

# Freeland Tribune

Established 1888.

PUBLISHED EVERY

MONDAY AND THURSDAY,

BY THE

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, Limited

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

FREELAND, PA.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75  
Four Months ..... .50  
Two Months ..... .25

The date which the subscription is paid to on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. Keep the figures in advance of the present date. Report promptly to this office whenever paper is not received. Arrears must be paid when subscription is discontinued.

Make all money orders, checks, etc., payable to the Tribune Printing Company, Limited.

Astronomers are busily searching for another world. And yet this one seems to be more than people can readily handle.

Singing is now recommended as a cure for disease. There are diseases and diseases. And, naturally, there is some singing and other singing.

It is proposed to establish Chinese commercial schools in England which would be assisted by the government, and which would train young men for service in the Chinese export trade.

Two million tons of sugar are consumed annually in this country, while the entire product last year from all the sources under the control of the United States, including cane, beet, maple and sorghum, was barely one million tons.

One of the natural curiosities of the Rhine—the Laufenberg fall—is to be turned to commercial use by the erection on it of a turbine plant capable of producing thirty thousand horsepower at low water. Thus materialism is taking the place of sentiment in the show places of the Old World as well as on this continent.

President Harper of Chicago university, in a recent address, has spoken with great frankness about the prospect of careers for which college courses are especially designed. He said the "learned professions" are now four in number, Pedagogy being added to Law, Medicine and Divinity. He insisted that all four of them are now overcrowded to the starvation point.

Next to New York's \$35,000,000 tunnel, the biggest municipal undertaking now on the tapis is Philadelphia's scheme to filtrate its water supply, for which the magnificent sum of \$12,000,000 has been appropriated and placed in the hands of the mayor for prompt work. No doubt it will be worth the money if it accomplishes the purpose aimed at, and relieves a great and wealthy metropolis of the perils that always go with impure drinking water.

A puzzling problem for educators is how to increase the proportion of high school pupils who continue to the end of the course, albeit the solution of the problem might necessitate an increase in many places of high school accommodations. From an inquiry on this subject, instituted in Philadelphia, it appears that one reason for the dropping out of pupils from the girls' high school in that city is a failure on examination in one or two subjects. Probably the same reason exists in the boys' school. Dr. Thomas G. Morton, chairman of the board's committee on the girls' high school, points out that many a bright girl is now practically driven from the school because she does not possess special aptitude in one subject. "Because a girl can't draw a picture of a horse," said Dr. Morton, "is no reason for keeping her out of an education in other branches." He believes that the present curriculum of the school is drawn on lines not sufficiently elastic. He would discriminate for the benefit of the individual girl and her special aptitude. And he would readjust the courses in the high school in a manner to permit any girl of intelligence to continue her course in spite of a failure in one or two subjects.

Vaudeville During Lunch Time. There is a prospect that Currier's restaurant on Fulton street, New York, may be converted into a playhouse, where continuous vaudeville will hold forth. Merchants in the neighborhood and their clerks are having heated discussions over the probabilities of success or failure of the enterprise. The idea is to give performances during the day, with special attention to the lunching hour—say from 12 to 2:30—when tables will be plentifully supplied with the best that the market affords. A citizen can pay \$1 at the door and not only obtain an excellent meal but see a good show while eating.

## Where the Soldiers Who Die at Manila Are Buried.



"DITCH OF THE DEAD."

### STRANGEST AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD ARE THE DRUSES OF SYRIA.

Dr. Max Oppenheim, a distinguished European scientist and scholar, recently completed one of the most remarkable journeys ever undertaken in the East. He explored little known and out of the way parts of the Holy Land. He penetrated to Damascus, which is rarely visited, and made careful observations of the life of the people now living in that ancient city.

During his journey Dr. Oppenheim took a multitude of photographs showing the daily life of the people he visited. These have now been developed and printed in the New York Herald and they have excited much interest among scientific men in Germany who have learned of the results of Dr. Oppenheim's journey.

Dr. Oppenheim made his way with a private caravan from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf. The attention of the world is fixed upon this wide domain, for here lies the land which Germany, England and Russia are competing with one another to possess by the building of railways. To gain any real information of the people inhabiting this country a man must be not merely an observer, but a linguist as well. He should understand Turkish, Arabic, Syrian and other Oriental tongues, and Dr. Oppenheim was well fitted for his task, after a residence in Egypt of several years.

Landing at Beyrout he gathered his little caravan about him, and worked his way up through the Lebanon Mountains. He found a mixed multitude inhabiting these mountains, so famous for their cedars in Bible times. The Syrians, he found, were Christians, but there were any number of sects, Roman Catholic, Maronites, Jacobites, Greek Catholics and others. He attributes much of the suffering of these people to their divisions and lack of intelligent leaders. The Jesuits and those coming from



A GROUP OF DRUSE WOMEN.

the American mission at Beyrout, says Dr. Oppenheim, seemed to exert the best and deepest influence upon the people. They are not prosperous, and as a result some ten thousand of the men emigrate every year.

