FREELAND TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED EVERY
DAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited

ed at the Postoffice at Freeland, Pa., nd-Class Matter,

Boer scheme is said to be to

when a French newspaper is not sure of its news it does not say "it is rumored," but simply adds "under reserve."

Nearly two-thirds of the letters car-ried by the world's postal services are written, sent to, and read, by English-

speaking people. The present population of the United the largest steamers and very pass below it. States has been very considerably en-larged as a result of the annexation, cession and purchase of islands. The following estimates are furnished by

Total	04 001 100
Tutuila and adjacent islands	. 4,165
Guam	
Philippine Islands	
Porto Rico	
United States	.76,295,220

There was an enormous shortage in There was an enormous shortage in the crop of green peas in the United States during the past year, owing principally to the ravages of the aphis, a little green insect which destroys the plants. Long Island suffered severely, and growers in Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey were little better of the latest the plants. Maryland and New Jersey were little better off. In localities further northe aphls did not appear, as the cooler climate was unfavorable to its development. Altogether the loss of growers on the pea crop amounted to about \$3,000,000.

They do some things better in cance." The proverb is musty, but rance." The proverb is musty, but there is nothing state, flat or unprofible about the decision of the French overnment to lessen the number of safiguring advertisements on cliffs, alls, buildings and fences, by puting a proper tax on signboards, better they are displaying upon puting a proper state of the proper state of th or private property. The Gallic ample should be followed promptly the United States. No more hideous acards can be seen anywhere than any of those in this country.

Owing to its vast extent Australia embraces every variety of climate except that found within the polar cirest. It can grow most of the vegeta-es and animal products of the tem-erate, sub-tropical and tropical ce-cons. It is given only to two na-ous, the United States and the Com-onwealth of Australia, to be able to monwealth of Australia, to be able to produce nearly all the commodities they need; and both of them may share, with the rest of the world, not only the surplus of their vegetable and animal products but also their exceptionally abundant minerals.

There is so much said newedown.

There is so much said nowadays about the benefits of sait to the system, that a new spurt probably will be given to the evil habit of sait enting. This amounts to a disease in some sections of England. At present it is the fad in London to chew sait crystals, and medical journals are beginning to warn the public against the vellowing and shrinking of the skin. yellowing and shrinking of the skin, yellowing and shrinking of the skin, the loss of hair and the general digestive evils it causes. The American Indian eschews salt and has always eschewed it, and the claim was nevermade that the American Indian, in his natural state, was a weakling or chert lived. short-lived.

Turquoise mining in New Mexico in it very remote origin. Many of the present mines, when located, indicated interactions by the inhabitants of New Mexico at a time prior to or cotemporaneous with the Aztecs, stone and rarrhen vessels of great antiquity being Jound in the workings.

The largest American fly is a little

Asia Across Marmora.
Railway building is now going on at a feverish speed throughout the Ottoman empire. The anatoliare lines are to be extended all over the sultan's possessions in Asia Minor. A German syndicate, supported by French, English and Belgian capital, has secured a concession to build a railway to the ancient city of Bagdad, in Mesoptamia, through the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris. From Bagdad the line is to be extended down to the gulf of Persia.

In connection with this railway activity it has been projected to bridge the Bosphorus; that is to say, the strait of Marmora, and separates Europe from Asia.

The length of the Bosphorus is 18 miles and its greatest breadth 11-2 miles, and its narrowest point 1700 feet. Here it is where the finest bridge in the world is to be erected, it will be a suspension bridge, after the American system, but in form and architecture it is to be entirely Oriental. The European end of the bridge will be erected at Rumell Hissar, while the Asiatic terminus vill be at Anadoli Hissar. It is a historic spot where the magnificent structure will appear, for in the year 513 B. C., the Persian King Darius crossed here with an army of 700,000 men the Bosphorus on a flying bridge. Three monumental Saracens towers, crowned with glittering falence domes and minarets will arise here from the bottom of the sea, to support the richly decorated and profusely glit bridge, which, during the night, will be lighted by thousands of electre lamps.

The roadway will be supported by steel chains and well be supported by steel chains and will be supported by steel chains and well be supported by steel chains and w

the largest steamers and vessels can pass below it.

It is further intended to protect both approaches by a system of outerworks, and also to arm the bridge piers by means of turnable batteries which—themselves inaccessible to the fire of the larger guns of the war vessels—will be able, at great distances, to sink or disable any foreign fleet which may try to force a passage past the structure.

try to force a passage past the structure.

