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**CLEVER AND BRAVE**

**RECORD OF AN AMERICAN COWBOY IN BOER RANKS.**

Was Formerly a Lieutenant Colonel in the Sixth United States Cavalry—Has Lately Been Heard From Through the War Correspondents.

One of the Americans now in the Boer army who has been heard from through the South African correspondent is "Beau" Blake, formerly a cowboy down in Texas. "At the time I made his acquaintance," said an old friend the other day, "Beau" was interested, with a Kentuckian of the name of Harvey Watson, in a horse ranch south of Brownsville. He was a big, good natured, powerful fellow, with humorous Irish blue eyes and a small, sandy mustache. Although he had no record as a 'bad man,' it was pretty well understood that he had plenty of sand and could take care of himself in an emergency. I saw that fully demonstrated one night at Fort Worth. He was in town on some business, and, happening to walk into a bar attached to a gambling house then famous throughout the southwest, encountered a cattle man of the name of Ed Armstrong, with whom he had had some difficulty over a stock brand. "Armstrong had the reputation of being a 'killer,' and as soon as he saw Blake he reopened the old quarrel. Blake replied to his remarks good-humoredly, but he became more and



COL. BLAKE.

more insulting and finally whipped out a six-shooter and leveled it at the Irishman's head. 'Now, you hound!' he roared, 'I want you to tell the whole house that you're a liar!'

"The action was so sudden that Blake had no time to defend himself, but he never turned a hair. 'Aw, put that thing away,' he said laughingly. Then, looking over Armstrong's shoulder, he added, as if speaking to somebody behind him: 'It's all right, Harvey; he's only kidding.'

"Thinking that Blake's partner, Watson, had entered the place and was in his rear, the desperado instantly wheeled around. As he did so the big Irishman hit him a crushing blow under the ear and knocked him fully a dozen feet. His revolver flew out of his hand as he fell and exploded harmlessly in the air, and before he could recover his senses Blake was on his chest with his hands on his throat.

"That ended the row and made an everlasting impression on my mind. By the way, Blake got his nickname of 'Beau' from a favorite expression of his while a cowboy. On Sundays he used to 'beau up,' as he called it, to visit some girls on an adjoining ranch. 'Beauing up' consisted of shaving and taking his trousers out of his boots."

Blake was a lieutenant colonel in the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., and spent nine years, until 1889, fighting Indians and campaigning in Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and along the Mexican border. He was born in Missouri.

**Tortoise Trained.**

A tortoise story comes from Center Bridge, Bucks county. Edward Johnson was walking over his farm the other day, when he picked up a lead tortoise bearing the initials of his father, D. R. Johnson, and the date 1846. These initials were cut on the tortoise when Mr. Johnson's father, who has been dead several years, was a boy of seventeen, making the tortoise over fifty-four years old. It has been picked up on the farm several times by members of the family, but had been missing for a number of years.

**NO "TRUSTS" SAYS HANNA**

**THE REPUBLICAN DICTATOR DECLARES THEIR EXISTENCE A MYTH.**

In a Recent Oratorical Effort in Chicago He Said: "I Don't Believe That There is a Trust in the United States"—Merely Quibbling With Words.

On the afternoon of September 18 Mark Hanna made a speech to the laboring men of Chicago. There is nothing remarkable about that, as Mr. Hanna has made various other speeches at other places, and will probably make many more. The particular thing to be noted, however, in Mark Hanna's oratorical effort is that he has placed himself upon record in regard to a few matters that are at present very important to the American people. He said for example, among other things: "I don't believe that there is a trust in the United States." This sentiment is no new one with the Senator from Ohio; he has said it before, or, at least, he has written it. But the Republican press has stoutly maintained that when such ideas were attributed to Mr. Hanna it was simply done through malice by partisan Democratic papers; in fact, it was claimed that Mr. Hanna was misrepresented. It was urged that he was far too intelligent a man, too astute a political leader to maintain for a single instant that there were no trusts in the United States. Hence it was particularly gratifying that he should in his speech to the laboring men of Chicago stand erect, round out his chest, and bellow forth that "there are no trusts in the United States."

