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The Voice of the People.

The election of Judge Shackleford to congress from the Eighth Missouri district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bland has a significance which, to the ardent expansionist, manifestly is not a pleasant subject of contemplation. The leaders in opposition before the vote was taken were loud in their assurance that the contest was of crucial importance nationally They insisted upon this in season and out of season, and in all the varieties of verbiage which the practiced politician knows how to emit.

That particular election in that dis trict meant, they ceased not to proclaim, that the administration, with "My Philippine Policy" of President Mc-Kinley, was on trial, and everything that could possibly be done by them was done, in order to "get out the vote."

There was no mistaking about wherein lay the point of the fight. Judge Shackleford stood upon a platform of which the main declaration, was this "We are unreservedly opposed to the militarism and imperialism of President McKinley. We want no empire. We are willing to stand by the old republic. His opponents did not hesitate to charge those striving for his election with "giving aid and comfort to Philippine sharply and throughout, was the war. It was a fight over the Philippine ques

And the administration and its sun porters were defeated. Not only did they fail in reducing the majority se-cured for Congressman Bland last November-a thing which for several reasons might warrantably have been expected-but that majority was notably increased. Mr. Bland, with his national reputation of unusually marked character, was able to overcome his opponent last November by only votes. Judge Shackleford's plurality was 3,443.

The facts speak for themselves. The imperialists invited the country to watch the voting in the Eighth Missouri district and see the president indorsed. The answer is an emphatic rebuke. It is also a distinct encouragement to all opposition parties to concentrate upon this great issue of Americanism and loyalty to the Declaration of Independence against

One of the most noted newspaper writers in the world and a student of human nature is James Creelman. He is a Republican, but he says of Bryan in a recent article: "Mr. Bryan declined to accept a salary of ten thous-and dollars a year from the Standard Oil Company, preferring to live more economically and fight against the abuses of such overgrown corpora-He has a much more solid as a lawyer and business man than President McKinley. For one thing, no man has ever been called upon to pay his debts, and I personally know that he has helped many an unfortunate friend out of his troubles."

Somebody very aptly rises to remark says an exchange, what a howl would go up if the newspapers were to criticise the individual as freely as many people criticise the newspaper. Every issue of a live and reputable newspaper is a mantle of charity, and the matter left out-truth, not gossip of dameswould often more than equal in volume the matter published. If any editor them belong to ington family. could get out a cold-fact edition some day, and get up a tall tree and watch the result-whew! What a panic there would be.

Why does a circus want publicity Why does the politician want publicity? Because it pays. Business men ought to possess as much common sense and shrewdness as the average circus press agent or the average politician.

For every census plum that is landed by a Republican congressman, there are at least a dozen votes made for the Democratic party by the disappointed

WARS CAUSED BY TRIFLES

England and Her Allies Drifted Into

England and Her Allies Drifted Into

the Crimean Troubles.

Many wars have had triding causes, A dispatch altered in one or tree points by Bismarck brought on the France German conflict Palmerston said fractiously that only three men in Europe over knew what the Schleswig-Holdstein troubles which led to two wars were about, and two of them died be reference by Frederick the Great of Prussia to Mme. Pompadour of France was said to have been one of the common state of the Seven Years' War, some times called the "war of three petitions of Pornom the fact that the France of Profession of the Seven Years' War, some times called the "war of three petitions of Pornom the fact that the France of Profession of the Seven Years' War, some times called the "war of three petitions of Pornom the fact that the France of Profession of the Seven Years' War, some times called the "war of three petitions of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the France of Prosporation of Pornom the fact that the Prosporation of Pornom the France of Prospora

were often years of respite for the birds.

War on the Bosporus, or in Greece and the Archipelago, or in Egypt or Spain or Italy, might at any moment give the birds an "open door" for a series of years; and population not only failed to increase, but often receded: and there were no railways or steamships. The demand was a local one; and as in the days of Moses people three even of quall. Now the populations of Paris, London and Berlin are added to the eaters of spring qualls. The birds are caught lean and are forwarded alive to be fattened. The demand increases, population is everywhere growing, engines for their capture are better devised, and the demand is clearly overtaking the supply.

Oyster Shell Windows

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Oyster Shell Windows

Among the various and curious objects brought from Manila by some of our returning soldiers none excite more interest than the delicate plate-like shells called conchas mot only because they belong to the usually unattractive and rough-shelled oyster family, but from the fact that shells serve as windows in may of the buildings of the Philippines.

The shell is nearly round, about four inches in diameter, compressed, and so thin that it is nearly transparent. In appearance the interior of the shell resembles isinglass, with opalescent tints, the interior being lightly rough. The aniunal is so exceedingly flat that when the valves are closed they apparently touch. This is probably the same species of mollusk which is known in China as the Chinese window syster, and which is used for windows, lanterns and similar purposes. These ingenious people also powder the shells, which they use for silver in their water colors.