The bridge will have another great feature. It will afford a direct rail-way communication between Europe, Asia Minor, Persia, India, China and Africa. Direct trains some day will run from Calcutta to Hamburg in 12 days, from Tong-King in French Indo-China to Paris in 15 days; and, if Cecil Rhodes succeeds in carrying out his "Cape to Cairo" railway, the Bosphorus bridge will afford direct trains to run between Cape Town and St. Petersburg in 16 days.

The bridge will be named after the present ruler of the Ottoman empire and be known as the "Sultan Abdul Hamid Bosphorus bridge." Its cost will be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. It is said that most of the European countries which have an interest in Turkish railway matters support the scheme and that they are willing to contribute a certain amount to the cost of this imposing structure.

acvertisement each day, and edits the copy turned into him by his assistants, just as an editor handles the copy of his reporters. "Just as much care is taken with this matter as though it were so much imperishable literature," said the advertising manager of a big department store yesterday. "You sometimes hear of a famous author spending hours over one paragraph, writing it and rewriting it to get the best and strongest effect. You wouldn't think that would be necessary in writing an advertisement, but it is. My assistants sometimes spend an hour over one sentence. There is more science in writing an advertisement that will bring results than perhaps in any other form of composition."—Philadelphia Record.

Musical Nevelty in a Restaurant.

The guests at one of the large east side restaurants were treated to a novelty in the way of music an evening or two ago that pleased them greatly. Most of the diners had progressed as far as the dessert and coffee, and were in a mood to appreciate the strains of "The Palms" when the opening chords were sounded. But even in this resort, noted for its pleasant lack of conventionality, the people at the table were surprised when above the accompaniment of the cymbals and the violins rose the notes of a splendid contraito voice. The clatter of dishes and the hum of conversation ceased; the waiters stood "at attention," and every one craned his neck for a glimpse of the singer. When she concluded, even the orchestra applauded; men sent their cards with a word of thanks, and several ladies pressed forward with violets and roses for the uiknown, who had remained seated during her song. She afterward gave two favorite airs as encores, and the event was the subject of conversation for the rest of the evening.—New York Mail and Ex

PROGRESS EPITOMIZED

PARAGRAPHS SHOWING A CENTURY'S CROWTH OF OUR COUNTRY.

Tacts as to Population, Commerce, Agriculture, Communication, Transportation, Social Progress and Literature—There Were No "Store Clothes" in 1800. The New York World publishes the cllowing remarkable compilation showing in a nutshell the great forward strides that were made in the dineteenth century:

In 1800 New York, Philadelphia, Bal-timore and Boston contained fewer people than the present population of Rochester, N. Y.

There are sixty-two cities to-day larger than New York was a hundred years ago.

When the century began the centre of population was eighteen miles west of Baltimore.
Greater New York contains four-fifths as many people as composed the whole republic in 1800.
In 1800 there were four large cities; to-day there are 159.
Number of immigrants in 1800, 5000; number in 1899, 311,715.
Total number of immigrants during the century, 18,500,000.
Total number of Indians who have survived until the new century, 250,000.

survived until the new century, 250,000.
Chicago in 1834, a village in a wilderness; Chicago in 1894, the World's Fair.
Three times as many people cross Brooklyn Bridge every day as there were in the city of New York in 1800.
President Jefferson presided over a country of 900,000 square miles; President McKinley presides over a country of 3,602,000 square miles.

Fensonsal.
George Washington died before the nineteenth century was born—December 14, 1709.
Benjamin D. Silliman, of New York, is the oldest living graduate of Yale; born 1806.
Sole survivor of the war of 1812, Hiram Cronk, of New York, aged 100 years.

COMMERCE.

New York's exports in 1800, \$14, 000,000; in 1900, \$460,000,000.

First coal mine, 1806; first iron factory, 1812; first cotton mill, 1812; first strenotyping, 1813; first gas, 1816; first savings bank, 1816; first sewing machine, 1818; first steam-power press, 1823; first matches, 1829; first revolver, 1835; first gold from California, 1848.

In 1800 the first patent ever issued to a woman was granted—for straw weaving.

To plus were made until 1811—81 a paper.

Total number of patents granted in the last sixty-two years, 1,013,950.

There are more people engaged in manufactures alone than there were in the entire country in 1800.

Sugar consumed in 1800, none; in 1900, 65 pounds annually per capita.

Coffee imported in 1800, none; coffee imported in 1900, 900,000,000 pounds.

