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It is gratifying to notice that the senseless criticism of the use of the title "Journalist" to denote the writer for a periodical has about died out.

Animals cannot be said to have any proper sense of language, unless they have means of communicating ideas different from their few characteristic notes and songs. A language must be learned.

The man who has not a million dollars has much enjoyment in the contemplation of what he would do if he had it. The fellow who has it, is subjected to much misery in his efforts to hold on to it.

The Kearsarge and the Alabama are the two latest battleships to be added to our navy. And what a glorious event it is to have the two names under one flag, bearing the hopes and purposes of one people.

There is no doubt that it requires courage and endurance to engage in polar exploration, but so it does to enter for a six days' bicycle race. The old theory that the lives and health of brave men are of more value than any scientific knowledge they can gain in the icy wastes has not been disproved.

The people of Brazil are taking alarm at the idea that their country will be ultimately absorbed by the United States, the "Colossus of the North." An opinion prevails that the United States has secured influence over Bolivia and proposes to annex a large slice of Brazilian territory to Bolivia. The press of the entire South American continent gives voice to a similar apprehension of Uncle Sam's aggressions.

It is urged that an educated woman of twenty-four is better able to tell when she is in love than when she is eighteen. Hardly, observes Judge. The fact of the affection is there. She can better judge whether it is wise to marry, but the affliction has arrived. She has a better control of her heart; but the old question is there, whether to marry unwisely and be temporarily happy or refuse and be miserable for years. That is the old story, and it will be the new story as long as the world goes round.

The inventive skill of the American artisan is recognized the world over. Our axes, revolvers, bicycles, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., are the standard throughout the world. On the fertile fields of both continents American agricultural machinery reigns supreme. Our steel rails link England's colonial outposts. Our bridges span the rivers in India and Egypt, and our locomotives furnish the motive power for Russia's new commercial artery—the Government railroad.

There is mystery in the heavens, on and under the earth, and in human nature—infinite more in the last than in the first—and we are always puzzling over one or another, and wondering when it's all going to be solved. After all, the man is but a feeble development of the child, observes the Atlanta Journal. The Santa Clausage is the dearest to the latter because it is involved in so much mystery. The adult portion of the world spends most of its time attempting to probe into just such uncertain and perplexing problems.

### Gold in the Philippines.

It is said there is not a stream rising in the mountains of Luzon—and the same is true of other islands of the Philippine group—which has not its gold bearing sands. The alluvial deposits of the precious metal have been garnered for many years, but no thorough exploration for gold at its sources in the mountains has ever been made, because the Spaniards were unable to conquer the tribes inhabiting the interior regions. Some of these tribes are said to look upon the digging up of the earth as a sacrilege, and they will not seek gold in that way, nor permit others to do it, lest the wrath of the gods should grow hot against them.

## NATIVE LIFE IN MANILA.

Some of the Peculiarities of Dress and Queer Customs of the Filipinos.

### ODD WAY OF DOING HOUSEWORK

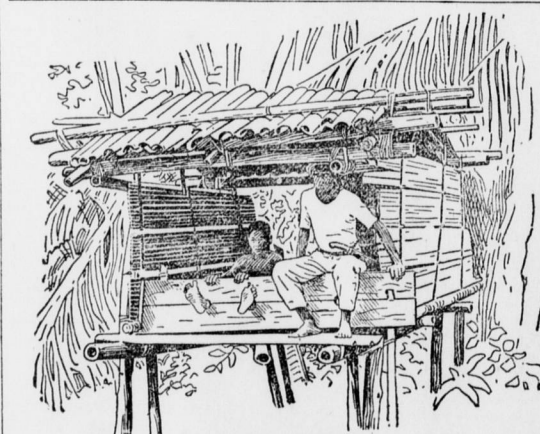
There is not a great deal of fun in the Philippines, but one occasionally encounters a sight or an incident which brings a smile. Usually, these are of a type which must be seen to be appreciated. In wandering about Manila, particularly the new city, which is the centre of material life as the old city is of spiritual life, one should either have his nose at home or plug it up. The wear and tear exercised by the highways and byways upon the olfactory organs are quite severe. There is a fair measure of offense to the eye as well, but that instrument possesses a wider adaptability than does the nose. It resents less keenly. The novelty is ephemeral, but there is novelty for the outsider in the life of the chief city of the Philippines. The novelty gone, one rather shrinks from it all. It gets almost to border on the repulsive, so greatly is it lacking in inherent attractiveness.



