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That we are on the eve of a complete revolution in the matter of transportation, electricity supplanting steam as a direct motive power, is evidenced on every hand. And in this matter of transportation the trolley system must be taken into account as an essentially modifying existing methods.

One idea in connection with old-age pensions that does not seem to have occurred abroad is that while the tide of emigration of the younger workers to the United States and other countries will continue, the old-age pensions may check emigration of the aged, keeping them in the country, while the younger blood is seeking its fortune in the new world.

Queensland joins the procession of colonies voting for the United States of Australia by a majority smaller than those of some others, but ample for the purpose. We may now reckon the new nation an established fact, a new triumph for American ideas in government, and a new and friendly neighbor of ours, by way of our own new holdings in the Asian, though not Australasian, seas.

Mrs. Hearst's gift of between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 for buildings of the University of California is perhaps the largest ever given for such a purpose by an individual. It suggests the sudden realization of high educational ideals made possible today by great wealth, in contrast to the slow growth of the past. There is one thing, however, that a gift like this cannot do. A university, like a cathedral, is built by its associations as well as from the plans of architects. Nothing can ever deprive the older universities of the educational influence due to their history. From the broader point of view, both the old and the new supplement each other for the good of higher education.

There is no longer outcry of any moment touching abandonment of farms in New England, says the *Lewis (Me.) Journal*. There are fewer idle farms than a year ago. The trolley will eventually make the idle farm a busy land for some purpose or other as our prosperity advances. Some of these farms have been bought for summer resorts and vacation homes. Some prosperous farmers are enlarging their borders—seeing that grazing and dairy and beef products supply profits. The advance in the price of timber is worth many millions to the State of Maine. What the full effect is to be in the farming industry of New England has yet to appear, but some of the results are already discernible. The energy and enterprise of the shop is coming to the farm to make it a really successful business enterprise.

BREAKING DOWN CUSTOM.

Japanese Family's Fondness for Beef and Its Results.
"When I was a young boy the custom of eating beef began to spread. As blood was regarded as unclean and also as Japan has been a strong agricultural country, there was a deep-rooted disinclination to eat beef," says a Japanese writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*. "In this, of course, one has to recognize the influence of the vegetarian principle of Buddhism, but to anybody who had ever tasted beef it was so delicious that he could hardly control his natural appetite by his religious scruple. My father was one of those who knew its taste, so now and then we used to treat ourselves to beef. But where did we eat it? We did not eat it inside the house. We cooked and ate it in the open air, and in cooking and eating it we did not use the ordinary utensils, but used the special ones kept for the purpose. Why all these things? Because beef was unclean and we did not like to spread its uncleanness into our house wherein the 'god shelf' is kept and into our ordinary utensils which might be used in making offerings to the gods. The day when we ate beef my father did not offer lights to the gods nor say evening prayers to them, as he did usually, for he knew he was unclean and could not approach the gods."

LIFE ABOARD THE OLYMPIA.

The Routine on Admiral Dewey's Flagship From the Bugle's Reveille to Pipedown.
JACK AT WORK AND AT PLAY.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The life of the sailors aboard Admiral Dewey's flagship, the cruiser Olympia, is a duplicate of the routine peculiar to every other boat in the United States Navy. The discipline has not been relaxed because the jack tar has acquitted himself so well at Manila. On the contrary, an extra effort is made by the crew to hold by good behavior in peace the laurels they won in time of war. The men-of-war's men of the Olympia are feted and petted while ashore, but once under the Admiral's eye they return to the stern realities of life on the ocean wave.

It is not a very fascinating or wildly hilarious life that of the man forward on board a modern warship. There is a monotony and sameness of things that eat into the heart at times, and it is only the excitement caused by a wreck or a storm or a series of battles like that recently experienced that lends a welcome air of diversion to the naval day. Torise at 5.30 to the harsh notes of a bugle and drum is the order, except during the few winter months, when a half hour's grace is permitted. The "musics," as the marine drummers and buglers are called, are summoned ten minutes before time by the corporal of the guard. The two lads, rubbing the sleep from their eyes, take their stand near the forward hatch, and, at the word from the officer of the deck, break into the stillness of the early morning with an infernal hubbub technically known as "reveille." The hideous uproar speedily brings a chorus of grunts and

sprinkles a little water upon the spot, then spreads his shirt, previously soaked, upon the deck. Then with salt water soap and a scrubbing brush he sets to work. A subsequent rinsing completes the task and the garment is fastened with bits of twine to the clothesline stretched from mast to mast.

