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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Replying to an inquiry made by the government, Gen. Jaudenes, the former Spanish commander at Manila, telegraphs that a permanent and well-equipped army of 60,000 men and a naval squadron will be necessary to restore and maintain Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines.

No request has been received at the War Department for the immediate muster out of Colonel Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska. It is also said that if such a request were made it could not be complied with, because the quota for Nebraska to be mustered out has been filled.

Several labor strikes are in progress at Manila, arising from demands for excessive wages, which demands are based on the concessions made by the United States authorities at the beginning of the war when exigencies compelled compliance.

Congressman Jerry Simpson delivered a speech on Saturday night at Topeka, Kan., and was immediately thereafter taken ill. His condition was not regarded as serious until to-day, when it was discovered that he had a severe fever.

An incoming stock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the tracks at Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., after crossing the Long Bridge, killing the fireman and Ben F. Cooper, the brakeman.

Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Angel Cervera, left Annapolis to-day for Norfolk, Va. He will make arrangements for the sick prisoners there to be conveyed to New York, where they will sail for Spain.

Major General John H. Brooke, with his staff and escort, has completed two-thirds of his journey across the island of Porto Rico towards San Juan. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory.

Mayor Van Wyck has requested the President to allow the volunteer and regular regiments to mobilize in New York before being disbanded or distributed for the purpose of celebrating a peace jubilee.

The Philadelphia Times says Gen. Miles has photographs of the records of the court-martial of Gen. Alger and one of his aides, and will prefer a charge of treason.

It is semi-officially stated that, in view of the re-establishment of peace, orders have been given that the German naval force off Manila will be reduced to one or two ships.

The bridge being built across the St. Lawrence near Cornwall, Ont., by the New York and Ottawa Railroad, fell and a large number of workmen, probably forty, were killed.

Owing to Blanco's refusal to receive Red Cross supplies American troops may be sent to Havana to take the place of the Spaniards sooner than had been planned.

An offensive and defensive treaty is reported to have been signed by Great Britain and Germany. The report is not generally accepted.

The London Daily Mail says it learns that an understanding between Russia and Great Britain on the Chinese question is practically complete.

The Naval Reserves marched through New York to continuous cheers, and were reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck and President McKinley.

Gen. Pando denies that he was a spy in Florida during the war, and says he did not come to New York to insult Americans.

Cervera, his officers and men have been ordered released, Spain agreeing to pay for their transportation home.

Emperor Kwangsu of China, according to a dispatch from Peking to the Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

Thomas F. Bayard may not live three weeks, though it is possible for him to live a year, his physician says.

The President, it is said, will retire Secretary Alger and appoint Senator McMillan in his place.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, Porto Rican Commissioners, have sailed on the Seneca.

There were more deaths and prostrations from heat than on any previous day in New York.

The handkerchief in the Dover poisoning case has been traced to a store in San Francisco.

Wilfred Woodruff, fourth President of the Mormon Church, died in San Francisco.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the wife-beater and actor, has been liberated from prison.

Mrs. Cordella Botkin admits that she bought arsenic in San Francisco.

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GEN. WHEELER'S VIEWS.

The Hardships in Camp Wikoff Could Not Be Avoided.

THE SITE WELL CHOSEN.

The Men Did Not Make Any Complaint of the Neglect of the Government.

Suffering of the Men in Cuba Due in Part to Sampson's Call for Haste in Getting the Army There—Would Have Been a Crime to Allow 20,000 Men From a Yellow Fever District to Mix With the People.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 8.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler made this statement to-day:

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state that every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he received a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected without any shelter to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dew by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defences, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty; each man seeming to feel that American



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

honor and prestige were to be measured by his conduct.

"The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the Government, but, on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the President and the Secretary of War for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a Government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipment was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this despatch from Admiral Sampson the War Department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had traveled nine miles, and was on the ships at daylight.

"There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people.

"Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields without any buildings whatever could not be done without some hardships. Over 5,000 very sick men have been received in the general hospital and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about sixty deaths have occurred in these hospitals.

Dewey's Sword to Cost \$3,000.
Washington, Sept. 8.—The Navy Department to-day entered into a contract with Tiffany, of New York, for the manufacture of a sword and belt for Rear Admiral Dewey, to cost \$3,000.

Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of a sword for Dewey and medals for the officers and men of his squadron who distinguished themselves at Manila.

Chief Engineer Milligan's Reward.
Washington, Sept. 8.—The assignment of Chief Engineer Milligan of the battleship Oregon to the flagship New York means a special distinction and an increase of \$1,200 a year in salary. The promotion was made in recognition of the officer's marvellous record in bringing the Oregon around the Horn from San Francisco under trying conditions.

COL. HENRY'S SUICIDE.

Believed Government Will Grant Revision of Dreyfus Case.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Col. Henry shows that after he had cut a gash on the right of his throat he dealt a terrific stroke on the left side, which proved fatal. When the body was found it lay extended on the bed. There were no bloodstains on the floor, but the clothing of the suicide was saturated.

