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FREELAND, PA., JANUARY 22, 1902.



SHORT TALKS

Brief Comment On Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.

ANDREW J. PALM.

Every man who can think without having his brain work befuddled by his partisan bias or his selfish interests, believes that the government should own the telegraph lines of the country. There is no better reason for leaving the telegraph lines in the control of private individuals and corporations than there is for the private management of the mail service. If the mail service had not early been taken under government control it is safe to say that it would be as hard to get it out of the hands of millionaires as it is today to get favorable consideration on the question of government ownership of railways or telegraphs. Judge Jackson, a member of congress from Kansas, has introduced a bill asking congress to have a commission of five persons appointed to appraise the actual value of the telegraph lines and to report within a year. Two of these persons are to represent the government, two the telegraph companies and these four are to choose a fifth. This is a very necessary step in the proceedings. It is safe to say that the price will be high because the telegraph companies will devote more attention to the case than will the government. It doesn't follow, however, that the government will be obliged to pay an exorbitant price. It can build its own lines rather than pay more than these already erected are worth, and then let these lines have the government for a competitor. It isn't hard to predict the result. If the companies are once convinced that the government means business they will be glad to sell at a reasonable price. A thousand times better build telegraph lines than war vessels. The one is evidence of improvement and civilization, the other an indication of blind submission to the instincts of barbarism that should find no place among a Christian people.

WHAT THEY SAY

Extracts From Various Sources Indicating Democratic Opinion Regarding Questions of the Day.

We pay at the rate of about \$85,000,000 a year for the little more than \$5,000,000 a year of Philippine trade we get, while European nations pay nothing for the more than \$48,000,000 a year they get. These figures do their own talking.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

This Republican administration has been displaying its financial ability by buying in government bonds at 36 per cent. premium, to retire them — for each dollar of indebtedness thus cancelled the government pays \$1.36. And the people pay the bills.—Greencastle (Ind.) Star Press.

The Republicans seem determined to pass the ship subsidy bill, steal or no steal. Leaders of that party have passed that stage where shame cuts any figure in the case. In their scramble for spoils they have become danglely open in their rascally doings.—Lexington (Mo.) Intelligencer.

President Roosevelt proposes to appoint some Democrats to office, but those of the Bryan stamp are warned not to apply. The warning is unnecessary, for Democrats that follow Bryan and his teachings are not to be found among the Republican picnic-center.—Kosse (Texas) Cyclone.

The Republican party, controlled by the protected interests, will, in dealing with the possessions, endeavor to consider them a part of this country for one purpose, and foreign country for other purposes. In short, that party, being controlled as stated, will be sure to do what it can to protect the protected.—Fairfield (Ill.) Sun.

This is the position of President Roosevelt and the Republican leaders in congress: "Reciprocity is a beautiful theory. We have promised it in our platform and our speeches, but we fear it can never become an accomplished fact. Let us talk and let us agitate, but, for the peace, security and prosperity of the country, as well as for our own political hides, let us not enact."—Augusta (Me.) New Age.

Watch the date on your paper.



MISS AGNES WESTON.

She is Known in England as "Bishop of the Bluejackets."

Miss Agnes Weston is one of the most energetic and popular women in England, and deservedly so, for she is a philanthropist and never tires of doing good. The University of Glasgow conferred upon Miss Weston the degree of doctor of laws, but this is not the first nor the highest prize that lady's titles, for long ago the sailor lads of England conferred on her two far more affectionate ones—namely, Mother Weston and Bishop of the Bluejackets. The university title is really an out-



MOTHER WESTON.

come of the first two, because it was given in honor of Miss Weston's work among the boys who sail the sea.

While still a girl she developed an interest in the English tars and founded an institution called the Sailors' Rest, which provided clean, cheap accommodations for Jack as soon as he landed, gave him medicine, books and most important of all, amusement and defended him from the harpies who had robbed him so long.

