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# Entered at the Postoffice at Freeland. Pa. a Second-Class Matter.

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An English professor says women are incapable of learning the Chinese language. If he can prove it Chinese may yet become the universal tongue.

The town of Kiaukary, near Angora, in Asia Minor, has been destroyed by an earthquake. It is possible that some of the cats will not be able to come back.

Marconi will scarcely be discour aged because the telegraph companies have decided to regard his invention as a toy. Nearly every great invention was regarded as a toy at some stage of its history.

The free lectures of New York City are attended by about 10,000 every night, workingmen and women, who throng into the fifty-five centres, after a hard day's work, for an hour of instructive entertainment. The Brooklyn free course has been as successful as that of Manhattan, and has secured a large attendance at each of the lecture centres within a few weeks after

# they were opened.

The Philadelphia Record remarks that there are more men writing good English verse to-day than there ever were before. Many of them are, in fact, writing verse which a hundred and fifty years ago would have made them famous, and if they are not famous now it is because the standard is higher than of old, and because even literature is subject to the law of supply and demand.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger. anent the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, says that it was merely a visit of courtesy, as the German Government knows full well that our Prestdents do not have the power to swerve national policy at will after the fashion of the Czar. A representative of the German nation came to the United States on a mission of friendship, and everybody can see that the mission was successful.

Emperor William is turning the Grunewald into a vast pleasure ground for the people of Berlin and is finding time to give personal study to plans for new roads, playgrounds, picknickers' glades and restaurant sites in the forest. Not he, nor any other king, has ever done a more royal act, says the New York Mail and Express. And the moral that lies in the sight of William of Germany making restitution across the centuries for William of Normandy is not far to seek. When kings so conduct them-selves, we have a right to chorus Pippa's song: "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world.

Postal clerks must possess good memories. In a group of seven States through which one railway postal clerk has to run, there are 12,317 postoffices. Not only must the clerk know the correct location of all these offices, but he must know how to reach the whole twelve thousand from one or more stations. Another elerk un-derwent no fewer than seventy-eight examinations in fifteen years, learning 13,306 offices in fifteen different sections. In one of the examinations he was required to learn a city distri bution in Chicago which meant know ing all the streets, the location of all large buildings, and the routes of all the carriers.

Senator Tillman is the only sena-tor who has recorded in his autobi-ographical sketch in the Congression al directory that he was a 'farmer' before coming to the Senate.

The Belgian government has fixed the period of service for the infantry at 20 months, and 36 monthe for the cavalry and horse artillery.

# MADEMOISELLE ELISE. By EDITH FRANKLIN. (Copyright, 1602, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

By ED:... (Copyright, 1502, by Daily Story Pub. Co.) Miss Dorothy looked at Miss Bar-bara and sighed. Miss Barbara turned in the direction of the sigh and clefy from the first, and that only

quickly asked. "Are you sick, Dorothy?" "No, dear; why?" "Nothing, only that is the third time you have sighed this morning, and it is so unusual. I thought you must be ill," and the sightless eyes peered so searchingly into Miss Dorothy's face that a flush suffused her withered checks.

"Somehow I keep thinking of our childhood this morning," Miss Bar-bara said, leaning back in her chair, her wrinkled hands letting fall the knitting with which she had been engaged.

"Do you remember the school we "Do you remember the tasks? I can attended and the dancing class? I can see the professor now, his violin tucked under his arm, his coattails tucked under his arm, his conttalls keeping time to his footfalls, counting monotonously, 'one, two, three': 'Miss Barbara paused to indulge in a laugh at the quaint image she had conjured up, then went on: "I never will for-get the way father looked the first time the professor broached the sub-ject of your dancing on the stage. Yeu had finished some wonderful steps, and in a transport of delight the lit-tle man turned to father, crying you were an artiste, that you would have a career before you on the stage. Father stared at him a moment, then said in his sternest tone, 'A Carroll on the stage—never!' "It made a picture, father with his high-bred face, looking half-scornfully down on the excited little dancing master! But I was too frightened to appreciate it then," and she took up her needles, while in thought she was again the signder girl trembling at her father's anger. "Did he say that, the professor, I mean?" Miss Dorothy hasked eagerly. "Why, yes, indeed: he said you would grace the stage at fifty! Im-agine your dancing now, Dorothy," and Miss Barbara shook with laugh-ter. Miss Dorothy joined in feebly, then said: "I must lenve you a moment, dear," keeping time to his footfalls, counting

said:

away. . . . . . .