Holystoning decks and scrubbing ladders and gratings with sand and canvas continues until ten minutes of 8 o'clock, when the call to "spread mess gear" is sounded by the boatswain's mate on watch. This is also the signal to clean up, and each jackie grabs a deck bucket, gets his share of fresh water from the captain's part of the ship, and makes his toilet, which, if not elaborate, amply suffices for his needs.

After the washing, the sailor's toilet consists of a vigorous rubbing with a coarse towel—his own private property—and a hair brushing with the aid of an ancient brush and a small wooden-framed glass generally carried in the little chest, or ditty box, which is the officially approved trunk of each jackie.

At the stroke of eight bells, 8 o'clock, the call to breakfast is given. Salty air and an open, free life produce excellent appetites, and there is no dawdling in the race for the mess tables on the berthdeck.

Breakfast over, the men have until 9 to smoke, then all hands are turned to and the ship is cleaned up for quarters. This latter ceremony is conducted daily, rain or shine. During the best, is the one extra duty required of the men, and the afternoon is practically free until sundown. Chaplain Reaney, of the Olympia, is one of the most popular men aboard, and the men confide in him to an extent that is remarkable.

Oyster Opening an Art.
It takes one hundred million oysters a week to satisfy the requirements of the New York market. This year the supply promises to be prolific.

The oyster openers are a class by themselves, as distinct and clammy as the longshoremen for ocean liners. They receive \$1 a thousand, and it is a poor shucker that cannot earn \$5 in a day's work of eight hours. Many of them earn \$8 and \$9.

There are as many ways of opening an oyster as there are of carving a duck, and each shucker thinks that his way is the best. It depends upon where a man has been brought up to the business. Men who have been brought up in New York use nothing but the knife, but they use it in different ways. Not one man in a hundred is a good side knife opener. Other men who use nothing but the knife simply stab the oyster. Epicures declare that this spoils it, but oystermen say that for the general trade it makes little difference. If a shucker has been brought up in the South, Baltimore or Norfolk, for instance, he uses a hammer as well as a knife in opening an oyster.

see visitors and enjoy themselves according to their individual inclinations. With mess-gear in the early evening, the working day ends. Supper is followed by a period of relaxation until the mellow notes of the bugle sound taps, and the boatswain's mate's whistle echoes through the decks in the last call of the day—"pipe down."

There are many other incidents which go to make up the naval day. At sea, when the ship's company is divided into watches, the monotony is greater than in port. It is during the latter time, with the fleet at anchor off some friendly city, or when the ship is tied up to a dock in one of the home navy yards, that Jack finds his hours filled with variety and pleasures sufficient to satisfy even his desires. It is then the liberty list—a potent term in the navy—is made out. To discover one's name on the liberty list

means shore with its fascinating attractions, and if there is anything on this footstool the average sailor loves it is to "hit the beach" with a few dollars in his pocket.

Sunday is, as far as possible, kept as a day of rest. After the morning scrub and inspection comes service by the chaplain. The old rhyme of Six days shalt thou labor and do all that thou art able; On the seventh, holystone the decks and scour the cable, Is no longer appropriate, since all labor, except what is absolutely necessary, is dispensed with.

To attend divine service, dressed in

THE BARBER'S CHAIR ON THE OLYMPIA.

Uncle Sam's Beautiful Girl Model.

