

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893.

The next international exposition will be held at San Francisco, Cal., from January 1 to June 30, 1894.

A young woman, a member of a church choir in St. Louis, went to the prosecuting attorney one day last week and demanded a warrant for the arrest of all its other members.

A chemist computes that at the present market value the human cadaver contains something like \$18,000 worth of calcium.

Attendance at the World's fair has considerably increased of late, and the rigid measures of economy adopted by the directors have largely reduced expenses without lessening the attractions of the exposition for the general public.

During the last three months, while work of every kind was pretty generally suspended in all parts of the country, there is said to have been a large exodus of Italians, Hungarians and Russians from the eastern states.

It is extremely amusing to the average citizen to see our Republican contemporaries seriously charging the Democratic party with all the wrongs and discrepancies under which the people are living at present.

factory closing down, because of "fear of tariff reform." What is "fear of tariff reform?" Has a manufacturer any more right now to deliberately shut down his mill and throw men idle than at any time in the past?

FEMININE LOVELINESS.

The Beautiful Empress of Austria—Brazilian Belle in Paris.

At a recent dinner at which several diplomats were present the ever-fertile subject of beautiful women came up and as usual evoked many comments, criticisms, and memories of past beauties as compared with the belles of the present day.

"Who is the most beautiful woman you have ever seen?" was asked of the minister to —, who has grown gray in the service and had lived in every large town in Europe.

"Unquestionably the empress of Austria," he replied, "without a moment's hesitation. Of course I speak of the time when she was younger and happier than she is now. I remember well the first time I saw her. We were all assembled in a large salon of the palace when some heavy velvet portieres were suddenly drawn back and she appeared, surrounded by her ladies. It was like a veritable fairy scene. I suppose I was young and foolish and impressionable, but—what a vision of loveliness I thought her! She was dressed in violet, with something glistening all over it, and I took it all in at a glance—her regal figure and carriage, her magnificent eyes and the superb coronet of hair which she wore plaited as one sees even now in her pictures. She spoke most graciously to me, a youngster, and it was then and there that I became her slave and shall be till I die!"

"Well," said one of his listeners, "I never saw the empress of Austria, but I have a picture in my mind that I would not like to lose. My beauty was Brazilian, who had lived in Paris most of her life. She was too perfect in looks to require any wits, I suppose, for I must confess she was rather stupid; but it suited her style to be apathetic and indifferent. One evening my angel was smoking a cigarette and a spark fell on her light muslin gown. She only said: 'Look, mon ami, my dress is on fire; pray put me out,' and I really felt grateful to her for not jumping up and screaming as most women would, thus shattering my ideal of the absolute calm and restfulness of her great beauty."

DUELING IS NO JOKE.

Eighty Per Cent. of Duels in Europe Result in Casualties.

It is a great mistake to imagine that casualties are the exception to European meetings on the field of honor, says the St. Louis Republic. On the contrary, they constitute the rule, their average amounting to as high as 80 per cent. of the duels fought in Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Holland and Spain, while in France the average is only about 40 per cent.

Another disagreeable consideration of the "affair of honor" is the knowledge that, instead of getting hurt or killed yourself, you may have the misfortune to inflict a mortal wound upon your adversary, in which case the tribunals of the country will generally sentence you to a term of several months' imprisonment and to pay heavy damages to the relatives of the dead man.

A SURPRISED HUSBAND.

He Comes Home in Time to Join in Celebrating His Wife's First Wedding.

When I returned from my latest trip, says a drummer, I went home at something after nine o'clock in the evening. There was my house lighted up from top story to basement; carriages were leaving the door, and affairs seemed to be going on inside on a grand scale. I let myself into the basement with a latch key and walked into the dining-room. Strains of music came from the back part of the hall, and the mingled laughter and conversations indicated a host of guests.

Presently my wife came into the dining-room dressed like a princess; she ran up to me, saying: "Oh, Jack! I'm so glad you've come home early."

"So'm I," said I; "what's the racket—surprise party?"

"Surprise party?" said she, with a pout; "no, indeed, it's the anniversary of my wedding."

"Tilda," said I, "you're off; you're way off. This is the month of March—it was in the summer we were married!"

She serenely replied: "I know that very well; this is the anniversary of my first marriage. Go put on your dress suit, dear."

CONVERSATION WITH MONKEYS.

An Old Frenchman Who Was Up in the Language of These.

In 1867, says Prof. Evans in the Popular Science Monthly, Jules Richard had occasion to visit a sick friend in a hospital, where he made the acquaintance of an old official of the institution from the south of France who was exceedingly fond of animals, his love of them being equalled only by his hatred of priests. He claimed also to be perfectly familiar with the language of cats and dogs and to speak the language of apes even better than the apes themselves.

FANS AND POCKETS.

Historical Information Seasoned with Timely Hints.

