

# FREELAND TRIBUNE.

Established 1898.  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
MONDAY AND THURSDAY  
BY THE  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited.  
OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.  
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months......75  
Four Months......50  
Two Months......25  
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. Arrangements must be paid when subscription discontinued.

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

FREELAND, PA., JUNE 18, 1900.

## Telephone Companies' Rights.

The verdict of a jury in Dauphin county, in a case which is fully explained in the following news article, as well as the charge delivered by the presiding judge of the court, ought to serve as a warning to corporations and their agents who have a habit of "walking over" people whenever and wherever it suits their purposes. The case was as follows:

Harrisburg, June 14.—"These people had no business there, or no right to plant poles at that place, and not having any right there they were obliged to get away when notified by the owner," said Judge Simonton, in a charge to the jury in a case in the Dauphin county court against four employees of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, on trial for committing an assault and battery on Mr. and Mrs. Jacob F. Kochanour, of this city, who tried to prevent the pole from being placed in front of their property.

"It was no excuse for them to say," continued the judge, "that they were sent there, as the company had no right to send them there. The pavement belongs to the owner of the property and the company had no right to erect poles. The company seems to think while it is a corporation it can stick poles any place, which is a mistake. The highways are for the public and must be protected. If the jury believes the testimony that violence was committed on Mr. and Mrs. Kochanour, a verdict of guilty should be rendered."

The jury promptly rendered a verdict of guilty and in imposing sentence, Judge Simonton said: "Taking into consideration that the company sent you there, we will not send you to prison, but impose a fine, which, if not paid, will be equivalent to imprisonment."

## London's Bogus Charity.

From the Philadelphia North American.  
London society, fustily trying to advertise itself and attract public attention, has been giving entertainments to raise money for the relief of sufferers by the Ottawa fire. Ottawa needs no relief, and Canadians resent the "charity" of the West End. The Canadian *Gazette* declares that the action of the fashionable Londoners is degrading Canada, which is able to take care of its own people, and, moreover, that an offer of relief to Ottawa is ludicrous, as Ottawa has a surplus relief fund of \$600,000, for which there is no legitimate use. The *Gazette* concludes:

The whole business is bad in principle. We suggest that the really starving and plague-stricken people of India are more fitting objects for British charity than are the prosperous people of Canada.

That suggestion has been made frequently, but nobody in London appears to give much attention to India's starving millions. While America and other nations are raising money to send food to India, England uses her ships and money to send troops and ammunition to South Africa. She can spare millions for national piracy, but cannot afford to feed her own subjects who are dying in hordes because of her neglect.

## A Democratic Paper in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Democrats had reason to rejoice yesterday. Since 1896, when the Democratic papers of that city were compelled by the financial institutions and money kings to desert their party and its nominee for president, the Democrats of the Quaker City have been without a newspaper which could be depended upon to treat Democratic candidates and platforms with common civility. This is now changed.

Last week *Taggart's Times*, formerly an independent Republican Sunday paper, with considerable prestige in the city, changed owners, and appeared yesterday as a straight-out Democratic journal, edited by one of the best political writers in the country, Samuel E. Hudson.

There are enough Democrats in Philadelphia to support a Democratic daily newspaper, and it is hoped the new owners of *Taggart's Times* will place their paper in that class and crush out of existence one or more of the counterfeit organs which, under Democracy's name, are instilling false doctrines and beliefs among the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Opinions From Various Sources on Questions of Public Interest.

It remained for Mr. Grosvenor to point out the inconsistency of the gentlemen who declined to change their minds on the Porto Rican question.—Washington Post.

Senator Pettigrew is branded as a traitor for asking in behalf of the Filipinos what Washington and Jefferson demanded for the American colonists.—Kansas City Times.

With Mr. McKinley a candidate for re-election, the question is to be asked if he has been a dignified, consistent, statesmanlike, self-reliant president in his first term of office.—Boston Herald.

The Hanna ship subsidy steal will tax the people of the United States about \$9,000,000 a year for 30 years. Why should such outrageous thefts as this be allowed?—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Mr. McKinley should by all means have attended Cleveland's lecture on "The Independence of the Executive." It might possibly have injected something of the kind into his own spinal column.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

In spite of Senator Hoar's eloquent pleadings against the new imperial and empirical politics of McKinley it is once more in order to quote Lowell's famous line, "Massachusetts, God forgive her, she's a kneeling with the rest."—New York World.

If the high officials of the present administration ever knew anything about the Monroe doctrine they have probably become so muddled on the subject that it is all a dream to them. They have been trying to teach Monroe doctrine in the Orient and neglecting the uneducated people at home.

