## Freeland Tribune

Established 1888. MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited

shipbuilding interest of Maine The shipbuilding interest of Maine reports an extraordinary revival of activity, exceeding anything known in ten years past. A portion of this is due to naval orders, but the greater part, according to report, reflects a boom in the West India trade—particularly trade between our ports and those of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the coastwise trade of those two islands.

THE WIRE FENCE

All SAN JUAN, and the in the rectange of the part of the part



PRIVATE BLAIR OF THE REGULARS

It was Private Blair, of the regulars, before dread El Caney. Who felt with every throb of his wound the life-tide ebb away; And as he dwelt in a fevered dream on the And as he

THE WIRE FENCE
AT SAN JU.

By J. E. Chamberlin. AT SAN JUAN.



TALES FULLY.

AND DESTRUCTION

Went to design the Milk.

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ment thought about the camp, and he had little idea in what direction it lay. He had a compass, however, and consulted it, but thought that the instrument was out of order, for it did not exactly coincide with his views. He, however, followed the compass as best he could, walking as long as he could see, then built a fire and prepared to camp for 'the night. During the night the snow was thawed so that he could not retrace his tracks, and the men who returned to the camp before dark, being unable to find him that night, could not track him the next morning. Cookson remained with his fire and without food the following day and during the next night the rain that fell put out his fire. Saturday two young men named Baker, and belonging in Costigan, found him after he had been stopping for three days. It has been stopping for three days. Cookson returned to his form the first time the towalk back to camp, which was only about two miles from where he had been stopping for three days. Cookson returned to his home in Etna, and will no doubt be more careful the next time he chases a deer.

An Interesting Fact.

It has been stated in various quarters that it is a physical impossibility for a whale to swallow a man. Here are some facts which bear upon the matter in an interesting manner:

English papers report that in February. 1891, the whaler Star of

Sailors of the Gloucester Make a Capture and Eue It.

It was seven bells in the forenoon watch of the blistering July day when the auxiliary cruiser Gloucester sent ashore a landing party at the quaint Porto Rican seaport Guanica. The party had landed three hours earlier and had done its duty with the regulars of Miles' army in sending the Dons skedaddling into the heavy tropical forests which fringe the footbills of the Porto Rican coast.

It was now an hour of relaxation. In an unlucky moment a Spanish bantam cockerel emerged from under a house and emitted a lusty crow. Then it was that Lieutenant Norman gave his historical order: "All hands chase chickens!" The line of excited mensor-warmen seattered in untactical disorder, pursuing the gallinaceous enemy.

"It was more work to capture one of those clipper-built 25-knot chickens than to sink the Pluton," said Mr. Chipman. "I thought I had the fowl foul when she tacked ship, leaving me in stays. In a minute she was hull down on the horizon. I ran across the bows of a rooster by pure luck and put him out of commission. Later I grabbed another by his tail, and wrung his neck."

Paymaster Down had his sport also. Proceeding on a private expedition.

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Thirteen Jurors in the Box

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A notable discovery was made in Mr. Justice Bruce's court—that of the thinnest man in existence. Architects of palaces of justice, wherever they may be, have always held it to be a maxim of their art that for twelve men summoned to serve on a jury space ought to be provided for only eleven, and jury boxes are constructed accordingly. It was therefore a matter of great surprise when one, of the counsel in a case discovered, after his leader had opened and called his first witness, thirteen heads in the box. True, it was after luncheen; but as the discoverer is a teetotaller the surplus could not reasonably be ascribed to the usual source of optical augmentation.

Nevertheless he counted the contents of the box several times to make sure, and thirteen was the result on each occasion. Then he ventured to consult his leader, who called his lordship's attention to the extraordinary fact, and after Mr. Justice Bruce had tried his own arithmetical powers on the jurors and also totalled up thirteen, he ventured to ask what it all meant. An inquiry by an officer of the court disclosed the fact that the odd juryman had been duly summoned as a juror in waiting, and had strolled into the box unobserved in preference to standing in the corridor. The good men and true did not notice his presence, and when he was dismissed they did not find themselves more at ease. So thin must he have been that he may be expected soon to become a candidate for the attention of the Psychical Research society.—London Telegraph.

respective and theory.

Literary Men and Honors.

Honors for literary men are rare.
There was Scott's baronetey (he wanted it as a man of family with feudal principles, not as a man of letters), and he got it. The sheriff was knighted by nature, and they gave him his spurs. It is probable that several men of letters have managed to decline official honors. When Lord Tennyson accepted gracefully what his sovereign gracefully and gratefully gave, some literary persons "booed" at him. The great poet neither coveted nor churlishly refused official recognition. To him the matter, we may believe, was purely indifferent. And it really is indifferent to most men of letters. Knighthoods, as a common rule, come to the beknighted because of their much asking, except when they come in an official routine in the public service. Having nothing official about as, having no routine, we cannot look to receiving ribbons and orders. And, I hope, we cannot be expected to sue, and pester, and hint and intrigue for bits of ribbons! Is it not agreeable to be out of that kind of work, to pull no strings, to solicit no academician for his vote and interest? Am I te envy my college contemporaries, we being of a certain seniority in the public service, blossom into K. C. B. 's.1 —North American Reviews.

## OUR TRADE EXTENDS S3.50 Bry the Sold Oak finely finely, stoney, stoney, finely finely, stoney, forest to the finely finely, stoney, forest to the finely finely, stoney, forest to the finely finely, forest to the finely finely, fine AROUND THE WORLD.

Julius Hines & Son

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

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The appropriation for domestic and irrigation purposes of more water than is necessary is held, in Hague vs. Nephil Irrigation Co. (Utah), 41 L. R. A. 311, to leave the owner of a mill the right to take the excess for manufacturing purposes so far as necessary.

A statute prohibiting the deposit of sawdust in the waters of a lake, or in tributaries thereto, is held, in State vs. Griffin (N. H.), 41 L. R. A. 177, to be a proper exercise of the police power. With this case is a note on the statutory protection of water used for supplying a municipality.

An action against a city for a defective and dangerous street, made so by a street railway track, is held, in Schaefer vs. Fond du Lac (Wis), 41 L. R. A. 287, to be not maintainable until all legal remedies have been exhausted against the railway company in possession of the track, as well as the owner of the track.

The right to build dams to aid the fleating of logs is held, in Carlson vs. St. Louis River Dam and Improvement Company (Minn.), 41 L. R. A. 371, to be subordinate to that of the riparian owner to have his land free from overflow beyond that caused by the natural condition of the stream. With this case is a note on the right to use a stream for floating logs.

Steel Rails.

to use a stream for floating logs.

Steel rails now figure as the cheapest finished product in wrought iron or steel. A good lesson in the finance of modern industry is also afforded by them. To establish a steel rail works an expenditure of \$3,000,000 is required before a single rail can be turned out. The steel is made to conform to an accurate chemical composition—the most accurate in the ordinary range of technical operations.



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