FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	.75
Four Months	.50
Two Months	.25

The date which the subscription is paid to is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrearages must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

FREELAND, PA., APRIL 14, 1898.

Senator Mason told a good story recently in connection with the immigration bill. The senator took a trip into the northwest not long ago, visiting a section where there are many immigrants from Sweden and Norway. He was in the restaurant at a railway depot and observed the conductor of the train come in and purchase something to eat at the counter. In some manner the conductor dropped his commutation meal ticket upon the floor, and a sturdy Swede who wore hob-nailed boots stepped upon it. "And do you know," concluded the senator, "that when the conductor picked up that ticket he found the Swede had punched $3.40 out of it!"

There is a more intolerable nuisance in the theater than the big hat. This nuisance, says a Boston exchange, is the late comer. Sometimes he is alone; he has dined heavily; he has been late in deciding where to go; he saunters leisurely down the aisle; his seat is at least six places from the aisle; he apologizes loudly and steps carefully on male and female feet. Or he is one of a theater party. He and his friends come in the full glory of evening dress, but they come late. There are people on the stage, but the theater party does not see them as it enters—nor do those seated near them until the party, with much ceremony, is seated.

There is still one state, Mississippi, that does not observe Christmas as a legal holiday, and there is but one day that is so recognized by all of the states, and that is Sunday. The Fourth of July is ignored as a holiday in the laws of Minnesota, and Arkansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Rhode Island do not recognize January 1 as a legal holiday. Memorial day is observed as such in 34 states.

"Afraid of mice?" said a city woman, in tones of astonishment. "Why, I like them. They are dear little things. In the fall numbers of the field mice make their way into our house. I have had them sit on the rocker of my chair while I was sewing." Where now are the mockers at woman's courage?

Capt. Sigsbee's apothegm, "It is better to know than to think," is likely to become a permanent saying, remarks a facetious exchange. Yet the trouble will remain that there are so many people who think they know but really do not know enough to think.

It is said the Tartars have a quaint custom of taking a guest by the ear when inviting him to eat or drink with them. Such a proceeding is unnecessary in this country. The guest generally does the ear-grabbing over here.

As an inducement to manufacturers to locate there Alabama has exempted cotton mills from taxation for a period of ten years, and as a result many new mills will soon be in operation in that state.

As an example of the sway which the bargain craze has over women, a girl in Detroit is suing for breach of promise, and places her damages at $299. Her feelings must have been a job lot.

Some funny requests reach congressmen, but Representative Lacey, of Iowa, thinks that a letter which he received from a constituent takes the cake. "Please send me," said the writer, "all the obituaries about congressmen that are published. I do so like to read about dead congressmen."

Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, has publicly condemned the custom of erecting what he calls "heathen monuments" in Christian cemeteries. Among heathen monuments he classes obelisks, wrecked ships, broken shafts and urns.

The recent death of Jock Darling, the famous guide of the Maine woods and the ancestor of two generations of guides, removes a man who for half a century was known to all hunters and sportsmen of New England.

It is said that a Kentucky surgeon replaced with a wooden leg the broken leg of a steer that was caught under a falling tree at Bowling Green.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

CRISIS IS REACHED.

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE DEPRECATED.

Intervention is Justified—Spain Wants to Arbitrate the Maine Disaster—Cuba's Horrible Condition—President McKinley Says the State of Affairs on the Island is Intolerable.

Washington, April 14.—Following is a summary of President McKinley's message to Congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States and Spain by reason of the warfare that now more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba.

The present revolution is but successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of

M'KINLEY AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people. Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island, and rarely paralleled as to the number of combatants and the bitterness of the contest by revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign State. Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its lucrative commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution.

As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare, it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave. Meanwhile, the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio, and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but under the existing condition of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own, and their conquest and submission put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace seemed as far distant as at the outset. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and concerned as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence. Realizing this it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. As a result of much representation and correspondence to this end I submitted on the 27th ultimo, through the United States Minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1, for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President. In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies, the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief. The reply of the Spanish Cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the Constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The Naval Court of Inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the Government, was unanimous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish Government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American Navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain, of the 26th ult., contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice required in the matter of the Maine. The reply of the 31st ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows: "As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes. And in the interest of humanity, and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens. The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me.

This fact with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized.

If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Executive Mansion, April 11, 1898.

Gomez and Garcia Ready to Co-operate.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Cuban Junta here has received a very important letter from General Gomez. While its contents have been guarded very carefully and the main portion sent on to the New York Junta's office, it is ascertained that it brings news that Gomez is preparing to co-operate with the United States forces in case of war in an attack upon Havana. Calixto Garcia has passed the trocha, and he and Gomez, with 18,000 troops, are now marching westward and toward Havana. The insurgents are recruiting in all sections, and from good authority it is ascertained that Gomez promises to have from 25,000 to 30,000 troops behind Havana to aid in reducing it.

More Officers for the Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt have prepared a communication asking Congress for authority to enroll the naval militia and the merchant marine in the regular service. This, if authority is granted, will mean the immediate increase of the navy by 5,000 trained officers and men of the militia, and a large number of seamen and officers from the merchant marine.

