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There will come a day when the people of the close of a century will look back at the close of the 19th and smile at the unique absurdity of the stovepipe hat; but make no mistake. Man is wedded to his idols. That time is yet a long way off.

Honey bees give the best possible exemplification of the results of industry. Five thousand of them, as they leave the hive, weigh one pound, but when the insects return from their visits to the flowers, freighted with honey, they weigh nearly twice as much.

In time Alaska may be counted in the agricultural belt of the United States. Her season is short, but the soil in her valleys is rich beyond comprehension, and the sun, during his reign, is hot. All that is necessary is to know how to utilize locations and conditions.

Through the efforts of its state board of charities, Illinois has made a beginning toward the establishment of a suitable institution for its dependent epileptics. The institution will be a genuine colony, planned on the cottage system. There are 3000 dependent epileptics in the state.

Cold storage has made Australia, next to the United States, the largest source of dressed meats. Wheat-importing countries usually look to her to supply a part of their breadstuffs; and between the Transvaal war and the vast development of gold mining in West Australia the southern continent in 1899 led the world in producing gold. Australia is a great country, even though two-thirds of it is desert.

When all freight traffic has been banished to underground railways and the automobile has displaced the horse for surface travel, nearly the entire street between the pavements can be devoted to green turf mowers. The St. Louis Globe-Dispatch. Cities of the 20th and following centuries may be free from dust and the vile odors arising from animal traffic. The automobile mowing machine may be substituted for the sweeping machines, to the great improvement of health and increase of enjoyment of citizens.—The St. Louis Globe-Dispatch.

A writer in the Yale Review estimates that the United States is indebted to foreigners in the sum of \$3,330,000,000, and that foreigners owe us \$500,000,000. This writer is of the opinion that this country began the 20th century owing not much over \$2,000,000,000, with a net annual interest of about \$90,000,000. Americans traveling in Europe spend \$50,000,000 annually, and the loss by expatriation according to this writer, is \$10,000,000. But in a few years the United States will have wiped out its entire indebtedness, provided large exports and small imports continue.

An article in Harper's Weekly contains some remarkable figures on the fruit growing industry in America. In 1814 only one-half barrel of raisins could be found in New York City to make pudding to celebrate the peace treaty. The previous year California alone shipped over 100,000,000 pounds of raisins. Only 20 years ago all the strawberries eaten in New York City were grown in Long Island and New Jersey. Now the strawberry country includes Florida, and the strawberry season begins in November and ends in August. A single Georgia peach orchard numbers as high as 120,000 trees. The government has never secured an adequate census of the entire fruit trade of the United States. The author of the article in question thinks \$1,000,000,000 a year a moderate estimate.

## TRANSFIGURATION.

"As one who looks out to the West when shadow-fine's begun, And sees in splendor on the hills the pagan of the sun, So we will look at life, maybe, when life is all but done:

"And find old aims, vain dreams, mad hopes touched with a kinder light, Flash with a glory all unguessed upon the straining sight Aye, and be glad to know there waits the long reward of night!"  
—Ainslie's Magazine.

—AN—

## UNSUSPECTED CRIMINAL

By Lawrence L. slit.

Several years ago the county of Rockingham, N. H., was the scene of great excitement, caused by a most atrocious murder, perpetrated by the keeper of a public house, a wealthy citizen being the victim.

A man named Walter Heywood, a wealthy merchant from an adjoining county, had occasion to visit Rockingham, and put up at a public house called "The Adams," kept by Samuel Tinley. At this house Mr. Heywood met a couple of old friends, with whom he took supper, and passed the greater portion of the evening with them, discussing the weather, business and politics, and in the course of the conversation Mr. Heywood made known the fact that he then had on his person the sum of \$3000 in cash. The evening passed pleasantly, and about 9 o'clock Mr. Heywood excused himself and retired.