It is evident to every intelligent voter that Mr. Hanna was not stating facts, but merely quibbling with words. Regarding some phases of politics the average voter is familiar with them only through the press or other current literature. He knows what has been written upon that particular subject. Regarding many matters, political in their nature, it is impossible for the masses of the people to have direct knowledge. But with the trust question it is different. Let Mr. Hanna, for instance, go to the farmers of any one of our Western States and say, "There is no wall trust," and the farmer would reply at once, "Call it trust, combination, corporation or what you please, I know this, that there is some sort of organization existing that during the last three years has raised the price of nails nearly 200 per cent." If Mr. Hanna should assure the farmer that there is no lumber trust he would receive a similar answer, for the farmer knows that the price of lumber during the present Administration has been consistently and systematically raised up and held at a level only possible through a trust organization.

The position of the Republican party in regard to the trusts—acknowledging that Mr. Hanna does not speak for the party it could very pertinently be asked who does, is untenable. The first act of the McKinley Administration and of the Republican Congress that went in with it was the passage of the Dingley Tariff bill. Under the operation of this law the growth of the trusts have been amazingly rapid. The bill destroyed all foreign competition, and the domestic market was left absolutely to the trusts formed under the measure.

Under this bill the sugar interests received greater benefits than were ever before bestowed. Foreign competition being cut off the American consumers were left absolutely at the mercy of the Sugar Trust. The American people have been furnished in the last three months with a practical example of the power and methods of operation of the trusts. The figures must be familiar to every consumer of sugar—so familiar, in fact, that the only reason for referring to them is "less we forget," as the American voter is sometimes very prone to do. The Sugar Trust has advanced the price of sugar during the summer as follows:

- May 22, 1900, \$5.20 per 100 pounds.
  - May 23, 1900, \$5.30 per 100 pounds.
  - May 26, 1900, \$5.40 per 100 pounds.
  - May 31, 1900, \$5.50 per 100 pounds.
  - June 1, 1900, \$5.60 per 100 pounds.
  - June 14, 1900, \$5.70 per 100 pounds.
  - June 25, 1900, \$5.80 per 100 pounds.
  - July 5, 1900, \$5.90 per 100 pounds.
  - July 9, 1900, \$6.00 per 100 pounds.
- But enough of the Sugar Trust, for assuredly the American people have had enough of it. Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill the American Steel and Wire Company formed a trust, as a result of the formation of the trust the price of nails and wire fencing was doubled, and the American farmers were forced to pay a substantial tribute to that same trust; yet Mary Hanna says there are no trusts. As a result of the passage of the Dingley bill the Federal Steel Company was organized, and as a result of the organization of the Federal Steel Company iron and steel products immediately doubled in value. The Dingley bill made it possible to form a Hide and Leather Trust. As a result of the formation of this trust the price of shoes, harness and other leather goods were increased. The American laborer cannot cover the feet of his children without paying tribute to a trust; yet Mark Hanna says there are no trusts. The Dingley bill made it possible to form a woolen goods trust, and a woolen goods trust was immediately formed. The laborer cannot clothe his children against the winds of winter without contributing to the greed of the trusts, and yet Mark Hanna says there are "no trusts." Immediately after the passage of the Dingley bill all tin plate manufactur-

ers formed a trust, and tin in all its forms constantly demanded a higher price. Even the poor sewing woman did not escape, for sewing thread manufacturers combined and the price of thread nearly doubled. Even the price of salt is controlled by a trust.

It might be interesting for the voter to peruse carefully a list of the incorporated trusts which are existing in the United States at the present time, that is, if the columns of the ordinary newspaper were long enough to hold it, which they were not. A complete list of the trusts would occupy pages. In order that the voter may have some idea of the number of trusts that do exist, Mark Hanna, notwithstanding, we present the following list tabulated under the letter "A." There are almost as many trusts tabulated under the other letters of the alphabet, X, Y, Z alone excepted, but the list of trusts commencing with the letter "A," however, may be sufficiently numerous to open the eyes of any one who may not have taken the pains to acquaint himself fully with the trust situation.

- Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., five properties.
- Amalgamated Copper Co., six properties.
- American Agricultural Chemical Co., twenty-nine fertilizer plants.
- American Automatic Weighing Machine Co., three companies, all in the United States.
- American Axe and Tool Co., sixteen plants.
- American Beet Sugar Company, properties in Nebraska and California.
- American Bell Telephone Co., fifty-one companies, with \$153,324,516.
- American Bicycle Co., fifty-six companies.
- American Book Co., school books.
- American Brass Co., three mfgs. sheet brass.
- American Bridge Co., twenty-four principal concerns in the United States.
- American Car and Foundry Co., railroad cars.
- American Caramel Co., consolidated two firms, almost whole export trade of the United States.
- American Cement Co., mills, etc., in Pennsylvania and New York.
- American Cereal Co.
- American Chicle Co., six large chewing gum companies.
- American Clay Mfg. Co., twenty-seven pipe mfgs. of Ohio, 80-85 per cent. of all.
- American Cotton Oil Co., 123 properties in the South.
- American Edible Nut Co., peanut combination.
- American Electric Heating Corporation.
- American Felt Co., nearly all in the United States.
- American Fisheries Co., fifteen to eighteen menhaden oil companies—organizing.
- American Glue Company, plants in many States and cities.
- American Gramophone Co., consolidated three companies.
- American Grass Twine Co., consolidated three companies.
- American Hide and Leather Co., thirty-five companies, 85 per cent. of the upper leather output.
- American Ice Co., companies of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Jersey.
- American Iron and Steel Co., several companies of Lebanon and Reading, Penn.
- American Jute Bagging Mfg. Co.
- American Lined Oil Co., all principal lined oil companies in the United States.
- American Lithograph Co.
- American Loom Co., three companies.
- American Malting Co., thirty-seven companies, nearly all in the United States.
- American Ordnance Co., guns, projectiles.
- American Pastry and Mfg. Co., nearly all pie bakers of New York.
- American Pneumatic Service Co., consolidated four companies—controls patents.
- American Preservers' Co.
- American Radiator Co., four companies, 75 per cent. of the United States product.
- American Sash and Door Co., thirty-two mills in Chicago.
- American Screw Co.
- American Sheet Steel Co., owns 160 mills out of 215 mills in the United States.
- American Shipbuilding Co., shipbuilding, etc., on great lakes.
- American Skewer Co., nearly all in United States.
- American Smelting and Refining Co., controls many big companies.
- American Snuff Co., 95 per cent. of product in the United States, controlled by American and Continental Tobacco Co.
- American Soda Fountain Co.
- American Steel and Wire Co., controls these industries in the United States.
- American Steel Castings Co., sixty-seven plants.
- American Steel Hoop Co., sixty hoops, tie and band companies.
- American Stoveboard Co., seven companies.
- American Strawboard Co., nineteen companies.
- American Sugar Refining Co., 70 per cent. of the United States product.
- American Thread Co., thirteen cotton thread companies, controlled by English Cotton Co.
- American Tin Plate Co., 280 mills, 95 per cent. of all.
- American Tobacco Co., plug business sold in 1898.
- American Typefounders' Co., twenty-three companies in the United States.
- American Whip Co., twenty companies.
- American Window Glass Co., controls 80 per cent. all in the United States.
- American Woodworking Machinery

Co., fourteen companies, in receivers' hands.

American Woolen Co., men's woollens, mills in New England.  
American Wringer Co.  
American Writing Paper Co., twenty-two companies, 70 per cent. of United States output.

Armour & Co., controls packing houses in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, etc.

Asphalt Co. of America, controls 95 per cent. of trade in the United States, owns fourteen companies.

Atlantic Clay Co.  
Atlas Tack Corporation, to be sold under foreclosure, 50 per cent. tack output.

**A SYNDICATED PRESIDENCY.**

Why Richard Olney's Striking Phrase is a True One.

