

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Duration (One Year, Six Months, Four Months, Two Months) and Price (\$1.50, 75, 50, 25).

Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office.

FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 9, 1893.

In China nearly all people pay their debts. The few that do not commit suicide to avoid the scorn of their fellows. If all people in this country committed suicide who would pay their honest debts it would make a heap of work for the coroner.

"Shall girls smoke cigarettes" may be a very important question, but it hardly dignifies modern journalism to give much space to the subject. Any girl, or boy either, who has brains won't smoke cigarettes, and those who have not, the smoking will not harm.

Life and accident insurance companies are resisting the payment of \$40,000 to the wife and children of W. F. Collard, a Cincinnati traveling man who fell out of an Indianapolis hotel window and was killed. The companies say they do not see how he fell unless he wanted to.

Since its return to Philadelphia from the World's fair the old Liberty Bell will not be hoisted to the ceiling in the lobby of Independence Hall as formerly, but has been placed in a handsome plate-glass movable case, so that the precious relic can be quickly removed in case of fire.

In the new army rifle a long, tapering cartridge, 30 caliber, is used. It has a velocity of 2,000 feet the first second. The rifle, with five cartridges in the magazine, weighs about nine pounds. Lieutenant Collins says powder will be noisier as well as smokeless soon, and that all warfare will be at long range.

The southern people are becoming as enterprising as their northern brethren. A North Carolina advertiser wants us to give him three inches of space for confederate money. Unfortunately, we are not in the curiosity collecting business at present, and give space for nothing but the genuine American dollar.

Business men, your local papers work for you and the town at all times. What are you doing for them? If you would have the people know what line of business you're in, tell them through the columns of the papers—not as an act of charity, no publisher wants that kind of patronage, but as a plain common sense matter of business, both in your interest and that of the papers, the town and the community.

The license clerk of Fayette county issued a marriage license to a couple last week whose aggregate age is 116 years. James Rittenhouse, of Smock Station, and Mary E. Linderman, of Flatwood, were the contracting parties. Rittenhouse is 69 years of age and Miss Linderman has seen 37 summers. The prospective groom is a widower. In the recorder's office he seemed in high spirits over his second matrimonial venture and answered all the clerk's questions in a loud, clear tone.

Factory Inspector Watchorn sends a report to the secretary of internal affairs in which he asserts that the semi-monthly pay law is boldly violated and that children too young to work are not only allowed to enter the mills, but are forced to do overtime. From a humanitarian point of view this is a matter for investigation, to say nothing of an inquiry into causes touching violation of the state laws supposed to protect the innocents and give to the working classes the benefits intended by legislation.

The Age, of Boulder, Montana, says now is the time for the government to test the question of its inability to run the railroads more cheaply and more to the satisfaction of the people than can be done by private corporations. The Union Pacific Railroad has passed into the hands of receivers. The government has already paid the actual value of the road once or twice and will have to do so again, probably. Let the government take charge of the road, discharge the obligations against it, and then run it on a business basis.

"Orange Blossom" is a painless cure for all diseases peculiar to women. Sold freely by Amandus Oswald.

IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

A WOMAN IN TIBET.

She Penetrates Further Into the Country Than Ever White Man Did.

Brief reports have been received recently of the existence of a young English woman, a missionary, in the wilds of inhospitable Tibet. Now there is at hand a story of her adventures from the North China Daily News.

On May 5 Miss Annie Taylor, the explorer, passed through Chungking on her way home having completed a year of wandering.

Miss Taylor is a medium sized woman of Saxon build, with brilliant brown eyes, the complexion of a traveler, and the air of one who has suffered much. Her bearing, her bright eyes and animated expression show her to be a woman of resource and imagination, and in seeing her lively manner, notwithstanding her present weak state of health, one begins to understand the influence she was able to exercise over the savage peoples among whom she has been traveling alone with her life in her hand. She is full of enthusiasm for the civilization and conversion of the Tibetans, which she hopes to communicate to the people of England, and this, we have no doubt, she will fully succeed in doing. Miss Taylor is the daughter of a gentleman of means engaged in business in London.