About half-past 10 his two friends also retired, occupying a double-bedded room on the second floor. Shortly after midnight one of them was aroused by a quick, stifled cry, which so alarmed him that he woke his companion. They listened, and could distinctly hear the moans of some one evidently in great distress, and quietly following in the direction of the sound, they soon found the door of which it proceeded, and on looking in they saw a person weltering in his blood on the bed, and another man standing over him with a dark lantern in one hand, and a knife, dripping with blood in the other. To their great horror they recognized the murdered man as their companion of the evening, while the man with the murderous weapon was their host.

They instantly seized and disarmed him, and charged him with the crime. He denied it stoutly, said that he too had been aroused by the struggle and the groans, and had entered the room in order to afford his guest any aid it might be in his power to extend. On entering, he said he found the bloody knife lying upon the threshold, and had picked it up, as it lay directly under his feet.

These assertions were of no avail, and the man was handed over to the authorities, and lodged in jail to await trial. In due time his trial came off, and on the presentation of the above facts, he was convicted, and in due time executed.

Mr. Tinley asserted his innocence throughout, and reiterated it from the gallows, in a speech to the multitude gathered to witness his execution. Notwithstanding this, he was generally believed guilty, and his punishment regarded as just.

After his death a letter was found in his cell, addressed to the attending clergyman, which read as follows: "Rev. Henry Lowry: Dear Sir—Enclosed is a sealed envelope, which I desire you to take possession of, and not break the seal until Charles Tinley, my son by my first wife (and my only surviving relative), who is now in feeble health, is no more. Then open the package, and let the contents be made public. It is my earnest wish that you accept the trust, and see that my object is attained. To provide for the possibility of your death before that of my son, I suggest that you leave directions in your will to have the package, in case of your death, handed over to the judge of the county court, with instructions similar to those given you.

"SAMUEL TINLEY."  
When it became known that such a paper had been left, everybody thought it contained a confession of guilt, and for a time there was the keenest curiosity felt in its contents. Of course, it was not gratified, and in a few years the crime, the murderer, and the mysterious document were all forgotten.

Six years after his father's execution, Charles Tinley died, and the long-looked-for document was published in the county paper. It is too long to insert here, but it was to the effect that of the actual murder of Mr. Heywood he was entirely innocent; he confessed, however, that he was nevertheless a murderer. Years before he had killed a traveler who had stopped at his house, but whose death was never suspected.

On the night of Mr. Heywood's death he had entered the room for the purpose of robbery, and perhaps murder, but was not a little surprised and shocked to find that his intended victim had already been killed, and his pockets rifled. His statement made at the trial he declared to be true in every particular, of course with the above qualification. He likewise denied all knowledge, or even the slightest suspicion, as to who the real murderer was.

He stated, in conclusion, that he was impelled to this confession by a desire to have the real truth known, by a sense of duty he owed to society,

which he had outraged, and to God, whom he had so greatly offended, but did not wish to make it public until his only surviving relative should be beyond the reach of the shame of the exposure.

But the curious chapter in this crime was not yet complete. A few years after the publication of this statement, a man known as Thomas Chambers died in the Massachusetts state prison. Before his death he confessed to the chaplain that his real name was George Martin, and that he was the murderer of Mr. Heywood, for which Mr. Tinley had suffered death.

He stated that he had occupied a room on the same floor as his victim, and having heard him state to his companions that he had a considerable sum of money, he determined to get possession of it.

He entered the room, and was searching for the money when Mr. Heywood partially awoke. Frightened at the danger of exposure, and incensed at the prospect of losing the coveted treasure, he sprang upon him, stifled his outcry, and inflicted the wounds from which he died. This done, he secured the dying man's pocketbook and hastily left the room, having only just closed the door behind him a few moments before Mr. Tinley entered and found the unhappy man dying. The proof against Tinley was so overwhelming that no one ever thought of looking elsewhere for the assassin, so the real criminal was never suspected.—New York Weekly.

