

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., JUNE 7, 1900.

ADVERTISING.

Nothing, except the mint, can make money without advertising.—Gladstone.
I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising.—John Wanamaker.

When you pay more for the rent of your business house than for advertising your business, you are pursuing a false policy. If you can do business, let it be known.—Benjamin Franklin.

An Insolent Imperialism.

If it be true, as intimated by Mr. Hanna, that the Republican National Committee is \$65,000 in debt, the fact is highly creditable to the beneficiaries of the administration's constant care and solicitude. The Standard Oil trust, which Mr. Hanna himself protected from the malignant persecution of Mr. Frank Monnett, is earning \$80,000,000 per annum, according to its last quarterly dividend. The Carnegie steel trust cleaned up \$21,000,000 in 1899. All the other trusts and monopolies undoubtedly have done correspondingly well. Yet they allow Mr. Hanna's committee to become insolvent when a trifling contribution from each of them would fill its war chest to overflowing. Such ingratitude is bound to bring down retribution, and the retribution will come when Mr. Hanna gets out his trusty skillet and begins making the rounds again this fall. The trust magnates may ignore the committee's necessities now, but their fat will sizzle merrily when the leaves begin to fall. Marcus will be merciless and his demands will have to be met if the trusts hope to enjoy four years' more license to plunder the people.

Mr. Morgan, Please!

A short time since a committee of Chicago business men wrote to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan begging him to use his influence in railway councils to stop discriminations in rates so that all shippers might be placed on an equality in the matter of cost of transportation. Mr. Morgan replies by suggesting various remedies, but commits himself to nothing in particular. The interesting fact here is that the committee appealed, not to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was constituted by the national government to prevent and punish such unlawful discrimination, but to a private individual who has no connection whatever with the enforcement of the law.

Is Mr. Morgan more powerful than the Government? Can he grant by ways of grace and favor what the commission cannot compel with all the power of government behind it?

The committee's action is a recognition of the fact already confessed by the Interstate Commerce Commission almost in terms. It ought to enlighten the whole country concerning the unseen influences which regulate the Government at Washington.

Wages and Provisions.

And yet they tell us that the trusts have increased wages. Let us see. The New York Labor Bureau, Republican board, mark you, have selected sixty-six industrial institutions in that state, each having an annual payroll of \$50,000 and over, and has found the total wages paid by them for each year since 1890. The tables given show that the annual average wage has decreased nearly 10 per cent. In 1891 there were 18,171 employees in these factories, receiving an average of \$547 per year. In 1899 there were 25,035 people employed who received \$513 each for the year. In 1897 the average wage was \$523. In 1898 it was \$508. These statistics were gathered by Republican officials, and cannot be successfully assailed by the Republican press. They show that there has been a constant diminution of wages during the last nine years, notwithstanding the price of every commodity made or controlled by the trusts has been advanced from 25 to 140 per cent.

The thanks of the country are due to Congressmen Littlefield, of Maine; McCall, of Massachusetts; and one or two others, for their brave stand in behalf of the government of the fathers and against the treasonable and insidious attempt of the administration to outlaw the Constitution and substitute a government of individual Hannaites for the organic law.

The Hayites and the Hannaites may say "rot" and "hosh" in refutation of Macrum's charges till their tongues hang out from weariness, but that kind of argument can't obliterate the "Victoria Regina" stamped on the slips pasted over the ribs made in the official envelopes by her majesty's censor.—Kansas City Times.

In the Shadow of a Throne.

Since 1816, when England stopped the coinage of free silver, she has sacrificed honor, truth and good government and virtue to force her financial system of the gold standard upon the world. Blood, deceit, corruption and trickery have been so successfully substituted for right and justice that she has at last succeeded in dominating the nations of the earth to their own undoing.

Some of the people of the United States, dominated by the froth of partisanship and hypnotized by sentimentality, do not see the pernicious character of the financial scheme of England, but the nations of the old world have recently become alive to the financial situation brought about by the gold standard. They have been asking each other, through their minister of finance why a war in South Africa inaugurated by England should create such an enormous financial stringency in the continental money markets and give rise to economic disturbances of the most alarming character.

The governments of the Czar and Kaiser are uneasy, and do not hesitate to declare that the money stringency is due to the drain by England upon the gold resources of the world to meet the enormous expenses, now amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 in gold coin per day, and that the continuation of it means widespread industrial ruin throughout their dominions.

That the situation is a serious one may be inferred from the consideration of the question whether the continuation of the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal would not prove infinitely more injurious to Russia, Germany and France than to England herself, which has thus far hardly been damaged at all, in an economic sense, by the struggle.

