

# THE STORY OF FATHER JOHN'S

An Interesting Bit of History Covering Half a Century.



In 1848, Rev. Father John O'Brien, a noble man, came to Lowell, Mass., to do the Master's work in St. Patrick's Parish. He built schools, churches and hospitals for the sick, and lived a life devoted to his Church, and the spiritual and material well-being of his people—which, in his spiritual and charitable nature and liberality of mind, included all mankind.

Besides his duties of Church and administration, he was ever visiting the afflicted, cheering and encouraging the unfortunate. No matter what the weather in winter's storm or summer's heat, Father John, as he was fondly known to his people, made his daily calls. His cares and burdens greatly increased, and in 1854 his duties began to wear him down. He was attacked with a serious cold which, developing into a stubborn cough and affliction of the lungs, caused the greatest alarm for the health of the beloved clergyman.

Medical skill seemed unable to stay the progress of the disease. Finally an Eminent Specialist was consulted. The Doctor, who had been called because of his high standing and eminence in his profession, gave Father John a prescription to cure the cold and remove the lung trouble, as well as to build up and strengthen the body.

The clergyman began to improve at once, and the cough soon disappeared. He continued to take the medicine, and it corrected his digestion, its food elements nourished his whole system, made new tissue and gave vital power to the blood and nerves. His people rejoiced when he declared that he had been made as well and strong as ever; and his wonderful recovery was the one thing talked of, for he was loved and admired by all, regardless of race, creed or class.

Father John recommended the medicine to his parishioners and friends, and thousands were made well and strong by taking it. In getting this prescription they always called for "Father John's Medicine," and so it was named by the people, and advertised, all with the approval and sanction of Reverend Father O'Brien, because he knew of its merit and desired that all who were ailing might benefit by its power to cure.

This old-fashioned wholesome remedy is unequalled as a body builder and tonic. It restores health and strength to all run down systems. Its gentle laxative effect strengthens the stomach and corrects the digestion. It drives out all impurities. It is a food medicine and contains only pure nourishment. It is the best medicine ever prescribed for consumption.

It is not a patent medicine, but the prescription of the Eminent Specialist who was consulted when the case of the late Reverend Father O'Brien did not yield to the customary treatment. It is free from opium, morphine, cocaine or poisonous drugs in any form which are found in the majority of patent medicines; it contains no alcohol or other stimulants.

While it is not a "cough syrup" or "balsam" nothing equals this prescription for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. It has a most soothing and healing effect, and at the same time builds up the body

**Father John's Medicine**  
Cures Colds and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia.  
For sale by M. E. Grover, Druggist.

## FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., FEBRUARY 23, 1903



### ROUND THE REGION.

**John Walter Wilde, of Hazleton, was won the cadetship appointment to West Point military academy.** There were eleven in the class, but Wilde stood the best examination and will be named by Congressman Palmer. This is the first time a lower end boy has been appointed to a cadetship.

Because a number of merchants of Wilkes-Barre decided to keep open today, Washington's Birthday, they have been condemned by the Central Labor Union, and the Machinists' Union, and both have asked their friends to refuse to patronize such merchants.

The Wallace hotel, in Kingston township, was burned to the ground Saturday morning. The flames spread so quickly that when the inmates were awakened their exit by the stairways was cut off. Firemen took them out of the windows on ladders.

Dr. J. C. Thompson died at his home at Seybertsville Saturday morning from consumption, aged about 65 years. Besides his wife he is survived by five children. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at Seybertsville.

**Theory of the Aurora.**  
The latest theory, and a very ingenious one, writes Frank Wilbert Stokes of "The Aurora Borealis" in the Century, is that of Untermyer, who supposes that cosmic ether, which fills the celestial spheres, when met by the earth's movement is compressed or condensed in front of the earth in the direction of its movement and dilated or rarefied, on the contrary, behind it. This cosmic ether is more condensed before the earth than that which is borne along in the whirl of the world at from thirty-three to forty-four miles per second and is more rarefied behind. The result is that one half of the earth, or the northern hemisphere, will be negatively electrified and the southern half positively electrified with the space regions which they are leaving. Only the magic of the spectroscopic will probably push aside the curtains of this grand mystery and reveal the truth.

**Short Clothes.**  
There is danger of being too late in putting a restless baby into short clothes, but the time for this operation varies much with the season and with the child. A large, fat baby must have his clothes shortened earlier. He cannot wear them long after he is four months old, and a delicate, puny babe must wear them until the weather is warm enough to make the change without danger. Six months is an average age. It must not be forgot, however, that in six months an infant almost doubles in size, and in making his first clothes this must be allowed for. Long clothes at any age are nowadays only just long enough to thoroughly protect the feet and legs. They do not sweep to the floor even when babies are on dress parade. What this sensible change of custom means to the little one is past calculation. Many a child has been dragged out of existence by the long robes English fashion insisted upon.

