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The United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago has held that the directors of a bank are not liable for the mismanagement of funds by a president who takes advantage of his position to speculate.

The American automobile is already achieved. What it needs next is a well articulated system of roads to run on, along which the inns and repair shops will spring up in immediate response, as they have done already in answer to the more modest needs of the American bicyclist.

For the second time Dawson City has been swept by flames. This frigid settlement is now suffering the horror of the exposure to the piercing cold of unknown numbers of shelterless human beings. A city of wood, with the interior of its houses heated by constantly burning fuel, and containing an unusual percentage of the disorderly element in its population, presents all the conditions inviting such a disaster.

How many people realize that the world's gold production now is greater than in the phenomenal era of Californian and Australian mining? The total yield of the metal in the whole world during the ten years 1851-1860 was \$1,332,981,000. The production for the ten years ending with 1899, accepting as accurate the trustworthy mint estimates for the remainder of this year, is \$2,005,000,000, or \$672,000,000 more than for the great Californian and Australian period.

Providence a year ago cut off from its schools some of the special teacher trimmings, and it is now considering the recommendation of an investigating committee that the system of free text-books be abolished. One reason given is the cost, which in 1898 was \$34,000; another is the disease germ menace; a third is that those parents unable to buy the books are a very small fraction of the whole number, and a logical fourth is that the families of the city that have the fewest books in their homes now do not have even school-books. Children could formerly turn to these to give them information or refresh their knowledge of what had been learned in school, but now they have nothing. This is thought to be the first organized movement against an established free-book system.

The bicycle is growing in favor at an astonishing rate in Maine, although the state is notorious for poor roads. Of course the popularity of the bicycle will compel authorities to build macadam highways, as has been the case elsewhere. The Keenebec Journal, which has been examining the assessors' books, says that in 1898 the bicycles in the state were valued at \$324,420. The owners are paying \$8100.50 in taxes on their wheels, of which amount the state receives \$892.50, the rest going to the towns. It is also said that the value of bicycles in Maine is only \$7000 less than that of the street railway properties, and is one-tenth of the value of the steam railroad property, not counting rolling stock. Other wheel vehicles are appraised at a sum only four times that of the bicycles. Telegraph and telephone companies pay \$889.61 in taxes, and the express companies but \$4950.25. There are 13,000 owners of bicycles in Maine, and the number grows rapidly.

Turning Away from the Material. They are unwilling to become Christians because to them the Christian life seems to be a starved and stunted life. That is the mistake which young men and women are making always. They turn their back on Christ because they want to live, when all the time He wishes to fulfill their life. Life is the one thing we most of all desire, and is the one thing which He longs to supply.

"This life of which our nerves are want; This life, not death, for which we pant; More life and fuller than we want! And yet we turn away from the Life Giver. This is the tragedy of human history. This is the tragedy of your life and mine. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. He never destroys a single appetite or a single passion or a single aptitude or a single sympathy. He never curtails a single capacity or lessens the energy of a single power. He enlarges and enriches us. He fills us full of Himself.—C. E. Jefferson, D. D.

LIFE OF OUR PHILIPPINE ARMY IN THE FIELD AND IN THE TRENCHES.

The Fighting Not Desperate But Harassing to the Troops.

The fighting around Manila of late has not been of a desperate character, but has been harassing in its physical requirements. This little black man, the Filipino, who is causing us the same kind of trouble that the boy experiences with a hornet's nest, cannot be understood in a day. When captured he acts as if his lot had fallen among old friends. He grins and points beyond our skirmishers, seeming to think that the aspect of his fleeing countrymen is a huge joke. The next minute but give him the chance he is likely to send a bullet into an American's back. For such an offence Major-General Anderson once had a Filipino strung up to a tree on the spot, this being the only American military execution thus far recorded in the Philippines.

A giant private of the Montanas chose a different method. When he was fired on, at a distance of about ten yards and missed, he caught the enemy, took his gun away from him, and then laid him across his knees. After he had vigorously applied a piece of bamboo, he seized the enemy by the seat of the trousers and threw him toward the rear. "There," he said, "Don't you let me catch you playing with firearms again."

