### FREELAND TRIBUNE.

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DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION

The Meaning of the Rule Followed By Chairman Creasy In Determining Mumber of Delegates. Harrisburg Star-Independent. Whatever else the Philadelphia bemocratis may justly claim, their de-mand for 60 seats in the next state convention is absurd. Anybody with an ounce of brains knows that the representation must be based either on the combined vote cast for Yerkes and Coray on all tickets upon which their names **appeared**, or else the vote cast for them as the Democratic candidates in the Democratic column. There might be a possibility of jus-tifying an interpretation of the law in favor of taking the combined vote, but there is no ground whatever for claiming 60 delegates. The language of the rule is clear and unequivocal. "The representation in Democratic state conventions shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000, or a majority frac-tior of 1,000, of the average vote cast for the Democratic caldidates for state office at the last preceding state election in the respective representa-tive districts of the state; provided, that each representative district shall have at least one delegate." If the language was less clear there might be an excuse for differences of opti-ion. If, for example, it read "one for acah 1,000, or majority fraction of hould votes cast for the candidates. Mominated by the Democratic candi-dates," impersonal, and the Demo-ratic column on the ticket. Made the rule in question, was that it have followed. That is, it was ob-served that once in four years the Democratis of Philadelphia humped themselves, so to speak, and got out a fairly full vote in order to get big perpendition. The rule was presented for was pending in the state central com-mintide. In using be enterventing years they didn't care whether the vote came or not, the representation having been fixed for a time on a basis that have followed. That is, it was ob-served that once in four years the Democratis of Philadelphia humped themselves, so to speak, and got out a faily full vote in order to get bi

reachery and lethargy, and for that eason it was adopted. The-lawyer upon whose opinion the ecision of Chairman Creasy is pre-leted is known throughout the state and at the bar of the supreme court if the United States as among the host distinguished and capable law-ers in the United States. A Philadel-hia lawyer is quoted in one of the apers of that city this morning as aying that the lawyer in question ras probably not broad-minded enough o correctly interpret the rule. If the wo names were mentioned together he Philadelphia lawyer would "get he laugh." laugh

the laugh." A Berting Crase In Italy. A Berting Crase In Italy. A splrit of gambling has broken out for a splrit of gambling has broken out has reached the age of seven months and already has made sounds which and already has made sounds the has been decided that peydo not and has been decided that they do not and the first language to be spoken by little bounds the English nurse has the child humost entirely under her care, the approximation has been as spoken bout her all het time is lulian. Arger sounds have been wagered, and the de-spoken have been wagered, and the de-spoken has had better lisp her first ways if Yolanda . There will be a mighty dis-age throughout Italy should she de-age the form of English.

cide in favor of English.



General Sherman. The most Interesting diamonds in Boston belong to Mrs. Thorndlke, daughter of the late General W. T. Sherman and long a favorite in diplo-matic society at Washington. The gen-eral was greatly admired by the khe-dive of Egypt. When Mrs. Thorndlke's sister, Minnle Sherman, was married to Lieutenant T. W. Fitch, his majesty, desirous of expressing his friendship for the old warrior, selected from his treasury diamonds valued at \$200,000, had them set as a necklace and sent the gorgeous ornament to the bride. But an unfeeling United States cus-toms department fell upon the wedding gift and held it for a ransom of \$20, 000, the amount of the legal 10 per cent duty. Here was a pretty how d'you do, for neither the bridegroom nor the general could scrape together the sum demanded. The bride wept, the newspapers gossiped and the hus-band grew pale with mortification. But there was naturally a sympathetic feel-ing on the part of every American wo-man at the thought of a poverty strick-en bride unable to gaze upon \$200,000 in diamonds that actually belonged to her. A public subscription was started, then the national government became interested, and finally congress stepped in and, goaded to chivalrous rescue by its wives and daughters, remitted the duty by special enactment. Can you not imagine the rejoloings of the Fitches and Shermans when the splendid gems were at last placed on the beautiful neck for which they were intended and the pride with which their owner allowed them to be placed for safe keeping in the United States treasury? But you certainly eanot imagine her horror when a great, ugly prute of a tax collector from some Pennsylvania county in which she ived soutered in and demanded an annual tax more than equaling the lieutenant's salary for an entire year? That settled it. There was nothing to do but send the white elephant back to the khelive. Conceive the mental condition of an American woman oblig-eit to give pone-fift of a million doi-inrs in diamonds! But, if you will be-li

of them.—Frank S. Arnett in Ainslee's. "Koeln" or "Coeln!" The German city which we know by its French name, Cologne, is in a state of great excitement over the orthogra-phy of its German name. Should it be spelled with a K or a C—"Koeln" or "Coeln?" The municipal authorities recently concluded that it was high time to set-the the matter. In their own opinion Koeln is the proper form, historically correct and in accordance with the "genius of the language." They deter-mined, however, to refer the matter to the general government, and this agreed with them. So far all was har-mony and peace. But when it came to confirming the unanimous decision by an imperial edlet the imperial will had to be reck-

