

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1898.
 PUBLISHED EVERY
 MONDAY AND THURSDAY
 BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.
 OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

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. Arrears must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

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

FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 31, 1899.

Our Imperial Progress.

From the Philadelphia North American.
 If a year ago our government had entered into a treaty with the sultan of Sulu, under which polygamy and slavery were to be guaranteed protection, an annual subsidy paid him and a limit put to our jurisdiction, there would have been an uproar from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now such a treaty is acquiesced in quietly by popular opinion.

Americans approve of polygamy and slavery in 1899 no more than they did in 1898, but they have learned a lot about the Philippine Islands and the difficulties in the way of our doing as we please in that region. As the sultan and his subjects would undoubtedly fight us were we to attempt to interfere with their domestic institutions, and as we have all the fighting on our hands over there that we want, it is obviously sane policy to buy peace with this potentate, however objectionable his ways and practices may be as to some highly important moral questions. He will keep.

Doubtless we shall, as a Christian nation, break faith with him and descend upon his harems and slave kraals as soon as we can afford to enter upon the good work—provided we shall persist in the policy of forcibly annexing the Philippines.

But if a treaty with the sultan of the Sulus for the sake of peace, why not also a treaty with Aguinaldo, president of the Philippine republic, for the sake of peace? Aguinaldo demands neither a subsidy nor polygamy and slaveholding for his people. What he asks is that the Filipinos shall be let alone, left free to govern themselves and work out their own destiny.

Of course Aguinaldo is in arms against us; while the sultan of Sulu is not; and granting the former's demand for independence might be constructed as yielding to force. But we have yielded to potential force in the case of the sultan. For it is obvious that the American government, if it were entirely free to do as it liked, would not give its countenance to polygamy and slavery. We have bought the sultan and accorded him and his immunities denied to our own citizens. Polygamy on the soil of this republic is a penitentiary offense, and the constitution forbids slavery wherever the United States has jurisdiction. Clearly we have yielded under duress.

The sultan of Sulu has Aguinaldo to thank for his good luck. If the Filipinos have not conquered their own liberty they have compelled us to give to the Mohammedans of the Sulus treatment which we refuse to extend to the Christian inhabitants of Luzon, who are far higher in the scale of civilization and who were our victorious allies in the war with Spain.

One of the theories that has been advanced—more as a joke, perhaps—is the common saying that ministers' sons are generally ne'er-do-wells. In this connection the state press is buffeting about the singular coincidence that all three of the Republican candidates on the state ticket—James E. Barnett, J. Hay Brown and Josiah R. Adams—are sons of clergymen. The retiring state treasurer, James S. Beacom, is also a minister's son. The fact that all these are Quayites will cause many people to suspect that there is more than a joke in that theory.

What the president should do is to remove Otis and put Miles at the head of the army in the Philippines. The reason why he does not do this is because Miles is a Democrat, and McKinley is afraid that Miles would carry on such a successful campaign against the Filipinos as to make him a formidable candidate for the presidency.

Dewey will receive a royal welcome at Washington. By order of President McKinley, "plenty of red fire" will be burned. Perhaps if Dewey were a professed candidate for the presidency, Mr. McKinley's reception would not be such a cordial one.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

RESULTS OF EXPANSION POLICY SEVERELY CRITICIZED.

Glamour of Conquests is Wearing Off and Thoughtful Men Desire a Return to the Government of the Founders. The Washington "Post's" Views.

Washington, August 29, 1899.
 Have we, as a people, anything to gain by joining hands with Great Britain in a Napoleonic policy of world-conquest? Although the administration is at present carefully concealing any disposition it may have to enter upon such a policy, the disposition is said to exist, and that question may become a leading one in the next year's presidential campaign. In diplomatic circles it is believed that the first steps toward such a policy have already been taken, and that the suspension of Dr. Bedloe, as United States consul at Canton, China, at the request of the government of China, is one of them, although it is stated at the state department the suspension of Dr. Bedloe was brought about by some irregularity in connection with his issuing papers to an American vessel engaged in supplying arms and ammunition to the Filipinos and issuing certificates to Chinese merchants trading with the Philippines.

