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### JUST A LITTLE SONG.

Just a little song, dear, When the heart is gay; Just a lilting measure Just a lilting measur In the lonesome da Just a thread of mele On the weary way

Just a little song, dear,
When the burden binds;
Just a snatch of music
When the toiler finds
Life a little wearing,
And the day's work grinds.
—Collier's Weekly.

## THE BEGINNING A LOVE STORY.

Mistake Which Brought About Happy Results.

meadow, but he was on one side of the river and I on the other, and we just stopped to speak about birds for a minute," Elinor smiled sardonically. "And then," she said, "he kissed his hand to you—not once, but several times, and you—

and you—not once, but several times, and you—not once, but several times, and you—not caroline, as Elinor paused and seemed unable to go on. "Yes, Clarissa Maria, you kissed your hand to him. We knew it because Sally Porter was on the hill and heard your voice and saw you do it." "Oh!" cried Clarissa, her face lighting up, "he did not kiss his hand to me. How could you think he would be so silly? He was just showing me how to call the birds around. You just put your fingers to your lips and mcke a smacking sound, "O." and she filustrated, "and somehow it makes the birds cone."

The elder sisters looked skeptical. "That is a very ingenious excuse," said Caroline, coldly. "And how do explain your conduct?"

There were tears in Clarissa's eyes now. "i just tried to see if I could do it," she said, with a little sob. "Well," said Elinor, "I don't know how many people will believe you. You know what Sal?! Porter is like, You'd better eat you? breakfast and start right out and see and explain to all the people she has told the stone-cold." "I—don't want any breakfast; I'm not hungry," and Clarissa went out of the room with her handkerchief held to her eyes.

An hour later Elinor tried Clarissa's door and found it locked. "You'd better come down and eat something," she said, but there was no answer and she went away.

An hour after that she came again. This time she shook the door vigorously. "Clarissa," she called in a subdued tone, "come down stairs at once. Deacon Upton is here and wants to see you."

"Oh, I can't!" cried Clarissa, in a frightened voice.

"You must," said Elinor, emphatically. "He says he will walt any length of time, but he will see you."

When Clarissa chered the parlor, Deacon Upton rose to meet her.

"Good morning, Miss Steele," he said. Then they both remembered that they had met before that morning and there was an ankward pause. She looked down at the carpet and he looked at her.

"To him, Miss Clarissa," he said, desperately, when the silence had become unendurable, "I think that you have h

### A Friday Superstition.

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A row of paupers' houses, very neatly designed, has Just been erected at Aharacle, Mr. Rudd of Ardnamurchan having advanced a considerable sum for building purposes to the parish council on easy terms. Accommodation is provided for 10 persons. A few days ago Mr. H. McPherson, inspector of the poor, visited Aharacle in order to superintend the removal of the 10 selected female paupers to the new cottages. They all occupied houses which were in a wretched state of disrepair, yet each of them resolutely and peremptorily refused ("fift." In vain did the inspector dilate on the increased comfort and conveniences to be enjoyed in the new dwellings. The aged dames were invincible proof against all argument—nor did threats of compulsion and sheriff's warrants have any terror for them. At length it was elicited that the disinclination to remove was based simply on superstition. The day of the week happened to be Friday, and it appears that to change quarters on that particular day constitutes a gross and wanton violation of all the canons governing highland fitting." On discovering that the perversity manifested by the old women was manify attributable to "conscientious scruples," the inspector at once agreed to humor them, and the removals were postponed until the following day, when they were accomplished without any opposition or demur.—The Scotsman.

TUNING A PIPE ORGAN.

It Takes Two or Three Days and Is a Nerve Trying Job.

"The misuse which many pipe or gans suffer is a wonder to me," said a vederan organ tuner and builder. "Church organs cost from \$1000 to \$10,000. They are very sensitive to \$10,000. They are very sensitive to \$10,000. They are very sensitive to changes of temperature and yet many are heated and chilled once a week all winter and allowed to get damp soaked in summer. The same people who neglect an organ will take good care of a plano costing a tenth of twentleth as much.

