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A properly arranged, personally conducted tour around the world could be made to include glimpses of five or six wars.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The proposition to do away with the objectionable secret features of the grand jury is surely worthy of consideration, but it is questionable whether the time has yet arrived for whether the time has yet arrived for abolishing the grand jury entirely."

Mr. Ward, the Persian advance agent of progress, with his porcelain bath, his electric lights, his telephone and his hansom cab, all in Teheran, reminds us how rapidly the whole world is being assimilated by trade

By the conditions of a new fellow-ship in sociology established at Har-vard, the holder will have to make his residence in the tenement district of residence in the tenement district of Boston in a reading-room and general resort maintained by one of the stu-dents' charitable organizations. The fellowship is called the South End House Fellowship, after the name of the institution.

The Kansas City Star, discussing the growth of newspaper importance says:
"In spite of occasional statements to
the contrary, there has been a constant improvement in the accuracy
as well as in the celerity of news gathering. The day has passed when a newspaper may hope to gain by making a practice of falsifying. In this, as in other matters, an enlightened public opinion is the chief correction?

The Infanta Eulalie in an article in Frank Leslie's says that in the United States young women have reached the very acme of feminine independence. "I like this," she observes, "first of all because it is my way. When I visited the United States I found myself in complete accord with American girls upon this point of independence. It differentiates the American girl from differentiates the American girl from upon this point of independence. It differentiates the American girl from her sister in Europe. It has enormous advantages and, properly under-stood, it implies the reverse of harm. Independence rightly conceived and pricticed is neither harmful nor unbe-caretised is neither harmful nor unbepractised is neither harmful nor unbe-

Washington recently had a most suggestive exhibition of the industrial Indian schools throughout the country. which, besides the regular school work, included drawings, paintings, fancy work, plain sewing, patching and work in wood and iron. This was undoubtedly the best collection of Indian work ever brought together, and reflects credit upon those who originated the idea and carried it out. Many of the names of the exhibitors were odd, but little Dog Hand, Windy John. Ben Bushyhead and Viola Black which, besides the regular school work, odd, but little Dog Hand, Windy John, Ben Bushyhead and Viola Black Thunder do as clever work as their white brothers and sisters of the same ages. The drawlings are said to possess merit, and the maps evidence skill. One of the notable features of the exhibit was an assortment of the exhibit was an assortment of fine point lace, made by the Indians of Leach Lake, Minn., from which they of Leach Lake, Minn., from which they derive a considerable income. The most practical things shown were neatly made calico and gingham dresses, bonnets, aprons and girls' uniforms. There was also a great variety of forge work and a number of well and stoatly built shoes.

Mt. Marcy's Volcanic Tendency.

Mt. Marcy, the highest mountain in the Adirondacks, is very uneasy, with volcanic tendency. This mountain is one of the curiosities of the Adirondack section and it is said to be the first mountain in the world to have received the cooling breezes after the chaos period, and to this fact is attributed the continued salubrity of the air and general healthfulness of the Adirondack mountains.

A somewhat bulky registered package for which the postofiled desired a receipt arrived with my other mail a few mornings ago. The strings, is not said wrappings with which it was secured had a homely look, as if it had been tied up by unaccustomed hands. Through the wrappings, too, the package felt softly pilable, as if possibly composed of paper money; and I cut the many strings with some curlosity as to whether or uci I had unexpectedly fallen heir to a small legacy.

I became still more excited when, on removing three successive wrappings of paper, I found enclosed a large, old leather pocketbook. But a glance at the pocketbook at once dissipated my dream of inherited wealth. It was, alast quite empty of banknotes, checks, or deeds of gift, and contained only a slip of paper on which in a cramped hand and in very dim ink, was written the following quaint legend:

"This is the wallet which your grandfather, Stephen Root, brought home the 'surplus' revenue money in from Portland, when the highwaymen chased him across Long Pond. Your grandpa left it to me. But I am getting old and shall not live much longer, and I want you to had stopped to get dinner and bait and the very distinguished my they had not even notice which was even to notice him. One rode a large chestnut horse, the other a white one. On the forenon of the second day the total way they had come. Nor did they seem to notice him. One rode a large chestnut horse, the other a white one. On the forenon of the second day to the come, and I cut them, and did not even notice which was to stopped to get dinner and bait altores. On the paid little attention to them, and did not even notice which horse. The paid little attention to them, and did not even notice which was to even on the come. On the forein and the road hard frozen. While the sheem to notice him. One rode a large of the start was proved to the hard rode.

