

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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Grover Cleveland 23 June 25
means that Grover is paid up to June 23, 1886. 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.

The more you think the less you will say.

The rich want and the poor need everything.

People who die for love don't get much good out of it.

A six-foot hole is plenty large enough to hold a lot of oblivion.

It is easier to believe an ill report than to inquire into the truth thereof.

It is not true that like always begets like. Selfish parents often raise the best children.

A Chicago man has been found who takes Paris green habitually and thrives on it. If he ever tries taking the antidotes it's dollars to doughnuts he dies.

STEEL barrels, made of one-sixteenth-inch sheets of that metal, have been produced at prices which promise a material decrease in the use of wooden packages of this kind in the near future.

The depths of the sea present some interesting considerations. If the Atlantic were lowered 6,564 feet it would be reduced to half its present width. If it were lowered a little more than three miles there would be dry land all the way between Newfoundland and Ireland. If the Mediterranean were lowered 660 feet Africa would be joined to Italy, and three separate seas would remain.

The girls were not alarmed when told that chewing gum affected the medulla oblongata, but the recent death of a gum-chewing young woman from appendicitis may receive more consideration. The vermiform appendix is not to be trifled with. It is better for a young woman to lay her gum on the mantel after she has chewed for a few hours than to injure her medulla by constantly working her jaws, or taking the risk of swallowing her quid and inflaming her appendix.

For real dainties the Sitka Indian of Alaska takes the lead. There was a grand gathering of the tribes not long ago and Sitka fairly spread herself in the preparation of a great feast. Of course the resources of the Northern zone were drawn upon to its full extent, and the tribes did ample justice to polar bear and blubber; but there was a murmur of astonished delight as the principal dainty was brought in, consisting of bits of last season's wild strawberries soaked in seal oil. Truly, there is no accounting for tastes.

The slab which is to cover the grave of Robert Browning in Westminster Abbey is almost completed. It is of Oriental porphyry, set in a frame of sienna marble. The whole suggests one of the most characteristic of the dead man's poems, that entitled "The Bishop Orders His Tomb." It is in this that Browning's sympathy with the Italy of the Renaissance is most marked. His own directions as to the tasteful adornment of his last resting-place demonstrated his sympathy with the feeling of the Middle Ages, that in everything there should be nothing repulsive, but dignity and fitness and grace.

It is a pity the law of supply and demand does not regulate the number of species of insects which make the farmer's life a burden. If the insect pests could be destroyed, one-half the work of the farmer would be lessened as much as his profit would be increased. And to all those of long acquaintance has been added another. Orchardists are complaining of another pest, a kind of caterpillar called the "fall web worm." It is especially plentiful, and runs over a tree like fire; indeed, its Latin name means ground-gainer. It does not eat the whole leaf but only the pulp, leaving the brown veins and framework of the leaves. The worms have a web over them, which they move as they eat. About the only way to get rid of them is to cut off the limbs on which they are feeding.

Nobody is ever awakened by the preaching of a man who is himself half asleep.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Piazza Episode—Too Confident—Joy—Not the First—Breezy—Right, in His Line, Etc., Etc.
She sympathized with China, And he with small Japan; So, in a heated manner, Their warlike converse ran.

And, while they battled nobly For verbal victory keen, Up walked his Shanghai rooster And gobbled her Jap screen.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BREEZY.
"Don't you think Brinkles has a very breezy manner?"
"If you refer to the delight he takes in airing his opinions, I do." —Washington Star.

NOT THE FIRST.
Landlord—"Mr. Lord, you know why I call on you; to-day is the first, you know."
Boarder—"Bat, unluckily, you're not the first."—Truth.

JOY.
Husband—"Why so happy?"
Wife—"Bridget is going to remain with us after all. Mrs. Jones, for whom she was going to work, died last night. Wasn't it sweet of her?" —Judge.