Her trip rivals in adventure, while in difficulties overcome it exceeds the travels of even Capt. Bower and Mr. Rockhill. With the help of one Christian Tibetan whom she took with her, she penetrated to within three days of Lhasa, and returned alive to tell the tale. But for the treachery of a Mohammedan Chinese woman she engaged in Kansu, there seems little doubt that she would have arrived in Lhasa itself. Miss Taylor says that she first attempted to enter Tibet from the Indian side in 1887. Sikkim was not English then, and orders were given that no one should serve her. So, though she had plenty of money, she could buy nothing, and was often very hungry. Then she got fever and had no appetite. But she got over it and returned, until she did not know which was worse, fever or hunger. Twice attempts were made to poison her, and for ten months she never saw another European.

Then she decided to try to get in from China, and after spending about a year on the frontier living very quietly, not going out, but constantly receiving Tibetans in her house, she received various offers of convoys to Lhasa. Before crossing the frontier, about which she had no trouble, she unhappily engaged a Chinaman whose Tibetan name was Noga. She had two tents, four servants, and tried to get ten really good horses by promising to give them at the journey's end to Noga. One of her first serious adventures was being attacked by a band of brigands with white fur coats, leading each a spare horse. Two were killed, eight wounded, and five out of her horses killed, besides much property lost. But a Lama called out to the robbers: "They are all women! All women!" so she was not pursued. Among Mongols and Tibetans it is esteemed a dreadful thing to strike a woman, so that all women go about unarmed, although every man carries weapons. As Miss Taylor says, by the Tibetan religion it is forbidden to take life, whether a man's, a sheep's, or a man's.

On September 25 the party crossed the Yellow river on yak skins blown out with hurdles laid upon them and drawn by horses. These rafts were washed all the time, and the water was ice cold. They then found themselves in the Golok district which is peopled entirely by robbers. Their chieftain is a woman, and laws are strictly observed in her domains, and no bribes are taken. The Goloks relate how five Russians came to travel through the country, and they themselves went out to attack them five hundred strong, but could kill none, though twelve of themselves were killed. Then came another traveler alone with a tin box. They all wanted that tin box, and still continue to reproach one another that they did not take it, but their belief was that on opening it an army of soldiers would come out, and they thought the same with regard to Miss Taylor's two cases of chests of drawers, besides many other fabulous tales about her.

In every way people sought to prevent her from entering the Lhasa district by telling her of fighting going on, but she found that an arrangement had been made that travelers should not be interfered with. It was here, however, that Noga, after repeated acts of insubordination, began to use violence to her, and at last tried to draw his sword. It was the Tibetans who protected her against her Chinese servant, and, saying there was no chief there able to protect her, sent her on under an escort.

Miss Taylor's hardships would require a volume for adequate description. For three days they lost their road. They had no tent. That and every comfort had to be sold, her servant having taken everything he could from her before he left. When, on December 24, they found the road again, they hid away in the hills for the whole of Christmas day. During all this part of the journey her sufferings from the rarity of the air were very great: palpitations, gasping, and inability to digest their barley food. Noga spread a report that Miss Taylor was traveling with a belt of gold and jewels around her waist. She had to travel by night, finding the cold almost unbearable. Tea froze as soon as poured out, and for three nights they were only too thankful to find refuge in a cave with barely room enough for them to lie down, half suffocated by smoke, so as to obtain a little warmth.

On December 31 they crossed the Drichu into the Lhasa district, but had to stop near Najuna, within three days' journey of Lhasa; owing to Noga having gone before, revealing that it was a foreigner coming. A military chief arrived, and there was a sort of trial. In the end Miss Taylor convinced the officer of the truth of her story, saving the lives of her two Tibetan servants,

who were accused of treacherously leading her into Tibet. The chiefs told her that as far as they were concerned she could go on to Lhasa, but they would lose their lives if she did, and they gave her an official and nine soldiers to protect her against the Chinese servant, besides supplying her most pressing necessities. Everywhere she found the Tibetans expressing liking for the English. They had been especially struck by the fact that the prisoners in the Sikkin war were kept alive, well fed, and actually supplied with money to go home with.

