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FREELAND, PA., FEBRUARY 26, 1902.



OVER THE OCEAN.

An international show of St. Bernard dogs will be held next spring in Frankfurt, Germany.

Berlin economists say there is no sign of the end of the present commercial crisis in Germany.

Under a law passed two years ago the Hungarian government may subsidize almost any kind of manufactory.

The king of Sweden has offered £500 to the finder of a historical gold cradle known or at any rate, alleged to have been buried somewhere or other in the island of Tjorn.

Boy bridegrooms are growing in number in London. There are four under twenty-one in every hundred bridegrooms. About sixteen girls under twenty-one per hundred get married.

The chief of police of Paris has offered prizes to such French workmen as are capable of designing attractive toys for the holiday trade. His object is to check the importation of toys from Belgium and Germany.

In Spandau, near Berlin, a great military center, a tax has been put on automatic orchestras, which are becoming an intolerable nuisance, as nearly every restaurant has one. It is hoped that the tax will reduce the plague.

The city of Berlin has increased 12 per cent since 1895, and its suburbs are growing yet more rapidly. When these are united into a greater Berlin, the Germans' dream of a capital larger than Paris will come near to realization.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Ottawa ice races will begin Monday, Feb. 10.

Mercury, 2:21, sire of Frank Creamer, 2:13 1/2, etc., is dead.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association is out of debt.

Susie J., 2:10 1/4, by Jayhawker, may be offered at public auction next spring.

It is likely that the Oil City (Pa.) Trotting association will be reorganized.

Mascot, 2:04, pacing, was sold at auction in Philadelphia recently for \$400.

It is definitely decided that John Kelly will train and drive for James Butler's East View farm next season.

Nelly A., 2:13, yearling record 2:20 1/4, is in foal to Abdell, yearling record 2:23, and this is said to be the only conjunction of the kind.

The Macon (Ga.) Fair association has elected for the ensuing year Harry M. Ruby president, Charles Moody vice president, C. C. Wood secretary and I. W. Gastrop treasurer.

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

All manure for the garden should be thoroughly rotted and fined.

It does not pay to keep up an old orchard filled with worthless trees.

In a majority of cases the cause of unfruitfulness in orchards is lack of plant food.

There should be several kinds of small fruits on the farm in order to be sure of a supply.

All things being equal, a young tree, after transplanting, will make a better growth than an older one.

The pruning of the grape should be done early, in order to avoid bleeding, which is not only injurious to the vine, but unpleasant to see.

There is no farm crop that draws so lightly upon the soil as fruits. At the same time, however, liberal fertilizing will aid materially in growing good crops of fine fruits.

SHORT STORIES.

Blue coral is but rarely found.

In Massachusetts 44 per cent of the population are native born of native parents and 56 per cent are foreigners.

It is stated on good authority that there are now 2,000 active Mormon proselyters scattered widely over the world.

There are now twenty-three chapters of the Antiretting society in the United States and Canada, with a membership of 3,000.

In Colorado the canal system for irrigation represents an outlay of over \$25,000,000, and several million acres of land are supplied with water as a result.

Watch the date on your paper

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

The Price of Liberty.

Reddy the Cinch breathed freely again.

"Not guilty!" was the verdict.

After many hours of terrible suspense a jury of his peers, influenced by the fervid eloquence and the falling tears of his lawyer, had declared that Reddy did not steal the safe, but that the crime was committed by his astral body while it was projected into a state of leptonomania.

Turning, he grasped the hand of his legal champion, Holden Uppharde, the celebrated criminal lawyer, who put in his time wearing noisy diamonds while the majority of his clients put in their time wearing bangles on their ankles at Sing Sing, Ossining, N. Y.

"Well, Mr. Uppharde, wot'er de damage?" Reddy the Cinch muttered unthinkingly, thrusting one hand into his pocket with a deftness born of experience.

"We'll call it only a thousand this time, Reddy," responded the lawyer.

