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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 25, 1900.

NOTICE. On and after Monday, July 2, the TRIBUNE will be issued every Monday,

The Covnention and Its Candidates. From the Philadelphia Record.

Wednesday and Friday.

There was no lack of partisan enthu in Mr. Hanna's convention Every disaffected interest had been placated, every disturbing influence quieted, and the opening of the session found the way clear for the early com-pletion for the Republican national ticket. The machinery worked smoothly and expeditiously, and almost before the delegates and spectators knew it Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt were sprung upon the American public as full-fledged candidates for the two higest public offices within the gift of the people.

The delegates and alternates shouted themselves hoarse, and the outside throng of spectators, infected by sym the stirring scene, contributed liberally to the excitement of the occasion. It was a great day for the practical politicians, who insist upon combining theoretic high principles with strictly practical methods for attaining success

By a somewhat unusual reversal of the campaign aspect of the ticket it was made to appear to the convention that the matchless McKinley, who of his own motion has brought about prosper ity, set all the factory wheels humming won great victories on land and sea and raised the prices of American wheat and cotton to the topmost notches needed a conspicuous public figure as his co-candidate on the national ticket. And so, after the tumult and the shout ing for McKinley had died out, there was presented the spectacle of New York's reform governor abandoning a field of effort in which he might be of vast public service for a mere camera

Instead of giving good state government to over 6,000,000 citizens of New York, he will go to Washington, if elected, and wait in obscurity for a dead man's shoes. Republican success in the forthcoming national election, practically put an end to the public career of "Teddy" Roosevelt. It is doubtful if he himself appreciates at this time the full scope and significance of the sacrifice he has made; but the veteran politicians who egged him on to

There can be no doubt of the confiden assurance of triumph which new fills the minds of the party magnates. Opening in perfunctory duliness, and continuing for two days in an atmosphere of po litical commonplace, the Republican convention during its final session man ifested a power to express strong feel ing and to indicate patriotic enthusiasn which quite surprised the majority of those in attendence as spectators. Whether prearranged or spontaneous, the impressive demonstration that fol lowed upon the announcement of Mr McKinley's name as a candidate for the presidential office was titanic and magnificent. To find its parallel it would be necessary to recur to the scene after the nomination of Mr. Bryan at Chi-

cago, four years ago.

The Republican candidates have every reason to be proud of their treatment at the hands of the national convention of their party organization. With equal favor from the American people-but that is quite another item in the public accounting to be taken between now and November 6 next.

H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, is said to have announced to the Spanish government that twenty-six ticket agents. the Spanish government that twenty-six United States senators stood ready to do as the company desired, and to have offered to lobby through the purchase of the Spanish West Indies for ten per cent of the proceeds. This is stated in an official report made to the Spanish government by its special agent in the matter. The worst of the whole business men and commercial travel-post of the whole business men and commercial travel-post of the whole business is that Mr. Rowars allared at the state of ness is that Mr. Rogers' alleged statement is probably correct.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

of the Campaign.

of the Campaign.

The following letter is from Charles
R. Solomen, a young man who has
numerous friends in and around Freeland, and was written to his sister, Mrs.
R. M. Stetler, of Lohighton. Through
the courtesy of Mrs. Stetler the TRIBUNK is permitted to publish the letter
in full.

Colasi, P. I., April 22, 1900.

Dear Sister.—No doubt you think I have forgotten you, as I have not written for a long time. But since I last wrote you I have been in expeditions under a tropical sun through northern and southern Panay. I have not written a letter since the forepart of last February, for I have had no opportunity to write. At times we did not get news frem Hollo for two weeks; even now I shall have to send this

not get news frem Hollo for two weeks; even now I shall have to send this letter without a stamp. I doubtif there is a stamp within fifty miles of here, unless it be a Filipino. We left Hollo February 10, under General Hughes, and engaged the enemy first at Antique, where we lost sixteen men killed and wounded. But it was not my first experience at making. not my first experience at making a human target, as we landed in Iloilo only two weeks before, after being out on a sixty days' campaign, where we fought two battles and several skir-mishes.

mishos.

When the bullets began to to sing
"We Don't Care if You Never Come
Back," I wished I were "Ten Thousand
Miles Away." That feeling soon wore
off and when a bullet would make a
hole in the air close to us I would say,

Our battalion commander, Major Saf-ford, was leading his men and when he reached the bridge he said: "Come forward, men, they —" He never finished it, for he fell with three holes through his body. He was a good officer and never asked his men to go where he

We pushed forward, the engineers apairing the road as we went, and took to towns of Sibalon, San Pedro and an Jose without the loss of a man. On the road to Santa Cruis we had an opportunity to see the artillery make the niggers "vamose."

the niggers "vamose."
It was open country, and about 2,000 yards shead we could see them coming out to their trenches. Riley brought up one of his 3 and 2-10 guns. Three well-directed shells put them out of business. If there is anything that will do a man's heart good when the bullets are coming thick it is one of those 3 and 2-10 peace commissioners.

