

# DEPEW ON THE ISSUE.

## The New York Senator Had the Right Ideas Two Years Ago.

In the Chicago Times-Herald on May 22, 1898, Senator Chauncey M. Depew had the following interview, obtained and signed by George Grantham Bain and copyrighted:

When I asked Mr. Depew what he thought should be done with the Philippine Islands he drew in his breath and said: "That's a pretty big question." Then he pushed back his chair from his desk and swung around until he half faced me.

"If we should keep the Philippine Islands," said Mr. Depew, "we would reverse the traditions of this government from its foundation. We would open up a new line of policy.

"Let us see what that would mean. In the first place it would mean the establishment of a military government over possibly ten millions of people 6,000 miles away from us; it would mean the increase of our navy to the proportion of the navies of Europe."

"Not to the proportion of England's navy," I suggested.

"To the navy of France and Germany," said Mr. Depew. "It would mean the increase of our army to 150,000—more likely to 200,000 men. It would mean the increase of our annual expenditures to double what they are now. It would mean that the United States government would be brought in closer contact with the people than ever before in this history of this country.

"We have known that there is a federal government only as representing our flag, our nationality and glorious traditions, but we have not felt the burden of its support or been confronted with the possibility of the payment of an enormous annual military tax, except during the civil war. In Europe, where great armies and navies are maintained, the people are taxed directly for their maintenance. Our revenues have been obtained heretofore by indirect taxation, with the exception of a slight tax on whisky.

"But with the increase of our expenditures by 100 per cent the taxes to support the government would be felt in our homes and in our offices. We would feel them in both the necessities and luxuries of life—in our houses, in our tools, in our food, in our clothing, in our carriages and in our wagons, in our checks and notes and bonds and transfers of property—in every transaction of our everyday business life. For if we are to maintain great armies and navies like the powers of Europe we must raise the revenue for them by the means mentioned, and also by a stamp tax that will face us at every turn.

"These conditions are contrary to our present form of government. Today we know that the customs collector exists. He sits in his office at the custom house and few of us ever think of him—fewer still have ever seen him or felt the taxes collected through him.

"Under the new regime tax collectors would necessarily be excise men, with offices everywhere. They would be known not only in New York and the other great centers of commerce, but in every town, village and hamlet in the United States. Our people respond with patriotic alacrity to every burden, sacrifice or tax for the successful carrying on of war. Whether they would with equal cheerfulness do the same for the new policy of the colonial empire furnishes food for consideration.

"What also does a worldwide policy mean to us? It means a centralization which would change materially the relations of the United States to the federal government. The control of these populous colonies would be centered at Washington, and we should have a centralization of power far beyond what the old federalists ever dreamed of. You cannot have empire without all its attributes, and that means a practical revolution of our form of government and an abandonment of the beliefs which the fathers held when they established this government in 1776."

I asked Mr. Depew if it was not possible to derive from these proposed colonies a revenue greater than the additional expenditure which their possession would involve.

"How," said Mr. Depew, "by taxation? Every time you attempt to collect a tax from these people they would rise and you would have to call on your military force to suppress them. And suppress them for what? For doing what John Hancock did? They might quote against us our immortal declaration 'that taxation without representation is tyranny.'"

Hanna as an orator is one of the most amusing incidents of the presidential campaign. He is a thorough exponent of the art of saying things which should not be said and of leaving unsaid the things which should be said.

The lowest depth of campaign mud slinging was sounded by the New York Sun in its recent attempt to charge the Democratic party with the instigation of the strike in the coal regions. This was nothing more nor less than yellow journalism run riot.

Mark Hanna says the issue is McKinleyism or Bryanism. Well, let it go at that. McKinleyism means imperialism, Hannaism and the domination of trusts, and the people don't want those things while they retain their reason.

Roosevelt's campaign trip through the west did not net anything to the Republican party but disappointments. The real cowboys of the plains cannot be easily deceived by a wide-brimmed felt hat and a blatant voice.

Senator Hanna, if he is wise, will let others do the talking and will return to the pleasant task of squeezing money out of other people, which has been his occupation through life.

"A private monopoly has always been an outlaw."—W. J. Bryan.

### Full Dinner Pail X-Rayed.

A western newspaper exposes the fallacy of the "full dinner pail" argument of Senator Hanna in a clever cartoon, showing an X-ray picture of the dinner pail. The X-ray reveals the contents of the pail in the shape of small cards marked:

Cost of flour increased 20 per cent.  
Cost of meat increased 30 per cent.  
Cost of sugar, coffee, salt, increased 25 per cent.