"A thousand?" gasped Reddy. "A thousand wot?"

"A thousand frapped plunks and not a plunk less," the legal luminary responded grimly.

Where were his tears now?

"All I've got, you know, is a 'tousand and a fiveer," protested Reddy.

"I know. But you don't think I'd take all you have, do you?" the lawyer said indignantly.

"Aw, of co'se not, of co'se not!" Reddy cried ironically. "Here's de dough, and I don't kick on givin' it up, but I hates to lose faith in human natur."

I hates to see a bright lawyer like you so unprofessional."

"So unprofessional?" growled the lawyer.

"Dat's wot I said—so unprofessional," repeated Reddy the Cinch. "It ain't true, is it?"

"What isn't true?"

"Dat dere's honor even among thieves?"

And, with an injured sigh, a tear in his eye and one little fiveer in his pocket, Reddy the Cinch went out into the cold world to project his astral body in the direction of another portable safe.—Philadelphia North American.

Thought It Was Catching.



Doctor—Well, Mrs. Finnigan, the fact is if your husband doesn't take care he'll have delirium tremens.

Mrs. Finnigan—Och, dooher, dear, an' wou'd the children be apt ter ketch it too?

Could Count More.

Mrs. Crimbone—I see by this paper that there are about ninety deaths in Shakespeare's plays.

Mr. Crimbone—Oh, I think I've seen Shakespeare's plays killed more times than that myself.—Yonkers Statesman.

Run Down.

McJigger—What's the matter with your neck?

Thingumbob—Bile.

McJigger—Boil, eh?

Thingumbob—No; bile; automo.—Philadelphia Press.

Above Moral Comment.

Harriet—Cupid is always represented as a poor little urchin without any garments.

Harry—Yes. That is done so that he will never go out of style.—Detroit Free Press.

A Suggestion.

Passenger—Bless me, I'm afraid I haven't a cent! Must I get off the car?

Conductor—Well, I can't let you ride, sir. You might go to the office and report the case to the superintendent.—Judge.

Perpetually So.

"This year will be the greatest in our history."

"How do you know?"

"Well, why shouldn't it be? Every other year has been."—Indianapolis News.

Went Against Him.

"Oh, why did you eat that book of quotations?" asked the mother goat.

"Because it was labeled 'Food for thought,'" said the sick kid.

"Well, you should have thought before you ate it."—Chicago News.

Aftermath.

"What ails Hammersmith?" asked Fossilick.

"He had all the Christmas presents he bought charged," explained Keddick.

A Feminine Criticism.

"She seems heartless."

"Well, her complexion would be a good deal better if she were liverless."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

General Surprise.

Bessie—I was surprised when Mr. Dashleigh asked me to marry him.

Tessie—Everybody else was.—Ohio State Journal.

A Patient Doctor.

She—Married life has improved young Dr. Squalls very much.

He—Yes; he takes it according to directions.

Bringing Her Round.

Bingo (tip-toeing into his wife's room. In a whisper)—I've brought three friends home to dinner unexpectedly.

Mrs. Bingo (aghast)—What!

Bingo—Yes, I have. They're down stairs.

Mrs. Bingo—You wretch!

Bingo—Now, my dear, I couldn't get out of it.

Mrs. Bingo (haughtily)—Then you'll have to take the consequences.

Bingo—But—

Mrs. Bingo—You'll have to put up with practically nothing.

Bingo—That's what I told them.

Mrs. Bingo—You did?

Bingo—Yes, I told them that they needn't expect a single thing; that we'd scrape round in the kitchen if necessary and pick up whatever we could, and that, as I hadn't let you know, that was the best we could do.

Mrs. Bingo—What did you tell them that for?

Bingo—It's the truth, isn't it?

Mrs. Bingo—Certainly not. As if it makes any difference to me now many friends you bring home! I'll show you!—London Tit-Bits.

A Snowstorm Indoors.