New Warships Sail for This Side.

Weymouth, England.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, Lieut. John J. Knapp in command,, and the torpedo boat Somers, commanded by Ensign W. Hazelton, have sailed for the United States Fifteen men for the Topeka were obtained from the American line steamer St. Paul at Southampton. All the men on board the St. Paul were anxious to join the cruiser.

LEE WASHINGTON'S HERO.

An Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Consul-General.

Washington, D.C.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee has arrived here from Havana. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers gathered at the Pennsylvania station, and when the Genrral stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats, and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds, as a rule, are not demonstrative, but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

The General has not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye is as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that there had been anything unusual in his experience. How long he will remain in Washington is not known, but it is assumed that he will make his wishes conform to those of the President as to the length of his stay.

RESOLUTIONS DECLARE WAR.

Mandatory Measures by the Foreign Committees Will be for Intervention.

Washington, D. C.—Mandatory resolutions directing the President to intervene in Cuba, and couched in such terms as to amount practically to a declaration of war, will be reported to both houses of Congress at once. The preamble of the resolutions says, in effect:

"That the horrible condition of affairs existing for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, is shocking and a disgrace to Christian civilization; that it has culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of her officers and crew while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and that such things as this cannot longer be tolerated, and that therefore, carrying out the suggestion in the President's message that Congress should act, be it resolved—

"First—That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"Second—That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, empowered and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth—That the President is authorized to call out the militia of the different States to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban Junta, declared the Cubans could not accept any interference by the United States which did not include absolute independence for Cuba, and if American troops were landed in Cuba on other terms would as a last resort resist them by force of arms. The Junta promptly repudiated the last part of the statement.

Special reports show that nearly every State in the Union is preparing for war. Militia is being recruited to full strength, equipments are being overhauled and supplies got ready. Preparations for quick moblization are being made. Many companies of volunteers are being organized. Several States have provided war funds for emergency.

The man who made for Spain the mine which he is convinced blew up the Maine, J. P. Gibbons, of London, cabled a signed statement. He says it was a ground mine containing 500 pounds of guncotton, and could not possibly have been exploded except by an officer of the Spanish Government.

Representative Lorrimer, of Illinois, says General Lee told Captain Sigsbee that when the Maine was blown up the electric lights in Havana were extinguished, showing electrical connection with the destruction of the battleship. General Lee will tell what he knows to Congress.

A detachment of the New York Naval Reserves—the first of our citizen soldiery to be called into active service—reported for duty on the United States monitor Nahant at Philadelphia It is expected that the monitor will be stationed at New York.

Minister Woodford says that delay is making for peace in Spain, but all reported facts point to a growing conviction there that war is inevitable. The General has been instructed by the State Department to leave Madrid when he sees fit.

The officers and men of the Asiatic squadron cabled at their own expense from Hongkong for news of the Maine. On orders from Washington the Boston and Concord were called back from Chemulpo and the fleet made ready for action.

Most of the ships of Spain's navy are gathering at Cadiz. But instead of any squadron being ordered to American waters, neither squadron assembling at Cadiz is anywhere near ready for sea, much less for fighting.

SPAIN'S LATEST SCHEME.

TRYING TO GAIN TIME

GENERAL BLANCO ORDERED TO SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

The Captain-General is to Prepare a Way for Peace—The European Powers Advised This Action—Of Course, Spain May Defend Herself if the Patriots Fight On and She Continues Preparations.

Madrid, April 14.—The Cabinet has issued an official note which says that the Ministers have authorized Captain-General Blanco to suspend hostilities in Cuba for such time as he thinks convenient in order to prepare the way for peace.

Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has made the following statement, which may be taken as summing up the reasons why the war party within the Government adopted the concession made by their colleagues:—

"It is a mistake to say that the Government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would not have agreed to that. I would rather have left the Cabinet, for such action would be tantamount to recognizing the rebels as belligerents. What the Government agreed to in response to the invitation of the powers is this:

"Not to prosecute hostilitilities for such time as Gen. Blanco may deem expedient as preparatory to peace. I acceded to this cessation of hostilities because to reject the suggestion of the powers would have been to divorce Spain from the whole world. If I left the Cabinet I should be bequeathing an evil heritage to my successor.

"I believe that Gen. Blanco will proclaim the concession of a truce, and also the willingness of the Government to offer indulgent terms to the rebels. If during the truce there are important submissions, if the United States withdraws its men-of-war from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, all will be well, and a way to peace will be speedily arranged; but if not, then the war will be continued in Cuba, and the powers will be obliged to ask of the United States absolute neutrality and the dissolution of the filibustering committee in New York.

"All this does not prevent the Spanish Government from continuing to make military preparations and to place the Peninsula, the Canary and Balearic Islands and Porto Rico in a state of defence."

The report that the condition of the armistice include the withdrawal of the American fleets from waters near Cuba and the Philippine Islands is reproduced everywhere, but there is nothing to substantiate its truth.

HAVANA'S GRAVE PLIGHT.

The Cuban Forces Threaten to Make a Dash Upon the City.