**To Aid Prohibition Enforcement.**  
The judiciary committee of the house has favorably reported a bill to meet the conditions brought about by the original package decision of the supreme court, which decision was in effect that the states in the exercise of their public powers could not interfere with the introduction of liquors in original packages. The decision prevented the enforcement of prohibitory laws enacted by several states. The bill seeks to correct this by subjecting intoxicating liquors imported from one state into another to the jurisdiction of the laws of the state into which they are imported.

**Nothing to Say.**  
The president gave out an order last fall urging heads of departments and bureaus to curtail their reports, but with few exceptions the result of the order was not discernible. Assistant Secretary Darling of the navy department took the order literally. He made no report at all.  
"The chiefs of bureaus have written in detail everything that I know and more, too," he said. "If I made a report it would be a rehash of their reports. So I have nothing to say."

**Home For Working Girls.**  
Recently there was opened in Boston by a corporation of benevolent persons a nonsectarian home for working girls. The only dividend the home is expected to pay to the stockholders is the comfortable feeling of a good work well accomplished. Whatever surplus the small rates charged may cause to accumulate will be used in adding to the comforts of the home. Already for the payment of \$3.50 a week a girl may get room, board, washing, light, heat, use of gymnasium, library and dance hall services of a physician and free admission to a course of entertainments given by the institution.

**All Tastes Provided For.**  
Sam—Did de pawson tell his flock dat St. Peter would give dem each a banjo?  
Ramus—No; he knew bettah. He tole dem dat St. Peter would give dem each a banjo.—Philadelphia Record.

**Lady Servants.**  
"Lady servants" are coming into vogue in England. They are educated women who do the work of cooks and chambermaids, but who for superior work get superior accommodations and do what they please after their work is done.

## WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)  
A request has just been received by the civil service commission from the Smithsonian institution for a certified snake catcher, and examinations will shortly be held by the former named governmental adjunct to test the ability of candidates for the place. The pay is not excessive, being \$600 per annum, but the good work that the incumbent will do in the interest of science is scarcely calculable. According to the requirements of the institution the successful applicant must be well versed in herpetology in all its branches. He must have a familiar acquaintance with land, marine and amphibious batrachians and be able not only to catch, but classify, them and place their remains on exhibition in the several glass cases in the display rooms of the museum.

It is the special desire of the institution to secure a complete collection of the oviparous reptiles of the United States, and a certificate will be issued to the catcher by the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals permitting him to slay them as he sees fit and most safe to his own interests. He will also be supplied with the latest devised appliances for the successful pursuit of his avocation, and nets and chloroform will occupy a large space in the paraphernalia.

**White House Costs More Now.**  
Colonel Theodore Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds in Washington, in his report to congress asks for an appropriation of \$110,264 for the White House for the coming year against \$35,000 for the present year. The report says: "The recent changes in the White House have resulted in a building far more expensive to maintain than formerly. The character of the new fittings and furnishings is such that repairs and replacing will be more expensive than before, and it will be more expensive to replace specially designed silver doorknobs and escutcheons, silver and gilt hinges, etc. Hardwood floors and tiling will require extra labor to keep in order. More help will be needed in the laundry owing to the large family which occupies the White House and the large amount of entertaining done."

**A Relic of Warburton Manor House.**  
Dr. J. Dudley Morgan of Washington has quite recently acquired possession of a magnificent knocker which at one time graced the front door of the old Warburton manor house, situated not far from Fort Washington, the seat of the Digges family, one of the most distinguished and aristocratic houses in Maryland. The object in question is altogether different from the general run of old fashioned knockers, an article of house equipment which many of the present generation doubtless never saw and of the use of which they are ignorant. It is made of brass from one of the British cannons captured in the war of 1812 and is beautifully cast, chased and engraved in the form of treflois and scrolls, artistic and harmonious as a whole.

**Will Have Floating Bath.**  
Washington is to have its first floating bath this coming summer. Heretofore the public bathing beach has filled the public want, but now that the bathing beach is no more it was the special effort of Commissioner West before the house committee on the District to have provision made for a public bath where the populace at large could enjoy the pleasures of a swim in the summer months. As the District bill passed the house it carried an appropriation for \$5,000, which will be used by the commissioners for the purpose of giving the city a substitute for the old bathing beach in a modified form of the Boston style of public bath.

**Union Label Bulletin.**  
President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has informed the various organizations that the union label bulletin, which will give a reproduction of all the union labels of the different affiliated national and international organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor up to Jan. 1, 1903, is about completed. A copy of this bulletin, it is stated, will be sent to all affiliated labor organizations to be preserved for reference. It will contain the reproduction of forty-three labels and three cards, recognized by organized labor, and also a list of the twenty-four crafts and callings using the label of the American Federation of Labor.

**Workmen in Germany.**  
With reference to Chancellor von Bulow's remarks in the reichstag on the Kaiser's social policy the Berlin correspondent of the London Times says the condition of the German working classes does not compare favorably with that of the English and American workmen, who would not change places with the Germans for the sake of the small old age pension and state aid in the case of sickness.  
The position of the women, he says, is miserably inferior to that of English and American workwomen and the hours of work of English people a whole age ahead of those of their continental brethren.

