## FREELAND TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1888
PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, BY THE

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited OFFICE; MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
FREELAND,—The TRIBUNE is delivered by carriers to subscribers in Freeland at the rate 12% cents per month, payable every twa months, or \$1.0% c. year, payable in advance. The TRIBUNE may be ordered directrorm the carriers or from the effice. Complaints of freegular or tard delivery service will receive prompt attention.

BY MAIL—The TRIBUNE is sent to out-of-town subscribers for \$1.00 a year, payable in advance; por rata terms for shorter periods. The date when the subscription 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-

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

The best ting about Mexico's new navy is that it is to be built in the United States.

Everything is coming our way Even the mail from Australia to London will probably in future travel via New York.

According to Printer's Ink, the one dominant motive of American prog-ress is to continually advance, to do something more and better than has ever been done before.

King Edward realizes that there is not much left for a monarch to do except to wear the gold lace and other trimmings, and he desires to discharge his duty as fully as lies in his power

On the Pacific Coast ingenious builders of locomotive engines are try ing the experiment of setting the cab at the forward end. Does not that suggest the putting of the cart before the horse?

From 9703 in 1894, suicides in France gradually decreased to 9438 in 1898. Illness, poverty and drunkenness led the list of causes in the order named. Then came family troubles, love and jealousy.

The toll which the sea takes from those who trust it for a livelihood is pathetically illustrated in the announcement that the fishing season just closed has cost the single port of Gloucester, Mass., the lives of no less than sixty-two of its stalwart fisher

Pittsburg's institute, with its endow ment of \$25,000,000, will represent a larger investment of capital in tech-nical education than the combined endowments of all the distinctly tech nical institutes now existing in the country. It will be a truly splendid contribution to the most practical branch of twentieth century educa-

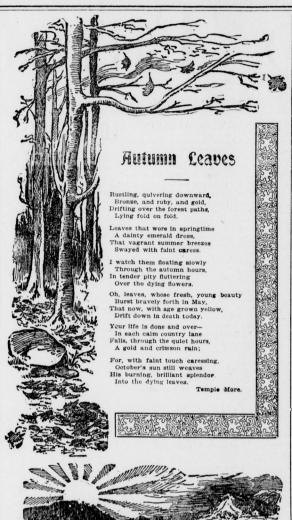
The population of the United States is increasing faster than that of any other country. This is the richest country in the world—we are worth at least fifteen thousand millions more than Great Britain. Our miles of railroad track exceed by more than 10,000 all the tracks of Europe. We manufacture more than England, France and Germany combined.

Airships and under-water craft have done remarkable things in France in the first year of this century, but the vessels which have been careering about the clouds like comets and the noses beneath the waves have not yet achieved such triumphs that the surface of the earth and the level of the sea will speedily be abandoned for purposes of travel.

In staid Connecticut a murderer who was guilty of taking the life of a young woman in circumstances of exceptional atrocity has been sentenced to life imprisonment, observes the New York Tribune. A peculiarly revolting feature of this case has been the sending of flowers and dainties to the assassin by weak minded creatures who seemed to think that the criminal should be regarded as an object of sympathy.
When such things occur in the colony pected in communities less Spartan and severe in origin and nurture?

"Spatch-Cock" Explained.

Many people have been wondering how the word "spatch-cocked," used by General Buller, eomes to mean "sandwiched in between." At a dakbungalow in India you see a "chicken" running about, and in ten minutes you are eating him "spatch-cocked." He has been slain, dipped in hot water to assist the plucking, and has his breast bone flattened down and is grilled as flat as a chop, without the flesh ever being allowed to cool. He is supposed to "eat" less tough in that way than any other. is supposed to "eat" le



## Looting of China.

BY CLARENCE L. BEALMEAR.

BY CLARENCE L. BEALMEAR.
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Wun Sock leaned over the hearth
and drew with his bow a melancholy
tune out of an old violin. Again and
again he drew the bow across the instrument, holding a particularly deep
note, bending forward slightly and
looking intently at a spot on the
hearth. The room was dimly lighted
by a tallow dip. Weird enough were
the surroundings—the figures of dragons on the walls, Joss perched on a ons on the walls, Joss perched on a shelf, the giant shadows cast by the flickering light—without the accom-paniment of unearthly music. Twenty paniment of unearthly music. Twenty minutes, half an hour, forty minutes, and then, with an exclamation of Chinese disgust, he laid the violin down, took up a large cork from the shelf, fitted it in a hole in the hearth and blew out the tallow dip, and, after a few puffs at the resistless pipe, threw himself on his cot and slept.

