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FREELAND, PA., JULY 11, 1898.

President Laubach, of the school board, struck home at the patchwork method of improving public property when, at a recent meeting of the directors, he stated that he did not believe in spending a few dollars now and a few dollars some other time on the making of a lawn and beautifying the grounds around the Dandel Coxe building. The president thought that to have the ground properly leveled and sodded, trees planted and a coping of stone placed around the school would cost in the neighborhood of \$400 or \$500, and that if the board saw its way clear to do this work on the grounds this year that it might as well commence now and finish the job at once, while so many laboring men are idle and anxious for employment. He also stated that if the board did the work by piece-meal that it would cost the school district considerable more money than by contracting for its completion at the time the work is begun. Patchwork does not pay in public or private improvements, and if our school grounds are to be beautified and made to correspond in appearance with the handsome building let it be done in a systematic and capable manner.

When Hobson's gallant eight were exchanged for fifteen Spaniards at Santiago last week there was one of that brave little band who had some misgivings about the kind of welcome he would receive when he reached his ship. When the Merrimac was about to steam to certain death in Santiago bay Randolph Clausen, who had pleaded hard to go and was refused permission, stowed himself away on the sacrificed vessel, thereby giving foreign critics another opportunity to lecture the United States on its "lax naval discipline." Clausen was a deserter, having left his ship without orders, and thoughts of a court-martial must surely have come to him when exchange negotiations were pending. But the "lax naval discipline," which foreigners dwell upon so lovingly a few months ago, again appeared, for the "deserter" was received with open arms by his comrades and with indescribable joy by his comrades. Our naval discipline may be lax in the eyes of Europe, but we venture to predict we will hear less of it in the future. Foreign critics have been given something else to think about since they heard from Dewey and Schley.

At no time in the history of newspaper publishing has the daily press served its clients so well as in the reports the correspondents of American journals have furnished during this war. Naval and land engagements, whether large or small, are given in detail. Few readers stop to consider that the columns of news they read from Cuba have cost \$1.47 a word for cable tolls or that a dispatch from Manila means \$2.68 laid down at Hong Kong for each word sent. As in numerous other respects, no country in the world can compete with us in news-getting. The press of America is lavish in its expenditure of money and daring to secure truthful and detailed accounts of what the people want to know, and to the press belongs no small part of the credit in making our country one solid mass of intelligent people.

If Freeland's business people can afford it, they should lend their assistance to the bicycle path project, by which it is designed to connect the town with several of the nearby villages. More business can be traced to the use of the wheel than most people are aware of. An instance may be cited. An Eckley wheelman the other day informed the writer that "the new path to Hazleton from our town is a daisy. I can run over and get anything I want in no time." If the path led to Freeland he would naturally run in this direction and some business here would benefit from these purchases. Encourage the bicycle path and all other paths that will bring business to Freeland.

The deal made at Harrisburg, by which Quay received the votes of Leisenring's fourth district delegates in the Republican convention, was completed last week by the appointment of a postmaster for Hazleton.

THE DESTRUCTIVE TORPEDO

Has Been Known in This Country Since the Revolution.

One of the earliest mentions of the use of torpedoes in this country was the attempt to blow up the Eagle, a sixty-four-gun ship, commanded by Lord Howe, lying in New York Harbor. This attempt proved a failure because the operator in his attempt to attach the screw forming a part of the torpedo to the hull of the ship encountered what he supposed was a bar of iron, which prevented the entrance of the screw, and as daylight appeared before he could regain the shore he cast off the powder magazine, which in an hour's time exploded, throwing up a vast column of water, to the great alarm of those on board the ship, who were entirely ignorant of the cause. This crude machine was called the "American turtle," from the supposed resemblance to that animal.