A HIGH-BORN FILIPINO WEARING UPPER GARMENT OF COSTLY PINA—A TEXTURE OF PINEAPPLE LEAF, AS CHOICE AS THE FINEST LACE.

The native woman's shoe consists, usually, of a flat sole with a toe-cap. Sometimes the cap has room for all the toes, sometimes not. Often the sole is raised from the ground by wooden heels and sole-blocks like, but lower than those used by the Japanese. Stocking are not usually worn. The gait of the Filipino is a little outward curving swing from the knee, with a resultant side swing of the hip. There is, perhaps, a certain grace in the movement, but there is also a good deal of "scuffling," and a general appearance of being slipshod. In fact, one gets an idea that the average Filipino, male or female, is only about half-dressed anyway, from our standpoint. The customary male body-covering is only an undershirt. Those of higher social rank and greater wealth wear also a cotton shirt, or a garment of gauzy texture of some locally made material. But the garment will be worn, like a coat, in the full measure of its beauty, outside the trousers. A higher step in the social scale brings the substitution of the coat for the shirt. A Filipino dude with a cane and a little "billy-cock" hat, a pair of black trousers, and a gauzy shirt, worn outside of them, is a resplendent spectacle, and he has the air of being entirely conscious of it.

From our standpoint, there is the same half-dressed look about the women of the poorer classes. The Negro woman of the mountains may use only a cloth extending from waist to knee. The Mangyan woman of Mindoro may wear a contrivance of braided rattan, which is even more abbreviated. These garments do not suggest the half-dressed. They are distinct. There is no suggestion of European costume. It is not so with the Filipino woman at Manila. Her garments are neither dress nor native costume. Pieces of cloth cover her from the waist downward. The shoulder and body covering varies in the number of articles and detail of con-



THE STOCKS IN MANILA. (A Filipino criminal and his jailer in a Manila house of correction.)

struction. All are out somewhat low in the neck, and on a plan which give them a "list to port or to starboard," which leaves a shoulder and an upper arm wholly bare. In the upper circles, there is exercised a greater care in adjustment, and a handkerchief, folded diagonally, is laid across the

shoulders and pinned in front. This tends to steady the outfit and keep it in place. The sleeves are gathered at the shoulder and flare outward, broadly bell-mouthed to a little below the elbow.

The Filipino may be said to work in dribblets. Concentration for any length of time is not a national characteristic, there must be plenty of intermissions, and the work must never be of such a character as to preclude



FILIPINO WOMEN BOWING BEFORE THE CATACOMBS.

the smoking of the favorite cigarette. In house work it takes one native servant to accomplish each task of a different character. For instance, in a large house there is a "floor boy," whose duty it is to keep all the beautiful hardwood floors in a clean and shiny condition, and this is the way he does it: The dust is first carefully brushed up with a hemp arrangement which in its effects is a cross between a feather duster and a hearth brush. This is merely a preliminary to the act of polishing, a work of art which has been developed on original lines. Two large, soft cloths are laid on the floor, and the "boy," who may be a grandparent, firmly plants a foot on each. He next glides slowly back and forth on the floor, more like a man on snowshoes than anything else. Waddling along in his flimsy white clothes, casting an occasional look behind at his trail to see if it is sufficiently shiny, he presents a picture which is so amusing that you cannot help bursting into laughter when you see it for the first time.