Miss Weston gradually interested all classes in England in the work. The first "rest" was built at Devonport. Branch homes have been established in most of the seaports. She went from one to another, making friends of the sailors, influencing each one of them, writing to him when at sea, caring for his family, never giving up the effort to draw him to the right and to God. Many a poor Jack Tar wandering over the seas reckoned Mother Weston as his only friend in the world. She never failed him.

Women of the Frontier.

Some towns are harder to civilize than others. A new town in the Cherokee outlet grew to 500 souls without a woman. This town is now one of the most thriving and cultured communities of that territory. But a year elapsed before a woman dared venture in.

One day when the stagecoach drew up the wife of a leading saloon keeper alighted, and Tom announced from behind the bar that night that she had come to stay. He set up the drinks to the crowd, but they did not congratulate him. Instead they met in a gambling hall and decided to boycott his place until he had sent his wife away.

When he learned of it, of course with his heart set on the dollar, he told her to go. She went. Not until that saloon keeper was shot in a midnight brawl would they allow his wife to return to him. When they saw how tenderly she nursed him back to life and with what gentleness she spoke to them, their hearts melted, and the toughest cowboy in the town addressed a meeting one night in this wise:

"Boys, we will have to surrender. I am going to pack my saddlebags and pull out for the Indian country and give this town over to the women and their kind. It is not for me to stay here."

So the worst of them "hiked," and B. soon became a thriving place and a fit one to inhabit, with plenty of good women there too.—New York Times.

Nova Scotia Women.

The women of Nova Scotia are a fine race, both physically and mentally, more buxom and sturdy than the average American woman of today. Nova Scotia girls, as a rule, are distinctly pretty, with refined features, superb complexions and beautifully molded figures. They are not afraid of work, and wholesome work gives them fine physiques. They are known in America by the quality of the service they render when they accept employment. They constitute a class by themselves in domestic service, redeeming all that kind of work from the mental character imposed upon it by careless, unintelligent and indifferent wage earners and restoring it to the status it held when performed in "good old times" by native American girls of good family, education and breeding.

The Nova Scotia women are capable in various ways. They make equally good schoolteachers and farmers' wives. Many of them have excellent business and executive abilities—much better oftentimes than the men of the family—and these abilities are exercised in managing farms and making and looking after lumbering contracts, etc., while their husbands, fathers and brothers devote themselves solely to irresponsible physical labor.

The Apprehensive Lady.

Did you ever meet the apprehensive lady? She's the one who fears it is going to rain or she fears it isn't. She's

afraid you are going to take cold, or that you are too warm, or that the chair in which you are sitting isn't comfortable. You feel all right and quite satisfied with yourself until the apprehensive lady suggests a score of disagreeable possibilities to you. She's afraid the baby is going to be left handed, or that his ears are going to stand out from his head, or that he will be tongue tied, or that he will grow up to be a politician or something.

The apprehensive lady never happens to think that it may happen that things will be better than they promise. They are always going to be worse, maybe. Fortune has always been kind to her, but still she is afraid to trust it. She doesn't mean to be unpleasantly surprised. She is going to anticipate trouble in all its forms, and she looks out for others as well and points out every unhappy possibility. She means well, but she is a nuisance. However, we dare not tell her so. Maybe she will read these lines and take the hint and reform.—National Magazine.

A Story of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

In her childhood Harriet Beecher Stowe was firmly convinced that the most daring, reckless and frightful thing she could do would be to say "damn." She became so possessed and haunted with the dread of the unknown terrors that would overwhelm a little girl who dared to utter that awful word that at last she could endure the fascination of the terror no longer, and she went to her room, locked herself in, climbed into the middle of the feather bed, lay still, shut her eyes, opened her mouth and said the wicked word. Then, according to her own account, she lay and waited in an agony of terror for what was to befall her. Her least expectation was that the ceiling would fall down. She waited and waited and waited. Nothing happened, and at last the monotony of the situation tired her, and she got off the bed a very disappointed little mad-cap girl.

Tactful Women.

