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FREELAND, PA., APRIL 10, 1899.

\$5,000 for a Quay Vote.
 From the Philadelphia Record.

Representative Wilson, of Westmoreland county, after much dubitation, yesterday reluctantly named Mr. John R. Bryne, of Scotland, as the person who had offered him \$5,000 to cast his vote for M. S. Quay for United States senator. Mr. Bryne was the Republican candidate for senator in the Westmoreland district.

It is not probable that the sessions of the bribery investigating committee will be much further prolonged. The committee has succeeded in bringing to light a mass of testimony to show that corrupt inducement was offered in the shape of cash and preferment to members of the legislature to procure their votes for M. S. Quay for United States senator and for the passage of the McCarrall jury bill.

The committee has not been able to trace the bribe money back to the pockets from which it was brought forth for purposes of corruption, nor to uncover any instance where bribery was actually accomplished. But it has done enough to show the infamous means by which it has been sought to newly impose upon the people of Pennsylvania a repudiated and discredited public servant.

Where the work of the committee shall end and the work of the courts of justice should begin. If the people are to be first robbed by machine plunderers, and if afterwards their chosen representatives are to be seduced and swerved from their sworn duty by the division among them of the proceeds of the robbery, our scheme of self-government will be turned into a reproach and a rottenness.

For a Seven Months' School Term.
 From the Philadelphia Press.

The measure before the Pennsylvania legislature, proposing an increase of the minimum school term from six to seven months, will probably become a law. There are opulent school districts in the rural sections of the state that do not accord a fair proportion of the year to the education of their children, and this condition will influence legislation. If there is necessity for nine months' schooling in each year for towns and cities it is only fair to presume that to a reasonable degree the advantages should be given children of the country district.

In 1872 the minimum school term was made five months, and in 1887 six months. Last year over 800 school districts in Pennsylvania, representing some 300,000 children, only had six months' terms of school, and in a majority of these districts there were sufficient funds in the several treasuries to have had the additional month of schooling in each district.

The state now contributes five and one-half million dollars per year toward the support of the public schools, and through the new method of dividing the appropriation authorized by the legislature of 1897, the rural districts or townships of the state receive increased allowance to what was before paid them. In view of the increased appropriation to the country districts, it was reasonable to expect that the taxpayers so favored might help themselves by adding to their school terms, and thus contribute proportionately to their own good.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs,
Colds,
Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma,
Bronchitis and Incipient
Consumption, is

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CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY
 Cures throat and lung diseases.
 Sold by all druggists. 25¢ 50¢

NEW GAME FISH ACT.

LEGISLATURE IS CONSIDERING FISH COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Said to be the Best Measure of Its Kind Ever Proposed in Pennsylvania—Brief Idea of Its Provisions—Heavy Penalties to Prevent Illegal Fishing.

The new act before the state legislature for the protection of game and food fish, and which will more than likely be passed by the same, is, in the opinion of the anglers of some sections, the best measure of the kind ever proposed in this state. It repeats the many laws now existing and the entire subject is carefully covered in one general act which accomplishes all that was desired by the many laws heretofore in force. A number of changes are made in the lawful size of fish and imprisonment at the rate of a day for every dollar of fine unpaid is provided. There are a number of other matters carefully cared for. Briefly the provisions are as follows:

Game fish are named as follows: Salmon, brook trout and all other fish belonging to the family of salmon or trout, black bass, strawberry, calico or grass bass, rock bass, green or Oswego bass, white bass, pike perch, Susquehanna salmon or wall-eyed pike, pike-percher and mascalonge.

Included in the list of food fish are: shad, striped bass, rock fish, white fish, lake herring, cisco, cat fish, eels and sturgeon.

It is unlawful to fish in any water of the state in any manner except with rod and line or handline and no line must contain more than three hooks. Penalty \$25.

Trout season is open from April 15 to July 15; salmon from January 1 to September 1; bass, pike-perch, pike-percher or mascalonge, May 30 to December 1. Penalty \$10 for each fish taken.

