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FREELAND, PA., JULY 18, 1902.



BIRTH OF AN ICEBERG.

The Dramatic Experience of Two Antarctic Explorers.

Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, commander of the antarctic expedition of 1898, nearly lost his life by an accident of a nature so peculiar that it is probable no other man could duplicate the experience. At the foot of Mount Terror in February, 1900, he landed from his ship with Captain Jensen and three other men. Then, wishing to take a picture of the shore, he sent his boat back to the vessel to get a camera, and he and Captain Jensen were left alone on the rough beach. Before the boat returned a strange and awful thing happened. Mr. Borchgrevink told the story in the Outlook:

A roar and a rush, with tremendous explosions, shook the beach. The thought came to us that the perpendicular rocks above us were falling. Then we realized what was taking place. The mighty glacier immediately to the west of us was giving birth to an iceberg.

Millions of tons of ice plunged into the ocean. We could see nothing beyond an immense cloud of rolling snow. The water rose from the plunge of this antarctic monarch. I sang out to Jensen, "Now we shall have to face the wave!"

We rushed to the highest point of our limited beach, four feet above the sea. We saw advancing on us a dark green ridge with a white crest. I called to Jensen to struggle for dear life. We clutched the uneven rocks, with our backs toward the advancing water. Although it could not have taken more than seven minutes the time seemed long before the water closed over our heads.

Floating upward, scrambling upon the rocks, I tore the nails from my flesh in my endeavor to keep from being dragged out. After the second wave we again felt the rocks under our feet.

At the place where Jensen and I first stood the rock was wet twenty feet above our heads. It was somewhat lower when it struck us. Where the wave had struck with full force the face of the rock had been altered, and rocks were still falling when the three men in the boat found us, bleeding and torn.

Two facts had saved us. To our right a small peninsula of ice protruded some five feet from the rock, and the rock itself bent toward the west. From the moment it struck the curve of the mountain rock to the west of us the wave took a course more easterly than where Jensen and I stood.

BREVITIES.

The negroes from the Tuskegee institute who were engaged in 1900 by the German government to teach the natives of Togoland, German West Africa, how to grow cotton have succeeded in producing cotton which is graded above American middling.

The British government has just completed the survey of the English section of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in central Africa, for the establishment of a steamer service on the lake in connection with the Uganda railway, which has recently been completed.

According to Collier's Weekly, the most destructive shot fired in the Philippines was fired accidentally by a Philippine corporal who put a lighted cigarette in a six inch shell to discover if it was loaded. He never was able to tell, for he was one of the twenty or thirty men killed.

A Bohemian couple holds the record for procreantation. Franz Rosner, 100 years of age, was married on his deathbed to Anna Renner, aged ninety-three, at Oberpollitz. The groom died two days later. The two had been in love for seventy-five years, but had kept putting off the wedding day.

Grand Seashore Excursion
To Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, via the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Tickets on sale July 23, limited for return passage to August 1, and will be honored on any train, except the Black Diamond express. Fare for round trip from Freeland, \$5.00. Consult ticket agents for further particulars.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Art in the House.
The great prominence given leather and leather effects in wall covering or upholstery for the hall, living room, library or dining room is one of the noticeable features of fashions in house furnishings. One of the latest and most novel ideas is one that is extremely effective and to use a metal finished rounskin of either a brown or green tone as a straight valance for a velvet portiere. Whole curtains of leather are sometimes used, too, but only in large, high-ceilinged rooms, where massive effects are in keeping. Ceiling papers covered with a lattice-work of vines blooming with flowers, giving the effect of living in an arbor or canopy of flowers, are among the newest for bedrooms. For bedrooms in country houses enameled furniture painted in flower designs is certainly dainty and charming. White is of course the most attractive, although many of the colored ones are exceedingly pretty. Among the most desirable showing is an ivory white with single large pink roses scattered all over it. Forget-me-not ornament another pretty white suit, as do ferns and violets.

A Pretty Bedroom.
Pink and white bedrooms are always charming. A paper having an ivory ground, with a decoration of pink chrysanthemums, is suitable for a large room, but the American Beauty decoration is a bit newer, and it harmonizes well with dark red. Let the paper run to the picture molding and get the ceiling white.