The theater was ablaze with lights. They shone on the fair shoulders of beautiful women, on the sombre even-



"These thinking of our childhood, this morning." said Miss Barbara. Ing suits of the men; on young and old; on rich and poor. The world and his wife was present, at least that is what the Duchess of Kew told her companigm, and if the Duchess did not know, who did? "You know," the Duchess went on, "It is positively her last appearance. No one knows exactly why, but it is, and that is sufficient. "Why, my dear," with a patronizing little tap of her fan, "she is quite the fashion; could

have been taken up by the very best people, but she refused to go into so-clety from the first, and that only made it wanther more. Nowadays, it seems to me, people only work for success on the stage that society will take them up, not through love of their art at all. No one has ever seen her off the stage, and they cannot im-agine who she is. Though some do say,— but, 'sh, there she comes,' and she leaned forward eagerly. Her companion, poor, old lady, who had not opened her carmine lips, although she knew quite as much on as little as did the Duchess, followed her exam-ple. The dancer came forward, a slight creature, clad in a scarlet gown, a mantilla on her dark curls, a black mask concealing her features. "She has always worn it." mur-mured the Duchess, as the orchestra began a Spanish bolero. With a click of her enstanets, a pointing of a tiny foot, the whirl of



with a little bow. diaphanous draperies—, but why try to describe dancing such as hers?

The production of the stage with a little bow, Poetry-music-a dream...! the front of the stage with a little bow, the laces at her throat rising and failing tunnituously. There was a burst of applause, and cries of "en-ousl" (burnet)! ore!" "bravo!" For an instant Mademoiselle Elise core

stood with bowed head; then, as if making a sudden decision, she began to speak: "Kind friends, it was my intention

"Kind friends, it was my intention to leave you as usual, to refire to pri-vate life and let the identity of the dancer who pleased you for a time remain a mystery. But you are al-ways so kind, to-night even more than ever before, so you shall know the truth," and with a dexterous motion she removed both mask and wig, re-vealing not the dashing creature one supposed her to be, but a little old lady, with the flaring footlights shin-ing on her silvered hair. With a gesture full of pathetic pleading she were one

went on: "I have done wrong in deceiving

gesture full of pathetic pleading she went on: "I have done wrong in deceiving you. I have won your displeasure! Oh, do not hiss me; anything but that! Let me steal away in silence. . . . Yet, I am not so much to blame, we were so poor-Barbara was blind--it was all I could do!" A sob choked her incoherent little confession, while tears trickled un-heeded down her checks. For an in-stant there was a heavy, oppressive silence. Then, when Mademoiselle Elise, with bowed head and great black eyes all blinded by tears, turned to leave the stage, the spell was broken and such a hubbub as there was! Cheer after cheer rang out; men of the world sprang to their feet, cry-ing, "Elise!" "Blise!" their hearts field with admiration for the brave little woman, their eyes blinded by something other than the lights. Many who regarded an exhibition of one's feelings in public as a heinous crime smiffed openly. Away off, back in the pit, someone cried: "God bless the little dencer," and the theater rang again with the words, while the orchestra, not knowing what elae to do, burst into playing--"God Save the Queen." When quiet was at length restored Mademoiselle Elise had disappeared. For a time she was cagorly sought. everything possible being done to dis cover what had become of her. But at last the search was abandoned, the public's fickle %2ncy having been caught by a young concert-hall singer. And now only the memory of Mademoi-selle Elise, who held al London in her sway, remains. In a quiet little village, live two sisters. In a quiet little village, live two sisters.

tening to the hum of crickets and the calling of the whip-poor-wills while the perfume of old-fashioned roses and mignonette is wafted to them from the garden below, Miss Dorothy thinks not of the labor nor of the fancied disgrace, but only of present happiness, and so does not regret the time she was the public's idol and— Mademoiselle Elise.

Importance of Tattoo Marks. At a recent meeting of the Anthro ological society of Washington, evi ence was adduced that the tattoo marks on Eskimo women were mad-or the purpose of indicating relation

THE HEART'S MOHWAY. How Far the Blood Travels in Your Veins in a Short Lifetime.

"Speaking of interesting calculations with reference to the functions of the human system," said the young man with a penchant for mathematical curiosities, "did you ever stop to think how far one's blood will run in a life-time at the velocity agreed upon by the scientisis? The anthorities have reached the conclusion that the heart at each beat of contraction discharges about two ources of blood. It is esti-mated that there are about nine pints of blood in the normal frame, and spec-latively, for scientists cannot be cer-

