

FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE

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FREELAND, PA., AUGUST 1, 1895.

POLITICAL PICKUPS.

The following graceful tribute to the Democratic nominee for recorder is from the *Freeland Progress*, as straight-laced a Republican newspaper as can be found in the state:

"The nomination of our respected fellow-townsmen, J. M. Maloy, by the Luzerne county Democratic convention for the office of recorder of deeds, is a compliment to Freeland. Citizens of Freeland, without regard to party, are always glad to have the town honored, and we hope that whenever any man is chosen from our population in a representative way that as good a man as James J. Maloy will always be selected. No matter what our political opinions may be, we cannot deny that Mr. Maloy is an upright, honorable man, a credit alike to his party and the community in which he resides."

Senator Kilne, in a letter to the Republicans of the fourth district, says:

"I hereby withdraw as a candidate for delegate to the state convention and ask all my friends to support William Powell, who avows himself in favor of Senator Quay, and unless we desire to throw ourselves open to the charge of ingratitude we should by all means send a Quay delegate."

For a town that is supposed to be dead in love with Governor Hastings, because of his new county bill veto, there seems to be an unnecessary amount of trouble in electing four delegates from Freeland who favor him. To hear the anti-county people a month ago one would think Quay could not poll a vote in the borough.

A "non-partisan judiciary" is a campaign wall that has been raised against Attorney McLean's candidacy for the judgeship. If any Democratic voter sees another being led astray by this seductive Republican cry tell him to "Remember Rhone."

A Hastings' boomer made a bid for the local A. P. A. vote of the Republican party this week by circulating the report that Senator Quay is a Roman Catholic. This is a mild specimen of the tactics used by some of the governor's supporters.

Jim Maloy will be the only candidate for office from the fourth district next November. He is worthy of its solid support, and the outlook now is that he will come within very few votes of getting it.

The self-styled "party of morality" is furnishing the people of Luzerne with the most glaring illustration of political debauchery that has ever been inaugurated in this part of the county.

On Saturday evening the war of the factions will be fought. Perhaps the Democrats are not enjoying the preliminary skirmishes?

The Democratic county ticket is gaining friends daily. The more the people learn of the candidates the better they like them.

F. P. Maloy is making a quiet but earnest canvass for the Democratic nomination of poor director, an office which he is well-qualified to fill.

If Freeland and Foster fail to send a solid Hastings delegation to the district convention next Monday, the corporations of the North Side must acknowledge a defeat of their plans.

Representative Jeffrey is in the Quay-Hastings fight and is lined on the side of the senator. He has a strong hold on his party here, and the opposition to the governor in Freeland is due mainly to his shrewd work.

James L. Lenahan is looked upon as the man best-fitted for the Democratic county chairmanship, and, if he will accept, will make Luzerne Democratic again, if anybody can. It is said the candidates are favorable to Mr. Lenahan for the position.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollar Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

HUXLEY'S LIFE WORK.

In Some Respects the Professor Was a Truly Great Man.

Career of the Famous Agnostic and Contributions to Scientific Literature of Evolution. The Controversy with Mr. Gladstone.

Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley, the distinguished English scientist whose death occurred June 29, at London, was born at Ealing, in Middlesex, May 4, 1825, and after mastering the rudimentary studies in the local schools, fitted himself for the medical profession under the tutelage of his brother-in-law and by attending courses of lectures at the medical school of the Charing Cross hospital. His early ambitions were to become a mechanical engineer. The special adaptability which he felt for this was evidenced in his later anatomical and natural history researches when the mechanical aspects of his subject matter most impressed him.

After receiving his degree in 1845 Huxley passed his years in shifting assignments as a surgeon to marine posts. His travels enabled him to obtain empirical knowledge of many phases of lower animal life, of which his collections and deductions were made use of in London scientific periodicals and brought him a fellowship in the Royal Society.

The active years of Prof. Huxley's aggressive exploitation of his doctrines, which have been distinctive enough to justify the coining of a new name with which to designate them, were those of his professorship at the Royal School of Mines. The appointment as professor of natural history and paleontology was offered to him in 1854, and was not relinquished by him until 1885, when ill health enforced a remittance of his incessant labors. At first with little realization of his subsequent successes, he struck off from his subject the title of paleontology, although this shunning of the ancient branch of his subject he did not long persist in.

