

THE HIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
NOV. 18, 1894.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6:05, 8:25, 9:55, 10:41 a. m., 1:15, 2:37, 3:40, 4:25, 5:12, 6:28, 8:15, 9:57 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard, Stockton and Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7:30, 9:27, 10:56, 11:51 a. m., 12:58, 2:13, 4:34, 5:33, 6:58, 8:47 p. m. from Hazleton, Stockton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Drifton.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11:40 a. m. and 3:45 p. m. for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumber Yard and Hazleton.

3:45 p. m. for Drifton, Lumber Yard, Shenandoah, New York and Philadelphia.

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FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTER.

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Four Months......50
Two Months......25

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FREELAND, PA., JUNE 10, 1895.

Borough School Board Meeting.

The borough school board met on Saturday evening, and the following organization for the coming year was effected: President, D. J. McCarthy; secretary, James B. Ferry; treasurer, John J. Welsh. The new board immediately started to work upon lines radically different from the policy pursued by its predecessors. The reading of the bible or sectarian books of any character in the school rooms was ordered to be dispensed with. The president announced that suit would be entered against Directors Rute and Shelhamer and ex-Directors Sachs and Kulp for drawing \$5 each illegally from the treasury for expenses to Wilkesbarre, unless the money was refunded to the board.

A new method of ascertaining the fitness of applicants for schools was agreed upon. A competitive examination of those residing in the borough who hold diplomas or certificates and desire positions as teachers will be held before the appointments are made, and the schools will be given to the applicants showing the best records in the examination. The date for the examination will be selected later.

Court House Bids Rejected.

The county commissioners have rejected all the bids submitted for the new court house. The bids were too high, a fact that caused no surprise, as Architect Myers' design could not be erected within the limit allowed by the grand jury, which was \$600,000. The commissioners stated that the contractors had requested that if none of the bids were accepted the amounts be not made known, for their protection in a business way, and consequently no information concerning them, further than that some were above and some below \$1,000,000, will be given.

What the next move will be is undecided, but probably nothing will be done until it is definitely known whether or not Quay county will be created. If so, there will be no necessity for a new court house at Wilkes-Barre. Freeland will then be the scene of such discussion.

County Convention Held.

The annual county convention of the A. O. U. E. of E. was held here on Saturday, forty-three delegates attending. Burgess McLaughlin opened the meeting with an address of welcome. Several matters pertaining to the welfare of the order in the county were acted upon, and a set of strong resolutions was adopted. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following: County delegate, Nell M. Sweeney; Plymouth; secretary, John D. Herron, Freeland; treasurer, Hon. M. F. Noonan, Avoca. The convention in 1896 will be held at Wilkesbarre. The delegates were tendered dinner at the Centennial hotel by Division 6, of town.

Major Brodhead Dead.

William Hall Brodhead, of Wilkesbarre, died at his parents' home late on Friday evening. His death was unexpected, although it was known for a few days previous that he was ill. Affection of the heart was the principal cause of the death. Until six months ago he was a major in the Ninth regiment, and was looked upon as one of the best-posted men in the county on state militia affairs. He was born in Philadelphia thirty-eight years ago. In 1862 he was elected to represent Wilkesbarre in the legislature, and made a very good record at Harrisburg. He was a prominent Democrat.

Rights of Policemen Established.

A matter of interest to all towns of the state was decided the other day by Montgomery county court. The question was whether borough police had a right to arrest anyone outside the limits of the town. Township constables contended that the police had no right to do it. The court decided that they have the right, as it would be very inconvenient for a policeman chasing a culprit to stop at the edge of a town and call for a constable.

Purchased a Property.

The property of John J. McShea, of Honey Brook, on South Centre street, has been purchased by Condly O. Boyle, of town. It is located directly opposite Mr. Boyle's place of business, and at present is occupied by Patrick Carey. The purchaser was a firm anti-new county man, but he has no fears that the movement will affect the value of real estate in Freeland. He is to be congratulated upon his sound judgment.

The "Wear Well" working shoe for men cannot be found in any other store in town.

Buy your clothes of Refowich.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BATHS.

The Current Can Now Be Obtained from Lighting Circuits.

A Curative Agent Which is Very Popular in Europe—The Simple Apparatus Used for Single Baths in Residences.

Electricity taken from lighting circuits is now employed in Europe as a curative agent. The current is controlled by suitable instruments, so that the tension is below the point where harm could be inflicted to delicate persons. Electricity in medicine has probably not made as great an advance as its importance merits, but this may be largely attributable to the state of empiricism of electro-therapeutics or to the great difficulties in the way of the employment of the electrical apparatus themselves.

