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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 21, 1900.

Respectable Rascality.

From the Scorpion Scramblion. Respectable rascality is one of the chief curses of American civilization. The man with money, good clothes, a fine house, a pew in a fashionable church, a name that appears frequently on subscription lists, and a political pull, has been permitted to do as he pleased, and as the press of the country was virtually owned or controlled by one or other of the great parties, it was impossible, save under very special circumstances to obtain redress for any wrongs men of this class might commit. They might rob, cheat, persecute, oppress, imprison, dispossess, or hound a weaker enemy, a person disliked, and all that such a person could hope for was the well-meant advice that he'd better quit, and make up with his adversary on the best terms he could, as he was too big to think of fighting him.

These conditions prevail principally in states, cities or counties where boss or corporation rule became absolute, and it is only recently that any serious and systematic attempt has been made to bring down respectable rascality to its proper level, i. e., right in line with rascality of the man who has no pull, no riches, no air of outward respectability to serve as a cloak for his sins.

For this service, the public are wholly indebted to the new school of journalism, which is absolutely independent and fearless in all matters affecting the people in general. Of course this has involved the unmasking of many respectable scoundrels, the dragging down from high positions of power many a man who had long since believed himself to be beyond the reach of public criticism, and, therefore, free to gratify every lust or ambition that took his fancy, and the utterings of painfully plain truths to those who made it their business to dupe the people for politics, profit or any other reason that seemed good to them.

This new school of journalism has been styled "sensational," "yellow," "vile," "scandalous," etc., by the hide-bound corporation and political machine pap-fad press, but it is a noticeable fact just the same that the people are with the so-called sensational newspapers, that the leading pulp orators of the day support them, that all the reform movements find their basis in them, and that the thinking men of the day are unstinted in their praise of them.

Take the World or Journal of New York, for example, in their fight against the ice trust. It was at first considered shocking that the judges on the supreme court bench, the mayor of New York city and other dignitaries should be scandalized, by being hailed to court and made to confess their iniquity. But the yellow journals got the best of it, and even the hide-bound corporation papers had to yield to public sentiment and fall in line. In Philadelphia the North American fills a similar position. Its bogus butter exposures, its arraignment of Mayor Ashbridge and Director English were awful, while their campaign against Quayism, hoodlums, politics and corruption at the polls stands without a parallel.

And yet, they have won in every instance, because they had right on their side, while other newspapers have been compelled to follow in their wake, because the public demanded that they should. No three newspapers on earth have ever been more bitterly assailed than those we have named. Every form of abuse, feigned contempt, ridicule and assumed high moral grounds that thoughts and words could devise were hurled against them in broadsides, with a persistency and energy worthy of a better cause, but all in vain. The people believe in the new journalism, they recognize the good it has done and lend it their every aid in the work of destroying respectable rascality.

Mark Hanna's ferocious denunciation of the trusts in the Republican national platform will roar in the ears of the amused syndicates as gently as a sucking dove.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, June 19, 1900. The administration was greatly chagrined by the indifference of the people of Washington towards General E. S. Otis, and took especial pains to add attractions to the reception given him by the people of Rochester, N. Y., his home city. Secretary Long sent the full Marine band, at public expense, and Secretary Root virtually ordered General Joe Wheeler, now an unassigned brigadier general in the regular army, to go to Rochester to help add enthusiasm to the occasion. Mr. McKinley has been made to realize, by the indifference of the public toward General Otis, how unpopular his Philippine policy is with the people, and with the realization has come alarm. He knows that the people know that the responsibility of putting Otis in command in the Philippines, and keeping him in command after his unfitness for the position had been shown up, belongs to William McKinley, and he fears that the people will be as indifferent towards him on election day as they have shown themselves to be towards Otis now. The spectre of doubt has become Mr. McKinley's constant companion.

He is a very glib chap indeed, who will be convinced by the number of national banks organized under the single gold standard law, enacted by the Republican congress, that the new law is a good thing. But that seems to be the Republican idea. Periodically since the law went into effect, Comptroller Dawes has given the press a statement showing the number of banks, etc. The last says that 362 applications have been made and 159 authorized to organize, with a total capital of \$8,645,000, and that the increase in national bank note circulation has been \$51,997,910. A careful and correct statement of the condition of these new banks a year or two from now will be much more important than the figures now given out.

If we haven't a sufficient number of troops in the Philippines to keep the Filipinos in subjection, how are we going to be able to send a lot of them to China to help the Europeans whip the Chinese "boxers" into subjection? That is the problem which now confronts Mr. McKinley and his cabinet. And after this government helps the European governments knock out the "boxers" and set up a new Chinese government, what will come next? That is the problem which may, in the very near future, confront the American people. Are we ready to assume any new responsibilities for the government of more Asiatics? Have we not already more of that sort of thing than is desirable?

