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An English judge, in charging a jury on a case where an unhitched and unattended horse was frightened by an automobile, said that the onus was on the owner of the equine who had fractured the law by neglecting to provide for the public safety by securely tying the animal. the animal

The American continent expects to have a canal very soon that will be worthy of close telescopic study by the civil enginers on Mars.

It is a somewhat astonishing fact to learn that nearly one-third of the al-most quarter of a billion dollars col-lected by the Government under the war revenue act has been obtained from the use of documentary stamps.

It is said that the morphine habit is spreading alarmingly among the women of all classes in France. Medical men whose patients are women of fashion, as well as doctors who work fashion, as well as doctors who work among the large army of milliners, dressmakers, blanchissenses and shop girls of the French capital, equally aver that they find the use of morphine becoming more general, and this opinion is confirmed by chemists.

The greatest of American railroads

which will have no need of change or repair or strengthening for many generations, and will defy the teeth of the ages. That is a notable going back to the best work of ancient days. The Roman arch in its noblest form, with its sound, strong lines, with the imperishable rock from foundation to keystone, was a model for all time. In dignity, in steadfastness, in calm, serene disregard of the transitory, the fleeting and the unstable, the Roman arch has known no superthe Roman arch has known no super-tor.

Few men deliberately shoulder the business burdens which break them down. Their responsibilities are slowly acquired, each success bringing its results in the way of more work. When a man finds that the load has become too heavy the condition of his affairs is apt to be such to require his constant attention. His habit of overswork has taken the shape of a necessity. The men who have by their own efforts acquired enormous for own efforts acquired enormous for-tunes have fewer pleasures aside from tunes have fewer pleasures aside from their employment of work than their employes may have. They are chained to the desk. It is impossible for most of them to dismiss their business af-fairs from mind even when they take the air or when they lie down to sleep. Yet they are envied by the great ma-jority of men.

Fined the Dead Man.
The following story of a former pagistrate was told at Tow-

county magistrate was told at Towson: $Th \nu \ \, \text{body of a man who had been dead for some hours was found by the police, and the magistrate, acting as coroner, was notified. He made an investigation, and after finding a revolver and $5.30 in the clothes of the dead man, decided it was a case for a magistrate and not for a coroner, and ordered that the body be brought before him at the station house. Here the magistrate charged the dead man with carrying a concealed weapon and fined him just $5.30, the amount of money found in his pocket. The revolver was taken for other expenses of the trial, and the body was turned over to the county authorities to be buried at the expense of the county.—Baltimore Sun.$ magistrate and not for a coroner, and ordered that the body be brought before him at the station house. Here the magistrate charged the dead man with carrying a concealed weapon and fined him just \$5.30, the amount of money found in his pocket. The revolver was taken for other expenses of the trial, and the body was turned over to the county authorities to be buried at the expense of the county.—Baltimore Sun.

The Industrial Discoverer.

It is not the boy who is surrounded by the best implements and toois that ingenuity can manufacture, but an Eli Whitney making a cotton gin in a cellar in the South with the simplest tools, or a Cunard whittling the model of a ship with a jackknife, that makes creat industrial discoveries.—Success.

AUNT CHILLY.

BY E. C. S. MARSI

My first remembrance of our old Aunt Chilly was when, as housekeeper at my grandmother's, she sailed about through the hall and library in a bright dress and snowy apron, with an energetic fling to her brilliant turban, arranging flowers and dusting china; or when she stood in the great kitchen with one hand raised to her cheek and "bossed de nigsahs." We children had such wholesome awe of her that if we were planning mischlef the cry. 'Aunt Chilly's coming," was a signal for rapid rout.

Tho' I feared her twitching mouth and scornful eyes about as much as I feared sin and Satan, still there was a strange fascination about her, and I would otten stand in the kitchen doorway for an hour at a time to see her scold brown Tilly, and cuff black Randolph, and occasiona.y mutter strange things about my grandmother which it was hard to understand. Sometimes it vans: "Mrs. Gray got no business to ruin dem deblilish chillen wid cakes," or "Pity 'bout Mrs. Gray. She had better mind how she asks folks to breakfas' 'dout teilin' me."

Only at meal time did she throw off her habitual grimness. Then, seated at the head of a long table surrounded by wooly heans, some turbaned and some bristling with pig-tails, she would brandish a chicken-bone and tell of her adventures in the great worldwhat she had seen in New York—when visiting my mother, how she had travield in elevated cars, and had been to the hippodrome, and seen a lion and tiger and cooked in a basement kitchen, and rodden in an elevator. Her motions were so dramatic and her language so vivid that I wondered why I had not heard before what a realm of wonders I had live din, and how superior we were to the other grand-children who has not ridden in elevated cars and du not have basement kitchen, so of white teeth glisten, and sometimes grand to sail and with her head cocked on one side she squaked "Judys" song thi the laughter woke the echoes.

