FREELAND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited

OFFICE; MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE, LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES FREELAND. - The Tribune is del

irregular or tardy denvery section.

Geive prompt attention.

BY MAIL —The Transme is sent to out-oftown subscribers for \$1.50 a year, payable in
advance; por ata terms for shorter periods.

The data when the aubscription expires is on
the address label of each paper. Prompt renewals must be made at the expiration, otherwise the subscription will be discontinued.

Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland. Pa. as Second-Class Matter.

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

According to the Western sage who insists that what electricity has killed it can restore, the man is unfortunate whom lightning refuses to strike twice.

That a bachelor should leave a large sum of money the his will for the purpose of encouraging matrimony perhaps only goes to show that some men are never contented.

To have the Bible read with elocu tionary effect by a Harvard professor and its literary and artistic features explained to a fasionable audience has become the society fad of the moment in Boston.

which were once considered irreclaimable and valueless are proving to be wonderfully rich in minerals and an energetic and industrious population is now permanently established in them.

A publication recently asked a great many of the most distinguished people of the world what was the "greatest menace" of the new century. There proved to be almost as many greatest menaces as there were answers. Either people are growing very original or this is to be a strenuous period.

if not altogether impossible, is now calmly, if regretfully, admitted by the English newspapers as an existing fact. The London Telegraph regards it as certain that the United States it as certain that the United States will keep the lead in steel, and will increase it, and at the same time warns British manufacturers that they must be more willing to imitate the methods of their rivals if they cannot outstrip them in original invention.

The first currency issued by the whites within the limits of the United States was wampun, which was adopted by the Massachusetts colonists in 1607 in their intercourse with the Indians.

Mrs. Priscilla Shoenberger nearly met eath in a fire which consumed her ome at Warren. She was asleep and as awakened by a pet dog.



The Craze for Veiling.

The Craze for Veiling has reached such a degree that one sees women with three veils. One is the grenadine draped around the hat for no apparent purpose, then comes a thin white or black veil, then a detted veil with figured edge. The oculists are happy.

English women are turning their attention to mechanica during the last few years, and the record of the patent office for last year showed that out of 2600 applicants 574 were women, and the greater number of the inventions of women have been successful ones. Most of these inventions are of small articles, 149 of them being improvements for dress and 40 patents were for cycling inventions.

for cycling inventions.

An Enterprising Woman.

Miss Celia Holbrook, a Massachusetts woman, has since the death of her father, two years ago, supported the family of one brother and three sisters by carrying on his blacksmith shop. In addition, she has a government contract to take the mail twice a day to and from the railroad station and postoffice. During the summer months she carries the mailbag on her bleyele. In the winter she makes the journey of a mile on foot. Miss Holbrook is in her twenticth year.

brook is in her twenticth year.

The Latest Nurse.

In the line of trained nursing a new departure has been taken which will appeal to the housekeeper who has struggled with the question of home nursing, or its alternative. Convalescent nurses are trained to take care of the patient during the last weeks of a fever, or other lingering sickness, before he is well enough to go out and yet demands companionship. The duties are light, consisting merely of reading aloud, giving tonics, keeping the depressed spirits up, seeing that the invalid does not overdo, and all the hundred and one things which the occasion demands.

Chicago society women are accused of taking silverware and articles of taking silverware and articles of table decoration home with them as sourcenirs of notable occasions. But Chicago hopes its best society is rich enough not to mind about a few spoons and candlesticks.

The first Sunday school was established by Robert Raikes at Gloucester, England. In 1780. Now there are 110,000 Sunday schools in the United States, with 2,500,000 teachers and 9,000,000 pupils. A movement is on foot to employ paid teachers in the Sunday school.

