

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 28, 1900.

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

End of Twelfth Year.
The TRIBUNE today ends its twelfth year. In view of the changes which will take place, beginning with the next issue, the publishers ask the indulgence of the reader while making a few timely comments upon the past.

The TRIBUNE began its career as a weekly newspaper, on June 28, 1888, and continued as such for four years. By that time the demand for a more frequent publication of the paper was felt and immediately supplied by changing to a semi-weekly. Four years later, on July 1, 1896, the founder of the paper and proprietor of the plant saw fit to associate others with him in the publishing and ownership of the TRIBUNE, and the Tribune Printing Company, Limited, was organized and assumed control.

Four years later, which brings us to the present day, the publishers announce that the TRIBUNE is about to become a tri-weekly newspaper.

From the above brief review of the past it will be seen that the advance of the TRIBUNE is of steady and healthy growth. By constant adherence to a set of principles laid down in its first issue, by standing true to the town, its people, its interests and its welfare on all occasions, by being sole master of its columns and filling them with only such matter as a home newspaper should contain, and by conducting its business affairs systematically and impartially, the TRIBUNE has become one of the institutions of the town, thanks to the encouragement it has received from the people of Freeland and vicinity who believe in upholding and patronizing a newspaper that has always dared to do what it considered right.

The issuing of the TRIBUNE tri-weekly at the rate that has been paid for the semi-weekly does not mean a lessening of the quantity or quality of the local news. On the contrary, we expect to cover the local field more thoroughly than ever before, to give the news of the county as fully as heretofore, and to present in each issue the more important events occurring throughout the world.

To the patrons of the advertising columns the publishers guarantee a greater value for their money than any other medium entering this field of trade can offer. Our rates will be found just and uniform to all who desire to avail themselves of the opportunities to reach the buying public of the town and surroundings.

The Right Sort of Newspapers.
From the Phila. North American.

The only journalism that is making any headway is the independent press—not independent in the sense of having no fixed principles or of simply cracking heads when one pops up, as at the Donnybrook fair, but independent in its financial circumstances and its mental and moral equipment, owing no man servility and needing only the favor of the public and the encouragement of a clear conscience.

For years now the old thick-and-thin party organ has been dying; its circulation has been dropping off; its business has been decreasing; its spirit has been flagging, and, because of the wide increase in education and public spirit and personal capacity, the field for it has shrunk until little is left. Indeed, for most practical purposes the thick-and-thin party organ is dead. And with its passing the right kind of newspaper enters a larger and a more glorious era than any hitherto known in the world's history.

In the transition from one form to another the press possibly lost some of its power, but, as in all evolution, that was unescapable. The great thing is that it is getting back all its old influence with a certain modern dynamic energy added so that the newspaper was never so powerful as it is today—the independent newspaper, of course—and tomorrow will find it stronger since journalism began.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.
If Webster Davis was "a liar and a blatherskite, a crooked official and a disreputable politician," as Republicans now assert, his appointment to one of the most important positions within President McKinley's gift is finally explained.—Salt Lake Herald.

Separated as we are by a world of water from other nations, we shall, if we are wise, surely avoid being drawn into the labyrinth of their politics and involved in their destructive wars. America may think herself happy in having the Atlantic for a barrier.—George Washington.

No wonder the Standard Oil folks want ship subsidies. The North German Lloyd company earned last year only 25 per cent on its capitalization of \$19,000,000. As the business does not pay, it is but natural that Hanna & Co. should be anxious to have Uncle Sam help them out with subsidies.—Johnstown Democrat.

Well, the senate electors committee decided with unexpected unanimity to hoist Mr. Clark from his seat and send him back to Montana. Our noble solons in the senate have considerable patience with big pursed men and corporations, but they can't be expected to tolerate a fellow who has set such an outrageous scale of prices on legislative votes that no ordinary millionaire can afford to buy a senatorial seat. A few more Clarks would ruin the business.—Venango Spectator.