Lawful size of trout is made six inches; rock bass, crapple, strawberry or green bass, five inches; black bass, lake or salmon trout, pike-perch mascalonge or pickerel, nine inches. Penalty \$10 for each fish under size. This section is changed from the old law of five inches for trout and six inches for bass.

Corporations or persons owning dams on any of the streams are compelled to erect and maintain on request of the fish commissioners fishways so as to enable fish to ascend and descend the stream at will. Penalty, \$50 fine per month for three months; after which the commissioner will erect said ways and charge the same to the owner or owners of the dams.

It is unlawful to obstruct the free passage of fish in any of the waters of the commonwealth in any manner or to set nets at the fish ways or within a quarter of a mile of them. Penalty, \$100 fine and forfeiture of any device used.

It is unlawful to sell any of the fish named in the act except in the open season for catching them and for six days afterwards. Penalty, \$10 per fish.

It is unlawful for any person or persons to apply for fish or obtain the same from the state either for himself or for another with the intent to place the same in any private fish reserve or any privately owned, occupied or leased water wherein the public are prohibited from fishing by such owners and applicants. Penalty, \$25.

Any waters in which fish receive from the state are planted upon the consent of the owner in writing or upon applications are declared upon to the public for fishing provided that nothing in the section shall be construed as permitting persons fishing from the banks of said water without permission from the owner or lessee.

Sunday fishing is unlawful under a penalty of \$5.

Explosives or chemicals are prohibited under a penalty of \$100 and imprisonment for six months.

Nets and seines are permitted for the catching of suckers, eels and catfish in streams not inhabited by trout during March, April, May, September, October and November, provided the meshes are not less than one inch. All game fish must be returned to the water, and an annual license of \$1 must be paid to the fish commissioners for each net. Each net must bear a tag with the number of the license. Penalty, \$50 and forfeiture of appliances.

Eel pots and baskets are made legal during the same months as nets, but owners must pay an annual license of \$10.

One-half of the fines go to the informers and the balance to the fish commission.

Fish are protected for three years after being planted in any stream, provided the fact is advertised for three weeks in any paper in the county where the planting takes place. Penalty for violation, \$10 per fish.

Persons refusing to pay fines will be imprisoned one day for every dollar of fine unpaid.

Twelve fish wardens are to be appointed by the fish commission and constables, sheriffs and other peace officers will also perform the duties of wardens. The wardens will be paid by the fish commission such salary as it may decide upon, together with all expenses, but must report in writing once each month. Special wardens may also be appointed by the commission if necessary.

Hazleton business men have registered a protest against the removal of the postoffice from its present location to the corner of Church and Broad streets.

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION

Hints for the Economical Wearer of Kid Gloves to Profit By.

Economy in all things is often overlooked, and if only more consideration were given to this subject quite a considerable sum of money might be saved annually. The careless manner in which a large number of ladies treat their gloves is an instance in point and perhaps the following hints may serve to show how the reasonable care of kid gloves would result in a reduction of expenditure:—

In the first place, it may be pointed out that rough handling is especially disastrous to kid gloves, and it very often happens that a new pair is split and ruined by jerking them on in a careless fashion. Always put on a new pair of kid gloves for the first time long enough before they are to be worn to allow in due deliberation to be taken. When a pair of fine gloves are bought the purchaser should insist that they be fitted on in the shop then if there are any flaws they will be detected before the gloves are paid for and taken away.

In putting on a glove be careful to get each finger straight. Coax each one on by rubbing gently with the thumb and first finger until the fingers are down to the very ends.

In taking the gloves off turn the wrist over the fingers and take hold of the ends of the fingers through the wrist. It wears a glove out badly to pull it off by catching hold of the finger tips. Pull the glove into shape and aside carefully. Silk should be kept to match each shade and gloves should be mended as soon as a break appears, for the old proverb "a stitch in time saves nine" is especially appropriate to these articles of attire. Glove mending is delicate work, which requires both skill and dexterity, and when well done pays admirably for the pains taken. Glove powder should form one of the adjuncts to every toilet table, and a pretty glove stretcher also.