Life in trenches has often been de-



PRIVATE ROBERT GRASON, FIRST NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS. (The soldier who from this spot fired the first shot in the Philippine revolt.)

scribed. It is confining, wearisome, and but for occasional alarms from the outposts deadly dull. We live, eat and sleep in the narrow space; but the men are cheerful, even jolly, and every little individual assignment has its hollowed out recess in the front wall wherein are stored the odds and ends of a soldier's belongings. Many of the men have pet monkeys. A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes that he saw one man going into the fight at Maraguina with a monkey sitting on his shoulder chattering with rage or, perhaps, fear.

Not far from the lines of the Kansas command is a native cemetery. High walls of stone with an elaborately carved archway form the enclosure. Within are parallel structures of stone and brick, some ten feet in height, wherein are rows above rows of narrow vaults opening on the central aisle, with arched glass doors in the better portion, the poorer ones being closed by a stone. In these vaults—"individuals" they are—are placed the bodies, there to remain until those left behind to mourn forget, or neglect, to pay box rent. In either of those cases out comes the departed and his bones are added to the ghastly heap in the rear of the

cemetery. I saw such a heap of bones. It must have contained the skeletons of scores of forgotten people. As one officer expresses it, "It is a case of 'Requiescat in pace' provided your friends have a paid-up ninety-nine-year lease on a box for you."

Not less trying is the sight of the actual ceremony of interment. We do not smoke long cigars at funerals, nor do we chatter ceaselessly thereat; but these things are done by Filipinos. But then, they do many things that we do not do. They wash rice in the dirty Pasig. Girls of ten and twelve years smoke cigars. Females, old and young, wear the same dropping-off-the-shoulder cut of corsage. That is, perhaps, an advantage for a man of



NEBRASKA MEN DIGGING TRENCH FOR THE BURIAL OF DEAD FILIPINOS.

heroes, nobler and braver than the average American. "They were," he declares, "common, every-day sort of boys, with no peculiar sort of virtue over others. It was simply their duty to have a privilege and opportunity that other men at home, often by force of circumstances, had missed or been denied." Here is the passage by

which, perhaps, the use of the word "literature" was suggested: "Death was among them (the artillerymen) from the start. A man calmly hands a shrapnel to the gunner and on the instant falls face forward; he is rolled over, a pallor is on his face, a blood blotch on the forehead—dead, so quickly does the call come to some. A man staggers from the piece, and clutches at his breast. 'Are you hit, John?' 'Only a flesh wound,' he answers, and dies after a whole day of pain—so do some men suffer. A cannoner steps aside, unbuckles his shirt, sees where a Manser has made a red furrow across the chest, laughs, and returns to his post—so close do some men come and escape. I have seen many men make the last sacrifice, and sometimes, looking down into a familiar face, have for the mo-

ment felt that glory was a hideous thing, and yet it is a great privilege to have seen men die so. The memory of it will make me stronger and better."

There are constant rumors coming in through prisoners that the insurgents' ammunition is giving out. Nevertheless, on the advance to Malolos, whenever one was captured with gun and ammunition, he had an abundant supply, often two hundred rounds. One sharpshooter had four hundred.

This far not a woman or child has been injured, to the knowledge of our men; and yet the entire population of the villages from Caloocan to and beyond Malolos, much over forty thousand helpless people, has been carried back by the insurgents. They set fire to the town of Polo on evacuating it, and two bedridden old people were burned to death; our boys made a gallant fight to save them when they were discovered, but it was too late. Some of the Nebraska men saw what appeared to be a woman leaving a trench and ceased firing, but a sharp-eyed fellow saw a gun partly hidden by the dress and captured the fugitive. In was found he was a sharpshooter, who had relied on this disguise to escape, after lingering long enough to make some sure hits. "Did you shoot him?" "Naw! we kicked him hard and sent him to the rear."

Novel Cure For Assassination. Under Governor-General Riciport assassinations became terribly frequent in the island of Cuba so that no one's life or property was safe. A great delegation went to Riciport to demand that something be done to improve the enforcement of the law. "When," the Governor asked them, "do you say these robberies and assassinations take place?" "At night," they answered. "Where?" "In the streets." "So I suspected. I advise you, if you don't want to be robbed or assassinated, to do as I do; never go out at night!"—Youth's Companion.

performing a thankless duty, knowing full well the reward— "The blame of those ye better; The hate of those ye guard," and he denies that they were picked



SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

After long trials of the German, French and English systems it has been decided by the German Government to adopt the English Thorneycroft system of water-tube boilers in all German men-of-war.

