FREELAND TRIBUNE, POVERTY IN LONDON

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BY THE



Oh, for m didn't "-Life.



A DEALER IN THEORIES TOOK A LOOK AT ACTUAL CONDITIONS

TREBUE PRINTING COUPANY, Limited.
OFFICE: Mars Senera ADOY COCKERS.
LOON DURNEST TEAMORY.
The Homeless, Humary Horde Massey Political Economy.
At a public meeting under the amount of the content of the

Rrie Employees' Federation.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Soap Bark. Women who are in the habit of using Women who are in the habit of using soap bark as a cleanser may be interested to learn a little something about it. The small, thin bits that are procured at the apothecary's are the inner layers of the bark of the quilla ja sapornaria, a middle sized tree found in Chile. In Chile it is commonly used as a soap and has been for many years. No doubt it was in use by the native Indians when Magellan discovered them in their country about 300 years since. Quilla ja comes from a Chilean word which means wash.

The bark of the tree contains saponam, an alkail compound which makes it useful as a soap. In preparing the soap bark one ounce of the bark should be allowed to simmer in two quarts of

it useful as a soap. In preparing the soap bark one ounce of the bark should be allowed to simmer in two quarts of water until the two quarts have been reduced to one quart. It is then ready to use and can be bottled. Colored goods are cleaned by placing on a board and rubbing the soiled parts with a cloth wet in the soap bark infusion.

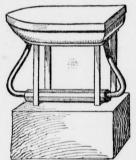
The cloth should be the same material as the garment that is to be cleaned. There must be no rinsing. If possible, the wrinkles should be ironed out with the hand. If black goods are to be cleaned, a tablespoonful of ammonia should be added to a pint of the cleaning fluid.—Record-Herald.

Carpet Dangers.

A carpeted room in a tenement house showed seventy-five germs settled on a three inch saucer in five minutes. After sweeping there were 2,700. A thick carpet paper or padding adds very much to the life of the carpet and gives a spring and soft tread in walking, but it rather adds to the possibilities of housing microbes. William Moris said the use of a carpet was excusable only when the floor was in bad condition. Yet even that is hardly sufficient reason, for a new floor can be laid over the old one. But if one must have carpets let them be tacked down at intervals of not less than six inches and with long tacks driven in only a short distance. Or, better still, have the carpets fitted with brass eyes to drop over nails set permanently in the floor. Then, with some moving of furniture, the carpet can be cleaned frequently in the open air. Better yet, have the carpet in only the central part of the room, showing the bare floor for, say, one and a half feet near the walls. This means less furniture to move at cleaning time and therefore more frequent cleanings.—Good House-keeping.

Save Your Fingers.

Any girl who has ever had occasion to freshen a piece of velvet by steaming it knows how difficult it is to avoid injuring her fingers. Hereafter she need have no fear whatever. Let her ask the handy man to smooth a block of wood about seven or eight inches



IFOR FRESHENING VELVET.

long and three inches thick and then drive into it four long wire or wrought fron nails or fasten in four round pegs made of hardwood. At one end of the block they should be a little closer together than at the other. These nails or pegs will serve to support an inverted flatiron after it has been heated on the stove, and over the bottom of the flatiron the velvet may be passed with perfect ease until it is in exactly the right condition. A block like this will last for many years.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Real Whole Wheat Food.

If you wish a delicious breakfast
od that is honestly wholesome and
urishing, buy some new winter
heat, says Mary Dow Buzzelle. Wash wheat, says Mary Dow Buzzelle. Wash it and dry it in an open oven, grind it in a coffee mill, cook all day in a double boiler, using one cup of wheat to two or three of water and one dessertsponful of salt, and when it is thoroughly reheated for the next morning's breakfast and eaten with creamy milk (but without sugar) if you do not at once become a devotee of the good, honest dish it will be surprising.

Chocolate Mugs.

The fancy now is for chocolate mugs for the home table. These are used without saucers, and occasionally in the decoration appears the well known figure of the "Chocolate Girl." A band or other pattern is used for bordering, and this is of a chocolate tone. A design of white thowers against a chocolate background is effective and likewise one of autumn leaves against shaded chocolate. For more formal places than the home table the regulation chocolate cup is used.

Number all pilloweases to be worn on certain pillows if you are unfortunate enough to have your pillows of different sizes. Do not buy quantities of bed linen. A little made up each year wears better than linen that lies unused on shelves. This is also true of table linen. There should always be old linen enough that will not bear daily usage on hand to meet any emer-Rrie Employees' Federation.

Erie raliroad employees are now united in a confederation embracing all the organizations on the system. The federated body will deal with all mooted labor questions.

GIRLS IN SLAVERY.

WORK THAT UNDERMINES HEALTH AND BLUNTS MORALS.

Night Work In Pennsylvania Silk Milis-Robbed of Childhood, Young Girls Hurry Into Early, Unhappy Marriages,

The following shocking story was sent as a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American from Shamokin, Pa., by Richard J. Beamish:
Some of the evil effects of night work upon children of tender years have been discussed. There are others, the portrayal of which would be so shocking that publication in detail would be impossible.

peren discussed. There are others, the portrayal of which would be so shocking that publication in detail would be impossible.