Mr. Olney has been much abused for saying that the re-election of Mr. McKinley "will mean that the American people sanction a syndicated Presidency."

Those who abuse him, however, are careful not to quote what he said in definition of his phrase:

"A syndicated Presidency—a Presidency got for the Republican party by the money of a combination of capitalists intent upon securing national legislation in aid of their particular interests."

Mr. Olney is a man who does not use words carelessly or ignorantly. In further explanation and justification of his biting phrase he declared that: "Our Government was not conceived or framed as a money-making machine even for the profit of all the governed, much less for the profit of particular classes or portions of the governed."

The "vital principle and crowning merit of our Government," he truly said, "are that it stands for equal opportunities to all." And with equal truth he declared that:

"This theory of the true functions of government McKinleyism directly antagonizes. By protective tariffs, by the most intimate relations between the United States Treasury and the general money market, by subsidies to particular industries, by an aggressive colonial policy, and in other ways it practically holds out the Government as an engine for use in the acquisition of private wealth."

Is not this indictment true? Where does Mark Hanna turn when he starts to raise the enormous campaign fund which he warns his supporters is essential to the election of McKinley?

Does he go to the people, as the World did for its Cleveland campaign fund in 1892? Not at all! He goes to Wall street, with its syndicated banks, controlled by or in alliance with "the Standard Oil's own"; to Boston, with its syndicated copper and other trusts; to Philadelphia, with its syndicated fat-yielding protected industries and coal combines; to Chicago, with its syndicated contractors for food supplies.

When Collector Hanna is out to fill up his capacious campaign chest he does not go to the men who carry the "full dinner-pails" which he assumes that McKinleyism has filled. He goes rather to the full money-bags which have been made rotund by McKinley bounties, McKinley subsidies, McKinley contracts and other McKinley benefits, contributions from which are not merely tithes from favors received, but the expression of a lively hope of favors to come.

**Why Republicans Are Apathetic.**

While such optimistic shouters for McKinley as Chauncey M. Depew and Theodore Roosevelt are endeavoring to humbug the people into the belief that McKinley's election is assured by an overwhelming majority and that all that remains for the Republicans is to count the votes, Mark Hanna, who has undertaken the job to re-elect McKinley again, declares that the Republicans are "overconfident" and show a great lack of interest in the Presidency?—New York World.

Says Mr. Hanna: "Overconfidence is responsible for the apathy so far manifest in this campaign. There were nearly 500,000 Republican voters so confident in 1892 that President Harrison would be re-elected that they did not take the trouble to go to the polls. Their negligence, due to overconfidence, cost the Republican party that election. We are facing the same conditions in this campaign."

Mr. Hanna undoubtedly has found out that the apathy which exists among the Republicans is due not so much to "overconfidence" as to disgust with or indifference to the imperialistic candidate.

The thinking and independent Republicans of the country not only do not enthuse over the administration and the policy of the President, but view with alarm the purpose of the President to transform this free and popular Government into a Government by militarism and large standing armies.

There is no cause for overconfidence on the part of the Republicans in McKinley's re-election, as Mr. Hanna will find out in due time.—Syracuse (N. Y.) Telegram.

**The Shifty McKinley.**

What would McKinley do without his old standby, "commission"? His latest one is to go to China in an international capacity and help straighten out the tangled affairs there. What are our ministers and commanders for? These commissions cost enormous sums of money and really accomplish little of value. However, they make it easy for the administration to shift and evade heavy official responsibilities.—Cleveland Recorder.

**VANITIES OF THE INSANE**

**COSMETICS, WIGS AND CURL PAPERS IN DEMAND IN ASYLUMS.**

Brick Dust in Lieu of Rouge—Crazy Women Who Are Fastidious in Regards to Their Toilette—Rivalry of Dress Among the Mentally Unsound.

It is a curious fact that many insane women are possessed with an insatiable vanity and a mania for "make-up," says the London Express.

Sometimes the only way to keep the peace with such patients is to allow them a certain freedom in the use of cosmetics.

A wave of unmanageableness often passes over the woman's side of an asylum if the material of a new uniform dress deserves the title of undyform.

