FREELAND TRIBUNE. CHAPTEROFHORRORS

PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY

THOS. A. BUCKLEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

One Year.... Six Months... Four Months Two Months. Subscribers are requested to observe the date

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. For instance:

Grover Cleveland 25June35 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1885. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrearages must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

Miss Edna Dean Proctor, poetess, wants to be known as the apostle of maize as the national flower. She considers Indian corn as being the most distinctive American broduct.

It is said that the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has the most complete collection of Amercan Colonial laws in the United States. It was made by Charlemagne Towers and includes the laws of the Danish and British West

Columbia College, New York City, is now in the 140th year of its existence. It has an endowment of \$10,-000,000, and spends annually about \$500,000 for educational purposes. It has 225 professors, instructors and tutors. Over sixteen hundred students from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries, attend the lectures and recitations in its va-

The new opera hause at Guanajuato will be opened September 15. It has been in course of construction twenty years and when completed will have cost \$850,000. The theatre will be one of the finest in the world, and it is stated that with the exception of the Auditorium in Chicago and the Abbey Theatre in New York there are none that will surpass it in elegance. Mexican mechanics only have been employed in its construction, with the exception of the electric light appara-The opera house is owned by the

sion of property in the United State son of property in the United States as some of the socialists recommend, each man, woman and child would re-ceive \$1,039 as his share, according to the valuation of Uncle Sam's real esthe valuation of Uncle Sam's real es-tate and personal property in the cen-sus returns. In 1859 the total valu-ation,was a little over \$7,000,000, or \$308 per capita of population. In 1860 it was \$16,000,000,000, of \$514 per capita. In 1870 it was \$30,000,-000,000, or \$780 per capita. In 1880 it was \$43,500,000,000, or \$870 per capita, while in 1890 it was \$65,037,capita, while in 1830 it was \$65,037,-091,000, or \$1,039 per capita, an in-crease of 49.02 per cent in ten years. If an equal division of our wealth should be made in less than a week a few men would have it all and the majority would have nothing.

majority would have nothing.

The New York Tribune says: "The good influence of the Columbian Exhibition is seen in the increased interest taken by the people of the United States in showing their industries to the outside world. Hitherto we have rarely done ourselves justice at world's fairs, but the good effect of the example of Europe in Chicago last year is shown at the great Belgian Exhibition which has just opened at Antwerp. An American corporation has erected on the most choice site of the grounds an edifice second only to the chief exhibition buildings. American manufacturers have set up display factories, and the principal industries of the country have adequate representation. With the exception of the Belgians themselves no people will appear to better advantage than those of the United States."

The introduction of anesthetics marked a great era in the progress of surgery. Before the effects of chloroform and ether were known it was the great object of the surgeon to operate rapidly, so as to keep the particle of the surgeon to operate rapidly. tient in pain as little time as possi No time was wasted in deliberation and the knife and saw were used with-out stopping to check the flow of blood. But that has all been change of an anæsthetic for a few minutes, and sinking into a deep sleep, lies a mo tionless, unconscious body, upon which the operator can work carefully and deliberately. He knows that he is causing no pain, and can take all the time necessary to make the careful explorations and carry out the numerous precautions which are now know be necessary to secure the best results.







SEC CHAPTEROFHORMOS

The control of the control of



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL,

The spots on the sun were first observed in 1611.

served in 1611.

In South America rain frequently falls in torrents from a clear sky.

The metals which have been proved to exist in the sun are iron, sodium, nickle, copper, zinc and marium.

A species of apc, closely resembling the African gorilla, has been discovered on the Mosquito coast, Nicar-agua.

One mile of wire, such as is used in the manufacture of hair springs for watches, would weigh less than half a pound.

Artificial ice is now so made in

Artificial ice is now so made in France that upon giving it a rap it will separate into small cubes instead of irregular lumps.

The lines over which it is proposed to lay submarine telegraph cables are now as carefully surveyed as any line of proposed rainroad.

A doctor says in time the lungs of Pittsburg folks get a very dark hue, on account of the sooty smoke they are obliged to breath constantly.

A late theory of catching cold is

obliged to breath constantly.