The idea of employing water in a bath for conveying the current to a patient is almost as old as the therapeutic application of dynamic electricity, the electricity being used in two forms—the continuous current and the faradic bath. The former is largely employed in Germany, while recently interesting researches upon the faradic current have been made by French, English and Italian physicians. These experimentalists followed up the peculiar effects shown by Dr. d'Arsonval to be produced on the human body by alternating currents of a definite form—the sinusoidal form—in which for a given maximum intensity the instantaneous variations are slightest.

In France the employment of this form of current has been very successful, the method followed considerably simplifying the apparatus required for the installation. The currents used are extremely weak. In order to lower the tension of the current of the lighting circuit and graduate its strength, a transformer is employed, which lowers the tension to fifteen volts. This is the maximum required, and in a large installation each bath is arranged with a transformer with a sliding armature, enabling the tension to be varied gradually from fifteen volts to one or two.

Where only a single bath is to be fitted up, as in a private residence, there is employed a combination in series of a shocking coil and a small transformer. The whole is placed in a little marble receptacle above the bath and at one side, as shown in the accompanying illustration, reproduced from the Revue

Internationale de l'Electricite. The secondary of the transformer moves along slides, and a rod passing to the outside enables the current to be regulated from a maximum to a minimum strength. The primary circuit is provided with an interrupter. The wires of the secondary proceed directly to the electrodes, which are simple plates of metal that can be placed anywhere in the bath by means of suspending hooks. There may also be added an ammeter for continuous and alternating currents, by means of which the strength of the currents can be estimated with strict accuracy.

The conditions under which the electricity is employed have been fully determined by experiment. The first measurement of interest is that of the resistance of the bath when filled with ordinary water, and also the intensity of the current and the difference of potential at the electrodes. The determination of the resistance of the body when immersed in the bath is found by first testing the quantity of current required when the subject is in the bath, next finding the resistance of the same quantity of water without the subject, and then adding the requisite amount of water necessary to bring the bath to the exact level when the subject was immersed and determining the current required to overcome the resistance.

The conclusions reached by these experiments were that, with water of comparatively good conductivity, the human body when submerged offers a resistance somewhat above that of an equal volume of water, and that the current passing through the middle section of the body is equal to about one-tenth of the total current passing into the bath.

The employment of electricity by the utilization of the industrial currents, which are within the reach of all physicians, connected as they are with the lighting system of towns, would seem to open up a wider field of application for this method of medical treatment.

Bait on the Contribution Plate.

A well-known bishop tells a story of a vestryman at a village church who deliberately took half a crown out of the plate as he brought it up to the communion table and slipped it into his pocket. "I saw him take it," said the bishop, "and intended to charge him with it at the end of the service, but carried away by the sublimity of the service I forgot all about it. Next day I remembered and spoke about it." "Oh, sir," said the old man, "never you worry about that; that half dollar has done good service for many years. I keep it to put down first, and then the gentry, seeing a poor man like me put a half dollar in the plate, can't for shame give less."

High Prices Paid for Furs.

Very high prices have been paid for furs this year in London. A sea otter skin, stripped off glove fashion, without being cut down the stomach, brought \$1,125, the highest price on record for a single skin, and one black fox skin sold for \$850. They went to Russia.

REGARDING FORMOSA.

The Fertile Island Ceded by China to Victorians Japan.

Very exceptional interest just now attaches to the island of Formosa, in that it will probably change hands at no distant date as a result of the treaty between China and Japan. Until the advent of the Portuguese in 1593, Formosa appears to have been entirely peopled by aboriginal islanders. Portuguese rule, however, was short, and the Dutch, who took their place, established some civilization and developed the resources of the island to good purpose until themselves expelled in 1661. Hordes of Chinese, under a pirate chieftain called Koxinga, drove forth the Dutch, and as time progressed Formosa came to be an important dependency of China. That country sent out a steady



A NATION ON THE WARPATH.