A few minutes later Chip In opened the door of the little join, and tiptoed

himself on his cot and stept.

A few minutes later Chip In opened the door of the little join, and tiptoed softly in. Lighting the tallow dip and seeing the violin lying there, he began where Wun Sock left off, first taking the cork out of the hole in the hearth. Chip In drew forth the same monotonous tune, even more dismally than his predecessor. Twenty minutes, half and hour, forty minutes, and then, with an exceration, he repeated Wun Sock's actions, throwing himself on the cot next to his worthy contemporary, while that gentleman emitted a snort which may have signified gross displeasure at the confusion aroused by Chip In, or intense confusion at some halluctnation superinduced by the pipe.

some hallucination
the pipe.
While Wun Sock was muttering incoherent monosyllables to himself, in
stalkel Sip Gin, and, judging from his
wavering gait and the reverse position
of his hat, he had been a partaker of
the cup that incbriates but does not



From the hole emerged an objectunsteadily over the hearth by the light of the street lamp, and looked about in a bleared sort of way, accidentally touching the violin with his hand. Intouching the violin with his hand. Intuitively recalling a forgotten injunction, he took up the instrument. Long he drew the bow across the strings and long he held the monotonous tone with

the tenacious bow, playing, however, with somewhat more feeling than the others. The light from the street lamps shone dimly through the little square panes of glass to the hole in the hearth. Sip watched closely with only the aid of this. The violin continued to wail and moan. Then from the hole emerged an object, moving almost indiscernibly, first its head, then neck, and finally writhing its whole form out upon the hearth, standing erect and almost touching Sip Gin with its nose—a cobra of immense size. Sip continued to draw the bow as imperceptibly as possible. Suddenly, with a movement as quick as the flash of a sabre, he dropped both bow and violin and grabbed the reptile just behind the head. With a shriek he awoke Wun Sock and Chip In, while the struggles of the infuriated monster, together with Sip's already too unsteady head, nearly carried that gentleman off his balance. A light being produced, he regained his equilibrium, while his compartiots uttered exclamations of intense gratification at the victorious although somewhat inebriated Sip.

In his rage the serpent's head was flattened out, resembling a hood, on the back of which were the spectacle-like marks, and the brownish-olive form wriggled in a desperate effort to escape. Quickly it was thrust into a box, and while it was venting its rage on the interior Sip pulled himself together and adjusted his disheveled raiment. The rest of the night they sat up to discuss a conspiracy.

Wun Sock conducted a prosperous laundry near the barracks, his busi-

up to discuss a conspiracy.

Wun Sock conducted a prosperous laundry near the barracks, his business having increased with the influx of the Americans. Sip Gin was an all-around sport, who spent most of his time and money in the gambling joint which is at present the scene of this narrative, and of which Chip In was said to be the sole proprietor. Wun Sock had by artful competition forced Hop Hi, a rival laundry man, to the wall, for which plece of mercantile courtesy he incurred that Celestial's unmittigated enmity. Hop having migrated to Bombay, returned the compliment in the form of this cobra, neatly enseonced in a box, which Wun ensconced in a box, which Wunck, in delight and ignorance of its contents, took around to Chip In's to contents, took around to Chip In's to open before that heathen's usually admiring eyes. Upon foreing the lid the serpent made a pass at him, and but for the tool with which he opened the box, and which he still held in his hand, the result would surely have been fatal to Wun Sock. In the excitement, during which they all retreated, the cobra made good his escape, taking refuge in the hole in the hearth, which they promptly stopped up with a cork. up with a cork.

which a cork.

Knowing the power of music to charm these reptiles, a violin was procured, and for six nights they met at the joint and vainly extended an invitation to the cobra to emerge from the hearth and be again immured within the walls of his box. It remained, however, for Sip Gin, inspired to sentiments of tenderness by the influence of a soothing liquid, to draw at the bow with sufficient witchery to charm the otherwise indomitable creature and coax him from his lair. Once out, it was a one-shot victory, a shootor-be-shot chance, and Sip had drunk

just enough to give him a reckless abandon and steady nerve to complete the feat with glory.