Judge Love, who sits on the bench in Centre county part of the time, but spends most of his days managing Boss Quay's machine, recently made a rank decision in a bank case in which Governor Hastings was interested. The supreme court reversed Judge Love and gave him a terrible scolding, declaring that his decree "does not rest on either reason or authority," that there "is no evidence worthy the name to sustain the finding," and that the law controlling the issue was laid down 75 years ago. No common place judge ever reversed a more staggering rebuke or one more deserved. But such must be the fate of the political judge.

Governor Stone has presented a splendid example of government outside of the constitution. His appointment of Quay, absolutely without authority and in direct violation of the constitution of the state, received a just rebuke from the United States senate in the rejection of Quay. His veto of a constitutional amendment, for the purpose of continuing in operation an infamously corrupt registration and ballot system, by which he secured his own election, has met with the unanimous condemnation from the supreme court of the state, as a usurpation of power unprecedented in the history of the gubernatorial office.—Meadville Advocate.

There is foolish talk of our going to war with the sultan to settle missionary claims amounting to \$100,000. As the sultan jointly with President McKinley exercises suzerainty over the Sulu islands, would it not be a good plan to have him bring an influence to bear on the sultan of Sulu, so that he will give up the pension of \$5,000 a year that McKinley has granted him, conditional on our not going to war with Turkey on the \$100,000 claim? This would be 5 per cent on the American claim against Turkey, and on the whole would be a good operation. Besides it would relieve our pious president of any connection with the twin evils of slavery and polygamy on the Sulu islands.—Pittsburg Post.

The Republicans are making an appeal for the Confederate vote by starting pensioning the leaders in the rebellion who were educated at West Point by the government. It used to be one of their stock inventions that the Democrats if in power would do this sort of thing. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, on Thursday introduced in the senate a bill to pension Lieutenant General Longstreet, one of the best of Lee's fighting generals, at the rate of \$50 a month for services in the regular army during the Mexican war. General Longstreet has been well taken care of since he united himself with the Republican party after the close of the war in reconstruction times, having held federal office whenever the Republicans were in power. He is now commissioner of railroads, succeeding General Wade Hampton, who held the office under Cleveland. His salary is \$5,000 a year, and it is generally considered one of the best of the pensions in the federal service. Why a pension when General Longstreet holds such a lucrative position?—Pittsburg Post.

I left the Republican party in 1896 because of its adoption of a platform favoring the gold standard. I predicted then that it would follow it up by establishing by law a gold standard if it came into power. It has done so, adding to it a provision that will practically destroy the greenback and treasury note, and turn over to the banks the sole issue of paper money in the United States. The financial question is not settled by the passage of what is called the currency act, and I believe that will be a question of American politics until such time as we shall secure a proper metallic system. If I had not left the Republican party in 1896 I certainly should have left it on the passage of the gold standard bill of the present session. If Mr. Bryan is nominated on a platform recognizing the financial plank of the Chicago platform of 1896, and I have no doubt he will be, I shall give him my hearty support. I believe he has a very much better chance for success now than he had in the contest of 1896. I think the American people have become better acquainted with his character, and none but fanatics believe there will be any danger in his election. Personally, I have a high regard for Mr. Bryan, both as to his moral qualities and his great ability. I may not agree with him on some views, but he is honest, and if elected will make a president that will not be controlled by cliques or caucuses or combines or trusts.—Senator Henry T. Teller.

SOME WORK.

Housekeepers Should Not Be Sacrificed to False Economy.
Insist upon proper appliances to do your work with. A carpet sweeper costs but \$2, and it is an incalculable saving of the housewife's strength. Green wood is enough to wear out the patience of a saint. A crack in the oven will upset the plans and peace of a whole family. And a smoky fire almost jeopardizes a woman's chances of heaven.

These are a housekeeper's tools, and she should see to it that they are in good working order. More than this, she should arrange her workshop to the very best advantage. Labor is multiplied by having to go hither and yon for utensils and ingredients. Think out an arrangement that will save you steps.