Fans Were in Vogue in the Orient Thousands of Years Ago—Three Pretty Novelties—Outside Hanging Pockets in Great Variety.

The origin of the fan can be traced to the most remote antiquity. "It is ascribed by some historians to Kan-si, daughter of a Chinese mandarin, and by others to the sly of China, who is said to have used a fan during the delivery of her oracles." History repeats itself. How many of our modern sibilants deliver their oracles while gracefully manipulating their fans. But even long before the days of the sibilant the fan was commonly used in Egypt, as is evident from its having been painted on the walls of the tombs at Thebes.

HANGED THE INTRUDERS.

How Some Wise and Ingenious Wrens Got Rid of the Inquisitive Sparrows.

The Burlington Gazette tells this interesting bird story, and has three men ready to sign any number of affidavits that it is true:

At the end of Prof. Thomas' big barn are a number of bird houses for the use of the thousands of feathered songsters who keep the air alive in that locality. The place is close enough to the city to be infested with the pugacious and hoglish English sparrow, and for some years the sparrows and the wrens have fought the season through for the possession of the little houses. The wrens, being the smallest, invariably came off second best in the encounter until this year, when the holes, or doors, were arranged so that a wren could get in, but a sparrow's body could not pass through. Still the sparrows continued their annoyances by sticking their heads in the doors as far as possible and worrying the poor little wrens to a state of distraction. Finally the wrens decided upon a plan of action. They rigged up a horsehair noose directly inside their little houses in such a way that any intruding sparrow would stick his neck into it. As a consequence the men were surprised one day to find a sparrow hanging by the neck from one of the houses, dead as a country town on Sunday. He was cut down, and for a few days the sparrows let the wrens rest undisturbed. Then another sparrow became inquisitive, and before he knew it he too was dangling in the air, unable to save himself. These are the only two instances that came under the observation of the men, though others perhaps have happened.

A NOVEL PLAN.

How an English Inn Provided for Persons with a Cold in the Head.

Nothing but travel, and extensive travel at that, will give a person a full idea of the queer ways that there are in the world. An American who was not long since journeying through the inland counties of England relates that in a small country town he once entered an inn, rather pretentious for the place, and called for turbot, a favorite dish in those parts. The American had had a few days of dense fog and his appearance and manner perhaps showed that he had become a little wheezy in consequence of the climate. He was forced to have frequent recourse to his pocket handkerchief.

When the turbot was brought the guest fancied, even before it reached his plate, that it was no longer fresh, and an attempt was made to return it to the proprietor, who at once sent a waiter for fresh turbot and removed the objectionable dish.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said the innkeeper, "but we got the idea, sir, as you came in, that you had a bad cold in your head, sir."

"And suppose I had? What would that have to do with my being served spoiled fish?" exclaimed the American, somewhat indignantly.

"Everything, sir. We has this rule in this 'ouse: Fish as is a leetle doubtful, like that 'ere, sir—them which has lost the savor of youth, as I may say—them we serves to parties as appears to 'ave colds in their heads, sir; and we finds that, bein' as such parties can't smell nothink, they likes the fish just as well, sir, and often they prefer 'em!"

He Could Sympathize.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitts, of whom the Indianapolis Journal tells a story, must be both of them philosophers, though in different ways. The other day they were out driving, and after an interval of silence Mrs. Fitts remarked:

"I wonder just what a horse thinks when he is driven in this way. It must be very uncomfortable when he is driven here and there without any idea what it is all for or where you are going."

"I think I can appreciate his feelings," said Mr. Fitts. "I imagine he feels just about as I do when you take me out on a shopping trip."

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where the king is represented surrounded by a group of fan bearers.

In Greece traces of the fan have been found as early as 500 B. C. Fans were always popular among the women of Rome, and were often used by the men. At dinner it was a common custom for guests to stand behind the chairs of the slaves waving long-handled fans. This custom prevailed throughout our southern states during the days of slavery, as it still does to a certain extent. I have often dined in the south where two or three young negroes stood round the table waving long fans made of peacock feathers.

The medieval fan was made of eagle or peacock feathers in a variety of forms, and fastened with handles of gold, silver or ivory, often set with precious stones of great value.

Catherine de Medicis is said to have been the first to introduce a fan in France, and after her it was generally used. The fan she used could be folded. Like those of the present day, no court toilet was considered complete without a fan, and during the reign of Henry II. and of the Louises fans became objects of such luxury that they often cost hundreds of dollars.

In England fans are less used than in almost any other country. In Spain they are so much and so generally used that life would be incomplete to a Spanish woman without her fan. The women of Spain carry on conversations with their fans; they have a regular code of signals which express their ideas, or rather feelings. In "Contarini" Fleming Dismail graphically describes the manipulations of the fan by the fair Spaniard.