A late theory of catching cold is that when one enters a cold room after being heated the bacteria in the room flock to the warm body and enter it through open pores of the skin.

An astronomer calculates that if the diameter of the sun is daily diminished by two feet, over 3000 years must elapse ere the astronomical instruments now in use could detect the dimunition.

Since the beginning of this century no less than fifty-two volcance islands

no less than fifty-two volcance islands have risen out of the sea; nineteen disappeared, being submerged; the others remain, and ten are now inabited.

The colors of the chameleon do not

The colors of the enameleon do not change instantaneously, but require a considerable length of time. The change is a provision of nature for the protection of a helpless animal from innumerable enemies.

protection of a neipiess animal from innumerable enemies.

The strongest animals in the world are those that live on a vegetable diet. The lion is feroious rather than strong. The bull, horse, reindeer, elephant and antelope, all conspicuous for strength, choose a vegetable diet.

It has been estimated by competent civil engineers that the Mississippi River annually discharges 19,500,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of water into the Calif of Mexico. Of this prodigious quantity the 1-2900th partias sediment. Thus it will be seen that the Mississippi annually deposits enough mud in the gulf to cover a square mile of surface to a depth of 240 feet.

A collection of bird bones recently

face to a depth of 240 feet.

A collection of bird bones recently received by the Paris Academy of Science, indicates that at a period contemporary with man Madagascar contained at least twelve species of the gigantic birds, all capable of flight. The conditions under which the bones were found indicate that the birds lived on shores, with troops of small hippopotami, crocodiles and turtles. It is a remarkable fact in botans

hippopotami, crocodiles and turtles.

It is a remarkable fact in botany that no species of flower-ever embraces, in the colors of its petals, the whole range of the spectrum. Where there are yellows and reds there are no blues; when blue and red occur there are no yellows, and when we have blues and yellows there are no reds. Talips come nearer to covering the whole range of the spectrum than any other species. They can be found ranging through reds, yellows and purples, but a blue one has never been found.

The Changeable Flower of China.

The Changeable Flower of China.

The botanical oddity of the Flowery Kingdom is the flowering tree, known to the scientists as the Hibiscus mutabilis. Its beautiful flowers, generally double, are pure snow in the morning, bright pink at noon and of a deep, blood red at sanset, fading into a sky-blue by bedtime. The leaves of this particular tree somewhat resemble those of the grapevine, being deeply notched, or serrated, rough and of variable lengths. The tree is not only a native of China and Japan, but is found in great profusion in India, Corea and Siam. The "Chameleen flower" (so called on account of its changeable colors, because not yet scientifically identified and named), recently discovered in the Isthmus of Tehauntepee, is only an American variety of Hibbreus mutabilis. In case of the former, the colors do not pass abruptly from one shade to another, but change gradually from the soft white of the morning to the pink and red of noon and evening, and thence to the blue of night.

The Tehauntepee tree is larger than its Chinese relative of similar habits, and the flowers have the pecularity of only giving forth perfame when they are red.

Several other species of Chinese shrubs and trees bear flowers which

arc red.
Several other species of Chinese shrubs and trees bear flowers which change color daily, chief of which is the Oriental hydrangea, which changes from bright green to a deep pink.—St. Louis Republic.

Various Grades of Salt.

Little Kitty Blank, aged four, painted her doll's cheeks with brick dust and water and blackened dolly's eyebrows with link. An aunt in the family, who rouged her cheeks and pencilled her eyebrows, believing that Kitty was attempting a caricature, beat her cruelly. The people of Stillwater, Mich., warned the cruel aunt to leave town.

The wedding cake of Princess Vic. the very best salt he had ever tested.

It This was supposed to be funny, but as
a matter of fact there is much difference between different grades of saltas between different grades of sugar.
Because salt is nearly as cheap as sand,
people are apt to consider that it is of
very little importance anyhow, but
the trade in it is a very extensive one,
although it does not yield much profit.
This universal condiment can be
bleached and prepared for the table
so as to make it quite ornamental as
well as useful, or it can be served up
in a shape unpleasant to the eye and
aimost imperceptible to the taste.—
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.