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FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 20,1899

# A Bribe-Giving Government.

"The United States pays no gold for peace," said President McKinley in his speech at Fargo, North Dakota, recent-ly. "We never gave a bribe for peace in our history, and we never will."

If Mr. McKinley had only qualified his statement by saying "We never gave a bribe for peace, prior to my administration," he would have been nearer the truth. When he made the Fargo speech, he probably forgot the neat little treaty he made through Mr. Schurman, of the Peace Commissioners, with the sultan of the Sulus in the Philippines. Under this treaty slavery and polygamy are countenanced and the sultan is to receive an annual payment (bribery) from Uncle Sam. Of this treaty Mr. Schurman said, in

an article recently published by him: Since returning to the United States I have noticed some criticism of the fact that slavery is permitted [by the treaty] to continue in the Sulu group. Slavery is a recognized institution among the Sulus. If we were to take it ways, thereis no telling what would

away, there's no telling what would happen. Certainly, it would be to our disadvantage. So long as peace is maintained we will do well to let good aintained we will do not the second alone. If this is not "giving a bribe for

peace," what is? And under what disgraceful circumstances!

Mr. McKinley has a great deference for precedents and history and law and American principles in his speeches, but in his acts he is an imperial law unto himself.

#### "The Magic of Property."

From the Philadelphia North American It is curious how rapidly a franchis increases in value upon passing into private hands. Franchises owned by the public, as we all know, are worth nothing. Substantial citizens ask for them as gifts, and think that they are conferring a favor upon the community in accepting them. They are ferae naturae, which are not property until

they are caught. But the moment one of these public franchises, flung carelessly into the air, is grasped by a private owner, it be-comes wealth. If another capitalist, who might have had it from the com-munity for nothing, desires to obtain it from its new proprietor he has to pay a fortune for it. If the community wishes to get back its gift it finds that the thing it threw away has turned into gold.

Some years ago New York, feeling in generous mood, scattered franchises or bridges across the East river to all comers. Eventually she wanted to build such a bridge herself. It cost her \$200,000 to get permission to do so from the people to whom she had given the privilege of forbidding bridge construct tion at that point. Now she wants to build another, and it is thought i will cost her as much more to buy back the right to do it, although the franchise has only a trifle over a year to run. And yet the people who vote in New York are all over twenty-one years old.

### Advice on Advertising.

In the course of 250 years advertising

has developed into an art, but it doubt less has many new and surprising feat ures held in reserve for the future.

ome intelligent people profess singular ignorance of the nature of an dvertisement, and they are all the time urging newspapers to publish, free of charge, reading matter which plainly serves the private interests of those who hand it in or request its prepara

This sort of thing used to make old Horace Greeley mad and it drew fro him the following pertinent advice:

When you want an article inserted to subserve some purpose other than the public good, you should offer to pay for it. It is not just that you should solicit the use of columns not your own to promote your own or your friends' private interests without offering to pay vate interests without offering to pay for them. The fact that you are a subscriber gives you no right in this respect; if the paper is not worth its price, don't take it. If you wish to use the columns of any journal to promote your own or some other person's private interests, offer to pay for it; there is no other honest way. other honest way.

effects of the Local Government act. It has been in operation only a few months and yet it is succeeding well. It gives us a larger measure of free-dom and allows us to manage our own roads, drainage and the like, and to elect our own county officers. But we haven't the power to refuse a tax im-posed upon us by England, but it is coming some day. Redmond, John Dillon and Healy are working togeth-er for Home Rule, and we will win yet. LORD MAYOR TALLON DUBLIN'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND He Thinks Ireland Is Getting Nearer

HIS VIEWS.

Home Rule Every Day—He Declares That the Irishman Is Cleverer and More Lovable Than Anybody Else. The Lord Mayor of Dublin crossed his legs and filled his briar wood pipe. He was on a comfortable settee in the Hoffman House, New York, and he felt comfortable himself.

Dillon and Healy are working togeth-er for Home Rule, and we will win yet." The Lord Mayor thinks New York is a great place. He admits frankly that he thought it couldn't hold a candle to London, but now says Lon-don isu't anything in comparison. He uses a green slik handkerchief. He thinks the irish a wonderful race. "An Irishman," said he, "is quick impulsive, generous. He is more in-telligent than an Englishman and quick to understand. A thing enters an Irishman's head as quick as light-ning and leaves it as quick. But fit takes a long time to get anything into the brains of an Englishman; once there it slicks forever." His Lordship was getting enthusias-tic now. He declared that the Irish-man is cleverer, quicker, wittier, more lovable than anybody else in the world. "Are the Irish a handsome people?" asked the report. felt comfortable himself. "Do you know," said he to a New York World reporter, pressing the to-bacco firmly down into the bowl and striking a match, " we are going to get home rule in Ireland eventually? It may take some time, to be sure, but I belleve we will win. We have gone a long way already. It is bound to come."



