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The development of manufacturing enterprise in the South, more especially in the direction of the manufacture of garments, is exhibited in the fact that a branch of the National Garment Workers' Union has been organized at Knoxville, Tenn. This is the first union of the kind to be organized in the state.

Governor Roosevelt, in his address to the class of 1899 at Cornell University, said: "Our country can better afford to lose all of the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

The Philadelphia Bulletin has been making a comparison of the number of people in that city who attend the theatre and those who attend church, and finds the church attendance far in excess. The weekly attendance at the different places of amusement, it says, is not more than 170,000. It is hard to compute the church attendance, exactly.

Figures recently compiled show that in ten leading universities in the United States there are 24,000 students and over 2,600 professors, the average being nine students to each professor. Harvard University leads, with 3,900 students and 411 professors; next comes the University of Michigan, with 3,200 students and 222 instructors, and next the University of Pennsylvania, with 2,835 students and 260 professors. Then follow, in order, Yale, with 2,500 students and 255 professors; California, 2,400 students, 281 professors; Chicago, 2,300 students, 212 professors; Columbia, 2,000 students, 328 professors; Northwestern, 2,000 students, 222 professors; Cornell, 2,000 students, 328 professors; and Johns Hopkins, 640 students, 125 professors.

The extraordinary revelation was made at a recent meeting of the State Savings Bank association of New York, says Leslie's Weekly, that there was in the savings banks of the Empire state \$1,500,000 in dormant accounts. The savings banks of New York state now hold about \$600,000,000 of the people's money and the dormant accounts of \$1,500,000 remain without any evidence that their owners will ever call for them. Some of them have been dormant for over 50 years. One bank in the city of Albany reports that its unclaimed accounts aggregated over \$27,000. Some of these accounts have claimants who will appear in due season. We must, indeed, be a rich and prosperous nation when we can overlook a little item of over \$1,500,000 lying unclaimed in the savings banks of a single state.

The oft-repeated statement that "it is worry that kills, not work," is contradicted by an eminent specialist in nervous disorders. This authority declares that neither work or worry are baneful in themselves, not even when carried to excess, but that it is the monotonous, unbroken continuation of the excess of either that is exceedingly injurious. Every form of prolonged mental strain without a complementary relaxation in some form of physical activity acts disastrously upon the nerve cells, while the continuation of worry which in itself is so far wholesome as it shows a commendably sensitive organization, terminates in the ruin of the nervous system. The athlete, he declares, must be recommended to take up some line of mental study, and the scholar must be encouraged to adopt some regular form of physical exercise. Absolute rest is frequently as ineffective in restoring an overwrought nervous system as the whole gamut of nerves, stimulants, baths, massage and electricity. What is needed is the change of occupation to counteract or complement the ordinary habits and employments,

BEST OF THE VANDERBILTS.



It often has been said that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt was the "best of the Vanderbilts." By that was meant that he was the hardest worker, the most generous hearted, the most public spirited and the most lovable of the numerous and enormously rich family which bear that name. Though the son and grandson of men of immense wealth, Mr. Vanderbilt began as a bank clerk after a common school education, and underwent a useful training in industry and independence. His fortune is estimated at \$125,000,000, though it is impossible to know the exact amount. The total inheritance tax to be paid to the Nation and State out of the Vanderbilt estate has been estimated at from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000.

WHAT NOBLE MEN AND WOMEN ARE DOING FOR THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

The Cuban Orphan Fund, which is now fully started and doing good work among the orphaned children of the "reconcentrados" of Cuba, is really the outcome of the American Commission to Cuba last fall, prior to the raising of the American flag over the island.

The organization is entirely non-sectarian; the children are cared for physically and mentally, entirely irrespective of any religious sect. Their condition is pitiable, and the necessity for bettering it is imperative. The men at the head of the fund are men who have personally come in contact with the misery, poverty and utter destitution of the children of Cuba.

These men are intelligent, far-seeing, and fully appreciative of the benefit which must eventually accrue to the United States if these orphans are properly educated and trained. There is to be no attempt made to



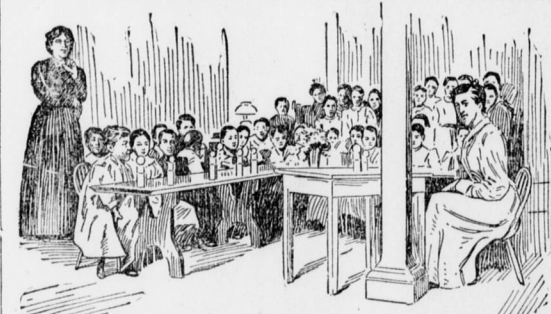
MISS LEVY AND HER SUN-BURNED PETS.

proselytize them, beyond teaching them to be moral and honest.