Buttoning gloves should never be done in a hurry. The wrist should be carefully and gently pulled straight and the buttons insinuated gently into the holes. Use a glove buttoner all ways, it ruins both the buttonholes and the finger tips to button them without.

After purchasing a new pair of gloves always sew the buttons on before wearing them. The annoyance of having the buttons drop off will then be averted. —Woman's Life.

Newest Designs in Sleeves.
 Following are descriptions of the newest styles of sleeves, which are shown in the accompanying engravings:

No. 1. Dress sleeve trimmed with lace insertion and spangles, and with a jockey composed of four small flounces.

No. 2. Sleeve for evening dress formed of a bow and drapery of mousseline de soie and lace flounce.



No. 3. Transparent sleeve in lace or embroidered lawn attached at the shoulder with flowers.

No. 4. Plain sleeve for tailor-made costume; wrist trimmed with braid and ruche.

No. 5. Sleeve with upper part slightly puffed, composed of spotted muslin, trimmed with Mechlin insertion and lace flounce.

No. 6. Sleeve made with rolled pleats running from end to end, wrists trimmed with guipure.

A Mother's Advice to Mothers.
 Keep your children busy at some wholesome work or play, and this is more to the young mind than long homilies on vice, which only tend to direct their attention to it. By occupying their time every minute of the day they will be more thoroughly helped and cleansed than would be possible in any other manner.

The majority of parents do not realize the importance of the duty laid upon them or else they are too lazy or incapable to attend to it. The first duty of the rich is to be industrious and to inculcate habits of industry in their children. If they are taught to keep constantly busy in some useful and ennobling employment, the chances of their evolution into honorable men and women are a million times increased.

The making of collections and the hard study of almost any branch of natural history are likely to interest children. The making of machines, the intricacies of music, the management of a printing press, are all useful in keeping the young mind occupied in a wholesome, healthy manner.

The Girl Who Can Draw Designs.
 The young woman who can draw her own designs for embroidering and painting is fortunate. In this way she secures something original, and by buying the real flowers with which to match her silks and paints gets natural flowers and not imaginary ones. It is after all a bit difficult to improve upon nature in the matter of foliage, fruits and blossoms.

A handy utensil for cleaning knives is formed of a wooden handle having a flat undersurface, on which a section of cork is cemented to assist in applying the polishing powder to the blades.

WOMEN'S REALM



An Effective Costume.

Here is a costume of dark castor colored drap d'ete, combined with a lighter shade, the latter being used for the gored skirt and the former for the overskirt, which is edged with white satin ribbon, embroidered with olive green. The Eton waist opens over



AN EFFECTIVE COSTUME.

vest of light castor cloth, and has white satin revers embroidered with edge to match. The hat is of green straw trimmed with castor colored plumes and rosettes of coral pink chiffon.

Shirt Waist Forecasts.
 If the elixer of life was ever discovered, certainly the summer shirt waist has been clipped in it. Every season is predicted as its last, and each successive season sees it resurrected in brighter hues and greater variety than ever before. The women said, when it was hinted that large sleeves would be discarded and tight ones the mode. "That kills the shirt waist. As soon as you put tight sleeves in it then it begins to break away at the armholes and becomes useless."

Last year's medium sized sleeves proved satisfactory, and this year's first display look as though they might be proof against any ripping or giving away process.

White promises to be prime favorite in the summer shirt waist. This may be accounted for by the terrible experience in pale violets, blues and pinks, that have returned from the laundry a muddy white and utterly unfit for wear in street or house.

The washable silk waist, which gave such satisfaction last year, promises to be greatly in demand for the coming season.

Women Workers in England.
 The prevalent fever has been for some time that the typical English woman is, above all things, domestic, and it has been mentioned that the pushing, bustling, fin de siecle American girl might profitably study the shrinking, clinging femininity of her English cousin. The American woman has also proudly claimed that she was the pioneer in women's occupations and that there are more trades and professions open to women in America than anywhere else on the globe.

