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ASPIRATION.

ASPIRATION,

I envy not the sun
His lavish light,
But O to be the one
Pale orb of night,
In silence and alone
Communing with mine own!
I envy not the rain
That freshens all
The parching hill and plain;
Night-dewdrop now to be,
My noondy flower, for thee!

John B. Tabb, in Harper's Magai

HOW BETTY WAS LOST.



mamma is going with you?" asked Dora, eagerly. Mrs. Warren seconded the invitation, and the three children were finally left to go home by themselves. After that, Lillian had one or two errands to do in the nighborhood, and then the girls went to the florist's to leave an order from Mrs. Hathaway. But at last they were fairly started toward the subway entrance, where they meant to take the cars. Suddenly, at the same minute, both girls missed Betty. Neither could tell how it happened. She had been skipping from one to the other, holding now Lillian's hand and now Dora's, saying little, but making her presence constantly evident. And now she was gone.

had given the desired permission to

had given the desired permission to Betty came up.
"But we always pay for our advertisements, my dear," he said. And he handed Betty a generous box of chocolate peppermints and a bright, new, shiny ten-cent piece, and Betty went home as happy as a queen.—Christian Register.

FILIPINO DWARFS.

Register.

FILIPINO DWARFS.

Some Curious Dwarfs in the Philippine Islands.

President McKinley recently received from Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, a very interesting account of the curious black dwarfs of the Philippines. There are about 25,000 of these pigmies, he says, and they are known as Negritos. They are to be found of pure race in the provinces of Batana, Luzon and also in Northeast Mindanao. Some of these have been gathered into settlements by missionaries, who are trying to civilize them, while others, mostly half breeds, live near Christian towns, where they do a little work from time to time, for which they receive payment in the form of trinkets or cloth. Sometimes a Christian family will buy a dwarf child and rear it for a servant, but usually it escapes to the forest as soon as it is big enough.

These dwarfs are remarkably like monkeys. According to Dr. Becker, the average stature of the men is four feet eight inches, and the women are three or four inches shorter. Their chests are not well developed, and they have no calves to their legs. Each big too is widely separated from the others, and the three outer toes of each foot are turned inward, as in some monkeys. Their heads are apparently too large for their bodies, and the mop of wool which they wear accentuates this effect. So monkey-like are they that they counterfeit apes in a startling manner, their jaws projecting far beyond their noses and their faces deeply wrinkled, like monkeys.

The men wear no clothing except a cord drawn around the waist, from

apes in a startling manner, their jaws projecting far beyond their noses and their faces deeply wrinkled, like monkeys'.

The men wear no clothing except a cord drawn around the waist, from which hangs a small piece of cloth, whereas the women wear an apron made from the bark of a tree.

Marriage among the Negritos is inclised the manual customs vary among them, but usually the ceremony of marriage is unlike anything of the kind to be seen anywhere in the world. It takes the form of a test of marksmanship, the young woman herself being the target.

She stands about fifty yards from her lover, holding under her arm a mass of palm leaves. He fires a blunt arrow, and if it passes through the leaves without striking the girl the two are married. If he fails the union is forbidden, but as the Negritos are very expert with the bow such a thing rarely happens.

The Negritos are very independent, and neither the Spaniards nor the Malays have ever been able to subdue them. Of a gentle nature, they never kill a human being wantonly, but they regard with suspicion the Christianized natives, who often maltreat them. If attacked, they defend themselves vigorously, and in retaliation will rob and destroy the fields of their enemies or even assail their villages at night. To their children they give the names of birds, plants or insects. They cannot count above ten, and, while able to distinguish colors well, have no words for them. If a plague breaks out, such as cholera or small pox, they are apt to desert the sick.

An Episode in His Career.

There is a middle-aged, unmarried

a plague breaks out, such as cholera or small pox, they are apt to desert the sick.

An Episode in His Career.

There is a middle-aged, unmarried man in this town who has the making in him of a confirmed old bachelor in such proportions to his other component parts that nothing short of divine interposition can save him. He has been courting a young woman for a year or more in his peculiar fashion, and last Sunday night it occurred to him that an appropriate moment had arrived for him to make a formal presentation of his claim and have it acted upon. It happened at a pleturesque resort in the mountains of Loudoun County, and the soft summer air and the quiet valleys stretching miles away at the feet of the lovers should have roused all the romance in man's nature, and made a declaration of this cort of a poem and a fantasy. He skipped all that, however, and came to the momentous question pretty much as a hunter comes to a fence.

"Miss Katherine," he said, after a very little "mooning," "will you be kind enough to marry me?"

"No, sir," she replied, with commendable promptness and indignation.