Not only is the bodily health impaired and the mind dwarfed and stupefied, but the moral sense is blunted to an appalling degree.

The mills almost invariably are situated in lonesome suburbs, where land is cheap and where there are few residents to be disturbed by the night work. On pleasant summer nights tramps and immoral, loafing, drunken boys and men hang around the mills until the little ones come out to play at the midnight hour that is set aside for lunch and recreation.

The one or two male employees who are supposed to watch over the children during this time make honest efforts to do their duty, but the task is too great. The circle that is lighted by the mill windows is small. The children are many. The shadows are dark, almost as dark as the minds of the creatures that lurk in their depths. Constables, policemen and justices of the peace in the communities where are found the night working mills tell appalling tales of the consequences of night work and night temptations. They are tales to make mothers go down upon their knees and pray that the curse of these horrors may be lifted from the state.

The night working child is robbed of her childhood. She becomes old long before her time of maturity. Childish plays are soon forgotten, and many childish joys are never known. With the knowledge that she has become self supporting often comes a feeling of independence that develops into a surly rebellion against all wholesome restraint.

This feeling and the general atmosphere of neglect that environs her young life tend to take her away from

self supporting over consistents.

This feeling and the general atmosphere of neglect that environs her young life tend to take her away from the softening influence of religion. The clergymen of the anthracite region, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, agree that this is so. It makes one of the chief objections raised by Bishop Spalding. There are many good and even noble characters among the night workers, but there are a few who are morally until to associate with innocent children. In almost every instance the character formation of these immoral ones may be traced to circumstances connected with their work.

The utter loneliness and unloveliness of the night workers of maturer years are the causes of many early and unhappy marriages. Their eagerness to escape from the life of drudgery impels them to accept without hesitation the first opportunity to escape from it. If that opportunity comes in the form of a worthless husband, the poor girl pays the price of lifelong misery for her release. Poor boards and charitable organizations are often the last resources of the disappointed ones.

The lack of even a fair rudimentary education has been pointed out as one of the evil effects of nightly toil. The day worker has an opportunity to attend the night school during the winter months. The night worker has no chance to learn the rudiments either by night or by day.

George W. Phillips, superintendent of schools for the city of Scranton, said to me:

"The ignorance of even the elements of an education that prevails among the night working children is an indictment of our factory laws. The

to me:

"The ignorance of even the elements of an education that prevails among the night working children is an indictment of our factory laws. There may be disputes concerning the cause of this depletable condition, but there can be no dispute concerning the condition's existence.

"Many times in the course of a school term truant officers bring to me stories of little ones who can neither read nor write. In almost every instance investigation shows that the illiterate children are mill workers."

The physical ills that afflict these unfortunate girls run the gamut of disease. For the facts herewith presented I am for the greater part indebted to physicians with the various poor districts, to John J. Murphy, attorney for the mine workers of District No. 1; to Thomas Duffy, president of District No. 7, and to my own observations.

In this season most of them have

triet No. 1; to Thomas Duffy, president of District No. 7, and to my own observations.

In this season most of them have colds contracted by their long walks to and from the mills and by their sudden exposure to the chill of the wintry dawn after coming from the warm, moist working rooms.

These colds commonly develop into tonsilitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and too often into consumption Rheumatism frequently comes from undue exposure.

Nervous disorders caused by sleeplessness, constant physical strain and indigestion frequently are found. Heart derangements follow in their wake. These maladies are found in adult night workers. The frailty of the child organism gives to them a particularly favorable field for their development.

Anemia in the girls is often the precursor of typhoid fever. This and all common contagious and infectious diseases threaten the health and lives of the mill workers. Because of the sanitary conditions in many of the mills, the impossibility of learning when children come from infected homes and the use of common drinking vessels and the youth and weakness of the children, these dangers are as constant as they are real.

Two Rutland 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 conflict to my bed in a helpless condition. My attending physician could not find any medicine to help me. At this crit-



ians attended the daugh-uara A. Kempton, of West who was stricken with 8e. Her ankles, feet and ibly swollen, and her life of. But a mother's love difficulties, and she deter-br. David Kennedy's Fa. "How happy Lam."



that course, for one by one the well known symptoms of the disease left her. Words cannot express my gratitude, 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 it is a well known specific.

If 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'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 RENNETY GALT REEUM CREAK CUES Skin or Serofulous Diseases. Soc. Druggists.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM CREAM cures Skin or Scrofulous Diseases. 50c. Druggists.

How He Utilized a Friend In Buying a Load of Hay.

How He Utilized a Friend in Buying a Load of Hay.

Russell Sage has not squandered very much on clothes and personal luxuries during his long life, still he has spent some pretty large sums on horses, his love of which has amounted to almost a passion. Some time ago he paid \$10,000 for a team of trotters for use at his country place on Long Island, and the first time he was to drive them he asked Frank Tilford, who was a neighbor of his, to go with him. How Uncle Russell made the rotund Tilford pay for his outing is still told with great glee throughout the countryside.