Cost of rent increased 30 per cent.  
Cost of clothing increased 20 per cent.  
Cost of shoes increased 15 per cent.  
Cost of medicines increased 20 per cent.

Cost of matches increased 40 per cent.  
And so on through the long list of everything a workman needs for himself or family.

There are other things to be considered in the full dinner pail argument beside the mere question of what goes into that pail. If the consumer must pay an increased price for all necessities of life it will be apparent to the most casual observer that he will have to receive a very large increase in wages or he will be in a worse position than when he was getting a smaller amount of money but could buy more with it. Is it a fact at all that the consumer is being paid more money than formerly? Some labor, it is true, is commanding higher remuneration, but there are hundreds of thousands of men in all the walks of life who are not being paid for their work more than formerly. The great army of clerks and salesmen and saleswomen has been practically unaffected as to their salaries for years. What they know about the administration of President McKinley is that they have been forced to pay more for the articles they must have. This is their personal knowledge of the prosperous times which have been so persistently talked about.

A little patient analysis of the existing conditions is all that is necessary to show the weak points in this excuse of the Republican party for the perpetuation of the McKinley administration. If the present national controlling power had brought about an increase of wages unaccompanied by an abnormal increase in the cost of living there would be some merit in the claim of prosperity, some justification for the full dinner pail campaign cry. As it is, this is what the application of the X-ray to the full dinner pail reveals—costly food and unreciprocated bills.

"When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens."—W. J. Bryan.

**Imperialism the Supreme Issue.**  
The Democratic party has not made imperialism the paramount issue of this campaign. The stubborn facts in the recent history of this country and the maladministration of the McKinley regime in the Philippines have forced the question to a position of prominence which forbids the people to ignore it in choosing a chief magistrate. The issue is made paramount not by the wishes of a few members of any particular party, but because by all the laws of logic it is the question of first importance to the people.

As Mr. Bryan very truly said in his letter of acceptance, the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of the nation must be of secondary importance until the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack. The McKinley administration and the Republican party have asked the people of this country to expunge from the constitution the fundamental principle upon which every free and untrammeled government must rest. When the people decide that they can do without the clause "the people derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" we are ready for a new constitution and a new form of government founded upon might instead of right.

The shuffling of the Republican platform in regard to the Philippines and the government of Porto Rico deceives no one. The platform builders were set the difficult task of covering an ugly and naked truth with fair and specious rhetorical clothing. But the truth persists in exhibiting its nakedness in spite of its silken trappings and of its own volition takes its place in the position of supreme importance, refusing to be relegated to the rear. Imperialism is the one paramount issue of this campaign, and the only refuge offered the people from its menace is found in the platform of the Democratic party.

A signal act of courtesy was the request of Bryan that all pictures of himself be removed from the windows of Lincoln, Neb., prior to the visit of Roosevelt, who spoke in that city Oct. 2. Contrast this with Roosevelt's persistent and undignified vilification of Bryan.

Senator Hanna and Mr. McKinley are both on the anxious bench. They are in constant terror lest those irrepressible youngsters, Roosevelt and Beveridge, will say something which is not proscribed in the party campaign primers.

We know where Mr. Bryan stands on all of the questions which entered into the campaign, but with Mr. McKinley we only know where he thinks he stands, subject to corrections from Mark Hanna.

Senator Hanna is a trifle ahead of the game. He should wait until Mr. McKinley gets a firm grip on the imperial scepter before he assumes to be "the power behind the throne."

### To Serve Their Terms.

The following prisoners were taken on Wednesday from the county prison to the Eastern penitentiary: James Collins, charged with murder and who at the September term of court pleaded guilty of manslaughter, sentenced to eight years; Charles S. Morgan, convicted on charge of assault and battery, sentenced to two years in the penitentiary; Joseph Conlon, convicted on charge of felonious wounding, sentenced to two years in penitentiary; Bruno Vivico and Thomas Ross, who were sentenced on April 17 to serve six months in the county prison and one year in the penitentiary for malicious mischief.

Do not get scared if your heart troubles you. Most likely you suffer from indigestion. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and gives the worn out stomach perfect rest. It is the only preparation known that completely digests all classes of foods; that is why it cures the worst cases of indigestion and stomach trouble after everything else has failed. It may be taken in all conditions and cannot help but do you good. Grover's City drug store.