To better understand the terrible condition of the peasants of Cuba, who are the ones now being benefited, a few quotations from the report of one of the American Commission sets the facts more plainly before the public. He says:

"Cuba was not suffering from a commercial or financial panic. It was in a state of utter prostration and collapse. Business and agricultural life had long ceased. The whole island was dead.

"Even now the result of Weyler's order of reconcentration is not under-



A CUBAN KINDERGARTEN.

stood or appreciated in this country. Should the commanding general in the American Army issue an order the result of which would be that one could travel from New York to Rochester

and not see one cow, not one chicken, not one farm house, not one man working in the fields, it would be something similar to the result of General Weyler's reconcentration order in Cuba.



SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED GIRLS.

"The whole rural life of three great provinces—Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara—was absolutely blotted out. Occasionally a clump of banana trees, whose roots had escaped the fire, or a scarlet creeper, would show where a farm house had stood; but the tropical growth quickly covered the ruins. It was inconceivable that in the midst of this teaming vegetation the country should be a desert, for no sign of human life appeared.

"On the contrary, every town and city visited was thronged with beggars, many of them emaciated and gaunt; women, children, cripples and a few broken-spirited men; and the dreadful odor of every place occupied by Spanish soldiers. There was no decency, there was no sanitation; in our sense of the word, indeed, there was no discipline. It was a wanton and profligate devastation in the time of peace."

Amid all this misery, and herding together like cattle, were the little children, the future citizens of Cuba, whether as a republic or as a part of the United States. And it was for the upbringing and developing of the future generation of the island that the Cuban Orphan Relief Fund was started.

Mr. Charles W. Gould, who is very prominently connected with the fund, made a remark a few days ago which corroborates a statement made by a Catholic priest, who had just returned from Havana, as to the patriarchal system in Cuba. Mr. Gould said:

"I never saw anything to equal the

swarm around the house. The Mayor, General Boze, of the Cuban army, will have a tract of municipal land plowed up for them with the town oxen, and Miss Levy is going to give them seeds and simple little tools and arrange for a man to advise them about simple crops, hoping that in this way she may come to influence their diet and, to some extent, their housekeeping ideas."

It has been urged by many that the directors of the Cuban Orphan Fund are wasting an unnecessary amount of money on their plant—i. e., the purchase of buildings for homes, orphan asylums and schools. This is not the case, as the buildings which are settled and used for this purpose are practically given for the purpose.

The pictures here presented were all taken on the spot, and show the practical good which is being done by the representatives of the fund.

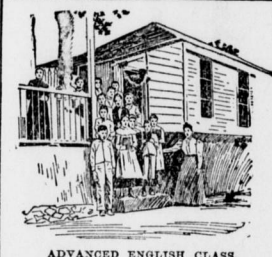
Enthusiasts in the gentle art of angling will be interested in the records of a recent expedition to Lapland. It is an uncomfortable and expensive voyage, and the entire absence of any proper food in the country renders it necessary to take everything which the ordinary civilized being may require. But in these days of condensed nourishment of all kinds that is not a very formidable matter. On arriving at their destination the party of two rods and their followers found the river frozen so that they had to sit down patiently on the banks and wait for a thaw. When that came there was too much water, and fishing was an impossibility. But when the river got into condition they had grand sport. They fished for eleven days, and during that time the two rods got a total of 282 salmon and 155 grise, in all weighing nearly 5000 pounds. The best day's catch for one rod was thirty-three salmon and twenty-two grise, weighing 553 pounds in all.—London Telegraph.

Raising Reindeer For Canning.

At Telemarken, in Eastern Norway, a company has just secured a tract of mountain land fifty miles square for breeding and raising reindeer. As a start 2400 head of deer have been bought, and it is intended that the number shall be increased by births and buying to something like 4000 head, 1000 of which will be killed every year. In addition to the sending out of venison in the carcass refrigerator cars and chambers on vessels a quantity will be put up in tins to prevent glutting of the markets in the winter.

These remarks give an idea of what

The Cuban Orphan Fund started out to do. Miss Laura D. Gill was selected as best fitted to represent the trustees of the fund in Cuba. She has two assistants, Miss Levy and



ADVANCED ENGLISH CLASS.

