Fainting Spells

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FREELAND TRIBUNE. Established 1888. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY BY THE

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE. SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited. FREELAND, PA., MARCH 8, 1900

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., March 6, 1900. There seems to be trouble **shead** for the administration bill providing that the adjutant general of the army shall have the rank of major general. The senate has adopted a resolution, offered by Sonate Datients, discriting the senate has adopted a resolution, offered by Senator Petigrew, directing the secretary of war to send the senate the record of the court martial of General Corbin who was then a lieutenant colonel, during the civil war, and a copy of the report made about the same time by Colonel Thomas J. Morgan, relating to the first colored brigade, and Lieuten-ant Colonel Corbin's relations therewith. ant Colonel Corbin's relations therewith. Corbin was court-martialed upon the charge of cowardlee, one of the speci-fications being made that while under fire he got off his horse and hid behind a tree. He was acquitted, but the re-cord as well as the report of Colonel Morgan, is said to contain matter which will cause senators and representatives to do some hard thinking before they vote to make such a man a major general. general. t ‡ ‡ It is very hard to forecast the fate

It is very hard to forecast the fate of the Porto Rican bill in the senate. There is a Republican faction there which regards the action of the house, in cutting down the duties and limiting the life of the bill, as nothing more nor less than pure politics. Its members desire to restore the rates to 25 per cent or perhaps higher and to remove the limit, with the idea that when the bill grast concernent the house lead. cent or perhaps higher and to remove the limit, with the idea that when the bill goes to conference, the house lead-ers, already primed, will readily yield and that the house will accept the con-ference report without debating it. On the other hand, there is another Re-publican faction ide by Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, which recognizes the fact that the proposed taration is unconsti-tutional and bad politics besides. The situation has not yet clarified sufficient-ly to enable the strength of these fac-tions to be properly estimated. The clique of real estate speculators who are after a big wad of Uncle Sam's smoney in exchange for the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, which, notwith-standing its being a quagmire in which nos solid foundation for a large building can be had without driving piles through there been talking up as just the place to locate future public buildings, received an onexpected check when the Wash-ington centennial committee came out

ngton centennial committee came out trong for the projected Federal avenue. strong for the projected Federal avenue, from the capitol to the proposed Memo-rial bridge to Arlington, over the Mall, upon which all future federal buildings shall be located. The Mall is owned by the government and there would be no pickings in the erection of buildings by the government upon its own ground. $\pm \pm 1$

the good and the product the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution for the abolition of the solution of the Federation of Labor, for the abolition of government by injunction. The bill is purely negative in character, declaring that no agreement to de or not to do anything in a labor dispute or strike shall be deemed criminal if the same action would not be criminal if done by an individual. This provi-sion is so entirely in accord with justice and right that it is hard to see how any converses. free from trust monopy in-

FISH IN SAMOA. They Are Migratory, But Always Return Home.

turn Home. One strange feature of this sea life of the tropics is the regular recurrence of migratory swarms of fish of very small size that return in huge num-bers year after year with such abso-tute regularity that the natives calcu-late on the event on a certain date in each year, and even within an hour or two of the day. One such swarm of fish forms the occasion of an annual holiday and feast at Samoa. The fish is not unlike the whitebait for which the English Thames has so long been celebrated, and each year it arrives in Samoa on the same day in the month of October, remains for a day, or at the most two days, and then dis appears entirely until the same day the following year. Why it comes, or whence, no curious maturalist has yet discovered, nor has anybody traced its onward course when it leaves the Samoan group, but the fact is unques-tionable that suddenly, without notice, the still waters of the lagoon which surround each island within the fring-ing reef becomes allive with millions of fishes, passing through them for a single day and night and then disap-pearing for a year as though they had never come. A visit to Samoa enabled me to see this strange phenomenon for myself, and to witness the native feast by which it is celebrated year by year. I had been in Samoa fra month and in the thromth I had enjoyed almost a surfeit of beauty. I had coasted the shores of its islands. I had bathed in the warm, still waters of its lagoons, fringed seaward by the white reef, on which the ocean broke in a golden ispray, and to landward by the silver beach of coral sand, flecked with the tremulous shadows of the swaying palms. I had climbed with my native guide the abrupt hills, covered with dense forests of tropical luxuriance, through the arcades of which I traught glimpses of the fash and las-ter of the ocean's myrind smiles, and again we had plunged into deep val-leys among the hills where little theed-long streams murnur under the shade of the widespreading bread-fruit trees and wave the broad leave



(A country residence, Porto Rico.) A NATIONAL DISH.