Perhaps if there is one thing which oils the delicate springs of society more than another it is the exercise of tact. It is a gift, not an acquired habit, for the tactless woman cannot see that she lacks that innate courtesy which would make it impossible for her to say things "best left unsaid." Kindliness of heart, some people call it, but that is by no means an accurate definition of this grace. Rather is it the power of putting yourself in another person's place and feeling instantaneously what would be the effect of such and such a remark on them, says Home Notes. Certainly tactful women are the pleasantest of companions, for their intention enables them to see when it is best to keep silence and also when a word in season may put matters straight.

Old Pewter.

The first thing to do on getting an old pewter "piece" is to have it thoroughly cleaned, and this is a really difficult task to the amateur, especially when, as frequently happens, it has been left untouched for some time, perhaps because it has been lying by unused or to give the truly "old" look which the dealer values. If the pewter is very dirty, water is generally used to absorb grease and dirt, it should be boiled in strong soda water and afterward cleaned with the usual preparations. Brickdust and paraffin is a very good mixture.

Girls In Holland.

Girls in Holland have a great deal of liberty. They pay calls, shop and go to parties at the houses of friends without a chaperon, walk and travel alone, cycle and have tennis and wheeling clubs in company with young men. They enjoy their fun and freedom and are in no hurry to find husbands. Marriages are not arranged, and the parents' consent is only asked after a proposal is made and accepted.

A Pretty Bedroom Screen.

If your bedroom is so planned that the bed must face the window, an excellent plan is to have two small uprights fastened to the footrail of the bed, with a brass rod connecting them at the top. Have a curtain of dark silk or any other material gathered on this rod, and if this is drawn at night your eyes will be protected from the light.

Lunch Cloths.

Handsome breakfast or lunch cloths are woven with wide colored borders of flowers in one color, dark red, blue or brown, or with leaves and stems in a delicate green. Napkins, completing the set, are woven with narrow colored borders, repeating the pattern of the cloth.

Reading For Girls.

Miss Bates, professor of English at Wellesley college, speaking of reading for girls, says, "Every hour spent in reading trash is not merely so much time wasted, but is so much fineness blunted, so much dignity of mind debased."

When buying a broom, test it by pressing the edge against the floor. If the straws bristle out and bend, the broom is a poor one, for they should remain in a solid, firm mass.

Benzine and powdered magnesia mixed into a paste will clean white shoes. Rub on the paste and let it remain until dry; then rub off with a dry cloth.

The women of Japan are now largely employed in telephone and post offices, and they are excellent bookkeepers.

In dusting do not forget the backs of pictures hanging on the walls.

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Ages of Noted Dogs.

A subscriber asks of American Field, "When is a dog considered old?" It all depends, says The Field. Some dogs show their age at five years, but these are generally petted house dogs, which are fed on all kinds of dainties and get no exercise. When dogs, however, are properly fed and cared for and get a fair amount of exercise, their lives and usefulness may be prolonged for several years beyond what they would attain when overpetted or overworked and subjected to much exposure. Champion Gladstone lived to the ripe age of fourteen years and four months; at the time of his death Count Noble was eleven years and five months; Rodrigo, eleven years and seven months; John S. Wise's Diomed, thirteen years and three months; Prince Lucifer, thirteen years; Champion Elcho, Jr., ten years and five months; Lord Graphic, nine years and six months; Dan's Lady, nine years and seven months; and Jingo, eight years and one month.

Negro Population Doubled.

There are twice as many negroes in the United States today as there were when Lincoln set them free, and the last census returns show a white population of 67,000,000 and a negro population of 8,850,000, with about 500,000 Indians, Chinese and Japanese. The death rate among the negroes in the cities where they live in the congested districts and "where every law of nature and sanitation is defied" is nearly double that of the whites and is far in excess of the birth rate, and this high mortality has led some to think that the negro is dying out. The census figures show that this belief is erroneous. The increase of negro population in the rural districts more than makes up for the loss in the cities, and the rural surplus flock cityward in sufficient numbers to fill up the ranks. The negro population is increasing rapidly, not as rapidly as in slavery days, but as rapidly as the whites.—San Francisco News.

