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FREELAND, PA., NOVEMBER 12, 1902.



A TRUE HERO.

One of the Kind That Gets Little Recognition Here Below.

Did you ever know a hero real? I know at least one and quite intimately. Who? I am afraid you would hardly recognize his name, and besides it would not be just right to give it here. He is only an old bachelor who works in a shop. He has been at one bench for something like—well, from this you may judge: When he began, he was fresh from school. He lives in a little frame house, with an absurd little back yard hardly more than big enough for the syringa bush and the ash barrel.

"The first morning I started for the shop," he once told me, "I cut across the back yard and climbed the fence. I have been doing it ever since, and it has been a long time." In the tiny lawn is worn a deep footpath. The top rail of the back fence is smoothly polished. His feet wore the path. His hands polished the rail. And all these years he has worked at the same bench, doing the same work.

Not that he lacks intelligence or that he never had an ambition. Intelligence he most certainly has, no mean love of books and a wide, generous grasp of affairs and the drift of things. Ambition he had, too, but that was before his feet had worn a path across the back yard. I am quite sure that he once loved. In fact, I suspect that I know the one he loved, and that she loved him. But he never married. She did, though she has been widowed for a dozen years.

But why, you ask, with intelligence and ambition, did he stick to his little bench? In an upper room of his little cottage is a window blind which is never opened. Behind that blind, peering out through the shutters with unrecognizing gaze, sits one who bears the outward form of manhood, yet lacks manhood's mental qualities. The one behind the blind is his brother. Downstairs, putting feebly about and speaking only in high, thin, querulous tones, is a wan and bent old woman—his mother. For the sake of these two he has worn the path in the lawn; for them he put away ambition; for them he stifled the love that once stirred within him.

He is past middle age now, thin as to hair, stooped as to shoulders. Yet is there a tenderness in his voice, a cheerful sweetness in his smile, a patient resignation in his pale blue eyes, that make his manner of such mild gentleness as you might expect in a saint. From him comes never a word of complaint; about him is no trace of disappointment, no hint of bitterness.

Moses and His Horns.

Did Moses have horns? Certainly not, but if you have ever had the pleasure of examining a copy of Michael Angelo's great picture of "The Lawgiver" you have wondered why the great painter surrounded the patriarchal face, gray beard and becoming priestly gown with a pair of horns much resembling those of a two-year-old animal of the bovine tribe. The reason is this: Jerome's Bible, the Latin Vulgate, tells that when Moses came down from the mountain top his face was "radiant" (rayed) with the great light shining from his pure soul. In the Greek Septuagint the translation said it was "cornua," meaning "radiant." Jerome used this later version in making his Latin Vulgate and translated "cornua" as "cornuta," the last meaning horned. Angelo made his picture accordingly.

Strangers Now.

"You ought to see the lovely letters my husband writes," said the bride of a month to one of her girl friends. "Oh, I've seen a few," rejoined the dear girl friend. "In fact, I've got nearly a trunkful of them in the attic."—Exchange.

**Dr. David Kennedy's
Favorite Remedy**
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH
AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Watch the date on your paper.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)

There will be a greater number of diplomatic homes at the capital this winter than ever before. A number of the smaller countries represented here which have never maintained legations, or at best simple ones, are branching out this winter into independent quarters. The Peruvian minister, Manuel Alvarez Calderon, who came to Washington last spring with Mme. Calderon and their young daughter and made his home with the first secretary and charge d'affaires and Mrs. De Pezet at their home, 1750 Massachusetts avenue, now occupied by Secretary and Mrs. Shaw, have leased the home of Mrs. John F. Hurst, wife of Bishop Hurst, at 1701 Massachusetts avenue, where the legation headquarters will be established. The Peruvian minister was appointed to his post here two years ago, but has spent little time in Washington. Mme. Calderon was presented at the White House last spring. The British embassy is putting on a new and attractive air under the decorators, and with its ample proportions will be, as it has always been, the most attractive embassy in Washington. The house will not be ready for occupancy for some time yet, and it is likely that Lady Herbert will remain with her relatives in New York until late in the season.

The Russian ambassador, it is rumored, is to select a new home, but at the embassy nothing is known of the proposed removal. The German ambassador is expected to return here in November, when some changes that will contribute to the success of his social entertainments will be made in the embassy on Massachusetts avenue. The Italian ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches have taken possession of their new embassy on New Hampshire avenue, formerly the home of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. There are two new titled attaches to the Italian embassy, Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere and Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca. Representatives of most of the South American countries are now in Washington and settled for the winter.

White House Garden Spotted.
Henry Pfeister, the veteran gardener of the White House, has been driven to despair by reason of the new improvements. The rose garden on the eastern side of the mansion has for the past eighty years been one of the most beautiful features of the grounds. Each succeeding mistress of the White House has added to the collection, and these plants have been carefully marked and exhibited with pride to visitors.

