

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY  
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.  
**THOS. A. BUCKLEY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTER.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months.....75  
Four Months.....50  
Two Months.....25

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FREELAND, PA., MAY 24, 1894.

### Franklin's Foresight.

One hundred years ago this month Benjamin Franklin left a fund of five thousand dollars, which he directed should be put at interest and left to accumulate for a century. When that time had come round, according to the directions of the splendid old philanthropist, half of the money thus accumulated should go to some good public purpose for the benefit of the people of Boston. The other half was to be put aside, as in the first case, for another century, at the end of which time the state and the city should be equal partners in the fund. Now, arising from the five thousand dollars, there is an aggregate of something near seven hundred thousand dollars, half of which the trustees will use to build and equip an industrial training school, one of the best uses to which the money can be put, and one which Franklin would surely approve if he were living now. The board of aldermen and three ministers of the oldest religious societies in Boston are the trustees. They are going to visit Washington to learn as much as they can about the manual school there, and they will visit nearly all the large cities of the United States on the same mission.

Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, Ind., claims to own a plaster bas-relief of the head and neck of Abraham Lincoln, in full side view, the whole oval being twenty-six by twenty-one inches and the head and neck twenty inches long. It is related that some time ago the head of the family and of the school district was greatly in need of a windmill and tank to water the few head of cattle he had grazing on the prairie. A meeting of the school trustees was held, a special election was called, and bonds were voted for the purpose of improving the school property. The bonds were sold and the proceeds used in digging a well one hundred and fifty feet deep on the schoolhouse lot. A windmill and tank were put up, and now the school children and cattle of the district drink water to their hearts' content, without putting the president of the board of trustees to the trouble of pumping it for them.

In Gray county, Kan., there is a school district in which but a single family resides. The family consists of a man and his wife and nine children. The man and wife and son elect themselves trustees of the district and employ a daughter at a salary of thirty-five dollars a month to teach school. It is related that some time ago the head of the family and of the school district was greatly in need of a windmill and tank to water the few head of cattle he had grazing on the prairie. A meeting of the school trustees was held, a special election was called, and bonds were voted for the purpose of improving the school property. The bonds were sold and the proceeds used in digging a well one hundred and fifty feet deep on the schoolhouse lot. A windmill and tank were put up, and now the school children and cattle of the district drink water to their hearts' content, without putting the president of the board of trustees to the trouble of pumping it for them.

Mrs. Cleveland lately received from London a most unique and charming gift, a magnificent album containing the portraits of American residents in London who during the past thirty years have attained the distinction of a caricature in Vanity Fair. Nearly all of them are signed "Ape," the famous signature of Pelegrini. The album is massively bound in royal red morocco and lined with watered silk of an imperial or "knight of the Garter" blue. It is inscribed "Uncle Sam's celebrities at Vanity Fair." Over these words is the American eagle with extended wings, the pennant "E Pluribus Unum" flowing from the claws. There are vignettes of Washington and Cleveland. All the lettering is in heavy gold.

The ice water drinker is just as much of a "fiend" as the morphine eater. In many cases the habit of the former is just as strong as that of the latter, and just as hard to break. It has been frequently demonstrated that the drinking of ice water is an acquired habit, and not one that comes naturally. Give an infant ice water, and you will notice by its action that the drink is very distasteful. It usually has the same effect upon an Indian or person not accustomed to it. Besides, it is very unhealthy, and any person who can avoid drinking ice water should do so.

CHICAGO has a fresh wonder in a colored singer who has a fancy epiglottis which enables him to sing bass and soprano at the same time, and when singing in a large hall a third voice is produced ranging between the other two. The owner of this unique vocal apparatus is a member of a church choir, but, notwithstanding his dual ability, he draws only one salary.

The milkmaid of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if found unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

The women of Huron, S. D., have caused the arrest of the chief of police for not enforcing the laws and closing up the saloons and other dens of vice.

The grape and orange growers near Tallahassee, Fla., have decided to enter upon the manufacture of wine from grapes and oranges on a large scale.