It is Cheap, Fattening and Tempting,

But to Hawaiians Only. Poi is the national dish of Hawaii, and has the great advantage of being cheap and fattening; formerly the na-tive took as much pride in his partien-lar brew of poi as some good house-wives do in their biscuits, but new, alns: his pride has departed and this industry too has fallen into the hands of ever-watchful John Chinaman. And the making of poi is no easy

and industry too has full and the hands of ever-watchful John Chinaman. And the making of poi is no easy task-perhaps that explains the na-tives' retirement from the work. Taro is a tough, fleshy root, and in the first pol-making stage it must be ground to a four. This could, of course, be done by machinery but that would not be Hawaian-therefore, in the old days, the tough root is brought to the desired condition by a stone pestle and a wooden-sometimes stone-trough. After its reduction to four it is then worked into a thinnish paste, and if the best article of poi is desired it is permitted to ferment before be-ing served in the calabash as the wooden bowl-the only dish of the na-tives is called. Usually one calabash answers for a family, which, squat-ting aound the common dish. feeds by skillfully gathering a quantity of poi on the fingers, and then with equal dexterity, transferring the mests to the mouth. According to its consistency, it may be 'one finger'' 'two fingers,' or "three finger" poi, the index finger being equal to the task of feeding if he poi is quite thick, and three fingers required when it is at its thinnest. It is an acquired task to the foreign-ers, but many of them appear to ac-quire it readily enough-the white Hawains take their poi' and squid (as the dried tontacles of the octopus are called) with apparently as much relish as the natives. It was tasteless it on y native miles perbas it sue.

SCHOOLS OF MANILA WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY REV. FATHER M'KINNON.

At the Start Teaching the Filipinos Was Slow Work-The Simplest Rud iments Are Taught, But the Average

Filipino Is Anxious to Learn.

Almost at the beginning of the American occupation of Manila, Padre McKinnon was put in charge of the public schools. The system under the Spaniards was not very extensive nor was the work very thorough, and there was a lot of hard work for the padre in cotting thiors to running again in was a lot of hard work for the padre in getting things to running again in anything like proper shape. Before he had fairly got started at it, the leper hospital was put in his charge also, and there was a lot more work Then he was made superintendent of the cemeteries, all of those in Manila being under his direction, and that did make his hands full. All this work the padre has looked after steadily since he took hold of it last fall, and, besides, he has found time somehow to go with his boys under fire in their fighting about Manila. It was in the schools that Father Mc Kinnon was most interested. At the

lighting about Manna. It was in the schools that Father Mc Kinnon was most interested. At the start it was slow work. There were comparatively few pupils and only two schoolhouses. Both of these were conducted by the Jesuits, one in the walled city and the other in Malate. The school in the walled city was the only regular municipal school in Manita; that in Malate was a nor-mal school for the training of teach-ers, conducted much on the lines of similar institutions in the States. There had been several district Schools of littles_better than primary standing, and these Father McKinnon as possible. He was able to employ most of the old teachers, and where these could not be had he found oth-ers. This was not a matter of great difficulty, although it required time. The Fillpino as a rule is extremely

The Filipino as a rule is extremely ambitious for his children. Especially is this so in the matter of education. There was no great lack of pupils when it became known that the new schools were free and that care would be taken of all the children who came. It soon became necessary to provide It soon became necessary to provide more room, and Father McKinnon be-

gan to spread out. Buildings were rented in various parts of the city, and new schools were opened as fast as was required. Teachers were not as was required. Teachers were not difficult to get, although the pay was very small, in very few cases amount-ing to \$20 (Mexican) a month.

very small, in very few cases amount-ing to \$20 (Mexican) a month. The system was in a flourishing con-dition last fall when Father McKin-non met his first indication of the force of the insurrectionary move-ment. It came in the shape of a pro-hibition by Aguinaldo of one of his pet plans. He had arranged for a formal raising of the Stars and Stripes over the Normal school building in Ma-late. All the native teachers and some of the pupils were to take part in the carenonies, and an elaborate pro gramme was prepared. Aguinaldo simply forbade any Filipino to have anything to do with the raising of the American flag, and all obeyed him. Nevertheless the flag was raised on the day and at the time appointed. After that the feeling between the Ameri-cans and the Filipinos kept growing attendance at the schools. There were some pupils, however, who were faith-ful, and even in the most trying times of the first fighting the schools were not shut down altogether.

not shut down altogether.

