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FREELAND, PA., MARCH 2, 1903.



WOMAN'S WORLD

MRS. SAMUEL BELFORD.

Denver's Subtle Politician, Social Leader and Famous Beauty.

Colorado, that superb state in the heart of the Rocky mountains where American women have attained their highest standing as the equals of the sterner sex, where woman suffrage has been one of the most powerful agents of their recognition, glories in the possession of a woman who apart from her statesmanlike knowledge and unusual political ability enjoys the distinction of being the most beautiful woman in the commonwealth. She is Mrs. Samuel Belford of Denver, and she is not only recognized as a social and political leader, but has been endowed with the distinction of being the most popular woman in Colorado.

Mrs. Belford dispenses political honors with the same tact and ease as she exhibits within the precincts of her own home. She is president of the wo-



MRS. SAMUEL BELFORD.

man's state campaign committee. Any candidate for public office in the state of Colorado must consult this earnest and capable young person as well as the sterner machine leaders, for she controls hundreds of votes.

Mrs. Belford has always lived in Denver. She went to the state when she was five years old with her parents from Council Bluffs, Ia. With the man who is now her husband and the son of Hon. J. B. Belford she was graduated with honors from the Denver high school. Three years afterward they married.

Hon. J. B. Belford was among the last of the territorial judges of Colorado. For ten years he represented the state in congress. When Mrs. Belford's husband was nominated for the legislature, the beautiful young society leader very naturally bent all her efforts to secure the election of his ticket. Her victory in this instance caused suffrage women throughout the country to regard her as one of their powerful allies.

Mrs. Belford is not yet thirty years old, and her recent triumphs and the political honors she has lately had conferred upon her have caused her to be marked as one of the most celebrated women in the Centennial State.—Philadelphia Press.

The Lovable Old Maid.

Discussing old maids in the Century Magazine, Lillian Hamilton French wonders why it is that history and tradition have done so little for the spinster except to make her absurd. "Why," she asks, "has literature never enshrined her, I ask myself often—set her apart in a corner by herself, as poets and philanthropists and great world saviors are set, where she can rest honored and revered, not as some special and unselfish sister nor yet as a certain unmarried and devoted cousin, but simply and without equivocation as an old maid, an individual as necessary to the world and its progress as even the married ones? For think of all the other people's children old maids have loved and reared, of all the homes in which they have been benefactors, of all the marriages they have helped to bring about and the husbands and wives their counsels have kept together. How think of these things and then of her, when no longer needed these old maids have slipped away and been forgotten, like the ashes of last year's fires."

Mistress and Maid.

Mistress versus maid. Maid versus mistress. This is essentially a woman's problem. Women have dealt with it single handed and alone, and throughout the civilized ages they have given it both time and thought, but the real question with all its perplexities which has so heavy a bearing on the happiness of the home life is no nearer solution. The management of the household has been, and will continue to be to the end of time, a woman's business. In the rush of the world's progress the domestic relations of mistress and maid seem to have fallen behind and consequently are not in accordance with the modern and every day relations. The result is every day apparent in the continual friction and jar of the domestic machinery. There are irritable mistresses and irritable maids. The servant girl, for her life almost, at least for comfort, happiness, freedom and development, is dependent upon the character of her mistress, and the service she renders is a reflection of the treatment accorded her.

Giving a Dinner.

A charming young hostess in a town where I once lived was renowned for

her little dinners. There were seldom more than six entertained at a time. I asked her once if she had any secrets for success. "I do not know if they could be called secrets," she said. "I always remember the advice of my mother, who lived in Washington and was famous for her little dinners and luncheons. She said to me when I was married: 'Don't do more entertaining than your strength and purse will allow. Don't aspire to have redhead duck when your cook knows how to cook lamb better. If you can serve a four course dinner perfectly and a six course dinner with an effort, plan for the first. Choose your guests with the utmost discretion, seat them with equal distribution. Do not crowd eight people around a table which will seat six comfortably. Give some consideration to the waiter as well as to the guests.'—Good Housekeeping.

Foot Notes.

After a daily footbath in quite warm—not hot—water, rub into the skin of the foot a small quantity of carbolated vaseline. Rub hard and pay particular attention to callous spots and to the toe joints, especially if these show any tendency to enlargement, gout or corns. Persistence in this simple treatment is sure to bring relief, and in time even the stiffness of rheumatism is lessened by it. The vaseline ought not to be put on at night, as it is apt to so stain the sheets that they can never be made entirely free of the marks. At night-time use the toilet pumice on callous spots. The effect of this is almost magical. But first and last, wear easy, comfortable shoes and be wise in time.

