

One Year.....	\$1 50
Six Months.....	75
Four Months.....	50
Two Months.....	25

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Grover Cleveland 28 June 95 means that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1895. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office when your paper is not received. All arrears must be paid when paper is discontinued, or collection will be made in the manner provided by law.

FREELAND, PA., JULY 5, 1894.

What has Congressman Hines ever done to deserve a re-nomination from the Democratic party?

There is a movement in Chicago to have Sunday services in the various theatres, especially lectures with a stereopticon on the life of Christ, and prominent persons are considering topics along this line. A special list of slides is to be prepared by the St. Andrew Brotherhood. The object of this is to gather the large number of people who on Sunday will not go to church, but are ready to enter a theatre.

Senator Brice, who is chairman of the senate committee on Pacific Railroads, has a treat in store for the members of that committee, which will combine pleasure with the accumulation of useful knowledge of the property with which the committee has to deal. As soon as congress adjourns he will take the committee in his private car on a tour over the entire Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads.

Get-rich quick schemes continue to flood the land. Fortunes are offered people for nothing. The names of men prominent in church and state are published as directors—used as decoy ducks to draw in the unsuspecting. On every hand are transparent frauds—offers to make you rich for a few dollars, land that will quadruple in a year and so-called benevolent societies that will in a few years give you \$1,000 for about \$300, and meanwhile take care of you in sickness. The American people love to be humbugged and schemes that would pay a legitimate interest often fall through, while the fraud gets the crowd.

Never before have the colleges and universities sent forth so many graduates into the land as in the month just closed; and it is significant in a time when the country is slowly emerging from a prolonged and severe period of financial depression. The public has been educated up to the truth that college training is not a luxury for the few, but an opportunity for the many. Intellectual culture has its utilitarian value and as an investment is worth far more than its costs. That is the economic side of the question as seen from the individual standpoint; and the truth becomes even more conspicuous if the question be viewed from the standpoint of social welfare.—*Phila. Record.*

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia Times tells that Congressman Erdman said: "I do not think that the full significance of the nomination of Singler is appreciated by the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. There is plenty of time between now and election day for great advances to be made. Business is already reviving, and if it continues to increase, the number of Democratic votes on election day will be greater than is anticipated by the general public today. Mr. Singler will undoubtedly poll a larger vote in the city of Philadelphia than any Democratic candidate has received for a number of years. I anticipate a sharp and earnest campaign and I shall not be surprised if Mr. Singler should be elected."

During the recent labor troubles in this and other states the militia has been frequently called upon and troops are generally furnished when corporations make their request. To this no one can make much objection, as it is done through the county sheriffs and is fully covered by the law, and the men themselves know such may be a part of their duty before they enlist. It is time, however, that a stop is put to the national guard acting as workmen whenever a strike occurs. It has been done repeatedly during the late miners' strike, and if the state pays them for pumping water, running cars, etc., as was done in Jefferson county, a change is needed. The militia of the present day is, as a general rule, a crowd of country jays or city dudes who would willingly sacrifice their lives for the privilege of wearing brass buttons and uniforms, and the money appropriated to them is nothing more than an annual donation to the corporations of the state. They resemble soldiers as nearly as monkeys can resemble men.

LINE-CARRYING KITES.

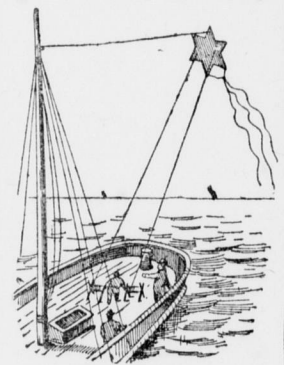
Possibilities Found by a Scientist in an Old Toy.

It is Made to Carry Life Lines to Wrecked Vessels and Harnessed So That It Can Haul a Wagon and a Fair-Sized Boat.

What can be done with a kite in carrying lines and buoys to wrecked vessels has been the subject of a good deal of study by J. Woodbridge Davis for several years, and he gives a short account of his methods in the Engineering Magazine.

