

Freeland Tribune

Established 1888.
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.
BY THE
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
FREELAND, PA.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$1.50
Six Months75
Four Months50
Two Months25
The date which the subscription is paid to is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrears must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

The world's production of coffee in 1898 was 1,755,768,000 pounds, of which quantity the people of the United States consumed over 700,000,000 pounds, little over forty per cent. of all the coffee consumed in the world.

Statistics show that the postoffice department is more nearly self-supporting than it has been in seventeen years. The explanation of this condition is that the postal business is being done in accordance with business principles.

A baby in Newark is said to walk in its sleep. That's reversing the usual order of things with a vengeance. Most babies make somebody else walk in his sleep.

The opportunities of mental training have been multiplied to such an extent in these days that an ambitious young man may find at his elbow pretty much all the necessities for obtaining a training far superior to that received in any former way by the great majority of men fifty or a hundred years ago. It is as true now as it was then that a man must educate himself, and it is much more certain that the inquiring mind will find the opportunity.

American watches have made remarkable strides in foreign lands the last decade. The exportation of watches has grown from \$206,030 in 1889, to \$771,912 in 1898, and in the fiscal year just ended it reached nearly a million dollars. To the United Kingdom alone the exports of watches during the decade have more than doubled, while Canada, the South American countries, British Australasia, China and Japan are among our largest purchasers. The prediction made a few years ago that the manufacture of watches by machinery in Japan would soon result in reducing our sales in that direction has not yet been realized. The exportation of watches to Japan has increased from \$11,365 in 1894 to \$21,410 in 1895, \$61,340 in 1896, \$101,925 in 1897, and \$120,761 in 1898.

With the localization of American fiction it has come to pass that go where you will you are pretty sure to find the trail of a story-writer, and ten chances to one the trail has been newly followed by an appreciator with a camera, who has made a clean sweep of every stick, stone and local type that could be associated with the author or his book, musing the New York Commercial Advertiser. Some New England localities indeed seem actually dog-eared, and you find yourself looking at brooks and hills and stone walls as if they were bound in buckram. It is all very well if the literary association has been created by a work that is worth while, but that pleasant or unoffending natural objects should be turned into stage-properties for minor fiction is as bad as if they were plastered with advertisements in white paint.

Iron Smelting in Africa.
Iron is smelted from a rich haematite ore in high blast furnaces, strongly built of anthracite mud and heated by charcoal. It is a trade confined to few families only, who have the necessary "medicines" for success, and who know the rules which have to be observed. They are certainly very good tradesmen, and turn out in hoes, axes and knives some very creditable work, but it is the "medicine" which gets the credit of the skill. One of the missionaries once tried to smelt iron, and his attempt was watched with interest by the natives. He could not get up enough heat, and failed. He might have had the correct "medicines" (crocodile gall is said to be one,) but he did not observe the rules, any tyro could have told him that it was impossible to smelt iron and continue to live at the same time with his wife.—The Geographical Journal.

An Arabian Sign of Love.
If an Arab girl falls in love with a young man who does not seem to notice her favor she sends him a branch of clove blossoms, which is interpreted: "A maiden is sighing for thee."

THE "OPEN DOOR" TEA SALOON IN NEW YORK



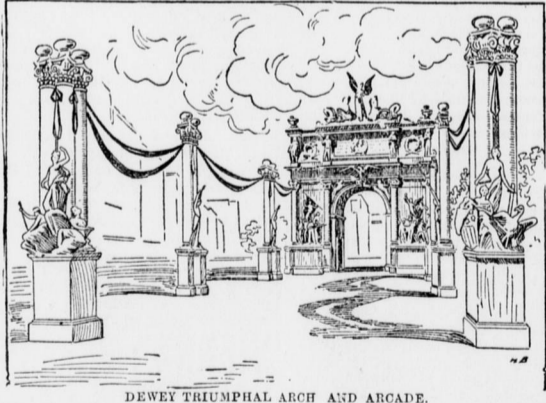
Art's Tribute to Dewey.

Roman in Design and Pierced With Side Openings.

In the triumphal arch and colonnade which is to be erected at Madison Square for the Dewey celebration, New York City is to have a work which, in the opinion of the National Sculpture Society, will surpass anything that has before been realized for such a purpose in sculpture decoration.