Monogram Stationery.

The fashionable woman has her monogram on her stationery done in small design in either gold or silver. The tiny monograms are by far the prettiest and daintiest, and the fashion of them shows a thorough good taste. Two letters are generally used, the three letters being rather mixy and indistinct when gathered into a small space. The delicate little silver initial inclosed in a severely simple double circle of silver makes a decidedly neat and elegant showing on creamy or faintly tinted paper. The monogram is placed either at the middle of the top of the paper or in the left hand corner.

Fire Precaution.

Old fashioned women always provided themselves with fire gowns for use in the possible event of being forced to face a fire in a scanty night toilet. The modern women meet the same possibility by storing in a convenient place in every room bottles filled with a mixture made from ten pounds of salt, five pounds of sal ammoniac and four and a half gallons of water. Should a fire start, break a bottle or two of this over the burning place. If used in time it will put out a small fire, and in any event may delay the ravages of the flames till the engines arrive.

Brush and Broom Hangers.

A housewife who believes in making household easy and having things as neat as possible suggests that housewives provide themselves with a number of screw eyes (medium size) and screw the rings into the top of the broom handles, whiskbrooms and sink brushes and then provide nails on which to hang the brushes and brooms and have them handy when desired. The suggestion is also made to sew rings on kettle holders and the like in place of tapers.

Bric-a-brac.

Before wetting any sort of bric-a-brac, and especially bronzes, remove all the dust possible. The less dust water finds about the lines and cracks the less it can leave there. After dusting wash well in strong white soap and ammonia, rinse clean, polish with just a suspicion of oil and rub off afterward every trace of the oil.

Serviettes.

It is a good plan to use the small fringed serviettes for breakfast and the plain linen ones for dinner. These latter should be lightly ironed over about the third time they are going to be used, which makes them look quite fresh again. If, however, the finger napkin has become slightly soiled, do not iron it, as this only serves to stamp in the dirt.

Bed Shoes.

To make bed shoes lay a stocking foot on a piece of elderdown cloth for a pattern. Cut long enough to come up well round the ankle. Crochet a narrow edge round the top and run in an elastic or narrow ribbon. The shoes can also be made from two thicknesses of outing flannel with an interlining of cotton wadding.

Saucapans.

When washing saucapans, use very hot water and a little soda; rinse with cold water and rub dry. Then turn them upside down on a shelf with a little edge overlapping so that the air can get in. By doing this you will find the pans will keep clean and sweet.

Do not clean mirrors with soap and water, which sooner or later dim the surface. Alcohol and water is safe, but unless the mirror is actually dirty rubbing with a soft cloth cleanses it perfectly.

When burning refuse, such as potato skins or cabbage leaves, put a handful of salt into the fire, and it will destroy the unpleasant odor.

In a sickroom never walk on tiptoe, as it usually causes more disturbance than a carefully, squarely placed footfall.

The Women Butchers' union at the Chicago stockyards has 600 members. St. Louis has a similar union.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR

Beware of the Wireless Kiss.

"George, dear, how could I send a kiss across the ocean by the wireless telegraph?"
"A kiss, my love? That's something of a puzzle. No doubt it could be launched all right, but would it get there and get there intact? Of course it flew too high the four winds of heaven would be apt to snatch it up and whirl it anywhere save in the right direction. And then again if it dipped too low it would catch a briny flavor from the ocean that would ruin it for all commercial purposes. I'm afraid, my dear, that science can't grapple with the problem just yet. Of course it wouldn't do to give your kiss to Signor Marconi and ask him to forward it. The young lady who is about to intrust her happiness in his keeping might object to this. You must either wait, my love, or send your kisses by mail prepaid, with a stamp inclosed for return."

"Thank you, dear. I was sure you would know all about it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Creditable Uncle.

Grocer—So you've given up drinking, have you, Uncle Rastus?
Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; I ain't teched a drop in fo' weeks.
Grocer—Well, you deserve a great deal of credit for that.
Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah; dat's jes' what I thinks, Mistah Brown. I wur jes' gwine ter ax yo' if yo' cud trus' me fo' some groceries.—Ohio State Journal.