Senor Nicholas Riverio, editor of one of the leading Havana papers, who has been in Washington, a few days, thinks there has been wrong-doing in other branches of the Cuban government as well as in the postoffice branch. He gave the senate committee a pointer that should not be overlooked, when he said: "I wish we could have a thorough investigation of the expenditures of money on sanitary and engineering works. The reports of fraud in connection with these works are very persistent in Havana, and investigation might show that a great deal of Cuban money has been improperly expended."

Admiral Dewey has found out that he was never in the running as a candidate for president, and has scratched his name off the entries to the race. In reply to a direct question as to whether he would accept the nomination for vice president on the Bryan ticket, the admiral said: "I have never contemplated being a candidate for vice president. I am not a candidate for nomination to that office and will not accept the nomination if it were offered to me. This is plain English."

The Democratic congressional campaign committee is sending out a list of trust-controlled goods, which have been, as a result, raised in price; also a table showing that the farmers of the country are paying one-third more for everything they consume, than they were paying when the Republican administration assumed power, while they have lost since March 4, 1897, by the decline of prices in farm products, the enormous sum of \$2,000,000,000.

L. V. R. Special Fare Excursions. B. Y. P. U. of America annual convention, Cincinnati, O., July 12-15. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 10 to 13, for all trains, except the Black Diamond express. Limited for return passage to July 17 inclusive, but by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Cincinnati on or before July 14 and payment of fee of 50 cents return limit will be extended to August 10.

National Prohibition convention, Chicago, June 27-28. Tickets on sale June 25 and 26, limited for return passage to June 29 inclusive, for all trains, except the Black Diamond express. One fare for the round trip. 25 cents will be collected by joint agent at Chicago, when ticket is presented for execution.

National Democratic convention, Kansas City, Mo., July 4. Tickets on sale July 1 to 3, for all trains except the Black Diamond express, limited for return passage to July 9. One fare for round trip.

For further information concerning above excursions consult Lehigh Valley ticket agents. Independence Day at Niagara Falls. \$5.12 for the round trip via Lehigh Valley Railroad. Tickets on sale July 3, limited for return passage to July 5 inclusive, and will be honored on any train except the Black Diamond express. For further particulars consult Lehigh Valley ticket agents.

NATIONAL DESTINY.

WE CANNOT HAVE VASSALS NOR DISTANT POSSESSIONS.

American Soil is Our Limit—All Statesmen Agree—Republicans Determined to Overthrow the Nation.

There is not an opinion in favor of the principle that the United States can possess colonies, vassals or territory not to become states in the Union. McKinley himself was of that opinion until he changed his mind and forced congress to take the great step towards the destruction of a people's government, the obliteration of popular sovereignty and the creation of an independent, personal empire. Here are the truths expressed by all of our statesmen, beginning with Mark Hanna. A close study of them will reveal the fact that McKinley and the Republican leaders are departing from these truths and violating their own convictions.

Mark Hanna. "The destiny that has been written for this country must be fulfilled."—Mark Hanna at the Ohio Republican state convention in May, 1900.

William McKinley. "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression. Human rights and constitutional privileges must not be forgotten in the race for wealth and commercial supremacy. The government of the people must be by the people and not by a few of the people. It must rest upon the free consent of the governed and all of the governed. Power, it must be remembered, which is secured by oppression or usurpation or by any form of injustice, is soon detroned. We have no right in law or morals to usurp that which belongs to another, whether property or power."

Daniel Webster. "Arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions, but because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers. I think it a course adopted which is likely to turn the constitution of the land into a deformed monster, into a curse rather than a blessing; in fact, a frame of an unequal government not founded on popular representation, not founded on equality; and I think that this process will go on, or that there is danger that it will go on, until this Union shall fall to pieces. I resist it today and always. Whoever falters or whoever falls, I continue the contest."—Daniel Webster in United States senate, March 23, 1848.

William H. Seward. "It is a remarkable feature of the constitution of the United States that its framers never contemplated colonies, or provinces, or territories at all. On the other hand, they contemplated states only, nothing less than states, perfect states, equal states, as they are called here, sovereign states. There is reason—there is sound political wisdom in this provision of the constitution excluding colonies which are always subject to oppression and excluding provinces which always tend to corrupt and ultimately to break down the parent state. By the constitution of the United States there are no subjects. Every citizen of any state is a free and equal citizen of the United States. Again, by the constitution of the United States there are no permanent provinces or dependencies."

James Madison. "The object of the federal constitution is to secure the union of the 13 primitive states, which we know to be practicable; and to add to them such other states as may rise in their own bosoms, or in their neighborhood, which we cannot doubt will be practicable."—Federalist, No. 14.