A USEFUL GIFT.
"Was Charley pleased with his gift from Miss Million?"
Grabby—"Pleased? Well, I should say so. He was able to park it for \$20 right away."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

TOO CONFIDENT.
"I am not worthy of your love," said the lover, softly.
"I don't doubt it," said she, a little less softly.
And there their softness stopped.
—Truth.

RIGHT IN HIS LINE.
Pokeleigh—"I don't think it is advisable to make friends with a barber, do you?"
Jokeleigh—"No. He is always too ready to scrape an acquaintance." —Philadelphia Life.

OVERZEALOUS.
"Did you hear about little Johnny Dugan being suspended from the force?"
"No; what for?"
"He arrested a dealer in toy goats for sellin' artificial butther."—Cincinnati Tribune.

GOT A GRINDSTONE.
Jerry Jiggles—"When we asked that last woman for bread and she gave us a stone I guess it was a grindstone."
Hungry Haggles (faintly)—"Why?"
Jerry Jiggles—"Because," reeling his belt, "it sharpened our appetites."

SCIENCE IN THE HOME.
Mr. Justjoined—"What on earth are you trying to do?"
Mrs. Justjoined—"I was reading about cooking by electricity, so I hung the chops on the electric bell and I've been pushing the button for half an hour, but it doesn't seem to work." —Brooklyn Eagle.

IN A BAD WAY.
"Cholly!" he exclaimed, in dismay.
"What's the matter, dear boy?"
"I may lose my life, don't you know. The doctors say that violent exercise is dangerous."
"Y-a-a-s."
"Well, I'm getting the hiccoughs!"
—Washington Star.

AN EXPERT OPINION.
"Well, Sam Wing," asked the reporter, "what is your opinion concerning the Chinese-Japanese war?"
"Two centee collar, fi' centee cuff, ten centee shirt," said Sam Wing.

Then the reporter went back to the office and wrote up a column interview "with a prominent Chinese citizen." —New York World.

A FAD PARTY.
"Yes," said the young woman, "I gave my mad party, but I don't think I will ever be so foolish again."
"Mad party?"
"Didn't you ever hear of one? Each guest is required to bring his or her collection of stamps, or rare coins, or that sort of thing. Well, over a dozen people came, but that horrid Maud Ketcham brought a string of engagement rings, and now the other girls are all so mad that they won't speak to her, or to me either." —Cincinnati Tribune.

SOLVED THE PROBLEM.
Miss Stroungmind—"Pardon me, but if I am not mistaken you are one of the poor, underpaid working-girls whom our Emancipation Society tried to benefit—or at least you were two years ago."
"Fair Stranger—"That is true."
"Then our society has evidently not been without influence, for you look very prosperous now."
"I have everything I want, and never was so happy in my life."
"Thank heaven! You must have solved the Woman's Problem."
"I have."
"Glorious! Tell me how you managed."
"I married a nice young man." —New York Weekly.

A FLAW REVEALED.
"I wish you hadn't had your hair cut so short, Harold," exclaimed the young woman, turning away from him involuntarily.

THE REMARKABLE JOURNEY OF TWO YOUNG AMERICANS.

Threading the Desert of Gobi on the Silent Steed—Money Hidden in Pneumatic Tires.

THE most difficult portion of the remarkable bicycle journey across Asia made by the two Americans, Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, was the crossing of the Desert of Gobi. They describe this part of their tour in the Century. At Kuldja they were detained, awaiting the arrival of the necessary passports and supplies. They utilized the time in studying the Chinese languages, and in giving the final touches to their outfit.

"Our work of preparation was principally a process of elimination. We now had to prepare for a forced march in case of necessity. Handlebars and seat-posts were shortened to save weight, and even the leather baggage carriers, fitting in the frames of the machines, which we ourselves had patented before leaving England, were replaced by a couple of sleeping bags made for us out of woolen slawls and Chinese oiled canvas. The cutting off of buttons and extra parts of our clothing, as well as the shaving of our heads and faces, was also included by our friends in the list of curtailments. For the same reason one of our cameras, which we always carried on our backs, and refilled at night under the bed-clothes, we sold to a Chinese photographer at Suidin, to make room for an extra provision bag.