Cover the floor with a dark red filling and place Bokhara rugs before the dressing case and by the bed. An effective way to furnish a bedroom where yellow is to dominate is to place yellow paper on the wall and cover the floor with a green denim with an over-thread of yellowish brown. Upholster the furniture, or, better still, make slip covers for it of cretonne with an ivory ground well covered with yellow flowers and green foliage. Use draperies of the same fabric lined with muslin so that they will not fade and provide muslin sash curtains.

Kitchen Hints.

A light, sunny kitchen is made more comfortable in warm weather by dark green or brown blinds at the window, offering shade while one sits down and prepares the vegetables for dinner or beats the cake. One thing kitchen workers have not yet learned—to husband the strength by using a rocking chair or other easy chair while performing certain parts of the work. I have a friend who is very lame, and she has taught me many things in the line of comfort. Perhaps she has discovered many of the aids she employs in caring for her little summer home, but I know that she sits a good deal. She could not do the work in any other way because of her infirmity.

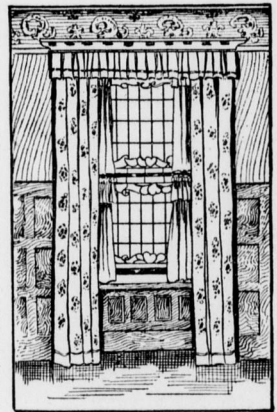
Leafy Table Decorations.

For the aesthetic who dote on pretty table decorations the newest idea is to have little twigs set in silver cups, with small fruits tied to the sprays of the twig. A miniature cherry tree can be built up in this fashion. Half a dozen of these little trees make a beautiful effect.

Pastorals of ribbon on thin muslin is being used for table centers. Roses, violets and carnations can be used to imitate nature by means of the new wide ribbon which is offered on the counters as a Parisian novelty. The effect when used with fine India muslin is like that of throwing a spray of flowers on the table.

Draped Hall Window.

A hall window treated in casement style has short curtains of plain green flax, the turnover frills of a contrast-



NEAT WINDOW TREATMENT.

ing pattern, this being a variation which often produces extremely good results. The long curtains are of green and white printed linen, the valance being arranged beneath a molding which now frequently takes the place of the old-fashioned curtain pole.

A Vegetable Salad Dressing.

A boiled dressing suited for a vegetable salad is made of two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two eggs, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of French mustard. Melt the butter and let it cool. Then stir into it slowly the yolks of the eggs, which have been previously mingled with the salt and sugar. Add the vinegar little by little, and cook it in a double boiler until the mixture thickens. Remove from the fire, stir until cool, add the mustard and, lastly, the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and three tablespoonfuls of cream.

"JUST MAKING BELIEVE."

One Way to Make This Dull Old World Seem Brighter.

There is many a failure on the part of "grown ups" to comprehend the mental processes of their imaginative superiors—the children. Some clumsy person calls the most charming device of fancy "another of those naughty fibs." By that condemnation he sets up a well nigh impassable barrier between himself and the childish dreamer.

Not long ago a grown up was accosted on the street by a dainty maiden of four, who nodded a bright good morning and then said, "Isn't there going to be a wedding down there?" pointing across the square.

"I think not," said the obtuse adult.

"I haven't heard of any wedding."

"Are you sure? I think there's going to be one," persisted the little maiden.

"I don't see any flowers or carriages, and I guess you are mistaken," replied the champion of dull fact.

Then the tiny plender drew nearer, and with an entreating touch of her hand and a voice lowered out of hearing of the fairies she breathed:

"Please say there's going to be a wedding. I'm just making believe."

Could the power of imagination go further? Could there be a simpler device for turning this dull world into a garden of flowers and sweet music than this same gentle "making believe?"

Imagination often proves to be the door that opens into a high philosophy of life. We all remember Dickens' brave little marchioness, "Did you ever taste orange peel and water?" she demanded of the gay Dick Swiveler. He replied that he never had tasted that ardent beverage.

"If you make believe very much, it's very nice," said the small servant, "but if you don't, you know, it seems as if it would bear a little more seasoning certainly."