After driving a little way a team was seen approaching drawing a load of sait hay out from the meadows along the shore. Immediately said Sage:

"I am paying too much money for bedding for my horses. Now we'll see what this man wants for his load of hay."

So the stranger was stopped and the aged financier began negotiations.

"What do you want for that load of hay?"

"Five dollars," was the reply.

"What do you want to."
hay?"
"Five dollars," was the reply.
"Five dollars?" said Sage. "Why, it is not worth a cent more than three. It does not cost you anything; all you have to do is to cut it."
"Well," replied the farmer. "It takes a good half a day's work and the use of my horse and wagon."
But Sage would not pay \$5, so a compromise was made on \$4 for the load delivered.

But Sage would not pay \$5, so a compromise was made on \$4 for the load delivered.

"Where shall I leave it?" said the farmer.

"At Tiford's," said Uncle Russell, and turning to Tilford as they drove on he said:

"You see, Frank, if he knew that hay was for Russell Sage he would not let it go for less than \$7. And, by the bye, when he leaves it at your place just let your man bring it over to my barn."—New York Mail and Express.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. November 16, 1902.

ton.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
For further information inquire of Ticket

White Haven.
For further information inquire of Ticket
Agenta.
Collin H. WILBUR, General Superintendent
(OLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent
CHAS. S. LEE. General Passenger Agent,
20 CHIARS. S. LEE. General Passenger Agent,
6, J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.
Hazleton, Pa.

G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DRIAWARE, SURQUEHANNA AND
SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Joddo, Eckley, Hazle
rook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan
and Hazleton Junction at 190 a m, daily
caper and the state of the state of the state of the state
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry,
Combickon and Deringer at 600 a m, daily
except Sunday; and 707 a m, 238 p m, SunTrains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction,
arwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and
heppton at 600 a m, daily except Sundaily except Sunday; and 255 a m, 422 p m.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood,
Arabberry, Tombicken and Deringer at 636 a

daily except Sunday; and 255 a m, 422 p m.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida
function, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road,
Oneida and Sheppton at 63; 21, 110 a m, 441 p m,
Jaily except Sunday; and 757 a m, 311 p m.

Trains leave Deringer for Tombickon, Cran-

Oneida and Sheppton at 6:32, 111 0 a.m., 44 p.m., and ay.

and yax cope bunday; and 737 a.m. 311 p.m., and ay.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent

STATES SUBDITY**, INSTRUMENT AND PROPERTY SUBDITIONS OF TRAILEROAD. January 26, 1903. Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming Streets. Havieton, as follows:

Leave Hazleton: 600, 700, 800, 900 a m, 210, noon.) 104, 405, 506, 600 p m.
1214, 114, 414, 514, 614 p m.
1214, 114, 415, 51, 614 p m.
1214, 114, 415, 51, 614 p m.
1214, 121, 421, 521, 621 p m.
1214, 121, 421, 521, 621 p m.
1214, 121, 421, 521, 621 p m.
1224, 123, 421, 521, 621 p m.
1234, 124, 521, 621 p m.
1235, 125, 535, 535, 535, 1135 a m., 1235, 335, 435, 535, 635 p m.
1235, 1235, 535, 535, 535, 1135 a m., 1235, 335, 435, 535, 635 p m.
1235, 337, 457, 547, 637 p m.
1235, 337, 457, 547, 637 p m.
1236, 337, 457, 547, 637 p m.
1237, 337, 457, 547, 637 p m.
1237, 337, 457, 547, 637 p m.
1238, 337, 457, 547, 647 p m.
1238, 337, 447, 547, 647 p m.
1238,

L FHARGER, GENERAL GENERAL BEHAGE TRACTION COMPANY.
Freeland Schedule.
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 515 a m, then on the even and half hour thereafter. First car sundays at 616 a m, the 545 a m, then on the 15 and 45 minutes after the hour thereafter. First car sundays at 64 a m.

the hour thereafter. First ear Sundays at 646 a m.
Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 100 p m. Last cars a undays at 11 20 p m.
Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 100 p m. Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 100 p m. Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 100 p m. Last car leaves Hazleton at 100 p m. Last car leaves Hazleton at 100 p m. Last car leaves Hazleton at 100 p m. Sunday.

Junction for Harwood, Carab rry, Tombicken and Berringer daily except Sunday, and 830 an and 400 p m. Sunday.

Onelia and Sheppton at 600 and 1030 a m. and 400 p m. daily, and 70 and 300 p m. Sundays.

Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow and Drifton at 530 p m. daily, and 500 and 530 p m.

A. MARKLE, General Manager.

A. MARKLE, General Manager,

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW

JERSEY. November 16, 1902.
Stations in New York: Foot of Liberty
Street, North River, and South Ferry.

TRAINS LEAVE UPPER LEHIGH.
FOR New York, at 8 is a m.
For Philadelphia, at 8 is a m.
For White Haven, at 8 is a m.
For Moute Haven, at 8 is a m.
For Moute thaven, the state of the station, at 8 is a m.
Through though Catasauqua and Allentown, at 8 is a m.
Through the chappifection in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

W. G. Besler, General Manager.



Scientific American. A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO 361Broadway. New YORK Branch Office, & FSt., Washington, D. C.