A publication recently asked a great many of the most distinguished people of the world what was the "greatest menace" of the new century. There proved to be almost as many greatest menaces as there were answers. Either people are growing very original or this is to be a strongen and articles of taking silverware and articles of taking silverware and articles of table decoration home with them as sourcening shelf and galing alou, giving tonies, keeping the demands companionship. The duties are light, consisting merely of duties are light, consisting merely of the depressed spirits up, seeing that the invalid does not overdo, and all the hundred and one things which the salary is not so great as it would be if more detailed attention were required, but by means of this change many a nurse who could not spend the time and money necessating school and hospital is enabled to begin her duties in this way, while the boon to the average income is a great one, enabling a nurse to be retained during the truli course at a training school and hospital is enabled to begin her duties in this way, while the boon to the average income is a great one, enabling a nurse to be retained during the truli course at a training school and hospital is enabled to begin her duties in this way, while the boon to the average income is a great one, enabling a nurse to be retained during the full course at a training school and hospital is enabled to begin her duties in this way, while the boon to the average incom

menace of the new century. There proved to be almost as many greatest menaces as there were answers. Either people are growing very original or this is to be a strenuous period.

Great Britain turned the century distinctly under a cloud. Her immediate embarrassments are considerable, but it is the future to which her leading statesmen and industrial authorities look with an apprehension which they do not coneeal. They dread lest the conditions which carried England to the pitch of prosperity and greatness in the nineteenth century have so changed and are changing that a decline must set in.

Here is a problem for lawyers to solve. An Englishman, recently deceased, had three children, one son and two daughters, and he mentioned all of them in his will. The first clause is: "I leave my piano to Mary Elizabeth when Arthur has done with it." The other clause is: "To Susan Jane—she may take whatever Arthur wishes to give to her." There is no doubt of Arthur's standing in the document, but are Mary Elizabeth and Susan Jane beneficiaries under the will?

America's command of the steel markets of the world, which only a year or two ago was regarded by Englishmen as extremely improbable, if not altogether impossible, is now calmly, if regretfully, admitted by the Fnglish newspaneers as an existing. vertiser.

Feminism in England.

The tide of feminism has at length invaded the law. A Scots lady has petitioned the court of session to be admitted to the solicitors' examination, and, as apparently she "means business," that tribunal will have solemnly to decide the question of women's rights in this form. In this country there have not been wanting champions of this cause on the bench. Campbell says of Chief Justice Lee in 1737 that "his fame may have increased from his having had the good word of the fair sex. He certainly stood up for the rights of woman more strenuously than any English judge before or since his time." It appears that there were two candidates for the office of parish sexton of St. Botolph's in the city—namely: John Olive and Sarah Bly. For Sarab 169 men voted and 40

women, while John got the suffrages of 174 men and 22 women—and the place. The question was as to whether he was properly sworn in, and Lee thought he was not, holding that a woman might be sexton of a parish, and adding, "It would be strange if a woman may herself fill the office and yet should be disqualified to vote for it." So he further decided that the women's votes were good. "Women," he remarked, "have held much higher offices and, indeed, almost all the offices of the kingdom, as queen, marshal, great chamberlain, great constable, champion of England, commissioner of sewers, keeper of a prison, and returning officer for members of Parliament." If this particular lady's attempt is successful it will be a significant mark of the new century, the end of which may be familiar with the sight of lady barristers—a new race of "bar-maids," as Punch calls them. A hundred years hence the toast of "Our Mothers-in-Law" may be quite popular.—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Save Tears in the Nursery.

popular.—Pall Mall Gazette.

To Save Tears in the Nursery.

Many wise people have exclaimed: 'Children need discipline.'' True, and yet with young children to avoid a conflict is often the best way to man age. Their oppositioa to a plan of procedure is overcome and yet they scarcely know it.

