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The countries of the world where women already have some suffrage have an area of over 18,000,000 square miles, and their population is over 350,000,000.

As the result of statistics showing a large increase in the number of youthful criminals, the German Ministry of the Interior is discussing a reorganization of the system of compulsory education.

The New Zealand farmers are the most prosperous in the world. Within the past ten years the agricultural resources have been developed until the dairy and frozen-meat industries have attained enormous proportions.

Australia has not yet recovered from her financial troubles. Rigid economy has been practiced in all departments of the various Governments for months past, and there has been entrenchment all around, but yet the revenue returns are not satisfactory. In the Colony of Victoria the expenditures of the Government during the quarter just ended exceeded the revenue by something like \$2,000,000. The interest on deposits in the State savings banks has been reduced from 3 1/2 to three per cent.

The strong facial resemblance which married couples often acquire after living together a long period of years, harmonious in thought and feeling, and subject to the same conditions in life, has often been commented upon. The Photographic Society, of Geneva, recently took the pictures of seventy-eight couples for an investigation of this subject. The result was that in twenty-four cases the resemblance in the personal appearance of the husband and wife was greater than that of brother and sister; in thirty cases it was equally great and in only twenty-four was there a total absence of resemblance.

The Atlanta Constitution is convinced that no money-making scheme is too rascally for some men, as witness the gang lately arrested in New York, which for years has been plundering insurance companies and cruelly killing horses in order to secure insurance money. They rented a stable, filled it with fine horses, good harnesses and carriages, getting a large insurance upon the contents as was possible. Then a lot of worthless horses, worn-out wagons, etc., were substituted and the stable set on fire. The gang is known to have destroyed more than a dozen stables, involving the death of 100 or more horses. The law having got these rascals in its clutches, it is to be hoped a dose will be given them that will serve as a warning to others.

A writer in the Lady's Journal, in commenting on the story of the doctor's page introducing a patient as "Jones" instead of "Mr. Jones," upon the ground that he did not know he was married, contends that the boy was not to blame so much as our own lingual deficiency in the matter. Men ought to have a prefix, she says, which should indicate at once whether they are married or single. It would be more convenient, doubtless, for the feminine world; but some married men, writes James Payn, would not like this plan at all. They only chafe they have of being received with civility by the other sex is this doubt of their eligibility for matrimony. Moreover, though it be true the ladies have their "Mrs." and "Miss" to denote their connubial or celibate condition, there is nothing to indicate it in their epistolary communications; they persist in withholding this information from their correspondents, who consequently never know how to address them. Editors, of course, are constantly placed in this embarrassing position. It is safer to write "Mrs.," most women, unless they are advocates of female rights, prefer it to be supposed that some male has fallen a victim to their bow and spear.

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON**  
CAREER OF ENGLAND'S GREAT-EST GENERAL.

The Victories Won by Him Conferred a Crown of Glory Upon His Country—Honors Without Measure Were Showered Upon Him.

Napoleon's Conqueror.  
The time may perhaps come when, war being a thing of the distant past, the successful general, through whose efforts a country is victorious over its enemies, will not receive the applause and praise of men. At present, however, we are far from this state, and no man now receives greater honor than he who has led a winning fight. Of men who in modern times have been thus distinguished one of the greatest was Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Certainly he was the greatest soldier England has ever produced and one of her finest men.

Arthur Wellesley was born May 1, 1769, in Ireland. From early life he was destined for the career of a soldier and was given a military education in France at the College of Angers. In 1787 he entered the English army and, a few years later, first saw actual service in the Duke of York's army in Holland. In 1796 he went to India with a company of soldiers under his command, where his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, arrived shortly after as Governor General.

It was here that the young soldier won his first victory. It was during the Maharatta war, and with only a handful of men he came across a large force of the enemy. He completely overcame them, thus securing the brilliant victory of Assage. The victory of Assage followed and the fort of Gawalpur, supposed to be almost impregnable, also capitulated to Wellesley. For this he received honors at home, was made Knight Commander of the Bath and Chief Secretary of Ireland. He also won a seat in the House of Commons and was publicly thanked by that body for his services.

The next scene of this great soldier's triumphs was Spain and Portugal, whither he went to assist in the expulsion of the French. The battles of Vimiera and Talavera freed Portugal from the French dominion and Wellesley now turned his attention to Spain. During this campaign he won the battle of Salamanca over Soult, one of his most brilliant victories, and finally pursued the French army into France. He received several titles from the English government for these victories, the last being Duke of Wellington, and large grants of money were made him. Again he was formally thanked by Parliament and it may be here noted that twelve times during his



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

career was this special honor paid him. As a crowning glory after his Spanish campaign Wellington was made field marshal of England.