The patient investigator preferred the hexagonal shape at first for the purpose in question, because it gives a wider expanse for the length of rib; but as sharper points render the kite steeper and the covering material stretches tighter with a starform, he now adopts the latter and obtains it by drawing in at the middle of each span the cord which goes around the sticks. To each of the six ribs he attaches a string, and the three on its right hand side are united by one metallic eyelet and the three on the left by another, and to these two bridges are attached his flying cords or reins. For a tall he uses four or five one hundred-foot lengths of clothesline side by side. The kite itself is about seven feet across and so made as to fold up for easy transportation. To get a fabric that would undergo this manipulation, be waterproof and windproof and not too heavy, required a good deal of experiment, but at last the problem was solved, although Mr. Davis does not tell exactly how he did it.

One of the most interesting, if not original, features of this business is the way in which, by letting out one of the two flying lines a little further than the other, the kite can be made to shift its position sideways. When the lines have the same length it stands square to the wind; when the right



THE KITE AT WORK.

hand line is lengthened the kite swings around to the left and vice versa. By this simple means the kite can be compelled to move through a range of 134 degrees of arc, or about three-fourths of a semicircle. Operated from the deck of a vessel, or from land, a kite will thus haul a buoy or line suspended from the flying lines out through the water a mile or more. Indeed, a five-inch hawser, 1,200 feet in length, has thus been passed from one ship to another. Very little skill is needed in order to steer and otherwise manage this device, and one lesson is usually enough for a crew. A highly important part of the apparatus is the pair of reels, set up on shipboard or land, with which the flying lines are controlled. Mr. Davis also makes use of a "top-line," a third cord attached to the top of the kite, in getting the latter up at the start, and in so tipping it as to raise or lower it afterward.

Among the achievements described by this expert are hauling a specially constructed wagon and a boat by kite-power. The latter craft can thus sail 45 degrees off the wind and the former fully 90. These, however, are only minor incidents in the scheme, which is designed primarily to assist in promoting communication, for purposes of rescue, between ship and ship, or ship and shore, which certainly promises to be exceedingly useful.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in thirty minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by William Woolcock.

The secretary of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., informs us that their prices will be lower for 1894 than ever. He wishes us to ask our readers not to purchase anything in the line of carriages, wagons, bicycles or harness until they have sent 4 cents in stamps to pay postage on their 112 page catalogue. We advise the readers of this paper to remember his suggestion.

Do you wish to enjoy good health? If so, use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which clean the bowels and purify the blood.

See McDonald's 75c lace curtains.

CURIOUS HOME MAGIC.

An Enchanted Spiral Produced by Dropping Soapuds on a Wire.

Make a small spiral of very fine iron wire and coat it slightly with oil. Place this coil carefully in a basin of water and it will float on the surface. Take a straw or glass tube and immerse the lower end for a few inches in a glass containing soapuds. Before removing the tube place the index finger over its upper end, so that some drops of the suds will, by the air pressure, remain in it.

Hold this tube over the center of the coil, and by quickly removing and replacing the index finger allow a drop



DROPPING SOAPUDS ON THE COILED WIRE.

of suds to fall upon the water. The spiral will immediately make several revolutions in a most mysterious manner.

The audience should have its attention attracted to the fact that the tube does not come anywhere near the spiral, and that there is no force exercised to move it.

Another drop of the suds in the same manner will produce a repetition of the peculiar action on the part of the wire.

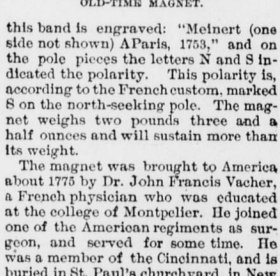
The action of the spiral wire is due to the fact that the addition of a drop of soapuds somewhat modifies the surface water so as to alter a force known as "superficial tension." The science of this change, however, is rather too deep to permit of explanation here.

The exhibit of this trick may be made in two ways. Either the claim of magic may be made for the spiral, which, with suitable strange incantations and appropriate gesturings, may be made before the eyes of the audience and anointed with the mystic fluid oil, or the simplicity of the spiral and oil may be explained, and the suds, to which some slight coloring has been added, may be ready prepared in a bottle and be introduced as the great magnetic fluid. There are few whose knowledge of natural philosophy will enable them to explain this interesting experiment in "popular science."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LOADSTONE MAGNET.

Its Exceeding Age Testifies to its Excellent Workmanship.

The picture of the old-time loadstone magnet shown below is from the Electrical Engineer. It is composed of a piece of loadstone with two iron pieces fitted to it. One of these bands which holds the parts together is silver. Or



OLD-TIME MAGNET.

this band is engraved: "Melnet (one side not shown) A Paris, 1753," and on the pole pieces the letters N and S indicated the polarity. This polarity is, according to the French custom, marked S on the north-seeking pole. The magnet weighs two pounds three and a half ounces and will sustain more than its weight.