## MR. KRUGER'S HANDS.

What They Signify, According to a Famous Chiromancer of Paris.

Wary of cheering and snap-shotting him, the continental admirers of Mr. Kruger have been examining his hands with a view to obtaining fresh food for adoration. The Paris Vie Illustrée publishes a photograph of Mr. Kruger's hands, as well as the professional opinion of a famous Parisian chiromancer thereon. The left thumb is missing, a gun accident depriving Oom Paul of that useful member early in life.

Mme. de Thebes, the chiromancer, after a lengthy examination of the photograph, sent in the following comments: "These two hands resemble each other very little, and prove that the theories of the ancient peoples were right when they said that the left hand was the hand of fate, the right the hand of will.

"Kruger's left hand is almost the hand of an animal. The nails are broad and indicate action and force. The forefinger is longer than the others, showing a terrible authority without reasoning, a desire for command, everything by brute force, a primitive hand if ever there was one.

"As to his intellectual culture, he has turned toward the soil, for he is a countryman before everything. He loves the soil; he loves his country, and understands nothing else. His nature, which has remained upright and loyal—the primitive form of the left hands indicates that to us—only thinks of keeping its independence, and in defending his country he defends himself.

"Now look at his right hand. What a change! How this man is well informed! How this square hand indicates reflection! The forefinger, which represents intuition and inspiration, is as long as the middle finger; intuition which exercises control, which analyzes before acting, which conceives clearly and justly, and which goes forward with the fixity of fate. Note these two fingers of equal length, which is very rare. It is predestination.

"And these two fingers are close together and indicate the man with whom we have to deal. He goes against fatality. He commands it, he resists it, he battles with it, and he overcomes it, for the long thumb, which almost reaches the first phalanx of the forefinger, shows a will of iron. The left hand indicates that he does not feel physical suffering. The right hand shows that moral suffering does not affect him.

"These fingers, which are longer than the palm, are those of an idealist, hence, his love for the Bible. This man, who has little intellectual culture, has found there an outlet for his mysticism—it finds its outlet in chanting and reading the Psalms. I have not unfortunately the lines written in these two hands, but I can affirm that they are not of clay. They are of brass.

## The Czar's Tenor Voice.

It is not generally known that the czar himself has a very excellent tenor voice, which, although not particularly strong, is very sweet and clear. A short time ago, during a small party, at which only members of his own family and a few of the highest court officials were present, the czar delighted all his guests by singing Massenet's "Mignonette, void l'Avril," and another song, in such an excellent manner that it called forth genuine and rapturous applause. The czar bowed his thanks in the approved professional style, and then said laughingly: "My opponents, as a rule, deny me the possession of those good qualities which they believe they themselves possess; but not one of them can sing a romance as I can."—Mainly About People.

## Quail in Sweden.

The American quail imported into Sweden some time ago seem to thrive and increase in number. It remains to be seen, however, whether the birds can stand the long winters there.

## NURSING IN HOSPITALS.

HARD TO GET IT DONE CAREFULLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.

The Male Nurse Being Crowded Out by His Female Competitor—The Difficulties of Safely and Humanely Caring for the Insane—Nurses Are Poorly Paid.

There is no reason why the profession of trained nurse should be limited to women, yet it is a fact that all efforts to improve the sick-nurse and develop thoroughly capable and well-trained nurses have been for the benefit of women rather than men. Many books have been written as text books for trained nurses, yet scarcely any of them ever refer to male trained nurses. The entire system, as it exists in the different hospitals, is for the benefit of women rather than men. Twenty years ago there was little difference between the men and women who were employed as nurses for the sick.