Among the women, Dr. Oppenheim says, he found many remarkable for their beauty. Some European influ-



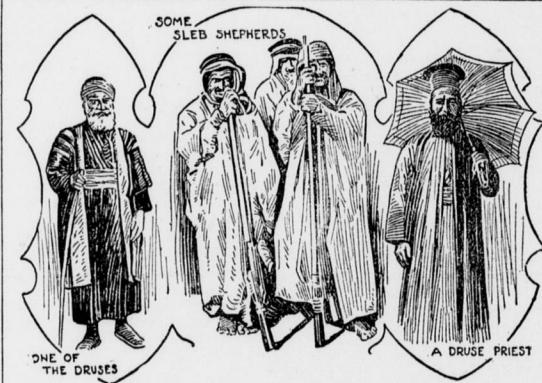
INNER COURT OF DAMASCUS DWELLING.

ences, especially French and German, are now being brought to bear for the development of agricultural interests and industrial arts, but with no great success as yet. Along the slopes of the Lebanon Mountains many of the wealthy merchants from Beyrout have

their summer residences. A hotel built on European models was opened here in 1897.

Thence the caravan went to Damascus, the oldest city in the world, and which has been inhabited for thirty-five hundred years. It is mentioned in the Tell Amarna letters found in Egypt, dating from 1500 B. C., and does not differ greatly from the common buffalo of India, China and other Oriental countries.

R. H. Little, a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, says that the carabao is slower than a camel and



ONE OF THE DRUSES

novel to the traveler from the West. They exhibit a luxury and comfort little dreamed of in Western lands as existing in Damascus to-day. All sorts of persons, says Dr. Oppenheim, are to be encountered on the streets of this ancient town, from the Christian women in their white garments to the Mo-



DRUSES AT DINNER.

hammad inhabitants of the harem wrapped up to the eyes.

From Damascus Dr. Oppenheim set out with his caravan, consisting of ten persons besides his three camel drivers, two hostlers, two Syrian servants and an Armenian cook, a Bedouin and a pupil of the medical school at Beyrout. He made his way through the wastes of the desert, studying as he went the Druses, whom he had found in the Lebanon district and scattered east of the Jordan River.

These, he thinks, form probably the strangest nation in the world. The women are beautiful, the men are brave and intelligent. Their religion is very curious, being compounded of Mohammedanism mixed with some elements of Christianity. It is hard for any one to say precisely what the Druses do believe, but their life is a peculiarly simple and righteous one,



DRIVING THE CARABAO.

carabao must have a bath every few hours.

Often the desire to bathe will come upon him in the middle of the night, and he will break his rope and start out across country in search of water.

Where the Stale Eggs Go. By saying stale eggs are meant those that are not strictly fresh or that have been preserved for a very long time. Many of the eggs that belong to this class are used by bakers, not only for the yolks, but for the coloring matter. It is estimated that 40,000,000 are used by calico printers, and another 120,000,000 go to numerous photographic supply establishments, bookbinders, glove manufacturers and leather finishers. This estimate may be exaggerated somewhat, but it gives an idea of the large extent to which such eggs are used.

Pneumatic Coffee Pot. A new appliance for coffee pots and other liquid dispensers has a false bottom, with a valve connecting to the main reservoir, which closes automatically when pressure is applied to an air bulb, connected with the bottom, forcing the liquid through the spout.

## CHANGES IN CAVALRY METHODS. The Small Man May Yet Become the Most Desirable Soldier.

The improvement of military rifles and other death-dealing devices has done away almost entirely with hand-to-hand fighting. There was a time in warfare when men on powerful horses, armed with heavy sabers, rode to the opposing force and cut their opponents down by sheer physical force. For such exploits the heaviest horse, and large men were most effective. With modern magazine and machine guns a cavalry charge of the old-fashioned sort is practically out of the question, but this does not mean that the cavalry has become obsolete as an arm of the military service. It will simply have to be made to conform to the changed conditions. The same change in weapons that has made direct frontal attack impracticable has naturally compelled a resort in strategic methods. To accomplish effective maneuvering speed is a prime essential and cavalry or mounted infantry must be employed. In fact, with the present method of arming cavalry, it is practically mounted infantry, the horse being used primarily as a means of transportation.