The magnet was brought to America about 1775 by Dr. John Francis Vacher, a French physician who was educated at the college of Montpellier. He joined one of the American regiments as surgeon, and served for some time. He was a member of the Cincinnati, and is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, in New York. It has been the plaything for his and his descendants' children for over one hundred years, and its survival shows its good construction. It is now in the possession of the family of the late Hon. Robert Gilchrist.

FOUR-FOOTED BIRDS.

Queer Creatures Recently Discovered in the Amazon Country.

That there are still numerous chances for the indefatigable student and investigator to make new discoveries may be judged from the fact that the only known species of four-footed bird has been discovered only quite recently. This curious anomaly, which could very properly be styled an "Avis paradoxalis," is a native of the Amazon river country, its principal habitat being the islands of Mirajó. It is only during the period of incubation (at which time the little embryo's extra legs and feet are seen at their best) and early birdhood that the four-footed feature is at all observable.

Like the baby frog, which either "sheds" or absorbs its tail, the four-footed bird rids itself of its useless legs in the same manner, chicks six weeks of age usually being perfectly free from any signs of the extra members. The ornithologists profess to believe that this curious creature is a survival of some past geological epoch. Its scientific name is *Opiathococcus cristatus*. The natives call it the "hoactzin," which means the "evil-smelling bird." It is also claimed that there is not a carnivorous animal known that will taste its flesh.—*St. Louis Republic.*

A More Fitting Comparison.

Cholly Chumpleigh—Do you consider marriage a lottery?
Miss Coldeu—No, I do not. I think it is more like progressive euchre than a lottery.

Cholly Chumpleigh—How extraordinary! May I ask you in what way?
Miss Coldeu—Because there are so many booby prizes in it.—*N. Y. World.*

Did Not Need It.

A book canvasser went into a barber's shop and asked the proprietor if he could sell him an encyclopedia.
"What's that?" asked the tonsorial artist.
"It's a book that contains information on every subject in the world."
"Victim in the Chair (feebly)—He doesn't need it.—Spare Moments."

Song of the Sunny South.

I would I were an icicle;
I would my melting soul
Were going on a bicycle
Pelmed towards the pole!
I'd like to hear a bilizard whizz,
And get a goodly slice;
My sole desire this moment is
To put myself on ice.
—Atlanta Constitution.

Doing Nobly.

Mrs. De Style—How is your daughter doing at college?
Mrs. De Fashion—Beautifully. Mme. Bringemupp writes that she is the best dressed girl in her class.—*Good News.*

A CHILD OF FORTUNE.



THE CHILD OF FORTUNE.

Brake O'Day—Did dat lucky cent yer found change yer luck?
Dewey Eave—Well, before I had dat cent two hours I was clubbed by a cop, knocked down by a cable-car, an' lost me diamond pin.

Brake O'Day—What did yer do wid it?
Dewey Eave—I put four more lucky cents wid it an' took de same as usual.

The New Way.

Visitor—You say your mistress is not in?
Fresh Domestic—She was in the sitting-room a little while ago, but I can't find her now. I guess she saw you coming, and put on her bonnet, and skipped out the back way.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Fixed Habit of His.

Maude—You better be on the lookout for a proposal from Charley Doodley.
Ellen—Why? Has he expressed his affection for me?
Maude—No, but he proposed to me last night and I refused him.—*Chicago Record.*

Like All the Rest.

Mother—Your husband is growing cold.
Daughter—Mercy! Why do you think so?
Mother—He does not kiss me half so affectionately as he did before you were married.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Had Been There Before.

Wife—To-morrow is your birthday, darling, and I'm going to stop at the jeweler's and buy you a present.
Her Hubby—Get something cheap, pet. I haven't paid him for my last birthday present yet.—*Spare Moments.*

Beyond His Depth.

Dobson—There goes Jones, the expert accountant. They say he's going crazy.
Jobson—What's the trouble?
Dobson—He's been trying to straighten out his wife's household accounts.—*Vuck.*

Pleasant All Around.