This is the very plainest denunciation of the gold standard, the absolute of which, and the supply controlled by England, as the great creditor nation of the world, brings ruin on these great nations of the world, a ruin so complete that they are contemplating a personal struggle with England as the cheapest manner of preventing it.

Buoyed up by lurid proclamations of a fictitious prosperity, a prosperity which means nothing to the masses and everything to the money lenders, the people of the United States are prevented from looking behind the Anglo-American alliance to see the chains which England and the McKinley administration are forging upon the limbs of liberty. We are standing in the shadow of a throne and becoming dominated by a power that possesses neither conscience nor justice; the pound of flesh is being exacted, and when our gold, our beloved standard, is drawn away to supply the world's creditor, England, who suffers no damage, because she draws upon her victims for her expenditures in the grand cause of civilization and commercial extension and more loans, we shall see the blood follow the flesh, as do the other nations of the earth.

As a nation, we are permitting England to exploit her financial schemes through the domination of small, struggling nations, and we are helping her pay the expenses and to reap the profits. We are almost in the abject condition of a debtor who dares not resist his creditor for fear of foreclosure. It is a condition brought about solely by the gold standard, and our lost gold, running up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, gone, no man knows whither, together with the drain now going on, must convince the people that their subjection to the English throne is not as desirable as it has been argued to be, nor flattering to our intelligence.

Democratic Doctrine.

We are opposed to imperialism and militarism, says the Utah Democratic Convention, but favor commercial expansion and progress, not by force, but by natural and peaceful means. We are in favor of the kind of expansion which Jefferson advocated and practiced, and which is not incompatible with our form of government, applying to contiguous or neighboring territory whose inhabitants are fitted either immediately or ultimately to become citizens of the United States. But we are opposed to wars of aggression and conquest, by means of which alien people are brought under our domination against their will. Such wars, undertaken in a spirit of commercialism, greed and covetousness, bringing to us colonies and subjects instead of sister states and fellow citizens, are directly antagonistic to the idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

A new invention is reported which enables one man to switch 750 trains of cars daily; the new glass-blowing machine makes 1,200 pieces an hour; an electric organ blowing device does away with the church organ "wind jammer"; a new tobacco stripping machine will do the work of fifty people; an improved nail machine produces two tons per day. "Every day will be Sunday by and by" for the working people, unless they own and work labor-saving machinery on the co-operative plan.—Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

The people who believe in the perpetuation of this republic as Washington and his fellow patriots constructed it will first have to lay away the Republican party. Afterward the embalming of imperialism will be easy and swift.—Kansas City Times.

American agricultural implements are lower in price in St. Petersburg, Russia, than in St. Paul, Minn.

American coal is sold cheaper in Paris, France, than in Philadelphia.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Henry W. Palmer Announces His Candidacy for Representative in Congress.

To the electors of Luzerne county: The time seems to be ripe for a new departure in politics in Luzerne county. All men whose opinions are entitled to respect agree that the purchase of public office is degrading to all concerned, the buyer and the bought, and that, unless checked, will in the end ruin the republic. It is a custom "more honored in the breach than the observance." It is the chief agency by which the political boss clutches his grasp upon the party machinery and trenches on the right of the people to elect their own rulers. It nurtures a brood of vampires who fasten on all candidates and render the attainment of high public positions substantially impossible for a poor man. To attempt to get rid of it and to demonstrate that an election can be held without it is worth a trial.

I propose to offer myself as a candidate for congress, with the distinct declaration that no more than my share of the legitimate necessary legal expenses of the campaign shall be paid by me, and that with my consent, no money shall be paid to influence any vote or voter. I believe in the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that they should be allowed to select, freely and fairly, for their representatives in congress men who will stand for the principles of government which they cherish.

I believe that a safe majority of the people of Luzerne county are in favor of that protection to American industry which secures to our mechanics and laboring men an opportunity to work and earn wages and live in comfort; to our manufacturers a home market for their goods and a chance to compete in the markets of the world; and to our farmers an opportunity to feed, with the product of their farms, the teeming towns and cities where the food industry is perpetual, when freed from competition with the ill paid labor of other lands, and where, under these conditions, the workers have the means to pay for what they need.

I believe the people are in favor of a sound and stable currency in which every dollar shall be as good as every other dollar, and as good as any dollar in use on the earth. I believe they are willing that capital shall combine its energies to carry our great enterprises that are too costly for individual effort, but they are not willing that any set of men shall monopolize the production or distribution of the necessities of life, or deny to any man the privilege of doing as he pleases.