"An organ is a good deal like a human being when it comes to changes of temperature. Sudden drops put a man out of tune and it's the same with the instrument. It needs an even, moderate temperature during the winter instead of a roasting on Sunday and a freezing the rest of the week. In summer a stone or brick church gets damp. A slight fire once a week will keep the organ dry.

"A pipe organ requires tuning at least once a year and the best instruments are looked over two or three times in that period. It is a two or three days' job and needs two men. Besides the tuner up in the organ an assistant must be at the keyboard to hold down the keys. Temperature has to be considered even in tuning. All the pipes must be brought to pitch at about the same degree and this degree, should be that which the organ usually has when in use.

"I believe that pipe organ tuning is the most nervous work one can tackle In fact, after long experience I have come to believe that I tune with my nervous system. My assistant strikes a chord. If it is not true I feel a nervous stress and strain. As soon as the chord is true my nerves become harmonious too. It sounds funny, but it's so.

"Two or three days may seem like a long time to take to tune an organ, but when you stop to think of the 1700 pipes in a large modern instrument it isn't so long. A large organ will have a compass of five octaves or 61 keys. These instruments have 28 registers and a pipe to cach key and register has a pipe, but as some have two it amounts to that. The pipes are of all sorts and sizes, m

The Psychology of Pity.

The Psychology of Pity.

A recent study of the emotion of pity has been made by Professor G. Stanley Hall and F. H. Saunders by means of a set of questions distributed among a number of school children and adults. It was found that hunger in some form seemed to be that which excited the deepest pity in most of those questioned, and in the case of the poorer children this proved to be almost invariably the case. "The children of the poor who know what hunger is in cheir own experience have far quicker and more effective sympathies in the direction of pity for the starving than children who have never felt the pangs of appetite themselves. Most people in civilized life know almost nothing of the very poignant suffering due to lack of food, and adults have little conception of the pain and distress which children feel from hunger. With the young it is very definite, sharp and localized distress that may rise to the intensity of agony and anguish. At its strongest it may call the forces of the struggle for survival and prompt the best children or adults to theft, petty of great, to forceful robbery and to mutual slaughter and cannibalism. When we reflect that the great mayority of animals find their grave in the maw of other animals, and that the struggle for survival has been largely for food, we can understand that it speaks well for the race that piy in this field, even for those of an alien race and at a great distance, who suffer from famine, is so effective. To feed the hungry is one of the primal works of charity, and a virtue without its own benison.

The Satisfaction in It.

"I wonder why Kaleacre put all his

### The Satisfaction in It.

"I wonder why Kaleacre put all his savings under his pillow every night?"
"Reckon he wants people to know that he has enough money to retire on."—Philadelphia Record.

The stoutest of European monarchs is the King of Portugal, who is only five feet six inches tall and weighs 308 pounds.

## Wonderful Career 5

The Meteoric Rise of Charles M. Hays



CHARLES M. HAYS.

office of the old Atlantic & Pacific railroad, now the 'Frisco. He was a native of Rock Island, Ill. He entered the St. Louis office in November of 1873. He began pushing himself the day he went to work. In March of the following year he had pushed himself from the \$40 per month position into a place in the auditor's office, which paid \$50 a month. Next he became a clerk in the superintendent's office and in 1833 secretary to the general manager. In two years he was sasistant general manager at a salary of \$200 a month. A year later he became the general manager of the Washash himself, and his salary, which always keeps abreast with the man, went up to \$12,000 a year. He continued in this position six years at a salary of \$12,000 a year, and the Washash system manager much in demand

Few men in the whole wide world fraw a bigger annual salary than Charles M. Hays, the successor of the late Collis P. Huntington, as president of the Southern Pacific railroad, President McKinley gets \$50,000 a year and Charles M. Hays gets \$5,000 more.