Miss Wilson, and these three brave women, to use the words of one of the prominent members of the fund, "are doing as true missionary work as any ever did."

Miss Gill writes:

"In Sancti Spiritus we found a condition of suffering which is much more serious than anything which we have seen before. There are over four hundred children who need to be taken care of right away, and the town has only been able to provide for twenty-five little girls, who were selected because they were physically worse off than anybody else in town. Although they have now been cared for nearly six weeks, they are still mere little skeletons, and almost make one doubt whether it was any kindness to help them to live a few years longer."

Miss Gill's last report gives most encouraging news:

"We may now count that the Santa Maria del Rosario work is established. It is, as you know, of a purely settlement character, with headquarters in a house rented from ex-Governor Mora, in which Miss Levy and Mrs. Barsaga, her Cuban assistant, reside and in which the kindergarden will be held for the present.

"The house has been furnished, and the women are thoroughly installed in their new home. The boys of the town have come in quite large numbers, requesting instruction, and several women have been in to ask if they might be taught to sew and clean and work according to our American methods. The little children simply

KIMBERLEY'S DIAMOND MINES.

Our Consul-General at Cape Town Gives an Account of His Visit There.

Consul-General J. G. Stowe, of Cape Town, has sent to the State Department an exhaustive account of a trip which he recently made through South Africa to examine into the industrial development of the country. In the course of his report Mr. Stowe gives an interesting report of his visit to the Kimberley diamond mines.

"The City of Kimberley," he says, "is 647 miles from Cape Town—a ride of two days and one night. It has a population of 35,000 and the greatest diamond mines in the world. The United States is represented here by a consular agent—Mr. Gardner F. Williams, who is the general manager of the mines. I was pleased to learn that many of the most responsible positions are held by Americans.

"The company occupies 200,000 acres of land, employs 15,000 natives and 25,000 whites, consumes each month in the 'compounds' 25,000 pounds of mutton and 200,000 pounds of beef, turns out 220,000 carats of diamonds a month, uses 6000 tons of coal a day, has 2000 horses and mules, twelve stables of the best breeds (some from America) and 200 brood mares. The shops connected with the mines for the manufacture and repair of machinery and supplies compare well with some of our large hardware factories or railroad shops.

"I was not at all surprised to see American machinery here. The immense driving power of a pumping engine made in England had to be sent to Chicago to have the eggs cut. The company is operating an ice plant sent from Chicago, and has three more ordered, each with a capacity of five tons per day and 20,000 feet of cold storage; and a complete dynamite plant, with an American to manage it, is on its way here from America.

"One hundred and fifty miles of narrow gauge railroad in and around the mines are laid with American rails and every tie or sleeper is made of California redwood, which in this country is par excellence the best wood for such a purpose. It is also used in many other ways. Three ships from California have arrived with cargoes of redwood and Oregon pine. The company sells its ice for half a cent per pound to all, while in Cape Town the charge is four cents per pound.

"No corporation in the world does more for its employees. It has built the village of Kenilworth, covering 500 acres and occupied by 500 employees at nominal rents. Water and light are supplied free, and there is a clubhouse, a library, reading rooms, athletic grounds, a park and vegetable gardens, with vines and fruit of all kinds in profusion."

Treasures of Buccaneer Lorencillo.

Aras is the name of a point in the coast of Campeche where there is a lighthouse, and the keeper is Rosendo de Leon. News has just been received that a few days ago Don Rosendo was whiling away dull time on the sandy seashore, looking for the eggs of the turtles which swarm along the coast. To look for the eggs it is necessary to dig up the sand, and while in this operation in a secluded spot, among some big stones, he found not luscious turtle eggs, but bright bars of gold and silver. He at once advised the federal authorities of Campeche, who sent a party to gather up the treasure. It is said the value of the bars is fabulous, but it is not yet made known by the local authorities. The part that pertains by law to the finder, it is said, will be more than enough to make Don Rosendo happy and idle for the rest of his life, and he has already resigned his position as lighthouse keeper at Aras.

It is supposed that these gold and silver bars were buried there by the famous old pirate, Lorencillo, who, in the halcyon days of the buccaners, was the terror of the Gulf of Mexico, the Yucatan Coast and the seas around Cuba.—Two Republics.

Modern Courtship Unromantic.