On the return journey the horses, which have to be fed with goats' flesh, tea, butter and cheese, suffered so from hunger that they were always tumbling down, until Miss Taylor joined a yak caravan, and 900 yaks made a way for them through twenty feet of snow. On January 23 Miss Taylor left the Lhasa district of Tibet, and on April 12 she reached Teachenlu after hardships such as it seems hardly credible a woman should have surmounted.

ALWAYS BUOYANT.

She Works With a Man of Dry Science But She Overcomes That.

A woman who is secretary for a well-known scientific man has caused much secret envy among her sex because of her buoyant vitality she always displays. Some of her less energetic friends assert that her vitality is positively irritating. She works all day and she stays up as late as she wants to, having the good times which most women who work hard deny themselves, saying they "simply must have time for rest." She is always alert, mentally and physically. This, she says, is the way she does it. She rises early. That at the outset would frighten most people out of their desire to be perennially gay. Her next move is more encouraging for she differs from those disagreeable people who recommend a cold plunge for the first act of the day. She doesn't believe in cold plunges, but she does dash cold water in her face, and then eats an orange or some other fruit in season, and bathes her face, neck and arms. By the time breakfast is ready, and less resolute people are rubbing their eyes and saying sleepily: "Mercy! Is it breakfast time?" She has copied her report of a lecture or prepared some original matter for the publisher. Her morning meal begins with more fruit. She is a great believer in fruit and water, but takes the former internally and the latter externally. Much drinking of water, she contends, makes the flesh soft and flabby; much bathing makes it firm and elastic.

After breakfast comes the long pull of the day's work with the learned man. He, it is whispered, does not recognize grammar as his strong point—at least his secretary does not. After pursuing the elusive rules of syntax and rhetoric through the labyrinth of his treatises, she goes home a mental and physical wreck. But she looks at her haggard face in the glass and smiles scornfully and inhosptably upon it. She washes her hand, otherwise her hair brush, diligently for awhile, and bathes her face and arms in very hot water. Finally she heats her hand, moistened with aromatic vinegar, rubs the back of her neck well, then looks in the glass, and presto! the haggard face is gone and a rosy one appears instead.

Late in the evening the superior secretary likes to indulge in a cracker and some stewed fruit, and the last act of the day is her bath. Three times a week she indulges in a sulphur bath. She had shrewdly observed that at the sulphur springs even wrinkled old ladies came from the baths with a soft pink glow tinging their yellow cheeks. Consequently she tried manufacturing her own sulphur baths. She throws a handful of sulphur into the bath tub and the next morning she has as pretty a flush as a three-year-old baby. She admits that it takes determination to inaugurate this regime, but claims that once started it supports itself by the extra energy it superinduces. And then she exults. And her indolent sisters say she is very irritating. "Her spirits are almost animal," N. Y. Sun.

INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

At a recent special meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society of England, a resolution in favor of the admission of ladies as honorary members was rejected by 172 to 155 votes. Miss M. MERRA MITCHELL, of Salem, Ind., was admitted to the bar the day after the Indiana supreme court decided that women might practice law. That gives her the distinction of being the first woman lawyer in the state. The English jury seems to be busy acquiring knowledge. Miss Mary O'Brien, for instance, has received a scientific research scholarship, worth about \$750 a year, for two years. She has decided to devote herself for that period to the study of the nitrogen supply of the leguminous and other plants. Miss DUDLEY, an English bicyclist, holds the record for long distance riding by women. She made the distance of one hundred miles, more than seven hours, or at an average speed of nearly fourteen miles an hour. This, too, in regulation petticoats, not the new style of trousers.