(Ireland will get home rule eventual-ly.")

ought to go to the Horse Fair in Dub-lin if you want to see fine specimens of the human meas" ought to go to the Horse Fair In Dub-lin if you want to see fine specimens a of the human race." The Lord Mayor is a man of per-haps fifty. He is rather short and thickset. When not in state dress he wears his Lord Mayor's gold chain inside his waistcoat. He smokes a pipe constantly and knows what good whiskey is. He is the most popular man in Dublin and is serving his fourth term, though no Lord Mayor has ever before served more than one term. The poor reverence him; the rich respect him. He takes a mid-dle ground, seeking neither to antag-onize England nor to gloss over the wrongs which he believes Ireland has suffered.

THE DANGEROUS AGE.

Time at Which Men and Women Get

The DANGEHOUS AGE. Time at Which Men and Women Get Entangled in Matrimony. The most dangerous age for a bach-elor is under 26½, to be accurate, 26-35, as the registrar general dryly puts it in his statistical return just issued, says the St. Louis Republic. The most joyous and delightful age for a woman is something over 2442-24.50. That is to say, that it was at those pre-cise ages that the average bachelor of last year and the average bachelor of last year and the average bachelor and the saverage bachelor was more wary year by years. He was older in 1898 than in 1897, when he fell in to the toils. The average bachelor was married in 1897 at 26.30 years of age, guite .05 less. The girl, too, has to wait Jonger now than she used to. She was .05 of a year younger in 1897 when she became a wife than in 1898. As for the peeple who marry as minors, they are rapidly becoming a vanishing number, among men, at least; eighty-four out of every 1,000 husbands in 1874 were have droped to 170 per 1,000. There have droped to 170 per 1,000. There have not been so few boy and girl marriages at any time since 1851. Of the total marriages in 1889, 42. .751 persons were minors. Of these there were 2 girls 14 years; 10, 15; 158, 16, ive boys, 16; 644 boys, 17; 1. .96 girls, 17, and 3.303 boys and 6.294 girls, 18; over 18 the girl-wives run in-to tens of thousands, and actually nearly 19.000 youths of 20 were mar-ried. There has been a decided slump in widowers and widows of late. In 1871.

WEATHER IN MANILA Remarkable Results of Trials of Dr.

Kept.

A FALL OF SIX FEET OF RAIN IN ONE MONTH-Record For the Month of July Was Nearly 47 Inches, Equalled Once Since Records Have Been

FOR LOCKJAW.

 Wood's Discovery.
 Wenever medical science achieves a triumph over disease the world stops for awhile to admire and wonder at it. Just now the discovery of a remedy for tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, made by Dr. D. Flavel Woods, the widely known physicians. In a recent article, which appeared in the Medical Journal, Dr. Woods made the following startacting nusual attention among leading physicians. In a recent article, which appeared in the Medical Journal, Dr. Woods made the following startment:
 Having seen many cases of this dramed at the only one 1 have work and the startment as the only one 1 have work and the startment as the only one 1 have were seen recover."
 As lockjaw has generally been regarded as incurable, the treatment used by Dr. Woods, he susy, was a twelvey bacrold boy in Philadelphia. The lad was in such a serious condition that his mother would not permit his going to a hospital, preferring, as she said, that he remain and "die at hom?.
 The following is what Dr. Woods the starts stubstance (after diod) was scraped out. The following is what Dr. Woods he susy in the spital or a complete and a dark tarry substance (aftered blood) was scraped out. The following is what Dr. Woods has descention of carbolic acid and warm water for about half an hour. As it was impossible for him to swallow, 10 minims of a 10 per cent, solution of carbolic acid was used hypodermically; 15 minities after the first Durito and the day on the attered through the night. "The the treatment was discontinued, the mylis of his eyes at this time being very contracted. The carbolic acid solution was administered through the night. "The the first Durit as after the state." The was the solution of the think were used. Thirty minims were used at the susthis for the day on the day on It never rains in the United States recet at Utica, in the State of New York, and sometimes in the State of Dregon. It has been known to sprinkle in the Brookyn of Manhattan, and here is on occasion a heavy mist in Brookyn. But at Manila, when the minalees take of their costs and go in the theorem in gauges at the observatory get busy with themselves, it a spell. There is no language of by-periode in speaking of rain there. Not my does it rain to beat the band and here as and the Dutch and all the rest of the push, but it keeps on raining citer it has got them all beaten a lock. That is the part that fars. There wore days when it seemed to he casual observer, who had just float-st in a the adquarters by the banca with or in a caseo, that the campaign fracts in the neighborhood of the cam-ane of the rest of the rainy season was been there weeks. The wind howled, her and information that the insurree-fon in the Phillppines would not be uppressed until the rainy season was been there weeks. The wind howled, her and the off for met antional cap-tion in the Phillppines would not be uppressed until the rainy season was been there weeks. The wind howled, her with the floating out mufer the structure of the trains season was been there weeks. The wind howled, her when the origin on under the structure of the there weeks here. The points divised in a barreas skil-uppinessed until the rainy season was been there weeks. The wind howled, here weeks be word with ne floating out mufer the structure of the structure. The structure of the structure weeks here word with ne floating out mufer the structure of the structure weeks here word with ne floating out mufer the structure in the three weeks here in the structure in the three weeks here in the structure in the three weeks here in the structure in the formed in the beat of the structure the structure structure in the structure in the three weeks here in the structure in the three weeks here in the structure in the