With 12,200 men thrown out of work by the steel and wire trust, 5,000 thrown out of work by the tobacco trust and 1,000 thrown out of work by the sugar trust recently, John Archbold's assertion that trusts insure men wages all the year round smacks of irony.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Pennsylvania Republican platform is long. It contains nearly 2,000 words. But there is not one word in it with reference to the president's colonial policy. Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines are all unmentioned. Is this a case where "silence gives consent"? Or does it mean that silence was the price of harmony?—N. Y. World.

The men who, like Paul, have gone to heathen lands with the message, "We seek not yours but you," have been hindered by those who, coming after, have reversed the message. Rum and other corrupting agencies come with our boasted civilization, and the feeble races wither before the hot breath of the white man's vices.—Ex-President Harrison.

Cruel, barbarous Spain placed a duty of 10 per cent on Porto Rican goods and granted the island representation on a population basis in the Spanish cortes. The enlightened, merciful United States places a duty of 25 per cent of the Dingley rates—50 per cent ad valorem—on Porto Rican goods, and declares that the island shall have no representation.—Centre Democrat.

The Quayites claimed Dan Hastings went out of the executive chair at Harrisburg the most despised governor Pennsylvania ever had. But Dan won't be in it with Weary Willie Stone when time forces him to wear the "ex" before his name. For low-down subserviency and general all-around mediocrity Stone is the champion of the day and generation. May there never be another of his kind.—Clearfield Republican.

If men lack bread, it is not that God has not done his part in providing it. If men willing to labor are cursed with poverty, it is not that the storehouse God owes men has failed, that the daily God owes men has failed, that the daily wants of his children is not here in abundance. Our trouble lies in that we have given into the exclusive ownership of the few the provision that a bountiful father has made for all.—Henry George.

Our tariff is for the "protection" of foreign consumers, the fleecing of American consumers and the benefit of the home trust grabbers. Just look at it. You can buy American sewing machines for less money in London than in Pittsburgh. American lead sells in London for \$3.50 per cwt., in Pittsburgh it sells for \$4.70 per cwt.—yet we keep up a tariff on lead. We export copper and undersell the world on copper, yet we put a tariff on it in order to skin Americans who have to use it.—Venango Spectator.

There is no good reason why a man should stick to a political party just because of its name. Men who believe in the single gold standard, high tariff and imperialism, are Republicans, and should not profess to be Democrats. Those who believe in bi-metalism, low tariff or none at all, and who do not favor imperialism, are Democrats, and should not claim to be Republicans. The Republican party stands for trusts. McKinley was elected by the corporations, and the fruits have shown that the corporations knew their business when they invested their money in him.—Oil City Blizzard.

By passing the Porto Rican tariff bill the Republican leaders have driven a powerful nail into the coffin of the Republican party. Bear in mind that there is no reciprocity in this. Porto Rico is now United States territory, and we have just as much authority for imposing duties upon products from Alaska as upon products from Porto Rico. If Porto Rico be not United States territory then products from that island must be subject to the same duties as those from Jamaica. A political party that makes such discriminations as that in the Porto Rican bill cannot live.—Titusville Courier.

## SUPPED WITH AN ARAB.

UNUSUAL TREAT OF SOME AMERICAN WOMEN IN EGYPT.

No Forks, No Dishes, No Chairs, No Lights But the Moon—The Fare Good if Not Quite Comprehensible—Washed After Each Course.

Egypt is a place where woman, visiting woman, that is, has some extra perquisites. Supping in the bosom of an Arab family is one of them. If the tourist is on good terms with some dragoman, and is willing to loosen her purse strings a little, she ought to manage an invitation to one of these little suppers without much trouble. We went more than four hundred miles up the Nile and tasted joy and a dozen other even more unfamiliar flavors at Luxor. We felt none the worse for it, either, except perhaps a stiffness of the knees, none of us having been brought up to it tallowwise.

Luxor is a hideous Arab village, squatted on a small part of the ancient site of Thebes. The houses are roofless, rambling bits of Nile mud, with queer round turrets for the storing of grain. Most of the inhabitants are squallid and dirty.

It doesn't sound inviting, and we defy contradiction when we say that it doesn't look inviting. Our dragoman, whom we will call Hassan because that was not his name, was about twenty years old, and could speak English.

The supper was arranged to come on a certain evening, and about 6 o'clock Hassan piloted us from the hotel through a labyrinth of lanes to his house. Hassan summoned his female relatives, consisting of quite a collection of sisters, sisters-in-law, and an aunt or two.