A dear young girl, relative to an overtaxed mother, volunteered one evening to put the overtaxed mother's little ones to bed. It was a mild evening in spring. A little four-year-old boy, who in the winter had had his bed warmed with a hot brick, cried out, "I want a brick! I want a brick!" The child, sleepy and tired, was in no mood to hear opposition nor even to hear reason. The amiable young volunteer nurse seemed to understand all this, and very gently she said: "Well, you may have a brick." Then going to the closet where she knew the cold brick was kept, she took it and wrapped it up and laid it at the foot of the child's crib; and the little fellow went to sleep contendly.

A woman who loves children and loves to see them happy, took two little brothers, her friend's children, to their bed chamber to superintend their going to rest. The elder boy kneeled down and said his prayers. At this the younger (four years younger than his brother) began to cry, because Elmer had said his prayers first. The mother was not at hand, and the good friend was at first perpiexed, but, brightening up after a moment's thought, she said: "We'll fix that; Dudley may kneel down and say his prayers, and then Elmer may say his over again." This was satisfactory to the beligerent one, and peace reigned where a storm threatened to disturb the scene.

A little two-year-old demanded more sait on her food. The father, by

the scene.

A little two-year-old demanded more salt on her food. The father, by whose side she sat, shook a saltceller over the baby's plate, taking pains to not invert it. It was amusing to see the contented mien of the child after the performance. Surely it was better than to contradict or ruffle so young a member of the human family.—Christian Intelligencer.



Irish lace is very popular for millin-ry as well as gown trimmings.

There is a gold embroidery done on dack net in a heavy way that suggests cross patch, which is in great flavor. An adorable petticoat lately shown was made of white gros grain silk with rulles of black velvet ribbon on

a circular flounce.

A lovely bathrobe is of crepe de chine lined with albatross and made with a Watteau pleat in the back, a surplice front and "kimono" sleeves.

One of the prettiest novelties is a lain gray suede pocketbook, simply titched around the edge and fastened vith a buttonhole and jewelled but-

on.

Dainty waists of India mull in pale ints are worn with the tailor-made kirts and coats. They are finely ucked and finished with a lace yoke, elt and cuff.

belt and cuff.

A dainty gown is made of white slk, pale turquoise velvet, and small sliver buttons, the lower half of the fronts faced back with narrow shaped lapels of blue and white spotted vel-

It is said that the surah silk so fashionable some years ago will return to favor with the spring. Taffeta has been used so long that people are turning to the soft silks in plain ef-fects for variety.

ects for variety.

The Raglan overcoat, so fashionable or men, appears among the tailor garants for women. In fact, there has bever been a season when these contains the contraction of the season when the contraction of the season was the season that the season was the

have been such a universal feature of women's wardrobes.

The ordinary gold tags and spikes are giving way to the more elaborate enameled ones. Some are in the shape of pansies, daisies and violets, others are conventional scroll designs but decorated with jewels and enamel.

Turnover collars, to be worn with slik, satin or velvet stocks, are more popular than ever. Fine lawn, lace trimmed and hemstitched, delicate embroidery, slik, satin and crepe de chine are the principal materials used.



Polly's Plan.
"I can always work when I play,"
"But work all alone isn't fun.
So I thought of a plan not to shirk.
I's pretending to play when I work;
And, before I know it, it's done!"
—The Churchman.

And, before I know it, it's done!"
—The Churchman.

Bursting a Bomb.

Fill an iron shell quite fool of water, plug it very tightly, and then place it in a temperature cold enough to freeze the water—and what will happen. Like most bodies, the iron will shrink at the cold, and there will be even less room for the water; but water when it freezes expands, and the liquid in the shell when it becomes solid will need one-fifteenth more space than it had at first. One of two things must therefore occur; either the plug will be expelled or the bomb will be burst. In one case an iron plug weighing more than three pounds, was actually ejected to a distance of 328 yards.—Cassell's Little Folks.

Ten Bules of Folkieness for Children.

title Foiss.

Ten Rules of Politeness for Children.

