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:

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.

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

FREELAND, PA., APRIL 16, 1900.

THE MAN WHO DOESN'T.

The man who does not advertise because it costs money, should quit living for the same reason.

The United States senate is Republican. It does not need the vote of Quay for any party measure. If it deliberately violates law and defies the popular will by seating Quay the people will hold the Republican party responsible for such violation of national decency.—Chicago Times-Herald, Rep.

The Republican party is pledged to bimetallism. Were we blunderers when we shouted over and over again for remonetization. I want the double standard. So do 1,300,000,000 of people of this world of ours, while only 200,000,000 want the single gold standard. We want the real money of the world to be $8,000,000,000 in coin. They want it to be only $4,000,000,000. The difference means injustice, injury, suffering and distress to millions of God's poor people the world over, while the gold class is to wax fat at the cost of their helpless victims.—Senator Chandler, Rep.

New York is on the threshold of a Democratic redemption. In 1896 the Black majority was 246,000. It was Clevelandism that did that. In 1897 it bleached to 80,000. In 1898 it whitened out still further, and stood as 18,500. In 1899 the Republicans in their superiority fade and pale to a trifle above 9,000. In 1900—mark "The Verdict's" word—that superiority will have died and disappeared—buried under a Bryan plurality of 50,000. And all this makes the morose and sulky reason of present Republican gloom. The farther they travel the darker it gets.—The Verdict.

Attorney General Griggs declared in his speech at Quincy, Ills., referring to the Philippine war, that "the Filipinos of Luzon who have attempted to drive the lawful authority of the United States from the island, comprise not one-tenth of 1 per cent of the people of these islands." This is very thrilling, but let us figure a little. If there are 8,000,000 people in the Philippines and less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of them are opposing our authority we are confronted by not more than 8,000 enemies. Yet the secretaries of war and navy announce that within the six weeks they will have 70,000 troops and 50 warships on or about the islands to suppress the 10,000 insurgents. Some of the end men of the McKinley caravan have no sense of proportion. Deriding the Filipinos as cowardly savages, they proclaim it takes nine Americans to down one Filipino.—Pittsburg Post.

Since the cession Puerto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed, and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon those products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and, therefore, there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.—McKinley's Message.

When a trust can make $42,500,000 a year on a capital of $25,000,000, as the Carnegie-Frick combine has done; when the Standard Oil trust declares a quarterly dividend of $20,000,000; when Mr. Carnegie's annual income is over $24,000,000 and Mr. Rockefeller's $30,000,000, it is not necessary to say that such imperial revenues can only be derived from the exercise of monopoly's power to tax the people unjustly. Neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller can possibly render such service to society as honestly to earn wages so colossal. And these two gentlemen represent a class who are daily milking the public as they do, though with less dazzling results. The trusts lay the entire country under enforced tribute—which simply means robbery. The trusts are looting the American people as truly as though they were successful invading armies. Their weapon of extortion is monopoly. The interstate commerce commission has been about as serviceable in curing the abuses of railroad administration as a snub from Professor Hadley to Collis P. Huntington would be. The Chicago conference adheres to the true principle. It strikes at the root of the trust tree instead of concerning itself with the branches. The partnership between the railroads and the trusts is at the bottom of most of the monopoly which piles up such fortunes as Mr. Rockefeller enjoys. That neither Mr. Carnegie nor Mr. Rockefeller is in need of any government protection is as clear as daylight.—Philadelphia North American, Rep.

IMPERIALISM.

Figures Showing Cost of Our Imperialistic Folly.

Before the civil war broke out in 1861 the expenses of the federal government ranged between 50 and 60 millions a year, and only in one year reached as high a figure as $73,000,000. During the Mexican war the highest yearly outlay was $51,000,000. The year the civil war commenced the expenditures were only $66,650,000, but they mounted up very rapidly after Fort Sumter, reaching their maximum in 1865, the year the war ended, with over a million soldiers in the field, the enormous total being 1,295 millions of dollars. There was a big drop after the war closed, and in 1865 the expenditures were 519 millions, then falling to 242 millions in 1885-86, the first year of the Cleveland administration. After the census legislation of 1890 there was a rapid increase, and in 1898 the expenditures went up over a hundred millions and were 443 millions of dollars.

Secretary Gage on Monday, as required by law, sent to congress estimates for the appropriations for the next fiscal year ending July 1, 1901. The aggregate is $631,081,994, or 38 millions over the estimates for the current year and 34 millions over the appropriations.