The inventor made two upper tortoise shells, which were placed together, and were large enough to contain the operator and sufficient air to last him about half a hour. He used an oar to propel the machine through the water. Sufficient lead ballast was used to keep the machine upright, and means provided to admit water so as to descend at will. There were also two brass force-pumps to eject the water when the operator wished to ascend. To the after part of the machine was attached a powder magazine large enough to hold 150 pounds of gunpowder, together with the apparatus necessary to fire it. The magazine was fastened to the vessel that was to be destroyed by a screw, and a gunlock, connected with the clockwork, was set to strike fire at such time as was desired.



WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

able. The same inventor later on filled kegs with gunpowder and arranged his mechanism so that the powder would be ignited when the kegs came in contact with anything in their course. A number of these kegs were set adrift in the Delaware and exploded among the ice, creating great consternation among the British seamen, who stood for hours firing at everything that floated down the stream. This fight was nick-named the "Battle of the Kegs."

Various improvements were made in these engines of war, but they were all more or less crude. During the civil war they played an important part in the defense of harbors and rivers, and suggested the possibility of a very efficient weapon of offense and defense. Years of study and experiment and the expenditure of thousands of dollars have resulted in the perfected torpedo of to-day, containing in its slim, shining body more wondrous mechanism and resource than seemed possible to the uninitiated. A miniature battleship in itself, with magazines and a silent little gunner, who only fires at the right moment; a pilot, who gets his instructions before starting on his voyage and conducts his ship by the course laid out; an engineer force that works silently and effectively, with never a thought of the danger to be encountered, all working in unison for one common cause, none human, but all the result of man's ingenuity.

When one stands on one of the lower decks of the modern man-of-war and sees this beautiful war engine resting on its cradles, its long, shining, cigar-shaped body appeals to the imagination; but when one has a knowledge of the stored-up energy within the steel-clad body it seems as if the age of miracles had returned.

Le Sergent De Mer Francois.
The Halphong mail has brought news of a hitherto unknown species of ocean monster which has been seen on several occasions by the officers of the gunboat Avalanche in Pal-tai-Long Bay. Naval Lieut. Lagresille, commander of the Avalanche, reports that on July last in Along Bay two animals of strange form, about twenty yards long and two or three yards in circumference, were observed at a distance of 600 metres. Their movements were not rigid, but undulatory, in a vertical sense. They dived when a shot was fired at them. Several similar creatures were seen on Feb. 25 this year, and were fired at when from 300 to 400 yards distant. Two small shells burst on one of the monsters, but did not appear to injure it. Lieut. Lagresille tried to run them down, but they were too swift for the Avalanche. Whenever the animal he chased got into shallow water it doubled back and thus was clearly seen. Each time it dived it blew noisily. The color was gray, with several black fins, the head something like that of a seal, and the back covered with a sawlike ridge. The presence of these creatures is revealed by their loud breathing. Lieut. Lagresille thought once that he had secured a specimen, but the animal dived and came up far astern of the Avalanche. The number of meetings reported with these new denizens of the deep would tend to show that the species is fairly plentiful in the seas where the Avalanche was stationed.

A French Way to Cure Baldness.
A French surgeon announces a novel cure for baldness, which, however, is only within the reach of the wealthy. The first thing is to find some poor starving wretch with a fine head of hair of the color which the patient desires. The former having consented to part with his hair for a stipulated sum, the doctor scalps the pair delicately and applies the hairy scalp of the subject to the bald client, and vice versa.

WHISTLED YANKEE DOODLE.

How the Music Was Secured so as to Play the National Air at a Celebration.

The Youth's Companion tells this story: After the representatives of Great Britain and the United States had nearly concluded their pacific labors at Ghent in making the treaty of peace which ended the war of 1812, the burghers of the quiet old Dutch city determined to give an entertainment in honor of the Ministers. They determined, as a part of their programme, to perform the national airs of the two powers.

The musical director was sent to call upon the American Ministers and obtain the music of their national air. A consultation ensued, at which Bayard and Gallatin favored "Hail Columbia," while Clay, Russell and Adams wanted "Yankee Doodle."

The musical director asked if any of the gentlemen had the music. Not one of them had it. Then he suggested that perhaps one of them would sing or whistle the air.