The present attitude of greatness occupied by the United States was attained by following from the days of Washington a policy of strictly attending to our own affairs and leaving the people of other nations to do the same. The glamour of foreign conquest has turned the head of the people of other nations many times in the past, and a few months ago there appeared to be danger that Americans would be blinded by the same glamour, but the common sense for which Americans are renowned, has come to the rescue, and our people are realizing not only the meaning, but the danger of the adoption of an imperialistic policy by the United States, and present indications are that that realization will result in a restoration of the Democratic party to power, and a resumption of the only safe foreign policy for this government to follow.

Men who at the beginning supported the expansion policy of the administration, are now severely criticising the results obtained by following that policy. For instance, the Washington "Post," which has to all intents and purposes been an expansion sheet, says editorially: "Either we have not the genius and the temperament for successful colonization, or we have been grossly unfortunate in the selection of our agents. It is impossible to see at this moment where and in what respect we have accomplished anything important either in Cuba or the Philippines. In the latter we have undertaken to set up the regime of law and order and civilization, and we have failed utterly. In the case of Cuba we have undertaken to give the people self-government, or at least to test their capacity in that line, and we have done neither. In the Philippines we have for six months or more been engaged in a petty and perfectly fruitless war with the natives. In Cuba the government consists of a military autocracy, little if any beneficent than that conducted by the Spanish governor general in time of peace. In Luzon it is actual war we have on our hands. In Cuba, it is smouldering discontent, turbulence in various parts of the island, and a fatuous and feeble tyranny at Havana."

Two designs for the new \$5 silver certificate, one having upon its face a vignette of Washington and the other one of Jefferson have been submitted to Secretary Gage. It is said that a Republican senator heard about this and at once hurried to see Secretary Gage to tell him not to adopt the Jefferson design, because, if he did, it might be known as a Democratic note. Be that as it may, treasury officials say that the Jefferson design is not likely to be adopted.

The prediction that all of the 35,000 volunteers authorized by congress would be enlisted, has been almost verified. An order for the enlistment of one more additional regiment which will bring the number of volunteers nearly up to the limit, has been issued by Secretary Root, and the new regiment will be composed of negroes. The officers will, of course, be white men.

Notwithstanding the statement of Secretary Gage that the treasury would be able to meet all of the expenses incidental to the large army we are preparing to send to the Philippines, in addition to other governmental expenses, without asking congress to impose new war taxes or issuing more bonds, expert financiers who have carefully studied the matter, and whose opinions are not influenced by political exigencies, still predict that more bonds or more taxes will be necessary, and when it is remembered that there was a deficit of \$90,000,000 in round figures, at the close of the last fiscal year, the prediction seems reasonable. It may also be mentioned that special agents of the internal revenue bureau are known to have been engaged for months in investigating the working of the various stamp taxes, presumably with an eye to more congressional legislation in that direction.

A. Oswald sells Delicatessen Baking Powder at 5c per pound can. Every can is guaranteed as to its purity. Give it a trial.

MINES AND RAILROADS.

Failing to reach an agreement with General Superintendent Russell on the length of the working day that is to be the basis of the wage schedule, the Lackawanna engineers' grievance committee abandoned the conference and appealed to President Truesdale. The latter at once made an engagement to meet the committee.

After continuous work night and day for over a year, during which time 1,100 feet of old gangway had been opened, the operators of Greenwood colliery, near Tanamucha, have struck the Main vein at a thickness of forty feet, which gives the colliery a new lease of life for many years to come.

The conductors and motormen of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company were notified Tuesday night that they would get a raise in salary from \$1.70 to \$1.80 for twelve hours' work, and for extra time over thirty-five minutes they will get an hour's time.

The Keystone Graphite Company, composed principally of Wilkesbarre capitalists, was organized a few days ago. They have secured possession of several rich graphite beds in Canada and the intention is to begin operations at once. Hon. M. B. Williams is president.

Markle & Co.'s collieries have returned to the four days a week schedule of working time. None of the companies will work full time this week.

Bonner Whips Kenney.
 Big Yank Kenney, of Michigan, and Jack Bonner, of Summit Hill, both heavy hitters and stayers, faced each other on Monday night at Coney Island for a twenty-five round bout and each accumulated punishment enough to satisfy a half-dozen fighters. Kenney had the best of it for the first three rounds except in one instance when they exchanged drives that would have knocked out ordinary men.