stream of immigrants to its new possession and the old order changed throughout the length and breadth of the land. But, still visible, arise marks of the Dutch occupation in the shape of great fortresses at Tamsui and Taiwan-foo, while retracing investigation to the primitive condition of Formosa, her aboriginal inhabitants yet linger there, though Chinese civilization has driven them steadily backwards to the fastnesses of the mountains, to the inaccessible and lonely places of nature hidden in the heart of the island. Though each and all possess common affinity with the Malay, these savages are of many different tribes and speak varied languages. Here and there the lowland men have accepted the friendship of the conqueror and conformed to his manners and customs of living; but the mountain folk are fierce as hawks, bred to blood and blows, untamable and fine haters. Through the centuries they have battled with the newcomers, and have contested every inch of land with them. They will fight to the death for their acres; they will go to war upon the question of a single camellia tree. And when not making common cause against the common enemy, like the Dyaks of Borneo, they hunt among themselves—for human heads. The aboriginal on the warpath is a formidable being enough, for he has all the woodcraft of the wild things of nature with the added cunning of an intelligent beast. His weapons are generally the spear and bow and arrows, but sometimes he possesses firearms, which usually means a Chinese soldier the less. As a striking reverse to this picture appears the aboriginal female tamed, tuned to civilization, her limbs adequately draped, her hands busy at the weaving loom. Hemp is an important product of Formosa, and is now widely cultivated. The loom of the picture is weaving hemp fibers into a sort of stout cloth. From the fiber of the banana (musa textilis) they also fashion a choicer fabric, and exhibit no small feeling for the beautiful in this and kindred arts.

WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR.

State Senator Harsh, of Creston, Ia., Has an Ambition.

About the liveliest candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Iowa is James Binney Harsh, of Creston. There are Harsh club all over southern Iowa, and even in Des Moines there is a Harsh club of over one hundred active members. Creston is an important railroad point and it is the home of a number of commercial travelers, many of whom are warm supporters of Mr. Harsh's candidacy. The

workers possess very formidable stings, which are used with effect upon too inquisitive human beings. The poison seems to be quite powerful, causing inflammation and sometimes nausea. However, the insects are quite peaceful unless outrageously disturbed.

After they have harvested their grain in the autumn they carefully cut away all the dry stubble, so that their fields may be ready for planting in the spring. Respecting the methods of planting adopted by the insects, no reliable observations have been made up to date. All of the labor of whatever description is performed by the workers, who are undeveloped females. The males do nothing, the sole purpose of their existence being to perpetuate the species. The developed females are destined to become the mothers of future colonies.

These ants always establish their colonies in places where there is unobstructed sunlight—doubtless because shade would interfere with their farming operations. If a tree grows up near them they will cut off every one of its leaves in early spring. They work only in the cool of the day.

Worth's Token of Gratitude.

Worth, says the New York Mail and Express, had a peculiar way of showing his gratitude to Empress Eugenie. Every year it was his custom to send her a large bouquet of Parma violets, tied with a mauve ribbon, on which his name was embroidered in gold. This act was in grateful memory of her patronage at a time when her merit which would make or ruin a Parisian tradesman.

MON. J. B. HARSH.

Harsh Traveling Men's club has a large membership. The Century club, of Creston, a nonpartisan organization composed of more than one hundred and fifty members, has also unanimously endorsed Mr. Harsh's candidacy. The convention meets July 10.

Mr. Harsh is not the only candidate from southern Iowa. Gen. Drake, of Centerville, is an avowed candidate, and this is one of the things which mitigates against the Harsh boom. Senator Harsh spent his childhood and early manhood in Galesburg, Ill., and vicinity. He was a school-teacher, and a good one. For some years he successfully conducted a business college at Galesburg. He is one of the founders of the city of Creston, having gone there about the time of the incorporation of the first bank in Creston and also one of the early newspapers of the town, the Creston Gazette, C. M. Shultz, now business manager of the Chicago Mail, being his partner. Early in the 70s he was elected mayor of Creston.

Mr. Harsh has twice been mayor of Creston and has always been prominent in promoting the growth of the city and the development of southern Iowa.

AGRICULTURAL ANTS.

Wonderful Mexican Insects That Till the Soil.

They Plant Fields of Grain and by Their Industry and Ingenuity Gain Subsistence in an Almost Barren Land.

Recently Prof. W. J. McGee, of the government scientific corps, paid a visit to some very remarkable farmers in Sonora, Mexico. These are the so-called agricultural ants, which plant fields of grain and regularly harvest their crops. Upon the latter they depend wholly for food. In fact, if the crops should fail they would perish of famine.

The fields of the farmer ant cover scores of square miles in Sonora. The home of a colony is marked ordinarily by a circular clearing from five to thirty-five feet in diameter, on which nothing is permitted to grow. This serves as a sort of parade and exercise ground. Around the clearing is a ring of luxuriant grass from three to twenty feet wide. On the seeds of this grass the insects subsist, planting it every spring and garnering the crop in the autumn. Turnpikes a few inches wide connect farm with farm for many furlongs.

In the region described, says the New York World, there is practically no vegetation except the grasses cultivated by these ants. The latter appear to keep down and exterminate all other plants, such as cacti, greasewood and mesquite. In short, these insects have developed an art of agriculture peculiar to themselves, have made conquest of the land for their needs, and have artificialized certain cereals as thoroughly as maize and barley have been artificialized by man.