A book just published in England, upon perusal, will soon take this conceit out of her. Among the numerous occupations may be noted the following:

Feminine architects, farmers, plumbers and gardeners. Women divers, call drivers, pilots and letter-carriers figure conspicuously. There was a time when a thirty-mile tramp would have terrified any woman not bred in England, but the present rage for golfing has altered all that, and we may soon see American girls valiantly earning their living as letter-carriers, having received their training on the golf links.

An Aunt Dinah Whisk Broom.
 To make an Aunt Dinah whisk broom, secure a good broom and cut a piece of bright red goods the length of the straw. Make a couple of little rolls of black goods that will do for the arms and sew them to the upper part of the handle, and there make a head by stuffing black calico, working the eyes, nose and mouth with red thread. Put a little red turban on the head, dress the waist in negro fashion, with the bandanna around the shoulders, and you will have a comical yet useful present.

To Test a Duck.
 Mrs. Rorer says that the best way to test the age of a duck is by its bill. If it breaks almost at the touch, the duck is young and extremely tender. When it breaks readily but not quite so easily, the bird is still tender and cookable. But when the breaking is only accomplished with a great deal of effort the duck is one to be left on the market-man's counter for some one else to buy.

The Dear Men.
 Love the men, worship 'em, make the most of 'em. Go down on you knees every day and thank God for having sent them into this dreary world for our good and comfort. But don't break your heart over 'em! Don't lose a night's rest for 'em! Don't ruin your career for 'em! They're not worth it—except once!

NUMBER THIRTEEN.

When Mme. Verne's granddaughter Hortense was betrothed to M. Moran, it became necessary to celebrate the occasion by a little family supper. But when Mme. Verne had counted them all, she found, to her horror, that they numbered thirteen. She thought her to invite M. Roden, the cure, who had christened little Hortense.

So M. Roden was invited, and all went well until two days before the supper, when an unimportant young cousin bethought him to break a limb, and reduce the party again to thirteen.

The time was short, but madame made the best of it. She invited the music teacher, who accepted with delight. Matters were arranged once more, when a message came to Uncle Pierre which demanded his presence elsewhere.

Again there were thirteen guests, but but half a day remaining. Mme. Verne was equal to the emergency. She sent a note to a deaf gentleman of her acquaintance, begging him to come. And now all was well again.

The ladies were adding the finishing touches to their toilettes in the dressing room, when suddenly screams were heard to resound through the house.

The maiden aunt, Mlle. Rosine, had caught her dress on fire. It was extinguished before she was hurt, but the dress was spoiled, her nerves upset, and she could not and would not remain to the supper.

Mme. Verne was in despair. Suddenly she remembered her notary. A carriage was at the door. She tossed on a hood and shawl and hurried in a moment.

It was only five minutes' ride to the building in which the notary's office was located—a many-storied edifice, of which he occupied the second floor.

Of the first he situated the apartments of M. Moran—Hortense's betrothed husband. As she hurried past her door Mme. Verne glanced toward him and saw a lady dressed in black speaking to a servant, who, at the same instant, shut the door in her face.

Mme. Verne, having mounted the stairs, was doomed to a disappointment. The notary was in, but he was suffering from an attack of the gout. However he could give her the direction, to a quortzhizeme, who, if he was engaged, would be happy to hire himself out for supper time.

As she reached the foot of the stairs, however, she paused. A woman, dressed in black, sat upon the lower end, rocking herself to and fro and moaning. She touched the figure upon a shoulder and said: "My poor child, what is the matter?"

"I have come from the country; I am an orphan; I have no relatives; I am to find a friend who promised me everything; I know no one here. Yesterday I spent my last sou. Is there anything for me but the river?"

Suddenly an idea flashed upon the madame's mind.

"At least you shall earn your supper," she said. "Come with me."

She hurried the girl into the carriage and drove away with her, explaining as they rode the emergency in which she found herself.