JAS. H. MONTGOMERY, M. D

### In a Carefully Prepared Article Recommends Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Remedy. In a recent issue of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hygiene, the recognized authority on all matters pertaining to health, James H. Montgomery, M. D., says editorially: "After a careful investigation of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, a specific for kidney, liver and bladder troubles, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation with its attendant ills, we are free to con-fess that a more meritorious medi-cine has never come under the ex-amination of the chemical and medical experts of the New York Magazine of Sanitation and Hy-giene. In fact, after the most searching tests and rigid inquiry into the record of Dr. David Ken-nedy's Favorite Remedy, it be-comes a duty to recommend its use in unequivocal term to every read-er of this journal whose complaint comes within the list of ailments which this remedy is advertised to cure. We have obtained such of the specific—have so satisfac-torily demonstrated its curative powers through personal experi-medy is for sale by all druggists at £1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5--mest at a cent a dose. "Bankt bottle\_enough for triad, free bu molt. Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam bet for Colds, Coughs, Consumption 26,00,51

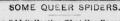
Dr. David Kennedy's Cherry Balsam best for Colds, Coughs, Consumption 25c,50c,\$1



oned with, and the Imperial Wiiiiam prefers the spelling "Coein." The Colognese defended their favor-ite "K" and formed a court of inquiry composed of historians and philoio-gists, who reported in favor of it. They admitted that the name originated in that of the Colonia Claudia Agrippi-nensis Ubiorum, founded by Claudius A. D. So, but they contended that the furdoduction of the "e," or umlaut, would modify the pronunclation, so that if the name were spelled Coein it ought to be pronounced Zoein instead of Koein, as everybody does pronounce it. In German c before e, i and oe is pronounced like z.

A Fatal Diamond. There is a 200 carat South African diamond once in the possession of Mr. Kruger and now believed to be in the coffers of the Vatican. This stone belonged first to Meshesh. a Basuto chief, from whom it was ex-torted by that blood stained tyrant T'Chaka, king of the Zulus. His broth-er killed T'Chaka and stole the stone, but he, too, met a bloody end a few months later, and the natives say that no less than sitcen of its successive possessors were killed or griven out for the sake of the gem. It then was seen by white men, who tried to take it by force. A savage fight ensued, in which 200 lives were lost, and at the end of it the stone was gone. Memela, a minor chief, had taken it and concealed it in a wound he had re-ceived during the battle. Afterward Menela was caught by Boers and mde a slave. Kruger relensed him, and the man in gratitude gave him the jewel which had cost so many lives.— Baltimore American.





An Odd Collection That Has Recently Been Acquired by Harvard. Been Acquired by Harvard. An interesting collection of New England spiders has recent been add-ed to the Museum of Comparative Zo-ology at Harvard, including altogether 344 distinct species. Of these no less than 174 are "new to science," and Mr. J. H. Emerton, who made the collec-tion, believes that many others are yet to be found, although New England has been covered by the entomologists the

uon, believes that many others are yet to be found, although New England has been covered by the entomologists more thoroughly in all probability than any other part of the country. The list of the larger species is probably complete, but the smaller ones are so difficult to collect that a single new specimen often remains for a long time in a class by Itself. The habits of some of these spiders are curious and little known. One fam-ily represented in the Harvard collec-tion do not make webs at all, but live under stones and leaves, where they build themselves nests like flattened tubes. The grass spiders, whose webs are visible on lawns and fields during the early morning hours, are found all over the United States. Their web consists of a flat sheet connecting sev eral grass blades. On one side is a tube where the spider usually hides hinself and by which he may escape if attack-ed. The web itself-does not actually catch other insects, but is simply a platform, which offers them a danger-ously convenient stopping place, the spider then depending upon his own, agliity to seize them. Moreover, the webs ordinarily seen are only tempora-ry. The spider's real home, offen a food or more wide, is built between stomes or shrubs. Other spiders live on plants which they closely resemble in color. One common species makes a little tent in the center of its web, Another hangs

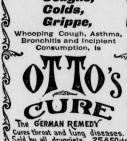
y closely resemble in color. O mon species makes a little tent center of its web. Another han its feet at the approach of dang i spins its body in a little circle idly that it becomes invisible. and spins its boo rapidly that it be



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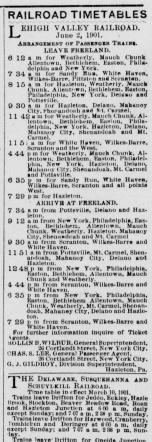
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