With such a potent agency of death in their possession and a means whereby to deal an everlasting blow to the enemy, of which a Chinese is never entirely without, these Celestials immediately bethought how to use this deputy of the devil to the best advantage. Each recited his list of those whom he would be pleased to annihilate, but it was difficult to select the most eligible.

Lam Chop, the restaurateur, just

whom he would be pleased to annimitate, but it was difficult to select the most eligible.

Lam Chop, the restaurateur, just then happened in and was let into the secret. He smiled to himself. Wun Sock with five enemies, Chip In with seven. Sip Gin with three, while he, Lam Chop, had only one—an enemy who had spoken evil of him to all his race—Chin Lip, the barber. "But be not vindictive," said Lam Chop, as he rubbed his sleeve across his face to hide a smile. "Let your enemies live and list to the chance of a lifetime. The government of Uncle Sam will give \$5,000 for Aguinaldo, dead or alive." Lam Chop knew his hiding place and his disguise. "Think of 5,000 of Uncle Sam's big dollars, that buy ten times as much as our brass money! Back to China we can go and live like Li Hung Chang."

Great was the dea, but how was it to be executed? Lam Chop would tell them. On the night of the full moon Wun Sock was to carry his venomous burden, boxed neatly, with the lid merely latched, to a deserted hut on the outskirts of Manila. There Aguinaldo took refuge after nightfall and slipped out early every morning disguised as a coolle. He would see the box and naturally open it; death would result and the reward be sure to follow.

Wun Sock on the day appointed has-

would result and the reward be sure to follow.

Wun Sock on the day appointed has tened to do the bidding of Lam Chop. At sunset he went to the house, deposited the box in a conspicuous place and decamped. Next morning three Chinamen could be seen walking along the road leading to the outskirts. Lam Chop did not appear at the hour appointed to bring the body of Aguinaldo to the government of Uncle Sam; so, after waiting half an hour, the three decided to go without him. As they approached the hut their countenances beamed with anticipation. Wun Sock pushed open the door slowly and peeped in. There Aggy lay stretched out on the floor. The box open and empty. Sip Gin then took a peep, and lastly Chip In. Making sure the cobra had escaped, they filed in and turned the body over, when all fell back aghast. It was Chin Lip, the barber! After their consternation subsided they riffed his pockets and filed out.

A nice trick Lam Chop had played on them! He, who had said "Be not vindictive and let your enemies live," had used their weapon for his own ends. It galled their Chinese souls. However, they would make Lam Chop hay for his little trick. They looked for him, but he was not to be found. He had vanished. The accumulated wealth of Wun Sock, Chip in and Sig Gin had been detached from its hiding places and had gone along, too. He had sold his restaurant the day previous to a mutual friend, who reported that Lam Chop laughed so loud and so long that it was only by chance that to follow.

Wun Sock on the day appointed has-



It was Chin Lip, the barber he caught his parting words, which referring to his victims, were, "Three muchee gullible fools!" House Ventilation in Bombs

House Ventilation in Bombay.

Most of the new houses in Bombay have a fine show of windows on the outside, but no corresponding opening to allow a current of air to pass through. The mean annual temperature is 79.13 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity 77 per cent. The mean annual range of temperature is 46.9 degrees, but there are periods during the rains when the diurnal range of temperature does not exceed 2 degrees, and, unless there is wind ventilation is practically stopped, because the outer air and that in the buildings are reduced to nearly one temperature. With the thermometer at 82 to 84 degrees, and the air heavily charged with moisture, the surplusheat of the human body escapes too slowly, and much discomfort ensues As it is not possible to dry the air in an ordinary house, the usual remedy is to produce a current by means of a punkah, and although the influence of this is very local, it has been found that in the worst Bombay weather life is made tolerable in its current. The chief drawback of the punkah it the punkahwalla. He is dirty, unreliable, especially at night, and his work, counting day and night, cost 24 rupees per month for a single punkan.—Collier's Magazine.

You might as well talk to an as to a person who always agrees

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

With only one exception the glaciers of Switzerland are diminishing steadily. Since 1876 the Rhone glacier has decreased in length at the rate of over 31 yards a year.