Twenty-seven years ago, at the ago of 19, Charles M. Hays was a clerk in the San Francisco railroad offices in St. Lonis with a salary of \$40 a menth. A few weeks ago Mr. Hayes, now in his 46th year, became president of the Southern Pacific railway, the second largest in the world.

Mr. Hays was 19 years old when he became a clerk in the St. Louis freight the Mr. Hays the fraud through the second largest in the world.

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### TERMS MEAN LITTLE

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Names of Arteles in Common Use That Carry Misconeoptions.

The following are a few mistaken terms which mean anything but what they seem to mean: Cayenne pepper, for instance, is prepared not from a pepper plant, but from capsicum. Jerusalem artichokes do not come from Jerusalem. The plant is not a native of the Holy land, Turkeys do not come from Turkey, The bird is a native of America. Camel's hair brushes are made from the soft, bushy tail of the common squirrel. German silver is not silver at all, but an alloy of various baser metals, which was invented in China and used there for centuries. An injustice is done to Germany in calling the cheap, but useful, woodencased clocks she has so long produced Dutch. The mistake arises from the German word for German—"Deutsch." Cork iegs are not constructed of cork—neither did they come from the city of that name. The usual material for a cork leg is weeping willow, covered with rawhide. People with or without cork legs sometimes pride themselves they are wearing porpoise hide boots. So-called poppoise hide is in reality the skin of

## A YOUTHFUL BOER HERO

Among the five refugees who arrived in this country from South Africa the early part of the week, the first Bertish lines of one of the members of the party. This youngster was the hero of Gen. De Wet's division during the war. He was little more than 15 years old when hostilities began and his father, who was a sheep herder in the Orange Free State, took him from school and placed a rifle in his hands to fight the English. He joined the Boer forces under Gn. De Wet, being made a member of the general staff. He fought in 15 regular battles and innumerable skirmishes and never as much as received a scratch. He has the honor among his people of having killed the first British soldier in the Orange Free State during the war. It is said that no less than a dozen of the queen's troops fell before his unerring rifle. Young Snyman's heroism on the field of battle attracted the attention of President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who promised to reward the young hero with a farm if peace was ever declared and the Boers got back their property. He frequently ad-



C. G. SNYMAN.
er refugees, are in the hands
tish. There is a price upon

## BALL ON SNOW.

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Fwo Ship' Crews Had an Exciting Game in the Arcite Regions.

Baseball was introduced into the arcite regions by the crew of the schooner Thaillium, which, under command of Captain Kent, arrived yesterday from Ivigitut, Greenland, with a cargo of cryolite, I tis safe to say that the national pastime was never before attempted in the face of such difficulties.

The British bark Silicon was at that lonely Greenland port with the Thailium, and also loading for Philadelphia. The temperature while the two vessels were receiving their cargoes bordered close on to 30 degrees below zero. The sailors, not being called upon to handle the curious mineral, shivered around the galley fires and rapidly became imbued with the lassitude which is almost invariably the portion of those called upon to endure extreme cold. Captain Jansen of the Silicon proposed—more in jest than in earnest—that the men play bail. The idea impressed them and they determined to brave the temperature and essay the sport with which all of them were tolerably familiar. A level plain was found near Ivigitut, with a flooring of powdered snow, frozen to the consistency of adamant. Under the midnight sun, and with a wondering audience of fur-clad Eskimo, nomeruns and three-baggers were knocked out. It was necessary for all the players to bundle themselves up in true arcite fashion. All hands wore gloves so that wild throws and errors galore were many. Boatswain Brown of the Thallium tied the score in the fourth inning by coming home from second

base on a passed ball, with the sensational accompaniment of a slide from third base clear to the plate. The Thallium's crew eventually won by a score of 48 runs to their opponents' 31. The Thallium is the first achooner to arrive from Greenland in twenty-five years. She is a new vessel launched at Bucksport, Maine, last August, and built with a heavily timbered hull, especially for this perilous trade.—Philadelphia North American.