When sae had her fill of applause, and the calcken bones were picked, she would connescend to tell us tales of former glory, of

of?"
"Miss Betty," said Aunt Chilly solemnly, "I don't know nuffin' bout it."
This being a usual form of response, I answered quite cheerfully, "Oh, yes, Aunt Chilly, we had it yesterday, you know. There is vinegar in it, isn't there?"

"I disremembah," was the calm

"I disremembah," was the calm reply.

Tactles had to be changed. "Isn't it about half a cupful?" I suggested innocently. Aunt Chilly looked up in scorn.

"Laws a massy! Miss Betty; you's not a makin' sauer kraut!"

"What do you measure it in?"

"Cordin' to what you has by you," with a toss of the head.

"How many teaspoonfuls would you take?"

"La, child! Ain't you seed me measure it wid a tablespoon?" She turned her back.

"Two tablespoonfuls?"

"If it ain't too sour."

Tremblingly I wrote down "two tablespoonfuls" opposite "Vinegar."

"Now, Aunt Chilly, tell me the other things. There is salt and pepper and mustard and sugar."

"Mustard in coid slaw dressin'! My glory! Who'd eat it." Aunt Chilly seldom laughed.

"How much sugar did you say, Aunt

"How much sugar did you say, Aunt Chilly?"
"I didn't say,"
"Come, Aunt Chilly," I cried, getting wrathy, "I have no time to waste this morning. How much sugar do you generally put in?"
"Miss Betty, you jest bother me to deaf," she cried half whimperingly, "I don't know nufin," bout it. It's 'cording as how much eggs and butter I puts in."
"Eggs and butter," I said, aghast. "Why didn't you tell me before? Do you beat the eggs?"
"Sometimes I does, and sometimes I doesn't," with a self-complacent smile.
"The whites and yolks separately?"
"My goody, Miss Betty! You's not makin' cake."
"How many eggs do you use, three?"
"You'd ruin it wid three eggs,' said Chilly, rolling ginger dough in grim satisfaction.
"Two eggs, then?"
"Ef it sin't ton wuch."

satisfaction.

"Two eggs, then?"

"Ef it ain't too much."

"One egg?"

"One egg ain't always enough."

"Good gracious, Aunt Chilly!" I crled in despair; "is it one egg and a half?"

cried in despair; "is it one egg and a half?"

"Nebah heerd tell of half an egg"
Aunt Chilly looked out the window.

I wrote down "One large egg or two small ones."

"Now for the butter. How much butter do you use?"

"Miss Betty, don't ax me nuffin' 'bout de buttah. I nebah take no count how much buttah I uses."

"Well, it is not as much as a cupful?" I suggested, coaxingly.

"I reckon not."

"About a teaspoonful?"

ful?" I suggested, coaxingly.
"I reckon not."
"About a teaspoonful?"
"Nebah heerd of measurin' buttah by de teaspoonful."
"About the size of a walnut?"
"Praps so. 'Cordin' as how it looks when it's melted."
"Do you melt the butter?" I asked in surprise

"Do you melt the butter?" I asked in surprise.
"How could you make de dressin' widout meltin' de buttah?" She waved her bony finger.
"You know, of course," I answered meekly; "but do you melt the butter, before you mix the eggs and vinegai."
"Ef you wants to." She was rolling dough again.
"How long do you cook it, Aunt Chilly?"
"Tell it gets done." Carefully she

"The body of the cook it, Aunthority and the court the finished roll.
"And how soon may that be?"
"Cordin' as how hot de fire is."
"Aunt Chilly!" I said, as I tore up the paper, "I don't believe we shall try this receipt."
Chilly did not raise her eyes, 'ur when I reached the door sne said composedly, "Bettah come back in half an hour, Miss Betty; de ginger cakes will be done."

posedly, "Bettah come back in half an hour, Miss Betty; de ginger cakes will be done."

This was our first and last tussle. Never since then, though she had confided many things to me, have I attempted to sound her through direct questions.

Sometimes she will talk of her childhood, her far-away childhood, so d'in and unreal to me, each year more vivid and real to her. As she sits in my room, after I have gone to bed, and gazes into the fire, I often suggest that she is thinking how she loves me. A faint smile brightens her face, and she shakes her head.

No, I was studyin' 'bout de times I had when I was little." Then she talks of the funny, dreamy slave days—pathetic in their happiness—and the wrinkles smooth away and she lookayoung again.