The Italian government has established labaratories of micrography and bacteriology and chemistry as dependencies of the sanitary bureau of the minister of the interior. A department of the bacteriological laboratory is to be devoted to the preparation and control of serums and similar products.

Whatever may be the cause of the aurora borealis its height does not appear to be limited by the atmosphere. The rays sometimes touch the earth in Scandinavia, coming between the observer and elevated places, but Flogel, 30 years ago, obtained data showing that a large aurora seen in northern Germany must have had a height of 60 miles, and that the rays often rise to 450 miles, their points glowing with red light.

Petrolan, says Parfumeur, is a mineral soap, the active principle of which is an ichthyol-like compound. It occurs in bituminous rock in the Caucasus, is of a dark color and of the consistence of an ointment, soluble in ether, and does not turn rancid. It finds application in the treatment of diseases of the skin, such as eczema, acne, psorjasis, etc. It acts as an antiseptic and drying agent without producing irritation of the skin.

The bird fauna of Iceland is credited by Henry H. Slater with 103 species, Of these three are residents, 27 summer migrants, 21 occasional visitors and 18 rare stranglers. The land birds are few, including only seven residents and five that come in summer to breed, but the most interesting birds now probably are the northern wen, the great northern diver and the Iceland falcon. Singing birds are few. There are 16 species of ducks and geese and seven birds of prey, but the rock ptarmigan is the only game bird.

Ever since the 17th century it has been observed that the sea near Justaro, Finland, acted on the needles of ships' compasses in a very peculiar manner. These erratic movements of the needle were long suspected to be due to a deposit of iron ore under the ocean's bed. Until recently this was mere conjecture. Recently, however, experts have drilled at the point of greatest disturbance, and they have been rewarded by striking a deposit of pure iron ore at a depth of about 75 feet. A company is being organized to work the deposits, as it is believed they are very extensive, as compass needles behave in an erratic manner at several other points in the immediate vicinity.

Prof. Becquerel carried in his waistcoat pocket for several periods,
amounting to about six hours in all, a
cardboard box enclosing a sealed glass
tube containing a few grains of radioactive barium chloride. In 10 days
time a red mark corresponding to the
tube was apparent on the skin. Inflammation followed, the skin peeled off
and left a suppurating sore which did
not heal for a month. On the second
occasion a similar experience resulted
from carrying a tube of the same sort.
Other experimenters have had similar
experiences. It is to be remembered
that the energy of these radio-active
emanations, whatever they are, is given continuously and so far as we now
know, eternally, without any corresponding increment of energy from any
known source. The perpetual motion
seems to be realized in a novel form.
The most interesting problem of science, at the present time, is to discover
what is the source of the emitted rays,
and the exact nature of the emanations. Prof. Becquerel carried in his waistand the exact nature of the emana

Electric Energy from Wind.

From long and careful studies of the atmospheric conditions in northern Germany Herr M. G. Couz of Hamburg has taken up the question of the industrial application of the winds which are always abundant in that region. He has discovered a system of electric regulators to obviate the inconvenience of the variation in the velocity of the wind. To put his ideas in practice Herr Couz appealed to F. Neumann, a manufacturer of windmills at Wittkiel, who put a large windmill at his dispositon. The wheel had a regulator to keep its speed constant for a certain number of turns when the minimum velocity of the wind to keep it moving at that speed had been exceeded. This wheel, which in a tempest can furnish 30 horsepower, charges a large storage battery for electric lighting and power at Wittkiel. Some experiments were made last September, and the results surpassed all expectation. These experiments, which were admirably conducted, make it possible to hope that small localities will be able to secure electric light and power from the wind at almost no cost. The expense of establishing such an installation is extremely small in comparison to the immense advantages which it secures.

—Electrical Review.

Hydrogen as an Illuminant.
Oxygen and hydrogen are produced
on a large scale in Germany by the
electrolytic decomposition of water. electrolytic decomposition of water. The hydrogen so produced is now largely used for inflating military balloons, but it is thought that it may soon find a new field as an illuminant. Experiments have been made with it to this end by compressing it in steel cylinders. With a proper burner the relative cost for equal illuminating power of hydrogen and acetylene is as 25 for hydrogen and 59 for acetylene.



A Dainty Decoration.