"Indeed; why not?" he inquired considerably surprised at her, answer.

"Simply because I don't want to."

To most men this would have been in the nature of total extinguishment, but this man is different.

"Well, well," he said, apparently studying out the proposition, and not at all overcome by the young woman's answer, "this is what I would call an episode in my career—an episode, Miss Katherine, being something that is entirely unexpected."

The Berlin Museum of Natural History contains 1,500,000 animal speci-

The Berlin Museum,

The Berlin Museum of Natural History contains 1,800,000 animal spectmens, representing 200,000 species. It is estimated that a total of more than 400,000 living species has now been described, of which the insects number 280,000; birds, 13,000; fishes, 12,000; reptiles, S300; amphibians, 1300; spider family, 20,000; shelfisn,50,000; worms. S000.



GIRL ART STUDENTS IN PARIS. Some Facts About Their Experiences and Expense Accounts.

Expense Accounts.

"The average girl art student in Paris lives about as quiet a life as the American college girl," says Maude Andrews in the Woman's Home Companion, writing from her own experience of "The American Girl Artist in Paris." "The tuition at the schools ranges in price from seven to fourteen dollars a month, but the price of an artist's materials cannot be estimated, for these are the items that make the study of art appallingly expensive, if an artist needs certain paints, she cannot stop to consider if others wouldn't do as well, or if she couldn't get on with less, as she considers the purchase of remnants at a bargain counter. The paint must be had at any cost, and that is why girl artists often look as hungry and seedy as the Marchioness when first discovered by Dick Swiveller. It is safe to say that no girl ought to come to Paris to study art unless she has an assured allowance of fifty dollars a month, and this amount will just about enable her to meet the expenses of daily living, tuition and materials. A great deal has been said about the folly of American girls coming to Paris on limited means, but the impracticability of such a venture lies not so much in this drawback as in the pose and lack of practical sense in many of the art students themselves. The one great pose in art is the scorn of pot-boling. Most young artists, for Instance, consider it to be a degradation of their art to turn their talents toward illustration, whereas it is one of the most renumerative things an artist can do. It may be said very truly that no poor girl should come to Paris to study art unless the is willing to turn her ability in the direction of pot-boling now and then, in order to supplement her allowance. There are so many needs for money in Paris. It is a veritable Circe of cities that changes its lovers not into swine, but into the most enchanting butterflies, if there is only a little extra money to be had for dress. A girl who is very poor and cannot make a little pin-money often gets rather hopeless

ing so forlorn in Paris as shabby attre."

Medals For Women.

Few women have received high awards for exhibits in the fine arts at the Paris Exposition. Out of more than one hundred and twenty gold medals accorded to French and foreign painters in oil and water color only four have gone to women. Aftss Ceelila Beaux, of this country, is one of these. Miss Beaux has shown open air studies at the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts for the last three or Sour years. The other women who received gold medals are Mme. Virginie Demont-Breton, Mile. Baily and Mile. Breslau of Mile. Baily and Mile. Breslau of Switzerland.

A silver medal was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Nourse, of this country. Lady Alma Tadema, of England, and one woman representative from each of the countries of Denmark, Holland, Spain, Russia and Switzerland, and four of France, also received silver medals. Only one other English woman obtained an award for painting. This was Miss Flora Reid, who received a bronze medal.

Eight bronze medal.

Eight bronze medals were awarded to women in the department of sculpture. In the department of engraving two silver and seven bronze medals were all received by French women, one Japanese woman and one Finnish woman received silver medals.

Fall Coliture.

The arrangement of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the beach for a survey of the part of the hair at the part of the part of the part of the hair at the part of the pa

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Fall Coiture.

The arrangement of the hair at the back for evening wear requires that it shall be always pushed as far forward as possible straight up from the nape of the neck to above the crown of the head, but it is then pulled down again so that the soft waves will show. The ears are almost hidden by this arrangement of hair. There is a part sometimes at one side of the head, or just in the middle, and then the hair is pulled down on either side of the part so that it looks full and soft, and, of course, thick. This fashion of soft, full hair is, as a rule, more becoming than a more severe style, but the trouble is that the hair requires to be kept in most perfect order. It must be well brushed and washed often, and always well combed, otherwise it looks untidy, and an untidy head is more unfashlonable now than ever was known before. Glossy, well-brushed locks with a slight wave through them make every woman look well, but a mass of hair all ruffled up and looking as though rats had been in it is a most untidy way of arranging the hair. It is unbecoming and not in the least smart.—Harper's Bazar.

For Long Necks.