Then, when she sits in the window, and the setting sun flares on her bundanna turban, and I wonder what she is up to, the answer always comes, "studyin'."—New York Independent.

High Lights.

Among the drawbacks of civilization are the people who think they know us so much better than we know them. A philosopher is a man who believes that he receives more spiritual intimations than he needs for his own use. Even the woman who boasts that she earns her own bread and butter likes to have a man treat her to ice cream.

nse of humor is often merely the esence of a sense of propriety. Nature has her jesting moods; there e rich, red roses which have no

dor.

Pessimists are permitted to keep opmists from becoming pessimists.

Life is often too much like a long
rocession with only one band of
nusic—always playing in the distance.

-Chicago Record-Herald.

His Shrewdness.
"Yes, I call him a sound preacher."
"I never thought he was so very im-

"He isn't impressive, but my! how he can make the rafters ring."—Chi-cago Record-Herald.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

One of the richest sulphur deposits in the world has lately been discovered in Transcaspia, Russia. The geologi-cal formation is very similar to that in which the Sicilian deposits occur. It is only in recent years that sulphur has been found in Russia.

The crow and the blackbird fly much alike, but there is a certain air of labor in the flight of the crow that distinguishes it from the faster and easie: winging of the blackbird. The swallow does not fly. He sweeps through the air in erratic circular flights, catching bugs and flies on the wing, and even nipping twigs from the trees as he passes with which to build his nests. He is never still.

nests. He is never still.

The development of the automobile as an engine of war is at present occupying much attention among military authorities in Europe. The English, the French, the Italians, the Germans and the Russians are all at work upon the problem. Several types of military automobiles are being experimented with. In Italy a special form of armored machine has been devised for the purpose of protecting railways in time of war. Some of the German machines are intended for seconting, and are furnished with drawing tables and maps. Others carry Maxim guns and can do a little fighting.

and can do a little fighting.

Very encouraging reports have been received from Prof. C. C. Georgeson, in charge of the agricultural experiment stations in Alaska. On a trip into the interior and down the Yukon early in August he found new potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers and other vegetables ready for the table, and gardens blooming with a variety of annual flowers. At Rampart rye and barley were ripened this year, and there was a fair prospect for oats and wheat. On the lower Yukon extensive tracts were found covered with luxuriant grasses, often six feet in height and apparently well suited to agricultural purposes.

Much has been learned within a few

in height and apparently well suited to agricultural purposes.

Much has been learned within a few years past of what goes on and exists in the air, up to a height of three miles, by means of kites carrying meteorological and other scientific instruments. Now Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch of the Blue Hill observatory proposes to extend the field of scientific kite flying over the ocean. Experiment with a towboat in Massachusetts bay last summer showed that a kite can easily be flown from a moving vessel at times when it could not be caused to rise from the land. Mr. Rotch intends to pursue his experiments from Atlantic steamships, whose speed renders it posible to fly kites even in calm weather. He points out our comparative ignorance of the conditions of the upper air over the oceans, and the importance of acquiring knowledge in that direction. He wishes particularly to explore the atmosphere over the equatorial regions of the globe.

All readers of the Odyssey, at least,

All readers of the Odyssey, at least, must take a lively interest in the theory advocated by Dr. Th. Zell that the one-eyed giant whom Ulysses blinded in his cave on the slopes of Mt. Etna was, in reality, a gorilla, and that the original of Homer's story was a reminiscence of an actual encounter between early civilized men and one of their monstrous prehuman aneestors. This is in opposition to the theory of Grimm that the story of Polyphemus is a mythic account of the strife of the elements. The fact that gorillas do not now live near use Mediterranean is not in conflict with Doctor Zell's argument, because it is well know that in prehistoric times Europe contained many animals that at present are peculiar to Africa and other distant lands. All readers of the Odyssey, at least,

many animals that at present are peculiar to Africa and other distant lands.

To Cool the Atmosphere.

It is proposed to try an experiment in the way or cooling the air at the St. Louis Fair Grounds, the proposition being to reduce the high temperature during the summer months by drawing down cool currents from an attitude of 800 or 1000 feet above the ground and flooding the grounds with air from 10 to 15 degrees cooler than the surface temperature. The plan comprehends the construction of an aerial tower or standpipe of the aforesaid tower or standpipe of the aforesaid theight, with its lower termination about 50 feet above the ground, where large fans or blowers are attacaed that will draw a current downward at the rate of 20 or 30 miles an hour, equivalent to a pumping capacity of 500,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This volume of air will cover an acre ten feet deep—in an hour 60 acres, and in six hours, 350 acres. It is expected that calefaction through the action of the sun's rays will be counterbalanced and neutralized by the constancy of the current during the daytime. After sundown the temperature, it is claimed, can be held below 80 degrees Fahrenheit. Lue fans are to be started at 40'clock a. m., when the air is coolest. By 10 o'clock the buildings and grounds would be filled with fresh air, and so maintained during the day.