There were over 1,000 rosebushes in this collection, many of them rare specimens. The eastern colonnade now covers this beautiful spot, and Mr. Pfeister has been obliged to remove the rosebushes. Many of the older rosebushes died after transplantation, and it is doubtful if a spot can be found suitable for their growth. Many of the plants are now at the propagating gardens and at the agricultural department.

The magnificent collection of palms in the White House conservatory has also been scattered. The new greenhouses, which will be erected at the extreme southern end of the grounds, will not afford accommodation for all the decorative plants, so they will be given temporary homes in the different government buildings until suitable conservatories are erected near the White House.

These palms, Mr. Pfeister says, form one of the finest collections in the world. Nearly a dozen of them have reached their centenary, and forty or fifty more have passed seventy-five years. It is feared the change of location will injure these tropical pets. Mrs. Roosevelt has expressed the utmost solicitude that these palms and the flowering plants shall be kept in the White House, but the architects' plans permit no such provision. Some few palms will be placed in the lobby and main hall, but the fine collection which added so materially to all the state functions will be absent from future entertainments.

Diners at the British Embassy.

The list of dinner givers, always a large one at the capital, where dinners play a role in politics as well as in social life, will be swelled this winter by the addition of many new names. Ambassador Herbert is a noted Amphitryon. His small dinners when he was attached to the embassy here were famous for the choiceness of the menu, the perfect service and the rare taste shown in selecting the guests. While he was attached to the embassy in Paris he added to his fame in this regard and was looked upon as one of the most accomplished dinner givers among the diplomatic corps at the French capital. That he will maintain the reputation he has established when he takes up his residence in Washington is not to be doubted, and the dinners at the British embassy this winter will be a feature of the social season.

Miss Roosevelt's Street Costumes.

The street gowns worn by Miss Alice Roosevelt are attracting much attention. The president's daughter wears a very smart cloth costume for her morning jaunts. It is of a lightweight cloth, a small brown and white check, and the cloth clears the ground by at least four inches. The jacket is a Norfolk blouse, with the belt and plaits over the shoulder stitched in rows. Miss Roosevelt is partial to big hats and frequently wears a tan colored straw trimmed with black ribbon and feathers.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

The government of Honduras has granted a subvention of \$100 a month to a college for women and has given it a building with accommodation for some 200 scholars.

WOMAN AND FASHION

Girls' Lounging Robe.

A dainty wrapper or lounging robe is something which every young girl should possess. After a busy day there is nothing more comfortable, and a girl that is at all clever with her needle can make an exceedingly at-



THE ROSA HOUSE WRAPPER.

tractive garment from some inexpensive material by her dainty needlework. The full skirt is gathered to the empire waist, and a wide applied plait down the middle of the front flares slightly near the lower edge and conceals the closing at the upper left side. The fancy shaped collar gives the fashionable breadth to the shoulders, but may be omitted if desired. The sleeves are of the two seamed bishop style. Dainty sprigged lawn, challie or cashmere, with tie of liberty satin ribbon, will give pleasing results. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Aprons.

As another sign of a reversion on the part of our girls to femininity there is prophesied the return of the apron, long banished to maids' wardrobes and to below stairs regions. Now it is coming to the fore by degrees, and by the time all indoor things are in full swing it will be a recognized part of every woman's house uniform. Of course it will be an ornate affair, made of materials expensive and dressy and with everything possible done to it to relieve it of its utilitarian aspect. Though it will have strings, no apron is complete without strings for the tying up of various persons that like to be held by such means. —Boston Transcript.

The Transparent Yoke.

A very fetching waist that fastens at the back is of azure silk muslin, having embroidered bands of deep yellow batiste.

The novelty of this waist appears in a transparent yoke fashioned of vertical stripes of narrow black velvet ex-



AZURE SILK MUSLIN.

tending from a round band of embroidery at the shoulders to the stock, which is of batiste and muslin.

The contrast of the black velvet against the whiteness of the neck is dazzling, and the waist can be worn with equal becomingness by either blond or brunette. —New York American and Journal.

Ostrich Feathers Fashionable.

The picture hats are not complete without ostrich plumes. They are generally seen at their best in black or black and white. The curtain effect arrived at by lace or planting of black velvet is getting less exaggerated, and women are distinctly tired of the shepherdess shape, either large or small. In reality it suits so few people and it has become too universally adopted by the multitude to be any longer considered worthy of attention by milliners.

Sheep men living along the west side of the Big Horn basin in Wyoming are protesting against the proposed enlargement of the forest reserve east of the Yellowstone park. They claim that they will lose a large part of their summer sheep range if the reserve is enlarged.

HINTS FOR FARMERS

Pigs and Milk.