"I can't," said Mr. Clay. "I never whistled or sung a tune in my life; perhaps Mr. Bayard can."

"Neither can I," answered Mr. Bayard. "Perhaps Mr. Russell can."

Mr. Russell, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Adams in turn confessed their lack of musical ability.

"I have it," exclaimed Mr. Clay, and, ringing the bell, he summoned his body servant. "John," said he, "whistle 'Yankee Doodle' for this gentleman."

John did so, the chief musician noted down the air, and at the entertainment the Ghent burghers' band played the national air of the United States with variations.

Sympathy of an English Woman.

Miss Agnes Slack writes to "The Union Signal" as follows, requesting that the message be "passed on":

"I am full of sympathy with the United States in the most difficult position in which it is placed by Spain. As neighbors of Cuba I cannot see how the people of America could allow the Cubans to continue to suffer so much from Spanish rule, for a time comes when a nation forfeits by misrule the right to manage its own affairs, when oppression reaches such a climax that a neighboring country has to harbor refugees from that nation's tyranny. Mr. McKinley's calm statesmanship and his reluctance to commit his country to the cruelties of war must have raised him as a great ruler in the eyes of every one. I send this little message to my American sisters as an English woman who loves and honors the American people and fully sympathizes with them in their determination to end the sufferings of the oppressed Cubans. I shall never forget the Cuban women whom I saw and talked with when I was in Florida."

A Bad Case.

He returned home from a "Dutch lunch" and found his wife awaiting him.

"George," she said, solemnly, "don't you know that you do wrong to fritter away your time in this sinful folly? Do you ever think of the brevity of life? Do you remember that every time you breathe a human soul passes from existence?"

George looked grave.

"Ever" time I breathe somebody dies?" he repeated.

"Yes."

He thought of that awful conglomeration of sauerkraut, caviar, humberger and beer, and said: "Well, I didn't think it was so bad as that!"

Pessimism.

"There is a great deal of difference," she said, with sarcasm, "between the way a man parts with his money before he is married and afterward."

"Yes," replied Mr. Pennywise. "Before marriage, when he gives her a three-dollar bunch of flowers, she says 'Thank you, George! You are so good and kind and generous!' But after, when he gives her three-fourths of his salary, she merely looks hurt and says 'Is that all?'"

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

On Christmas day in seventy-six, Our ragged troops, with bayonets fixed, For Trenton marched away.

The Delaware see! the boats below! The light obscured by hail and snow! But no signs of dismay.

Our object was the Hessian band, That dared invade fair freedom's land. And quarter in that place, Great Washington he led us on Whose streaming flag, in storm or sun, Had never known disgrace.

In silent march we passed the night, Each soldier panting for the fight, Though quiet benumbed with frost. Greene on the left at six began, The right was led by Sullivan Who ne'er a moment lost.

Their pickets stormed, the alarm was spread, That rebels risen from the dead Were marching into town. Some scampered here, some scampered there, And some for action did prepare; But soon their arms laid down.

Twelve hundred servile miscreants, With all their colors, guns, and tents, Were trophies of the day. The frolic o'er, the bright canteen, In centre, front, and rear was seen, Driving fatigue away.

Now brothers of the patriot bands, Let's sing deliverance from the hands Of arbitrary sway. And as our life is but a span, Let's touch the tankard while we can, In memory of that day.

A DISTINGUISHED WOMAN.

Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and Her Work in the Paris Exposition.

Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, president of the commission of women who are working for a woman's department at the Paris exposition of 1900, is one of New York's leading spirits among progressive women. She is a native of South Carolina, and toward the close of the civil war was sent as a child to her grandmother, Mrs. John W. Chandler in New York, on a special pass issued by General Sherman.

Through the Chanler branch of the family Mrs. Stevens is a line descendant of John Winthrop, governor of the colony of Massachusetts. She is also descended from Peter Stuyvesant, the

Dutch governor of New Amsterdam. Through her father, Dr. Octavius White, she is connected with the best families of the south.