A \$1000 Phensamt.

One of New York's veteran sports-

and so maintained during the day.

A \$1000 Phensant.
One of New York's veteran sportsmen hay in his office a stuffed Mongolian pheasant.

"That pheasant," he said to a caller, "cost me over \$1000. I imported \$1000 worth of the birds and turned them loose on my land. They strayed, and everybody shot them except me. One day a farmer came in and said the birds were in his corr, and he didn't like to kill them, but he wished I'd make them get out. I took my gun and went shooting in his corn field. I got that bird, and it is the only one out of the whole lot I did get. So that pheasant cost me just a little over \$1000."



Why Some Hogs Are Lost.

Hog cholera is said to be at fault when large numbers of hogs die, but the use of filthy slop instead of pure water, and the feeding of refuse from hotels, much of which is soapy water, causes some of the losses ascribed to cholera.

cholera.

Loss from Inferior Cows.

But for the manure on some farms the cows would give no profit, as many farmers bestow no attention to breeds or the characteristics of individuals. When it is considered that no two cows are allke, and that one may be capable of giving twice as much profit as another, the farmer who keeps in ferior cows imposes upon himself a severe tax for incompetency. The best of care and attention will not enable an inferior cow to give a profit compared with those that yield large quantities of milk and butter.

The Benefit of Subsolling.

The Benefit of Subsolling.

Several years ago I intended to subsoll my bottom land but was stopped by wet weather before finishing. The field was planted in corn, and I watched the results of the subsolled and unsubsolled ground. I gave both pleces of land the same treatment and cultivation, and soon found that the land which had been subsolled withstood the dry weather much the better. At gathering time it made 50 bushels to the acre while the unsubsolled land made 40 bushels, so I gained ten bushels per acre by subsolling, which I think paid me handsomely, as I was only one day subsolling an acre.—W. C. Crook, in the Epitomist.

Why Hens Did Not Lay.

The writer recently stopped a day with a farmer who prided himself on his fine stock and the complete accommodations for their comfort. In fact, there was no denying that everything was in perfect order, and we were not surprised that the stock looked sleek and fat. During the day his wife spoke of the contrariness, as she termed it, of the hens, saying that they had laid from 40 to 50 dozen eggs a week all summer, and now that the price was high they scarcely laid an egg.

the price was high they exactly an egg.

After lunch we asked to see the hens and were shown a really handsome flock of mixed breeds, but nevertheless all showing traces of thorough-bred ancestors. We asked what they were fed and the lady seemed surprised at such a question. Of course

orea ancestors. We asked what they were fed and the lady seemed surprised at such a question. Of course they ate with hogs and cows and had access to the corn crib if they chose to go there.

"But where do they roost?" I suggested.

"Oh, in the trees," she said. "They are healthler where they get plenty of fresh air." And so they were, but they did not lay any eggs. Would it not have been economy to have built a good, warm house and have had those hens laying during the fall as well as during the summer.—Home and Farm.

and Farm.

Cost of Raising Steers.

The Utah experiment station has made some experiments with a view to ascertaining the cost of raising steers from birth. They were conducted with four grade Jerseys. At first they were given only whole milk alone, but later skim milk and grain. During the summer the calves were pastured, while in the winter alfalfa, corn stover, grain and roots composed their ration. At the beginning of the test calves Nos. 1 and 2 each weighed 58 pounds, gaining 1.35 and 1.12 pounds per day, respectively. Calf No. 3 weighed 94 pounds at the beginning of the test, and gained an average of 1.39 pounds per day, while 76 pounds was the weight of No. 4 at birth, which gained 1.15 pounds on an average per day. Calf No. 1 gave a profit of \$12.78; No. 2, \$8.59; No. 3, \$9.38, and No. 4, \$6.82. The total cost of raising the calves was \$65.32.

These steers, it will be remembered, were grade Jerseys, thus accounting for their light weights. Grades of any good beef breed would no doubt have given much better returns, but this experiment was intended to show what may be done with grade Jersey steers by those who seek to improve their dairy herds by the use of a Jersey buill. The quality of the meat was excellent, the very bets sold at the local market during the year.—Tennessee Farmer.

Wintering Bees in the Celtar.

After getting all colones in good shape, the last thing to do just as

Wintering Bees in the Cellar.