**Miners' Finances.**  
Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers, in his report read at the recent convention in Indianapolis, said that the total amount donated for the anthracite strike by the different branches of the organization was \$258,343.94. The total amount received from the special anthracite assessment was \$1,967,026.34, making a total of \$2,225,370.28 from the members of the United Mine Workers. To this amount must be added \$119,954.14 donated by the trades unions and the public, making a grand total of \$2,645,324.42.  
The organization has a balance on hand of \$1,027,120.20.

**Hasn't Resigned Yet.**  
Justice Shiras was at the White House the other day. On departing he was asked if the time for his retirement had been fixed. "I haven't resigned yet and cannot give you the date of my retirement."  
Exactly what Justice Shiras' plans are he has not made public. It is not necessary for him to resign to retire.  
CARL SCHOFIELD.

### CONVICT LABOR.

**Governor of Massachusetts Proposes to Employ State Prisoners.**  
This week in news and editorial columns we have explained Governor Bates' plan for employing convicts to make desert lands and waste places into beautiful green spots, where birds will come and flowers will grow and the whole state will reap some advantage.  
It is worth notice how all over the state there has been a sweeping, unanimous indorsement of Governor Bates' position in this matter. Everybody who has had anything to say about it is enthusiastic in its favor. We are free to say that we had an idea that labor unions might oppose the plan, but there has not been one word of fight from them. From Springfield to the Cape everybody says it would be a good idea and that the state should follow up Governor Bates' suggestions this year.  
The fact is of course that people are coming to learn the grim, horrible facts about prison life. They know that to keep prisoners idle is to send them in droves to the madhouse sooner or later. They know also that the power of the labor unions keeps the convicts from having the common, ordinary kinds of work at which the convicts may be self supporting. So Governor Bates in proposing that the men should put in their time at making waste land tremendously valuable has struck the popular sympathy at once.  
There has been some idea that the people of the Cape would fight this move. We are glad to say that this is not so. The people on the Cape know that only small gangs of men are to be kept at work in any one district, and that there will be no more danger there than there is in Charlestown today.—Boston Advertiser.

**Compulsory Arbitration.**  
However willingly we may concede that compulsory arbitration is preferable to repeated coal famines or other famines involving any of the necessities of life, we believe that public opinion in this country is not yet quite ready to submit disputes between employers and their employees over wages to courts of arbitration. That means of settling disputes will be adopted reluctantly if at all and only as a last resort. The conciliatory methods urged by the National Civic Federation have been surprisingly successful, showing that in many cases it is only necessary in order to secure an amicable settlement to bring the parties to the dispute together. In important strikes where efforts at conciliation have failed the natural course would seem to be the appointment of a commission of inquiry to lay the facts before the public and recommend a basis of settlement. If either employers or trades unions should refuse to be governed by the findings of such commissions it may become necessary in exceptional instances to resort to more drastic methods for maintaining industrial peace.—New York Mail and Express.

**Railroad Timetables.**  
**LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.**  
November 16, 1902.  
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.  
LEAVE FREELAND.  
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.  
7 29 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.  
8 15 a m for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.  
9 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.  
11 32 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.  
11 41 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.  
4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.  
6 33 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 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.  
4 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
6 33 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.  
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.  
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.  
HOLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.  
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

**THE DELAWARE, BERKSHIRE AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.**  
Time table in effect May 19, 1901.  
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazlewood, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Union 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 6:36 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:53 a. m., 4:22 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:36, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Onedia Junction and Hazleton at 6:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 9:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Onedia Junction, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:26 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 4:41 p. m., Sunday.  
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:49 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:49 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., 5:49 p. m., Sunday.  
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jean-sville, Audenedale and other points on the Friction Company's line.  
Trains leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Hazleton Junction with the Onedia, Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.  
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

**LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.**  
Freeland Schedule.  
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 3:15 a. m., then on the city and all hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6:00 a. m.  
First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 3:45 a. m., then on the city and all hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6:45 a. m.  
Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 11:00 p. m. Last car Sundays at 11:30 p. m.  
Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 11:15 p. m. Last car Sundays at 11:45 p. m.  
Cars leaving Hazleton at 6:00 a. m. connect with D. & S. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Onedia, Hazleton, Tomhicken and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. Sunday.  
Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:00 and 10:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. daily, and 7:00 and 3:00 p. m. Sundays.  
Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:30 p. m. daily, and 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Sunday.  
A. MAIKLE, General Manager.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.**  
November 16, 1902.  
Stations in New York: Port of Liberty Street, North River, and South Ferry.  
TRAINS LEAVE UPPER LEHIGH.  
For New York, at 8:15 a. m.  
For Philadelphia, at 8:15 a. m.  
For White Haven, at 7:45 a. m. and 6:05 p. m.  
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, at 8:15 a. m.  
For Mauch Chunk, Catsasquaga and Allentown, at 8:15 a. m.  
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.  
C. M. HURT, Gen. Pass. Agent.  
W. G. Besler, General Manager.

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