In the eighth and ninth rounds they were both tired. In the fourteenth Bonner began to make a chopping block of Kenney, who stood up to it manfully. The gong saved the Michigan man in the seventeenth round. Bonner had everything his own way from this on and took his time. They went the limit and Bonner was given the decision.

Brewery Men Won the Fight.
 The brewery people have won the fight in Stroudsburg and a charter has been granted to the Stroudsburg Brewing Company by Governor Stone. The fight against the new brewery has been very warm. The preachers led the fight, and from the pulpit made personal attacks upon the incorporators of the new company. The Women's Christian Temperance Union for weeks made daily prayers that Governor Stone would not grant the charter. A mass meeting was held and a petition to the governor against the charter was signed by many property owners. All this was in vain, Stone standing solid for the brewers.

Jewish New Year.
 The Jewish New Year will fall this year on Tuesday next which is a somewhat earlier in the fall than the date on which this day usually occurs. It will be followed a week later by Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which is the great Jewish fast day, and this again is followed in a few days by the Feast of Tabernacles. The approach of this holiday season is marked by special preparation in the Jewish household.

Paris an Impregnable City.
 The French have been taught wisdom by past experience, and as a result have planned, and a few years ago finished, a system of fortification around Paris which are probably unequalled for the purposes for which they are intended by any similar fortifications in the world. A well-informed military writer, a member of the general staff of the German army, has given it as his opinion that a successful siege of Paris would be, under present conditions, an impossible undertaking.

The French capital, says Pearson's, are some fifteen or twenty miles from the city, and are connected with Paris and with each other by a railway system which would enable the French commander to quickly mass at one point a very large body of men, while the general of the besieging army, if he wished to prevent the city from obtaining supplies and thus shut in the people and the army that was defending it, would have to occupy a line extending more than one hundred miles and hence could not by any possibility collect a large number of his force at any one point to resist with even a shadow of hope an attack of the enemy.

It required a German army of approximately 500,000 men to lay siege to Paris from September 19, 1870, to January 30, 1871; but the authority we refer to is of the opinion that to repeat the same operation a German besieging army would have to number more than 2,000,000 men, and the work of maintaining such a force and properly handling its parts would be something which few Governments would care to undertake and few military commanders would be able to efficiently perform.

The French have spent upon these new fortifications an amount variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and hence can well afford to sell the land occupied by some of the now obsolete fortifications of a generation ago.

MILLIONS OF WORDS.

AUTHORS WHOSE PENS HAVE TRAVELED HUNDREDS OF MILES.

The Colossal Record Made by an English Writer—Julius Verne Who Has Written More Books Than the Years He Has Lived—Some Other Instances of Prolific Writing.

Among the hundreds of busy writers whose pens minister to our delight, it is difficult to say who is the most prolific, and still more difficult to give an accurate estimate of the quantity of work he has produced.

Among English writers of to-day the palm of fecundity would probably go to Mr. G. A. Henty, the veteran journalist and novelist. Mr. Henty has been an industrious writer since the early fifties, when he acted as special correspondent to the Standard. Apart from his press work, which must be a mountain in itself, he has produced a dozen novels and books of travel, and more than half a hundred delightful books for boys.

A careful estimate of his output of books alone places his record at about 12,000,000 words, and his total pen work probably exceeds 20,000,000 words. It helps us to form an estimate of this colossal record when we consider that to read all that Mr. Henty has published, reading diligently for six hours a day and for six days a week, it would take forty weeks to exhaust his last column or page.

If we were to undertake the task of simply copying this mountain of matter, we would have to devote six years to our task—working, as before, thirty-six hours a week, and allowing ourselves no time for holidays. And yet, stupendous as the task may seem, the total area of the sheets of paper which Mr. Henty has covered in nearly fifty years of hard writing would be only five-sixths of an acre, or less than the area of thousands of suburban gardens.