Still, he thought little dallo on, the same two man whom he had seen the previous five the sheem to notice him. One rode a large of the was

about easily over the then imperfect roads.

When, therefore, word came later that season that the amount assigned to Maine had arrived at Augusta, and that everybody wes to have his or her share, a special town meeting was held, and the treasurer was deputed to go to Portland—where the money for the western part of the state was to be deposited—and bring back to town the amount allotted to its inhabitants. The story of the distribution of the "surplus revenue" is one of the most interesting episodes of our early political history. The government, previous to the civil war, depended entirely upon customs receipts, or "the tariff," for its revenue, save when the revolutionary debt was unpaid and during the war of 1812. During the administration of Andrew Jackson the receipts from this source exceeded the ordinary expenses of the government.

Along about 1832 or "33 there was great speculation, in land, and, the

ment.

Along about 1832 or '33 there was great speculation in land, and the sales of government land in the west were enormous. The receipts ran up from an average of two or three millions a year to almost fifteen millions in 1835, and almost twenty-five millions in 1836. The public debt was paid off, and there was no way to dispose of this money for any ordinary purpose.

paid off, and there was no way to dispose of this money for any ordinary purpose.

The politicians—perhaps they were statesmen—conceived the idea of distributing the surplus money to the states in proportion to population, and thus restore it to the channels of business. The scheme was very popular because it meant the restoration to the people of the sums that had been taken from them by taxation. The deposit of this money with the states was arranged to take place in four installments, and two such installments were actually paid; but before the third could be made, the great panie of 1837 struck the country, and the distribution was never completed. Moreover, in accordance with what was probably the intention of Congress when the distribution was voted, the states were never called upon to refund that which had been "deposited" with them.

Each state did what it pleased with the money; some used it for internal improvements within their own borders; some used it for internal improvements within their own borders; some used it for internal improvements within their own borders; some used it to reduce their debit; and in some states the money was distributed directly to the people. As has been said, that which was to be used for this purpose was sent to the state of Maine, and a part of it was distributed from Portland. The sum which was to be paid to each person was hardly more than a dollar and a quarter, and yet there are old people still living who gratefully remember it.

Grandpa Root, then a smooth-faced youth of 22 weighing only 14 hounds.

still living who gratefully remember it.

Grandpa Root, then a smooth-faced youth of 22, weighing only 114 pounds, rode to Portland on Little Calleo's back, and he bought the calfskin wallet at a shop on Congress street to bring the money home in. There had been delays in getting the cash ready for distribution, and it was now late in November.

He spent five days in the city before bills and silver enough accumulated at the bank to supply the amount due him, and meantime he probably became known to a considerable number of people. It would seem so, at least, from the family story of his journey home, and of what occurred on the evening of the second day.

Little Calico was a light mare. She tipped the scales at only 659 pounds, I think; but she was strong and agile. Bad as the roads were, she made 50 miles a day easily with Grandpa Root on her back, for he was of light weight himself.

BY CHARLES ADAMS.

where he had spent a night the previous week.

The weather was cloudy, and by five o'clock it began to grow dark. The mare had then become so laue that he dismounted and led her by the bridle. He did not know how far on it was to the river, but supposed that it was five of six miles. He passed two settlers' houses a little away from the road, and would have turned in and asked the people to put him ap for the night; but as he wanted to reach a blacksmith, he concluded to walk to the ferry.

It began to snow as he plodded on, with Little Calico limping behind him, and by this time it had grown so dark that he could not see objects more than a 100 yards away. Just then, however, he heard horses' hoofs behind, approaching at a canter. By the sounds, he judged that there were two or more horses, and he led his mare out of the middle of the road to let them pass.