Although allying himself in many ways to the creeds of free-thinkers, preceding and contemporary, he found the only unassailable ground in what is apparently an unsettled belief, agnosticism. This term and the explanation of what it implies is due to Huxley.

Of it he said: "When I reached intellectual maturity and asked myself whether I was an atheist or a pantheist, a materialist or an idealist, a Christian or a free-thinker, I found that the less ready was the answer."

"So I took thought and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of 'agnostic.'"

This avowal of unbelief, of course, did not prevent a leaning toward some theories as more reasonable and probable than others. Of the truth of the essential facts of the Darwinian theory he was convinced, and to his demonstration he directed much comparative study. Between man and the higher orders of apes he discovered that there was less of difference than among the different species of apes themselves. In lectures delivered in 1868 the idea was developed that one matter designated as protoplasm is common to all orders of animal life, from the vegetable organism up through the protozoa and little differentiated animal organism to the highest form distinguished as human. From the Darwinian conclusions Huxley diverged in some particulars. That survival of the fittest and prevention of degeneration involved a continuance of conditions of strife he did not accept. The practice of self-sacrifice succeeded the struggle for existence as the law of progress for civilized man.

As the most eminent expounder of evolution and other advanced doctrines, Prof. Huxley inevitably gained the disapproval of orthodox adherents, who viewed him as an antagonist of the true faith. Indeed, he was not so violent as many who feel themselves enfranchised after the oppression of superstition. Of the Bible he once spoke as the magna charta of the poor and the oppressed. Yet, like others who feel themselves unwarrantedly attacked for their opinions, he sometimes retaliated with excessive bitterness in iconoclastic overthrow of cherished beliefs. His protracted and somewhat acrimonious controversy with Mr. Gladstone five or six years ago on the miracle of the swine will be recalled as an illustration of this tendency.

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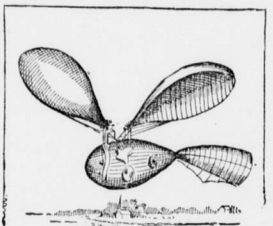
NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Brooklyn Man Attempts the Aerial Navigation Problem.

It is pretty hard to take seriously the man with the flying machine, and yet it is rather dangerous to make too much fun of him. So many strange things have been accomplished at which the world once roared in derision that some day, while you are laughing at him, some Darius Green will mount to the clouds and glory in his crazy old machine, and then you will beg him for stock.

There is an abiding faith in the heart of man that the tough problem of aerial navigation will be solved some day before long, and now comes J. A. Crandall, of 514 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who thinks he has done it.

Mr. Crandall is not a tangle-haired dreamer with clockworks where his brains ought to be, but he is a solid



CRANDALL'S FLYING MACHINE.

and widely-known Brooklyn business man. He has the records of more than fifty patents at Washington, chiefly devoted to the fancy and needs of children, for whom he has invented hobby horses, preambulators, building blocks and endless games.

"As the man who invented the steamboat," says Mr. Crandall, "copied the duck's paddling in the water, I have taken the gentle bird's method of flight for a model."

The accompanying picture gives a good idea of what Mr. Crandall's airship looks like. The body is made of aluminum spiral tubing covered with bamboo and sealed air tight, the tubes and the spaces between the floor of the car and the outer casing being filled with gas. The wings are of a tough silk thread paper over a light but strong wire frame, and are closely perforated. Each of the countless holes will be covered by a thin leather valve that is opened as a wing raises and is closed by the pressure of air as the wing descends for the stroke.

The tail is like one of the wings, without the perforations and valves, and is geared to move in any direction. The power is obtained from a dynamo within the car and communicated to the wings by a pair of shafts that move up and down somewhat like the walking-beam of a ferryboat. The lateral shaft resembling a screw gearing of a propeller operates the tail.

Mr. Crandall made a working model of his device many years ago, but he employed a steam engine, which was too heavy. The recent development of the electric motor has given Mr. Crandall hope that from that source he can bring to bear sufficient power without the handicap of weight.

PARKER WAT HARDIN.

Nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Kentucky.