not shut down altogether. Sometime ago Father McKinnon de-elded to begin giving instruction in English. There were a few of his reg-ular teachers who were competent to give the children a start in the new official language and a few Spaniards were found who could and would help them. Then some of the American women here took hold and the English department was pretix well contended women here took hold and the English department was pretty well equipped. An astonishing increase in the num-ber of pupils was the immediate re-sult. Men and women applied as well as the children. The Filipinos are eag-er to learn English and they display an astonishing aptitude for it. They came in such numbers that it was necessary to establish an age limit, and now only children between 6 and 14 are admitted to the schools. There are more than 5,000 pupils, and there is hardly room for them all in the thirty-two schools which have been established since Father McKinnon took hold of the system. In general the curriculum of the

CURRENT COMMENT. and Comments, Political and rwise, on Matters of Public

Otherwise on Matters of Public Interest. It is claimed that Marcus Aurelius Hanna is of Quaker descent. If true, the fact goes a long way toward prov-ing that hereditary tendencies do not count for much, for Quakers as a rule are modest, honest, peaceable and truthful.

W: J. Bynum still insists that he is a Democrat in spite of the fact that McKinley appointed him to a \$7,500 po-sition as a reward for his services in aiding to disrupt the Democratic party in 1896. Bynum has about as good a claim to being called a Democrat as Judas Jaccariot had to being classed as a Christian.

The people will never submit to the "brutal domination of the gentleman from Ohio," or his master, Mark Han-na. Hanna had sold the Republican party, body and soul, to Wall street, and had forced the passage of the gold bill in order to repay campaign obli-gations to the national banks, whose money had carried the country in 1896. --Hon. William Sulzer.

No firm was more emphatic in de-claring that Bryan's election would bring ruin than was that of Harper Brothers, who were sure that general prosperity would follow the choice of McKinley. McKinley was elected, or at least seated, and yet long before the close of his administration the Har-pers were forced to the financial wall to the tune of over a million dollars.

Strange as it may seem, Spain is hav-ing a wave of prosperity, but the most ardent imperialist will not claim that it can be attributed to expansion. Per-haps it is due to the loss of her colo-nal possessions and to our taking the Filipino war off her hands for \$20,000,. 000. Colonial possessions proved to be Spain's curse, as they will prove to be the curse of the United States.

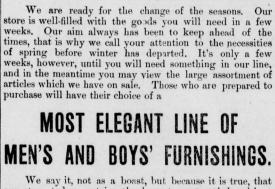
Talmage declares that the last thing Mr. Moody said to him was, "Never be tempted, under any circumstances, to give up your publication of weekly ser-mons throughout the world," and Mr. Talmage says he will heed the solemn charge as long as he has the strength to furnish the sermons and the news-paper types desire to take them. He should have added, "at a good round price per type."

The good Democrats of Pennsylvania must see to it that none but men of character and ability are chosen as candidates for the next legislature. Quay emissaries are at work in differ-ent sections of the state trying to se-cure the nomination of Democrats who will be easily defeated or who, if elect-ed, may be manipulated in the inter-cert who has any respect for his party or any love for his state should see that none but those worthy of trust are to be put on guard.

Governor Stone a few days ago ad-vised a vigorous prosecution of those engaged in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. He has, however, not opened his head as to the prose-cution of the ballot box stuffers in Philadelphia, whose criminal opera-tions strike at the very foundation principles of republican government. In fact, his course in vetoing the meas-ures looking toward a more honest ballot indicate that his sympathies are with the villains who are doing time behind the bars for their crimes against our election laws.

If salvation is free, as proclaimed, the Bible can hardly be classed as among the necessary means of securing it, for the Bible, along with almost everything else, has gone into the hands of a trust. Four of the strong-est Bible publishers have pooled their business and propose to raise the price of the word of God 25 per cent to start with. It is fortunate for good people that Heaven is so far beyond the reach of the trust magnates as to preclude their forming a trust on the seats in the celestial kingdom. That is about the only place now free from their blighting influence.

Mr. McKinley has changed his mind so frequently that it has become the worse of the wear. He turned a som-erasuit on the silver question; he de-liberately abandoned his position against imperialism, and he stabbed civil service reform after piedging himself to uphold it. No wonder that Hanna is a "biger" man than McKin-ley, because the man who either has no convictions on any subject of general public interest or who has them and lacks the courage to carry them out isn't entitled to such respect, even if he does rattle around in the chair once filled by Washington, Adams, Jackson and Lincoln.



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