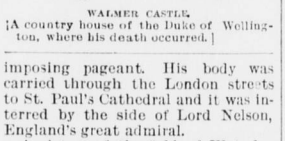
The Field of Waterloo.  
In July, 1814, Wellington was appointed ambassador to France, and in that capacity went to the Congress of Vienna. While this body was sitting Napoleon escaped from Elba, and the sessions were broken up. It seemed probable that Napoleon would go to Belgium, and to this country's defense proceeded an army under Wellington and one from Prussia under Blucher. The battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras were succeeded, June 18, 1815, by the great engagement of Waterloo. It was undoubtedly the greatest battle in modern times. The invincible Frenchman and the undaunted Englishmen met to try conclusions, and on the issue of that contest, it is not too much to say, hung the fate of the world. To recapitulate the events of that memorable day, to show how the French forces were gradually forced to yield until victory was no longer possible, would take too long in this place. There was no question that the victory was in the hands of the English and Prussians, and that the French were no longer to be considered the conquerors of the world.

After the battle Wellington marched on Paris and there, at the request of the allied sovereigns, remained for three years in command of the army of occupation. Honors without measure were showered on Wellington by the English Government; large grants of money, an estate, and various high offices were presented to him, while the allied forces gave him medals, decorations and orders.

Wellington's Political Life.  
In 1827 Wellington's political life in England began, and early in the following year George IV. called on him to form a ministry. Though a member of the Tory party, it was to Wellington's credit that he was the first English premier to yield anything to the Liberal side. The test and corporation acts, which were hardly against non-members of the Established Church, were repealed and the removal of Catholic disabilities, another outrageous measure, was suggested. Wellington, for all

his liberalism, would not give his consent to reform Parliament, and this caused a strong feeling against him and he was forced to resign. In 1834 he was again offered the premiership, but declined, though he accepted the foreign portfolio under Sir Robert Peel. He resigned this office in a few months and henceforward took no prominent part in the civil government of the country.

The rest of Wellington's life was passed less before the eyes of the people. He held many distinguished posts to be sure and his advocacy of the bill repealing the corn laws in 1845 did much to pass the measure, but still he sought privacy even more and more. September 14, 1852, he was seized by an apopleptic fit, very suddenly, and in a few hours he was dead. All England sought to honor him in his funeral, which was a most



WATERLOO CASTLE. A country house of the Duke of Wellington, where his death occurred.

imposing pageant. His body was carried through the London streets to St. Paul's Cathedral and it was interred by the side of Lord Nelson, England's great admiral.  
A picture of the field of Waterloo in its present state is given in this page. It has several monuments upon it, commemorative of the great battle. In the center is the Belgium Lion, 200 feet high, erected on the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded during the fight. It is made of metal from captured French cannon. The obelisk is erected to Hanoverian officers of the German legion and opposite to it stands a pillar in memory of Gen. Gordon, who was among the English in the battle. These latter monuments stand on the original level of the ground which has been considerably lowered that the mound of the lion may be built up.

**JOHN BULL'S LATEST GRAB.**

Uganda a Large and Fertile Country Inhabited by Industrious People.  
The resolution of the Government of Great Britain to declare Uganda a British protectorate adds another considerable slice of valuable territory to the imperial dominions. It is ninety years since England first laid hands on Africa, and in the interim she has acquired an area of considerably over 1,000,000 square miles.

The kingdom of Uganda is perhaps the most advanced of all the native African States. The country is very fertile and lies to the west and north of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The pop-

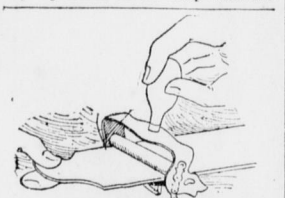


MWANGA, KING OF UGANDA.

ulation is estimated at nearly 5,000,000.  
As gunsmiths, carpenters, boat builders and blacksmiths the people—the Wa-Ganda—excel, and they have a passionate desire for all useful knowledge. They have quick, sharp minds, delight in argument, are easily excited and are very brave. Their king is Mwanga, who succeeded MeTessa, whom Stanley visited during his African explorations.