If written in a single line—linked together long drawn out—and beginning with the Cross, the text of the line would be found in Middleborough, nearly 240 miles from the first. At an average of payment of one guinea a thousand words, which is, of course, very much under the rate received, Mr. Henty must have made £20,000 with his pen. Probably £50,000 is an under-estimate of his actual receipts.

The modern writer who most nearly approaches Mr. Henty's record is M. Jules Verne, another name as dear to boys as well as adults. Jules Verne claims to have written more books than the years he has lived, which are seventy, and it will be safe to place his literary output at quite 12,000,000 words, making due allowance for the fact that his books are shorter than Mr. Henty's. His journalistic work is an unknown quantity; but, no doubt, it would add materially to his record. Still, in spite of such lifelong and long life industry, a line of less than two hundred miles seems to be a disappointing result. The financial return is doubtless more satisfactory, for M. Verne is credited with having made £100,000 with his pen.

Miss Braddon probably ranks third among "long-distance writers" of our day. Since she made her first timid venture in 1860 with the "Trail of the Serpent," she has produced novels at the rate of one in every nine months, approximately; and her output in fiction alone may be placed at 10,500,000 words, or nearly half an acre of manuscript.

Marion Crawford, among our younger writers, has been markedly prolific. Since "Mr. Isaacs" captured the reading world, some years ago, he has written on an average two long novels every year, with a total of about 6,000,000 words, or a quarter of an acre of manuscript.

Sir Walter Besant's record is difficult to estimate, besides, in addition to his many novels, he has done a large and unascertainable amount of work in journalism. It will be well within the mark, however, to estimate his output at from ten to twelve millions of words, a record which was probably exceeded by the late James Payn, one of the most industrious of all our scribblers.



Headache for Forty Years.
 For forty years I suffered from sick headache. A year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising. My headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y.
 Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c. and 50c. 2

T. CAMPBELL,
 dealer in
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes.
 Also
PURE WINES & LIQUORS
FOR FAMILY AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
 Centre and Main streets, Freeland.

DePIERRO - BROS.
CAFÉ.
 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, Claret, Cordonis, Etc.
Imported and Domestic Cigars.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.
 Ham and Schweizer 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.
 Embalming of female corpses performed exclusively by Mrs. P. F. McNulty.



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

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.

GEORGE FISHER,
 dealer in
Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Etc.
FOR A GLASS OF FRESH BEER, PORTER OR ALE
 call at
NO. 6 EAST WALNUT STREET.
LIBOR WINTER,
Eating House and Oyster Saloon.
 No. 13 Front Street, Freeland.
 Temperance drinks, cigars, etc. Families supplied with oysters direct from the shore.

Prehistoric Man's Favorite Food.
 What was the favorite food of prehistoric man? According to Dr. Marcellus, of Prague, it was his brother. He proves from an examination of some prehistoric remains at Knovize, in Bohemia, that the people who buried them were cannibals, not from need, but from choice, and that they preferred the flesh of their own relatives, especially if young and tender, to that of their enemies. He also contends, and most anthropologists seem to agree with him, that the eating of human flesh in prehistoric times spread all over Europe, the practice being first induced by scarcity of other food, next by preference, and was finally persisted in for religious, or, rather, ceremonial reasons. The flesh was in every case prepared by cooking sometimes with the juice of oranges and lemons.
 Crescents vs. Chunk at Tigers park at 3 p. m. on Sunday will be a royal battle.

FOUND AT LAST!

We have on sale the Best Working Shoe Made. For years miners and drivers have been unable to secure a shoe worth wearing. This is not the case any longer.

The Shoes we refer to have been tried in the mines here and gave better satisfaction than any other shoe ever purchased in town.

Stop wasting money on \$1 Working Shoes which are made of refuse leather. Try a pair of Miners' Brogans or Drivers' Shoes. They will outwear two pairs of the cheaper grades. Only \$1.50 a pair.

Every department in our store is complete. We have no job lots to palm off on the unsuspecting. Every article sold by us bears the trade-mark of a reliable manufacturer. A child can buy here as safely as an expert.

When You Want to be Honestly Dealt With, Come to

McMENAMIN'S

Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,
 86 CENTRE STREET.



We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER. Get the best and most complete catalogue of the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

SEND ONE DOLLAR
 WRITE FOR THE LATEST AND MOST COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.