"The change came some years ago," explained a physician recently, "when young women began to take up nursing in a benevolent way as a chance to exercise charity to the poor. Thousands of women have become trained nurses who would not have taken up the work for the money there is in it. But the market value of a trained nurse has risen, and nursing the sick remains a business in spite of ideals of philanthropy. A probationer or nurse just starting on her work in a hospital is apt to be tender-hearted, and to go out of her way to soothe the fevered brow. She pets the children and makes herself agreeable to the patients. But sooner or later she comes to realize that she is in a profession quite as technical as any other business, and she finds that it is better to excel in the practical rather than the sentimental parts of her duties.

"Male nurses are of a different sort of timber. They have fewer sentimental or philanthropic ideas, but are doing the same kind of work. Few hospitals have a training school for their education, yet all hospitals are obliged to employ them. As a rule, the men have drifted into the work by chance. Certainly no sentimental considerations have actuated them, as a rule. A large number have come into relations with hospitals at some time by being patients themselves. While convalescing from some sickness, and 'out of a job,' they have been employed in some capacity around the hospital, and have gradually become nurses.

"There are two distinct classes of male nurses. Some hospitals employ men exclusively as nurses in the male wards, ranking their services as highly as the female trained nurse. But in almost every hospital the women have crowded the men out of these positions, and men are consequently only employed as 'orderlies' or ward servants to assist in a subordinate capacity the regular staff of female nurses. A woman in a training school for nurses averages two years in the hospital, and then goes out to private work. Male nurses are apt to stay indefinitely. They like the work and are content with lower pay than they would get outside. In some hospitals there is a constant change in the force of male nurses, but this is due to the various methods peculiar to particular institutions.

"Many nurses, especially in Europe, have received their first training in military hospitals. A hospital steward in the army ranks as sergeant, and together with the entire hospital corps, occupies a position satisfactory to himself and invaluable in the hospital. Where well-trained male nurses are needed, men trained in these military hospitals are invaluable. Their training places them in the same class with the best women nurses.

"The most important part of a nurse's work lies in quieting or restraining an excited patient. A good nurse can save the doctor the frequent use of quieting drugs or even a 'strait-jacket' by moral control. A rough nurse can make the most powerful anodynes useless.

"In the operating room there is always occupation for one or more male nurses. In hospitals the entire care of the instruments is under the charge of a trained male nurse, who sterilizes everything used in an operation and prepares all the dressings. In most hospitals, however, at the present day, the female nurses have supplanted the male nurses in this department.

"It is a great mistake to consider that there is any radical difference between nursing insane patients and nursing the ordinary line of hospital cases. Nurses always are partial to a case with fever, or some acute surgical disease. They dislike the class of cases that are well enough to be out of bed and around the ward. The worse the case the more interest it possesses, even if it wildly delirious. Between a delirious patient and an insane patient the only difference may be that the former is sick enough to be in bed, while the latter is usually up and about. The less acute the mental disorder the less interesting the case becomes to the nurse. Only a nurse especially interested in mental diseases is apt to pay much attention to the different mental conditions. For all other nurses a rigid training is necessary to teach the peculiar methods essential for the care of the insane.

"In nursing the insane, common sense is often more valuable than special skill. Where the chief treatment of an insane patient is the feeding the most successful nurse is the one who possesses the most ingenuity in coaxing him to eat in spite of his aversion to food. As the insane patient is far more dirty in his habits than other patients, the successful nurse of mental

cases will of necessity be infinitely more painstaking and conscientious in this part of his work to get satisfactory results. In a diseased mind the emotions are as often affected as the reasoning faculties. Hence to succeed in this class of cases, it is quite as essential to avoid hurting the feelings of a hyper-sensitive patient as to feed or clean him. A little carelessness in this point is often the cause of the difficulties in managing insane patients, and frequently is the provoking cause of violent outbreaks or injury to both patient and nurse.