As long as life has its ups and downs it is by no means impossible that to us all, old as well as young, there may come a time when we shall be glad to have acquired the accomplishment of making believe very much.—Youth's Companion.

LAZY AND COLD BLOODED.

An Incident That Nearly Cost Sir Hugh Rose His Peerage.

Lord Strathairn was the most indolent, lackadaisical, languid person who ever dawdled along Piccadilly. When he was devastating central India and winning the splendid victories that immortalized his name, he was so lazy that he could not be got to dictate the dispatches recording his own triumphs. Months elapsed before these documents could be extracted from him, and then they were brief and meager to the last degree. One day when Sir Hugh Rose he was entertaining a gallant company at dinner during the crisis of the mutiny.

With the utmost sang froid he was delighting those near him with one of his best anecdotes. In the middle of it his orderly entered and after saluting exclaimed, "We have captured 200 rebels, sir." To him the general turned and, with that elegant courtesy of manner on which he prided himself, serenely replied, "Thank you, sergeant." But the man still remained. Again interrupting his chief, he said, "But what are we to do with them, sir?"

"Oh," replied Sir Hugh, with a soft smile, "hang them, of course." And he resumed his anecdote.

In a little while Sir Hugh was again interrupted in the middle of another story by the sergeant, who came in and said, "Please, sir, we've hung the lot, sir." The general turned, bowed slightly and in the sweetest manner lisped, "Thanks, sergeant—very many thanks," and then went on with his anecdote as if nothing had happened.

This story came to the ears of Queen Victoria, and she was so angry that it nearly cost Sir Hugh his peerage.

David's Line.

When David Belasco and H. C. De Mille wrote "The Charity Ball," there was a speech in it that did not please Herbert Kecey, leading man of the company. The words Kecey objected to were quoted from one of David's psalms.

Ignorant of its origin, Kecey said to Mr. De Mille:

"I don't like that line. It's bombastic and old-fashioned."

"The line is not mine, but David's," replied De Mille, referring of course to the psalmist.

"I thought so," cried Kecey triumphantly. "I'd recognize David Belasco's style anywhere."

A Gentleman.

One of our readers sends a nice story about the question, "What is a gentleman?" Hearing a house carpenter spoken of as a gentleman by a furniture remover, he sought delicately for explanations. "Lor' bless yer, sir," answered the furniture remover, "we calls every man a gentleman as pays 20 shillings in the pound."—London Globe.

Hubby's Little Game.

Wife—What's the matter?
Hubby—Some one has been robbing the firm, and I'm afraid I'll be suspected.

Wife—Impossible!
Hubby—Well, it's best to be on the safe side. Better not buy that new dress you've been worrying me about—New York Weekly.

She Knew Him.

"If you refuse me, it will kill me," he declared.

"How many lives have you?" she asked pitilessly, for she knew something of his previous "affairs" and naturally reasoned that this form of death was no novelty to him.—Chicago Post.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Points on Clover Hay.

Every year there are many questions about curing hay. Early cut grass contains more moisture than that which stands until dead ripe and is harder to cure. Hay is grass with the water taken out of it. This water is removed by the wind, a hot breeze while the sun is shining giving ideal haymaking conditions. The easiest way for the water to be taken from the plant is through the leaves. When these leaves are dried and killed, first of all there will be considerable water left in the stem, and this will move out very slowly. When the leaves are left fresh, they suck or pump the water rapidly from the stem and thus dry it quickly. Cut down two trees in full leaf. From one take every green leaf at once and let the leaves on the other slowly wilt and die. You will find the first tree wet and soggy, while the other is dry, having been sucked or pumped by the leaves. These things explain why the best hay is made in the shade. The leaves are not withered, but keep on pumping water from the stems and "sweating" it out. Clover especially is best cured in the shade. Its thin, broad leaves are quickly wilted in the hot sun, while in the pile they keep at work. We must remember that some samples of early cut clover contain over 1,600 pounds of water in every ton and that 1,500 pounds of the water must be taken out in a short time. One reason why the tedder makes such a useful hay tool is that it breaks the stem and gives the water a chance to escape.

Fighting Insects and Pests.