On a very clear, cold night an evening party was given in a salon in Stockholm, Sweden. Many people were gathered together in a single room, and it became so warm in the course of the evening that several ladies complained of feeling ill.

An attempt was made to raise a window, but the sashes had been frozen in their place, and it was impossible to move them.

In this situation, as it was absolutely necessary that air should be admitted, a pane of glass was smashed out. A cold current at once rushed in, and at the same instant flakes of snow were seen to fall to the floor in all parts of the room.

The entrance of a frosty current into an atmosphere which was saturated with moisture had produced a snowfall indoors.—Nature.

Easy to Settle.

A famous lawyer once had a singular case to settle. A physician came to him in great distress. Two sisters, living in the same house, had babies of equal age, who so resembled each other that their own mothers were unable to distinguish them when they were together. Now, it happened that by the carelessness of the nurses the children had become mixed, and how were the mothers to make sure that they received back their own infants?

"But, perhaps," said the lawyer, "the children weren't changed at all."

"Oh, but there's no doubt they were changed," said the physician.

"Are you sure of it?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, if that's the case, why don't you change them back again? I don't see any difficulty in the case."

He Meant the Bird.

A man once received as a present from a sea captain a fine specimen of the bird known as the laughing jackass.

As he was carrying it home he met a brawny Irish navvy, who stopped him.

"'Phwat kind of burd is that, sorr?" asked the man.

"That's a laughing jackass," explained the Irishman generally.

The Irishman, thinking he was being made fun of, was equal to the occasion and responded, with a twinkle of the eye:

"It's not yerself; it's the burd I mane, sorr!"—London Spare Moments.

Limit of Microscopic Power.

Professor McKendrick in his presidential address to the physiology section of the British association remarked that the smallest particle of matter that can be seen with our present microscopes is between one four-hundredth-thousandth and one five-hundredth-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The diffraction of light in the microscope forbids the possibility of seeing still smaller objects. Yet the living spores studied by physiologists are sometimes probably even smaller in size than the most minute particle that the most perfect microscope can show.

Grounds For Divorce.

A north side woman sat up till 1 o'clock the other morning waiting for her husband to come home. At last, weary and worn out with her lonely vigil, she went up stairs to retire only to discover the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down town he had stolen up stairs and crawled into bed, and it made his wife so mad she didn't speak to him for a week.—Chicago News.

Both Girls Happy.

"How is your daughter Edith, Mrs. Lakeside?"

"She is well and happy. You know she is to be married on the 20th."

"Indeed. And how is your other daughter, Florence?"

"She is also well and happy. You know she got her divorce on the 10th."—Washington Times.

An Accommodating Chemist.

Chemist (to poor woman)—You must take this medicine three times a day after meals.

Patient—But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard times.

Chemist (passing on to the next customer)—Then take it before them.—London King.

Likely to Have It.

"He likes excitement," said the young man.

"So I supposed," replied the dear girl.

"Why?"

"His choice for a wife made that the natural inference."—Chicago Post.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Clover as an Orchard Mulch.

Considerable publicity has been given to the remarks of W. T. Macoun of the experiment station at Ottawa, Canada, made at the American pomological meeting in discussing the renovation of apple orchards. Mr. Macoun stated that the practice at the experimental farm had been to grow clover in the orchard throughout the year. As the clover reached the blossoming stage it was cut and allowed to remain on the ground. The last growth of the clover in the autumn was not mowed, but permitted to stand as a cover during winter. This system is in effect a combination of green manuring and mulching. It differs from the ordinary cultivation and cover crop system in that cultivation is left out of the programme.

A rather too wide application of Mr. Macoun's remarks has been made. He was careful to state that this practice pertained to their own orchard and was the outgrowth of peculiar soil and climatic conditions. The soil of this orchard is cold and impervious. The region in which it is situated is rarely visited with protracted droughts. The object in growing the clover is to aerate the soil, draw out its surplus moisture and protect the trees from the effect of severe freezing in winter. Undoubtedly the clover mulching plan may be applied quite widely. I believe that it can be practiced with advantage in many of the colder apple growing regions, but I do not think it would be the best plan to follow in sections where rainfall during the growing season was at all uncertain. In such sections cultivation is essential.