The Arabs evidently think that stars were made before lamps. Later, when the moon climbed up and looked over the mud wall at us, we were glad that the lighting of the feast had been left to nature. Instead of bringing in the lamps which we expected Hassan brought in an immense brass tray, which he placed on folding supports. It wasn't more than two feet high, this dining table, but with considerable cracking of joints we sat down on the cushions which the female relatives placed for us. One sister sat down with us, so that we were five at the table. The female relations, with the exception of the sister who ate with us, retired to the kitchen to accomplish the supper. Hassan, rid of his dusty outer garments, served the meal.

First he brought napkins, and then he brought in one hand a brass bowl, in the other a brass pitcher of warm water. We held our hands in turn over the bowl and Hassan poured the water over them, after which we dried them on our napkins and wondered what would come next. What did come was so much like what it would have been at home that we had a bad moment. It was a sort of bouillon, but was served in brass cups instead of china ones. The resemblance to souven lunchcons ended there.

Hassan soon appeared with the second course. It was a big bowl of rice, and was deposited in the middle of the table, while a large piece of bread was placed in front of each of us. Not being up in Arab etiquette, we observed a discreet inactivity. We expected plates, but were in doubt whether they would be accompanied by knives, forks or spoons. Our hostess solved our doubts by taking a handful of rice from the bowl and putting it in the hand of her next neighbor. Having tried each of us with a sticky fistful, she took one herself, and all we fell to.

Much to our relief, Hassan brought the bowl and pitcher round again after the rice episode, and we had a good wash and felt better. The female relatives had not put in an appearance for quite a while, and when the next course arrived we knew it was because they had been too busy. Hassan brought five bowls this time, and set them down in a steaming circle before us. More discreet inactivity on our part, broken again by the hostess taking from one of the dishes various chicken joints and putting them into our hands. By this time we had given up any foolish fancy relative to plates and knives and forks.

The stuff certainly was good. There was one dish of chicken cooked something after the style of a fricassee. There was a dish of pigeons. There was a dish of veal fried with something which defied Hassan's limited vocabulary, and must, therefore, be nameless. There was a cooked vegetable which was something like celery, but wasn't celery. And finally there was a stew whose ingredients we forbore to ask, for it tasted very good, and we didn't want to lose our appetite for it. Everything was seasoned, well cooked, and so good that we all joined the hostess in wiping up, with pieces of bread, the bits which remained in the bowls and eating them with final demonstrations of satisfaction. The skill displayed by the party after the first attempt led to mutual accusations of previous experience in "sopping."

## PHYSICAL DEFECTS.

Look Out For the Ankles of the Little Children.

It is not easy to say why so many people have weak ankles. The ankles of children bend in when they walk, and parents, thinking they will outgrow the trouble, pay no attention to it. The consequence is that the turning in becomes a habit, which is not corrected in later life. Little children should have the ankles rubbed with alcohol if they show any signs of weakness.

Young children ought to wear shoes without heels, and the condition of the heels worn by the older ones should be watched carefully. When a heel is worn on one side the ankle will naturally turn over on that side. Carelessness in the fit of shoes, and in wearing shoes that are turned over, will cause the ankles to turn, and make walking both tiresome and awkward. If the ankles habitually bend either in or out in walking, it is a good plan, when buying new shoes, to have the heels lowered a little on the opposite side. In the same a habit of turning the heels over on one side can be counteracted by lowering them on the other.

To strengthen the ankles and make them supple, thereby rendering walking easier and more graceful, practice the following exercises: Bend the foot forward, backward, sideways. Rotate it slowly at the ankle. Standing on one foot, shake the other leg from the thigh, letting the ankle joint perfectly loose, so that the foot moves freely. Rise on the toes, so that the weight is supported by the toes and the balls of the feet, with the heels lifted high from the floor.

## Cover for Flower Pot.

Here is a pretty and quickly made cover for a flower pot. It is in that ever useful crinkled paper, a medium shade of olive green, and pale coral pink.

Place the green paper over the pink, then box-pleat both together, fixing the pleats by lightly tacking a few inches from each end with a needle and cotton.

The depth of the paper and the required length when pleated up must, of course, be regulated by the depth



of the pot required to be covered. It should be three inches deeper than the pot, to allow for the frill at each edge standing out one and one-half inch.

Pin the pleated paper round the pot, then fold lengths of the pink paper, and fix round tightly over the tackings; finish each band with a bow; Pull out the pleats at the top with the fingers to make them set in scallops and show the lining.