Professor Rodolphe Virchow delivered an important address before the Tuberculosis Congress at Berlin, Germany, rejecting the theory of hereditary tuberculosis. "The doctrine," he declared, "is contradicted by all my pathological researches. I have never found tuberculosis in unborn or new-born infants, though it might be contracted during the first day's existence."

It has recently been found possible to make use of glass for pipes, and it is announced that a firm of glass manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania is now ready to furnish glass tubes that can be used for oil, gas, water, or sewage. Naturally the glass does not corrode, and it is quite impervious to electrolysis when used underground in the vicinity of electric tracts or conduits. It is also claimed that it is more durable and less likely to leak than iron. An Ohio company is putting in a line of glass pipe, and this will afford a practical test of its advantages, as the line is to be about 100 miles in length.

Frigotherapy is stated to be already in vogue at several places in Europe. The treatment consists in standing the patient, well protected with furs, in a freezing box cooled to 200 degrees or more below zero, this daily cold bath being continued ten minutes. The head is allowed to protrude from the box, as breathing of the intensely cold air would be dangerous. The effect is to powerfully stimulate the circulation, creating an immediate and ravenous appetite, and tending to banish dyspepsia and various kidney and liver diseases, as well as nervous exhaustion and its attendant melancholy and depression. The whole body is aroused to vigorous action.

Professor J. B. Johnson, of Washington University, St. Louis, has made some interesting tests of the behavior of iron or steel stirrups, as used for hanging floor-beams from brick walls, when exposed to fire, and finds that, under such circumstances, they soon become red-hot, and then burn their way rapidly through the end of the beam, while, at the same time, they soften and bend down, the result being that the beam drops out of its bearing in fifteen or twenty minutes after the fire reaches it. Most architects are careful to see that such supporting members are fireproofed with wire-lath and plaster; but it may be well to call attention again to the imperative necessity for doing so.

A singular bacterial disease proved to be the cause of decay of ancient metallic implements and other objects. It appears in the form of small excrescences or "ulcerations," which become the centres of rapid oxidation, and Dr. W. Frazer, an Irish antiquarian, finds that all antiquities of copper or its alloys with tin are liable to be infected. In bronze, remarkable disintegration is produced, the metal being gradually reduced to an amorphous powder. The disease is believed, with great reason, to have infective powers, spreading like leprosy through the metal, and even being conveyed to fresh surfaces from the affected spots. Counterfeiters have not overlooked the spots of bronze disease, from which, it is asserted, they have inoculated their false antiquities to impart a genuine appearance.

Ice storms are commonly believed to be due to rain falling on surface cold enough to freeze it. The fact that the objects iced are often comparatively warm makes this simple theory insufficient, and observations during a remarkable ice storm last October, in Germany, have proven to Dr. W. Meinhardus that the phenomenon is one of the singular conditions of liquids known as "superfusion." In this state the liquid has a freezing temperature but is kept from solidifying by some special circumstance. In the storm observed, reports from elevated stations showed that the moisture was condensed in an upper air-stratum above freezing point in temperature, and that the rain fell through a colder stratum, becoming chilled to freezing temperature, but remaining liquid until the drop was deformed by striking a resisting body.

Out of Order. While Mr. Webster was once addressing the Senate on the subject of internal improvements, and every Senator was listening with close attention, the Senate clock commenced striking, but instead of striking twice 2 p. m., continued to strike without cessation more than forty times. All eyes were turned to the clock, and Mr. Webster remained silent until the clock struck about twenty, when he thus appealed to the chair: "Mr. President, the clock is out of order! I have the floor!" To say that a long and loud laugh from every Senator and person in the august chamber was indulged in is a faint description of the merriment this exquisite pun produced.