"You will wear a dress of my granddaughter's," she said. "A black lace which may be thrown over your own. And with these words she led the girl into her home upstairs into her own apartment, where she adorned her in haste and led her out to the table—the loveliest guest there—lovelier far even than the golden-haired Hortense.

Absorbed in her duties as hostess, madame Verne did not notice, as the others did, a strange thing that took place as M. Moran seated himself and glanced toward the strange guest. As his eyes met each turned deadly pale, and each seemed to find it impossible to look away.

"Once only did the strange girl speak in a whisper to Mm. Verne. "This is a betrothal feast, madame?"

"Yes, my child."

"Your granddaughter, the beautiful young lady yonder, is to marry M. Detave Moran?"

"Precisely in two months."

After this she said nothing more.

At last they were about to leave the table, and the old grandfather arose. He had something to say to the young couple—kind admonitions to him who was about to take her into his keeping; but he ended thus:

"But I give her to you gladly, my dear Octave, for I know you to be an honorable man; and I believe you will give her a heart as pure and fresh and all unwritten as the one she gives to you, a heart worthy of her acceptance."

As he uttered the last sentence Octave Moran had slowly turned his face, as though attracted by some mesmeric influence, toward the stranger. Their eyes had met and fixed in a strange stare; the other guests were all staring at them.

Suddenly Octave Moran started to his feet and dashed out of the room. There were thirteen at the table.

Something flashed into the hand of the pale woman, at whom all gazed and she fell forward upon the table. When they lifted her they found a larger buried in her heart.

Death had been more prompt with its thirteen than usual.

They found over her dead bosom that night a miniature of Octave Moran, a lock of his hair, and a little golden roset soft as down, and in her pocket one letter. That was all; but Hortense never married M. Moran.

The Mandarin's Farm.
 A model farm on the American plan and run with American machinery, stock and methods, is about to be established by a Chinese Mandarin who lives near Shanghai.

Descendant of Queen of Sheba.
 King Menelik of Abyssinia claims to be directly descended from the Queen of Sheba, being, he asserts, the thirty-seventh in descent from the famous Queen.

Baltimore's Spinners.
 No large city in the United States has a surplus of spinsters. Baltimore comes nearest, with only sixty-five more bachelors than old maids.

Germany imports \$25,000,000 worth of poultry a year.

The Kidneys and Blood

If you want to be well, see to it that your Kidneys and Blood are in a healthy condition. It is an easy matter to learn what state your Kidneys are in. Place one of your urine in a bottle or tumbler, and leave it stand one day and night. A sediment at the bottom shows that you have a dangerous Kidney disease. Pains in the small of the back indicate the same thing. So does a desire to pass water often, particularly at night, and a scalding pain in urinating is still another certain sign.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is what you need. It will cure you surely if you do not delay too long in taking it. Kidney diseases are dangerous, and should not be neglected a single moment.

Read what P. H. KIPP, of Union, N. Y., a prominent member of the G. A. R., says:—"I was troubled with my Kidneys and Urinary Organs and suffered great annoyance day and night, but since using **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy** I have greatly improved, and that dreadful burning sensation has entirely gone. I had on my lip what was called a pipe cancer, which spread most across my lip, and was exceeding painful; now that is almost well. I also had severe heart trouble, so that it was difficult to work; that is a great deal better. I have gained nine pounds since I commenced taking the **Favorite Remedy**; am greatly benefited in every way, and cannot praise it too much."

Favorite Remedy is a specific for Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and Skin and Blood Diseases, it is a great deal better. I have gained nine pounds since I commenced taking the **Favorite Remedy**; am greatly benefited in every way, and cannot praise it too much."

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Sample Bottle Free! If you will send your full postoffice address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORATION, Rondout, N. Y., and mention this paper, we will forward you, prepaid, a free sample bottle of the **Favorite Remedy**, together with full directions for its use. You can depend upon this offer being genuine, and should write at once for a free trial bottle.

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 35 Doses - 35 CENTS

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