There is something quite idyllic about the fresh air courtships that are going on during these latter days. Truly, one would think that the love fostered by wind and sunshine might well be purer and more enduring than a fancy engendered in a ballroom, and aided by dinners, the opera, etc. A three mile match over the golf links with a congenial companion, or a tramp through bog and heather on a shooting expedition before breakfast, are the roads for matrimony of the summer girl of 1899. One cannot help fancying that the human race will be stronger and better for these methods of wooing. There is also a good comradeship and congeniality implied by such companionship which seems particularly desirable.

These latter day courtships may be matter of fact, but they are certainly breezy and altogether delightfully, and the moonlight girl and the piazza girl of yore possess no more romantic or tender memories of the loveliness of their youth than our young amazons of to-day will have in the years to come.—New York Tribune.

'Tis Monotony That Kills.

No one will deny that "variety is the spice of life," but science goes further. A specialist in nervous disorders says that it is monotony that kills, and that variety is the actual preservative of life. Mental strain demands relaxation through physical activity, while physical exertion must find rest in mental effort. The day dreamer should betake himself to practical tasks and the bustling housewife needs to cultivate a love for occasional idleness of muscle, while she reads anything, from sentimental novels to stirring essays. Absolute physical rest does not recruit the exhausted energies as quickly as change of occupation.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

MUCH DEPENDS ON THE ACCURACY OF THEIR MAKE-UP.

Important and Difficult Work—Vast Number of Details Has to Be Considered—Lots of Trains Run That Are Not Scheduled on the Time Tables.

Everybody is more or less acquainted with the general working of the railroad business, but there are a number of details which, though of great importance, are not quite so familiar. The construction of a railroad time table may be taken as an example.

The necessity and value of a time table are unquestioned, for there is no composition that is more studied and upon which more depends than this little folded strip of paper with its apparently uninteresting figures, and nearly everybody has wondered at some time or other how the wonderful accuracy and harmony of the whole have been attained.

The time table familiar to every patron of a railroad is not at all a complete one, for only a small proportion of the trains that are run on any road are indicated upon the folder for distribution. There are many trains running at all times that the traveler knows or cares nothing about, but these, like the passenger trains, must have their scheduled running time.

Every railroad division has a special time table for the use of its engineers and trainmen, and this consists of a large card of perhaps four feet in length and two in width. Upon this card is given all the information necessary regarding the movements of every engine and train, so arranged as to be seen at a glance.

The work of getting up a time table requires some time, and it is not exactly the work of any one man. At the head of every railroad division there is a passenger agent, who has charge of all through trains and all trains running through onto roads not in his division. He knows when these trains are to start, when they should reach their destinations, and what connections they will make upon his own or other divisions.

This is the beginning of the time table. A schedule is made of these data, and as soon as it found that all is in working order the schedule, which contains only information about the regular and more important trains, is given to the trainmaster, who at once proceeds to make it complete.

This is an arduous task, and requires considerable time. The trainmaster takes a large board, seven or eight feet long and about four feet wide, and tacks a sheet of paper over it. The sheet of paper is then ruled off into little squares with heavy lines.

The spaces between the vertical lines represent each five minutes of the running day of twenty-four hours; those between the horizontal lines represent the stations at which any train may stop.

In the operations which follow the trainmaster must work with a thorough knowledge of the road. He must be intimately acquainted with every inch of it, its road-bed, grades, switches, stations, and, in fact, everything that has any possible relation to the speed or safety of a train.

The purpose he has in view in making his time table is to arrange the runs of each engine and train on the road that there will be no waste of time and no confusion. He knows from his schedule received from the passenger agent that certain train must be given the right of way over all other trains.

A train is to leave station A, for example, at 12.05 o'clock, to arrive at station X at 4 o'clock. The trainmaster takes a thread and tacks one end of it in the space at the upper part of the sheet which is marked in large figures, 12.05, and on a line with station A. The other end he draws along to the other side of the sheet and attaches it in the space under the figure 4 and on a line with the station marked X.

All intermediate stations touched by the passing train are also designated by a tack placed in its appropriate square, with the thread wound around it, and the result is in many cases a zigzag line, for the distances between stations are often unequal and besides a train will go faster on one part of the road than upon another by reason of grades, etc. This same process is carried on with all the other trains.

Where trains have a clear road the trainmaster has a simple enough job of it. His real hard work comes in when trains meet each other, especially on single track roads. This must be provided for in the time table, and many weary hours are spent in so placing a train that it may switch the other to pass by. Having finished with his passenger trains to his satisfaction, the maker of the time table proceeds to get his freights out of the way.

These present a problem of no mean proportions, for on a large road they come and go every few minutes, and somehow they must give way to the express and other passenger trains.