## Household Cleanings.

Oranges and lemons will keep well if hung in a wire net in a cool place.

A pinch of soda on a hot stove will drive away disagreeable odors of cooking.

Spots can be cleaned from varnished furniture by rubbing with spirits of camphor.

White silk handkerchiefs must not be dampened, but pressed with a moderate iron when dry.

The most perfectly made pie-crust will not be light unless the pie is put into a very hot oven at first.

Scorch marks may be removed with lemon juice and salt gently rubbed on the place and put in the sun.

If paraffin that has been used over jelly is carefully washed and dried it can be used over and over again.

A screw eye inserted in the top of a broom or mop handle is far more convenient and lasting than a cord.

Lacking beeswax, polish sardines by dampening brown paper with kerosene and rubbing them over with it.

A beautiful canary-colored dye can be made by steeping white clover blossoms in water, setting the dye with alum.

Dried coffee grounds answer well for filling a pin cushion. They do not attract moths like wool, nor mice as bran does.

## Finger Ring Craze.

The craze for finger rings increases, and even imitations are selling astonishingly. Paris is said to be equally enamored of this fancy. Smart Parisiennes who do not walk when in ceremonious toilets have dropped wearing gloves at teas and the theatre in order to show their many and lovely rings, and they are carrying charming little fancy muff, lined with fur, trimmed with real violets and orchids, and hung by jeweled chains, to keep their hands warm and white as well.

## HOW THE HORSE EATS.

ONE OF NATURE'S REMARKABLE PROVISIONS FOR OLD AGE.

A Horse's Teeth Wear Down But Always Keep Sharp—Use of Saliva as an Aid to Digestion—Importance of Chewing.

A horse with a "full mouth" has forty-two teeth, namely, six front teeth in each jaw, and one tush and six back teeth on each side of each jaw, writes an English veterinarian in the London Live Stock Journal. Each tooth is covered with a very hard, white and comparatively thin layer of enamel, which in the front teeth forms a depression in the cutting surface table of the tooth. Hence, when a front tooth comes into wear, its table has two irregularly-shaped ridges of enamel, with soft tooth-substance (dentine) between them.

In each back tooth the layer of enamel is doubled in on each side so as to form on the table sharp and hard ridges, which project above the soft dentine. The tables of the back teeth slope downward and outward, that is to say, their inner edges are higher than their outer edges. The action of the back teeth is that of a mill, in which the sharp surfaces of the upper and lower back teeth on each side of the mouth work laterally against each other, and thus grind the food which is brought between them by the tongue and cheeks.

As the lower jaw is narrower than the upper jaw, the horse can chew with his back teeth only on one side of his mouth at a time, which he often continues to do for even so long as an hour, without changing to the other side. A horse is unable to use his front teeth and his back teeth at the same time; for when he works his jaws laterally the front teeth of the lower jaw become separated from those of the upper jaw.

Each tooth is lodged in a socket of its jaw bone, and becomes developed from its dental pulp, which is provided with blood vessels, nerves and secreting cells. Owing to the continued secretion of dentine, the teeth are forced slowly out of their sockets, which movement more or less makes up for the wear entailed on the teeth by mastication.

Our own teeth, on the contrary, remain stationary in their sockets after they have attained their full size. The greater amount of wear undergone by the back teeth of the horse is compensated for by the increasing obliquity of the incisors with age.

As the teeth wear down in time, the layers of enamel of both the front and back teeth gradually become thinner and weaker, until at last they disappear altogether, or fail to fulfill their purpose as cutting projections on the tables of the teeth. Hence, mastication becomes less perfect with age, and as the animal grows old, he becomes increasingly liable to indigestion from the faulty action of his teeth.

On an average, a horse takes about nine minutes to eat one pound of oats, and about twelve minutes to consume the same weight of hay.

While the food is being chewed, it becomes more or less mixed with saliva, which flows into the mouth from the salivary glands in response to the stimulus caused by the presence of the food, and which helps the animal to swallow. In horses, the chief source of saliva is the parotid glands, which are of greater comparative size in them than in all other animals except ruminants.

The saliva of the parotid glands consists of about 99.2 per cent. of water. Carpenter points out that the size of the parotid glands in animals is proportionate to the degree in which the mastication of their food is performed; and that these glands are absent in birds, which swallow their food whole.

Although dogs secrete saliva abundantly, starch is not a component of their natural food. As the requirements of the horse's digestion demands that he should thoroughly chew his food, we ought to give it to him in a condition that will induce him to eat slowly. Furthermore, the amount of saliva secreted during mastication is more or less proportionate to the dryness of the fodder; for the dryer it is the more saliva will the horse require to enable him to swallow it.