Parker Wat Hardin, nominated for governor by the democratic state convention recently in session at Louisville, Ky., was born in the County of Adair, Ky., June 3, 1841. His ancestors came to the state as pioneers, and the commonwealth resounds with the dash and bravery of a hundred years of the Hardins. He studied law with his father, and while a student was mar-



GEN. PARKER WAT HARDIN.

ried, "culling," as the gallant Kentuckian says, "the fairest flower that ever grew on the peaks of the Cumberland." His wife was Miss Mary E. Sallee, of Wayne county, one of the most gifted women in the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and stepped immediately into a good practice. He later formed a legal partnership in Harrodsburg, Mercer county, and at once became one of the most brilliant attorneys in Kentucky. In May, 1879, he was elected attorney general and was rebosen three times. He is tall, looks like a soldier, and is an orator equal to any in this state of orators. His title as counsel for the commonwealth brought him the prefix of general.

A Gospel Trolley Car.

A gospel trolley car will soon be making nightly rounds of New York and Brooklyn suburbs. The car made its first trip a few nights ago, loaded with a melodeon and speakers and singers, connected with the Passaic street mission in Passaic, N. J., made also a round trip on the New Jersey electric railway, going by way of Paterson to Singac and back. Wherever they saw a group of people on the sidewalks or rural roadsides the car was stopped, and the evangelists sang hymns and exhorted the bystanders to seek salvation. The idea is a novel one, and while it is difficult to see how it could be carried out without interfering with the regular traffic of the line, it is possible that some persons might be impelled to better living who could not otherwise be reached.

Mountain of Sawdust.

The largest pile of sawdust in the world is at Cheboygan, Mich., in the center of the city. It is nearly 800 feet long, about 600 feet in width, from 20 to 60 feet in height, and contains about 30,000,000 cubic feet.

Statistics of Teachers.

Native-born teachers constitute 1.5 per cent. of the whole population; foreign-born teachers are much less numerous, constituting but 0.4 per cent.

PRECIOUS STONES IN AMERICA.

SEVERAL asterias, or star stones, have been picked up in North Carolina and Georgia.

SAPPHIRES of small size but great brilliancy have been found in North Carolina.

An emerald green sapphire was some years ago found in Franklin county, N. C.

The California diamonds are generally very small, ranging in value from \$10 to \$50.

In 1884 the value of the precious stones mined in this country somewhat exceeded \$30,000.

EVERY precious stone known to the lapidary has been found within the limits of the United States.

The spinel, often sold for the oriental ruby, has been found in New England, Virginia and North Carolina.

RUBIES of small size have been found in North Carolina and Virginia, and it is claimed, also in Colorado and New Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA diamonds are usually associated with itaicolomite, or flexible sandstone, quite plentiful in certain parts of that state.

The best crystals of topaz found in this country come from Colorado. In the Platte mountains one has been found weighing 125 carats.

CALIFORNIA diamonds are found in all the colors, from a brilliant white to a clear black, together with rose, pink, yellow, blue and green.

FRESH FOREIGN CHAT.

SMALLPOX is unknown in Patagonia. FROZEN milk in large quantities is sent from Holland and Sweden to England.

WHEN a Tartar invites a man to drink, he leads him forward to the table by the ear.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago Japan had only one newspaper, now it has two thousand.

A MAN in Berlin breeds rats for the hospitals. They are used for vivisection purposes.

THE press of Japan shows its respect for the mikado by printing his name always in capital letters.

CANON TRISTAN's collection of stuffed birds, comprising 29,000 specimens and 6,300 species, has been secured for the Liverpool museum.

TEX JEWs were elected to the Italian parliament at the first trial in the last election, the most prominent being the minister of finance, Sonnino.

It is unlawful in France for any person to give solid food to infants that are under one year, unless on the prescription of a physician.

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH's bones have been discovered and measured at Leipzig. He was buried in the Thomas Kirchof 145 years ago, but within this century a street was built through the graveyard and many of the graves, including his, were obliterated.

THREE SCORE AND TEN.

REV. ALLEN THOMPSON, of Bordenown, N. J., now ninety-nine years of age, is the oldest active preacher in the state, if not in the country.