A dainty decoration for the dining table is a mass of bright nasturtiums, with their peculiar foliage. They are especially beautiful when heaped in a Venetian glass of graceful shape and anowed to tumble over its wide rim in winning carelessness. A number of the odd circular leaves should accompany the flowers and droop over the glass.

How to Keep Eggs Fresh. One good housekeeper told me she always had perfectly fresh eggs when

always had perfectly fresh eggs when eggs were not always fresh, and this is the way she did it: When they were cheap and fresh she dipped them for an instant in hot, thin, gum-arabic water, draining them in a wire plate drainer, and then packed them away in the lark.—Mrs. Larned, in the Woman's Home Companion.

an's Home Companion.

The Care of Hair I Fashes.

No amount of washing of the hair will keep it clean if dirty brushes are used, yet persons otherwise fairly neat are careless in this respect. A specialist says that hair brushes should be washed once a week, and if used on hair in which there is much dandruff twice a week is not too often. The brushes should be washed in cold, not hot, water, to which cloudy ammonia has been added in the proportion of a scant tablespoonful to a quart of water. Care should be taken not to wet the backs of the brushes and when washed and rinsed—a good way to rinse them properly is to use a shower spray on them—they should be put on edge in the air to dry. Dressing combs too should be frequently cleansed, a comb cleaner being used for the purpose.

Colors in Furnishings.

Colors in Furnishings.

In the furnishing of the house, or in the arrangement of a single room, many housewives do not give the attention they should to color effects.

It has ben prover that color and its combinations may affect the mind in almost any manner desired. For example, red gives the sense of warmth, and is exciting, even to animals.

On the other hand, blue is cold and quieting; it produces also the effect of distance; it deepens a recess and makes the ceiling on which it is placed appear higher. Blue subdues all colors allied to yellow, orange, white and red by absorbing their light. Its strongest contrast is white.

Yellow conveys the feeling of light and appears to advance toward the eye. It will lessen the helph of a room or exaggerate the prominence of a molding or other objects on which it is placed. It is the most intense of all colors.

Blended with semi-neutrals, yellow.

Blended with semi-neutrals, yellow imparts to them a radiance not their own. It gives a particularly pleasing definiteness and brilliancy to the compound colors, such as buff, chestnut, hazel, dun, auburn, fawn, etc.

Green is in itself rather a dull color, and the effect of a large proportion of emeralds or bluish green in a combi-nation is apt to be harsh.

Red is the only color which remains



Onions with Parsley—When the onions are ready to boil place a dozen little sprigs of parsley in the kettle and remove when the onions are drained at the finish. Make a rich cream sauce and add to it a tablespoon of chopped parsley and one has a much improved 6ish. Parsley is a necessary accompaniment to onions, for it removes the odor and prevents their disagreeable attertaste.

Penny Tarts—Make a filling of one

disagreeable aftertaste.

Penny Tarts—Male a filling of one cupful of raisins chopped fine, the juice and rind of a lemon, one large cracker rolled fine, or the same amount of bread crumbs, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of melted butter and one tablespoonful of melted butter and one tablespoonful of melted butter and one sign. Make the usual pie paste and cut it into pieces three or four inches square. Put a tablespoonful of this mixture in the centre, pinch the edges together and bake about 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven. a moderately hot oven.

a moderately hot oven.

Eggplant Souffle—Peel an eggplant and boil it until you can pierce it with a silver fork: then drain and chop it very fine, using always a silver knife in handling it. Add to this pulp a scant teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of method butter, a teaspoonful of mushroom catsup or sauce, a cupful of fine bread crumbs and the beaten yolks of three eggs, reserving the frothed white to fold in the batter at the last. Bake in either a large dish or individual souffle dishes.

Kenilworth Ranch Dumplings—Take

Kenilworth Ranch Dumplings—Take a quart of flour, one cup of good sweet lard and half cup of butter; rub this into the flour after it is sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder; add enough milk to make a soft dough. This is rolled out quickly into a sheet an inch thick and then cut in squares, into each square is laid a half apple, peeled and cored and the crust tucked around it. Have ready in a dripping pan a syrup made of one cupful of sugar to one of water; lay the dumplings in, bake in quick oven 30 to 40 minutes. Serve with an old-fashioned molasses sauce.