## The Farmer of the Future.

In the present unsettled state of the labor market, it is well worth while for the young man to sit quietly down and consider the possibilities of future business. Whether he shall confine himself to the store, the shop or the factory should be a question to receive serious thought. Of course, there are and always will be many people who prefer a commercial life, but it is well worth while to give a moment's serious study to that which will produce the necessities of life. The careful farmer, says the New York Ledger, may make himself independent of other occupations. It is possible for him to raise sufficient food products to supply many of the requirements of his family, and thus make himself free from many of the vicissitudes of business life. Indeed, every man who can possibly do so should have his bit of ground where he can provide what will rank as luxuries to his family. The small farmer is to all intents and purposes the independent citizen of the commonwealth. Those who follow this occupation on a more extensive scale are subject to possibilities of lack of assistance and the danger that their help may leave them when it is most needed. Indeed, the help problem is the coming subject of interest for this country. Upon a reasonable settlement of the present disaffection the prosperity of the nation depends. With the farm quite as much as in any other business the necessity for reliable assistance is apparent. If things are not done in season they may as well go over until another year, as labor bestowed on them is in most cases almost the same as wasted. A small piece of ground thoroughly and intelligently cultivated will produce quite enough to supply the table of an ordinary-sized family. From this one may increase the area and its productiveness according to the time and facilities at command, and thus supplement whatever comes in from other occupations of members of the family. But there is in the fruits of one's own garden a charm rarely found in those offered by the market-gardener.

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## CHICAGO FEELS PROUD.

Medical Congress in Rome Honors a Windy City Surgeon.  
Dr. J. B. Murphy is Elected President for America of the International Medical Congress at a Compliment to the West.

Western American physicians, and especially the profession in Chicago, have been signally honored in the selection of Dr. J. B. Murphy, of that city, as the president for America of the international medical congress in Rome. That the congress should skip New York and make a Chicago man one of its honorary presidents for the ensuing year is a distinctive recognition of merit that will no doubt bother the New Yorkers just a little. This is especially true of surgery, in which Gotham likes to wave the west aside. The matter is made all the more emphatic in that Dr. Murphy has had a little sectional controversy with the New York surgeons concerning the operation for appendicitis, of which he claims to have been the originator.

Dr. Murphy has come to the front very rapidly in surgery. His work has been highly scientific and has caused widespread comment in the medical and surgical journals in this country and abroad. He is a very young man for the importance of the place in surgery his talent has won for him, being only thirty-six years of age. What should be peculiarly gratifying to the Chicago faculty is the fact that he is a graduate of the Rush Medical college. He values the great clinics of Europe properly, but he is a staunch defender of the excellence of good American schools, and is himself a very splendid sample of what America and the west can do when it gets the right sort of material to work on. His discoveries are not many, but what work he has done bears the stamp of the very highest scientific excellence, and that is enough to make a man famous in surgery. He was the first surgeon to operate for appendicitis, although a New York surgeon laid claim to that distinction. Dr. Murphy performed the operation first two days before his friend in New York did it. Of course both were working along the same lines, and Dr. Birney deserves as much credit on this score as Dr. Murphy; but it is always the first who does the work that is given the reward in science, and the Chicago surgeon has put his priority beyond dispute. It was a bold method indeed, calculated to make the older and more staid men of the knife stand back and hold their breath, but the results have been so satisfactory that the operation is universally accepted as one of the most brilliant, from a scientific standpoint, and at the same time one of the most beneficent of the age.

The rulings of Archbishop Hennessy at the ecclesiastical court, held recently at Omaha, bid fair to create a contention of no mean magnitude, says the Illustrated American. The archbishop of Dubuque, in compliance with an order issued by Mgr. Sattoli, sat behind closed doors to listen to one hundred and fifteen specific charges against Bishop Bonacum, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Lincoln, Neb. There were present fifty priests and nuns, summoned as witnesses. The charges preferred included "maladministration, tyranny, oppression, insubordination, inciting strife, slander and libel, arbitrary exercise and abuse of power, violation of diocesan statutes, misappropriation, falsehood, speculation, undue influence, unjust favoritism, scandal, gambling and incitation to perjury."

The archbishop declined to consider the principal propositions of the action, declaring emphatically he would hear nothing of "personal grievances." Exceptions were duly taken to the rulings, and the indignant priests declare they will appeal to Rome if Mgr. Sattoli does not give them the hearing they demand.

If it be true that Mgr. Sattoli was appointed for the purpose of preventing appeals to Rome and refuses to grant the appeal of the priests there is likely to be a contention, to which the McGlynn matter will be an episode.

Duke of Squallbro—I would never marry a woman cleverer than myself. Miss Whirlsair—You'll have great trouble getting suited.—Vogue.

**\$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 now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon 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.