In Japan and China the fan occupies a most important place in daily life. The handsome Japanese paper fans are most in vogue for ordinary use. Very pretty ones may be had for seventy-five cents.

Feather, lace and ribbon fans are most favored for evening-dress. Three novelties introduced this spring are here given. One is made of rosettes of ribbon fastened on the sticks, and is a very handsome affair. Another is of ribbon having nine sticks, over which the ribbon seems to be woven like basket work. This called a witch's fan; opened one way, it all falls apart, to the consternation of the unluckied, who imagine the fan is wrecked; but opened the other way, presto! it is restored to a perfect fan.

The third fan shown is one-half lace and the other half flowers. When closed it looks like a bouquet, and at the opera or theater serves the purpose of both fan and nosegay.

The outside hanging pockets, which are a necessity to some women, are made this spring in varied shapes and colors. Those most favored are of the envelope shape, crocheted on rings with silk to match the gown with



HANGING POCKETS.

which they are to be worn, and are ornamented with little bows or tassels. Others of this shape are crocheted in the close mitten stitch of black silk with patterns of jet beads.

Pretty black and colored velvet bags, with gold and silver tops, are much in favor, as are the velvet embroidered ones carried on the arm or fastened to the fan by long narrow ribbons. These are easily made, and have a pretty and stylish appearance.—Jule De Ryther. In Once a Week.

To Wash Chamomile Gloves.

Take a basin of warm water, into which pour a teaspoonful of ammonia; then make a strong lather or suds of some white soap, but on no account rub the soap on the gloves. Wash the gloves thoroughly in this water, rubbing with the hands until clean as they can be made, rinse them well in warm water softened by a little ammonia, press dry in a towel and hang by the tip of the fingers to dry. When dry they will be stiff and hard, but this can be rubbed out between the hands. If they are hung to dry with the finger tips down, the water will drip to the ends and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get them soft.

Potato Provencale.

Cut cold-boiled potato in little dice-shaped pieces, add minced onion, fry in butter, season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and you will have lyonnaise potatoes.

USE OF POULTICES.

It is Not Understood as Generally as It Should Be.

Physicians are often surprised at the ignorance of patients concerning the use of poultices. The trouble arises from a wrong idea as to the curative action of a poultice.

In general, poultices are primarily localizers of inflammation; they act by softening and stimulating the tissues with which they are brought directly in contact. The fact that their value lies in the amount of heat and moisture which they radiate to these tissues is the reason, probably, for their application by the laity in every case where heat and moisture may happen to be indicated as necessary.

Take, for example, says the Youth's Companion, two cases—a poisoned wound and a finger swollen by muscular strain. It is manifest that these two cases are not parallel, though in both the application of heat is indicated as a remedy.

In the case of the poisoned wound, we have the presence of a foreign substance in the tissues. This sets up a local inflammation, which by means of the circulation tends to spread and become general. We place a poultice over the affected part, and immediately the application of the heat brings to it a fresh supply of blood containing numerous leucocytes—white corpuscles—whose business it is to make war upon all foreign matter with which they may come in contact, and pus is formed. This finds a proper means of escape through the softened tissues under the poultice, and with it comes the poison.

In the case of the swollen finger, on the other hand, we have a simple irritation, and what we need in the way of treatment is just enough heat to draw a renewed supply of blood to the weakened part for its nourishment. But we do not wish, as in the first case, to confine the heat long enough to stimulate the leucocytes to activity, as in that event we should only have made a bad matter worse, with an abscess to boot care of.

The desired result may be obtained by simply plunging the finger into water as hot as can be borne for a short time, or by rubbing on a stimulating liniment.

The moral of all this is that we are to use poultices only where we wish to localize inflammation. In sprains and the like proper stimulation is all that is required.

THERMOMETER FRAME.

How to Make an Otherwise Plain Instrument Attractive.

Every room should be furnished with a thermometer, and, in order that this may be ornamental as well as useful, procure a small hoop six inches in diameter; wind closely with tinsel, and across the middle from top to bottom tack a half-inch ribbon, adding a small bow at each point of contact with the hoop. On the center of this ribbon tack a small thermometer which you must be sure to test before buying by



ORNAMENTED FRAME FOR A THERMOMETER.

placing your warm fingers on the bulb to see if the mercury rises. At the left of the thermometer stretch three rows of tinsel as shown in the illustration. Fasten ribbon at the top to hang it, by letting it rest perfectly flat against the wall. A rectangular strip of birch bark with a thermometer tacked in the middle and a bow of orange, or deep red, or golden brown ribbon at the top is also pretty. The ribbons should harmonize with the furnishings of the room, but these colors contrast prettily with the color of the bark. Another odd way to mount a thermometer is to fasten one in the center of a piece of weather beaten shingle that has taken on artistic tints with age. Above and below letter with sepia: "I'm forty years old and never saw such weather before." Put a screw eye in the top and hang against the side of a room away from draughts.—American Agriculturist.