"And now the money problem was the most perplexing of all. 'This alone,' said the Russian Consul, 'if nothing else, will defeat your plans.' Those Western bankers who advertise to furnish 'letters of credit to any part of the world, are, to say the least, rather sweeping in their assertions. At any rate, our own London letter was of no use beyond the Bosphorus, except with the Persian imperial banks run by an English syndicate. At the American Bible House at Constantinople we were allowed, as a personal favor, to buy drafts on the various missionaries along the route through Asiatic Turkey. But in Central Asia we found that the Russian bankers and merchants would not handle English paper, and we were therefore compelled to send our letter of credit by mail to Moscow. Thither we had recently sent it on leaving Tashkend, with instructions to remit the currency to Irkutsk, Siberia. We now had to telegraph to that point to re-forward over the Kiakhta post-route to Peking. With the cash on hand, and the proceeds of the camera, sold for more than half its weight in silver, four and one-half pounds, we thought we had sufficient money to carry us, or, rather, as much as we could carry, to that point; for the weight of the Chinese money necessary for a journey of over three thousand miles, was as the Russian Consul thought, one of the greatest of our almost insurmountable obstacles.

"There being no banks or exchanges in the interior we were obliged to purchase at Kuldja all the silver we would need for the entire journey of over 3000 miles. 'How much would it take?' was the question that our past experience in Asiatic travel now aided us to answer. That our calculations were close is proved by the fact that we reached Peking with silver in our pockets to the value of half a dollar. Our money now constituted the principal part of our luggage, which with camera and film weighed just twenty-five pounds apiece. Most of the silver was chopped up into small bits and placed in the hollow tubing of the machines to conceal it from Chinese inquisitiveness, if not something worse. We are glad to say, however, that no attempt at robbery was ever discovered, although efforts at extortion were frequent, and sometimes, as will appear, of a serious nature."

"When the young men finally entered the desert, their real trials began. 'One stretch of fifteen miles, which it took us six hours to cover, was as formidable as any part of the Turkoman desert along the Transcaspanic Railway. At an altitude of only six hundred feet above the sea, according to our aneroid barometer, and beneath the rays of a July sun against which even our felt caps were not much protection, we were half dragging, half pushing, our wheels through a foot of sand, and snapping at the mosquitoes swarming upon our necks and faces. These pests, which throughout this low country we have the largest and most numerous we have ever met, are bred in the intermediate swamps, which exist only through the negligence of the neighboring villagers. At night smoldering fires, which half suffocate the human inmates, are built before the doors and windows to keep out the intruding insects. All travelers wear gloves, and a huge hood covering the head and face up to the eyes, and in their hands carry a horse tail switch to lash back and forth over their shoulders. Being without such protection we suffered both day and night.

"The mountain freshets all along the road to Urumsai were more frequent and dangerous than any we have yet encountered. Toward evening the melting snows, and the condensing currents from the plain heated during the day, fill and overflow the channels that in the morning are almost dry. One stream, with its ten branches, swept the stones and boulders over a shifting channel one mile in width. It was when wading through such streams as this, where every effort was required to balance ourselves and the luggage, that the mosquitoes would make up for lost time with impunity.

REMEDIES FOR COLDS AND ASTHMA.

The European edition of the New York Herald says: Attacks of asthma may be brought on by the most varied and singular causes; different sorts of scents, the odor of raspberries, as was the case of Claude Bernard; the smell of hay, the vapor of a sulphur match that has just been lighted, the dust from oats or powdered ipecacuanha. One patient will have asthma in the North, but will be free from it in the South; another will have asthma in Paris, but will be perfectly well in Vienna; still another will have the most terrible attacks as long as he is in Egypt, but will be relieved as soon as he gets to sea.