After getting all colonies in good shape, the last thing to do just as steady winter begins is to take them to the cellar. Select a day suitable for the purpose, if possible not too cold, and, of course, it must not not evarm enough for the bees to fly. Perhaps late in the evening is best, especially if the day is not very cold. A complete arrangement of everything must be previously made, so that there may be no hitch in the proceedings. Remember that ordinary cellars or cellars as they are ordinarily kept, will not answer for keeping bees in. Bees must not be mixed up with other matter usualy kept in cellars. A cellar for bees proper should be used exclusively for them, but if the room may be spared in a good, dry cellar, it may be set off for the bees with a good, tight partition. It takes but small space to accommodate quite a number of colonies of bees, in the manner in which they are placed.

In the first place fix the foundation for the hives to sit on. This should be of two by four scantling, fastened about eight inches apart in the shape of a frame, and placed on a level and

solid foundation, using brick or stone. Have the room enclosed so that shutting the door will close out all light. Three feet wide, ten feet long, and seven feet high will accommodate 20 or 25 colonies. Set a row of hives on the foundation without the bottoms of hives, eight inches apart. Set the next row over these and directly over the eight inch space, and so on until the celling is reached. Leave the lids on all the hives, but remove the bottoms. When placed in this manner you will see that all the dead bees and dirt will drop down and entirely out of the nive, and on the lid or the hive below, thus keeping them clear of accumulating filth. Put them in quietly, and arouse them as little as possible. The temperature should be about 45, and should not vary more than 40 to 50. Cellar wintering looks easy, but it takes the expert to make it a success every time.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Starting an Orchard.

Few things are ever done to less profit on the farm than buying apple trees, spending time and labor to set them out, and then simply leaving them to take care of themselves. Trees that are expected to make a healthy growth, and at the proper age produce an ample output of fruit, should have as much care and attention given them during their growth as is bestowed upon ony other crop on the farm. Neglect to do this is the prime cause of the fallure to grow fruit. Notwithstanding it is the exception rather than the rule, there are cases where fruit growing is more profitable, on land too rough, broken or stony to cultivate advantageously for anything else. If possible, it is advisable to cultivate, however, until the trees come at least into bearing, which is usually four or five years.

Trees newly set out do not require as rich a soil as when they come into bearing, and with care during that period, and by keeping the orchard in cultivation, the fertility can be built up. Corn or potatoes are either of them preferable to small grains to raise in a growing orchard, though some authorities persist in advocating the latter, and, as far as the condition of the ground will admit, it is best to plant corn so that cultivation can be given both ways. Added to this, be the crop sown what it may, in marking out, the rows should be sufficiently far from the trees so that there will be no danger of injuring hem in culting. All things considered, both the trees and crop should have thorough cultivation during the forepart of the season, leaving the soil in a good, fine tilth, and the surface reasonably level when the crop is laid by. If it can be done, the trees should also be carrellly mulched in June. Why? Because this will help materially to retain the soil during the rest of the summer, which, in turn, will enable the trees to maintain an evenly vigorous, thrifty growth. Provided the trees, in consequence, should continue to grow undiffered to down to clover. Mammoth clover is the best crop to grow

Farm and Garden Notes.
The calf for a beef animal, keep fat.
The one for a milker, keep thrifty.
Movable pens are a good investment
on any farm where hogs are raised.

Do not expose selected seed corn to severe cold, and keep it in a dry place. Packing winter apples in dry sand is recommended by those who have tried it.

Packing winter apples in dry sand is recommended by those who have tried it.

The warm side of a haystaca is not a sufficiently warm place for a dairy cow in the winter time.

Experimentalists say that sheep manure is worth \$3.30 a ton, as against \$2 for horse manure.

One of the handlest things about the stock barn is a box stall. For a sick animal it is a great convenience offitimes.

Get all the eggs you can out of a hen during her first two winters. After that she is generally too old to amount to much as an egg-layer.

All farmers do not agree in the opinion that manure should be hauled out to the fields in winter as made. Yet it is the practice of many good farmers.

As things look now, the man with a fine orchard of bearing trees is the man who will make some money for the next few years. But an orchard needs care from early spring until the fruit is gathered.

A recommended colic remedy for horses is one ounce each of sweet spirits of nitre, sulpluric e...er and extract of Jamaica ginger, to be given in a pint of cold water, and repeated hourly until relieved.

It is a good idea to have a well in your barn basement. Every well ordered stock barn has a basement. By this means water of a moderate coolness in winter can always be secured for cattle and sheep. Stock are compelled to drink too much ice cold water in winter. It pays to have it of the proper temperature.