Little girl (after waiting some time for dinner): "Grandpa, what do you have after dinner?" Grandpa—"Dyspepsia, my dear." Little girl—"Oh, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will cure that."

## BEATRICE HARRADEN.

Author of "Ships That Pass in the Night" Coming to America.  
The author of one of the latest of the literary sensations of the London season, Miss Beatrice Harraden, is to visit America for her health. She will arrive in New York some time during May on her way to California, where she goes for her health. She has long trouble.

"Ships That Pass in the Night," the story that has made her famous on both sides of the Atlantic, is said to be largely biographical. The character of Harraden, according to the same authority, is her own; "such a restless little spirit, striving to express herself now in this direction, now in that; yet always actuated by the same constant force, the desire for work." But in the true story it is the disagreeable man that dies, not the heroine. She never loved anyone before but she had loved the disagreeable man.



MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

Miss Harraden is about thirty years of age and a B. A. of London university, where she took her degree in mathematics as well as classics. Her portrait represents her in cap and gown and wearing the hood of a B. A. of the university. She was scarcely known in the literary set of London when her book appeared. Like Lord Byron, she wrote one morning to find herself famous in her own country. Her fame soon spread to the United States, where her book, unfortunately for her not copyrighted in this country, has had an enormous sale. A complete restoration to health is looked for by her friends and a brilliant career is confidently expected from this most promising young author. It is interesting at this time to record that Miss Harraden is an enthusiastic advocate of woman's suffrage and a devoted believer in the higher education of women.

## THE BONACUM CASE.

Priests and Laymen by the Score Are Interested in It.  
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## THE Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

To Be Observed by Six Hundred Thousand Members.  
Delegates from Seventeen Different Nations Will Gather in London in June to Do Honor to Robert Williams—A Grand Event.

It is only a short time ago that thousands of temperance advocates in this country and England did honor to that sturdy old son of Maine, Gen. Neal Dow. On his birthday words of eulogy for the man who had championed the cause of temperance for fifty years and more were pronounced in many cities. Grators told of the great good Gen. Dow had done in saving young men from the drunkard's grave, and rejoiced that he had lived to see the tremendous growth of the cause of temperance the world over. This grand old man from the Pine Tree state is now nearing the last milestone of life, but happy in the knowledge that he has been the means of keeping thousands of young men from lives of dissipation and consequent irreligion.

Two other grand old men who have labored for half a century for the moral, mental and religious improvement of young men are about to witness the celebration of the jubilee of the great institutions they founded. One of these Christian workers is Gen. William Booth, of the Salvation Army, and the other is George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Just fifty years ago in June next the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army were started in London. While Gen. Booth was going out in the highways and byways of the great English metropolis preaching in the open air, George Williams, a young clerk in a big dry goods establishment, at St. Paul's churchyard, was organizing his associates, the eighty employes in the place, into the first body known as the Young Men's Christian Association.

At a meeting on June 6, 1844, of the assistants in the house of Hitchcock & Co., the formal organization of the Y. M. C. A. took place, and its object was stated as "to improve the spiritual condition of young men engaged in the drapery and other trades." The growth of the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A. has been something remarkable, and in June there will be celebrations by the followers of both organizations that will show their enormous strength and the tremendous amount of soul saving being constantly accomplished.

Gen. Booth's jubilee programme has not yet been sufficiently arranged to be of interest, but the Y. M. C. A. jubilee exercises have been mapped out. Committees are now at work in this country and in England completing the details for a monster celebration, an international affair, to be held in London, commencing June 3. The jubilee exercises will last for a week, and there will be delegates present from seventeen nations. George Williams, the founder of the organization, now in his seventy-third year, will attend these exercises and tell how he came to start the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Williams, the founder of the Y. M. C. A., is still in the enjoyment of his free mental powers. On the death of the earl of Shaftesbury, in 1855, Mr. Williams became president of the London association, which position he still retains. Few men enjoy his privilege of seeing a work, instituted by themselves, so widely extended and so fruitful of good as the Y. M. C. A.

The first Y. M. C. A. branch of the London association was organized in Boston December 29, 1851. A letter dated June, 1850, which appeared in a Boston paper written from London by Mr. George M. Vanderlip, a student of the University of the City of New York, described the work of the London Young Men's Christian Association, and led to the organization of that in Boston. During 1851 kindred associations were formed in several other cities, including New York. Two years elapsed before any systematic effort was made to bring the twenty-six American associations which had by that time been organized into communication with one another. William Chauncey Langdon, then a layman and a member of the Washington association, afterward a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, accomplished the welding together of the different associations in the United States, and he also brought about the first conference of the associations of all lands in Paris, August 19-24, 1855.