It is generally admitted nowadays that the attack of asthma is due to a spasm of the inspiratory muscles, and that the origin of the trouble is some stimulation of the nasal mucous membrane. On the other hand, it is also known that a vigorous stimulation of the mucous membrane of the nose may therefore be an aid to an attack of asthma; and in the same way the phenomenon of the same cause may either bring on or put an end to the attack.

It is on this peculiarity that are based a certain number of methods of treatment of an attack of asthma, and the latest born of these methods consists in sniffling eau de Cologne. My readers may remember that I made known to them the process whereby M. Roux, of Lyons, cuts short colds in the head and chest at their beginning. It consists in having the patients inhale by the mouth and nose for about two minutes and four or five times a day about fifty drops of cologne water. It is now claimed that the same method will put an end to an attack of asthma.

Here, again, is a very simple formula for a powder recommended by M. Naguet, of Chatelleraut, to stop attacks of asthma and which acts in the same way as cologne water:

Powdered snuff..... 5 grammes
Camphor..... 15 granules
Menthol..... 0.15 centigr.

When the first symptoms are felt, giving warning that an attack is coming on, it is enough to sniff into each nostril a pinch or two of this powder every quarter or every half hour to set up a lively irritation of the mucous membrane with sneezing and copious secretion, while at the same time the attack of asthma stops.

The Passing of the Terrapin.
Diamond-back terrapins are becoming extinct, and unless something shall be done to preserve them they will pass away. There is not a third as many terrapins to be had this year as last year. Fifteen years ago a terrapin hunter could catch fifty or sixty a day; now he is satisfied if he secures three or four. Then one could buy choice terrapins for fifty cents apiece. Now terrapins from seven to eight inches in length bring from \$75 to \$100 per dozen; those from six to seven inches will bring \$40 per dozen. At the present time there are about 15,000 terrapins in a single pond at Crisfield, and they probably comprise three-fourths of all these animals left on earth. —Baltimore Sun.

Railroad Building in Corsica.
After going about half the distance between Corte and Vizzavona, the evidences of the construction of the intermediate sections of the railroad became apparent. The laborers on the excavations for the bridges and in the heavy cuts were many of them women, young girls and boys, and all, including the men, carried the dirt and stone out in baskets on their heads. By this slow, toilsome method is all this work done, and it appeared to me that the work would be interminable, but I was told that the contractors were under heavy bonds to complete the road in the time contracted for, and that it would certainly be accomplished. —Century.

WISDOM.

Individuality means egotism.
Morning is the tonic of the day.
The merit of self-abnegation is limited.
A fussy woman is one of nature's few mistakes.
Second nature is sometimes stronger than the first.
There is nothing in some pedigrees except length.
The evil men do lives after them; so does the good.
Beauty may incite love, but it cannot maintain it.
Contentment is the triumph of mind over matter.
Forbidden fruit doesn't always grow on the highest trees.
Few men work hard after they get old enough to know better.
Lovers love poetry because poetry is not hampered by cold facts.
The unmeant mischief of fools is all-pervading and irremediable.
There are some parents to whom their children never arrive at an age of responsibility.
The world is divided into two classes—those who master their troubles and those who are mastered by them.
There is nothing so universal as love; for every mature human being either has loved, does love, or expects to love.
They who have the power to make the best of life's misadventures and accidents are likely to reach a green old age.
With the chisel a trained hand brings forth a "thing of beauty"; with the same tool a child may destroy the noblest work of art.
Marriage is the only partnership not entered into on business principles, and that failures often occur should not excite our special wonder.
Since procrastination is the thief of time, what a pity it is that some hurried mortal does not find the key to the storehouse of the stolen plunder?
Self Help.
There is nothing which is so trivial as discontent. Nothing which will so ruin a boy's life. We do not mean that it is best to sit down and not better your condition; any healthy mind must do that, but be glad while you are doing it that you can do it, and do not cast an envious eye at another man's progress. Look at him only to learn something.
The man who pines for other people's lives is not only silly but stupid. The world you covet was not made by discontented people, who are always looking about for something better to do. You may want to travel, to see great works of art, and beautiful cities. Do you ever realize that these things were created by people who stayed at home and did their proper tasks and did it gladly and joyfully? You have the same world to live in that other men have had, and what you do of yourself counts, and every bit of assistance which you take from another weakens you so much and makes you small in the eyes of men. —Atlanta Constitution.