Do not sacrifice yourself to a false notion of economy. Once a farmer's wife for years did the ironing for a family of six with two irons. Think of the waste of wood and strength, and the time and temper involved in that little piece of mismanagement. An economy that wears out the mother of a family is dear at any cost. It is the pernicious kind that risks breaking the mainspring to save buying a ten-cent watch key.

Learn to save yourself. Don't stand to shell peas, but sit. Do not wash dishes with lukewarm water or iron with half-heated irons. Lie down and rest until both are hot.

A Needle Book.

This little needle book is shown in the actual size. It has a foundation of cardboard not very stiff, cut double the shape and size of the illustration without a join up the back; the piece when cut out thus is a diamond shape; it is covered with a piece of silk or satin, embroidered with the little rosebud spray, and the border shown, or



a piece of broche may be used instead. It is lined with plain silk or satin of a contrasting color; the embroidered piece should be lined with a thin layer of wadding, then stretched over the card, the edges being turned over and laced across from side to side.

The lining silk should also have a thin layer of wadding put over it; the edges are turned in, and it is fixed to the inside of card by pins, then seamed neatly to the turned-in edge of the silk. The stitches are hidden by a tiny silk cord which finishes the edge. Cut two pieces of white cashmere or fine flannel a little smaller than the cardboard, pink the edges, and sew them into the center of the book, fold the book over in the center, press it to bend the card. Sew baby ribbon on the two corners, and tie in a bow.

What One Woman Thinks.

A pretty woman is never clever. She is too wise.

The average age of widowers who remarrying is forty-two, of widows thirty-one.

The jailer is the only person you can't blame for keeping bad company.

You never know how good some men are until you read their obituaries.

A large part of Christianity consists in being good and amiable to everybody.

It is very hard for a wife to remember sometimes that Adam was made first.

The smallest act may be glorified by the kindly spirit that prompts its performance.

This world would again be an Eden if men would only do what women think they ought to.

The woman who can put on her shoes without sitting on the floor is about as rare as the man who goes to bed without hanging his necktie on the gas jet.

Narrow Wedding Rings.

Now that fashion has decreed that the wedding ring shall be an inconspicuous band of gold, hardly wider than is necessary for a guard for other rings, jewelers say that women with the good old-fashioned kind, which made the finger look as if it was in a straitjacket, are coming to have the rings shaved down to the prevailing style.

A man complains of this as showing a lack of sentiment in regard to woman's most precious possession, but it is safe to assume that nothing but the dictates of Mme. Grundy, which one knows cannot be ignored, had made the thick, wide, unwieldy bands once in vogue bearable to the owners and wearers.

It is not the weight of the wedding ring which makes the marital tie hard to break.

Hetty Green at Home.

Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, lives modestly in two small flats in a brick block in Hoboken, N. J. There are two electric plug bells at the door, under each of which one finds the name "G. Dewey." Mrs. Green prefers that the public should not know where her home is situated, and she uses this name because her pet dog's name is Dewey, and she commonly calls it "Cutie." The parlor is in the lower suite, and is a little larger than a good-sized closet. A couch, a small table and three chairs are the furnishings.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Notes Political and Otherwise on Matters of Public Interest.
By Andrew J. Palm.

We are holding Cuba merely long enough to teach her how to do the government act herself. The enormous steals that have already occurred by the postoffice department will be a fine object lesson for the Cubans, but it will take them a long time to put up as big a steal as was done by their American teachers. The most essential things necessary to good government, honesty to prompt right doing and the courage to perform "plain duty," are so sadly lacking in the McKinley administration that the president is regarded as a Pharisee when he sets up as an example for others to follow.

The directors of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League held a meeting recently in New York and adopted a resolution pledging the League to support the nominees of the Kansas City convention. A committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of several thousand drummers at Kansas City on the Fourth of July. In '96 a great majority of the commercial travelers supported McKinley, but McKinley prosperity has driven thousands of them out of business, and this year they will do their full share toward driving McKinley out of the presidential chair that he has disgraced.