Not So Bad.

Mrs. Henpeck—I read this morning about a man who was arrested twenty minutes after his wedding and sent to prison for fifteen years. Isn't that awful?
Mr. Henpeck—Oh, I don't know. The law doesn't compel him to take his wife to prison with him.—Baltimore World.

Hard Times.



Professor Scroggs—Talk about hard times, gentlemen! Why, just think of the stone age!

What a Hero!

"What do you smoke stogies for?" said Rivers.
"Because," replied Brooks, lighting another one, "a stogie doesn't pretend to be anything but what it really is. It isn't a twofold (puff, puff) masquerading as a five cent cigar that's just as good as a ten center."—Chicago Tribune.

A Quandary.

"Jones is in a bad fix mentally."
"What's his trouble?"
"He can't decide whether it is better to lose his soul cussing the icy pavements or lose his life trying to whip the man that throws ashes on them against the wind."—Baltimore News.

Meow!

Johnny—Aunt Martha won't play puss in the corner with me.
Mother—But perhaps Aunt Martha doesn't know how to play it, Johnny.
Johnny—Oh, but she must know how; I heard papa say she was an old cat.—Baltimore Evening Transcript.

A New Relationship.

"It's a son descended from his pop?"
"That's the familiar way of putting it."
"If so, what relation is a son of a gun to a popgun?"—Philadelphia North American.

When It Ran.

Stranger (in Moose Meadow)—How often does the stage run by here?
Native—Oh, only when the "plugs" attached to it happen to see an auto. But it goes by here twice a day.—Puck.

Explained His Explanation.

"You told me," said the weary collector, "to bring this bill the first."
"Yes," replied the editor, "but I meant the first time I had any money!"—Atlanta Constitution.

All Hope Lost.

Old Doctor—I hear you have given Sloboy up. Is there no hope for him?
Young Physician—I'm afraid not. He won't pay his bill.—Chicago News.

\$1.50 a year is all the TRIBUNE costs.

PNEUMONIA

LURKS IN DAMP TENEMENTS

Generous Offer for Relief of Coal Famine Sufferers in Which Newspapers Co-operate.

"Nine cents a shovel for coal is more than poor people can afford," said a New York paper the other day in an article telling of "damp, nasty rooms in tall tenements uncheered by the flicker in the fire." One family of husband, wife and six children were in sore straits. One dollar a day, the father's earnings, was barely enough to buy food alone, and their little son had just returned from the hospital where he had been treated for pneumonia, an illness brought on by living in unheated rooms because the family was too poor to buy coal.

For fifty years it has been the custom of the Carleton & Hovey Co. of Lowell, Mass., to provide for all such cases, where the applicant is properly recommended, by furnishing Father John's Medicine without charge, and with the co-operation of those whose duty it is to watch out for the needy, much suffering may be prevented by the extension of this work, which the Carleton & Hovey Co. generously offer to do.

This charitable and humane custom originated soon after the eminent Specialist prescribed Father John's Medicine for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by whom it was recommended and from whom it derived its name. In his watchfulness over the poor, Father John, as he was called by his parishioners and friends, found many sufferers unable to buy medicine. In such cases he would call at the old drug store of Carleton & Hovey for a bottle of medicine that the people had named for him, explaining that it was for charity and that he hoped no charge would be made. His requests were always granted, and as a result many weak and sick were restored to health and strength. Since that day the work has been continued and extended, the medicine being sent free to many charitable institutions throughout the country, and always supplied to the needy in individual cases, as offered above.

This old remedy is invaluable as a body builder, also for colds, coughs and all throats and lung troubles. It prevents pneumonia and consumption. It is not a patent medicine, and is free from opium, morphine, poisonous nerve-deadening drugs or weakening stimulants in any form, upon which many remedies depend for their temporary effect. It is a food medicine, the ingredients of which are pure and wholesome, nourishing the body and building up the system. Its gentle laxative effect strengthens the stomach and corrects the digestion, enabling each organ of the body to do its work properly, by which the impurities are driven out and health and strength restored. It creates bodily warmth by which the system is enabled to ward off colds, pneumonia and similar ailments.

Father John's Medicine

Cures Colds and All Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia.

For sale by M. E. Grover, Druggist.

A Great Steamship.