It is no longer fashionable to have

lines in a most satisfactory fashion. Boms and reches worn around the needs are very soft but not very full unless intended for quite cool weather. A pretty one is made of Liberty satin or chiffon trimmed with bands of white lace and with a little pleated edge of chiffon. This fastens at the throat and has long ends edged with lace that hang down over the front of the gown.—Harper's Buzar.

hang down over the front of the gown.—Harper's Bazar.

[Fashious in Shoes.

There are to be more decided changes in women's shoes this fall than for two years past. The buildog toe is on the deciline and is being replaced by the pointed toe. Accompanying this change will be a radical difference in the entire sole, so that the inward slant of the sole will be replaced by straighter lines. Only here and there are shoemakers found to be frank enough to admit that a change is coming, since naturally they are anxious to dispose of the old stock of goods, but "smart" bootmakers predict that by spring the buildog toe and accompanying features will be things of the past. A new heel, called the "Cuban heel," has appeared. It is high, but lacks the graceful curves of the French leel. It is likely to be worn to a considerable extent for some years to come. Tan shoes have their best are with short skirts. Worn with long, dark skirts they soon show the effects of the coloring matter in the velveteen with which most skirts are bound.

velveteen with which most skirts are bound.

Makes a Living Marking Linen.

How many odd little trades ingenious women find to earn their bread: In fact, as has been said before, if there is a thing a woman can do better than her neighbors she needs only to develop it into a specialty to have a sure livelihood. A Chicago girl, who is soon to be married in the East, whence her family came, writes that, like all Boston brides of high degree, she is having her linen marked by Mrs. B. This quaint little old lady entirely supports herself by writing names in indelible ink on the underwear, sheets, tablecloths, etc., of Boston swelldom. She has become a fad. Her narrow quarters look like a white goods warehouse, and smell like a chemist's from a preparation she puts on the linen to give it a smooth, paper-like surface. She is to be found any day with her old fingers cramped about the special pen she uses in marking small, neat initials or elaborate monograms which no one else can equal.—Chicago Evening Post.

Fashionable Jewelry.

Chicago Evening Post.

Fashionable Jewelry.

More jewelry than ever is being worn. Perhaps the outlines of the modern French bijouterie are rather barbarie in tendency, but how delicately fine and raisonne is the workmanship, which softens the freedom of the original conception and perfects each detail with minutest skill!

To realize this one must have closely examined the Jewelry exhibits at the Paris Exposition. The lead of the great French jeweler, Lalique—that most modest artist, who has revolutionized all modes in jewelry for the moment—has been freely followed, perhaps too freely, for there has sprung up a series of imitators, who are far from achieving the result that their originator has realized. But the result is that gold and silver in many shades and enamel of most entrancing hues have taken the place to a great extent of the precious stones, especially in ornaments for day wear.

Unchanging Fashions in China.

Unchanging Fashions in China.

Chinese fashions seldom change, and a woman of the Celestial Empire dresses to-day as her great-grandmother dresses to-day as her great-grandmother dressed at her age. If she is rich she is robed entirely in silk. Her first garment is a sort of apron or plain piece of silk tied around the waist and overlapping behind. Then come the under jacket, tower jacket, trousers and apron. If she wishes to appear particularly irresistible she covers her face and neck with a paste made of wet rice flour, which when dry gives her a deathlike appearance. While it is still soft she removes the paste from her eyes and lips with a wet sponge, and, moistening her finger, draws it tiree times around her throat, leaving three red marks. She always carries about with her a stiff, flat fan and a powder box with a litte mirror in the lid, by which she can see to touch periodically her face with the powder puff.

Odds and Ends of Fash

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The newest thing in bodices includes "spencers." They are made of lace, particularly the old Irish point. Other laces in demand are black Chantilly and old Greek laces. Buttons are to have a revival. Triangle and lozenge-shaped buttons made of malachite, jade and initiation rubies are popular. There are also silk ones covered with applique. But the fancy of the moment is for gold buttons, particularly on waistcoars. Old hunt buttons are much sought after and command high prices. A novel amulet consists of two silver trinkets, one a bust of Cryano de Bergerac and the other an eagle holding Napoleon's hat. They are united by a thin twisted metal pin.

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way of arranging the hair. It is unbecoming and not in the least smart.—Harper's Bazar.

For Long Necks.

It is no longer fashionable to have any trimming at the back of the collar, but women who have long necks, or whose necks are beginning to look thin, find it is a great advantage to the a piece of tulle around the neck with a bow at the back. This gives a pretty finish to a stiff ribbon stockcollar, and is almost invariably becoming. Only white or black tulle should be used. For evening the same thing is often seen worn even with a jeweled collar or a handsome neckingles of the seems to soften any hard