Commissioners:
Entering Tigbaun de Malabon, we
lost one man. Tigbaun de Malabon was
the insurgents atronghold in the south
Beyond de Malabon Company C charged
a band of the dusky skinned cowards, a band of the dusky skinned cowards, capturing a well-equipped hospital and "convicary" besides many prisoners. I, personally, captured a fine horse and the uniform of a Filipino colonel, another fellow of my company getting the colonel himself. We got also a fine portrait of Aguinaldo in full uniform, with his autograph on the margin. Returning by way of Lebatnan nothing eventful happened.

We arrived in Caritou February 16, where we did guard duty for a week.

We arrived in Carlton Fabruary 16, where we did guard duty for a week. Then we went aboard a small steamer called the El Cano, and the next morning started up the west cost of Panay, anchoring at 4 p. m., February 25, in the Daugpan guif. After the gunboats began firing, we were landed under heavy fire. Here our company lost one man killed and one man wounded. All poor Shale said was, "I have got it." poor Shale said was, "I have got it," then fell.

then fell.

This was the heaviest fire that I hope I shall ever have to face. Several times splinters and dirt were thrown into my face. We returned to Colasi, where we are now. Some say that the war is over. I should not make a guess on it, but the inaurgents are pretty well scattered.

In your last letter you spoke of cold weather. It almost gave me a chill. Here the rainy season is over, and it is as fine July weather as I ever saw. There is a lovely beach net over a hundred yards from our quarters and we go in bathing every day.

Hoping to be able to write to you oftener in the future, I remain, your soldier brother, Charles R. Solomon.

Co. C, 10th U. S. Infantry.

soldier brother, Charles R. Co. C, 19th U. S. Infantry.

of the first sayings.

This handy little Blue Book."

This handy little pocket volume, consisting the time tables of all railings that the time tables of all railings that the time tables of all railings the time tables of all railings that the time tables of all railings the time tabl

and contains 140 pages. It is on sale on all trains and Union News Company stands and by many news dealers. Subscription, 31 per year. Single copies, 10 cents. Address, Wm. P. Hastings, Pub., Milton, Pa.

The Court Imposed Upon.

Freeland Corr. Hazleton Plain Speaker.
The examination of candidates for thy office of mine inspectors in the Third and Fourth anthracite districts commences in the Union street school building, Wilkesbarre, Monday, June 25, at 10 o'clock. The board of examiners consists of A. C. Leisenring, mining engineer; W. A. Lathrope, mining engineer; George Menseley, inside superintendent at Sandy Run; John Gilhooley and Edward H. Williams, whose secu-

neer; George Meneeley, inside superintendent at Sandy Run; John Gilhooley and Edward H. Williams, whose eccupations are unknown to the writer.

This board is not constituted according to law. Some person or persons have imposed on the court when the appointments were made, as the following attract from the law governing the case clearly shows:

Article II. Section IV. The said board of examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners in actual practice and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year.

This is the law and the fact that George Meneeley, who has been a mine foreman for M. S. Kemmerer & Co. at Sandy Run for the past twelve years, and who now occupies the position of general mine manager at that place, has been paimed off on the court as a "miner in actual practice," affords ample proof that the court has been imposed upon in making the appointments and that there is a sinister motive back of it all that is not very creditable to the parties concerned. that is not very creditable to the parties concerned.

concerned.

Moneeley is not a miner, and his appointment is a direct violation of the intent and spirit of the law and renders the coming examination and decision of the board as at present constituted any literal force. an illegal farce.

Railroad Work Suspended.

Railroad Work Suppended.

In accordance with its recently announced policy of retrenchment of expenses, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has notified Joseph Hendler to suppend work on the new iron bridge at Bridgeport, below White Haven. The pany has notified Joseph Hendler to suspend work on the new iron bridge at
Bridgeport, below White Haven. The
bridge is to be a girder structure, 800
feet long, with five piers. Mr. Hendler
has the contract for the piers and
abutments, all of which are well advanced. He has had about seventy men
at Bridgeport and about seventy men
at Bridgeport and about thirty stonecutters at his quarry on the mountain.
The bridge spans one of the old dams of
the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the water is thirty feet deep
at the point where the piers are built.
Mutchler, Cennelly & Donnelly, who
are making the extensions between
Packerton and Slatington, stopped all
heavy work this week. Herman Riebe
& Sons, who are splarging the East

heavy work this week. Herman Riche & Sons, who are enlarging the East Mauch Chunk yard, shut down yesterday. John F. Dolan, who has the contract for the filling for two additional tracks in front of the East Mauch Chunk station, has received the same potter.