The better class of houses in Manila have window frames which silde in grooves, so as to be opened or closed, as desired, and in these are set the conchas, which soften the bright tropical sun rays. As a further protection against light and heat, blinds are used which run in the grooves with the windows. The Governor's Palace, which was rebuilt about two hundred years ago, has for windows the same sliding frames set with many panes of the window oyster.

A Curlo

A resident of Bristol, Pa., owns a

window oyster.

A Curlo

A resident of Bristol, Pn., owns a curiosity in the shape of a copper button, the kind said to have been worn by the servants of George Washington when the latter was President of the United States. The button is about one and one-half inches in diameter, and is quite elaborately engraved. Around the edge are the words: "Long live our President." In the centre is a monogram, "G. W." There are said to be only about three of these buttons now in existence, and two of them belong to members of the Washington family.

East Indian famines have had some comic features. In Aurungabad the priests were paid to pray for rain and did so, day after day, but the rain failed to appear, though very costly processions were organized. At last the people became angry, threw the gods into the rubbish heaps and blocked up the entrance to the temples with masses of thorns as a penalty for keeping the fields day. It is just as well for a Hindoo god to attend to bustness if he wants to keep his job.

A North Carolina woman has invent-ed an appliance for keeping poultices warm, a receptacle for hot water hav-ing a face in which the sack contain-ing the poultice is inserted, with an opening in the receptacle for changing the water as it cools.

TAKING THE OATH:

VARIOUS METHODS THAT PREVAIL IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

nothing but the truth," in very slightly varied forms, runs through almost all the oaths administered in European courts.

In an Italian court the witness, with his right hand resting on an open Bible, declares, "I will swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," The Mohammedan takes the oath with his forchead reverently resting on the open Korna. He takes his "bible" in his hands, and, stooping on the open Korna. He takes his "bible" in his hands, and, stooping low, as if in the presence of a higher power, slowly bows his head until it touches the book, which to him is inspired. In the reverence of his acts and the unswerving loyalty to an oath many Europeans have much to learn from a follower of Mohammed.

In certain parts of Spain the witness when taking an oath crosses the thumb of one hand over the foreinger of the other, and kissing this symbolic, if primitive, cross, says, "By this cross I swear to tell the truth."

In the more usual form of administering the oath in Spain, the witness kneels solemnly before the Bible and places his right hand revenently upon it. The Judge then asks him, "Will you swear, in the name of God and His holy Book, to speak the truth in answer to all questions that may be asked you?" The witness answers, "I swear." The Judge then concludes, "If you do this God will reward you."

An Austrian takes his oath in front of a crucifix, flanked by lighted candles. With upraised right hand he says, "I swear by the all powerful and all wise God that I will speak the whole and clean truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to any questions that may be asked in this court."

No Colds in the Arctics.

No Colds in the Arcties.

Nansen and his men during the three years which they spent in the Arctic regions never caught a cold. Yet they were exposed to cold, fatigue and wet to a degree which we at home can hardly realize, says a writer in the Spectator. Especially one remembers how Nansen and his comrade Johansen during their wonderful expedition on foot over the polar ice went on, day after day, clad in clothes which were so saturated with perspiration that they froze by day into one mass of soild ice, and even cut into the flesh; how every night, when they tucked themselves up in their sleeping bags, the first hour was spent in thawing; how they lay shivering, their frozen socks spread across their chests, until their clothes actually became wet and soft, and eventually comfortable and warm. Yet they never campth a cold, and, mark this, for it is very important, with the exception of Nansen's brief attack of lumbago, their health did not suffer in any way from the exposure. Directly they reached civilization they all caught cold. Nansen's own statement to the writer was: "There is, of course, no doubt that cold is an infectious disease. We had none during our journey, and we all got it (very badly, too,) at the very moment we reached Norway."

The Emigrant's Fortune,

An estimate has been made of the average amount of money which European emigrants take with them to America. From this it appears that the first place is held by the German, who takes over just ten guineas with him, while the second place belongs to the Englishman, with about six shillings less. The third is the Frenchman, who has nine guineas, and he is followed by the Belgian with just over £0, while the Irishman's capital is £3, the Russian's £2 10-s, and the Italian's barely £2. He is, therefore, the poorest, but it is believed that when he returns to his own land he probably carries away more money than any of the others.

"This makes the tenth morning, ma'am, that I have tried to collect this milk bill."
"I have tried more mornings that, sir, to collect a little cream from your milk, and I have nover had any better success than you-re going to have this time Don't step on the cat when you go out please,"

CUTS OFF THEIR HEADS.

This Is How the Sultan of Moro Treats Tax Dodgers.

Treats Tax Dodgers.

The Sultan of Morocco is going to prevent his subjects from evading the payment of their taxes, even if by doing it he has to behead every tax dodger in the country.

In his majesty's domain tax dodging by the rich is well nigh universal, and well-informed students and travelers, knowing how corrupt and rapacious knowing how corrupt and rapacious the Sultan's government is, do not doubt that much of it is justifiable. But the Sultan looks at the matter in a different light. He declares that there is no excuse for tax dodging, that it is criminal, and, moreover, that he has hit upon a punishment to fit the crime.