Lonesomeville. "You've all heard of the inscription that was found in an abandoned dug-out in North Dakota some years ago, but it has been somewhat improved upon by a New Mexican prospector who left in his cabin the following inventory of his situation: "Forty miles from a railroad. "Thirty miles from a postoffice. "Nearest neighbor twenty-eight miles. "Nearest wood twenty-three miles. "Nearest water four miles. "God bless our home."—Chicago Record.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Cuban Women in Mourning. If there is one sight more pitiful in Cuba than any other, it is the women in black. Frequent as they are in Havana, where perhaps in some remote part of the city they even venture to hold out their hands to you as they pass—women of refined appearance, too—the women in widow's weeds are the commonest sight in the small towns and cities. It is hard to tell where they got their mourning garments. It is no exaggeration to say that of a dozen women on a street in any Cuban village nine will be in mourning. And their faces sad with grief and thin with hunger even months after the war had ceased!—Harper's Weekly.

A Becoming Cravat. A new style of cravat that is both novel and becoming is made of white tulle and lace. The knot is under the chin, but the two loops stand up at the right side of the face and the two fan-shaped ends continue the slope. Another ruche arrangement that is pretty with an open jacket fastens with a soft knot at the throat, the long ends being confined at the waist with another knot. Half-way between these two is a third knot, which is also of tulle. The tulle bows are made pretty with centres of black velvet. The new style of four-in-hand is becoming more popular than ever. It is tied to leave a puff above the knot, and fastens with a little chain and gold tassel or pendant.

Proper Care of the Finger Nails. "Soft white hands are always one of the principal points of a refined appearance, and for that reason women of all ages have most carefully attended to their hands," writes Mrs. Humphry, advising plain girls how to be pretty, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "The care of the hands cannot be said to be neglected nowadays, when so many persons employ the manicure, who scrapes the nails and makes them of a lovely pink, pushes back the skin from the little white half-moons at the base, cuts the nails in a crescent which exactly follows the outline of the half-moons, and ends by washing the hands in a preparation that makes them both smooth and white, temporarily, if not permanently. The manicure's task has been finished, although Erasmus Wilson says that the nails should never be scraped nor cleaned with any instrument save the nailbrush. The only other implement needed is the small ivory presser."

Women's Luncheons. The luncheon, as a social function of a certain order, has come to be the feminine counterpart of the man's dinner. If a man of note comes to New York he is promptly, often exhaustively dined by other men, who take this way—happily so full of enjoyment for themselves—of expressing their admiration. If women want to honor another woman they give a luncheon for her. Not long ago a woman editor from another city visited New York, and among the affairs given in her honor was a luncheon at a well known hotel. It was a small company, scarcely more than a dozen covers being laid; but the repartees, the good stories, the humorous discussion which went around the table would have been quite worthy of a masculine dinner of imposing proportions. It is an unfortunately widespread habit with women to take their pleasures sadly, but the vigorous preaching which has been done apropos of this very thing seems not to have been in vain. An "honorary" luncheon, at least, is a pleasure which New York women take with the proper degree of gaiety.—Harper's Bazar.

How Some Women Order Gowns. "The way some women order clothes is simply appalling," exclaimed a fashionable woman recently, "and it makes it hard on the rest of us who have moderate purses. I went into my dressmaker's the other day and found her time and attention completely taken up by a smartly dressed person who was looking over the French models. 'I will take that, and that, and that,' she decided, without ever asking for the price, as one lovely confection after another was brought out for her approval. 'I was too much entertained by the exhibition to mind waiting, so I sat patiently until milady took her departure. 'You have a good customer, I said to the dressmaker, when she at last turned her attention to me. 'Ah! she exclaimed, 'I have few customers like that. She ordered ten costumes this morning, and never asked the price.' 'I am simply exhausted,' complained a New York woman not long ago. 'I have quite overworked myself, and must positively take a rest.' 'Why, what has a butterfly like you to do?' queried her husband sceptically. 'Oh, Jack! (very reproachfully) You do not realize how much to do. Take yesterday, for instance. I tried on twenty-one dresses! Now, if that is not enough to tire one out, I should like to know what is! You men have no conception of what a woman's work really is.'—New York Tribune.