In general plan the arch will resemble the Arch of Titus. The Roman design is altered, however, to fit it for location at the intersection of four streets by having the main piers pierced on the east and west axis of the arch by smaller openings, as is done in the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. This leaves really four piers to the arch, for the decoration of which a series of bas reliefs and groups is suggested, depicting the call to arms, the battle, the return of the soldiers and peace. At the sides of these groups may be placed heroic figures of great American naval officers. Secretary Long, at the request of the society, suggested for representation in those places the name of Paul Jones, Decatur, Hull, Perry, McDonough, Farragut, Porter and Cushing. Over the main entrance will be a relief symbolizing the commercial importance of New York. For the group surmounting the arch has been suggested a ship with a figure of Victory in the bow drawn by four sea-horses. The plans include also a reviewing-stand which shall be a part of the general scheme of decoration for Madison Square. It is planned to have it decorated with groups symbolic of Greater New York and the five boroughs, and with flags to make it contrast in color with the masonry and sculpture effects of the arch.

The work on the part of the artists which will be involved in carrying



out these plans is offered to the city free of charge. At a meeting of the society called to consider the means of doing the work in the short time remaining, the roll was called for pledges of work and co-operation. Every member who was present at the meeting pledged himself without reserve to the work. It is said that the artists in carrying out the plan will give to the city professional service amounting in value to \$150,000 or \$200,000.

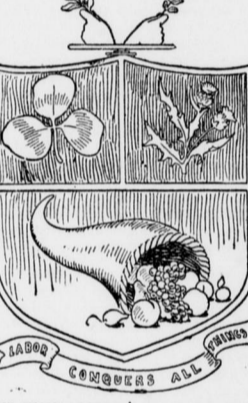
A Sad Case.
Dr. Chargem—"Your friend needs vigorous treatment; I never saw a man in such a state of mental depression. Can't you convince him that the future holds some brightness for him?"

Sympathetic Friend—"That is unfortunately impossible. He has drawn his salary for three weeks ahead and spent the money."—Pearson's Weekly.

Arms of the Shamrock's Owner.

Of course, it wouldn't have been the thing for Sir Thomas Lipton, tea merchant, Cup challenger and recently appointed Baronet, to come over here on the Shamrock without a coat-of-arms. He might as well arrive without a yacht cap. So he has had a coat-of-arms made, and, honestly, he deserves great credit for the democratic and unassuming way in which he has compiled the emblem.

For the crest he has designed two horny hands of labor, one bearing the flowers of the tea plant the other that of the coffee plant. These betoken his



SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S COAT-OF-ARMS.

humble origin and his means of success in the world. Fidelity to his native country induces him to place upon the shield the Shamrock of Ireland, as well as the Thistle of Scotland, the country in which he made his first money. At the bottom of the shield is the horn of plenty, and his motto, "Labor Conquers All Things." It is truly a fitting autobiography in pictures.



DEWEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH AND ARCADE.

The Best School.
The best and cheapest school of journalism is the country newspaper office. No one can become a banker or a broker or a merchant by attending a commercial college. No more can a college course in journalism fit you for newspaper work. Theory is one thing; practice is another. If you aspire to enter the higher ranks, work on a country weekly as a starter. There is the best possible training for a young man who desires to become an accurate writer and a reporter of events. In the city one rarely if ever meets the people he writes about, and there are no consequences to be feared on that score. But in the country there is a personal accounting in store for the scribe who garbles or errs in statement of facts. This knowledge drills the habit of accuracy into one as nothing else will.

The annual increase of population in the United States is about 1,000,000.

NOVEL RIVAL TO THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

Practical help to the poor, the ignorant, and the sinning, this is the watchword of the day. The latest evidence of its working in the East Side of New York is the establishment of a tea-saloon at 76 Allen street. The Church Army is sponsor for the new undertaking, which is managed by Colonel H. H. Hadley, an enthusiastic worker in humanitarian affairs.

Colonel Hadley has many sympathizers in his belief that hundreds of people drink beer because it is the drink most easily obtainable, and that if other liquors were as cheap and as easy to get, the consumption of intoxicating drinks would be greatly reduced. This is the experiment being tried at The Open Door, which is the name of the new temperance venture. The house taken for the mission was one of the worst homes of vice in the crowded neighborhood. It was used to conceal so many kinds of law-breaking that its frequenters had to be protected from visits of the police by a system of private alarms. In addition to this they had secret means of egress, so that escape was possible in case of a raid. Colonel Hadley secured a three years' lease of this disreputable building, cleared it of its old tenants, freshly painted the dingy interior, and wrought a material as well as a moral transformation. The first floor of the building was altered from a bar of the lowest order, where crime and hatred were nursed, into the humanitarian substitute, the tea-saloon.