The armor plate contractors will put up handsomely for the Republican campaign fund as a reward to the party for killing the proposition to establish a government plant. The armor plate manufacturers, like many others, sell their goods cheaper abroad than at home, and the men who uphold such business transactions must be receiving a reward for their perfidy to home interests.

When Senator Pettigrew declared in the senate that the ship building firm of Cramp & Co. had been compelled to put up \$400,000 to the Republican campaign fund in '96 the pure and undefiled Mark Hanna became white with rage, and denounced Pettigrew as insane. Mr. Pettigrew however, didn't seem disturbed by Mr. Hanna's charge, but kept right on prodding him with an example of them. Senator Pettigrew says that he received his information from the senior member of the firm of Cramp & Co., and as that member has not denied it, Mr. Hanna's rage was evidently the more sincere because of the truth of the charge.

Gen. Fred Funston, who thinks he is a greater man than Washington, put two Filipino prisoners to death "to make an example of them." This and many other similar transactions will set us before the world as an example to be shunned, not imitated. We call ourselves a Christian nation, yet do things that would shame an ordinary devil.

Congress adjourned after one of the shortest regular sessions on record. It failed to do its "plain duty" as laid down by McKinley in regard to Porto Rico, and passed a financial measure that no other congress has dared to do, showing that the money power is constantly growing more brazen in its demands and all the time getting Congress more completely under its control. The anti-trust bill passed the house with a hurrah, just for effect, because it was well understood that the senate would quietly pass it to sleep. The ship subsidy and the Nicaragua canal steel were not passed, owing to the effect they might have on the coming election; but they are not dead, merely postponed, and if McKinley should again be elected and congress be Republican they will pass. Under Bryan, however, they will have no show, and as he is certain to be our next president these steals will not receive governmental sanction.

The attempt of Mayor Ashbridge and Director English, of Philadelphia, to bulldoze Hon. John Wanamaker proved a sad failure. Like the man who played with the hind feet of a mule, these two gentlemen are not nearly so happy looking as they were before, but they know more, having learned something new in the fool's school of experience. They know now to a certainty that the better people of Philadelphia will not tolerate an unwarranted attack on a respected citizen. The impudence of these men is equaled only by their stupidity. They thought to blackmail Mr. Wanamaker, a gentleman who has never shown any lack of courage, by telling him that spies had been on his track when in Europe, and that something would be exposed unless he would cause The North American to stop its attacks on Ashbridge and English for their questionable acts as city officials. Mr. Wanamaker promptly exposed the scheme, and public feeling rose to such a pitch in the Quaker City that a mass meeting was held and the indignation against Ashbridge and his fool, English, was expressed in strong terms. If they do not resign and step the positions they have disgraced it will not be because the best people of Philadelphia do not desire it. Mr. Wanamaker's public life is an open book containing no record of wrong doing, while his private life has been one worthy of imitation, at which no character trader has dared to point the finger of suspicion. He has a strong hold on the people of this state for what he has done and is doing for better government. When postmaster general he advocated the government ownership of the telegraph and a wider use of the mails in the interest of the common people. To him belongs the credit of first recommending rural mail delivery. He has done more to overthrow Quakerism in this state than any other man, and is to be admired for the enemies he has made.

A big standing army is a confessed menace to a republic. Its cost is a tremendous tax upon the people. American voters are not so helpless as the people of Europe, crushed almost to earth by the burden of militarism. It will be the fault of these voters if they consent to assume such a burden. The European policy of militarism and taxation for militarism has no excuse for existence in this country.—St. Louis Republic.

THE LONLIEST WOMAN.

She's From Washington and Lives Among the Seals.

Without doubt the loneliest woman—that is to say, the one furthest removed from her kind—in all these United States of America, is Mrs. Clark of Washington, the wife of Major E. W. Clark, Government agent of the Pribyloff or Seal Islands in the Behring Sea.