The total on account of pensions is $145,230,272, which is a decrease of $3,380 compared with the current year, from which it would be supposed that pensions were on the down grade, but the West Indian and Philippine pensions remain to be heard from. Our army and naval expenditures are increasing. For the army next year 190 millions is asked, and for the navy 76 millions, an increase over the current year in both branches of the service of 52 millions.

Our army, navy and pension expenditures for the coming year foot up the enormous sum of $411,812,772, leaving from the grand total the sum of $219,269,221 for all other purposes of government. We are not only nearing but passing the totals of European imperialism. Nearly two-thirds of the enormous aggregate of national expenditure goes to war and navy and the pensions of past wars.

President McKinley's national bookkeeper figures up that he will need for the closing year of the McKinley administration the neat sum of $631,000,000. The average rate of expenditure of Cleveland's administration was $270,000,000 a year, and for his second administration $365,000,000, the increase resulting mainly from the dependent pension law, which he vetoed his first term and became a law in the Harrison interregnum.

To state the case fully, the appropriations and expenditures of the four years of the McKinley administration, accepting Secretary Gage's estimates for the closing year, will be as follows:

1897-98	$443,368,583
1898-99	700,093,564
1899-1900	600,958,112
1900-01	631,081,394

The difference between 631 millions of dollars a year and 270 millions of dollars a year represents the difference in cost between Cleveland's American policies and McKinley's imperialist rage. Are we not paying a little too much for our whistle? And yet President McKinley at the outset of his message declares that the conditions of the country "are of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world." We are paying at the rate of six and seven hundred millions of dollars a year for it, for every penny is drained from the pockets of the people by taxation. It is their substance that is being thrown away on anti-American policies.

Suffering Puerto Rico.

Dispatches from Puerto Rico show that the condition of the island which welcomed our troops so enthusiastically is most deplorable. "There is no money to plant crops or to pay laborers, thousands of whom are on the point of starvation. The local press expresses the opinion that the conditions were better during the darkest days of the Spanish regime."

Imagine that, and try to put yourself in the place of the American citizen who is willing to have that shame remain upon the American flag because he thinks that if the starving Puerto Ricans were allowed to sell their products freely in our markets, as the president has recommended, his profits might be diminished by their competition.

Suppose that when we were expanding so blithly in August, 1898—when the Puerto Ricans were scattering flowers before our invading soldiers and shouting "Vivan los Americanos"—some cynical, unpatriotic, small American had said: "What fools! These people have seen their best days. Spain has been their true benefactor. Spain has made them prosperous. Under our rule their industries will decay, their laborers will starve, their crops will rot on their wharves, and we shall let them go to ruin, so that they may not bother us in our markets." What should we have said to that base libeler of this country?

The present condition of Puerto Rico should have been absolutely incredible and inconceivable to Americans of two years ago. We thought we knew our own hearts, and we should have said with entire confidence that wherever our flag went it would go as a messenger of benediction. Has a year and a half of empire stripped us of all the fine feelings of humanity with which we went into the war for Cuban liberty and turned us into a race of mercenary oppressors?—Philadelphia North American, Rep.

Between the civilizing expansion of Jefferson and the brutal imperialism of McKinley there is a difference as great—well, as great as the difference between the two men. There is no Democrat who opposes imperialism as McKinley seeks to introduce it who would not support expansion as Jefferson inaugurated it.—Bourke Cochran.

And so this "criminal war," as Chamberlain himself described it in prophecy years ago, is to go on, with all its "appalling misery and devastation." England at last proclaims that her purpose is the extinction of the republics. And no voice in all the world—not even that of the great republic, sympathizer hitherto with every struggling people's fight for liberty—is raised to avert or to mitigate this century's crowning crime against the rights of man!—New York World.

INDIA'S AWFUL DISTRESS.

The Great Area In Which the Famine Is Raging.

THIRST CLAIMS VICTIMS

Drought Has Spoiled the Crops and the Natives Suffer the Pangs of Hunger—Sufferers Numbered by the Million.

The shaded portion of this map shows the vast region in India in which the prevailing famine is most severely felt. Some districts outside this area are suffering to a less extent, but their position has not been clearly indicated, as attention is centred upon the regions where relief is most imperatively demanded. As a rule, the famines which now and then afflict India are most severely felt in regions which in normal years have a sufficient supply of rain, and those regions that are always deficient in rainfall are more likely to escape famine because they are supplied with irrigation canals fed by streams coming from the mountains and very often have enough water in years of drought to raise crops.