"The majority of the more intelligent lunatics will at one time or another either attempt suicide or attempt to injure some one else. The chief responsibility of the nurse is absolutely to prevent this. The attempts come in the most unexpected and sudden ways. It is often unwise to keep a suspicious patient tied or drugged. Hence the necessity at rare intervals of using what seems to be personal violence in blocking any sudden attempt at suicide or murder. The injuries to patient or nurse result usually in one way only. The force of nurses is so small that one or two nurses try to do the work that four or five are barely able to do safely. Four nurses can hold securely and bind the most violent patient without harm. If less attempt it they may have to use violence that approaches brutality."—New York Post.

## QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

In Turkey the disappearance of the sun at night is accounted for by the periodical retirement of that pious luminary for prayers and religious reflection.

Miniature Bibles are worn as watch charms in Russia. They are each one inch long, three-fourths of an inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, and contain the first five books of the Old Testament. The text is in Hebrew, and can be read with the aid of a magnifying glass.

Left-handedness is said to be very common in animals. Parrots seize objects with the left claw by preference or exclusively. The lion strikes with the left paw, and Livingstone stated as his opinion that all animals are left-handed. The parrot has been found to make a readier use of the left claw for climbing than the right.

Thick skin is not always a protection against the stings of either outrageous fortune or the attacks of insects. It has often been wondered why elephants so constantly throw hay and grass over their backs. This is explained by the fact that they are thus protecting themselves from all sorts of insects. Notwithstanding his thick skin the elephant suffers more from insect bites than many thinner skinned animals.

The sleeping of fishes, if they may properly be said to have such a habit, is as yet a puzzle. It is altogether probable that they do sleep, though they never close their eyes, simply for the reason that they have no eyelids. Probably many fishes slumber while swimming in the water, reducing the exercise of their fins to an automatic minimum. But it would be a mistake to suppose that a fish does its sleeping at night necessarily. On the contrary, many species are nocturnal in habit, feeding in the night time.

England as yet is without a qualified woman lawyer. In the reign of Henry VIII, however, a woman acted as judge. She was one Lady Anne Berkeley of Yale in Gloucestershire, who had appealed to the king to punish a party of rioters who had broken into her park, killed the deer and fired the forage. King Henry thereupon granted to her and others a special commission to try the offenders. Lady Anne, armed with this high authority, opened a court and empanelled a jury. A verdict of guilty was entered, upon which her ladyship pronounced sentence.

## A Boy's Double Nature.

A boy is made up of mind and body. These two elements, mysteriously bound together, yet separated by the widest gap in the universe, jog on side by side, each dependent upon the other, says Henry D. Sedgwick, in the Atlantic. Education must take this union into account; it must always remember that the body is animal, and that it has received two great commandments: "Thou shalt live" and "Thou shalt multiply." The education of man must be shaped with reference to these two fundamental commands.

Our civilization has reckoned with the first. The desire for life has been deepened, broadened, and transformed. Under the control of education, the desire for life seeks satisfaction in ever greater knowledge, ever greater dominion over nature. College assumes that this desire is a noble want of noble things, and teaches it to be such.

But when we consider the second impulsive command, what do we find? Civilization has established the institution of marriage, it has decreed that a man may lawfully have one wife only, but it has done little else. Civilization is a great brute force that needs to be led. What does education? It halts timidly to see what civilization will do; and the desire to multiply roams at will. Shall not education tame it, train it, and manage it? Shall not that desire be deepened, broadened, and transformed till it, too, help make life far nobler than it is? With this passion for a lever we might uplift the world, but education is afraid of it.

## THE MEXICAN AND HIS HAT.

Why He Spends So Much Upon His Cherished Headgear.

"While on a train in Mexico on my last trip to the country of the Aztecs a young American lady, upon whose astonished gaze was flashed for the first time the fearfully and wonderfully made sugar-loaf Mexican hat, which is the first out-of-the-ordinary object that greets the tourist's eyes after he crosses the Rio Grande, asked me why Mexican men of all classes spent so much money upon the covering for their heads and appeared to take such evident pride in the great wide-brimmed, high, conical-crowned shelter from the tropical heat and burning sun," said a New York hat drummer to a Star reporter.