1. To be polite is to have a kind regard for the feelings of others.

2. Be as polite to your parents, brothers, sisters and schoolmates as you are to strangers.

3. Look people fairly in the eyes when you speak to them or they speak to you.

4. Do not bluntly contradict any one.

one.

5. It is not discourteous to refuse to do wrong.

6. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum or eating at lectures, in school, or at places of amusement, is rude and vulgar.

7. Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness to strangers, such as calling out to them, laughing, or making remarks about them. Do not stare et visitors.

visitors.

8. In passing a pen, pencil, knife or pointer, hand the blunt end toward the one who receives it.

9. When a classmate is reciting, do not raise your hand until after he has finished.

10. When you pass directly in front of any one or accidentally annoy him say "Excuse me," and never fail to say "Thank you" for the smallest favor. On no account say "thanks."—School Rules of Santa Barbara, Cal.

He Astonished the Old Admiral.

The old admiral, whose long sea service had given his legs a decided outward curvature, once had a singular adventure on this account with a ship's pet.

service had given his legs a decided outward curvature, once had a singular adventure on this account with a ship's pet.

The crew of the ship owned a large black spaniel, and took great pains in teaching him to jump. A man standing up would put one foot against his other knee, thus making a hole for Nep, the dog, to make his leap through. The dog always jumped through. The dog always jumped through. The dog always jumped through the aperture readily, though if his trainer's legs happened to be short, it was a tight squeeze.

One day the admiral came aboard from the flagship on a visit of inspection. Happening to walk to the forward part of the ship, he stood there for a few minutes conversing with the officer who had attended him.

Here he was spied by the dog. Nep stood a moment surveying the admiral's bow legs. Suddenly the dog made a rush at the legs and a mad leap through the tempting gap.

In astonishment at the black tornado that had passed beneath him, the admiral whirled quickly about to see what was the cause. The dog took his action as a signal for an "encore," and jumped again.

Once more the admiral turned and again the dog jumped. The bewildered face of the admiral and the serious attention of Nep to what he imagined was his business were too much for the gravity of the bystanders, and, forgetting the respect due to rank, they all roared with laughter.

A sallor, however, had presence of mind enough to break from the crowd and catch the dog by the collar. He ded him off, and Nep seemed to wonder why he did not receive the praise due to such spirited efforts.

The excited admiral got but an imperfect explanation of the affair from the spectators, for they could hardly tell him that his legs had been used as a circus hoop for a forecastle dog. Perhaps to his dying day the occurrence was a mystery.—San Francisco Argonaut.

George Washington.

In 1732, far back in the woods of old Virginia, was born one of America's greatest patriots, as well as generals, and one who was destined to be the savior of his country. This boy was none other than George Washington, America's pride and America's boast.

Being left and

women's wardrobes.

The ordinary gold tags and spikes are giving way to the more elaborate cnameled ones. Some are in the shape of panses, daisies and violets, others are conventional scroll designs but decorated with jewels and enamel.

Turnover collars, to be worn with silk, satin or velvet stocks, are more popular than ever. Fine lawn, lace trimmed and hemstitched, delicate embroidery, silk, satin and crepe dehine are the principal materials used.

Dark blue, emerald green and deep mauve taffetas, with stitched collar and cravat of white satin; the buttons of burnished gold and the vext full gathered mousseline, set into a deep pointed collar band of tinted guipure, form a lovely combination.

and desires for military affairs, and NINETEENTH CENTURY EPITOMIZED, when the French and Indian war broke when the French and Indian war broke out, George Washington was made colonel of the Virginian troops. Much of his ability is shown in his defense of Fort Necessity, for though it was a failure for him, failure is necessary to make up a character.

In a short time Washington was made commander-in-chief of the Virginian forces

In a short time Washington was made commander-in-chief of the Virginian forces.

When this war ended George Washington retired to his home at Mount Vernon, where he spent the next 20 years in the quiet plantation life. Here he was married to Mrs. Curtis, a very good and very noble woman. In 1774 he was elected to the Continental Congress, and here begins his national career. In 1775, when a commander-in-chief was to be chosen for the United States, George Washington received a unanimous vote.