REV. GEORGE H. EMERSON, of Salem, Mass., who is now seventy years of age, has been the editor of the Christian Leader for thirty years.

At the Episcopal convention of Delaware, held recently, S. Minot Curtis, now seventy-six years of age, was elected secretary of the diocese for the thirty-fifth consecutive time.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER, the "steel king," eighty-three years of age, continues to take a keen interest in scientific matters, and keeps himself up to date. His peculiarity is that he will not give anyone his autograph.

JOHN DATESMAN, who died at West Milton, Pa., recently, at the age of eighty-five years, was postmaster of that town for fifty-eight consecutive years, and was believed to have held office longer, and from an earlier period, than any other postmaster. He was appointed by President Andrew Jackson in 1835, and retired in 1893.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

"WHERE there's so much smoke there must be some fire," as the stern employer said after the cigarette-consuming clerk had walked dejectedly away. —N. Y. Herald.

A NEW YORK man, on complaint of his wife, has been sent to Blackwell's island for refusing to do the washing and ironing. Verily the new woman is ruling with an iron rod.—Richmond Times.

"Or can take a joke as well as any man," said O'Flaherty, "but when O'Flaherty standin' peacefully on th' strate corner, mindin' me own business, and a man comes up and hitches his horse to me that's no joke." —N. Y. Recorder.

A good story is told of Channey Depew. He received a letter from a young married friend in Albany asking for a pass for his mother-in-law, who was coming to make him a visit, and closing with the delicate hint: "Don't forget to have the return coupon attached." Mr. Depew is nothing if not worldly wise and sympathetic, and in sending the pass he wrote: "I have not neglected the return coupon, and have limited it to three days." —Indianapolis Journal.

PATENTED NOVELTIES.

PAPER bicycle tires are the latest invention—cheap and durable.

EAR-PINCHING is going out of favor. Now a form of earring is made which clasps the lobe of the ear.

A CURIOUS present for a deaf person has been introduced in Germany—a fan deftly concealing a tiny trumpet in its stick.

M. LOUIS BOUTAN has succeeded in taking some beautiful photographs of the bottom of the sea by the aid of a newly-invented lamp for burning magnesium powder under the water.

ARTIFICIAL eyes were first made in Egypt. They were of gold and silver, and cheaper ones were of ivory and copper. Hundreds of years later, in the sixteenth century, they were made, in Europe, of porcelain.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Known in All Parts of the Country as the Blacksmith Preacher.

Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, is one of the most eloquent as well as one of the most popular ministers in New York city. His reputation as an author and a lecturer is almost worldwide. His attainments are all the more interesting, as he was obliged to leave school when eight years of age and work in a factory. He became a Methodist preacher, but drifted into Unitarianism. He was born in Kelghly, Yorkshire, England, on December 8, 1823, and came to this country in 1850.

The story of that remarkable blacksmith, Elihu Burritt, has a parallel in Dr. Collyer's early life. When he reached this country he worked at his father's trade of blacksmith in Shoemakerstown, Pa., where he remained nine years. Having become a Methodist, he preached the Gospel on Sundays, and his wisdom and glowing eloquence soon raised him above the shop into scholastic and theological circles. His religious views changed in the direction of Unitarianism, and after being expelled from the Methodist conference he became a Unitarian clergyman and removed to Chicago to take charge of a mission among the poor. In 1870 he organized Unitary church in that city, of which he was pastor, until 1879, when he went to New York to assume charge of the Church of the Messiah, which post he still holds. Dr. Collyer has written several books, and his lectures have been widely popular, especially his favorite lecture "Grit." The poetic instinct is developed in him to a degree that makes all his prose merely another form of poetry. Among the best of his published poems, and one that will live to be read and admired by future generations, is a psalm of thanksgiving written after the great Chicago fire of 1871. Dr. Collyer seems to always look on the sunny side of life, and his conversation is full of entertaining and amusing reminiscences.



REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Waterloo or Murat at Jena. This arm will still be effective in reconnaissances, picketing, guarding trains, and as escorts; but except in small bodies its use for advance and rear-guards will be diminished. The target presented is too large to be risked before field-guns firing with great rapidity, even of several miles distant, as well as before infantry files incessantly flashing a mile away. Manuevering a cavalry corps with, say, 10,000 horses on a future battlefield will be a high type of cruelty to animals; but the regiments, brigades and divisions composing it can still render good service. They can be moved with celerity long distances, and the troopers, except the horse-holders, their modern carbines being nearly as effective as the magazine-rifle of the infantryman; but it will be most difficult to protect the horses while leading them in such a position as to reach their riders or be reached by them quickly, when necessary. Perhaps the most interesting problem to be solved by those who organize armies in the future is the disposition and arrangement of the immense ammunition trains. The greedy guns must be fed, and great will be their rapacity. Next to the commanding general and his principal assistants will rank in importance the field chief of ordnance, who has the location of supply depots and the management of the transportation of large and small cartridges to the combatants. The continual replenishing of caissons and limber boxes, the smaller charges for infantry during actual conflict, and the safety and efficiency of vast trains where electric or steam roads were not constructed, will require a brave, enterprising, cool, vigilant officer of conspicuous ability and executive capacity. The medical department, too, must be reorganized and enlarged to convey the disabled to field hospitals, for field ambulances cannot be placed close to battle lines, and the numbers of the wounded will be greatly increased. The great captains of future wars will be those who fully comprehend the destructive powers, and whose calm and fertile intellect will grasp the importance of so manuevering as to force the antagonist to give offensive battle, and who will never be without a "clear conception of the object to be achieved and the best way of achieving it." They will parry and fence like great swordsmen, but they will thrust only when the enemy rushes upon them.

CANADA'S NEW FLAG.

A Number of Appropriate Designs Suggested by Prominent Persons.

Canada wants a new flag, and her most patriotic sons are at work devising a fitting emblem wherewith to supplant the old standard. The one here reproduced, says Once a Week, is the design of Mr. Stanford Fleming, C. M. G., the originator of the Pacific cable scheme. It is a red flag with the Union Jack in the upper left-hand corner and a white star of seven points in the lower right-hand corner. The seven points represent the seven provinces, and Mr. Fleming suggests that in the event of admitting a new province or provinces the number of points in the star could easily be increased. No exception can be taken to this flag on the score of beauty and simplicity, but there seems to be a general desire on the part of Canadians to see their national emblem, the maple leaf, identified with their flag. The beaver also has his advocates, but it is difficult to see how all the national symbols are to be crowded into one flag. No doubt the committee in charge will see to it that good taste is not sacrificed to sentimentality in so important a matter as the designing of a national standard.



PROPOSED CANADIAN FLAG.

"Talk about saving money," said a veteran millionaire to a Buffalo Enquirer reporter, "it is a hundred times harder now to keep cash in your pocket than it was when I was a young fellow and didn't spend a cent. I tell you it's hard for them to save in these times. Every young man wants a bicycle, and it's mighty hard to stand on the street and see your friends spinning by on wheels and not invest yourself. Again, it's a great privation for a young fellow not to be well dressed. The distinction between good clothes and poor is so sharp nowadays that it is galling to be conspicuous by cheap attire. Again, there is the theater, the excursion boat, the races, and a score of other inducements to spend money which hardly existed in my day, and I'm glad they didn't, for if they had I honestly think I would have been a poor man now."

Better Than Quicksilver.

Talnoil, coal tar derivative, is now being extensively used in place of quicksilver for filling thermometers. This substance, it is stated, contains a slight percentage of water, can stand a much lower temperature without freezing than mercury can. Another advantage over the latter is that it expands with great uniformity and regularity when exposed to warmth. In color talnoil is a dark blue.

Women Do Not Die Suddenly.

There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

THE FUTURE OF WAR.

Modern Guns Will Necessitate a Change in Tactics.

According to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Defensive Battles Will Be at a Premium and Offensive Warfare Will Be Simplified.

The modern guns will make great changes in the art of war, writes Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in the Century, and the plans employed in former campaigns by the great commanders will receive many modifications. Defensive battles will be at a premium, and offensive warfare will be simplified. Armies will maneuver for position, and the general commanding them will gain fame by movements skillfully conducted to concentrate their scattered battalions at the proper time, with the purpose of forcing an antagonist to give rather than to accept battle. If a campaign with a designated objective point is planned, and the strategy is offensive on the part of