**RAZOR-STROPPING DEVICE.**

The Blade Is Always in the Right Position.  
A cutter has recently brought out a razor-stropping device to be used in connection with safety razors, as here shown. It consists of a nickled frame, with a round wooden part fastened rigidly to the center of two side arms pivoted at the top. These move back and forth, reversing the blade every time the direction of the machine is changed. At the end of the arms is a spring metal receiver for the blade of a safety razor. A slight pressure on the strop when the



CANNOT CUT THE STROP.

machine is in motion causes the blade to turn always in the opposite direction to which the apparatus is going, making it impossible to cut the strop and at the same time requiring no skill to sharpen the razor.  
SORBING WIFE—Three years ago you swore eternal love, and—  
Brutal husband—How long do you expect eternal love to last, anyway?  
—Hallo.

**FARM AND GARDEN**

**PLANT BEETS AS COW FEED.**  
Sugar beets are worth more to feed to cows for milk and butter than the prices which the sugar-beet factories offer for them for making sugar. So it is not necessary that a farmer should be located near a beet-root sugar factory in order to make beet growing pay. If he has the right kind of cows he can make more money feeding beets to them than he can sell them for in any other way. The same is true of most of the grain products of the farm.—Boston Cultivator.

**THE BENEFIT OF THE BUTTER GLOBULE.**  
The claim made in a communication from Dr. Hopkins, of Vermont, that he was opposed to the alleged existence of any pellicle on the butter globules as long ago as 1869, is cheerfully recognized. This opposition has long been common among physicians and physiologists, who know of milk as a simple emulsion, while those who have favored it have been persons who based belief on a very common mistake made by inexperienced microscopists, who ignored the effects of the refraction of light from glistening objects, thus viewed, and in this way imagined the supposed pellicle. Dr. Hopkins claims that when he made the discovery there was no such thing in 1869, when he published the fact. But hard work has been done since then to change the prevalent popular belief to the contrary.—New York Times.

**PATENTING PIGS ON WHEAT.**  
Where maize can be grown to perfection it will probably continue to be one of the chief food materials for fattening swine, but in colder climates other foods must be grown for this purpose. H. T. French, of the Oregon Station, has continued the experiments of feeding wheat to pigs, and the results are especially interesting to farmers, who find the market price of wheat about the same as that of corn. In the rate of grain produced, the results compare favorably with those obtained from feeding corn. Chopped wheat proved to be better than chopped oats, and there was 131 pounds of gain for each bushel of wheat consumed. The quality of the meat was all that could be desired in fat pork. There was a good thickness of fat, and, at the same time, a good distribution of lean meat. The pigs were eleven months old when slaughtered. The pigs were not in pasture at any time, but were in pens connected with small yards. They were fed twice each day, at eight in the morning, and at five in the evening. Each ration was weighed out, and allowed to soak until the time for the next feed. A handful of salt was added to each feeding, and charcoal was given to them twice a week. The breed was a cross of the Poland-China and Berkshire, with the Berkshire points predominating.—American Agriculturist.

**A MODEL FARM.**  
Elmdale farm, owned by George W. Sweet & Son, is one of the best farms in Hampden Corner, Me. In the large cow barn they have a silo (built on a level with the floor), 8x18 feet base measure and seventeen feet high, filled to about two-thirds its capacity with fine cut corn fodder, which they have been successfully feeding this winter. The corn was cut, then carried by power and dropped into the silo, where it was levelled and trodden like hay in a mow. No weights were used. It is now carried in baskets to the crib and the grain rations are scattered over it. Two quarts of grain fed in that way are as good as three fed alone. It is needless to say that Mr. Sweet intends to fill his silo another season.  
A tank is placed on the upper floor of the stable, so that water may be carried to the barns. The water is supplied by a windmill. There are two of these on the farm, one near the buildings and one in the pasture.  
In front of the cattle, running the whole length of the crib, is a covered trough, six inches each way, and lined with zinc. A little hot water put into the tank tempers the drink for the animals. It is carried by pipes to the trough. The stable, also, is very convenient and fitted for four horses.  
The farm workshop is well stocked with wood-working tools, and has an anvil and forge. Cold and rainy days are spent here pleasantly and profitably.  
Mr. Sweet sets the tires as well as rims the wheels, and has invented a simple but effective device for that work. Other inventions of his are a drill, a punch and a machine to cut iron pipe.  
Commencing in the milk business twenty-six years ago, Mr. Sweet drove the cart himself for seven years, missing only three trips during that time. Twenty-four years ago he bought this farm of 100 acres, pleasantly situated at Hampden Corner, six miles from Bangor. The large convenient buildings are kept in thorough repair.—New England Farmer.

**FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.**  
Patience is needed in teaching the calf to drink.  
A good blooded colt may be made no better than a scrub by being half starved.  
After the growth is made the meat hog or the hard hog is a matter of feeding.  
It is calculated that with every 1200-pound steer there are 319 pounds of waste.  
In raising strawberries keep the ground moist and mellow by frequent cultivation.  
The food of pigs must, to produce good results, be largely nitrogenous or muscle forming.  
Give the chickens plenty of mother, that is, do not give the care of too many chickens to one hen.  
Every farmer should remember that pigs cannot digest properly sour milk or sour feed of any kind.  
Excitable horses can generally be quieted by smoothing the head and rubbing down over the eyes.  
Much of the distemper which prevails in spring months might be prevented by a little judicious care.  
Usually the hog with coarse, straight hair will not fatten near so rapidly as the one with fine, soft hair.  
The early habits of the colt will cling to it through life, hence the importance of teaching it from the beginning to travel at a brisk walk.

**ODD FREAKS OF THE SEA.**  
UNUSUAL SIGHTS AND QUEER EXPERIENCES.

Effects of Gigantic Waves—Sub-Marine Eruptions and Storms—Showers of Fish Bones.

**S**AILORS have more than their fill of strange sights and strange experiences. Big waves range among these strange experiences. We do not refer to those waves which are the immediate consequences of high winds and atmospheric disturbances, but to those single waves of immense height which show themselves suddenly in the midst of a sea comparatively smooth. A vessel may be sailing along, in fine weather and with no swell on the water, when, without the least warning, comes sweeping along a wave that towers like a mountain, falls on the deck, and carries away everything movable, members of the crew among the rest.

The steamer San Francisco was once struck by a tidal wave of this sort in the Gulf Stream, and 170 persons went into the sea and drowned. In March last all the crew save one of the barc, Johann Wilhelm, were washed overboard by a single wave. In June last year the ship Holyrood encountered another such sea which is said to have risen up "suddenly like a wall" and to have flooded her decks fore and aft.

The Cannards, Eirria and Umbria, have both encountered the phenomenon, and the former had one man killed and several others injured. The case of the Pomoranian will be fresh in the minds of all. Sometimes these waves are the result of submarine eruptions and land earthquakes occurring in close proximity to the sea.

An English bark crossing the North Pacific met with one of these big waves and immediately afterward the ocean seemed to be boiling, and the sulphur fumes that emerged from the water were so powerful as to drive the crew into the rigging. Clearly there was an eruption here as the ship sailed over, and the wonder is that the great wave did not do more injury.

Again, the American schooner Dora J. Ward, while on a voyage to Seattle, Wash., from Cooper Island, was sailing quietly along, when suddenly she was lifted as if a whale had struck her bottom, and then experienced a succession of shocks which cast every thing loose about their feet. There were a few big waves succeeding the main one, and then everything was smooth again. The biggest solitary wave ever known was that caused by the Peruvian earthquake of August 13th, 1868. In no other instance, we are assured, has it been known that a well marked wave of enormous proportions has been propagated over the largest ocean tract of the globe by an earthquake whose action has been limited to a relatively small region not situated in the centre but on one side of the area traversed by the wave. At Africa it was fifty feet high, and enveloped the town, carrying two workshops nearly a mile beyond the railway of the north of the town. It inundated the smaller members of the Sandwich group, 600 miles away, and reached Yokohama, in Japan, in the early hours of the morning, after taking in New Zealand on the way. It spent itself finally in the South Atlantic, having traversed nearly the whole globe.

A singular occurrence was reported recently by the English ship Cucipara. She was about midway between the Cape and Australia when she encountered a hurricane. About midnight of August 4 last the sea suddenly fell almost calm. "It appeared as if the sea was affected by some tremendous pressure," when suddenly the whole vessel fore and aft was enveloped in sheets of flame that rose half way up the masts and overran the decks for three-quarters of an hour. It was an electrical storm, and the crew, never having encountered such a thing before, were panic stricken, and very naturally so. They expected every minute to see the masts go by the board. After what must have been a very cheerful forty-five minutes the flames snuffed out suddenly, and left darkness so thick that it might have been cut.

Another singular occurrence was that of the bark Peter Fridell, which was off Valparaiso when a whirlwind passed over her stern, taking away everything movable, sails and all, on the after part of the ship, leaving the forward part untouched. Here was the sharp end of a storm with a vengeance. Almost as surprised at their good fortune and narrow escape must have been the crew of the barkentine Fortunato, which, while on a voyage from Rio Grande to Liverpool, felt a tremendous shock that could not be accounted for until the vessel was put into dry dock, when the sword of a swordfish was found to have penetrated some feet into the wood of the hull.