"Thus," said Prof. McGee, "the rigorous environment of the desert has developed one of the most remarkable intelligences, and, incidentally, an animal and a plant have come to be mutually dependent upon each other for existence."

The agriculture of these ants seems to be far more extensive in Sonora than in Texas, where their farming operations have been exhaustively described by Henry C. McCook. On the flat lands of the Lone Star state their farms are plentifully scattered. These, like those of Mexico, are mostly flat and circular clearings, from which communication is had by roads with the surrounding cultivated herbage. In the center of each such clearing a hole which serves as a gateway, opening into the subterranean formicary. So widely distributed are the farms that they are found in the very streets and gardens of Austin, Tex.

At the time of the harvest one or more of the roads leading to the formicary may be seen on any fine day to be thronged with workers marching to and fro in a double column, one going and one coming. The pathway is trodden hard by their feet. Those coming are heavily laden, each carrying a seed. They do not gather the seeds from the grass tops, but pick up those which have ripened and fallen. For these they search on the ground in the forest of grass stalks, feeling for them with their antennae. Having secured one, a worker ant lifts it, adjusts the burden so as to be carried most easily, and finds her way back to the road, along which she trots homeward, finally disappearing through the gateway.

Within the gate is a vestibule, from which a passageway leads downward at a slant to the room beneath. Some of these rooms are nurseries for the rearing of the young of the colony, while others are granaries in which the seeds are stored. Usually the rooms are shaped somewhat like horseshoes, the walls and floors being neatly and smoothly finished with plaster, for which suitable earth is brought from above and made adhesive with the saliva of the insects. There is apt to be one grand storeroom two inches or so in height and three or four inches long, the other apartments being somewhat smaller. All of them are formed with domes.

The seeds before being stored in the granaries are husked. All refuse, including husks and imperfect seeds, is carried out and thrown outside the limits of the formicary. Nothing is permitted to remain on the clearing. Anything that falls upon it is cut to pieces and taken away. If a luckless tumblebug rolls its ball into the forbidden territory it is driven away, or if it refuses to retreat it is promptly killed.

The workers possess very formidable stings, which are used with effect upon too inquisitive human beings. The poison seems to be quite powerful, causing inflammation and sometimes nausea. However, the insects are quite peaceful unless outrageously disturbed.

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GREAT BARGAINS!

The above expression is quite frequently misapplied by other merchants, who offer you undesirable, old-style and shop-worn goods, which are dear at any price.

When Neuburger Says Bargains

he means that he has for you up-to-date, bright, new, fresh merchandise to offer at special trade-bringing prices, as you will readily see by inspecting our immense lines.

Clothing Department Contains

Children's Suits at \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$4.50 the suit, which would cost you from \$1 to \$2 the suit more elsewhere. Our Boys' Suits at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10, which you could not equal elsewhere for less than \$2 to \$3.50 more. Our tremendous assortment of Men's Suits at \$3, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10, \$12 and \$15, are genuine bargains, which you cannot find outside of our establishment for less than \$3 to \$5 more.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES:

Our large Dry Goods line you will find embraces everything desirable at prices that will suit you. You can find anything desirable in good, reliable, solid-wearing footwear, and by buying your Shoes from us it won't cost you as much as it did formerly, as our Shoes wear longer and cost less. Our assortment of fine Straw and Fur Hats, ladies' and gents' Furnishing Goods, etc., is the largest in the region and our prices the lowest.

JOS. NEUBURGER,

Leader and Promoter of Low Prices.

P. O. S. of A. Building, Freeland.

THE KELLMER PIANOS

Are the only HIGH GRADE and strictly first class pianos sold direct from the factory to the final buyer.

Are the only pianos on which you can save the dealers' profits and enormous expenses, agents' salaries and music teachers' commissions.

Are the only pianos every agent condemns, for the natural reason that NO AGENTS are employed by us.

Are the only pianos which are not sold in a single store in the United States, because we closed all our agencies over a year ago, and now sell only to the final buyer, at the actual cost of production at our factory. We have no store on Broad street, but the factory warehouse is open every day till 6 p. m., and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10.

Kellmer Piano Co.

WAVERLY BICYCLES



Lead the World! Best Wheel Manufactured!

DO NOT BE INDUCED TO PAY MORE FOR AN INFERIOR MACHINE. SEE THE WAVERLY BEFORE YOU BUY. IT IS THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE WHEEL MADE, AND IS WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS. CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

Brand-New Bicycles, From \$45 Up. For Ladies, Gents, or Children.

A. A. BACHMAN, Next to Central Hotel, FREEL