The native is often barefooted; if not, he almost invariably wears the native slippers which are called



A FILIPINO COCKFIGHT.

"chinelas" or "zapatos," and which consist of a sole and a toe. Many keep these on without fastening apparently by suction; others stick the little toe outside and hold the shoe on by this method. From long practice in this the little toe is bent in the form of a crescent, but the natives seem to have few ideas of physical

perfection and do not object to such a trifle as a crooked toe. Filipinos at times seem much like monkeys. If they wish to pick anything up from the floor they do not find it necessary to stoop as we do; they grab it with their toes and convey it to their hand in that method. In sitting they are

just as happy squatting on the floor or on the ground as on a chair.

Besides the natives in Manila, there is a large population of "Mestizos" and "Chinos." The former is the name for half-castes, the latter for Chinese. After being in Manila a week or two most foreigners find it more natural to use these native terms than the ones that they have been accustomed to. The "Chinos" are many of them well-to-do, being merchants or having some trade, such as tailoring. A great number of them, however, are coolies, and form a large element of the picturesque in Manila. If the Filipinos are satisfied with a few clothes, the coolies are quite content to wear almost none, and nobody thinks anything of it. They are to be seen on the street at any hour of the day, even at noontime, when the poorest native prefers a siesta to the most lucrative employment.

No "American" or "United States" express vans are to be seen rattling



about the streets of Manila; the coolie in bulk represents the only express company there. Trunks, boxes and all sorts of merchandise, furniture from easy chairs and refrigerators to pianos are carried by the capable coolie by means of poles which he rests on his bony shoulders, and the tough bark of some native tree. If the burden is heavy it is carried by two or four men, being swung between



them on the poles; if it is light and capable of division he places it in two pairs or basket panniers which he balances at each end of his pole. When heavily loaded the coolie goes at a peculiar sort of dog trot, which consists of short stealthy steps and a movement of each shoulder with it. The coolie, like all his celestial brethren, cultivates the growth of his raven locks, though they seriously interfere with business. At home they never seem to adopt any kind of coiffure except the pigtail, but in Manila individual taste comes into play in this matter and the results are varied and interesting. Sometimes their tresses stream freely down their backs and no attempt is made to confine them in any style whatever.

One feature of the houses in Manila which is rather hard for the foreigner to get accustomed to is the presence of the great number of lizards which crawl around the ceilings and walls of the rooms at night. They are harmless, but the thought that they may occasionally lose their grip and drop down in one's face is not calculated to make them welcome members of the household. There are many scorpions about, but they keep exclusively in the dark corners of the house and yard and otherwise behave themselves well.

The Frilled Sheep of Africa. The sheep that inhabit the mountainous regions of Northern Africa up to Nubia is a kind of wild sheep which has received its specific name from the long mane which covers the fore part of the body. Captured young, it can easily be tamed and trained. The old bucks, however, are very vicious. These animals attain an average height of thirty-seven and a half inches, and the length of the body is from sixty to sixty-five inches, without measuring the tail. The illustration represents a specimen of these sheep living at the zoological garden in Berlin, Germany. It is not known whether the frilled sheep had any relation with the domestic animals of Africa. Skeletons of these sheep are found in the Egyptian museums, and these quadrupeds are



AN AFRICAN FRILLED SHEEP.

represented in different old Egyptian designs. It seems that these animals have to be considered as tamed, but not as domesticated.

## NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Designs For Costumes That Have Become Popular in the Metropolis.

New York City (Special).—Nothing could be more attractive and dainty than the evening wraps which are now the rage for very young women as well as older ones. Materials now



DAINTY EVENING WRAP.

employed are of the handsomest. The linings alone are made of fabrics that were formerly deemed quite beautiful enough for a handsome evening gown. The fur and lace used for trimming must needs be of the rarest description.