This group, composed of the two small islands of St. Paul and St. George, are the homes of nearly all the seals remaining in existence, and they are about 1,800 miles west of the entrance of Puget Sound, and about 200 miles northwest of the Aleutian Islands, beginning at Unimak Pass. St. George, which is the smaller of the two, being about 6 by 12 miles in extent, is 40 miles from St. Paul, and it has a population of about 100 Aleuts and four or five whites, consisting of Major Clark and his wife, a physician, and two or three clerks of the North American Commercial Company, which controls the seal business, and has stores and warehouses on both islands. The little village of St. George contains 25 or 30 houses, including the company's buildings, the agent's house and a Greek church.

There are no other houses on the islands, and Mrs. Clark is the only white woman. Her home is a small cottage of four rooms, very cozy and comfortable, with books and pictures, and a fine outlook over the sea. She does no cooking in her own home, as the Government officials take their meals at the company house near by. Mrs. Clark's nearest neighbor is the wife of the agent on St. Paul, who is less lonely because she has with her two small children, Mrs. Clark's children being grown and having their own homes in the States.

There is no communication between the islands, except by one of the company's ships and by revenue cutters, as other ships are not permitted to visit the islands. These ships come only in the summer, and from October until June Mrs. Clark does not expect to see any one or hear anything from the United States, or to send word home, no matter what happens. Sickness, death, disaster may come to her far off in that forbidding sea, or may visit her own at home, but no word may come or go until navigation is resumed.

St. George is absolutely without trees, but its rolling surface and mountains, 1,000 feet high, are beautifully green with coarse grass and moss, and wild flowers of brilliant hues dot the level stretches near the sea. Blue foxes abound, and over the rocks at the water's edge thousands and thousands of seals in ceaseless activity disport themselves noisily day and night, from June until December, while millions of water fowl fill the air and the sea and flutter about the cliffs. Three hundred days in the year the weather is dark and dismal, and fogs hide the islands for days at a time. The cold is never excessive, but the winter storms are severe, and terrific gales sweep over sea and land. There is no harbor, and ships come to anchor a mile or more from shore.—Washington Star.

Gambling in the Six Nations.

The Indians of the Six Nations will not play cards, for these were brought to this country by the white man, and would have evil for the Indian. They also look upon the violin as an instrument that has led white young people to harm and will not permit its music to be heard among them.

The gambling game played at these religious festivals is the peach-stone game. I have brought back several of them. The Indians lose all their stonies when indulging in this game.

One of the most impressive things about this game is the manner in which the opposing sides gather about and urge the plays, much as dice-throwers on a Louisiana dock would do. Pointing their two forefingers at the player say coaxingly: "O-hand, o-hand, o-hand"—all black—or "Hun-je, hun-je"—all white. The opponents even more fiercely shout "Scha-ash" and "tek-ne-ta-weh, tek-ne-ta-weh"—two of a kind. This game may last for twenty-four hours, but the excitement never flags.—S. C. Simms in Chicago Tribune.

American Products.

Consul James Boyle, writing from Liverpool under the date of February 15, says there have recently been a number of communications and articles in the Liverpool papers drawing attention to the fact that American manufactures, particularly in specialties, had been accepted by English purchasers in preference to those of home production, the reason given being that the American goods were better made and handier than the home goods and were fully as cheap. Of late, there has been a tendency on the part of English critics to claim that American manufactures were preferred simply because they were cheap, and it was often added they were "nasty" as well as cheap. The statements referred to at the commencement of this report refute this criticism, and American manufacturers can now find plenty of champions in England who base their support on the ground of actual superiority, both of workmanship and adaptability.

Heralding White Flags.

A flag of truce is usually heralded by a trumpet sounding to arrest enemy's attention. On permission to pass being given the party is blindfolded and led to the commander of the outposts.

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My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise started her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King she was so well that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNulty, Brush Valley, Pa. Celery King cures Constipation, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases.

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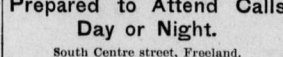
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