Business offices have grown from two to thirty stories.

AGRICULTURE,

AGRICOLTURE,
A hundred years ago there were no arms west of the Mississippi; to-day he Western wheat crop is 600,000,000 ushels, or one-quarter that of the yorld.

the Western wheat crop is 600,000,000 bushels, or one-quarter that of the world.

In 1800 domestic animals were few; to-day there are 14,000,000 horses, 2,200,000 mules; 44,000,000 cattle, 40,000,000 sheep and 39,000,000 swine.

The early American settlers ate their bread with lard or gravy; butter was rare; last year America produced one-third of all the butter in the world.

In 1820 our cotton crop was 870,415 bales; in 1899 if had grown to 11,235,383 bales, or ninety per cent. of the total crop grown in the world.

A century ago farmers reaped their frain with sickies, two acres being a good day's work.

The plow of 1800 was a "crotch drag;" the plow of the Western benanza farms is run by steam and turns eight furrows at once.

COMMUNICATION.

First Atlantic cable, 1858.
There have been 21,000 pat granted for carriages and wagon the last century.

The distance from Paris to Mos is less than that between New Y and Wyoming.

In 1800, 903 postoffices; in 1900, 75.

On postoffices.

When Eric Canal was opened the news of it was carried 550 miles in eighty-one minutes by the firing of cannon ten miles apart. To-day the news would come in one second by telegraph.

egraph.

Number of telephones in 1860, none:
number of telephones in 1899, 1,124,846
In 1800, one mail a week; in 1900,
one mail an hour.

TRANSPORTATION.

In 1800, twelve weeks to Europe; in 1900, five and a half days to Europe, In 1800, six weeks to California; in 1900, five days to California.

New York and San Francisco are nearer by telegraph than the Battery and Harlem were by stage coach.

First canal, 1804; first steamboat, 1811; first earriages, 1814; first railroad, 1829; first street railway, City Hall to Fourteenth street, 1832; first steamboat crossed Atlantie, 1838.

A steamboat to-day reaches Australia in less time than if required to reach England in 1800.

Present value of all American ships, \$215,000,000.

years ago the tonnage of Uni-ced States merchant marine was 3,485, 266; to-day it is 5,000,000.

To carry a tone of wheat from Buf-falo to New York in 1800 cost \$160; to-day it costs \$1.50.

The railroads to-day employ as nen as America contai-100,000.

In 1800

900,000.

In 1800, corduroy roads and cowpaths: in 1900, surface, elevated and underground railways.

In 1800, Fulton Ferry, fare four cents; in 1900, Brooklyn Bridge, free.

The "forty-niners" drove to California in ten weeks; to-day you may go in a palace car in four and a half days.

A hundred years ago the pillory was still in use.

No labor organizations were formed until 1805.
Labor has advanced from two shillings a day to two shillings an hour.
This century began with 900,000 slaves; it closes without any.
The first lectures ever given by a woman were delivered by Fanny Wright in 1828.
When this country began withcraft.

When this country began withcraft yas a very prevalent belief. In 1800 there were neither trusts nor

First Woman Suffrage law in Wyo-

ning of twentieth century, \$100,000,000,000. Amount paid for pensions since 1861, \$2,423,502,488.

82,423,502,488. In 1800 the public debt was \$82,976,-294; in 1899, the public debt was \$2,-92,686,624. The New York police force in 1800 consisted on four officers and seventy-

men. 1800 there were thirty Ar eges; to-day there are 419

olleges; to-day there are 419 Ameri-an colleges. The first woman's club, Sorosis, was

The first woman's club, Sorosis, was organized in 1868.

The first woman's hospital in the world was built in New York in 1854.

There were no "store clothes" in 1800; the men wore "butternut" suits and the women wore "linsey-woolsey" decease.

LITERATURE.

First religious newspaper, 1814.
Congress had no library when the tentury began; to-day it has the best in the world.

in the world.

From 200 newspapers in 1800 to 21,
100 newspapers in 1900.

In 1820 Sydney Smith asked, "Who reads an American book?" To-day America publishes 5000 books a year, hundreds of which have an international circulation.

Seventy years ago there were no public libraries in America.

Seventy years ago there were no public libraries in America.

CITY GROWTH.

Of the 124 cities of 1890 only 34 existed as villages in 1890. Five began in 1810, thirteen in 1820, seven in 1830, there in 1840, twenty-four in 1850, seventeen in 1860 and six in 1870.