An effort was recently made to secure the admission of women to membership in the Laryngological association in England. Although the attempt was unsuccessful the women regard it as an evidence of advance that the question should have been debated in the society. They gained a good deal, anyway, as women are to be admitted as visitors with power to take part in discussions. Mrs. STELLA B. CONGER, wife of ex-Senator O. D. Conger, of Michigan, died recently, and her will contains some comment. She was rich and he was poor. To him she leaves the sum of \$150 a month, and makes provision for his funeral and for the erection of a suitable monument over his remains. She does not, however, leave him any ready money—no lump sum—only this annuity of \$1,800, payable monthly.

FISH AND SNAKE YARNS.

UNCLE EPH PLUNKETT, of Mirabella Falls, Tex., has taught a rattlesnake to shake his tail to music.

THREE THOUSAND salmon, it is claimed, were landed by Samuel Goodwin with one haul of a net near Port Angele, Wash., recently.

Mrs. O. P. PAYNE, of Gainesville, Ga., killed thirteen rattlesnakes in the lot around her home, with a piece of fence rail, a few days ago. They averaged about two feet in length each.

An old Maine fisherman has been living in a dory all summer, cruising about Penobscot bay catching and curing fish. He has camped in rough fashion on the islands, hasn't slept in a bed since last May, and avers he has had a very fine time.

ONE curious result of the hurricane that struck the southern coast recently was the killing of quantities of fish. For many days after the storm the coast around Savannah and throughout the stretch where its force was most vented was strewn with dead fish of all kinds.

POISONOUS snakes are so numerous in Venezuela that snake bite is almost as common there as in India. But there are fewer fatalities, for the natives have discovered that a plant known as the ocmillo, when powdered and applied to the wound, results in a cure in almost every case.

ART AND ARTISTS.

GOTTO's greatest advance in painting was the rejection of the greenish-black color the Byzantine painters employed for the human figure, and substituting the color of nature for the faces and hands.

THE museum of antiquities at Dresden has come into possession of an interesting marble relief from Rome, which represents an ancient butcher shop, of oblong shape, and divided by a pillar into two equal parts.

A PORTRAIT, which is supposed to be of Robert Auchmuty, one of George III's judges, in Boston, is still hanging in the supreme courtroom in that city. The picture is the work of John Singleton Copley and bears the date of 1767.

MR. BURNE-JONES, the English artist, is engaged upon the interesting task of painting a portrait of Mr. Gladstone's youngest granddaughter, Dorothy Drew. This little blue-eyed maiden of three years is said to resemble the grandfather startlingly.

A GREEK peasant living on the island of Agina recently discovered a magnificent statue buried in the ground, upon which had been a small plantation, and which he had cleared. The statue was sold to a bric-a-brac dealer, who sent it to London, where it has just been bought by the British government for the sum of sixty-five hundred pounds.

BOOK LITTER.

THE sultan is establishing a public library in Constantinople. All the libraries of the mosques are to be transferred to it.

THE old Indiana homestead of the family of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley has been purchased by the poet as a permanent residence. The largest library in the world is the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts and 150,000 coins and medals.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday recently. He is working on an autobiography. Few men have in their time tasted more of the love of their fellow men than the cheery Autocrat. An interesting find is a library of 500 volumes, including seventy manuscripts of the tenth and eleventh, and some with wonderful miniatures of the fourteenth centuries, which were recently discovered in a Franciscan cloister near Rieti, Italy.

THE NOBILITY.

PRINCESS EULALIE has been for weeks past sojourning quietly in London, accompanied by her two little sons.

THE queen consort of Siam owns a wonderfully beautiful thimble. It is shaped like a lotus and made of solid gold, studded with diamonds. The only ornament worn by the widowed Archduchess Stephanie of Austria is a locket containing on one side the portrait of her little daughter and on the other that of her mother, the queen of Belgium.

WHEN the princess of Wales was married, the king of the Belgians gave her lace of the value of ten thousand pounds. Since that time the princess has gone on collecting and now her lace is worth something like fifty thousand pounds.

PHILIP III., of Spain, was not roasted to death by a roaring fire because court etiquette forbade anyone to go to his assistance. He died a natural death, and the same story is told of a dozen different monarchs who were stinked for ceremony.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE French minister of agriculture now issues monthly crop reports, as is done in Germany and Hungary. In England this work is undertaken by the London Times.