The fruit grower today must be a successful fighter of insects and all pests of trees and vines, and unless he carries the war on intermittently he cannot expect profit. It is necessary to put aside a certain amount of money from profits every year to be expended on poisonous sprays for the following season. One must have a pretty fair knowledge of the nature of the different insects most destructive to his particular fruits. This does not mean a scientific education.

There are not more than half a dozen insects that threaten most fruits, and these can be studied so that one will know just when to look for their appearance and how best to prevent their destructive work. Too many wait until it is too late to avert losses. The first appearance of the insects is generally anything but alarming, and one is inclined to believe that they will not amount to much. But unfortunately their multiplication is very rapid, and before the fruit grower realizes it his crops are nearly ruined. Sometimes the danger is even more insidious than this.—American Cultivator.

Transplanting Plants.

There is always much difficulty in germinating garden seeds in dry and hot weather, and on this account the fall garden is often a failure. But this difficulty can be easily overcome and plants raised for transplanting in the midst of the severest drought. Make a deep bed in mellow soil and tramp it well. Then water it heavily, and as soon as it is in good condition for working rake and lay a plank carefully over the row or rows and walk on the plank to make it fit the ground closely. It may be necessary to turn the planks over once a day to prevent warping. When the time rolls around when the plants ought to come up, raise the planks every evening to see what's going on beneath. As soon as the plants appear raise one side of the planks and prop them up to give the young plants room. As the plants grow raise the planks higher and higher until the plants are sufficiently rooted to stand without protection. Transplant after a rain.

Breaking Broody Hens.

We have tried many different ways to break hens from sitting. The best and most humane is to place the hen in an enclosure alone or with others which are similarly conditioned. There should be no nest boxes in this prison yard to tempt the hen, and she should be kept there, properly fed and watered, until she promises to reform her ways. Cooping is a failure in many cases, as the hen will sit in the coop. Some poultry writers have made the astounding discovery that there are hens that will sit on a doorknob. Many will sit on the ground or on a board or in any place where they may be placed. We have hens now which have sat until displaced on the perch and another on the dropping board under the perch. Many hens will sit as faithfully without as with eggs, doorknobs or any other object under their wings.

Catch and Odd Time Crops.

In the states in which wheat, oats, rye, etc., are harvested by the middle of June such plants as the cowpea and soy bean may be sown after these green crops are harvested and mature in time to be followed by these same grain crops or by grasses, clover or any crop adapted to fall sowing.

Cowpeas and soy beans sown after the harvesting of grain furnish an excellent and large quantity of stock food in August, September and October. Canada field peas and crimson clover sown in July or early in August supplement the cowpeas and soy beans from October or November until spring.—American Agriculturist.

Profit in Sheep.

Every farmer who will can make a flock of good sheep profitable. The flock, of course, should be proportioned in number to the size of the farm. Good mutton is always salable. So is good wool. And this will be the case as long as people are fond of meat and until winters cease to make woolen clothing necessary for comfort. At the present time both of these products are profitable.

Everything New IN Furnishings

We have all the little things that a gentleman can wish for his summer dressing. Our "little necessities of life," all of which must be proper to make the "finished man," are faultless in every detail. If you want a pair of shoes, a hat, a shirt, a tie, or a pair of socks in the handsome, stylish colors of summer, you can get them here.

Although our goods are fancy in looks, as they should be, they are not fancy-priced.

We can supply you with the latest productions of the market at prices to suit the times.

Step in, and see what we can do for you.

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For Health,
For Pleasure,
For Business.

RAMBLER.

You should ride a
Bicycle,
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A complete stock always on hand.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

May 18, 1902.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 29 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 58 a m for Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 45 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
11 41 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 29 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, Mt. Carmel, and White Haven.
11 41 a m from Pottsville, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Delano and Hazleton.
12 35 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 44 p m from Pottsville, 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.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUINNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jedd, Eekley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Hous and Hazleton Junction at 6 00 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 Shepton at 8 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 7 07 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onedia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onedia and Shepton at 6 25 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Drington for Tombleton, Cranberry, Hatwood, Hazleton Junction and Road at 6 00 p m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eekley, Jedd and Drifton at 6 25 p m, daily, except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eekley, Jedd and Drifton at 6 40 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, Jonestown, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.



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