The first convention of the American associations was held in Buffalo June 7, 1854. This was really the first conference of the associations in the English speaking world. There have been thirty conferences in this country since then. Much of the success of the international Y. M. C. A. in this country is attributed to its chairman, Cephas Brainerd.

Church Organ Made of Wood.  
A curious organ is to be seen at the Jesuits' church at Shanghai, China. It was manufactured by a native, a "brother coadjutor" of the Jesuit order. The pipes of the instrument are in bamboo wood instead of metal, and the sonority is of an incomparable sweetness, "angelic and superhuman." A correspondent, and such as has never been heard in Europe.

## POOR OLD M'GARRAHAN.

He Goes to His Grave with His Great Wrong Undressed.  
The story of William McGarrahan, the celebrated claimant to the New Idria mine, who died recently in a Washington hospital, is a sad one and full of romance. In 1844 Manuel Michelorena, the Mexican governor of upper California, granted a tract of land which lies partly in Fresno and



WILLIAM M'GARRAHAN.

partly in Monterey counties to Vincent P. Gomez, a Mexican official. After California became an American possession Gomez sold the land to McGarrahan. This transaction took place December 23, 1837. In the meantime a private corporation known as the New Idria Mining company had squatted upon the land and began a wasteful system of litigation for the purpose of keeping McGarrahan out of possession. On one pretext and another the case was dragged through the courts for years, and during all this time the New Idria Mining company was making enormous profits out of McGarrahan's quicksilver. Part of these profits the concern put in its pocket and part it employed as a corruption fund to keep McGarrahan out of his rights. The story is one of the most shameful in the history of such affairs, and includes theft, bribery and mutilation of the records in the general land office.

Finally McGarrahan in 1898 appealed to congress and a bill ordering the transfer of the property to him was passed, but the measure got tangled in the senate machinery and was indefinitely postponed. McGarrahan bravely kept up the fight in succeeding congresses, however, and every session since has had its turn at this famous claim, but the rich parasites found congress an easy field for their operations, and those who were in a position to know predicted that the broken old man would go to his grave as he has done with his great wrong undressed.

## HAD A VARIED CAREER.

How the Late Senator Stockbridge Made His Way in the World.  
Francis B. Stockbridge, United States senator from Michigan, who died a few days ago in Chicago, was born in Bath, Me., April 9, 1826. Early in his life his parents moved to Chicago, where, for some years, he was engaged in the lumber business. This grew rapidly, and in a comparatively short time he acquired a large lumber interest in Michigan. In 1851 he decided to move to Michigan and he took up his residence in St. Ignace, where he owned several lumber mills. While living in St. Ignace he also acquired a large mining property, which he retained up to the time of his death. He moved to Kalamazoo about twenty years ago and has lived there since. He was elected to the state legislature in 1869 and to the senate in 1871, and March 4, 1887, took his seat in the United States senate as a republican. He was reelected again in 1893, and his term of service would have expired March 3, 1899. The senator had large lumber interests on the Pacific slope, was the proprietor of a large spring factory at Kalamazoo, and was well known throughout the state as a man of large means who freely spent his money for the benefit of the poor. He was largely interested in the Brown & Co. stock farm near Kalamazoo, and



THE LATE SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE.

many of the products of his stable rank high in speed and circles. Although he had had only a common school education in his early youth, he was a great reader and had acquired a considerable knowledge of art, science and literature during his life. Probably there was no man in Michigan better known to rich and poor alike than was he. He had often said that, as he had no children of his own, he would in a measure adopt those of his neighbor, and his kindly spirit made him beloved wherever he was known. While still a young man he was married to Miss Elizabeth Arnold, who survives him.

Why Indians Take Scalps.  
Indians do not take scalps through cruelty, but just as civilized soldiers fight for and preserve the captured battle flags of the enemy as trophies and proofs of prowess in war. The scalp is taken by making a rough circle of slashes around the skull, and then tearing off the broad patch of skin and hair by main force. It is a dreadful operation, and one never to be forgotten by those who have once seen it. The scalp is supposed to contain many magical powers, and is cured with the greatest care by him who takes it.

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