Havana, Cuba.—The Cubans are gathering in considerable numbers around Havana and threaten to make a dash on the capital at any moment. The situation is so grave in this respect that General Arolas, Colonel Paglein, and a delegation of the Artillery Department inspected and reinforced the fortifications on the outskirts of the city.

General Arolas, who is the Spanish military commander of Havana, intends to reinforce still further the stragetical positions, fearing that the Americans may land an army, and the Cubans, joining them, may lead them to the weakest points on the land side. It is a well known fact that Havana is practically defenceless by land.

The exact number of Cuban soldiers now in Havana province is 3,000. From Pinar del Rio 4,000 more can come within twenty-four hours.

Big Liners for the Navy.

New York, N. Y.—Several of the vessels of the North German Lloyd Mediterranean service have been offered to the Government. Gustav H. Schwab, of the New York office of the Company, has made the offer to the Naval Auxiliary Board, and it is possible that negotiations looking to their purchase will be opened shortly. The largest and best-equipped vessels will not, however, be sold. In the Mediterranean service are the Fulda, Ems, Werra, Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Adler. The American line steamer Illinois will be inspected shortly at Philadelphia.

Fleeing from Porto Rico.

St. Thomas.—An outbreak against foreigners, especially Americans, is expected at San Juan de Porto Rico at any moment, and so serious has the situation become that United States Consul P. C. Hanna has been ordered to this island for safety. The Consul and all the members of the American colony spent the night on board the British steamer Virginius. The people have become very turbulent. The military has not been able to prevent bloodshed. Riots have occurred in many towns.

Spain's "Hornets" Prepare for Sea.

St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.—The Spanish torpedo fleet is making hurried preparations for sea. Each one of the torpedo boats and destroyers has been coaled to its full capacity. The torpedo boats carry from eighteen to twenty-five tons and the destroyers a hundred tons each. The crews are in good condition and are very enthusiastic. Senor Villamil, the commander of the fleet, is momentarily expecting orders from Madrid.

Flying Squadron Ordered to Sea.

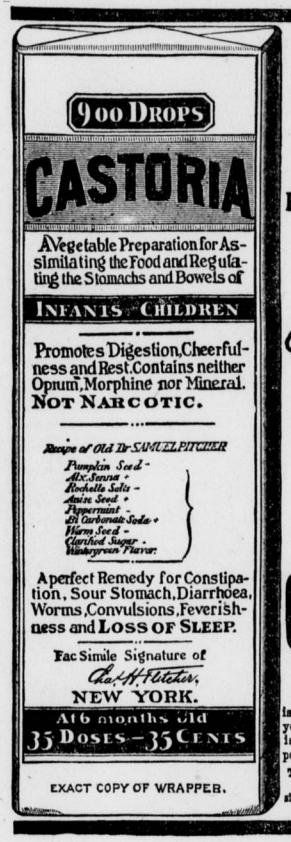
Old Point Comfort, Va.—The flying squadron has been ordered to sea. The gun has been fired, and the squadron sails at once. The Key West squadron has also been warned to be on their guard, and Captain Sampson is expected to send one or more ships on picket service in the Florida channel.

Torpedo Boat Rowan Launched.

Seattle, Wash.—The United States torpedo boat Rowan, the first war vessel built in the State of Washington, has been successfully launched.

We Buy Another British Steamer.

Hong Kong, China.—The United States officials have purchased the British steamer Zafire.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

DePIERRO - BROS.
CAFE.
Corner of Centre and Front Streets,
Freeland, Pa.
Finest Whiskies in Stock.
Gibson, Dougherty, Kaufer Club, Rosenbluth's Velvet, of which we have
EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN.
Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry, Gins, Wines, Clarets, Cordials, Etc
Imported and Domestic Cigars.
OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
Ham and Schweitzer Cheese Sandwiches, Sardines, Etc.
MEALS AT - ALL - HOURS.
Ballentine and Hazleton beer on tap.
Baths, Hot or Cold, 25 Cents.

P. F. McNULTY,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Prepared to Attend Calls Day or Night.
South Centre street, Freeland

WANTED
5000 CORDS
POPLAR WOOD
W. C. HAMILTON & SONS,
Wm. Penn P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa.

PRINTING
of every description executed at short notice by the Tribune Company. Estimates furnished promptly on all classes of work. Samples free.

FRANCIS BRENNAN,
RESTAURANT
151 Centre street, Freeland.
FINEST LIQUOR, BEER, PORTER, ALE, CIGARS AND TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WE MAKE Wheels, Quality Guaranteed the Best. Too!

STYLES:
Ladies', Gentlemen's & Tandem.
The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.
THE ELDREDGE
....AND....
THE BELVIDERE.
We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!
National Sewing Machine Co.,
339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

VIENNA : BAKERY.
J. B. LAUBACH, Prop.
Centre Street, Freeland.
CHOICE BREAD OF ALL KINDS, CAKES, AND PASTRY, DAILY.
FANCY AND NOVELTY CAKES BAKED TO ORDER.
Confectionery & Ice Cream
supplied to balls, parties or picnics, with all necessary adjuncts, at shortest notice and fairest prices.
Delivery and supply wagons to all parts of town and surroundings every day.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.