RINDERPEST has been prevalent in the southern provinces of Russia, being first brought from the neighborhood of the River Don, where ten thousand head of cattle were attacked.

THE French potato crop has yielded above an average in thirty-four departments, an average in twenty-seven, and below an average crop in twenty-four departments.

THE permission to collect dead leaves in the forests of Austria, which has been restricted of late years, has now been liberally extended, because fodder is so scarce.

AFTER the severe drought in England, rains delayed the harvest of the cereal crops, and caused mildew and sprouting in the ear, besides bringing on potato disease.

PLEASURE CALENDAR.

November 9.—"Enemies for Life," at Freeland opera house. Admission, 25, 35 and 50 cents.

November 17.—Ball of Eckley Social Club, at Freeland opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

November 18.—Magic lantern exhibition, "Pilgrims Progress," by Rev. Thomas Weightman, at Sandy Run school house. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

November 19.—Entertainment of Tigers Athletic Club, at Freeland opera house. Admission, 10, 15 and 25 cents.

November 21.—Hungarian masquerade ball, at Freeland opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

November 22.—Fourth annual ball of Jeddo Progressive Club, at Freeland opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

November 29 and 30.—Tea party and oyster supper of Owena Council, No. 47, Degree of Pocobontas, at Cottage hall. Tickets, 25 cents.

November 30.—Ball of Polish corned band, at Freeland opera house. Admission, 50 cents.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Try Fackler's home-made bread and rolls—baked fresh every morning. Parties supplied with ice cream, cakes, etc., by Laubach at reasonable rates.

Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

How to cure a cold.—"Nothing easier! take a few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. I have told you half a dozen times."

Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will convince any one troubled with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Dr. Schilcher.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

FREELAND OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN J. WELSH, Manager.

THURSDAY, November 9.

The grandest melodramatic sensation of modern times.

ENEMIES FOR LIFE.

by Charles H. Fleming.

Tour directed by Mr. R. E. Davey.

A wonderful cast, including THE POWERFUL EMOTIONAL ACTRESS, Miss

JOAN CRAVAN.

Marvelous scenic and mechanical effects. Singing and dancing specialties by a powerful comedy element.

SEE New and magnificent scenery and wonderful mechanical effects.

SEE The realistic storm effect.

SEE The gypsies' campment struck by lightning.

SEE The beautiful water fall of real water.

SEE A terrific knife fight.

SEE Explosion of the prison.

SEE Rescue in mid-ocean.

All scenery, etc. carried for this production will positively be presented.

PRICES: 25, 35 and 50 Cents.

Reserved seats at Christy's book store.

Advertisement for BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS, ENTIRELY VEGETABLE AND A SURE CURE FOR COSTIVENESS. Lists symptoms like Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc. Price 25c per bottle.

Large advertisement for CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Includes text: "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." and "For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Advertisement for Ripans Tabules. Text: "Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cure habitual constipation and dispepsia, colds, headaches and fevers." Includes image of the product box.

Advertisement for LANE'S MEDICINE. Text: "THE NEXT MORNING I FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND MY COMPLEXION IS BETTER." Includes image of a woman.

Advertisement for FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Text: "BEST IN THE WORLD. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand." Includes image of the product.

Advertisement for W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. Text: "Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world." Includes image of a shoe.

Advertisement for Scientific American Agency for PATENTS. Text: "For information and free pamphlet send to MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York."

Advertisement for DO YOU COUGH? KEMPS BALSAM. Text: "It cures Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc."

Advertisement for PATENTS. Text: "We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our office is opposite U. S. Patent Office."

Advertisement for WE TELL YOU. Text: "Nothing new when we state that it pays to engage in a permanent, most healthy and pleasant business."

Advertisement for TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS. Text: "2d year of the most successful Quarterly ever published. More than 3,000 LEADING NEWSPAPERS in North America have complimented this publication during its first year."