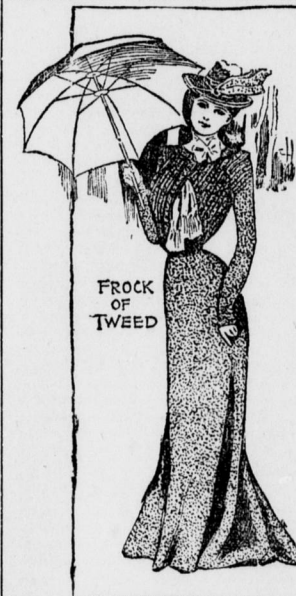
There is no question but that the wraps this winter are to be every whit as costly as those of the last few years. The designs have been sent

to silk is of solid green stripes, which does not sound well, but is exceedingly pretty in reality. Red is found in these plaids in stripes, and also in handkerchiefs with narrow hemstitched edges, the hem being of the solid color embroidered with tiny dots. All shades are to be found in these little colored hems. Another variety of the handkerchief with the solid red hem has red dots worked inside on the white linen, or tiny red bow knots in the corners.

Pretty Idea in Gold Chains. The jeweled hearts figure as slides in some of the new gold chains composed of fine links.

Colors For Velvet Gowns. Deep plum, garnet, gray and tan are the fashionable colors for cloth and velvet gowns.

Handsome Coat For Winter Wear. The little covert coat has been improving the shining hour by assuming decorative touches of fur that will undoubtedly prolong its sphere of usefulness far into the season. It has appeared lately in gray, brown and green, cut on the mode of a basque coat that is fitted to the figure with a rounding tail on the hip and flat collar revers folding in a group of three on the shoulder. An enterprising tailor saw fit to run a narrowing piping of mink on the edge of the revers, over the fronts and around the tails, and his happy thought has evidently found instant favor, for these trimmed coverts are almost the first of the fur-touched wraps to go into active service.



FROCK OF TWEED.

over to this country, and women who have been abroad buying their winter wardrobes have sent over accounts of the new wraps that have just been designed over there. The present fad is to have at least one long black satin wrap. This, at first sight, would seem to be a most economical investment, for it is not so conspicuous as the light brocades or velvets, of which most of the wraps are made, and it is possible to wear it in public conveyances, which, of course, is not possible with the other wraps alluded to. The smartest black satin wraps are wonderful creations of the dress-maker's skill combined with the beautiful trimmings supposed to be necessary to them.

Costumes For Every-Day Wear. Two useful gowns are shown in the large illustrations. One is a brown tweed with an absolutely plain skirt. The blouse waist is tucked and the wide collar and flaring cuffs are finished with stitched braid. A stock and a long-ended cravat of cream silk complete the costume. With it is worn a jaunty brown felt hat, which is ornamented with brown quills and velvet.

The other frock is designed a little more elaborately and has the strap trimming which has become so popular for this season, particularly for outdoor wear. The straps of black braid trim the pointed tunic and is seen on the circular founce of the jupe proper. The material is rough blue serge and the vest is cream silk tucked, with revers of lamon-colored cloth ornamented by a fancy braid of blue, red, cream and silver threads and set off by tiny black buttons. The revers and slashed jacket are of the same material as the skirt and are braided to correspond. A broad-brimmed rough straw, blue and white, is loaded with berries, leaves and rosettes of black tulle.

The Vogue in Handkerchiefs. Handkerchiefs in colors are in great demand, and some of the prettiest and newest are in silk and linen. The plaids are to be found in these new styles, pretty soft plaids, the whole handkerchief composed of them, but in the most delicate colors, one having violet predominating and another green, and so on. A pretty handkerchief in which there is a large propor-



A USEFUL EVERYDAY GOWN.

Evidently womanizing is not yet prepared to resign the comfort of the short, close-fitting fur jacket, for it is easy to count them by the dozen in the furriers' cupboards, while they are being snapped up over the counters. Until last year these "or jes," as they are termed by the trade, were out of Eton shape, sheered off sharply at the waist line, or a flute of fur stood like a saucy little tail about the hips.