The effect of a bar is still retained, but over the shining counter no more deleterious drink than well-made tea ever passes. The equipments which rest on the counter are accessories to the drinks are bowls of sugar, pitchers of cream, and saucers of sliced lemon. Tea is served either hot or cold, to suit the desire of the patron, and it is also supplemented with a sandwich or a piece of pie or cake. The prices charged for these enjoyments range from one cent for plain tea to five cents for tea with solids, and the price is the same whether the beverage is hot or cold. As it is the custom in the neighborhood where the tea-saloon is established for families to use the "growler" for bringing drink from the saloon to the home, Colonel Hadley has tea on draught to sell by the quart for outside consumption. He has even planned an improved can for carrying it, with a central compartment for tea and an outside one for ice, with faucets arranged for drawing off either tea or ice water.

In the back of the tea-saloon is arranged an assembly-room, where it is the custom to hold mission meetings every evening, consisting largely of attractive music, and into these meetings the patrons wander in increasing numbers. Upstairs the house is divided into twelve rooms, all of which are furnished, and are rented to desirable applicants at one dollar a week. The tea-saloon is open from 6 a. m. to midnight; its patrons are increasing daily; and it is expected that it will be a formidable rival to the liquor saloon, and will prove the strongest weapon against alcoholism that philanthropy has ever wielded in defence of the weak and ignorant.—Harper's Bazar.

Was Not Alive at the Time.
While passing Whitehall the other day a stranger to London asked a policeman if he could point out the window through which King Charles passed out to execution. The policeman asked: "Who was he?" "King of England, of course," was the answer. "But when was that?" "Over two hundred years ago." "Ah, ah! that was long before my time, sir. I only entered the force in 1862," was the policeman's reply. "Sorry I can't tell you."
Japan has considerably more than half as many inhabitants as the United States, though our country is twenty-two times its area.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Lieutenant von Kries, of the German army, has devised an acetylene generator and reflector for the purpose of searching for the wounded on battlefields. By the use of it, so it is stated, the wounded can be described within a radius of a hundred yards.

In New Zealand they take great care of a plant which has the singular property of destroying the moths that infest vegetation. The calyx is deep, and the nectar is placed at its base. The perfume of the flower irresistibly draws the moth into the calyx, where it is seized between two jaws that guard the passage, and kept prisoner there until it dies.

It is believed that the introduction of the pneumatic system in the handling of grain, as now operated in Long Island, as well as London and Limerick, may prove the remedy for certain western labor troubles. The plant has a million-bushel elevator, to any part of which grain may be conveyed from the boats by pneumatic tubes. All the manual labor, such as the shoveling of the grain to the leg, steam shovels or marine leg, are done away with. There are a number of small flexible pipes connected to the large pipes so as to get into every corner of the boat. The only labor required in the boats is one man to control the operation of the flexible pipes.

A peculiar species of climbing plant from Brazil has lately been introduced in the South of England, where it grows freely in the open air. Its flowers are provided with flat, horny plates, situated above the nectar cups in the centre of the blossom, and which are called "pinching-bodies." When an insect thrusts its proboscis into the nectar, the plates pinch it fast, and on its departure the insect must either carry off the pollen masses of the flower, or leave its proboscis behind. In the former case, the pollen is likely to reach and fertilize another flower; in the latter, the unfortunate insect, deprived of its proboscis, dies. Sometimes the legs, as well as the noses, of insects are found sticking in the flowers. Only the bumblebee appears to be strong enough always to escape amputation.

At an experimental plant at Cologne the electric furnace has recently been employed in making glass, and the process is said to work most satisfactorily. The apparatus is much simpler than the ordinary form of furnace and the glass obtained is free from impurities. The chief saving effected is in the retention of the heat, which in the usual type of furnace is transmitted to the ground. The heat is supplied by the electric arc, and the charge can be raised to the melting temperature in fifteen minutes, instead of thirty hours, as is the case with the ordinary furnace. A large furnace also is not required, and the work can be stopped at any time, such as on holidays and Sundays, without any loss of energy. A saving in coal consumption of as much as three-fifths is claimed for the process, and for experimental work it allows small quantities of the material to be fused.

Photographing the interior of a man's stomach, an experiment which hitherto has been attended with so many failures as to cause it to be considered almost among the impossibilities, has been successfully performed in Chicago. The inner walls of the stomach of James O. Foster, a wealthy lumberman of Cleveland, Ohio, were successfully photographed, with the result that a large tumor was discovered to have formed, which, according to the physicians, would have caused his death in a short time. The apparatus used in taking the picture consisted of a rubber tube one-eighth of an inch in diameter and about three feet long. At the end of the tube was a rubber bulb, the walls of which were as thin as it was possible to make them, giving the bulb when inflated the appearance of a toy balloon. The interior of the bulb was coated with a photographic emulsion, and acted as the plate on which the picture was taken. The patient swallowed the bulb, which was then inflated by means of air until the bulb entirely filled the stomach, its flexible sides conforming to the walls of the stomach. An X-ray exposure was then made, the tube withdrawn and the picture on the thin rubber bulb was developed as in ordinary X-ray photographs.