A Hot Weather Bath.

Put to a cup of sea salt, one-half ounce of camphor and one-half ounce of ammonia in a quart bottle; fill the bottle with hot water and let it stand twenty-four hours; then, when prepared to bathe with a sponge, put a teaspoonful of this mixture, well shaken, into your basin. A surprising quantity of dirt will come from the cleanest skin. The ammonia cleanses, and the camphor and the sea salt impart a beneficial effect which cannot be exaggerated.

Savory Breakfast Sandwich.

Pound together to a smooth paste one part of fresh butter and two parts of grated Parmesan or thinly sliced Cheshire cheese, and made mustard to taste; butter some thin slices of bread with this mixture, and lay on half of their number a thin slice of ham, smoked beef, bologna sausage or any other cured meat. Press the rest of the cheese, spread bread on the above, cut them into neat little sandwiches and serve on a bed of mustard and cress.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.

Cut cold-boiled potato into little dice-shaped pieces, add minced onion, fry in butter, season with salt and pepper, sprinkle with chopped parsley, and you will have lyonnaise potatoes.

WANTED—Girl for general housework.

Inquire at Dr. McKnight's, Main street.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Centre street.

Freeland house, 3223; lot 12525. For further particulars apply at this office.

LOST—A young hound, white, with dark brown ears, black spot on tail, a scar under the neck, and answers to the name of Toby. Liberal reward will be paid upon its return to Charles Dusheck, Freeland.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Estate of Elizabeth Evans, late of Foster township, deceased.

Letters of administration upon the above-named estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, to present the same without delay, to Thomas Evans, administrator, at L. and B. Junction.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:47, 9:40, 10:41 a. m., 12:15, 2:27, 3:45, 4:55, 6:58, 7:12, 8:47 p. m., for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumbar Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

5:50, 7:09, 7:20, 9:18, 10:56 a. m., 12:16, 1:18, 2:13, 4:34, 6:58 and 8:37 p. m., from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumbar Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

93 Centre street, Freeland.

NOVELTIES, TOYS, Etc.

OF EVERY KIND.

See our handsome stock of footwear—the largest and best in town. Custom-made work a specialty and repairing done on the premises.

Entirely VEGETABLE AND A SURE CURE FOR COSTIVENESS.

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Eruptions and Skin Diseases.

Sold at Schilcher's Drug Store.

FAMILY SCRAP BAG.

The fumes of a brimstone match will remove berry stains from the fingers.

Light scorch marks may be removed by simply moistening them with water and laying in the sun.

All embroideries, and colored garments also, should be ironed on the wrong side, wherever practicable.

The skins of new potatoes can be removed more quickly with a stiff vegetable brush than by scraping.

The toughest fowl can be made edible if put in cold water, plenty of it, and cooked very slowly from five to six hours.

After taking cake from the oven let it remain in the pan about five minutes; it will then come out easily without breaking.

A NICKLE'S worth of whitening and a bottle of ammonia will keep silver forks, spoons and other tableware always bright and shining.

INSTEAD of toasting bread for porridge, soup, porridge, etc., try drying it or roasting it till crisp in the oven and see how superior it will be.

GREASE may be taken out of carpets by covering the spot with powdered French chalk, laying a soft brown paper over the chalk and covering with a warm iron.

It is as essential to health that the air of the kitchen should be as pure as that of the parlor, because food prepared in foul air partakes of the foulness to a great extent.

If one wishes to cool a hot dish in a hurry, it will be found that if the dish be placed in a vessel full of cold salty water it will cool far more rapidly than if it stood in water free from salt.

The water tank or cooler in which the drinking water is kept should be lined with porcelain, and it should be emptied and thoroughly cleaned every morning before the fresh water and ice are put in.

Do not attempt to extinguish the flames of blazing kerosene with water; it will only make them worse. Pour corn meal or flour quickly over them, or throw over a rug or anything handy that will exclude the air.

Slavery in Siam.

Slavery has been abolished in Siam in name, says a writer in the Contemporary Review, but it can never be abolished in fact, for the slaves have no means of supporting themselves outside their masters' houses. Every member of the Siamese upper classes can fetter his servants or throw them into prison without any kind of trial or permission being necessary. One morning I went to call upon one of the ablest and most enlightened of the ministers, a man who has been to Europe, and who once actually got into serious trouble for trying to inaugurate a sort of woman's rights movement in Siam. I made my way by mistake into a part of his grounds where visitors were not expected, and I found a slave fastened down to the ground in an ingenious kind of pillory, in which he could not move hand or foot, while another slave tortured him with severe strokes of a bamboo rod at the word of a member of the family, in order to force him to confess to some mischief.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Arrahtic coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

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