### Daughters of Revolution.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are at Wilkesbarre in large numbers to attend the state convention of the order. All the important matters that will come before the convention will be the raising of funds for a club house for United States soldiers at Manila and appointment of a committee to act with and as members of the Valley Forge National Park Association for the purpose of aiding that body in its project to preserve Valley Forge as a national park.

Dr. W. H. Lewis, Lawrenceville, Va., writes, "I am using Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in my practice among severe cases of indigestion and find it an admirable remedy." Many hundreds of physicians depend upon the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure in stomach troubles. It digests what you eat, and allows you to eat all the good food you need, providing you do not overeat, or eat stomach. Gives instant relief and a permanent cure. Grover's City drug store.

**What He Caught.**  
Thomas the Tabb, with whiskers long, Went to bed when the draft blew strong. He sat him down on the bare stone floor, And the draft blew under the kitchen door.

He sat him down by a mouse's hole, And he watched for three long hours—poor soul! The draft blew sharp, and the draft blew shrill, But Thomas the Tabb he sat there still.

Those three long hours they were scarcely past When the mouse peeped out—at last, at last! "In another moment you will be seized," Chucked Thomas the Tabb, and then he sneezed!

Thomas the Tabb, as we proceed To press, is a sorrowful invalid, And the mouse observes to her youngsters bold, "But he did catch something; he caught a cold!" —Felix Leigh.

### Doubling Up.

A teacher of music in a public school tried to impress upon the children the meaning of *f* and *ff* in a song they were about to learn. After explaining the first sign, he said: "Now, children, if *f* means forte, what does *ff* mean?" "Eighty!" shouted one.

**Sins of Omission.**  
Clergymen (examining a Sunday school class)—Now, can any of you tell me what are the sins of omission? Small Scholar—Please, sir, they're the sins you ought to have committed and haven't.—Exchange.

**A Particular Point.**  
"In a case of this kind," said the lawyer, "there are many things to be investigated, and before I take the case there is one thing in particular that must be looked into."  
"I presume," said the client, "that you refer to my pocketbook."—Indianapolis Sun.

**Unwritten History.**  
Giles—Columbus must have been the victim of a bunko game.  
Miles—Why do you think so?  
Giles—Because he was the first to conceive the idea that the world wasn't square.—Chicago Post.

**Her Word of Encouragement.**  
"I try to win my own approval," remarked Willie Washington theatrically, "and care not what the world may say."  
"That's nice," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "I have often heard artists say it is so pleasant to perform before an audience that is sympathetic rather than critical."—Washington Star.

**As to the Bird.**  
"You call your parrot Money. I see. Money talks."  
"Not at all. Don't tell any one, but I call him that because nobody about the house can make him fly as well as my wife can."—Chicago Tribune.

**A Mole Might.**  
"The gasoline tank of an automobile blew the machine 18 feet in the air in Pittsburg the other day, and two men were badly damaged."  
"Imagine a horse doing that!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**A Boon.**  
"Miss Jinks is such a restful girl to talk to."  
"Is she?"  
"Yes; she didn't even know this was presidential election year until I told her."—Chicago Record.

**The Day.**  
"Where did you Sunday, old man?"  
"I didn't Sunday; I Sabbath." "Eh?"  
"Went to church morning and evening."—Detroit Journal.

Smoke and chew Kendall, Clock & Co.'s XXXX union-made. Mf'd by the Clock Tobacco Co., Scranton, Pa.

# STRIKE IS ON A BALANCE

Continued from First Page.

John Mitchell in particular has shown qualities of a very high order, that should make him not only an influential but a most valuable man in directing the organization of labor to harmonious, peaceful and orderly relations with all the great interests of the country. That labor disputes ought always to be harmoniously adjusted, all admit; that they can be, even under such complicated conditions as exist in the anthracite region, has been demonstrated by this strike.

The victory is not for a class merely, but for all who believe in the dignity of labor and in the justice and good sense of the American people. It marks another step forward in industrial progress and it cannot but have a lasting effect for good.—Phila. Times.

### OWE A DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

The North American congratulates the miners upon their victory. They will not be made rich by it, to be sure, but at least they will be better off than they were before. The dinner pail will be fuller. The mine-owners are also to be congratulated on having yielded. Congratulations would be warmer and better deserved had they yielded sooner—had they acted at first like reasonable men and consented to the arbitration of differences for which their employes asked. It was concern for their dignity, we believe, that impelled the mine-owners to reject arbitration. It is not apparent that arbitration could possibly have been more chastening to pride than is making terms under the compulsion of a strike.