This disuse of the old-fashioned cavalry methods changes the requirements for the mounted service. The fact that there are likely to be few hand-to-hand encounters will make small men particularly available for this arm of the military service. Small men can be carried long distances with much less fatigue to the horses—a fact which is important when it is considered that in many countries the soldiers will have to be mounted on small native horses. The horses of the tropics and of countries like the Transvaal, New Mexico and Arizona have food and water endurance much in excess of the heavy horses of temperate zones, and the fact that these animals are generally small adds to the desirability of small men for mounted service. A special dispatch from Colorado Springs reports that a trainload of Colorado "bronchos" is soon to be shipped to South Africa for the use of the British army, this kind of horse having been found preferable. The "broncho" is able to carry a pack of 300 pounds a long distance without food or water, but it cannot move rapidly with its maximum load. To the extent which the load is reduced the efficiency of the animal is increased and the mobility and effectiveness of the mounted service augmented.

Apparently there is a fine chance for the small man to become the most desirable sort of soldier. Hitherto he has escaped military service, especially for the infantry. Perhaps in the future the small man will find himself eligible to military service, if not actually preferred for some branches of it.

—Chicago Record.



DRIVING THE CARABAO.

Evolution of the "Peace Idea." The view has been very generally entertained that all efforts to promote the cause of peace and order in the world by cut-and-dried schemes are bound to fail, and it must be admitted that few truer words have been written than those which stand at the head of this article. But this truth, like some others, may be abused. Evidences are not wanting to show that the incredulity which preceded the convening of the Peace Conference, the skepticism which marked its first sessions, and a certain want of faith which has since been manifested in various quarters in the practical value of the measures adopted, are all mainly due to a misapplication of this truth.

The measures formulated at the Hague do not constitute a "cut-and-dried scheme," but, on the contrary, they form an additional step in a natural, healthy and orderly evolution of the forces of peace which have so effectively asserted themselves in the improvement of international relations during the latter half of this century.

—J. H. Vickery, in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

A Grave Man's Gentleness. The Army and Navy Journal gives a touching incident, which shows how gentle a nature may exist beneath the sternness which at times reckons not the life of men while in the pursuit of victory.

The late Commander James W. Carlin was in command of the Vandalia, at Apia, Samoa, during the terrible storm of March 16, 1889.

One evening, some years afterward, on retiring to his room while visiting his sister, he found a mouse that had fallen into a basin of water, and was struggling for his life.

"There was agony and defiance in that little fellow's eye," said the Commander, speaking of it the next day. "As I gazed on that helpless little creature I thought of that terrible night on the Vandalia, and going to the open window, I gently emptied the contents of the basin. I didn't dry him with my towel, but I saved his life," the Commander added.

## THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—It is remarked that the children's clothing is decidedly dressy. Frocks in their waist ornamentation are very ornate.

round the court train is effective. Chiffon frills also trim the corsage at throat and the sleeves at wrist. Across the draped front of the corsage runs a garland of orange blossoms.

The quaint touch imparted by the fichu seems to be in high favor for bridesmaid gowns. Here, for instance, is such a frock in white Liberty satin, with yoke in white silk guipure and a fichu in white chiffon frilled all round. At the waist is a broad sash with long frilled ends in lily green chiffon.

Another model for a bridesmaid's gown has its fichu in white chiffon also, but edged with lace. Soft white satin is the material of this frock, the skirt of which has a deep shaped flounce edged with chiffon frills and headed by several bands of white lace insertions.

The no-collar vogue appears in a third bridesmaid frock model. This also displays the bolero, without which so few costumes of whatever sort are seen nowadays. The bolero is cream-colored guipure embroidered in dead gold; the under-bolero, which, finished with the finest of frills at the throat, does away with the necessity of a collar, is in kilited lily green crepe de chine.

A Pretty Wash Frock. A pretty little wash frock for a little girl is striped watermelon pink and white, each stripe having a little figure upon it. Stripes lend themselves prettily to trimmings. This has a pleated ruffle around the skirt, pleated so that the red stripe comes together solidly at intervals. The waist is pleated back and front so that the red is again together, and the same effect is given in the short puffed sleeves. There is a lace insertion let in at all the seams of the skirt of this little frock, at the head of the pleated ruffle, and it outlines the pleats in the front and back of the waist. This is made to wear with a gumpie.

Dresses are shorter than they were last season. There has been some attempt made to introduce trimmings at the extreme edge of the skirt, but

Little girls' dresses are not generally out with skirts in shape. This is done only when the skirt is entirely pleated in narrow, lingerie pleats, which are stitched down about one-third of the skirt, and then allowed to fall loose, giving the necessary fullness to the lower part.

Suits for Little Girls. Many little girls' suits are made with Eton jackets and skirts like those of their elders. They are made

FOR BRIDES AND BRIDEAIDS.

chiefly in the heavy wash materials, the linens, ducks and piques, and have plain little straight waists of heavy white wash materials.