Saliva, being of an alkaline nature, aids the digestion of fat by forming it into an emulsion, in which the fat is split up into minute particles.

Saliva contains the ferment ptyalin, which has the property of converting starch into sugar, in which form it is absorbed into the body. The action of the ptyalin of the saliva on starch is of too brief duration to have much effect; for it ceases soon after the arrival of the food in the stomach, on account of the presence of acid in the gastric juices. The digestive changes which the food undergoes in the mouth therefore appear to be more mechanical than chemical.

## Work Both Ways.

"The young men of the present day," said the elderly person, "have great advantages of the young men of my day, both in education and business training."

"But the trouble is," said the young man, "they have no advantage over me another."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Boers Using Chinese Tactics.

Masked positions so greatly adopted by the Boers were utilized by the Chinese against British forces, notably the Taku Forts.

# WITH JUNE COMES SUMMER NEEDS!

We have them in every style and variety. Our store lacks nothing that might add to your comfort during warm weather. From head to foot we can fit you with anything desired in the line of

- Gents' Furnishings,
  - Summer Underwear,
  - Stiff Hats and Soft Hats,
  - Fedoras, Alpines, Straw Hats,
  - All Kinds of Caps,
  - Plain and Fancy Shirts,
  - Beautiful Lines of Neckwear,
  - Men's, Boys' and Women's Shoes, and
  - Many Other Summer Goods
- At the Very Lowest Prices.

## STRAW HATS FOR EVERYBODY.


Our prices and our goods are right. We are building for the future. If for any reason any article you buy here should not be satisfactory bring it back and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

## McMenamin's

## Gents' Furnishing, Hat and Shoe Store,

86 South Centre Street.

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



**OTTO'S**  
**CURE**  
The GERMAN REMEDY  
Cures throat and lung diseases.  
Sold by all druggists. 25¢ & 50¢

## T. CAMPBELL,

dealer in  
**Dry Goods,**  
**Groceries,**

**Boots and**  
**Shoes.**

Also  
**PURE WINES & LIQUORS**  
FOR FAMILY  
AND MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Centre and Main streets, Freeland.

**DePIERRO - BROS.**  
**CAFE.**  
Corner of Centre and Front Streets,  
Freeland, Pa.

**Finest Whiskies in Stock**

Gilbey, Dougherty, Kaffir Club,  
Rosebush's Velvet, of which we have  
EXCLUSIVE SALE IN TOWN.

Mum's Extra Dry Champagne,  
Hennessy Brandy, Blackberry,  
Gin, Wines, Chartreuse, Cordons, Etc.

Imported and Domestic Cigars.

**OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.**

Ham and Schweizer Cheese Sandwiches,  
Sardines, Etc.

**MEALS AT ALL HOURS.**

Baltentine and Hazleton beer on tap.

Baths, Hot or Cold, 25 Cents.

Repair Broken Articles

Major's Cement

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

**Condly O. Boyle,**

dealer in

**Liquor, Wine, Beer,**

**Porter, Etc.**

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale in one of the busiest sections in town. Fresh Rochester and Sheepshead Beer and Youngling's Porter on tap. 88 Centre street.

## P. F. McNULTY,

**FUNERAL DIRECTOR**

**AND EMBALMER.**

Embalming of female corpses performed exclusively by Mrs. P. F. McNulty.

Prepared to Attend Calls

Day or Night.

South Centre street, Freeland.

**FRANK YOUMAN,**

**Boot and Shoe Repairer.**

Men's Sides and Heels, 50c. Women's, 40c. Children's (10 yrs up), 25c. Children's (5 to 10 yrs), 25c. First-class leather used and all work guaranteed.

Nicholas Capece Building, Centre Street.

To Repair Broken Articles use  
**Major's Cement**  
Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

## Condly O. Boyle,

dealer in

**Liquor, Wine, Beer,**

**Porter, Etc.**

The finest brands of Domestic and Imported Whiskey on sale in one of the busiest sections in town. Fresh Rochester and Sheepshead Beer and Youngling's Porter on tap. 88 Centre street.

## PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVISE AS TO PATENTABILITY

Notice in "Inventive Age"

Book "How to Obtain Patents"

Charge moderate. No fee till patent is secured.

Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. C. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS

COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in our

**Scientific American.**

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, \$10 for 6 months. Sold by all newsdealers.

**MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York**

Branch Office, 555 F St., Washington, D. C.