mated that there are about nine pints of blood in the normal frame, and spec-liatively, for scientists cannot be cer-tain about it, the conclusion has been reached that in the larger articles the velocity of the blood is about twelve inches, or one foot in a second of time. New this will give us a basis to figure on, and since the basis is speculative the conclusion must be after the same kidd. Yet they will all be approxi-mately correct. "If the blood flows in the larger ar-tries at the rate of twelve inches a second, in a minute's time it will have flowed 720 inches, which equal to sixy oursed a distance of 43,200 inches, or about three-quarters of a mile. La day, or twenty-four hears, the blood will have run a distance of 1,633,899 inches. Pert in a different way this would be about sixteen miles, 55% feet and eight inches. In a month's time, allowing thirty days for a month, the blood will ceuras a total of 31,104,000 hences, are d in twelve months, cr en blood will course a total of 51,104,000 inches, and in twelve months, or one year, 373,284,000 inches. Suppose lives year, 373.284,000 inches. Suppose lives to be thirty-five years old. We find that a man's blood in this period of time, on the basis assumed, would ever a total distance of 13,073,659,000 unches. New how for is thin? Unclus inches. Now, how far is this? Twelve inches make one foot and 5280 feet make one mile, so 13,073,080,000 inches is equal to about 206,339 miles, 2413

feet and four inches. "If a man should happen to live to be 100 years old the distance covered be 100 years old the distance covered by the blood would be nearly a million miles. We rarely stop to think of those things, and yet life depends largely upon the marvellous little engine which must drive the blood of one's body this must drive the blood of one's body this enormous distance. If we thought more along these lines we would do less to cripple the functions of the heart than we are wont to do. The fact is, that we are constantly doing things which cannot in any way ald the heart in the performance of its functions, and in most instances we do those things which are a downright injury. But the little througher keeps on just the same until we wear it out, and then it stops, and we pass."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Remarkable Self-Sacrifice. "I recently witnessed a most beau-tiful exemplification of devotion and self-sacrifice," said a well-known lo-cal churchman. "Such a case is so rare that I must tell about it. About a year ago a hard-working laborer contracted consumption. His wife gave him every attention, but the struggle was too much for her and she died about five months igo. The poor man made every effort to ward she died about five months ago. The poor man made every effort to ward off the disease, but he soon became so weak and emaclated that he was compelled to stop work. What to do or where to go to spend his few re-maining weeks on earth was an enig-ma. His money gave out, and he was about to apply to one of the hos-pitals for admittance when he one day met a friend with whom he hod about to apply to one of the nos-pltals for admittance when he one day met a friend with whom he had worked during the days when he was well and strong. He made known his condition, both physical and financial, conductor, both paysical and manneal, and asked for advice. "Come to my house" was the instant reply. "I have only three recoms, but one of them shall be yours. You shall not want for anything as long as I keep ray health and strength." The other was gladly accepted, and for over four worthe due upon and his wife, sense was gladly accepted, and for over four months that man and his wife gave the consumptive food, shelter and at-tention, and when he died they went around among their friends and col-lected enough money to give him a decent burial. I myself visited the side man just before he died, and he told me his friends had willingly and unselfishily divided their time, day and might, in administering to his wants. That man and woman are God's own people."--Washington Etar.

The Coyote as a Forager. The Coyote as a Forager. When a coyote goes off on a foraging raid by himself, and is so lucky as to catch an unsuspecting sheep or a calf out for a moonlight stroll, he will first suck the blood of his victim, and then, dragging the carcase to a shady and unfrequented retreat, will devour the choice morsels first. Before has finished his meal he will gorge many pounds of the most substantial parts, until he resembles a sack of coal on four spindling legs. A coyote has heen known to eat his weight in meat in a day and a night. Not a particle of the coyote's frast is ever allowed to go to waste, for when he is stuffed he her sway, remains. In a quiet little cottage just outside a quiet little cottage just outside a quiet little cottage just outside a quiet little village, live two sisters. And often when one talks of their gen-tle birth and stainless honor, the other drops her face in her hands,wonder-ing if she did do wrong after all. But, when in the evening they sit hand in-hand on the vine-covered porch, lis-tening to the hum of crickets and the of the family may ent also. Hunters tell of the whip-poor-wills while tell of having found coyotes so gorged and heavy with food that their disand heavy with food that their dis-tended sides made it impossible for them to enter their burrows and holes. them to enter their burrows and holes. Jack rabbits are the principal food of coyotes, and both animals are provided with muscles of locomotion that are marvellous. There are few things in uature as swift as a coyote following a California jack rabbit across a plain. A fleeing jack rabbit cance and planke mile a minute for one or two

New York Post. A rapid-fire gun with a range of 6000 has been invented by an Eng ushman.



Cleaning Wall Paper. A paper wall may be cleaned after the following method: Cut into eight pleces a large loaf of bread two days old, blow the dust off the wall with a pair of bellows, rub down with a plece of the bread in half yard strokes, beginning at the lon of the room, until been of the other and in many part strokes, beginning at the top of the room, until the upper part is cleaned. Then go round again, repeating until all has been gone over. If grease spots appear put blotting paper over the spots and press with a hot flatiron.