The question often arises, Would it not be more profitable to buy pigs than to raise them? It would be decidedly an advantage if the supply could be filled with any kind of certainty and of a quality that would give full compensation for labor and feed and the risk of buying infectious diseases could be eliminated. Is it not true that whoever engages in animal husbandry should become a master eventually both as breeder and feeder? If it is essential to select a good dairy cow and sire, it is no less important to select good breeding sows of robust constitution, rustlers at the feeding trough, prolific, docile (most of this last depends on ourselves in humane treatment), a good mother and milker, for like will produce like to a greater or less degree. But we are the modelers of improvement, and when we develop points by our own management we have a better guarantee that we can perpetuate them. There must be of necessity a system of breeding that will insure a supply of pigs of nearly the same age for the different seasons in order to have advantage of feeding the byproducts to the young growing pigs. There should be also proper shelter for feeding and breeding, so as to reduce labor, enhance comfort and insure full compensation for food consumed. We of the northwest ever and anon encounter zero weather and once in awhile 40 degrees below. Clean floors and troughs and dry beds are as essential for sows and pigs as for cows and calves. The hog is by nature a cleanly animal and never otherwise except by force of his untidy master. —Cor. National Stockman and Farmer.

Willow Growing.

One of the nicest little side issues possible to a farmer who has a small stream running through his place is willow growing. There is a constant and if anything increasing demand for basket willows, and in many locations the bushes can be grown with little or no expense or trouble. Men who have gone into it, however, on a very small scale as a trial have generally found it so profitable that they have devoted some thought to its details and have become extensive willow producers.

The department of agriculture some years ago published a short pamphlet describing the best methods of raising willows and the conditions under which they produce the highest priced reeds. Willows will grow readily wherever the ground is at all moist. Where a man has a small dam which it would be possible for him to overflow by the construction of a cheap or temporary earth dam, requiring perhaps a day's labor with his team, it might pay him to look into the willow production business a little and see if he cannot create an additional industry for the farm without interfering with the other work. The juvenile members of some farmers' families like to try their hand at making willow wares during the winter evenings. —Guy E. Mitchell in American Cultivator.

Storing Apples.

Apples should be stored in a cool, dry place, says C. B. Barrett. Warmth and moisture cause fermentation and decay. If possible, separate the over-ripe ones from those gathered before the ripening process was completed before putting up for the winter. The solid, unripened apples keep much longer than those which have been allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe. But while the keeping quality of the unripened ones is desirable, the flavor is nevertheless impaired by gathering when in the best condition for long keeping. If the temperature of the cellar or house is kept even and at the right degree, there is little danger of losing even the ripest of the winter varieties until the early spring months. It would be a good plan to have some of the latest keepers that have been gathered and stored before becoming too ripe reserved for use before the early crop comes.

The Hay Press.

The farmer who has more hay than barn room will find it a good investment to have a hay press, that he may put it into smaller bulk, so that there will be room for it in the barn instead of stacking it out of doors. It will keep better, and if he has any to sell it will be more easily handled and sell more readily at a better price. If one cannot afford to buy a press, let those in a neighborhood who are likely to want to use it unite in owning one. The hay may be stacked until the cutting and curing is over with if one does not wish to run the press in haying time, but the quicker the stack is reduced to bales the better.

A Pioneer in Orchard Spraying.

When the time comes for erecting a monument to the pioneers in orchard spraying, Mrs. Mary Deering of Orleans county, N. Y., must not be forgotten. This lady bought a full outfit over ten years ago and gave an object lesson to many of her neighbors. Spraying is now about as common as plowing in many farms, yet twelve years ago the pioneers were trying to steer through the rocks. It is high time now to begin to give the pioneers full credit, and we shall see that Mrs. Deering has her share. —Rural New Yorker.

Farmers Won.

An interesting suit was recently settled in the Maryland courts sustaining the pure fertilizer law. A firm sued several farmers because the latter refused to pay for fertilizer that had fallen 20 per cent below the guaranteed analysis. The law provides that the purchaser shall not be compelled to pay for goods that are 20 per cent below the guarantee, and the court rendered a decision in favor of the farmers.

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South Centre Street.

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 Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Scranton, 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 and Mt. Carmel. |
| 9 58 a m | from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre 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 Scranton, 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 B. WILBUR, General Superintendent,
20 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. B. E. General Passenger Agent,
30 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1902.

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| Trains leave Drifton for Jedd, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan 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 Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:00 a. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:07 a. m., 2:38 p. m., Sunday. |
| Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:41 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a. m., 3:11 p. m., Sunday. |
| Trains leave Drifton for Tomhocken, Cranberry, Hawwood, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 5:00 p. m., daily except Sunday; and 3:07 a. m., 5:07 p. m., Sunday. |
| Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jedd and Drifton at 5:20 p. m., daily, except Sunday; and 5:11 a. m., 3:44 p. m., Sunday. |
| Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jedd and Drifton at 5:20 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, Pottsville, Audintown and other points on the Traction Company's line.

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