"When the American soldiers departed from Cuba for Porto Rico they wore the regulation army slouch hat, with a deep crease in the centre. When they returned, heroes and veterans, they wore the same regulation hat, but with the peak of the crown pulled up to a sharp point, pyramid-like, in a gallant, desperate attempt to imitate the Spanish hat, which had caught their fancy and had struck them hard, and their wives, sweethearts and the public gazed awestricken and reverentially but helplessly at the new style thus created here.

"And then the hat makers took it up for the ladies and this accounts for the present rakish style of ladies' military gray hats with mannish crowns.

"The main reason why the Spaniard and the Mexican devote so much attention, time and money to the hat is because it is to some extent made the symbol of their standing in the community, and because it was the grandees of Spain who of all others at court possessed the privilege of sitting or standing in the presence of their sovereign with their hats on while the rest of the court uncovered.

"Naturally the hat became an object of respect and veneration, and the grandees vied with one another in the size of their brain covering, the fineness and costliness of its texture and the rich gold and silver ornaments profusely worked thereon. The populace, according to their respective means and position in life, emulated the example of the grandees, and thus, as time advanced, the big hat became the distinctive feature of the dress of the Spaniard, as the mantilla corresponded on the head of the senorita and the senora.

"The time was when a Mexican placed his hat and his horse before all his worldly possessions, spending as much as \$500 to \$1000 for a gold-trimmed, embroidered hat and as much more for his heavy saddle and bridle, all trimmed with silver, and this passion is strong today. The higher classes of Mexicans have abandoned the sugar-loaf hat for city wear for the European style, as they have adopted long ago our ideas on clothes, though every Mexican gentleman has his native costume with its gaudily embroidered short jacket and flaring trousers and hat to match, to be worn when the occasion demands.

"The other classes cling to the sugar-loaf hat, made principally of a straw of a fiber peculiar to the country, or of felt, ornamented with gold and silver cord, according to the means of the wearer, or perfectly plain and cheap. They look odd to us, these Mexicans, in their white, loose shirts and trousers, standing idly about in their sunlit, adobe cities, as the train speeds on to the capital, and a picturesque lot they truly are."—Washington Star.

## Shot Dead by a Corpse.

A Boer commando retook those lines where those who died for us were lying, and as they marched among our dead they saw a sergeant lying at full length, shot through the brain, yet even in death the man looked like some fighting machine suddenly gone out of order. His rifle was pressed against his shoulder, his left hand grasped the barrel on the under side, the forefingers of the right hand pressed the trigger tightly, the barrel rested out upon a rock and his death-dulled eye still glared along the sights, for dissolution had come to him just as he bent his head to fire at those who shot him, and now his hands had stiffened in the unbendable stiffness of eternal sleep. A Boer soldier saw the sergeant as he lay, and with rude hands grasped the rifle by the barrel and tried to jerk it from the dead man's grip, but as he pulled he brought the rifle in line with his own breast, and the unyielding finger on the trigger did the rest, the rifle spoke from the dead man's hand, and the bullet, passing through the Boer's heart, laid him beside the Briton.

Sounds like a journalistic lie, does it not? Read it in a novel, and you would laugh, would you not? But it is the eternal truth, all the same, for the comrade of the Boer who died that day, killed by a dead man, told me the tale himself, and he was one of those who planted the dead Dutchman on the slope of Spion Kop.—London News.

## Mr. Chamberlain's Personality.

It must be admitted that Mr. Chamberlain enjoys great power and engenders sympathy. He came to Italy when all the Italian papers contained articles against him on the question of the Italian language in Malta. Nevertheless, he showed himself with the greatest nonchalance in the streets of Naples and Rome. He made known his views on Italy and on her future, and explained the Maltese language from his point of view. And now he has left the Italians with an entirely sympathetic remembrance of his visit.—Rome Il Pungolo Parlamentare.