The famine-affected area, marked on the map, includes about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or over a tenth of the area of the United States. It embraces the central provinces, the southeast and central Punjab and Rajputana, and though none of the most densely peopled regions is embraced in this territory, its population is about thirty millions. The famine is due to the fact that throughout last year there was scarcely any rain in that part of India. Many thousands of people began to suffer the pangs of hunger in September last and there is now no possibility of relieving the distress by the growth of local crops till a year from that time.

Thirst also claims many victims, for in some large districts drinking water has almost entirely failed. Crops were sown as usual, but after peeping through the ground the young blades turned yellow and perished. Grain has been imported from more fortunate parts of the peninsula, but in December last the price had risen to four times the usual cost, and the poor,

(Famine district of India.)

who form most of the population, had no means to buy breadstuffs. The deaths from starvation were few until nearly the end of the year, but the misery of the enfeebled people steadily increased and now they are dying by thousands.

The appalling growth of the evil is shown by the tremendous increase in the number of persons employed on relief works or to whom relief is extended. In the second week of December last the number was 1,038,842 in the third week it was 1,357,967. Lord Curzon cabled to London a few days ago that the number of persons now on these lists is 4,374,000. As many persons as possible receive employment on public works which are started in the stricken districts, the idea being that it is best, as far as practicable, to have works of public utility to show for the immense sums that must be disbursed to relieve distress.

Of course there are hundreds of thousands who must be cared for and who can make no return. Since 1877 Government agencies have been established for the application of speedy relief, and though it seems impossible to prevent an enormous death rate where the lives of so many millions are jeoparded, yet the evils of famine have been greatly mitigated of late years by the relief extended from Government and private resources.

No Others Like Them.

Three extraordinary idols of brass have just arrived in Liverpool from India. The weight of each figure is about 1,800 pounds, and they are most wonderfully and brilliantly made. One of the figures stands nine feet high, another six feet, and one is in a reclining position, with the head resting on the hand. This last is the largest of the three, measuring nearly 10 feet. They are the property of William Cross, of menagerie fame, who claims that no similar relics are possessed by any museum or by any private individuals in Europe or America.—London Echo.

Mme. Patti's Parrots.

Among the possessions of Mme. Patti are two parrots, one of which talks all day long and imitates its mistress' trills, while the other is dumb, though he has only been so since his purchase by Mme. Patti. Before that he was the most wonderful talking parrot in captivity, and was valued at $200, the price which she paid for him in New York.—Indianapolis Press.

WHY SHE SANG.

How She Escaped a Punishment for Drunkenness.

A funny old Irish woman by her presence of mind and the natural gifts of her race got off without a penalty from the Southwark magistrate. She courtesied deeply to His Worship as she entered the dock, charged with being intoxicated. For answer she said:

"Sure, Your Worship, I couldn't help it. I had a little drop, and, begorra, was singing:

"While English and Irish fall fighting
  together,
Their blood gets mixed up in one red
  red stream, ochone!
There is hope for this country when
  English and Irish
Are fighting together away from their
  home.'

"Sure, how could I help singing that? You can't prevent the Irish singing."

She then said she would very much like to be sworn and give evidence, as she would rather "kiss the Book than the blarneystone." Paul Taylor, however, told her he would not put her to the test, but under the circumstances would discharge her. The old lady clapped her hands in delight, wished the magistrate good luck, and commenced crooning: "The English and Irish fall fighting together," but she was hurried from the court before she could complete the quatrain.—London Telegraph.

Limits to His Gratitude.

"I feel that I ought to make some acknowledgement to the people who were so kind to us during my late wife's last sickness," said Mr. Phroogle, "and I would like to have you insert this card of thanks in a prominent place in this week's paper."

"We are obliged to make a charge for these notices," replied the editor of the Weekly Blizzard, looking over the manuscript, "and this will cost you $1."

"Then you needn't publish it," rejoined Mr. Phroogle. "I am not quite as grateful as all that comes to."—Chicago Tribune.

The Ruse That Failed.

The Indians had bound their captive to the stake when the conventional happy thought struck the latter.

"If you burn me," he exclaimed, "the sun will be darkened to-morrow."