They are willing that labor shall organize for self protection and to better the condition of the workers, but they are not willing that any man shall be denied the right to pursue his own happiness in his own way, or that any great essential privilege of free government shall be set at defiance. I believe they favor a governmental policy which shall maintain the honor and honor of the nation at home and abroad, and which shall never desert or dishonor any man who wears the Union blue, and stands in defense of the Stars and Stripes in any land under the shining stars.

If I am correct in this opinion, and if the people of the county desire my services to advocate and enforce these beliefs in the halls of congress, I have concluded, after great hesitation and at a cost of considerable personal sacrifice, at the urgent request of many of all political faiths, to undertake the task.

If elected, I shall appreciate fully the honor of representing this populous and important district, being mindful of the responsibilities attending it at this critical time when problems of vast import, big with the destiny of the nation, lie along the untrodden pathway into which it has been unwillingly forced.

In the last presidential election President McKinley carried the county by a plurality over Bryan of 5,732. He has done nothing to weaken his strength with the people. His conservative and patriotic administration has justified the confidence of his friends and won the respect of his political enemies. He will meet the same adversary and the issues of this campaign will not be essentially different.

There is no reason to suppose that the people will be willing to reverse the verdict rendered four years ago, or to accept the man or the measures repudiated by them in the last election. They will not be willing to throw away the substantial gain in general prosperity, or to try experiments with financial theories that have been proved to be false and dangerous. They will not fall again to honor the man whose good sense and steady courage guided the country through the most brilliant and successful war of the century, and secured for our army and navy the respect and admiration of the world.

But his election will avail nothing unless a friendly congress shall also be returned to sustain him in his labors. The opportunity to add one to his support from this county presents itself, and I have faith to believe that William McKinley will pilot the ship another voyage, and that Luzerne will send him a hand to help. Henry W. Palmer, Wilkesbarre, June 2, 1900.

Commenting on the above letter, the Wilkesbarre Record says:

In his own forceful and emphatic language Mr. Palmer states to the Republican voters the platform on which he stands. He needs no introduction to the people of this district, among whom all the years of his manhood have been passed, where he has fought successfully the battle of life, as well as the battles of Republicanism. It is unnecessary to speak of the qualifications of Henry W. Palmer to fill with marked ability any station in public life, but he possesses in an unusual measure the qualities that bring distinction and national fame to men in the popular branch of the United States congress.

"In the house of representatives he would appear to advantage by the side of the leaders in the debates on great national and international questions and measures. Few men in this section of the state have been closer students of the great issues that will come before the next congress for final solution and the creating of national policies relating thereto. No man in this district is endowed by nature with a finer quality of courage in maintaining his convictions. "The Pennsylvania delegation in congress would be immensely strengthened by the addition of a man of such marked ability, courage and aggressiveness in debate as Henry W. Palmer."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of the Day.

Doubtless Mr. Carnegie's \$180,000,000 infant industry will require a little special legislation to protect it against the shirtless people of other nations.—Washington Post.

Statesmen frequently change their minds, but Senator Beveridge is the first one on record to hold a joint debate with himself during the one session of congress.—Chicago Record.

What is the reason that this tariff rate, anomalous, unheard of, unprecedented and temporary, should be applied to Porto Rico, while the other day a bill was passed in the other house appropriating \$2,000,000 for Porto Rico from the treasury?—Senator Cushman K. Davis.

The highest considerations of justice and good faith demand that we should not disappoint the confident expectation of sharing in our prosperity with which the people of Porto Rico so gladly transferred their allegiance to the United States. We should treat the interests of this people as our own. I wish most strongly to urge that the customs duties between Porto Rico and the United States be removed.—Secretary of War Root in his annual report.

No president of the United States has ever had at his command such a vast volume of patronage as President McKinley, and no president has used this patronage so remorselessly and greedily for personal or political ends. Since civil service reform was instituted in a modest way under Grant, no president has given it so many backslows as McKinley. In fact it may be said he has destroyed the civil service reform, for no matter who succeeds him in the presidential office the political law of reprisal will finish the work McKinley commenced.—Pittsburg Post.

It is true that the language of the treaty of Paris provides that the political civil rights of the people in the ceded islands shall be determined by congress; but by congress as congress is controlled by the constitution—and not by congress acting with the absolutism of an English parliament. The constitution created congress, gave it its life and power and action, conferred authority, and directs its energies. Congress can do nothing not authorized by the constitution, either by grant or implication. Is there any authority for two classes of people—citizens of states, and subjects of congress.—Senator Bate.