Now the mode is to fit the short-haired fur basque-wise to the body, letting a spade-shaped tail fall below the waist line for five inches at back and front, but cutting out the pelt high on the hips. Not one pinch of fullness is given the sleeve at the



A DECORATED COVERT COAT.

shoulder, and it runs to the knuckles on the hand.

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### IF INTERESTED WRITE TO-DAY.

President Eliot of Harvard University, while addressing the graduation class, in particular, there is a subtle power lying latent in each one of you, which few have developed, but which, when developed, might make you irresistible. It might call personal magnetism or Hypnotism. I advise you to master it. The power referred to above lies latent in every eye, and can be easily and quickly developed, are facts acknowledged by every student at the subject. Hardly a day passes but what one reads of some astounding feat, or wonderful cure performed by persons of well-developed Hypnotic or magnetic power. The New York Institute of Science has recently issued probably the most interesting, most valuable and most important book ever published. It is a book of 100 pages, packed with facts, arguments and testimonials of the "world's" most scientific and successful teachers. It is profusely illustrated, and should be read by every person at all interested in Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Personal Magnetism and Mind Cultivation.

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### CARTER'S INK

The best ink made, but no deorer than the poorest. (From the BROCKTON TIMES, Oct. 10, 1899.) Brockton's prosperity is so closely allied to the prosperity of the shoe industry that it will, no doubt, prove a matter of interest to a large number of people to learn the actual average earning capacity of one individual employed in the making of the world-famed Brockton shoe. For illustration: At the factory of the W. L. Douglass Shoe Company the pay roll for the week ending Sept. 26, excluding superintendent, foremen, salesmen and all clerical help, shows the average earnings of the employees, large and small, to be \$15.24 per week. This was not an extraordinary high capacity of earning for a weekly wage. It was the customary pay roll, dipnary week. The amount earned per week, however, does not always tell the story of prosperity. The number of weeks employed each year is the determining factor in the wage earner's prosperity. The Douglass factory has been closed but one week this year, and that for the usual summer stock taking, and it will be closed but three days in the latter part of December. This would make but nine days out of the year that the factory is closed, which is surely as steady work as the most industrious shoemaker could desire.

### RAILS GROUND TO DUST.

Effect of the Constant Wear and Tear on a Railroad. As consumers of steel the railroads in the vicinity of Pittsburgh lead the world. During the past three months 170 miles of new steel rails, averaging ninety pounds to the yard, have been put down or distributed within thirty miles of the center of the city, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. There are 1,760 yards in a mile, which would mean 299,200 yards for one line of rails in 170 miles, or 26,928,000 pounds, or say 53,856,000 pounds for both lines of rails, or 269,283 tons of steel rails needed in one year for Pittsburgh roads, ninety per cent of which was for renewals on old lines. There is somewhat of a mystery regarding where the steel worn out on a big road goes to. It is ground down almost to imperceptible dust by the constant friction of the grinding wheels, and this friction is forty-five per cent greater on curves than on straight stretches of track. The wear is also much greater on ascending grades on a straight track than on a descending grade. On curves the wear is almost lateral or horizontal, while on straight track it is perpendicular, with a slight inclination toward the inside of the rail next to the flanges of the wheels. The millions of tons of steel ground down to dust by the wheels of trains in this country are lost. It cannot be regained for scrap because it settles down into the ballast, is brushed away by the rush of air caused by the swiftly moving train, and, like the star dust which falls upon the ocean, is lost forever. In time, as civilization and the wheels of civilization move on, the railroads of the chief steam railways, as well as part of the adjoining ground, will become thoroughly impregnated with steel and iron dust from the grinding up of rails and wheels, because it must be remembered that the wheels grind the rails and the rails grind the wheels and this constant shower of iron and steel dust is accumulating along our railroads at a rapid rate.