Much is known of his great victories of Bunker Hill, Trenton and Yorktown in the revolutionary war, and the severe winter he passed at Valley Forge. After this great war was ended, Washington resigned his office and retired to Mount Vernon; but his country still needed him.

needed him.

The United States were only bound together by Congress, and Congress could not command the states. So in 1789 the constitution was drawn up and Washington elected president. After serving two terms, he went back to his home.

The most concise description of Washington would be to say that he was a man "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of the fellow citizens."—The New Voice.

The Wonderful Century

The Wonderful Century.

Our own "wonderful" century well deserves its name, writes Jennie Day Haines in the St. Nicholas; for it has been calculated that 24 supremely great inventions and discoveries have had their origin in the 19th century, against the 15 or 16 of ail past time. To enumerate a few: If the telescope of the 17th century reveals to us myriads of suns, the spectroscope of the 19th tells us what substances compose these suns, and, most wonderful of ail, the direction and rate in which each is moving. The mariner's compass easily yields place to Morse's electric telegraph, perfected in 1844; while the useful barometer and thermometric telegraph, perfected in 1844; while the useful barometer and thermomegraph. Dr. Rontgen's "X-rays," which pierce the hidden recesses of nature, and literally speaking, reveal the innerman; Marcon's wireless telegraphy; Il-quid air; the bacillus, or germ theory of disease, form a notable group of the latest wonders. There were primitive railroads in the 18th century, but it was after 1802 when Richard Trevithick took out in England the first patent for a high-pressure engine adapted for motion on roads; and in 1829 the Rocket, which was built by Robert Stephenson, drew 44 tons at the rate of over 20 miles an hour; this gave the impetus to the construction of railroads. How they have developed is seen from the statistics for 1898, which show that the railroads of the world cover over 450,000 miles, a wonderful record for less than 70 years. As to the use of steam in the havigation of boats, Robert Fulton, an American, made his successful trial of the Clermont in 1807, and to the New World also belongs the honor of sending the first steamship across the Atlantie in 1819, which used her engines 18 out of the 26 days' voyage.

The Royal William, built in Canada, was the first to cross the ocean propelled all the way by steam. The first iron transatlantic steamship was the Great Britain, which discarded the paddle wheel and adopted the screw propeller. The steamship oceanic

Before 1846 the only machine for sewing was the needle, propelled by human fingers, and Hood's pathetle "Song of the Shirt" was as true to life as it was poetle.

human fingers, and Hood's pathetic ("Song of the Shirt" was a true to life as it was poetic.

At that period Elias Howe, an American, patented the first sewing machine in the wor.4, which revolutionized the entire art of needlework at home and in the factory. Since then no less than 7000 patents have been granted for various improvements and modifications of the original idea.

In agriculture the implements of our grandfathers were little better than those used by the barbarlans of old. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the sickle and the scythe were replaced by the reaper. Justly did the French government decorate Cyrus McCormick of Chicago with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor "for having done more for the cause of agriculture than any other living man."

"Yankee invention" is a phrase that proves the recognition of American inventiveness; but whether or not they are first as inventors, as a nation the United States quickly adopt the newest things under the sun, thus helping to make true the poetic prophecy, "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Sagaleh sheep are white, excepting these of Le Monkey which severed.

Spanish sheep are white, excepting nose of La Mancha, which are black

What the Last Hundred Years Re and Requeathed, ,

What the Last Hundred Years Received and Ecqueathed.

We received the horse and ox; we bequeath the locomotive, the automobile and the bicycle.

We received the goose quill; we bequeath the fountain pen and typewriter.

We received the scythe; we bequeath the mowing machine.

We received the scwing and knitting needle; we bequeath the sewing and knitting medle; we bequeath the sewing and knitting medle; we bequeath the cyclinder press; we bequeath the cyclinder press; we bequeath the cyclinder press.