Animal Tamers Blonds.

As tamers and keepers of animals dark men never succeed. Visits to zoos and to menageries show them to be invariably fair fellows, with yellow or brown hair and with blue eyes. Thus at the zoological garden in this city there is not a keeper who is dark. John McMullen of the lion house has light hair, a yellow mustache and violet orbs. Lover of the wolves and foxes is still more markedly blond, and in the antelope house, the snake house and the small mammal house light colors still prevail. One of the most pronounced blonds at the zoo was John Thompson, who is now in Honolulu making casts of fishes for a museum there. Thompson was one of the most successful keepers the zoo has ever had. Not only snakes and turtles, his specialty, but lions, foxes, wolves, deer and many other animals too, to him naturally, and he was never scratched or bitten.—Philadelphia Record.

Guarding the French President.

President Loubet is well protected. His secret guard consists of twelve men under the orders of a police commissioner. These men watch constantly over his person. When he receives, they mingle with the guests close by him, and when he goes out they follow him and have orders never to lose him an instant from view. When he drives, they accompany him on bicycles, and it is only then that they can be recognized. This guard of thirteen men alone costs the state the nice little sum of 75,000 francs a year.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Sheep and Cattle on Range.

Wyoming has 35,000,000 acres of good grazing lands. There are about 1,000,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep in the state. Between the cattlemen and sheepmen exists a feud that not infrequently leads to murder. Sheep, as you may or may not know, feed in so close order that when a flock has fed over a range not a spear of grass remains. Cattle browse at random and leave behind more than they eat, so that the range may provide sustenance for two or three herds, one following the other.

Verezhagin's Next Picture.

"Roosevelt at San Juan Hill" is by the subject of a painting by Vassili Verezhagin, the painter of battle scenes. The famous Russian artist arrived in New York from Europe recently to conduct an exhibition of his painting at the Art Institute. He announced his intention to devote two years or more to the work of portraying on canvas the battle, which, he thinks, because of Roosevelt's elevation to the presidency, is the most interesting war scene of recent times to Americans.

Oil on Troubled Waters.

A test of a cannon that throws a shell designed to scatter oil on boisterous waves was recently made. The shell is of wood and conical in shape. It contains two gallons of oil. At one end of the projectile is a vent. This is covered with paper, which is blown off as the shell leaves the piece, allowing the oil to escape. In this way it is the purpose of the inventor to calm a rough sea for the distance of a mile, making a smooth path for a lifeboat to follow on her way to disabled vessels.

The Lamb and the Bunko Victim.

It is a common saying that the person who buys a "gold brick" or invests in "green goods" gets just what he deserves in view of the wide publicity constantly given in the press about such transactions. But the examples of lamb shearing in finance are quite as common, and the loser of a fleece is deserving of about the same measure of sympathy that the bunko victim usually receives.—Los Angeles Herald.

Mid-Winter Bargains in Hats, Caps, Rubber Goods, Winter Furnishings.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

June 2, 1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

LEAVE FREELAND.

6 12 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York City.
7 34 a m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 15 a m	for Hazleton, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Delano and Pottsville.
9 30 a m	for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 45 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 55 a m	for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
4 44 p m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
6 35 p m	for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m	for Hazleton.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

7 34 a m	from Pottsville, Delano and Hazleton.
9 12 a m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
9 30 a m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 51 a m	from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 48 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 35 p m	from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
7 29 p m	from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.

For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

COLLIN B. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
HAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SCRUBHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazlebrook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Leona and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:35 a. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Honn at 5:00 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 5:37 p. m., 5:07 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Honn at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 5:26 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:20 p. m. daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m. Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:49 p. m. daily, except Sunday; and 10:10 a. m., 5:40 p. m. Sunday. All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company line.

Train leaving Drifton at 6:00 a. m. makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.

CUTLER C. SMITH, Superintendent.