Speaking of the forces "which dominate the two houses of congress," President McKinley has been doing a little dominating himself. It was at his behest that the Porto Rican tariff bill first passed the house, in opposition to the "plain duty" of the executive annual message. Mr. McKinley would have been glad enough if the house of representatives had put the measure through "unbeknownst" to him, but the party could not be lined up to the subject till the "tip" came from the president himself. The trouble was that the men who dominated congress dominated the president first.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When a newspaper attacks the hired girl, just because she works for a living, and calls her a "kitchen mechanic," it is time that that element of the community should rise up in arms. The hired girl or any other working girl is honorable to work in a kitchen as it is to sit in the parlor with your legs crossed just because "Pap" has money. This would be a great country if all were wealthy and no one to hire to do the work. A girl who has the snap and energy to earn a livelihood at kitchen employment, be it in the dressing room, the office or any millionaire who drives a bobtail team or any man who belongs even to the best social clubs.—Franklin Leader.

"David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford university, told me that at the beginning of the Spanish war about 60 of the students of that institution entered the army with the expectation of being sent to engage the Spaniards in Cuba. They were switched off by the government, however, and ordered to Manila, where they were sent against the natives of Luzon. It was against the natives of Luzon, which this Californian regiment, which had troops in the capture of the Philippine capital, and they brought back with them and gave to Mr. Jordan documents and reports which showed a wonderfully well organized system of government on the island. These 60 young men from that western university are now scattered throughout California and Mr. Jordan told me that each one of them was an earnest and hard working missionary in the cause of anti-imperialism."—Edward Atkinson.

Nine months ago printing paper was selling at \$35 a ton. Now the price is from \$60 to \$70. The International Paper company—a giant trust—controls the output of all the large pulp and paper mills, and publishers are squeezed to the extent that they are being ruined financially. Congress has been asked to repeal the duty on paper and pulp. Bills have been introduced, but they slumber in Dalzell's committee. The little Dandy Jim congressman from Pittsburg sits down on the publishers' appeals and tells the newspaper men to be patient and relief will come after while in the ordinary course of business. That's comforting, isn't it? After the monopoly vultures have eaten all our flesh our bones can be set up for grinning skeletons and sold to the doctors. The publishers of this country should unite and go down to Washington and make their demands known in such a way that our \$5,000 a year hired men would give heed. Editors have largely been instrumental in making the statesmen representing us at Washington, and some of them have been manufactured out of pretty poor material. They should be given understand that they will be held accountable, individually and collectively, for the passage of a bill taking the duty off pulp and paper; also the passage of an anti-trust law with teeth in it.—Meadville Democrat.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A single human hair will support four ounces without breaking. The Congo river has at one place eighty-two waterfalls within a distance of 154 miles.

At a recent civil service examination for promotion in the New York fire department every candidate failed, including Richard Croker's nephew.

Until recently sea shells and cocoon shells were current coin of the realm in Siam, \$80 of the former being change for one of the latter.

The sparrow exterminators in Boston have destroyed 1,100 nests on the common in two days. The public garden and small parks are next to be attacked.

A six-year-old West Sullivan (Me.) girl, while looking through a book, came to a picture of a skeleton. Running to her mother she cried: "Oh, mamma! See! Here's a man God be gone and never finished."

The tube of a 12-inch gun, which is used in some warships, has fifty spiral grooves inside, which cause the shot to revolve at the rate of seventy-five times per second as it rushes through the air.

A correspondent of one of the Boston papers vigorously suggests that "a little of the hats that will be needed to exterminate the sparrows be expended in buying chloride of lime to sprinkle in the halls and corridors of the seat of our city government."

A woman in Ottawa, Ks., recently received from her son in Manila, a package which was wrapped in brown paper. She was about to lay this paper away as a souvenir when she discovered that it bore the printed card of an Ottawa merchant. It had made the round trip to Manila.

Berlin has struck a blow at the German's right to amuse himself as he pleases. All cafe chantants are to be closed at 11 o'clock, and at which hour the audience will be turned out regardless of whether they may have finished their beer or not. Detectives in plain clothes will watch the performances and stop them if they should become too lively.

A man who has been gathering gum in the Megantic region of Maine tells of a most remarkable deer yard, which begins a mile northwest of Mt. Abram and extends six miles in one direction. He was gathering gum when he discovered what he thought to be an ordinary deer yard, but soon found it to be a mammoth one. He counted no less than ninety deer, bucks and does, and the former had shed their horns, giving parts of the yard the appearance of a bone yard.