An Aluminum Violin.
Before the members of the American Science Association, in Brooklyn, Dr. Alfred Springer, of Cincinnati, produced an aluminum violin, which was played by M. Scheele. It fully five times that of an ordinary wooden instrument. There were a variety of opinions as to the quality of the tone. Some musicians declared that the quality was not so good as a wooden one for solo work, but that it would prove good in orchestra work. Others took the opposite side on the question entirely. —Atlanta Constitution.

BIRTH OF THE WATCH.

VARIOUS MEANS BY WHICH TIME WAS RECKONED.

How Hours and Minutes Were Measured Before the First Clock, the Mother of the Watch, Was Made—Early Experiments and Ornamentation.

Sun Dial Was First.
Everyone now may own a watch. It was different a couple of hundred years ago when only kings and nobles could afford to carry them, and even their watches for accuracy and neatness compared very unfavorably with the cheap watches of to-day.

Before the modern watch was born many centuries were devoted to experiment, and before the first watch was made there were still other centuries during which the clock, the mother of the watch, was being gradually improved. When night and day were first divided into periods of hours each the necessity of measuring these divisions of time became imperative. The first means employed was the dial, which by its shadow on a horizontal plane marked the passage of the hours by the progress of the sun. This however, was not available at night or on cloudy days, and thus the hour-glass came into being. Another measurement of time was the device of King Alfred, whereby lighted candles, which burned a certain time, told the hours. And then came the clepsydra. This was a water jar con-

taining several gallons of water which ran out from a small graduated orifice in the bottom of the jar at such a rate that the quantity of water in the jar would be lowered to a certain marked point each hour, and the jars being filled at sunrise each day, marked off the hours with tolerable regularity. This was improved upon about 140 years before Christ by the addition of a toothed wheel and index driven by the water which flowed from the bottom of the jar. Thus improved these water clocks were generally adopted and are still used in the East.

Further improvement resulted in the substitution of a weight to turn the toothed wheel. During the so-called dark ages other improvements were made, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we read of tower clocks being made, one of which, in the fourteenth century in Westminster, England, struck the hours.

The First Watch.
It was not until 1477 that the first pocket clock or watch was made. The inventor was Peter Hele, of Nuremberg, and his pocket clock received the name of the "Nuremberg Animated Egg." Its production cost a year's labor; it varied nearly an hour a day from the true time, it required winding twice a day and the price paid upon it by the inventor was equal to \$1,500 in gold at the present time. It was egg-shaped, and its size was AMELEG CASES about the size of a goose egg. Subsequent improvements were added, until now there is little left as regards compactness and accuracy to be desired.

From the making of the first watch the opportunities offered for artistic ornamentation were eagerly seized, and many beautiful watch cases during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries attest the decorative skill of the early makers. Strange and novel designs were often taken. Mary Stuart owned a watch made in imitation of a skull. There were coffin-shaped watches, watches set in flowers and butterflies; sometimes there were figures carved and flowers in relief; often the designs were encrusted with precious stones. The French were the first to introduce colored enameling, during the XVII. century.

THE BIRDY appears to be quite a bright young man. I hear he acquired enough money by writing to pay for his education at college. He—Yes; writing home to his parents.