NOTHING BUT AIR.

In a day we should exhaust a small roomful, ten feet long, seven feet wide and ten inches high.

For a year's supply we should require a reservoir or hall 100 feet square and a shade over 26 feet high, and the supply for a long life of eighty years would be contained in a large hall 1,000 feet long, 500 feet wide and 42 feet high.

would be contained in a large hall 1,000 feet long, 500 feet wide and 42 feet high.

It is, however, absurdly small when we consider that at this rate of consumption it would take a man five days and nine and one-half hours to exhaust the air in a small room 15 feet square and 16 feet high.

Any form of exertion, however, greatly increases the consumption of air. Thus, if we saunter at two miles an hour we require just twice as much air as when sitting in our armchair; and at four miles an hour nothing less than 2,300 cubic inches will satisfy us. Taking an average consumption throughout life of one cubic foot of air every two minutes, we reach some very interesting conclusions. Thus, an hour's supply of air could be contained in a trunk five feet long, three feet wide and two feet deep.

"Man wants but little here below" is an axiom which applies markedly to the quantity of air which is necessary to support life. It is estimated that when a man is at rest he consumes 500 cubic inches of air every minute, an allowance which, at the first glance, appears large.

BRIGHT SAYINGS.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest. If William McKinley would resign the presidency at once and accept that college professorship, which it is said is awaiting him, it would probably be well for the country.—Atlanta Journal.

Senator Beveridge is a young man of so many accomplishments that the Re-publicans can use one of his speeches for campaign purposes while the Demo-crats circulate the other.—Chicago Record.

"Our flag," says President McKinley in an address last August, "does not mean one thing here and another thing in Cuba or Porto Rico." Have we changed our flag since then?—Louis-ville Courier-Journal.

The law says, "Thou shalt not steal a horse," and the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary. The law says, "Thou shalt not form a trust," and the punishment is confinement in the penitentiary. But if a man steals a horse they hound him with bloodhounds; if he organizes a trust, they give him a banquet.—W. J. Bryan.

A liberally attended entertainment in West Virginia the other day was a fight between a wildcat and a buildog. The animals were confined in a wire cage 15 feet square. At the end of 20 minutes the dog was dead, but the cat was uninjured. It is pleasant to know that cock fighting has been stopped in the Philippines in the interests of civilization.—Boston Transcript.

When American free traders sought a peaceful alliance with England through the channels of civilizing trade, nothing was more obnoxious to the tribe of McKinley than the British flag; but now that an alliance for wars of conquest is on the diplomatic stocks the British flag has become with the tribe of McKinley almost as dear a fetich as "Old Glory."—The Public.

Why do we redeem our pledge to extend equal rights to Hawaii and not to Porto Rico? Why do we open our arms to the islands of the Pacific and turn our backs on the islands of the Atlantic? Why do the Republicans in congress thus stulify the nation? A bare handful of lobbylats, representing the sugar and tobacco interests, and these interests alone, have demanded this sacrifice of the nation's welfare and the Republican party's future.—Inter-Ocean, Chicago.

A young man out of work has written the superintendent of Bellevue hospital, New York, saying he has been reduced to want by enforced ideness and having pawned all he has, even to his wife's wedding ring, he would sell his blood to some patient in need of it. The superintendent wrote that there were no patients with empty veins that would patronize him. There are, evidently, some spots where the overflow of our supposed prosperity has not reached.—People's Advocate.

The drug people want the revenue stamp duty taken off their products. The bankers are moving to have it taken off of checks, the lawyers think it ought to be taken off legal documents and the insurance speople off of policies. The only classes who don't seem to care a continental about it are the telegraph and express companies, and they hustled around and bought up the federal courts and saddled their share of the war tax on their patrons, so they can afford to be indifferent about it.—Bradford Argus.

In regard to drunkenness in the Philippines, it is unfortunate for Bishop Potter, of New York, that just as we get his assurance that he saw no drunken men in Manila in his brief visit there the court martial sentences on a major and two lieutenants to dismissal from the army for appearing drunk in the streets of Manila should have been made public. If officers are drunk in public, what can be expected of the men, especially when the bars are let down, and there are 450 saloons in Manila now to 30 when the Spaniards held sway?—Norristown Register.

iards held sway?—Norristown Register.

From the time when George Dewey shot the Spanish tubs in Manila bay full of holes up to the day when millions of people cheered his passage up the streets of New York he could have had anything in America for the asking. He didn't want a thing, not even the presidency. He refused everything except a house and the Widow Hazen. Having acquired her, he has decided to accept the presidency. You may bet Mrs. McKinley has informed her sweet William that that woman is just a scheming, tricky old thing, and that it's a pity about George. And so it is.—Venango Spectator.