The most remarkable growth perhaps is that of Chicago, from 4470 in 1840 to 1,698,575. Seattle, from 3533 in 1880 to 80,670, is not so rapid. It would have to be 100,000 to equal the former. Tacoma, from 73 in 1870 to 33,006 in 1890, gave brilliant promise, but in 1900 it had only added 1708.

Of the large cities 8t. Louis first appears in the census of 1820, San Francisco in 1850, Cleveland (606) in 1820, Buffaio (2005) in 1820, Mincapolis (2554) in 1800, Omaha (1833) in 1880, Kansas (ity 4418) in 1860, Derror (1749) in 1800, Jersey City (3072) in 1840, Rochester (1112) in 1840.

Of the cities having over 100,000 population only thirteen had a postoffice in 1800.

Now postoffice free delivery is being extended to the farm.

Many of the most promising towns of 1800 failed to make performance. Taunion, Mass., seventeenth in the list of 1800, with 3800, is now 131 on the list, with 31 098.

Many of the most promising towns of 1800 failed to make performance. Taunton, Mass., seventeenth in the list of 1800, with 3800, is now 131 on the list, with 31,036, while Salem, with 9457 in 1800, has now but 35,936. Norfolk has done a little better, rising in 100 years from 6926 to 46,624.

Of the 159 cities of 1900, 80 are in the United States of 1800 and 70 are in the territory acquired after that date.

Companion.

Builfrog Yarns.

"Oh, mamma, did you see that horrid builfrog jump for the goldish?" was the exclamation of a pretty little tot as she stood with her mother looking at the goldish in the pond at Bushnell park. The child followed with her eyes the tiny fish and its hideous pursuer, and watched with evident pleasure the distance between the two lengthening until the fish was out of danger. Policeman Strickland, who had been doing police duty in the park for a number of years, is probably more familiar with the habits of the denizens of the pond than any one else in the city. Mr. Strickland says that the builfrogs do not habitually prey on the fish. The ugly looking creatures live in harmony, as a rule, with their beautiful neighbors. But occasionally a builfrog is seen eating a fish. Officer Strickland does not think that the pangs of hunger excite the frogs to make an attack on the fishes. They will not molest them in ordinary circumstances. It is only when the fish provoke them that they will make an attack. When the fishes become frisky in their gambols and approach too near a frog, the latter shows its dislike of them by snapping. When the fishes congregate in large schools to nibble at the crumbs thrown in the water they jostle and jump over each the United States of 1800 and 70 are in the territory acquired after that date.

A Terrible Tale of a Tiger.

When tigers are really at large in England there are no paragraphs and the secret is firmly held. At Clifton, though the committee which governs its delightful zoo, deny, in Ignorance, what actually happened, it was discovered by a keeper on the morning of a children's feet that a tiger had escaped from his cage. The superintend-out maintained an absolute silence and trusted to luck. A secret search of the gardens convinced the keepers that the tiger had sealed the walls and was in the open country. Thousands of children romped through the day, and cried "Oh!" and "Ah!" as the fireworks bleamed in the night. They played and sauntered about amid trees and shaded alieys and dark corners in the eventing—and then everybody went home tired and happy. In the early dawn there was another search, and in the corner of a disused moncy house was found the "monarch of the Jungie" still trembling from freedom and fireworks. His keepers threw a hand-kerchief about his neck and led him back to the grateful safety of his cage, But many things might have happened.—London Chronicle.



Or by the ceaseless cricket there that keeps
Tuning above him in monotonous lute;
Or slower sounds of grass that creeps and creeps,
And trees unrolling mighty root on root.

hours.

Day hath another; 'tis a melody

He trips to, made by the assembled
flowers,

And light and fragrance laughing 'mid
the bowers,

tree, such strains, perhaps, as filled with mute amaze—

The silent music of Earth's ecstasy—
The Satyr's soul, the Faun of classic days.

--Madison Cawein, in Harper's Maga-

the same effect on the lrogs as built. So long as the fish swim slowly by the frogs the latter will not molest them.