Many insane women will tear a sombre brown gown to shreds. But if it is a pretty blue or a smart red, they preserve it carefully against spots and dust.

The effect that dress has on the insane is so well known that the Lunacy Commissioners make special comments in their official reports to the Lord Chancellor on the colors and materials of the gowns supplied to women in the various asylums.

Very clever devices to obtain cosmetics are resorted to by patients infected with the mania of vanity, who have been accustomed to artificial aids to beauty.

They soak paper roses in water and use the tinted result as a cheek reddener. Or they put the red covers of books borrowed from the asylum library in a basin of boiling water and bottle the carmine fluid for future face use. Fresh flowers of reddish tinge are crushed and used on faded cheeks and wrinkled skins.

One former society beauty, now in an asylum, is perfectly tractable so long as she is allowed to water a curly false fringe and to use a modified amount of rouge and powder. If these are taken away she becomes suicidal and refuses to eat.

Another notable example is that of an old woman with gray hair, who becomes homicidal when she is deprived of a beautiful golden wig suited to a girl of seventeen. The experiment was tried one, but so much violence resulted that the Commissioners recommended that she should be allowed to retain her headdress.

Before admission to the asylum she had poisoned three persons. But the wig and plenty of pink powder keep her peaceable and content.

The friends of patients who find their happiness in personal decoration bring them small packets of cosmetics, or rather they smuggle them in, for such articles are contraband and against the rules. Though their minds are gone, the patients are clever enough to make little holes in their mattresses and to invent most cunning hiding places for their treasures.

In those cases where restriction of toilet appliances increase insane outbreaks, the attendants let these little beauty stores pass by unnoticed. So long as the make up is not too evident the attendants do not interfere.

Strictly speaking curl papers are not allowed in asylums. As a matter of fact their use is overlooked. Curled fringes and wavy locks often make all the difference between peace and rebellion. The ingenuity displayed by feeble minds in turning every-day articles to facial use is often surprising.

Brickdust, scraped from the asylum walls, and powdered hearthstone have frequently figured in lieu of rouge and powder. A spoonful of red currant jam provided a week's roses for pale cheeks. Indelible pencil, coal dust and black lead make a dark stain for colorless eyelashes and outline deficient or white eyebrows.

A handful of flour, begged from the kitchen, is an excellent substitute for toilet powder, while gray or faded hair is sometimes tinted with a strong decoction of tea leaves. A tendency to tight lace to such tiny proportions as to interfere with sanity and bodily health is another foible of the woman with unhinged mind. Abnormal waists are counteracted by lacing the corset with elastic.

An insane asylum would not seem to offer many temptations to its inmates to rival one another in dress and beauty. But generations of women patients appear to make themselves happy by following a feminine instinct to be personally attractive.

**Woman in This Brave World.**

When a woman remains cheerful in getting over a love affair, it is a sign she is starting in on another.

It is the hardest thing in the world to give an old maid a good time after she has settled down to traveling in a rut.

It is funny, but in reading, women fairly gloat over a heroine who meets the hero, both fall in love without introduction and are married, while in real life the average woman will scream if her daughter speaks to a man she has met every day in ten years, but to whom she has not been introduced.—Athenian Globe.

**Italy's Silk Industry.**

The silk industry in Northern Italy is making steady and considerable progress. Lyons firms of dyers are even opening branches in the neighborhood of Como. The exports of silk goods from Italy rose from the amount of \$6,567,899 in 1898 to that of \$9,453,254 in 1899. New silk mills are almost constantly being erected, and there is little doubt that the city of Como will some day become the most important silk manufacturing centre in Europe.

**A Record Trip.**

A motor car journey of 340 miles, from Moscow to Novgorod, Russia, has been made in less than twelve hours.

**MASSACRES ALTER HISTORY.**

Their Effect on the United States Was Marked.