Sometimes it requires days for the trainmaster to get all straight. The times of these freights, like the more important passenger trains, are fixed by means of strings, and when the trainmaster is through the sheet looks like a piece of crazy lace work.

The only thing remaining then to be done is the copying of the sheet for the printer, a simple operation, for the time and station designated by each tack along the string is written out in full.

Every road has a number of trains running along its line that never find a place upon a time table. These are the "extras," the emergency freights, and the management of these devolves

wholly upon the conductor, who studies the time table and takes what time he can get between the runs of other trains. This method of "wild-cating" is common, and it is cause for wonder that so few accidents result from it.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The calcined ashes of seaweed, known as "kelp," was formerly a most important product and entered largely into the Scotch manufactured glass, finding a considerable use also in other arts, but in recent years this industry has been almost entirely abandoned.

The magnetic observations at the Vienna Observatory have had to be entirely discontinued on account of the bad effects of the electric tramways and electric light wires. The director of the observatory has submitted a plan to the Government for a new observatory, to be situated some distance from Vienna.

Interesting experiments were recently conducted on board of the French battleship Jaureguiberry, to determine the limit of distinct vision at sea. A balloon was held captive at an elevation of 1300 feet while the Carnot endeavored to locate the balloon with her searchlights at distances varying from five to twenty-five miles. The experiments proved that the limit of vision under the circumstances was about twenty miles.

In a new system of pressing cloth, German silver wires are embedded in asbestos laid up between two sheets of card, and two terminals of the wires being brought to opposite corners of the cards; the whole is then used between the folds of the cloth to be pressed. Contact is made by means of clips. The temperature can be perfectly controlled, and there is no danger of burning the goods.

A Montclair (N. J.) lady reports that a remarkable bird has been frequenting her lawn of late. It is nothing more than a white robin. The face is white and the back and wings have white bars crossing the usual blackish brown. The other robins seem to be afraid of this freak brother and will have nothing to do with him. Some years ago a number of white English sparrows were reported. The variation, however, did not persist, nor apparently is it likely to do so in the case of the Montclair curiosity. This is undoubtedly what the naturalists call a "sport," one of those eccentricities for which nature refuses to give a reason. The same thing has been observed in the plant world, more frequently, however, under cultivation than in nature. And in no case in an adequate explanation available.

Dictated a Letter to Himself.

A certain young railroad man who has charge of a department in the auditing branch of his company's business, had occasion recently to dictate a letter to the head of a corresponding department of another road.

There was a point in dispute between the two railroads involving money, and this young official had taken a stubborn ground that the other official was totally at fault and advanced what seemed to him unanswerable arguments to prove it.

A short time after he had forwarded the letter he received a proposition from headquarters of the other railroad, which he accepted, and within a few days he became the head of the department with which he had been in dispute.

The first letter which he found on file ready to be answered was his own on the point in question. There was only one thing to do. He immediately dictated an answer to his own letter, refuting and repudiating its arguments, and wound up by a heated insinuation that the writer of it was an unmitigated doukey. Of course, the letter was addressed to himself and signed by himself, but in his enthusiasm for the interests of his new employer he did not mind a little thing like that.—Chicago News.

Marble Hearts Organize.

A Wisconsin town has entered the lists as the promoter of a very singular crusade. It is the organization of the Marble-Heart Anti-Matrimonial Association, into which all the bachelors of the place have been induced to cast their fortunes. An initiation fee of \$25 and annual dues of \$10 are exacted; the young man joining is pledged not to marry, but should he break the vow, he loses all claim to the funds of the society. The last Marble-heart to remain unmarried gets the whole fund, and then is at liberty to marry if he wishes. The young women have organized a counter society, whose vow is not to marry anyone of the male Marble-hearts. There is, however, no stone wall or strong block in the way of the breaking of the pledge in either organization.

Penny Pennylongs.

The Scotland penny weddings were so called, although the guests contributed shillings, and occasionally half crowns, toward the wedding feast. The penny wedding of Germany is on a different basis. The bride receives her guests with a basin before her, in which everybody deposits a jewel, a silver spoon or piece of money. In some parts of Germany the expense of a marriage is met by each guest paying for what he eats and drinks, and, moreover, at a very high rate, so that the young couple thereby obtain a sum sufficient to start them nicely in life. As many as 300 guests often assemble. In Poland a girl is not eligible for marriage until she has not only made her own trousseau, but the garments for the friends that will accompany the bridegroom to the altar.