Frunk E. Jackson, a globe trotter of

there is no excuse for fax dodging, that it is criminal, and, moreover, that he has hit upon a punishment to fit the crime.

Frank E. Jackson, a globe trotter of theiry years' experience, has recently made a tour of North Africa, including the accessible parts of Moroeco, and in a personal letter to Frank L. Dingley, of Lewiston, Maine, a brother of the well-known representative of that name, he gives a graphic account of the Sultan's bloody and desperate method of procedure.

While in Tangier, Mr. Jackson learned that the Sultan at the head of a large body of troops was marching through the country collecting taxes, and that at Laroiche he had d'capitade a large number of tax dodgers and spiked their heads above the city gates to serve as a warning to others who might not be disposed to pay their dues promptly.

"A company of five was formed," writes Mr. Jackson, "to visit Laroiche and see if the ghastly report was true. The party consisted of an Englishman, who spoke Arabic; a German and three Americans.

"We reached Laroiche about noon. It is impossible to describe the sickening sight which met our gaze as we rode up to the main entrance of the city. There above us, in a ghastly row, were fifteen human heads, shriveling in the brofiling sun. We rode around to the other gates, only to find the same grewsome display. In all we counted forty-five heads spiked to the board arches over the city gates. Our curlostity was fully satisfied, and all of us regretted that we had trayeled so far to learn that there was at the close of the ninteenth century so barbarous a country on the face of the earth as Moroeco."

country on the face of the earth as Morocco."

To Make Artificial Fog
The heating of air by means of small fires scattered about through orchards or fields has been found a very effective protector against frost in the drier parts of California. One ingenius device for the same purpose, designed by G. F. Ditzler, consists of a deep sheet iron tank, three or four feet square, mounted on a truck. About six inches from the bottom of the tank is a wire grate, beneath which, through a hole in the bottom of the tank, is admitted a blast of air.

This is produced by a revolving fan operated by a sprocket chain and wheel attached to the wheel of the truck. A water cask and force pump complete the outfit. Tar or other fuel is placed on the grate and ignited, and the tank is filled with wet straw or manure. The blast of the fan blows it into an intense fire, all the heat of which has to pass through three feet of wet straw before it can reach the air. Naturally the evaporation is very active, and the vapor rising from the wet material immediately condenses, forming a dense fog or mist.

As the machine is driven backward and forward between the rows of trees in the orchard, water is continually pumped from the cask and scattered over the fuel. The machine is said to evaporate 100 gallons of water an hour. Often this artificial fog is so dense that the driver has to go forward and lead his horses.

that the driver has to go forward and lead his horses.

The Cruel Mantis

It is as observant and quick as a monkey, as sly and stealthy as a cat; it is the tiger not the saint, of the insect world. Its so-called devotional attitude is simply nothing but a lying in wait for what the gods may send in the shape of food. Establishing itself, as if in rapture, upon some twig or leaf, it will remain thus absolutely stationary, prepared to seize suy unwary insect that may fall within convenient reach. After it exhibits a wonderful degree of patience, let us say an insect happen of the light within a short distance of it. Instantly it catches sight of the owe-comer and begins, with slow, silent tread, to steal toward it. So imperceptible the motion, it can only be appreciated by steady and prolonged watching. At the same time the forelegs, which up till now had been bent back upon the same time the forelegs, which up till now had been bent back upon themselves, commence to open. Little by little the hunter creeps near its unconscious prey, its goggle eye staring upon this object of absorbing interest. At last it is close enough to strike, and with celerity of movement the eye cannot follow a formidable foreleg is shot out to its full length and brings back the victim, hopelessly secured and crushed between the shank and thigh, and scarcely more than a moment is lost ere the body is torn to pieces and devoured.

What We Go to Church for

What We Go to Church for

We go to church to worship God;
and His attributes include all that is
noble in life, all that is hopeful in
death, and all that is beautiful in
thought or nature. What a man worships determines what he is. To sincerely adore and appreciate goodness,
wisdom, power, loveliness and Intelligence, as exhibited in the character of
the Christ of the Bible, is to be inspired with the highest thoughts and
become a partaker in an increasing
measure of that grand Divine nature.
We go to church to reform evil, to secure strength in our weakness, to revive our hope, to obtain comfort in
grief, to elevate our thunking, to purify
and intensify our feelings, to preserve
and restore our health, to increase our
knowledge, to arouse our love for all
that is good, to make our bome more
sweet, to make sodety more brotherly
and peaceful, to get rest from care, to
be better fitted for business, to secure
enthusiasm for heroic deeds, and to
find happiness.—Laddes' Home Journal.

In a new bicycle tire a series of

In a new bicycle thre a series helical springs is arranged around interior connected, to thimbles on side of the tire nearest the rim, with metal rim inside the face of the t against which the springs press form a resilient tread.

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