Massacres have profoundly affected the history of the United States, aside from the way in which it was affected by the influx of Huguenots as a consequence of the St. Bartholomew and kindred crimes in France. The murders of the French Protestants, under Ribault, in Florida, by the Spaniard Menendez in 1565, sent the French to Canada instead of to the south Atlantic coast of the present United States, gave the latter to Spain, and thus made Florida easier to win by the United States after this country's independence was gained.

Devastation along the northern border of New England by the French and Indians in the various intercolonial wars, which ended with 1763, incited the resistance on the part of England and its dependencies which drove France out of Canada and the Mississippi Valley in that year, and hastened the revolution, which, a dozen years later, expelled England from the thirteen colonies.

Onslaughts on the French in Santo Domingo by the negroes in 1801 and 1802, that island being then a French colony, prevented Bonaparte from sending an army to take possession of New Orleans, which had been retroceded to France by Spain, and was one of the causes of the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803, which was the first and greatest expansion ever made by this country, and which made all subsequent expansions—Florida, Texas, Oregon, California, New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the P. I. Philippines—inevitable. Disraeli's assertion in the case of Lincoln, that "assassination has never changed the history of the world," needs to be modified when the assassination affect a race, or a large element of a people, especially when incited by religion or politics.—Leslie's Weekly.

**An American's Service in China's Army.**

The first foreigner employed by the Chinese for the reorganization of their army was an American, Frederick Townsend Ward, a soldier of fortune, born in Massachusetts. When twenty-nine years old Ward, who had a high school education and had served in the French army, landed at Shanghai. This was in 1860, when the Taiping rebels were everywhere successful. Ward organized a band composed of men of various nationalities and offered to capture a city for a fixed price. The first achievement of his small army was the capture of the walled town Sunkiang, which was held by 10,000 rebels. As a reward he was made a mandarin of the fourth rank. Ward then cleared the country around Shanghai, being paid so much. After a while he disappeared and was next heard of when the natives attacked the city in large force, when Ward appeared at the head of three well-armed and well-drilled native regiments, who rescued Shanghai. Thereafter he became one of the leading men in the defense of Shanghai. He adopted the Chinese nationality under the name of Hwa, married the daughter of a wealthy mandarin of the highest grade and admiral-general in the service of the emperor. General Ward died as the result of a wound received in directing an assault on Tsekie. The Chinese paid him the highest possible honors after his death by burying him in the Confucian Cemetery, at Ningpo. Ward's successor in command of the Chinese forces was Major Charles G. Gordon—"Chinese" Gordon.

**Recent Fires in Yellowstone Park.**

The recent fires in the Yellowstone Park were not so extensive as had been generally believed. They covered, according to a report by Colonel H. M. Chittenden, the Government engineer in charge of improvement work in the park, about twelve square miles, and were then extinguished by heavy rains. The park has been unusually dry this season, and when the fires started they found plenty of fuel. A curious feature of fires in the Yellowstone Park is that they flourish in the day and subside at night, owing to the disappearance of the breeze with the setting of the sun. "The flames in one tree," says Colonel Chittenden, "do not communicate to the next, but the blazing brands are carried some distance, and fall to the ground, where they smoulder through the night, some of them being extinguished, though there always are enough left to start another blaze when the morning breeze fans their sparks. Then another tree becomes ignited, and roars and crackles furiously all day." About eighty-four per cent. of the park is a wilderness, and according to Colonel Chittenden, no amount of fighting that could be done would stay the progress of the flames. The best that could be done was at night in the way of hunting out the smouldering embers and extinguishing them.

**Not Three Days of Grace.**

It was the middle of the week when the young man appeared at the office to make his excuses and explanations. "You should have returned from your vacation last Monday, sir," said the proprietor of the establishment. "You were having a good time at that summer resort, I suppose, and thought you were entitled to three days of grace?" "Not exactly," stammered the young man, with heightened color. "Laura, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Deadly Sea Flower.**

An exquisite sea flower, something like an aster, grows at great depths in the ocean. It looks innocent enough, but it is charged with such a deadly poison that a small fish touching one of the beautiful petals is instantly killed, and its body is then drawn down by the waving leaves to the plant's mouth and is literally eaten.