"You will find," replied the Indian, "if you calculate the parallax to the forty-third decimal place, that the eclipse does not take place until the day after to-morrow."

Saying which, for these simple children of the forest were all graduates of the Government schools, they proceeded with their barbaric slaughter.—Detroit Journal.

No Peace of Mind.

The Bloated Bondholder sat in his Great Oak Chair before his Great Oak Desk. Despondency at the same time sat on his Brow, and, in fact, the rest of his face.

Every fleeting minute added to his Vast Wealth. Yet it did not bring Happiness, for as the minutes and hours passed the gauge disclosed no diminution in his Anguish of Mind.

He had an engagement with the Dentist at the close of Business.—Wall Street Topics.

Just Cause for Pride.

New Boarder—What a conceited man Mr. Upson is! Don't you think so?

Old Boarder—Yes, and I should be equally as conceited were I in his position.

New Boarder—How is that??

Old Boarder—He is the only boarder in the house who ever succeeded in capturing the oyster in the soup three days in succession.—Chicago News.

Too Hasty in Judging.

"This is an outrage!" exclaimed the citizen who was being tarred and feathered.

"No, a prank!" insisted the others.

Regarding these more narrowly, the citizen now perceived that they were college students, whereupon he apologized for his hasty and ill-considered characterization of their conduct.—Detroit Journal.

Essential Facts.

"I called in," said the puffy little man, "to say that your story about the fire next door to me yesterday was all wrong."

"All wrong?" asked the editor.

"Yes, sir! Why, hang it, sir, I spell my name with two s's, and I make soap, not shoe blacking."—Philadelphia North American.

A Stroke of Diplomacy.

Stranger—Isn't that the Home for Women over there?

Citizen—That's what it was formerly called, but it's known as the Old Ladies' Home now.

Stranger—Why did they change the name?

Citizen—It was becoming too crowded.—Chicago News.

Very Useful.

"Greek doors opened outward."

"Is that so? I suppose the Greeks used them to knock book agents off the front steps."—Chicago Record.

Easily Corrected.

"There are some grave charges against Mr. Goner's family."

"Very well," said the undertaker, "add them to my bill."—Cleveland Leader.

As They Come.

"A doctor cannot very well choose his patients."

"Why, no. I suppose if he could he wouldn't have such an ill-assorted lot."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Tried the Experiment.

"My! hasn't that woman a sour looking face?"

"Yes. She must have heard that lemon juice was good for the complexion."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

No Skin Game.

"What do you think," said the Arctic fox, "about this boundary brush?"

"Oh," answered the marten, "it's just as well to be fur-bearing."—New York Press.

Unlucky in Love.

Harry—So you got the mitten twice?

Roland—Yes, but they were not a match.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Womanly Heart.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a bonnet's fair?
For my own no longer care,
'Cause less chic and smart they are?
Be the Joneses' Sunday hats
Made in Paris—freckled cats!—
If they be not made for me,
What care I how smart they be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined
E'en if Worth their frocks designed?
'Cause their fortune seems too high,
Shall I rage with jealousy?
Jealous of the Joneses! Oh!
Jealous of such persons! No
If they be too smart for me,
What care I how smart they be?
—In The London Punch.

Consolation.

Don't you worry, honey—
Skies'll soon be bright,
Take a l'il darkness,
Ter make a l'il light.
Dunno what'll happen
Fo' de war is done—
Lover'll be a cap'n,
En you his purty one!

Don't you worry, honey—
Good times sho' ter come!
Folks'll soon git tired
Bangin' er de drum!
Dunno what'll happen
When de war is pas';
Lover'll be a cap'n
En marry you at las'!

P. F. Murray's shoe store and Zeller's photograph gallery, at Mauch Chunk, were gutted on Friday by fire. Loss $8,000; insurance $4,600.

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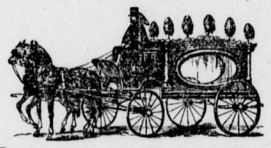

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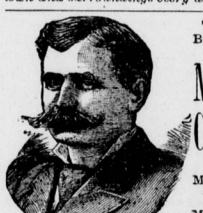

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This shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

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3,000 CELEBRATED "NEVERWEAROUT" DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEE. REGULAR $3.50 BOYS' TWO-PIECE KNEE PANTS SUITS AT $1.98, A NEW SUIT FREE FOR ANY OF THESE SUITS WHICH DON'T GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR.

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(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)