"Wasn't it awful? The minute after they were married she happened to discover that he wasn't a real duke."
"Humph! Think of his predicament. The fact cropped out right at the time when he discovered she wasn't a rich heiress."—*Chicago Record.*

Not True in His Case.

Thespo—How stupid it is to pay any attention to these current sayings.
Rialto—What is the matter now?
Thespo—There is a popular adage that "every man has his price." I haven't had the price since the close of last season.—*N. Y. World.*

Protesting Too Much.

She (doubtfully)—Have you really told me of all the sins you ever committed?
He (stoutly)—Yes. All.
She (sorrowfully)—Then I am not worthy of you. Farewell for—forever.—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Short Periods.

Watts—I understand that Lushforth has the impudence to call himself a periodical drinker.
Potts—So he is. He gets full once every twenty-four hours.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Compensation.

"I should think bicycle riding would contract the chest," said Dawson.
"It does," said Ryder; "but see what fine, full, rounded shoulders you get."—*Tid-Bits.*

Matrimonial Item.

"Is that the parson's new wife?"
"Yes; he married for love, they say."
"Well, if he did, there's no mistake about love being blind."—*Texas Siftings.*

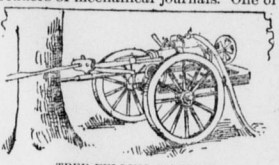
In the Hot Weather.

They soon will clash, these old-time foes.
Called out by weather fickle—
The man whose head is slightly bald,
The fly with feet that tickle.
—Washington Star

STEAM TREE FELLING.

An English Machine Which Seems to Do Its Work Well.

Tree felling by means other than manual labor has been an engaging subject to many inventors, and for some time past a more or less interesting array of appliances designed to accomplish it has been paraded before the readers of mechanical journals. One of



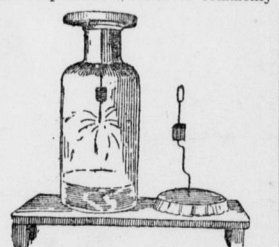
THE TREE-FELLING MACHINE.

the more recent of these machines brought out in England by Allen Ransome, of Chelsea, reminds one very much, in appearance, of the now so familiar rock drill, the drill proper, of course, being supplanted by a reciprocating saw blade, substantially in the manner shown in the accompanying sketch. The piston to which the saw blade is attached works in a cylinder of small diameter but rather long stroke, pivotally supported on a pair of wheels, so that the whole arrangement is readily portable. Steam is intended to be supplied to the machine from a portable boiler through a long steam hose, so that the boiler can remain in one place until the machine has felled all the trees within a considerable circle around it, the space cleared, of course, depending upon the length of the hose. Cutting down a tree, however, is not the only function to which the machine is limited. By partially rotating it on its axis the saw can be set to cut in a vertical direction, or at any angle between the horizontal and vertical positions, so that, after having been felled, a tree may be quickly cut up into desired lengths. It generally happens that when a large tree falls it does not lie flat, as its branches hold the upper part of its trunk from the ground, and in order to squarely cross-cut trees lying in such a position it is necessary to incline the saw somewhat from a vertical line. This is readily done by the adjusting capacity just mentioned.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

BURNING A NEEDLE.

How to Perform This Curious and Apparently Impossible Experiment.

To perform the curious experiment of burning a needle, all that is required is a jar of oxygen and a few bits of cork. Oxygen may be prepared in the following way. Procure some chlorate of potassium, which is commonly



BURNING A NEEDLE.

sold in a white, crystallized form. On being heated, this substance yields all its oxygen, of which more than a third of its weight is composed. The decomposition of parts, at first slow, becomes in a short time so rapid that there is danger of an explosion, to obviate which it is well previously to mix with the chlorate an equal weight of bixide of manganese, a black powder. These two substances should be placed in a glass connected by a rubber tube with a jar or bottle containing water, and heated until the oxygen is all obtained. Now take a long, coarse needle, impale a bit of a match on its point and insert its head in a small cork attached by a wire to a large cork stopper, which will cover the mouth of the jar. This apparatus is shown separately in the cut. Set fire to the match end, and introduce it while burning into the jar of oxygen. The bit of wood burns vividly, then the needle becomes incandescent, and with a crackling noise sends sparks in every direction until all the oxygen is consumed. The effect is somewhat like that produced by a roman candle. The bottom of the jar is protected by a good depth of water, otherwise it would be inevitably shattered by the drops of melted oxide of iron shed by the needle. When the process of combustion is ended a little round knob is found at the end of the needle which has not been burned. This is melted oxide of iron, caused by combustion. A thin knitting needle may be burned with equal success in the same manner.—*Once a Week.*

Old Shoes in a New Light.