U. S. Supreme Court. "The genius and character of our institutions are peaceful, and the power to declare war was not conferred upon congress for the purpose of aggression or aggrandizement, but to enable the government to vindicate by arms, if it should become necessary, its own rights and the rights of its citizens. A war, therefore, declared by congress can never be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or the acquisition of territory; nor does the law declaring the war imply an authority to the president to enlarge the limits of the United States by subjugating the enemy's country."—Fleming vs. Page.

Mischievous Blunders. It is unfortunate that Secretary Root's legal adviser, Mr. Magoon, found it necessary to give two contradictory opinions on the status of Porto Rico, one holding that the constitution was extended to that island when the peace convention was ratified and the other insisting that Porto Rico is not a part of the United States. A violation of that sort will be made the most of by opponents of the administration, and already it is being said by them that the second opinion was produced under pressure exerted by the trusts whose interests are to be promoted by a tariff on Porto Rican products.

Supposing the first opinion to be sound and correct, the president told congress that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." Relying upon the superior legal soundness of the second opinion, some of the party leaders insist that Porto Rico should be treated like a foreign country and a tariff be placed upon her products.

If the second opinion be correct, it is a great pity that Law Officer Magoon made such a mistake in the first. He should have made sure he was right before going ahead. His blunder is bringing much trouble to the party and making it difficult to controvert those who allege that the influence of the trusts is too potent in shaping the policy of the administration. The Republican party has enough to do fighting its avowed enemies without having to fight the consequences of blunders made by maladrofit statesmen in its own ranks. Some changes in leadership appear to be desirable.—Philadelphia North American, Rep.



COL. JAMES GUFFEY.

Col. James M. Guffey, who is at the head of the Democratic Democratic organization, is one of Pittsburgh's most prosperous business men and is as generous as he is wealthy. He is a natural leader, quick to perceive and prompt to execute. When difficulties arise he has the happy faculty of solving them so as to strengthen the cause he desires to promote. For several years past he has contributed more to the Democratic campaign fund than any other man in the state and perhaps more than all the others together. Though he is a very busy man, with large and varied business interests demanding his attention, he has devoted a great deal of time to the cause of the state and national Democracy.

Col. Guffey's insight concerning political events is remarkable. During the closing days of the Quay case in the senate promissory Democrats almost without exception were convinced that Quay would be seated. Col. Guffey, on the contrary, persisted in declaring to the last that Quay would not get a seat on the governor's commission, and the result showed that his judgment was correct.

Though Hon. J. C. Sibley and Col. Guffey have not been pulling in double harness since the former transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, yet Mr. Sibley recognizes the colonel's sterling qualities and in an interview a few weeks ago paid the following tribute to his ability as a leader: "I would say that while he and I have differed upon some questions, that does not prevent my recognizing the great qualities of leadership he has manifested, and if his friends would unite in his support, he could unquestionably be made the chair-man of the Democratic national committee, and with him in that position they would be sure of seeing the greatest national campaign that was ever waged, so far as generalship is concerned. He is a dashing, bold, and a natural born strategist, and many incidents in Pennsylvania could be quoted to prove the latter; he has marvelous ability, great organizing powers, and has shown a tact rarely exhibited by any man with so limited an experience in public life as he has had. No man who has watched Col. Guffey's career can fail to recognize the fact that in national as well as state politics he is a man who must be taken into account for a good many years to come. If made national chairman he would catch the people of the south and the west. He is just their style. A business man, and possessing the confidence of the east, he has also the breeze of the west and the good fellowship of the south, and would be equally popular in all sections. I should not be surprised to see Col. Guffey placed at the head of the Democratic national committee."

Col. Guffey will head the Pennsylvania delegation to the Kansas City convention, and there will be no such other states as may rise in their own bosoms, or in their neighborhood, which we cannot doubt will be practicable."—Federalist, No. 14.

U. S. Supreme Court. "The genius and character of our institutions are peaceful, and the power to declare war was not conferred upon congress for the purpose of aggression or aggrandizement, but to enable the government to vindicate by arms, if it should become necessary, its own rights and the rights of its citizens. A war, therefore, declared by congress can never be presumed to be waged for the purpose of conquest or the acquisition of territory; nor does the law declaring the war imply an authority to the president to enlarge the limits of the United States by subjugating the enemy's country."—Fleming vs. Page.

We are not trying to array one class against another; we are trying to teach each class its relation to every other. The person who warms by the fire must not forget the hand that brings the coal from the mine. The person who eats at the table must not forget the man whose toil loads the table with bounties. The person who can clothe himself with the best that the looms produce must not forget those whose muscles and brain create the cloths. Shall the bud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance upon the air, despise the roots of the rosebush because they come into actual contact with the soil? You may pluck the bud and other buds as beautiful will grow, but destroy the root and all the buds will die.—William J. Bryan.