The new German steamship, the Kaiser Wilhelm II., is to be more than 700 feet in length and 72 feet in beam. This levitation is to have "imperial" sets of rooms on the upper promenade deck, for which \$2,000 a trip will be charged, and in many ways the latest word in luxury of ocean travel will have been spoken when this colossal vessel takes its place upon the ocean ferry. And it is expected to keep up a uniform speed of twenty-five knots an hour. New Yorkers may well regret that so superb a boat will find its American home in Hoboken, in the state of New Jersey, and not at a spacious pier on the Manhattan side of the North river.

PRINTING

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 16, 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 32 a m for White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and the West.
11 41 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah and Mt. Carmel.
4 44 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, New York, Hazleton, Delano, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Pottsville.
6 33 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 32 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, Weatherly, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
4 44 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 33 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
29 Cortland Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent,
32 Cortland Street, New York City.
G. J. GILDROY, Division Superintendent,
Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLEKIL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect May 19, 1901.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, 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 Hazleton for Drifton, Tomblicken and Deringer 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 11 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomblicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton and Drifton at 6 00 a m, daily except Sunday; and 3 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7 11 a m, 12 40, 5 24 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 11 a m, 3 44 p m, Sunday.
Trains leave Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 6 23 a 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, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 49 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, Jeaneville, Audenried and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Train leaving Drifton at 6 00 a m makes connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

WILKESBARRE AND HAZLETON RAILROAD.

January 26, 1903.
Cars leave and arrive at corner of Broad and Wyoming Streets, Hazleton, as follows:
HAZLETON TO ST. JOHNS.
Leave Hazleton: 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00 a m, 12 00 noon, 1 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00 p m.
Conyngham Pass: 6 14, 7 14, 8 14, 9 14 a m, 12 14, 1 14, 4 14, 5 14, 6 14 p m.
Drums: 6 21, 7 21, 8 21, 9 21 a m, 12 21, 1 21, 4 21, 5 21, 6 21 p m.
Buses: 6 23, 7 23, 8 23, 9 23 a m, 12 23, 1 23, 4 23, 5 23, 6 23 p m.
Arrive St. Johns: 6 27, 7 27, 8 27, 9 27 a m, 12 27, 1 27, 4 27, 5 27, 6 27 p m.
ST. JOHNS TO HAZLETON.
Leave St. Johns: 6 30, 7 30, 8 30, 11 30 a m, 12 30, 3 30, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30 p m.
Buses: 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 11 35 a m, 12 35, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35 p m.
Conyngham Pass: 6 42, 7 42, 8 42, 11 42 a m, 12 42, 3 42, 4 42, 5 42, 6 42 p m.
Arrive Hazleton: 6 45, 7 45, 8 45, 11 45 a m, 12 45, 3 45, 4 45, 5 45, 6 45 p m.
All cars run daily, except car leaving Hazleton at 6 00 a m, and returning to Hazleton at 6 30 a m, which run only on week days.
ALVAN MARKLE, General Manager.
L. G. WILSON, Superintendent.
A. F. HARGER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH TRACTION COMPANY.

Freeland Schedule.
First car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 5 15 a m, then on the even and half hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 00 a m.
First car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 5 45 a m, then on the 15 and 45 minutes after the hour thereafter. First car Sundays at 6 45 a m.
Last car leaves Hazleton for Freeland at 11 00 p m. Last car Sundays at 11 30 p m.
Last car leaves Freeland for Hazleton at 11 15 p m. Last car Sundays at 11 45 p m.
Cars leaving Hazleton at 6 00 a m connect with D. & S. Railroad trains at Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomblicken and Deringer daily except Sunday, and 8 30 a m and 4 00 p m Sunday.
Cars leave Hazleton for Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 00 and 10 30 a m and 4 00 p m daily, and 7 00 and 3 00 p m Sundays.
Cars leave Hazleton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 30 p m daily, and 9 30 a m and 5 30 p m Sunday.
MARKLE, General Manager.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

November 16, 1902.
Stations in New York: Foot of Liberty Street, North River, and South Ferry.
TRAINS LEAVE UPPER LEHIGH.
For New York, at 8 15 a m.
For Philadelphia, at 8 15 a m and 6 05 p m.
For Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton, at 8 15 a m.
For Mauch Chunk, Catsauqua and Allentown, at 12 15 p m.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.
C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
W. G. Besler, General Manager.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. Grover* on every box 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Grover*