background spaces, and the more complicated stitches are used in the spaces of the design.

The foundation of the lace stitches is buttonhole work, and nearly all the stitches are modifications of it. The edge of the design which touches the linen is buttonholed all the way around after the cambric is removed from the back of the completed lace by ripping out the basting. It is evident that a new fabric is made, with the exception of the linen center.

Many of the finest needle point laces are made after this plan—that is, the

design is marked on a fabric, and the mesh is built upon it, but independent of it.—Lillian Barton Wilson in Collier's Weekly.

### Taste in Dress Versus Money.

A woman would often insure greater success by giving a day or two to the study of her gown and how to put it on and all its accessories than in buying another and a very expensive one. She would give expression and individuality to her dress. All should know the colors that suit them, but they must bear in mind that what is becoming at seventeen may not suit at seven-and-twenty and is very likely to look grotesque at seven-and-thirty. Many women who, keeping in their minds the ideal of youth, follow in the same lines at forty-seven for their pains look nearer fifty-seven or sixty-seven than younger. It is quite absurd to wear what is fashionable, but unbecoming. The first duty of a woman is to dress to look well, and it does not come within her obligation to be a mere block for the display of her dressmaker's inventions.

### Clean the Sink.

Don't let your kitchen sink get clogged with grease and crumbs. Keep a strainer over the waste pipe and wash the sink out thoroughly after every meal. It is a good plan after dinner, if you have had chops or anything specially greasy, to flush the pipe with a hot sal soda solution. If a stone sink gets a coating of grease, sprinkle with chloride of lime, let it remain overnight, and the next morning wash with hot water. Attention to these details will prevent both the advent of roaches and the escape of noxious odors.

### Gum Water.

To make gum water take one ounce of the best picked gum arabic and one quart of water, put the gum to the water in a stoppered bottle and put in a warm place, occasionally shaking till all is dissolved. A teaspoonful taken occasionally for troublesome coughs is useful in allaying irritation.

### To Have Clear Windows.

The easiest and best way to clean windows is to have two chamois cloths. Dust the window panes; then partly wring out a chamois in cold or slightly warm, clear water. Rub the window, wring out the other chamois well and go over the window again. Do not try to dry the windows.

### First Judicial Honors for a Woman.

To Henry VIII belongs the honor of having conferred judicial rights upon a woman. Lady Anne Berkeley of York was allowed by the sovereign, who had the widest experience of the virtues of women, to sit as judge, appoint a commission and actually to pass sentence on some men who had been killing her deer and despoiling her park.

### His Maxims.

"It's always well to be on the safe side," mused the burglar, with a glow of satisfaction, as he crawled into the bank through the opening in the wall.—New York Times.

Any person attending a spiritualistic seance in Bohemia is liable to a fine of \$40.

## PRINTING

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