Goldwin Smith, who left his high place in British politics and in Oxford university to live in Canada, has no very high opinion of the operations of his countrymen in South Africa. In New York the other day he expressed himself freely and fully. He had no doubt that Great Britain would win in the end, as the entire forces of the British empire were opposed to a population half as large as that of Liverpool. "But," he added, "in winning we will reap the same measure of glory. In the judgment of posterity, which we reap by the burning of Joan of Arc." Through great hardships the Boers trekked to the Transvaal. Queen Victoria did not create Africa. If the Boer found a gold mine in his own territory was it not his? Prof. Smith, just returning from travels through Europe, says the heart of the people everywhere, no matter what governments may say or do, is against the British usurpation and wrong. That is precisely the case in the United States. The British war craze he described as merely a new kind of gin.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BEING THE ICE MAN.

One of Them Tells Why His Vocation is No Perennial Picnic.

A hundred members of the Massachusetts Ice Dealers' Association met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue the other day, it being their second annual affair of this nature. The President of the association, the Hon. William M. Eaton of Quincy, presided. Speaking of the ice business, Elmer H. Bright of Boston, Secretary and Treasurer of the association, said: "The ice men differ in business from almost any other line. Their acquaintance with one another has been limited; so last year we resolved that it would be a benefit to all to meet once a year and discuss the ice situation. I do not believe there is any business done where the amount of money invested is so large and the profit so comparatively small as it is in ours. The prices of iron, lumber, horses, and all the material that goes to make up an ice plant, have had considerable advance, but the price of ice has not advanced a cent. There are a number of men in the business who are in very good circumstances, but you will find that they are all men well along in years, who made their money years ago, when profit was greater. Conditions since then have changed materially. The large customers had their ice boxes on the floors of their stores or places; now they are so high up that where in former years one man could do the work it takes two now, and in a great many cases more. This, of course, all means a very considerable increase in cost of putting out ice, and labor in our business is one of the greatest problems that we have to deal with. The public, as a class, is very inconsiderate. I do not know that it intends to be but I suppose it is through thoughtlessness. If the people would stop and think that they, like their neighbors, want a much larger quantity of ice on hot mornings in summer, particularly Saturday and Monday, and that for this reason it takes so much longer to deliver the ice, I think they would be reasonable and not feel abused at a little waiting. "We are able to load on wagons only about one-half of the ice that the icehouse holds; in some places not over 40 per cent. Our teams, starting out very early in the morning and not getting in in hot weather until very late at night, make it a hard business to follow and handle. The ice man has plenty to do in the very hottest and the very coldest weather. On the whole, it is not a business offering untold inducements to men to go into it."—Boston Transcript.

DECLARATIONS OF LOVE.

Various Ways in Which Proposals Were Made in 100 Love Stories.

Some one with a weakness for statistics has waded through 100 standard love stories and tabulated the various ways in which lovers behave in popping the question. In 100 cases where the proposal was accepted no less than 67 gentlemen kissed the lady and began "all of a sudden." Eighty-one declared they could not live without her, while seventy-two held the girl's hand and thirty-six took her in their arms.

Twenty-six lovers sat down to put the question, four fidgeted about with their handkerchiefs—which three afterward required to wipe away the tears of joy; three stood on one foot, and the same number "reclined on the grass;" only four thought it necessary to go down on both knees, but twice as many knelt on one. In thirty-two cases kissing took place. Only four kissed the girl on the cheek, but ten saluted the fair one's curls! Three kissed her eyes, two her hands, one the top of her head, one her nose (by mistake), and one her shawl.

The behavior of the women is equally interesting. Eighty-seven knew something was coming and sank into the gentleman's arms, sixty-one cushioned their heads against his manly bosom, while twelve preferred his shoulder. One sank back into a chair, and no less than eleven clasped their arms around his neck. The eyes of seventy-two were full of love, seven had eyes moist and limpid, and the optics of two were dry. Forty-eight wept aloud and six shed silent tears of joy.

Twenty-seven fumbled with their gloves, fans and flowers, twelve buried their faces in their hands and one struggled not to be kissed. On the other hand, six girls kissed the man first. Nine rushed from the room to tell somebody and five giggled hysterically. Only three were pale and agitated, but eighteen were flushed. Three told their lovers "to ask papa," and one actually sneezed (shades of Venus!) and one (a widow), said, "Yes, but don't be silly."—Pittsburg Despatch.

Paper Bicycles Next.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. Paper fibre, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing, and is as strong as any in use. A factory is said to be contemplating for the production of bicycles of this sort.

Night Marches Slow.

On night marches troops do not usually advance at more than a mile an hour. In attack neither officer nor man is to stop to help the wounded, and no halt permitted until the enemy is driven off.

"How was Admiral Dewey's naval rank reduced when he got married?" "He became Mrs. Dewey's second mate."—Argonaut.

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