We received the typesetter; we bequeath the linotype.

We received the sledge; we bequeath the steam drill and hammer.

We received the flintlock musket; we bequeath automatic Maxims.

We received the sall ship, six weeks to Europe; we bequeath the steamship, six days to Europe.

We received gunpowder; we bequeath nitro-glycerin.

We received the hand loom; we bequeath the cotton gin and woolen mill.

We received wood and stone structures; we bequeath attomatic dating.

We received the leather fire bucket; we bequeath the steam fire engine.

We received wood and stone structures; we bequeath the steam fire engine.

We received the leather fire bucket; we bequeath the steam fire engine.

We received the staircase; we bequeath the elevator.

We received 2,000,000 speaking the English language; we bequeath 116,000,000.

We received the painter's brush and easel; we bequeath lithography and photography.

We received the lodestone; we bequeath lithography.

We received the lodestone; we bequeath the electro-magnet.

We received the glass electric machine; we bequeath the dynamo.

We received the tallow dip; we bequeath the arc light and the incandescent.

chine; we bequeath the dynamo. We received the tallow dip; we bequeath the arc light and the incandescent.

We received the four-inch achromatic telescope; we bequeath the four-foot lens.

We received two dozen members of the solar system; we bequeath 500. We received a million stars; we bequeath 100,000,000.

We received the tinder box; we bequeath the friction match.

We received ordinary light; we bequeath Roentgen rays.

We received the beacon signal fires; we bequeath the telegraph, the telephone and wireless telegraphy.

We received the weather unannounced; we bequeath the weather bureau.

We received less than 20 known elements; we bequeath 80.

ments; we bequeath 80.

We received the products of distant countries as rarities; we bequeath them as bountiful as home

two received the products of distant countries as rarities; we bequeath them as bountiful as home productions.

We received history as events remembered and recorded; we bequeath the kinetoscope.

We received the past as silent; we bequeath the phonograph, and the voices of the dead may again be heard.

We received pain as an allotment to man; we bequeath ether, chloroform and cocaine.

We received gangrene; we bequeath antiseptic surgery.

We received the eld oaken bucket; we bequeath the driven well and the water tower.

We received decomposition helplessly; we bequeath toold storage.

We received foods for immediate consumption; we bequeath the canning industry.

We received butter solely from milk; we bequeath oleogargarine.

We received the pontoon; we bequeath the Brooklyn bridge.

We received the hedgerow and the rail fence; we bequeath the barbed wire fence.

We received cement steel; we bequeath Bessemer steel.

We received unlimited dependence upon muscles; we bequeath automatic mechanism.

Success of the German Chemiat.

One reason why German manufacturers are doing so well nowadays is their thorough knowledge of chemis-

turers are doing so well nowadays is their thorough knowledge of chemistry.

One German firm, having headquarters in Baden, has a staff of 80 chemists. Each works alone in a little cell. He does not know what his day's work will be until he reaches the office.

On his desk he finds a written order from the chief chemist, and a sample of the substance to be analyzed. At night he turns in his report. He does not know what use is to be made of his work, what firm has asked for it, where it will be applied. There are 27 chemical dye factories in Germany that do original experimental work. We buy over \$10,000,000 worth of German chemical dyes every year.

man chemical dyes every year.

Didn't Show Off Properly.

There is a man who fancies he is the head of his house. This particular man has several small children and it pleases him to discourse a great deal on the training of children. A few days ago he had friends visiting him. His two little boys began to play about noisily. It is one of his theories that children should obey implicitly. He wanted to let his friends see how he carried it out in the training of his own children. "Johnny," he said sternly, "stop that noise instantly." Johnny looked up in surprise, then grinned a little. "Oh, Freddie," he said to his brother as they went on with the noise, "just hear papa trying to talk like mamma."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.