## Young Alfred Vanderbilt.

Young Alfred Vanderbilt. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt the new head of the house of Vanderbilts has just attained his majority. He gradu-ated from Yale University last June, and is the second living son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. The ideast son died while an undergraduate at Yr.le.

son died while an undergraduate ac-Yale. Physically Mr. Vanderbilt is about five feet eight inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. He is well built. His complexion is dark and rather pale. His features strongly resemble those of his father, and he possesses points of resemblance in expression to his mother, who was Miss Gwynne, of Constituted.

his mother, who was Miss Gwynne, of Cinciniati. While in college Mr. Vanderbilt had, it is said, formed an attachment which society believes will soon result in a marriage. Miss Elsie French, daugh-ter of the late Francis Ormande French, president of the Manhattan Trust Company, is the young lady whom everybody believes will be Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt. She has a fortune in her own right of more than \$5,000,000. She is also very pretty.

as represented and derful value you eve of and equal to any c

1809 style, maine Davis ian color, genuine Davis long, double breast collar, faney plaid if sewed, strapped and suitable for both ra-

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(Enjoying his pipe). Since 1819 the imperial taxation of Great Britain has been decreased by nearly two-thirds, while that of poor Ireland has been doubled. "While the springs of English manu-facturing have been let loose, the two cheen heavily weighted—distilling and tobacco up to 1820 was a valuable in-dustry. Now it is prohibited. The av-erage income of the Irishman is £15 per annum; that of the average Eng-lishma 142. Yet while the Eng-lishma's taxes are reduced, the Irish-ma's has been trebled." **Betting Nearce Home Rule.** The Lord Mayor had all the statis-tics at his fingers' ends, and he quot duem impetuously. Figures flowed from his mouth with every puif of to baco. "And so I think we are getting near

from his mouth with every pair of the bacco. "And so I think we are getting near-er home rule every day. Ireland al-ready has her fair share of represen-tation in Parliament. She has 103 members out of 670 odd. We don't want to be separated from England. We don't mind the levying of soldiers on us, and we don't want the right to declare peace or war, and we don't eat a head in calonial affairs, All we

on us, and we don't want the right to declare peace or war, and we don't ask a hand in colonial affairs. All we want is to have something to say about taxing ourselves. We consid-er ourselves better able to manage our own affairs than outsiders. "To-day home rule is stationary. It is neither advancing nor retrograding. The split in the frish party is to blame for this. This prevents us hav-ing the influence in Parliament that we ought to have. When we were a solid party and all voting together we were coccasionally in a position to turn out a Minfator. This caused them to legislate more quickly than they otherwise might. Then, too, it has a great moral effect. And I am giad to say that there are indications that the party is coming together again. "All England is now looking at the

again. "All England is now looking at the

No Runaways in Russia.

No Runaways in Russia. Runaway horses are unknown in Russia. No one drives there without having a thin cord with a running nose around the neck of the animal. When an animal bolts the cord is pulled and the horse stops as soon as he feels the pressure on the windpipe.

nearly 19,000 youths of 20 were mar-ried. There has been a decided slump in vidowers and widows of late. In 1871 138 husbands and 100 wives in every 1,000 were widowers and widows re-apectively. Things have changed since then: there were but 98 widowers and 69 widows in every 1,000 in 1898. The vidower, by the way, is obviously more dangerous to the susceptible heart of the opposite sax than the widow. It is to be noted, however, that when the widow selects a bache-for as her husband she takes a man nearly two years her junior; when she chooses a widower her husband is nearly five years older than herself.

having a thin cord with a running September, 1867, when 1560.3 milling on the second is pulled and the horse stops as soon as the feels the pressure on the windpip.
Sexes Politically Equal.
In Iceland men and women are in Yerry report political equals. The verty representatives extend the preduction of the second sec