Salt Revives Drowned Animals.
Trifling incidents sometimes lead to important discoveries. A Wandsworth man called Mansfield thinks he has made one. Some other people seem to think so, too, from the interest they are taking in it.
Mansfield found a drowned blue-bottle fly in a spot of water on the table at which he was working. He brushed it aside, when it chanced to fall among some salt. In a short time he saw the fly crawl out and then take wing and fly.

Being of a scientific turn, Mansfield pursued his experiments and tried a beetle, then a mouse, then a cat and finally a retriever pup.
The cat and pup were submerged in the presence of some of his neighbors for half an hour. Then, apparently dead, they were covered with salt. The recovery of the dog was the toughest job, but it did come around eventually.
Mansfield is now looking round for somebody upon whom to pursue his experiments further. Doctors have been asked their opinion about the matter, but they all say it is rot. But then that is what the doctors said about influenza when it was epidemic in London. Mansfield's experiments, however, have not got beyond the puppy stage at present.—London Correspondence in New York Herald.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Pink dimity is here prettily united with fine lawn, tucking and lace insertion, the trimming being ruches of the material, edged with valenciennes lace. A



GIRLS' YOKE DRESS.

These, like the one shown in the large engraving, has all-over embroidery for the fabric, with stripes meeting in points all the way down front and back. It is stunning and dainty, and it is hard pushed by the lovely nainsook one with the short yoke of embroidery and lace running down into the top of the sleeve. The finish of the bottom of the sleeve of this one is unique too, with its long pointed cuff falling over the hand and making no end of a becoming flap to the very knuckles.
For the white waists there are at least three ties for each, wide, long, soft affairs to wind around the throat and tie in a short bow with long floating ends. For the silk waists the neckwear is white or rose color, blue or violet in chiffons or gauzes, with ends finished with crimped chiffon, or having striking patterns in rich lace applied on.

Hats Joyful to Look Upon.
Tulle hats are airy, fairy nothings, joyful to look upon. Iridescent effects in these diaphanous materials are delightful. Combine pale blue, Nile green, pink and lavender, with butterflies for trimmings. Spangles should not be used, as their brilliancy would ruin the effect.

Earrings to Reappear.
It comes from very good authority that earrings are to reappear, not the simple solitaire or plain unobtrusive form of eardrops alone, but pendant ornaments, such as Queen Victoria wore in her early years, and at times still uses.

Jacket For Autumn.
Fawn-colored vicuna made this stylish autumn jacket, the lower outline of which is characterized by the



WAIST OF A POPULAR TYPE.

tiny frill of lace. The frill around skirt is deeply hemstitched at the foot, the top being gathered and sewed to the lower edge of waist.

While suitable for all thin wash fabrics with dainty yokes, this stylish little dress may also be of cashmere, veiling, camel's hair and all soft wool, silk or mixed fabrics. The yoke may be of any suitable contrasting materials, such as velvet, silk, corded or tuckered taffeta, or "all over" lace. If made all of one material the yoke, wrist bands and collar may be attractively trimmed with ribbon, braid, gimp or irregular insertion.
To make this dress for a girl eight years of age will require two and one-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch material.

The Advanced Shirt Waist.
The shirt waist is an institution that has come to stay. It has its subscribers in the homes of the poor and the mansions of the rich. Its praises are sung by the women who have cents and by the women who have dollars. The popularity of the convenient article of dress places it on a pinnacle from which it will take lots of time to drag it, if it ever comes down at all.
The shirt waist belongs to no class, to no climate, so far as America is concerned. It has covered the upper of the Southern as well as that of the Western woman, and that of the Northern as well as that of the Eastern woman.
Four dozen is a very ordinary number to own and the collection possessed by some reads like the extraordinary number of toilets listed in the royal wardrobes.
There are bound to be at least two-thirds of the lot that are white. That goes without saying this year. There is a pink and white gingham fine as gossamer, a pale blue, a medium blue, a deep blue with a round yoke of embroidery. There are at least two ecrus with embroideries to lighten them and lavender ones, and white ones. These in silk, and solid grounds with narrow stripes and broad and narrow stripes alternating. The bewildering variety of designs in the white ones almost takes even the owner's breath away as she views them for the first time buried in tissue papers of delicate tints. The most advanced of

posed in gathers, if so preferred. A double row of stitching at cuff depth finishes the wrists. This jacket may form part of a suit of chevot, serge, broad, venetian or covert cloth, or in light or dark shades be worn with separate skirts. Braid or strapped seams can be effectively used in its completion, and a silk lining will provide a dainty inside finish. To make this jacket for a miss of fourteen years will require one and one-half yards of material fifty-four inches wide.

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