The most reliable details of Col. Henry's suicide show that in his last moments he was demented. He left an incoherent letter about wanting to bathe in the Seine. The stories that his suicide was due to pressure from higher officers, and that he left letters incriminating his superiors, are not credited, nor are other wild rumors with which Paris has been regaled for the last two days. It is usual to allow officers under rigorous arrest to have a dressing case and razors. There is no barber at Mont Valerien.

The continued silence of the government both as regards the Dreyfus case and the Czar's receipt causes numberless speculations.

The repeated consultations between M. Sarten, Minister of Justice, and M. Cavagnac, Minister of War, confirm the information that has reached the correspondent of the Sun that the government is disposed to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and is now considering the most suitable procedure.

Popular opinion now, for the first time since the beginning of the agitation, generally favors a revision as the only satisfactory issue.

President Faure returned to Paris from Havre this afternoon, owing to the situation created by the suicide of Col. Henry.

Hobson to Go Ahead.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Lieut. Hobson will be permitted to proceed with his plan of raising the Cristobal Colon by means of air bags, but he will have to work under the directions of Commodore Watson, in command of the fleet at Santiago. His reported action in ordering the wreckers back to work after they had been withdrawn by Commodore Watson is criticised at the Navy Department and may prejudice him there. The department is informed that the wreckers are at work upon both the Colon and the Maria Teresa, and it is said that the Maria Teresa was afloat once, several days ago. How she came to go aground again has not been learned. Lieut. Hobson, when he left Washington, had a large sum to his credit, believed to be \$50,000, to be used in the prosecution of his plan, and the expectation is that that sum will be expended in the experiment. Should it develop, however, that by concentrating the labor of the wreckers upon one vessel it may be saved, while delay would jeopardize that result, that course will be promptly adopted.

Mortality in the Army.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Adjt.-Gen. Corbin's attention was called to-day to the figures printed this morning by the Chicago Tribune, giving the number of soldiers who had died during this war.

"The Tribune," he said, "prints the names of 1,254 dead. I think the number in existence four months, and numbers in round figures 300,000. That is just about the population of the District of Columbia. The records of the health office of the District show that in three months just ended more than 1,500 of the 300,000 residents of the District died. Out of the same population in the army 1,500 have died in four months. I don't think that is such an awful showing for the management of the army."

Investigating Charges of Extortion.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Quartermaster-General Ludington has ordered a searching examination of the changes of extortion by stewards and other persons on board the transports chartered by the Government. Col. Pullman, Quartermaster, has been already investigating the abuses on board the Aransas, which is owned by the Government, and a guilty steward who extorted about \$84 from soldiers has been discharged, after having been compelled to reimburse his victims. The conduct of a steward on the Rita is now being investigated, where charges were made for staterooms.

Green Goods Men Working Oneda.

Clinton, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Green goods men are hunting for victims in this place. They have been using the mails regularly now for the past two weeks, not only here but throughout the entire county of Oneda.

The usual newspaper clipping and typewritten circular are enclosed in the envelopes, with instructions for communication.

Lee May Fence in His Horses and Mules.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8.—Gen. Lee is contemplating issuing an order to erect fences around all the division hospitals to prevent the wandering around the hospital tents at night of the army unless and horses that occasionally break loose from the corrals and disturb the patients.

Gen. Roe's Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Secretary of War, acting under direction of the President, accepted to-day the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, of the volunteer army, the resignation to take effect on the arrival of the General at his home in New York.

Miss Winnie Davis's Condition.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 8.—It was announced this morning that Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is ill with gastritis here, had experienced a change for the worse. Her condition is now considered critical.

GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK.

In Good Health But Has Lost Considerable Flesh.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 8.—Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding officer of the Fifth Army Corps, who led the American forces to victory in Cuba, arrived here early this morning from Santiago on the transport City of Mexico. Gen. Shafter seemed to be in excellent health when he came ashore, but he has lost many pounds of flesh, and his uniform coat and trousers looked as though they had been made for a man half as large again. The General went directly to the detention camp, where it was



GENERAL SHAFTER.

announced that he would remain for two or three days in order to observe the quarantine regulations. Two hours after he reached there, however, he exercised his prerogative as commanding officer of Camp Wikoff and drove out alone to take a look at things. He was gone about an hour, returning to the detention camp alone and going to his tent.

Gomez Gives Us His Aid.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 8.—Gen. Cebreo, commanding the Cuban forces at El Cobre, sent word to Gen. Lawton to-day that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, had ordered him to place himself at the disposal of the American commander. Included in the letter of notification were warm congratulations to Gen. Lawton, upon his appointment to command the Department at Santiago. Gen. Lawton's popularity with the Cubans has made the choice of the government in selecting him for the important post he holds singularly fortunate.

Gen. Lawton has also received letters from the Cuban leaders, Gens. Lacerret and Pedro Perez, in which they say they place themselves under his command pursuant to instructions from Gen. Gomez.