Yet another of the curiosities of the sea is the occasional shower of fish bones or the like, falling on deck when many miles from land. These showers are easily explained. The fish are taken up in waterspouts, and come down in more or less rarefied condition. But perhaps the most awful of all things that can happen at sea is a fire. A severe squall breaking over a vessel unprepared for it, and with all her sails set, is bad, but the experience is short, sharp and generally decisive; but for long-drawn-out agony there is nothing like a fire, especially if it is among coal, and there is also dynamite or gunpowder in the cargo.—Fall Mail Gazette.

If a snail's head be cut off and the animal placed in a cool moist spot a new head will be grown.

**NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN**

Pointed toes are seen on many of the ultra-fashionable shoes.  
The centre of the throat is no longer an important point in dress.

Three hundred is the average number of gifts received by rich diamond brides.  
Babies are cared for in a special room in the new Congregational Church at Middleboro, Mass., while their parents attend the service.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris met Mrs. Cleveland the other day, for the first time, and enjoyed a chat and a lunch with the mistress of the White House.

Turned down white linen collars are very fashionable for young ladies, particularly if they have clear enough complexions to admit of the severe plainness.

Girls in Norway sell their long hair to itinerant dealers, who pay them in gaudy dress stuffs and paste jewelry. These Norwegian tresses bring a big price in the Paris and London markets.

All sorts of ornaments are worn on a chateleine, unique and antique ones being the most chic. Old-fashioned scented bottles as well as old-fashioned seals are hung on the bit of gold cord called a chain.

Women's suffrage is a success in Kansas. At Spring Hill and Mortonville they swept the town, and filled every municipal office with women. These towns now have mayors, alderwomen and judges.

"Marriage dramas" are novel and picturesque entertainments invented by a Boston woman. In a series of tableaux the various ways of performing the marriage services in different ages and countries are illustrated.

"Ouida" is fifty years old and dresses in the most outlandish manner. No color is too pronounced for her, and whether or not the color suits her complexion matters little to her. She still refuses the friendship of Americans.

Rose Bonheur, upon whose breast the Empress Eugenie personally fastened the cross of the Legion of Honor in 1865, has just been promoted to the grade of officer in that order, the first woman artist upon whom that distinction has been conferred.

An elegant draped overdress is made with several circular bow pleats. It may be made of the same material of the dress, or of some other fabric in harmony with it. Each pleat may also be lined with silk or satin in the same shade. The back is plain.

A ladies' drum and fife band is a fact in London society. A party of charming girls meet at each other's houses and play and practice together under the guidance of a Drum Major from the Guards' regiment. The noisy musicians pronounce the schemo very diverting.

Blue and violet are the latest mixtures of colors for bridesmaids' costumes. The dresses are of sky-blue silk, and cream straw hats are trimmed with a profusion of violets and a cream-white bow. The combination may be new and distinctive, but it is certainly irritating to look upon.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward says that before she finished her first novel she was seized with writers' cramp and that every word of the novel had to be dictated to a shorthand writer. She has since recovered the use of her hand. Mrs. Ward often rewrites a page twenty times before she is satisfied with the result.

The wedding dress of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette has lately been discovered in the ancient church of Kenwood, near Vienna. It has for many generations been the custom for Austrian brides to present their wedding dresses to a church for the adornment of an image of the Holy Virgin, or to be made into vestments.

Miss Helen Gould, eldest daughter of the late Jay Gould, is not only amiable and charitable, she is also exceedingly pretty. Her eyes are large and gray-blue, her mouth has a charming expression, and her complexion is good. She wears her hair, which has an Auburn tinge, combed back from her forehead, without the suspicion of a bang. Her teeth are rather large, but dazzlingly white.

Fourteen women, known as "The Gray Ladies of Lorlon," have dedicated their lives to working among the poor of Blackheath. The population of this district amounts to over 70,000, and the Gray Ladies, so-called from the habit they wear, visit the sick and try to educate the well. They have one day a week for rest, but with that exception devote themselves entirely to the people around them.

Miss Matt Crim, the young Georgia girl, whose short stories and character sketches have attracted much attention in the leading magazines, is a thin, pale slip of a girl, with gray eyes and blonde hair, and not at all to be suspected of evolving such powerful and passionate characters even in her imagination. She has passed several winters in New York, and this season has been made much of in Washington literary circles.  
On the day of her recent marriage to Truxton Beale, late Minister to Persia, Miss Harriet Blaine sent to the State Department at Washington two magnificent bouquets, with the request that one should be placed upon the desk once used by her father, the other on the desk used by her brother, Walker Blaine. On the preceding day she had placed with her own hands a profusion of beautiful flowers on her father's grave.