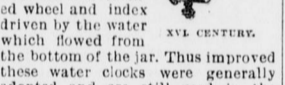
USEFUL HINTS.
Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt, and the juice of one lemon; lay it on the part, on the both sides, with a brush; let it lay on the grass day and night till the stain comes out.
Never store fruit jars in a silver closet. It has been discovered that one rubber ring around the neck of a fruit jar will disorder a whole closetful of silverware. To keep silver from tarnishing place it near a lump of gum camphor.
To sweeten earthenware vessels, jolly glasses and fruit jars, wash them well and dry them. Place them in a large pan, set in a cool oven and then heat it. Bake the vessels several hours, and then gradually remove the pan from the oven. The jars, etc., should be almost cold when taken out. Otherwise there is danger of their cracking.
Oil cloth properly treated is a very nice floor covering, but if it is abused in washing it up it is a torment to the neat housekeeper. It should be rubbed up with cloth dipped in kerosene oil or washed with skimmed milk. It will last three times as long as when washed with soap and water, and ammonia or sal soda will rot it in a little while by eating out the oil in the paint.—Home and Farm.

AN APRON WORK BAG.
This useful bag is made of a breadth of material one and a half yards in length, which is turned up to the depth of half a yard to make a deep pocket. Sew the two sides of the pocket together, and gather the top into a narrow band like an ordinary apron. The band should not go around the waist, however, but should stop at the gathered part, two large hoops at each end serving to fasten it to the waist or skirt band when worn. Any material preferred may be used for the purpose, silk or muslin or linen, and the top corners of the pocket may be ornamented with ribbon. This apron is large and purely for use, and is particularly valuable for large pieces of work like sofa rugs or bath blankets, as it is sufficiently ample to hold all the wools, and may be hung in a closet out of the way when not required.
The same idea may be used for an apron of smaller dimensions, which is more jaunty looking, and for one of these the gay bandanna hankerschiefs are very suitable.
Let one handkerchief form the apron, and from another cut a strip about twelve or fifteen inches deep for the pocket, which may be sewed on and turned up on the right side. Finish the top of the pocket with a shirred heading.
Yellow satin ribbons make a pretty trimming for these gay plaids.
Strings may be substituted for hooks if preferred, in which case they should match the ribbons of which the bows are made.—Home and Farm.

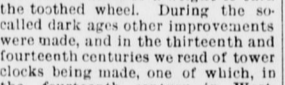
DISHES FOR INVALIDS.
Toast Water—Toast a slice of bread very brown, break it into pieces and pour over them one cupful of boiling water. When cool this will be found a nourishing drink.
Jelly Water—Put in a tumbler a teaspoonful of currant jelly with one tablespoonful of grape juice. Mix them well together and fill the glass with ice-water.
Flaxseed Lemonade—Steep two tablespoonfuls of flaxseed in one quart of hot water for ten minutes. Add the juice of three lemons, a large cupful of sugar and a winglassful of grape juice, stirring together. This will be found an excellent drink for persons suffering with colds or lung troubles, and may be drunk either hot or cold.
Beef Tea—Two pounds of lean beef chopped into small bits and put into a glass fruit jar. Screw on the cover and put the jar in a kettle of cold water. After boiling for two or three hours the juice should be poured off and seasoned to taste.
Rice for Invalids—Take a tablespoonful of rice, a pint of milk; put them in an open dish and bake in the oven for two hours. Keep the dish covered for the first hour, after which the cover should be removed and the rice stirred occasionally. Sweeten if preferred.
Famine caused parents to eat their children in Italy in 450.



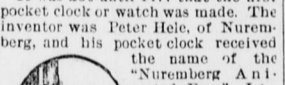
MARY STUART WATCH
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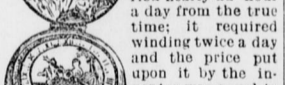
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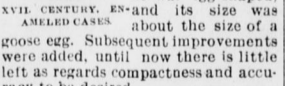
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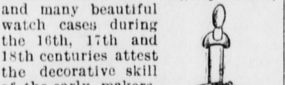
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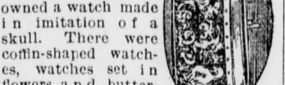
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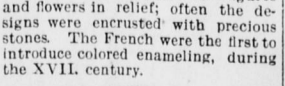
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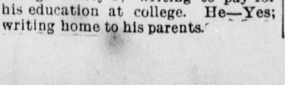
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