A Revival in Gloves. Elbow sleeves have brought a revival of the becoming long mousquetaire gloves.

Made of Flowered Organdie. The big sister's summer wardrobe will contain a sunbonnet, which she will wear while participating in the most ancient and royal game of golf. It is a dainty affair, made of flowered organdie, beruffled and beribboned, and the belle will indeed present a charming picture when she sallies forth in one of these elegant and

Frocks For Weddings. Decided originality is shown by many of the frocks now in preparation for weddings. The first one shown in the large cut, reproduced from the New York Evening Sun, is a wedding gown in white satin. Its long tunic, reaching clear to the skirt hem, is cut into a series of deep points finished all around with frill upon frill in white chiffon. A frilled and kilited under-skirt in chiffon is revealed by the tunic's points. The corsage consists of an underbolero in kilited chiffon with a dolerolo of the satin edged with a chiffon frill.

All-lace wedding gowns will be popular. Here is one fashioned in a fetching way that can scarcely be improved upon as a model for this sort of frock in this sort of material. Its foundation, of course, is white satin, over which is draped the lace. In this case, the lace is Brussels of the finest pattern. An edging of chiffon frills



## THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City (Special).—It is remarked that the children's clothing is decidedly dressy. Frocks in their waist ornamentation are very ornate.

round the court train is effective. Chiffon frills also trim the corsage at throat and the sleeves at wrist. Across the draped front of the corsage runs a garland of orange blossoms.

The quaint touch imparted by the fichu seems to be in high favor for bridesmaid gowns. Here, for instance, is such a frock in white Liberty satin, with yoke in white silk guipure and a fichu in white chiffon frilled all round. At the waist is a broad sash with long frilled ends in lily green chiffon.

Another model for a bridesmaid's gown has its fichu in white chiffon also, but edged with lace. Soft white satin is the material of this frock, the skirt of which has a deep shaped flounce edged with chiffon frills and headed by several bands of white lace insertions.

The no-collar vogue appears in a third bridesmaid frock model. This also displays the bolero, without which so few costumes of whatever sort are seen nowadays. The bolero is cream-colored guipure embroidered in dead gold; the under-bolero, which, finished with the finest of frills at the throat, does away with the necessity of a collar, is in kilited lily green crepe de chine.

A Pretty Wash Frock. A pretty little wash frock for a little girl is striped watermelon pink and white, each stripe having a little figure upon it. Stripes lend themselves prettily to trimmings. This has a pleated ruffle around the skirt, pleated so that the red stripe comes together solidly at intervals. The waist is pleated back and front so that the red is again together, and the same effect is given in the short puffed sleeves. There is a lace insertion let in at all the seams of the skirt of this little frock, at the head of the pleated ruffle, and it outlines the pleats in the front and back of the waist. This is made to wear with a gumpie.

Dresses are shorter than they were last season. There has been some attempt made to introduce trimmings at the extreme edge of the skirt, but

Little girls' dresses are not generally out with skirts in shape. This is done only when the skirt is entirely pleated in narrow, lingerie pleats, which are stitched down about one-third of the skirt, and then allowed to fall loose, giving the necessary fullness to the lower part.

Suits for Little Girls. Many little girls' suits are made with Eton jackets and skirts like those of their elders. They are made

FOR BRIDES AND BRIDEAIDS.

chiefly in the heavy wash materials, the linens, ducks and piques, and have plain little straight waists of heavy white wash materials.

A Revival in Gloves. Elbow sleeves have brought a revival of the becoming long mousquetaire gloves.

Made of Flowered Organdie. The big sister's summer wardrobe will contain a sunbonnet, which she will wear while participating in the most ancient and royal game of golf. It is a dainty affair, made of flowered organdie, beruffled and beribboned, and the belle will indeed present a charming picture when she sallies forth in one of these elegant and

Frocks For Weddings. Decided originality is shown by many of the frocks now in preparation for weddings. The first one shown in the large cut, reproduced from the New York Evening Sun, is a wedding gown in white satin. Its long tunic, reaching clear to the skirt hem, is cut into a series of deep points finished all around with frill upon frill in white chiffon. A frilled and kilited under-skirt in chiffon is revealed by the tunic's points. The corsage consists of an underbolero in kilited chiffon with a dolerolo of the satin edged with a chiffon frill.

All-lace wedding gowns will be popular. Here is one fashioned in a fetching way that can scarcely be improved upon as a model for this sort of frock in this sort of material. Its foundation, of course, is white satin, over which is draped the lace. In this case, the lace is Brussels of the finest pattern. An edging of chiffon frills

THE SUMMER GIRL'S SUNBONNET. elaborate editions of the homely gingham and calico prototype of olden times.