The horses soon came into sight; and having keen eyes in those days, Grand-

off into the woods on the right. He thought that it must lead to some settler's clearing not far off the main highway. Obeying a sudden impulse, he turned Little Calico aside and dashed into it. The highwaymen were close upon him and followed, one of them firing again and shouting that he would cut Grandpa Root's heart out if he didn't stop!

The road which they bad now entered proved to be merely a logger's road, instead of a road to a house; it was very narrow, rough and boggy. The little mare broke through the frozen mud into deep mire several times, but floundered on and came out, after a few hundred yards, between two great piles of logs. Just beyond was a large pond which looked very white, because a thin coat of snow had fallen and covered the ice.

The robbers were close behind; and owing to the great log piles on both sides, it was impossible to get away to right or left. Grandpa Root did not know whether the ice on the pond would bear or not; but it came into his mind that he would be more likely to bear Little Calico than to bear the heavy horses of his pursuers; and in his desperation he put spurs to Little Calico, and galloped straight out on the pond.

At every bound the mare gave, he could feel the lee give and bend under

his desperation he put spurs to Little Calleo, and galloped straight out on the pond.

At every bound the mare gave, he could feel the ice give and bend under her feet, and hear it crackle. The calks of her shoes cut clean through it, and water flew up at these little holes and spattered his hands and face. But it was that new, tough, elastic November ice which will bend and hold before breaking down.

The highwaymen shouted to him again; and an instant later he heard a great splashing and floundering behind him, as if one or both of them had attempted to follow him on the ice, and had broken in. But Little Calleo did not once stacken her run until she reached the other side of the pond—a distance of nearly half a mile. She appeared to know from the feeling of the ice underfoot that if she stopped she must break in and be drowned.

There was open upland on the east shore of the pond; and after getting through two fences, Grandpa Root came to a house on another road, where the people took him in and kept him overnight.

Next morning Little Calleo was so lame that she would not step on her nigh forefoot; but they pulled off the shoe, and Grandpa Root led her home barefoot.

He saw nothing more of the robbers, The pond was said to be very deep, and it is possible that the two men

He saw nothing more of the robbers. The pond was said to be very deep, and it is possible that the two men and their horses were drowned.

The walletful of money was duly distributed among the townspeople some taking their share cash down, others turning the same over on part payment of their annual taxes. Several of the large families secured as much as \$15 apiece; and the largest family in town received \$21.—Youth's Companion.

blowever, he heard horses' hoots be bind, approaching at a canter. By the sounds, he judged that there were two or more horses, and he led his mare the pass.

It has been been a been been been as the horses' soon came into sight; and having keen eyes in those days, Granda having keen eyes in the six of the men shouted having the days which are arranged and shared by the men when it is hot and trees; the women retire is hot and fresh; the women retire hands of the order on the track of the way, and meant to rob him. He sparage into his saddle, his frast thought being that lame on rot, Little Calleo must do her best now to reach feer. He did not carry a pistol, or even a knife larger than a packet, fron and having the days which are arranged and shout, "Murder" and "Heip" but he was a mind and the hand to dout that the ween the hard having and the hard having the part of the days which are arranged as earses. The charge for the use of the days the hard having the part of the days of the days the hard having the part of

## BUBBLES LAST FOR AGES.

They Have Been Found Securely Im-bedded in Solid Quartz.

BUBBLES LAST FOR AGES.

They Have Heen Found Secardy Institute of Market in Staled in Staled in Stale and all Market in Staled in Stale and all Market in Stale and Dr. A. A. Julien of Columbia college has in his possession two or three of the most wonderful minerals in the quarts which picked up near Columbia, N. H. This but of quarts is transparent and has a little cavity in its center filled with liquid, in which a lubble of gas keeps jumping about the place of the most wonderful minerals in the quarts which a picked up near Columbia, N. H. This but of quarts is transparent and has a little cavity in its center filled with liquid, in which a lubble of gas keeps jumping about the place of the most wonderful mineral and dampers and it dashes from wail to wail of the mineroscope, it is about one mineroscope. It is about one more mineroscope, it is about one with a small recise were in a molten state and the earth was in process of formation. Probably it has kept in motion longer, and moved a many other sustance on earth. The eavity in which it moves is about double its size, so that the buddle travels about 1:55,000 linch at every Jump, and it moves lireaping about the place of the propole of the probably a saturated solution of common sit, and the gas is earth old display about the place of the buddle of the probable of the probably a saturated solution of common sit, and the gas is carbon displayed. Dr. Julien has another piece of which has a cavity holding liquid and a bubble, which his neural sheld, and an air bubble of the prisanute feases of the state of Graves.