The particular region described by Mr. Macoun is not a commercial fruit section. Apples are grown in an amateur way, and fruit of fine quality is produced, but no large areas are devoted to the industry.—Professor John Craig, Cornell University.

Something About Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is comparatively a new plant in this country, but in Asia it was known and cultivated before the dates of the most ancient history. It grew in abundance in Assyria and Persia and at an early day found its way to southern Europe, and thence with the Spanish conquerors to Mexico and Peru. It was grown to some extent, but not appreciated, in the eastern states long before it was recognized as of material value anywhere in this country. In portions of South America it has escaped from the fields and grows wild over large areas. It is now grown largely in all the arid and semiarid regions of the world and is everywhere recognized as the most valuable forage plant known for all sections where rainfall is scant. But it is by no means confined to arid sections, but is grown and esteemed where rainfall is abundant. Its most perfect development, however, seems to be where it can get sufficient moisture by means of its long taproot and does not have to depend upon rains.

The Greasewood.

A plant which thrives in the arid region of the west is the greasewood, the young plants of which have a milky sap and the old wood a resinous gum known to be soluble in certain hydrocarbon solvents of rubber. From the young greasewood sap two inventors have discovered a method of making artificial india rubber. By this process they are enabled to obtain a gummy mass of brown color, highly flexible, elastic, combustible and seems to possess the characteristics of india rubber, except that it has rather a balsamic odor, differing from the odor of commercial rubber. The gum can be vulcanized by the addition of a quantity of sulphur in the same manner as the india rubber of commerce.

Growing Pecans.

It is the fashion now in Georgia to set pecan groves. The trees have been found to grow and thrive well in that climate, and they have varieties which bear nuts as much larger than the ordinary wild nut which we used to know as the improved chestnut is better than the small wild nut. Trees planted fifteen to twenty years ago are producing profitable crops, and hundreds of acres have been set, with them within the last ten years, with planting is going on now at a greater rate than ever before. One man near Columbus, Ga., is about to set eighty acres, and it may not be long before we see them coming by the carload for our Christmas nut trade.—American Cultivator.

Market "on the Hoof."

A farm should, first of all, produce everything that can be consumed, then crops to be sold, and the less of the latter the better. Stock should be kept sufficient to consume all food products, and the corn, oats, hay, etc., should be marketed "on the hoof." Why sell cattle or hogs to feeders when they may be fed at home?—Farm and Ranch.

Corn Crop of 1901.

The average yield per acre of corn in this country for 1901 is the lowest on record—two bushels less than that of 1881, long the record breaker for low average. The average for last year was put at sixteen bushels, and the average for that of 1900 was twenty-five bushels.

The Corn States.

In 1900 Texas produced less corn than Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Indiana and more than any other of the states. The farm value of Texas corn for 1901 is put at \$38,522,568.

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Concerning THE PRICE—there is not an exorbitant priced article in our whole stock. You are not making blindfolded purchases when you buy of us, for the article you buy of us has the value in it, dollar for dollar, in the price we ask.

Concerning THE STORE, our place is a "home store"—a place where you can buy and be at home while so engaged, or even when inspecting our stock and inquiring prices. Customers are treated considerately, fairly and courteously. Our reputation is wrapped up in our store and we are particular about the impression created upon our visitors.

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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.
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 42 a m	for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 51 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 Pottsville.
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,
CHAS. S. LEF, General Passenger Agent,
26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect March 10, 1901.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hon and Hazleton Junction at 6:00 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Bepton at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Hon at 5:50 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:37 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday.
Trains leave Bepton for Onedia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onedia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Hon at 7:11 a. m., 12:40, 3:38 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 5:49 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.