Victory For Twin Sisters. At the commencement of the University of California the women of the graduating class carried off all the college honors. Not only was the medal won by a young San Francisco woman, but the second, the third and the fourth places in the class were occupied by women, and the only young man from the academic department who had a place as a speaker on

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

commencement day ranked fifth in his class. The winner of this year's medal was Miss Lily Hohfeld, of San Francisco, twenty-two years old, daughter of Edward Hohfeld, a music teacher. Miss Hohfeld is said to have attained the highest percentage ever received by a graduate of the university. Rose Hohfeld, twin sister of Lily, stood second in the class. The two sisters took the same course and always worked together.

The Hohfeld girls are charming, fresh-faced, comely young women, whose brows are unmarked by a single line, and whose bright eyes, thick hair and fresh coloring are a refutation of the worn-out prophecy that higher education would be ruinous to female health and looks. All through school the Hohfeld girls have had the same record, sweeping everyone and everything before them. From the time when, as tots of six, they went out of their father's house swinging little sacks which held their slates and primers they have stood at the head of their classes. They do not know what it is to stand anywhere else, and Lily has always been first and Rose second. Teachers say that they are equally bright, but Lily is a trifle more ambitious and self-assertive than Rose.

There are over 200 women lawyers in the United States. About 300 girls are employed in the harness trade in New York. Only two women have been discovered who are veterinary surgeons. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has just celebrated the eightieth anniversary of her birth. There are almost 52,000 women among the agricultural laborers of England and Wales. Lady Henry Somerset has been re-elected President of the British Woman's Temperance Association. Queen Victoria has overcome her dislike of electric light, which has now been introduced in all the royal palaces. Mary Dickens, a granddaughter of the novelist, is about to bring out a piece of fiction dealing with theatrical life. The woman manager of a California insurance company is credited with the largest salary paid to any woman—\$10,000 a year. The Princess Victoria of Wales, with Lady Musgrave as her companion, may be met shopping on foot in Sloane street and elsewhere in London. Miss Marion Cockrell, the daughter of the senior Senator from Missouri, is to have the honor of naming the battleship Missouri at Newport News next October. The women of Alabama are to present to Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of General Wheeler, a silver set as a testimonial of her work among the soldiers at Santiago during the war with Spain. Mrs. "Jeb" Stuart, widow of the Confederate cavalry commander, has resigned the principalship of the Virginia Female Institute, the diocesan school of two dioceses. She has occupied the position for many years. It is said that the Queen of Sweden's enthusiasm for the Salvation Army and its works has caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction to be felt at court by those who do not feel in sympathy with the army's methods. The admission by the Board of Directors at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, of young women, who will pursue the regular course in the Theological Seminary, is considered by many as a great gain in the advance of women to equal standing with men. It is thought that many women will now enter the seminary.

The Newest Fashions. Narrow black velvet ribbon is used to trim colored pique gowns. Black Chantilly in applique designs decorates some of the white organdie gowns exquisitely. Hand-painted silk gauzes and mouseline de soie are favored materials for evening gowns, with tulle, and point d'esprit in the lead. Sun-plaited skirts of linen lawn are very good style trimmed the width of a hem from a lower edge with a wide band of cream lace insertion. Flowered linen lawn gowns, trimmed with wide bands of blue veiling, lined with silk matching the color in the borders, and edged with black silk braid, are the extreme of fashion in the way of combination and novelty. Taffeta in pale colors is used for evening gowns. It is trimmed with flower designs of white mouseline de soie outlined with narrow ribbon, and the skirt opens over a tablier of tulle trimmed crosswise with spangled lace insertion. Pale blue velvet baby ribbon gathered on one edge and sewn in rows around a white chiffon collar and the upper portion of the chiffon vest in a very dainty bit of color in the bodice of a black and white foulard. Of course the rows are fully a foot of an inch apart, which gives a pretty effect. Some of the new taffeta silk skirts are made without lining. The skirt has three narrow frills at the hem and two more put on to simulate a deeply pointed overdress, but in this case the lined skirt is worn over a very elaborate silk petticoat, fitted and made very much after the fashion of a dress-skirt.

The transparent train made of innumerable frills of mouseline de soie on mouseline lined with the same transparent stuff was a new feature at an English drawingroom in March, and it is prophesied that the old court train of heavy velvet and satin will be displaced by this more graceful appendage.

OUR TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES WAITING TO BE CALLED TO THE FRONT.