Now, man to man, what are we plain people to think of such a man, who does not seem to know his own mind for two consecutive hours, and who asks Mr. Sperry to vote in opposition to his message to congress? In the last quarter of a century there has not been an occupant of the presidential chair, from Rutherford B. Hayes, who vetoed a free silver bill passed by a Republican congress, to Grover Cleveland, who forced the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause, who ever displayed such uncertainty in leadership, such absolute subserviency to the will of others.—New Haven Register.

will of others.—New Haven Register.

Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments. They are the arguments that kings have made for the enslaving of the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments of king-craft were always of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. * * Turn it every way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuss for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race—it is all the same old serpent.—Abraham Lincoln at Chicago, late their superiors or notice them,

UNCERTAIN TELEPHONES.

They Are Cheap in Switzerland But They Drive Strangers Mad.

"I noticed some reference in the paper the other day to the cheapness of telephone service in Switzerland," aid a New Orleans broker recently eturned from an extended visit said a New Orleans broker recently returned from an extended visit abroad. "I can vouch for the fact that the tolls are very low, but the way the exchanges are run is well calculated to drive a man to drink. While I was at Berne last fall I desired to 'phone to a friend who was in a small village in the adjoining cannal than although forty willes distont. I as small village in the adjoining canton, although forty miles distant. I was told that I would find a public instrument at the post-office, and with a good deal of difficulty I located the fureau, as they termed it, in a suite of rooms up stairs. A very military-looking old gentleman with a white moustache received me and listened politely to my request. It was then about ten in the morning, and he informed me with many apologies that I would have to call again, as the line was only open between two and four. I was annoyed, but presented myself on time, and was then put through a course of interrogations that reminded me of an application for life insurance.

"When I had settings the add and the settings and the settings are settings as the settings are settings as the settings are settings."

"When I had satisfied the old gentleman that I was a harmless American crank, and that my intentions were strictly honorable, he called up the village exchange and directed them to send a messegger to the hotel after my friend. Another long wait ensued, and when the bell finally rang the manager had a mysterious confab in monosyllables with the other end of the line. I am very sorry, he said at last, 'but your friend will not be permitted to use the telephone today; he has forgotten to bring his passport.' That was the last straw, and I—well, I said things, licuresque things, lurid things. The old gentleman told me it was necessary to observe precautions to prevent the service being used by military spies. I never got to talk with my friend, but learned that the charge would have been only four cents for three minutes."—Now Orleans Times-Democrat. "When I had satisfied the old gen-

BLACK WALNUT GOES ABROAD. States Along the Mississippi Are Searched for Fine Trees.

The great size often reached by the black walnut, the richness of the dark brown wood, the unique beauty of the grain sometimes found in burls, knots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, feathers and in the curl of the roots, all conspire to make this the most choice and high-priced of our native

woods.

Twenty-five years ago walnut was extensively used in the manufacture of fine furniture and finishings in this ountry, but manufacturers frew attention to the beauty of darkl

grew attention to the beauty of darkly stained quartered oak, and the use of the rarer wood has greatly declined. But all this time the search for the fine black walnut logs has gone on systematically, though quietly, the trade attracting little attention, though the volume of lumber handled has been large.

though the volume of lumber handled has been large.

The great source of supply has been the central portions of the Mississippi valley. The walnut is at home in the rich alluvial bottom lands of the western streams and in the stony limestone soils of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed.

stone solis of the hills and mountains, and in such localities the buyers have left few trees unsurveyed.

Throughout eastern Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, as well as the States along the Ohio and its tributaries, may be seen a few logs at this little station, a car or two at that, with carefully hewn sides and painted ends, ready for the market.

If you ask where this market is you will find that the great bulk of this rare lumber goes to Europe.

While we have been led into an enthusiastic admiration for fine oak, stained according to the degrees of antiquity it is supposed to represent, our European cousins have been paying fancy prices for the rich black walnut that we have allowed to go "out of the fashion."—Berea Quarterly. terly.

The Stamp Question

The Stamp Question.

Meaning that she should purchase a few stamps ahead and not be bothering the druggist every day in the year, he said:

"Don't you know that a druggist doesn't like to sell stamps in that way?"

"Is it possible he is afraid I won't pay him?" she questioned spiritedly.

"Pay him?" he demanded. "What do you mean?"

"Why. I purchased four yesterday, and as I forgot my purse I asked him to charge them—the mean thing."

"Have mercy!" he cried. "Woman, spare me any more!"—Indianapolis Sun.

A Question of Dignity.

"What makes you keep forever talk-ing about humidity?" asked the ir-

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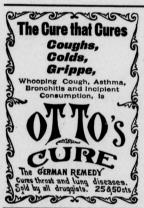
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