Officer Strickland tells the story of a voracious builfrog that is worth repeating. He vouches for the accuracy of it, he having seen the frog and the fish. A frog caught an unusually large goldfish one day and swam to a pond lily leaf to devour it at its case. The head of the fish was in the frog's mouth and the greater part of the body and tall profruded out of it. The fish wiggled quite violently for a few minutes and then died. But the frog was unable to devour it and made movements which indicated a desire to be relieved of the surplus portion of the fish, which it could not conveniently find room for. But the fish, before it died, had wriggled itself too far down the frog's throat to be ejected, and there it stuck. The frog remained on the leaf in an apparently comatose state for forty-eight hours, until it had digested the entire fish. A frog was seen one day in the pond catching a sparrow and carrying it to its slimy quarters beneath the surface of the water. The frog was an old one and was of enormous size. It was seated among tall grass when a child threw crumbs into the water for the goldfish. Some of the crumbs fell on a large leaf, and a sparrow, hungry for its meal, had the temerity to fly from the braft hor of the frog made a quick jump and landed right on top of the intruder. There was an agitated flutter and a cry of despair from the bird as the frog seized it and dived with it beneath the water—Exchange.

Renewed His Youth. Charles Daggart was one of three children. When he was a boy his father deserted the family and was not heard of again. All the care of the children and the home fell upon the mother. In addition to her sorrows and burdens, she found herself very poor. Every effort was made, every energy strained to rear three lovely little ones. Night and day she tolled, growing steadler and calmer with the struggle as her bitter memories receded, and as the living demanded greater watchfulness and care. The boy grew up waywarf; with curly hair, with bright, affectionate ways, with many evil tendencies—how like his father! Fear of his future chilled the mother's heart, and love of the lad warmed it. She was like a thermometer plunged now into cold, now into hot water. It is a wonder that her frail frame held together at all. The time came when it seemed that she could endure the struggle and uncertainty no longer. Charles began to stay out late; he evidently drank at those times—not much, but enough to portend future danger. At such a crisis a mother's love can do little but watch and pray over her easily tempted boy. No matter how late he came in, she greeted him with a kiss and tucked him into bed as if he were still her little child, and then she said her prayers for them both as she always used to do. Suddenly the Spanish war came, and with it the harvesting of so many thousands of young men. This mother's son was one of the first to enlist, and with death in her heart she bade him good-by. "You'll write me, dear?" she said, at the last, She did not dare to ask him not to drink and associate with evil men. He knew how she felt about that. Week after week went by, and no letter came from her boy at Chickamauga. But one day she received a letter from the first lleutenant of his company," said the lieutenant of his company," said the lieutenant of his company, telling her to come quickly. Charles was very ill. When she arrived he lay in the hospital, stricken with death. Typhold fever, more fatal than Spanish bullets, had don

frog seized it and dived with it beneath the water.—Exchange.

Renewed His Youth.

While walking along the Reading raliway near Annville yesterday morning, Jacob Artz, a North Annville township farmer, was seized with a desire to imitate the dangerous practice of daring boys who find it great fun to place their tongues against the first covered surface of iron or steel, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The sensation produced by the contact of Artz's organ of taste with the cold steel was delightful, and his thoughts reverted to the happy times when a boy he touched his longue to an iron pump handle or the iron handles of the doors at home. The full realization of his foolhardy act was brought to Artz by the noise of a fast approaching freight train. Then he tried to remove his tongue from the rail, but could not. Louder and nearer was the sound made by the train, and, looking in its direction, Artz was almost paralyzed from fear, for the train was on the same track to which he was held a helpless prisoner. Every effort to pull the tongue from the rail caused Artz to fear it would be torn out of his mouth, but, finally, deciding to save his life even at the cost of his tongue, he gave it a quick wrench and was free. Artz lost no time in securing medical attention. Dr. E. B. Marshall of Annville relieved him considerably in mind and body, informing him that the tongue or the greater portion of it was still in place, although badly, torn. He carefully closed the wounds with several stitches. The tongue has swollen to large proportions, and Artz suffers severely.

fers severely.

How Animals Rise.

A cow or an ex rises in a leisurely, dignified manner, first on its hind legs, then gracefully up on the fore legs.

A horse comes up jerkingly with spasmodic effort on its fore legs, then lurchingly, often with a snort or a grunt, as of great effort, rises up fully standing. Lying down is an everyday affair with the cow or ex, but seemingly an unnatural attitude and one lacking in grace on the part of the horse. By the way, how does a cat or deg rise from the lying-down posture?

Didn't Have to Pray.

from the lying-down posture?

Didn't Have to Pray.
In a certain parish near Dumfries, Scotland, a newly made elder was summoned to the sick bed of a parishioner. Being naturally a bashful man, he was in great anxiety as to the "prayer he wad ha'e to pit up," and wished to avoid going altogether. At length he was persuaded by his wife and started on his errand. On his return his wife greeted him with the query, "And how did ye get on, William?" "Oh, grand! He was deid!"