Expt is the land of graves, and the whole energy of the people, that country is a substance of the cavity, whichever way the mineral is held, so that the piece of white topas from keeping life to extract the whole energy of the people, that country is a substance of the cavity, whichever way the mineral is held, so that the piece of the cavity, whichever way the mineral is held, so that the piece of topast as the bubble in the middle of it. The bu

crai is held, so that the piece of topaz is a natural spirit level.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Land of Graves.

Egypt is the land of graves, and the whole energy of the people, that could be spared from keeping life together, was devoted to death. The mightest tombs in the world, the pyramids, were raised upon the deaths of multi-udes of toiling slaves. The hills were honeycombed passages and galleries, chambers, pits, all painfully excavated in honor of the illustrious dead, and sculptured and painted with elaborate skill to make them fit habitations for his ghost. Wherever he looked, the Egyptian beheld preparations for the great turning point of existence. The mason was squaring blocks for the tomb-chamber the potter moulded linages of the gods, or bowls and jars, to be placed in the grave for the protection or refreshment of the Ka, exhausted with the ordeals of the Underworld; the sculptor and painter wereat work upon the walls of the funeral chamber, illustrating the scenes through which the ghost was to pass, or depleting the industrious life of the departed. The very temples which cluster along the levels beside the Nile were, in a sense, but vestibules to the tombs in the hills behind. The sacred lake, now the weedy, picturesque haunt of waterfowl, was then the scene of solemn ferryings of the dead. The temple walls were covered with the terrors of the living, indeed, were built of perishing mud; but the homes of the dead and the shrines where supplication was made to the gods who ruled their fate, were made to last forever. On these, all the strength, the science and the artistic skill of the ancient Egyptians were cheerfully lavished.

An Englishman has designed a street lamp which is intended for use as an advertising device as well as to illuminate the streets. The upper portion of the casing surrounding the lame is used for the lettering, or a pocket may be formed in the top of the lamp to receive porcelain or glass sheets, which may be changed at intervals. The lower portion of the casing is formed of clear glass, and thus the advertising does not interfere with the proper illumination of the streets at night. The inventor's idea is that cities shall sell advertising space on the lamps to partially pay the lighting expenses of the city.

We have a more 3,700,000 square miles. Seattered over 3,700,000 square miles. The foreigner who met only the Coulsian in would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the Coulsian would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the American would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who met only the American would have a very different clear of the American from the foreigner who

### A DELUGE.

Without a nozzle for the laose, He tried to wet the verdant lawn; He placed his thumb upon the end, And then he turned the water on.

look in the book!"

National Misunderstandings.

The prospect of understanding the Chinaman and his Chinese puzzle is not very promising. But it is not at all strange. How few races of affen languages and traditions do comprehend each other. How few care much whether they do or not! They do not want their own habits of life or of thought disturbed by the invasion of other ways and modes. Their vis inertia resists the task of change. It even objects to changing its ideas of other nationalities. It requires too much exertion to think that the Englishman or the Frenchman, the German or the Russian, as any other than what a superfield acquaintance has photographed him.

It is doubtful if even the Englishman that lives in the United States without becoming naturalized and so taking a vital personal interest in the land and its people, fully comprehends us, and if the foreigner here does not speak our language it is through his own intercourse, that he becomes acquainted with the American people.

We are a nation of nearly 80,000,000.

through his own intercourse, that he becomes acquainted with the American people.

We are a nation of nearly 80,000,000, scattered over 3,700,000 square miles. The foreigner who met only the Louisianian would have a very different idea of the American from the foreigner who met only the Vermont yankee or the Kentucky mountaineer. China has 400,000,000 people, with no such means of intercourse as those which network the United States. It would be strange therefore if strangers in that strange land could furnish the world with very coherent and consistent descriptions of it.—Chicago Times Herald.