An Auburn (Me.) man came home a few nights ago to find his wife standing in a rocking chair with a broom in her hand, while the cat played with a mouse on the floor. Whenever she started to get down out of the chair the cat would let the mouse go, and she was glad to hasten back to a place of safety. When her husband came to the rescue she had been balancing in the rocking chair for about an hour.

In one of the lower counties of Kentucky recently a ragged, disreputable tramp stole a pair of oxen and sold them. A shrewd young lawyer undertook his defence and when the case was called a well dressed, clean shaven, good looking man took his place in the dock. The change was so great that none of the men who had seen him with the oxen were able to completely identify him, and he was acquitted.

Here are a few names taken at random from the delinquent tax list of Hawaii for 1898, as printed in one of the Honolulu papers: Alapaki, Bila, Alapai, Ah Kua, Ah You, C. J. Ah Fat, Boo Sau Tong, Bow Din, Doi, Ak Koo, Iokepa, Ellen Kahanaela, Lukia Kaholoholu, Leihulu Keohokaloie, Kahakumakalani, Not At and B. So. The "K's" take up three columns of space, being three times as numerous as the delinquents under any other letter.

RAM'S HORN BUGLE CALL.

Discipline makes conscience a trusty friend. A good man finds self-reproach sharper than reproof.

Men, like bullets, need to be aimed right to hit the mark.

If a preacher gets rusty he will be a poor pipe for the Water of Life.

Environments are the settings to the diamonds of virtue and mercy.

It is the man who is trying to give the earth away who gets it for himself.

The preacher must have much faith in men, or they will have none in his message.

Reason can no more comprehend God than a yard-stick can understand mathematics.

Science halts when the lamp of reason goes out; Faith walks hand in hand with the Infinite.

The attempt to make the Bible suit all our notions is like twisting a signpost to suit a cross-eyed man.

WITH JUNE COMES SUMMER NEEDS!

We have them in every style and variety. Our store lacks nothing that might add to your comfort during warm weather. From head to foot we can fit you with anything desired in the line of

Gents' Furnishings,
Summer Underwear,
Stiff Hats and Soft Hats,
Fedoras, Alpines, Straw Hats,
All Kinds of Caps,
Plain and Fancy Shirts,
Beautiful Lines of Neckwear,
Men's, Boys' and Women's Shoes, and
Many Other Summer Goods
At the Very Lowest Prices.

STRAW HATS FOR EVERYBODY.

Our prices and our goods are right. We are building for the future. If for any reason any article you buy here should not be satisfactory bring it back and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

McMenamin's
Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,
86 South Centre Street.

DePIERRO - BROS.
CAFÉ.
Corner of Centre and Front Streets,
Freeland, Pa.

Finest Whiskies in Stock.

Gibson, Dougherty, Kauter Club, Rosenbluth's Velvet, of which we have EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne, Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry, Gin, Wines, Claret, Cortina, Etc.

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Ham and Schweitzer Cheese Sandwiches, Sardines, Etc.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Ballentine and Hazleton beer on tap.

Baths, Hot or Cold, 25 Cents.

To Repair Broken Articles

Major's Cement

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER GLENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

Condly O. Boyle,

dentist in

Liquor, Wine, Beer,

Porter, Etc.

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale in one of the handsomest saloons in town. Fresh Rochester and Shennandoah Beer and Youngling's Porter on tap.

98 Centre street.

DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS OBTAINED

ADVISE AS TO PATENTABILITY

FREE

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY

FREE

The Philadelphia Record

after a career of over twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first established by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without alien or partisan bias; to discuss its significant events with frankness, to keep AN EYE OPEN FOR PUBLIC ABUSES, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fanciful and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its DAILY EDITIONS of from 10 to 14 PAGES, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of ONE CENT—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "THE RECORD."

The Pioneer

one-cent morning newspaper in the United States. "The Record" still LEADS WHERE OTHERS FOLLOW.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation, exceeding 145,000 copies, and an average exceeding 145,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

The Daily Edition

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for \$3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

The Sunday Edition

at 2c per copy or \$1.00 per year, together with the Daily, will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year, including holidays, will be sent for \$4.00 a year or 35 cents per month.

Address

THE RECORD PUBLISHING CO.,

Record Building,

Philadelphia, Pa.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS AND PATENTS OBTAINED

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & CO. 231 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 65 F St., Washington, D. C.