Mrs. Stevens is a paragon of fashion, and is eminently fitted in an intellectual and social way for the large and important work she has undertaken.

Home-Made Skin Tonics.
Greenness of the skin generally arises from lack of cleanliness or debility of the skin. Only an astringent has an effect upon it, and a very simple and entirely harmless one may be made from one pint of rosewater, half a pint of white wine vinegar and a few drops of the essence of rose. This lotion should be applied with a soft linen rag or a fine sponge.

Blackheads are difficult to get rid of once they appear. They are caused by the clogging of the pores of the skin by dust or foreign matter. Alcohol, 90 per cent, applied by means of a piece of chamomile skin, will give tone to the skin and remove unsuspected dust and dirt, at the same time stimulating the small glands and removing, by constant use, the blackheads.

Tan and freckles may be removed by the following lotion: Two drachms of powdered sal ammoniac, four fluid drachms of cologne water, one quart of distilled water. As home remedies like lemon juice and borax are very efficacious for the same purpose.

For some skins which cannot stand constant washing, but needing to be cleansed after a walk or ride by other means than soap and water, lait virginal is a delicious preparation, and is made as follows: One pint of rose, orange-flower or elder-flower water, half an ounce of the simple tincture of benzoin and ten drops of the tincture of myrrh.

After exposure to a harsh or chilling wind it is well before retiring to rub a quantity of fresh cream on the face, removing after five or ten minutes, to be again applied, followed by a generous puffing of rice powder. Remove in the morning by lait virginal and tepid water.

Queen Wilhelmina.
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The Dutch law does not contemplate the possibility of such a case as that of Queen Victoria, who has ruled for thirty-five years beyond the legal majority of the English Crown Prince. If this were the law of Holland possibly Wilhelmina would have less objection to matrimony.

The Gamut of Souvenirs.
A housekeeper who dotes on "collections," and who has run the gamut of souvenir spoons, jugs, cups, beer mugs and candle-sticks, is now turning her attention to plates, and pronounces it the most fascinating of all. "One never can have too many plates," she declares, "and everywhere you go you are sure to find a variety of pretty and artistic ones to choose from."

Woolen Nets.
A woolen net is a decidedly new fabric, and netlike in pattern are some awfully fetching fabrics that seem to be of silk and wool, very soft and clinging to the touch, and in various netlike or lacelike meshes. These are quite the smartest things possible built over soft satins in closely clinging draperies.

The Name of Washington.
The name of Washington is remembered by states, cities, streets, towns and public squares named for him. Henry Clay is best known by his cigars. Webster would be forgotten if it were not for the Webster dictionary edited by people not related to him.

WHERE SHAMROCK GROWS.

A Unique Distinction Claimed for Grandstone Point in Maine.

There is a firm belief about Gouldsboro, Me., that the only place in the United States where the Irish shamrock grows wild and hides itself away among ranker vegetation, after the manner of all genuine shamrock plants, is on Grandstone Point, a bald bluff which makes out from the south shore of this town and stands facing Bar Harbor, 10 miles across the bay. At present the rough pasture land produces a big crop of summer cottagers, and is worth anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre; but when Mooney and Maloney came here, 75 years ago, they bought the whole point for "three pun'ten" English money, and everybody who knew of the transaction declared openly they had been cheated out of \$15, which they would need later on.

The manner of their arrival on Grandstone Point was peculiar. The emigrants from Boston and New York who come here now ride on a special train over the steam tracks built for speed and comfort. Mooney and Maloney reached Halifax from Cork on an emigrant ship which was 35 days on the passage. From Halifax they worked their way to Pictou, and hired out before the mast on a schooner bound for Boston. The schooner carried the usual cargo of oats in the hold and grindstones on deck. When the craft had been out a few days a leak started, and the great mass of oats below decks began to swell.