Though the Mine Workers' Union has not been formally recognized by the employers, it has now become a great and potent fact in the anthracite region, where it must henceforth be taken into account. This is a tremendous gain for the men. They owe a debt of gratitude to President Mitchell for the cool, firm and intelligent leadership which he has given them.—Phila. North American.

### RECOGNITION WILL COME.

The companies and operators are to be congratulated on having seen their way clear to break the deadlock in the mining industry. Congratulations are also due to the miners on the orderly manner—speaking of them as a whole—in which they conducted themselves during the tie-up. When 150,000 men are idle (and among so large a number even a small percentage of vicious and uncontrollable would make quite a formidable body) some collisions with authority are almost inevitable. At no time did any real need for the interference of state troops arise, and the powers of the local civil authorities were quite adequate for the emergency.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, deserves recognition for the tact and skill displayed by him throughout the struggle. His acts were well timed and effective, and he used his influence with rare discretion. Particularly praiseworthy was his insight into the fact that all the advantages of united action could be obtained for the members of the organization of which he is the head without enforcing the "recognition" of the United Mine Workers, and without intruding himself between the employers and their employes.

Recognition of the association will probably follow when the employers shall have discovered that it would be mutually beneficial to themselves and to the workers to treat with that body. Such a discovery has already been made in the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the United Mine Workers itself throughout the vast bituminous coal region.—Phila. Record.

### OPERATORS ADMIT THE VICTORY.

The operators admit that the miners have gained everything they demanded, and that their victory is the most complete ever won by a strike in the anthracite coal regions. There will be great rejoicing among all classes of people throughout the anthracite counties, that this great strike will end so soon and so satisfactorily. The miners themselves will hail with gladness the official notice that the strike is ended. Happily this contest has not been prolonged sufficiently to impoverish them, and this of itself is cause for rejoicing.—Wilkesbarre Record.

Try Keiper's ice cream soda.

## Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

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As usual, we are ready to meet your needs. We have Men's and Boys' Underwear in all Weights and Qualities, from the ordinary to the best in the market, and we guarantee to give you full value for your money in any kind you buy.

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Our Hat department is stocked with the latest styles of the Famous Hawes Hats. If you are not supplied already, come to us and we will offer you something that is bound to please you. In addition to a full line of the Hawes, we carry a large assortment of other makes of Hats and Caps.

### Fall Neckwear.

Seldom, if ever, has there been shown finer or larger lots of Neckwear, Furnishing Goods and Hosiery than are now on sale in our store. We claim to have the very latest in these lines and ask you to look them over before you purchase the season's requirements.

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The Shoes sold by us are steadily gaining the favor of the public. Those who buy once invariably come again, and this is a sufficient testimonial to prove that the goods we sell give satisfaction. It is needless in this space to enumerate all our styles and qualities. We carry large stocks of Shoes of several grades, and can fit Men, Women, Boys and Misses at any price or with any style desired. Our prices are lower for the same quality of footwear than any store in the region.

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### RAILROAD TIMETABLES

#### LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 27, 1900.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. LEAVE FREELAND.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 6 12 a m  | for Westbury, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.   |
| 7 40 a m  | for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Pottsville.  |
| 8 18 a m  | for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York. |
| 9 30 a m  | for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.  |
| 11 45 a m | for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.   |
| 1 30 p m  | for Westbury, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.   |
| 4 42 p m  | for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York. |
| 6 34 p m  | for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.   |
| 7 29 p m  | for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.  |

#### ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 7 40 a m  | from Westbury, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.   |
| 9 17 a m  | from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin. |
| 9 30 a m  | from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.   |
| 11 45 a m | from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.  |
| 12 50 p m | from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.  |
| 4 42 p m  | from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.   |
| 6 34 p m  | from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.  |
| 7 29 p m  | from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.   |

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

COLLEMAN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Columbia Street, New York City.

J. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 28 Centre Street, New York City.

J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

### THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 18, 1897.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Beckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hazleton and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Hartsville, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a m, 2:38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a m, 3:11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Hazle Brook Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Oneida and Shepton at 6:25, 11:10 a m, 4:41 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a m, 3:11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Oneida and Shepton at 7:11 a m, 12:40, 5:22 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a m, 3:44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Beckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:22 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a m, 3:44 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:45, 6:25 p m, daily except Sunday; and 10:10 a m, 5:40 p m, Sunday.

All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jenneville, Audenbury and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30, 6:00 a m make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Harrisburg and points west.

For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 3:30 p m, daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 4:00 p m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.