# Laundering Silk Materials.

In these days of wash silk ribbons nd wash silk waists, it is well to know how best to launder them. the silk is undyed it may be soake the silk is undyed it may be soaked for a time in cold water, then squeezed for a lightly rubbed in the water and washed in soap lather. If it is much solled a little dissolved borax may be added to the washing water, if it is pure white the last water in which it is rinsed may be slightly blued, but not for cream or natural colored slik. The washing latter should be merely warm, hot water having a bad effect on colored sliks. In the fast rinsing water add to every pint of water two tiblespoonfals of prepared gum, which will give a very slight firmness to the slik, and also a better finish and gloss. Wrap it in a soft cloth and press very dry, and leave it rolled up till ready for ironing; it requires no drying. For ironing, lay the slik on the table right slit who hen completely. If the iron is brought into direct contact with the damp slik, it will leave a rusty slin, which can only be removed with great trouble, and after many washings. Pongee slik, should be almost dry be-fore it is, ironed, as otherwise the slik, will be left with a very greasy look.-New York Sun. for a time in cold water, then someeze

### Useful Meat Knowledge.

Useful Meat Knowledge. In selecting a butcher try to find an kenest one, for, in spite of lectures and demonstrations galore on the buy-ing of ment the housewife is bound to be more or less dependent on the knight of the cleaver. Any woman can and should know the different cuts of meat, the food value and the general signs that indicate good, heikhy beef, veal, mutton and pork, but she cannot know how long the meat has hung, whether the beef good, healthy beef, veal, muiton and pork, but she cannot know how long the meat has hung, whether the beef be "cow," past its usefulness for dairy purposes and fattened for the market on "slop" prime steer beef from the corafields of the west, the rich alfalfa pastures of the southwest or "rangers," toughened with leagues of travel in the effort to eke out a precarious existence. Much must be left to the honesty of the butcher, who is usually quite will-ing to advise the proplicatory woman about the best and most economical cuts of meat. While the best of beef is none too good for any family, the so-called "best" or most expensive cuts are to be avoided by the woman of frugal means. Nor is this any serious depriv-ation. The expensive tenderioin so highly esteemed by gourmets because of its tenderness, has very little flavor of its ony—not half so much we the

of its tenderness, has very little flavor of its own-not half so much as the round or sirloin, and, furthermore, is always open to suspicion unless taken from the choicest steer beef. It is in-side the animal, where the blood does not flow through it as freely as through the upper part of the leg and shoulder. --Washington Star.

## . . RECIPES . .

Horse Radish Sauce-Have one cup Horse Radish Sauce—Have one cup of cream very cold; then whip it until stiff; add half a teaspoon of salt, a pinch of pepper and three tailespoon-fuls of prepared horse radish; if fresh-ly grated horse radish is used add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one tea-spoonful of sugar to the radish; keep in cool place, as it should be thick when used.

when used. Seed Cake—Beat separately for thir-ty minutes the yolks of six eggs and the whites of three, then turn together and add six ounces of powdered sugar, seven ounces of flour and a few cara-ways; stir all together lightly but thoroughly, then put into a greased cake pan and bake for half an hour in a hot oven. Upon removing from the oven turn out at once and let it lie upside down until cold. Currant Lelly Whin—To the whites

upside down until cold. Currant Jelly Whip—To the whites of three eggs, add a speck of salt and beat until foaming add three table-spoonfuls of sifted powdered sugar and beat until stiff and glossy; then add, one teaspoonful at a time, two-thirds of a glass of currant jelly, beat-ing until the mass is light and well mixed; pile in a dish or in small glasses and serve; raspherry jelly may be used in the same way. New Encland Muffles\_Fect forms of

New England Muffins—Few forms of hot bread are more delicious than del-icate muffins. The following recipe icate muffins. The following recipe gives directions for making them quickly and can be relied upon to give satisfaction: Sift two cups of flour with one even teaspoonful of salt. Work into it two tablespoonfuls of soft but-ter and two of granulated sugar. Add one cup of milk, one egg well beaten and one tenspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a quick oven in muffin rings or gen pans.

Bulb-growing is likely to be largely extended in Ireland. There are large tracts of fine sandy ground along the southern and eastern seaboards as at Haarlem for the raising of Dutch buibs.

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The oldest royal dynasty in the orid is that of Japan, which goes ack unbroken 2,600 years.

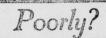
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Thirty millions of artificial teeth are used each year.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years aco.-Mrs. Thomas Rom-muss, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900. Lifeboats were invented by Lionel Le-kin, a London coach builder.



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