A French savant has invented a new science which he terms scarpology, whereby he proposes to diagnosticate mental qualities from the appearance of the shoes worn by the subject. He claims that shoes that have been worn are full of faithful indications as to lack of energy, fiddleness, bad temper, or the opposite qualities as the case may be. If the sole and heel of a shoe, after two months' wear, are equally worn, the owner is an energetic business man, an employe that can be relied on, a good wife or an excellent mother. If the outside edge is most worn, the owner is adventurous to rashness and of a bold and persistent turn of mind. Wear of the inside edge indicates irresolution and weakness in man and modesty in woman.

How the Weather Shifts.

It is a remarkable fact that in the temperate zone of both hemispheres the weather is constantly shifting from west to east. This is true to a degree in the lower polar regions—we know little about the higher—but it is not true of the tropics. In the tropical zone severe storms are likely to travel westward, and the smaller local storms travel in all sorts of directions.

INSTEAD OF THE BONE.

Vulcanite Supplies Missing Sections of the Human Frame.

Dr. Michaels, of the French Academie at Paris, Replaces a Broken Bone of the Arm by a Really Wonderful Operation.

At the French academie a very delicate operation of prosthesis was recently performed, showing just what could be accomplished in replacing a portion of the skeleton by means of aseptic artificial pieces. The surgeons have proved that artificial pieces made of vulcanite or metals that do not oxidize can be buried in the tissues and left there with impunity.

Dr. Michaels performed the operation. The patient had had tuberculosis of the humerus and shoulder joint, complicated with suppuration and fistulae. An operation was imperative, but the removal of the diseased tissues would have left such a hole that the wound would never have healed, and the functions of the limb would have been lost if an artificial joint had not been interposed between the lower fragment of the humerus and the scapula.

Dr. Michaels' apparatus to supply the deficient bone is described in the Paris edition of the New York Herald as follows:

It is composed of three parts: First, a straight rod, eight centimeters long,

destined to replace the piece of humerus removed; second, another straight piece, representing the neck of the same bone; third, an irregular sphere for the head; the whole fourteen centimeters in length and made of vulcanite. We have not space to describe it in detail, but can only say that the three pieces were fastened together in such a way as to admit of all the movements of rotation and circumduction of a natural joint. It is a mechanical chef d'oeuvre. It was not enough, however, to make it; it had also to be put in place.

By means of fittings of platinum adapted to the upper and lower ends of the apparatus M. Michaels was able to fasten the lower part to the humerus by means of screws going through the bone. The head he fastened to the glenoid surface by driving a platinum wire into the neck of the shoulder blade to a depth of three centimeters, and by passing two other loops of wire over the top of the bone, the wires being naturally tightly fastened to the artificial head without hampering its movements in any way. In order to facilitate the grafting of the periosteum and muscles onto the artificial humerus M. Michaels had adapted to it little ridges perforated with holes for catgut sutures. In the same way to fasten the capsular ligament he had provided two platinum rings to keep it in its normal position.

The apparatus once adopted the wound was closed with the ordinary

precautions. The operation was performed a year ago, and the patient's condition has since improved in every way; in fact, his health would be perfect but for some small abscesses that have had to be opened on four occasions.

Sound and Light Compared.
The velocity of sound through the atmosphere with the temperature at 63 degrees Fahrenheit is at the rate of 1,125 feet per second. Through water it is 4 1/2 times, through iron it is ten times, and through wood of the different kinds it travels with a velocity from 11 to 17 times greater than that with which it travels through air. The velocity of light is 192,500 miles per second. Estimating the distance to be even 95,000,000 miles, light would pass from the sun to the earth in a fraction over eight minutes, and in one-eighth of a minute would flash around our globe. If an explosion should occur on the sun to-day that was so gigantic in its nature as to ultimately penetrate to our earth we would not know it until the year 1908, simply because it would take the sound fourteen years to travel the intervening distance.

Flies Are Fond of Alcohol.
If several men are asleep in a room and one of them drunks the flies will gather on the tipsy man and avoid the others. The reason is that insects revel in the odor of alcohol and sometimes get drunk on it.

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