Short of Water in Camp.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 8.—There was a water famine here from 9 o'clock last night until afternoon to-day, due to a breakdown in the big pump at the well in the infantry camp. This well is the mainstay of the camp. It gives the best water obtainable here, and 725,000 gallons of it are sent throughout the camp daily. There was almost a panic in the hospital as a result. No water could be obtained for the patients, but as soon as the situation became known a number of sprinkling carts were then sent down to the well, filled and then hushed back to the hospitals, where their loads afforded temporary relief.

Germany With the Czar.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The Cologne Gazette says that Germany has manifested already to Russia her willingness to support the Czar's scheme of universal disarmament. France, the paper says, is unfavorable to the idea, and maintains an attitude of restrained complacency toward Russia. It would be impossible, the Gazette adds, for Russia to endorse the attitude of France in regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

State Pay for New Jersey Men.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 7.—Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees announced to-day that he intended to try to get from the Legislature an appropriation sufficient to pay all the New Jersey volunteers enough to make their wages since they took the field equal to the amount they would have received if they had been in the service of the State.

American Liners Out of Service.

Washington, September 8.—The naval authorities to-day turned over to the International Navigation Company, operating the American line, the four transatlantic liners used as auxiliary cruisers and two of them later as transport vessels—the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Paris. The latter two were known in the navy as the Yale and Harvard.

Ferris's Hoard Found in Secret Drawer.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Securities and bonds amounting to \$100,000 were found in the secret drawer of a bureau of William H. Ferris on Thursday. Ferris died on Monday and his relatives had been searching ever since for the wealth that they knew he possessed.

Gen. Miles Can't Parade Broadway.

Washington, Sept. 7.—It is said to-night that the War Department will not permit General Miles and his Porto Rico army to parade up Broadway on their return. This action has been taken, it is further stated, because General Shafter and his men have had no opportunity of marching in review.

The Oliveetto Goes Down.

Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 7.—The hospital ship Oliveetto, which has been lying near the quarantine station, sank in some mysterious manner this morning at about 7:30 o'clock. Aboard of her was a hospital corps of thirty-five and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scanty attire.

Admiral Sampson has sailed for Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute.

YOUNG QUEEN ENTHRONED.

Wilhelmina Takes the Oath and Addresses Her People.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Receives the Pledged Allegiance of Her Ministers, Council and People.

There Was No Religious Ceremony—The Crown Was Not Placed On Her Head and the Queen Merely Bowed When the Emblems of Authority Were Presented to Her Majesty.

Amsterdam, Sept. 8.—With simple ceremony, but amid imposing surroundings, the young girl who is to reign over the Dutch took possession of her throne Tuesday and received the pledged allegiance of her Ministers, Council and people. Like the Czar of Russia, the sovereign of the Netherlands is not crowned, but personally assumes the royal diadem and installs himself or herself in the seat of power. The formalities of the occasion, though not difficult, could not fail to be a trying ordeal to a young girl, but she acquitted herself in a manner befitting a descendant of the House of Orange.

The oath, prescribed by the Constitution, is as follows:

"I do swear to the people of the Netherlands that I shall always and forever maintain and uphold the Constitution of the Kingdom. I do swear that I shall defend and preserve with all my power the independence and the territory of the nation; that I shall protect the general and individual rights and liberties of all my subjects, and that I shall use all lawful means to maintain and promote the general and individual prosperity, as is the bounden duty of a good Queen to do. So help me God."

After the pronouncement of the oath there was a moment's hush and



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

then the great assembly broke into cheers, crying three "Long live the Queen." Then followed the formal declaration of enthronement prescribed by the Constitution. The declaration was pronounced by the President of the Council, who said:

"We receive and enthrone you, in the name of the nation and in virtue of the constitutional powers vested in us, as Queen of the Netherlands. We do swear that we shall maintain inviolate all the rights of your crown; we do swear to do all that is the bounden duty of good and faithful States General to do. So help us God."

While this declaration was being pronounced all bowed low. Oaths of allegiance were then taken individually by the officers and all of the members of the National Legislature. The whole ceremony was in fact technically a session of the Legislature in which the Queen was installed, and was entirely devoid of religious formalities. The emblems of authority on the table in front of the throne were tendered to her Majesty by the President of the Council, the Queen bowing in response.

Cervera's Records.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—El Heraldo learns from officers of Admiral Cervera's squadron that the Admiral, before taking his ships out of Santiago harbor, left his correspondence with the Government in the care of the Archbishop of Santiago, declaring that some time the world should know what had taken place after the squadron left Cadiz.

The Archbishop, fearing that the documents would fall into the hands of the Americans upon their taking possession of the city, hid them under a flagstone beneath the altar of the cathedral. The Herald believes that the papers are now in Spain.

Alger to Visit All Camps.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Alger announced after the Cabinet meeting to-day that he intended to make a tour of the various camps at which large bodies of men are now stationed, with a view to ascertaining for himself the exact condition of affairs. The Secretary probably will start next week.

Twenty Months With Neck Broken.

Santa Clara, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Charles M. Leighton, 16 years old died here yesterday after living twenty months with a broken neck. The injury was received in a coasting accident in January, 1897.

The American Indies Company has been organized to develop Cuba and Porto Rico.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

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