As she was nothing more than a Yankee craft, made of hard pine, and old at that, she couldn't stand the strain which the oats exerted, and she began to split open lengthwise, like a pea pod. With water running in and swelling the oats below and with 50 tons of grindstones on deck to drive her to the bottom, the schooner was in great danger of going down with all on board, when a southeast gale came along and drove her head first on the sand beach lying under the bluff. Mooney and Maloney escaped to land, but the rest of the crew, together with the schooner and cargo, were lost.

The vessel was lost in June, 1822, and the following autumn Maloney sent home to Ireland some leaves from the first shamrock plant, perhaps, that ever took root on American soil. He had brought a few sprays with him in a box mixed with damp moss, and when he found he was safe on land he set out the plants on the west side of the point in a small depression which is now known as Shamrock Hollow. Mooney and Maloney named the whole headland Shamrock Point, and the name would have held if it hadn't been for the grindstones. The vessel soon went to pieces under the blows of the sea, and the broken timbers and oars were ground to pulp or drifted away and were lost. The grindstones stayed where they fell. Grindstones were high and hard to get in those days. Therefore, when the inhabitants alongshore learned that a cargo of grindstones had been dumped down on the point and could be had for the taking away they came and supplied their immediate needs and laid in a stock for future use. It was in the nature of things that a point which furnished ready-made grindstones should be called Grandstone Point, a name which the summer residents use to-day, and which appears in all the deeds and on the maps.

A Magnetic Island.
Sailors have long told tales of magnetic islands which lure ships on to wreck by affecting their compasses. At these accounts the scientists have scoffed.

Scientists have in their time scoffed at a great many things since proved true. It's not so many years since mathematicians gravely proved by X plus Y and the square root of Z that a baseball could not be thrown so as to curve "out of the vertical plane of its projection." They were wrong.

And the scientists were wrong who denied the existence of magnetic islands. An island, not far away from civilization, and recently discovered, but near the coast of Europe and known for centuries to the geographers, has this quality. This is the island of Bornholm, which belongs to Denmark, and lies in the Baltic Sea near the shore of Prussia.

The power of attraction, which comes from this island, alters considerably the reading of compasses on passing ships. It is in effect a vast magnet, whose influence is perceptible for a distance of about ten miles.

China's Vassal State.
The partition of China will throw open to the world its vassal state, Tibet, a country famous for its churlish and cruel inhabitants. The Chinese yellow book describes it with comparative detail, and says that it is very poor, but rich in minerals, which none are allowed to use. Strange to say, the women of the land enjoy more freedom than their sisters in China or India, and are said to be comely and intelligent. The records declare that Tibet was more populous and prosperous in ancient times, when it paid a handsome tribute annually to the Chinese kings or emperors.

How to Prolong Life

No man or woman can hope to live long if the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs are diseased. Disorders of that kind should never be neglected. Don't delay in finding out your condition. You can tell as well as a physician. Put some urine in a glass or bottle, and let it stand a day and night. A sediment at the bottom is a sure sign that you have Kidney disease. Other certain signs are pains in the small of the back—a desire to make water often, especially at night—a scalding sensation in passing it—and if urine stains linen there is no doubt that the disease is present.

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Favorite Remedy acts directly upon the Kidneys, Liver and Blood. In cases of Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Blood Poisoning, Bright's Disease and Female Troubles it has made cures after all other treatments failed. It is sold for \$1.00 a bottle at drug stores. A teaspoonful is a dose.

Sample Bottle Free! Send your full postoffice address to the Dr. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper, and a sample bottle of **Favorite Remedy** will be sent free. Every sufferer can depend upon the genuineness of this offer, and should send at once.

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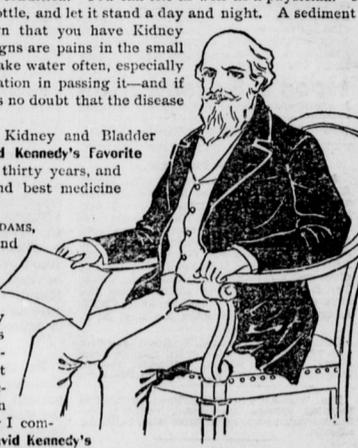
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