A beautiful little New York girl has the distinction of having her picture on every \$2 bill issued by the United States in 1896. Her name is Rose Marston, and she is but sixteen years of age. Little Miss Marston is said to be the most shapely child known to the New York artists. She is particularly remarkable for the beauty and grace of her arms, hands and feet, which closely resemble the old Greek models. On the 1896 \$2 bill there is a group of five beautiful female figures. The one which represents Rose Marston is that of the girl kneeling on the left of the group. The accompanying illustration gives a fair representation of the girl in one of her poses. She has posed for leading artists for over four years. The figures of Steam, Electricity and Manufactures on the 1896 \$2 bill were all

sketched from her poses, and she was one of the models for the beautiful figure paintings that decorate the walls of the Congressional library at Washington. It is said that Miss Marston earns \$50 a week as a model.

ODORLESS WINDOW KITCHEN.

Now One Woman Does Light House-keeping in One Room.



A neat little window kitchen is the invention of an ingenious woman who was compelled to do light housekeeping in one room in which there were no modern improvements. After struggling for some months with a small table and a gas stove, she discovered that, no matter how much care was exercised, light housekeeping would leave heavy odors. But she finally hit upon a plan that makes light housekeeping odorless, easy and practical, even if the keeper has only one small room.

She had a little box kitchen built outside of the lower part of her window. In this there were two shelves, the lower for a gas stove and the upper for a variety of culinary utensils. The window kitchen is a miniature extension, and can be made out of a strong pine packing box and attached outside of almost any ordinary window. It must be firmly screwed to the woodwork on either side, and the top slanted and covered tar paper. A row of holes about an inch in diameter should be bored through each partition of the miniature kitchen, to assure good ventilation and to carry out the steam and odors that come from cooking. A hole must also be bored in the lower sash of the window, large enough for a gas tube to pass through and be connected with the nearest gas jet. This allows the window to be raised without interfering with the tube.

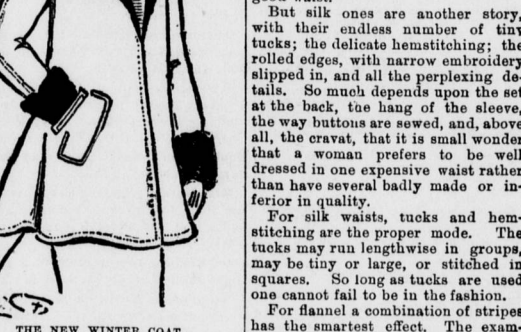
In warm weather the upper shelf of the window kitchen can be used as a receptacle for food to complete the kitchen arrangements. Inside the room the inventor had a window seat built and upholstered. The upholstery and hanging could be removed while the meal was being prepared and the seat used as a table, while the drawers and compartments and cupboards built underneath served as a receptacle for dishes and table linen. She hung a neat little pair of curtains from the middle sash of the window, which could be moved back and forth when the stove was in operation.

After the dishes had been washed and restored to their shelves and cupboards the upholstered seat is put back and the end of the couch piled up with pillows. The curtains are drawn, and no one would ever know that a meal had been prepared.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—There is more genuine novelty in the wraps of cloth and fur designed for the present season's clothes market than in



either the gowns or hats that are already casting their shadows before them. None of the fashionable newcomers at the furriers or cloakmakers is braided. The whole creed of decoration is cloth stitched on cloth and fur on cloth. Not one of the new coats or capes make the slightest pretense of fitting the figure. What the English call box and what the French volute shape wraps are being pushed for popularity most vigorously by the manufacturers, and the chances are just even whether this style, so frequently and emphatically rejected and despised by women, will now be accepted.

Clumsily large capes of the same type as were worn last winter are eligible for use in the coming season, and the handsomest are made of thick sleek-surfaced dark cloth with broad borders of gray and brown fur and finished by tall kaiser collars. An



ATTRACTIVE NEW FLANNEL SHIRT WAISTS.

double or triple, with broad-ribbon bows or choux fastened here and there.

Gloves and Shoes For Winter Wear.
Heavily stitched stout gloves are the only kind allowable for the winter season. Thick, round-toed shoes are the proper footwear, and hats positively must be devoid of gawags and fussy trimmings.

A New Robe Design.
A modest design in a robe conceived of cambrie is here introduced. Half-inch tuckings form the yoke and the trimming across the upper part of the

