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FREELAND, SEPTEMBER 21, 1900.

Characteristic of Our Navy.

One characteristic common to almost all American naval commanders, one which equal with their bravery endears them to their countrymen, is their more than willingness to share with colleagues and subordinates the glories of their achievements. A notable and pleasing instance is found in the report of Captain McCalla to the secretary of the navy on the part taken by himself and his men in the first Peeking relief expedition. A brave man himself, he knows a brave man when he sees one and is quick to recognize deeds of bravery in others.

After giving details of the expedition in which he bore such a gallant part, modestly refraining from anything like self laudation, Captain McCalla makes the generous suggestion that this government might do well to offer some tangible recognition to certain of the foreign naval officers who co-operated with our men in the operations.

Captain McCalla's stirring report winds up with this characteristic reference to the splendid conduct of his own men: "It will be a very pleasant duty in a future communication to recommend certain officers and men of the Newark for promotion or for medals of honor whose services justly entitle them to the consideration of the navy department in my opinion, and I may say that I consider it an honor to have commanded so fine a body of officers and men."

With men of the stripe of Captain McCalla in command—and they are the rule rather than the exception—it is no marvel that the esprit de corps of the American navy excites the admiration of the world.

There is cheer for the long winter nights in the knowledge that this year's apple crop will be the largest in recent years. It is agreed by the National Apple Shippers' association that the coming crop of the United States, Canada and Nova Scotia "will be the largest of any crop in the history of the country," and that means of the world, for the apples of England and Europe are not comparable with those of this country in size, flavor or coloring, being chiefly green or white fruit of inferior quality.

Contemplating the crop now in sight, President Richardson told the shippers at their recent convention in Cleveland, as recorded in The Fruit Trade Journal, that apples can no longer be considered a luxury, but a necessity, equal with potatoes or any other food staple. The crop is very heavy in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, moderate to full in the central, western and southwestern states and heavy in the far west, the Pacific slope, Canada and Nova Scotia. The yearly apple yield of North America fluctuates between 25,000,000 and 75,000,000 barrels. It was perhaps 70,000,000 in 1896, which is the record year in this country. It was not more than 30,000,000 last year. The crop of 1900 should be somewhere from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 barrels, enough at least to furnish a mug of cider and a roasted apple nightly to every citizen of the republic during the winter.

The approaching reunion of Denmark's royal family at Fredensberg is an event of more than common interest, particularly in view of the king killing activity of the anarchists. The family is unique in having supplied so many European thrones, and the gathering will be a remarkable one, including among the more notable figures aside from the rulers of Denmark the czar of Russia, Kaiser Wilhelm, King George of Greece, King Oscar of Sweden and the Princess of Wales, prospective queen of England. Contemplated in connection with the assassination of King Humbert, such an aggregation of royal personages contains possibilities that are appalling. Yet the abandonment of the reunion for such a cause would be more damaging than defiance as a confession of terror.

The progressive nations of the world are the great food consuming nations. Good food well digested gives strength. If you cannot digest all you eat, you need Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. You need not diet yourself. It contains all of the digestants combined with the best known tonics and reconstitutes. It will even digest all classes of foods in a bottle. No other preparation will do this. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all stomach trouble. Grover's City drug store.

USE OF MIRRORS IN COPYING.
be shadowed from light. Some practice is needed in accurately tracing the lines of the drawing, because the pencil point is accompanied by a refracted image of itself.

It is obvious that the picture is reversed in the image right and left. To obviate this M. Prudhomme, as reported in La Nature, has devised the arrangement given in the accompanying illustration. The picture is placed vertically. It is reversed in a mirror set before it at an angle of 45 degrees. Then it is righted in the second image. Seen as if thrown upon the paper. The church tower in the picture now appears on the same side of the edifice as in the drawing copied. In this process the partition should be of plate glass, which would give no distortion, but common glass will do for approximate outline, to be corrected afterward by comparison.

Digestion by Carnivorous Plants.
The nephthies, or pitcher plants, have long been considered and described as carnivorous, but it is now asserted by M. Rapell Dubois that this is not so. If the liquid collected from the "pitcher" be sterilized, it has no digestive properties, and he therefore attributes the pseudo-digestion of the open pitcher to the action of microbes.

STUDY IN BRAINS.

IT IS QUALITY AND NOT SIZE THAT MEASURES INTELLIGENCE.

The man whose brain is small finds a certain satisfaction in the conviction that a woman's must of necessity be smaller. It is a very ancient arrogance—old as the Aryan housefather and older.

We find in it ample development among savages, whose contempt for the female understanding is usually measureless, says Professor Alexander Sutherland in the New York Journal. In proportion as men progress toward civilization so do they grow out of this crude conceit. But they never divest themselves of it to more than a partial extent.

The barbarian, even when he has an intuitive feeling which makes him act on the advice of his women folk, always asserts his independence and seems to give them more than a crumb of credit for a success which may possibly have originated in their mild suggestions.

Every year seems to show with increasing conclusiveness that whatever be the ultimate decision in regard to the occurrence of genius there is in the great mass of cases a practical equality in the male and female minds.

Dr. Boyd, who at St. Marybone hospital weighed the brains of 652 men and 715 women, supplies us with figures from which we can calculate that the average man has 10 per cent more brain weight than the average woman. Vierordt's figures from 152 men and 172 women give the average man an advantage of 12 per cent.

But these are absolute measurements and therefore form no test of intelligence. Else would the whale, the elephant and the dolphin, with their huge brains, be all more intelligent than man. But if it be objected that this comparison is sophistical on account of disparity in quality then I readily make the comparison within the human race itself.

It is plain, then, that the big man derives no advantage in the way of intellect from the bigness of his brain, and that man, in so far as his larger brain is due to his larger body, enjoys no advantage in capacity over woman. The comparison must evidently be one of proportion, and yet the difficult question arises, What is to be the basis of that proportion? Occasional efforts have in the last 40 years been made by physiologists to settle this point, but there is none yet that is satisfactory.

The most obvious and most usual is to compare the brain weight with the body weight. If this be done, woman has proportionately a larger brain than man, for Boyd's figures show that she has .50 ounce of brain for every pound of weight in her body, while man has only .47 ounce. Here she has an advantage of 6 per cent. Bischoff's figures, gathered in Bonn from 526 men and 332 women, give to the feminine brain exactly the same advantage of 6 per cent, and those of Vierordt, Parchappe and others lead to closely approximate results.

Is the ignominious conclusion, then, to be swallowed and digested that, after all, instead of being inferior woman is more richly endowed with brain than man?

Copying Drawings.
It is known that a drawing laid flat can be copied by looking obliquely through a vertical pane of glass at its reflected image, which appears to be on a sheet of paper on the other side of the glass, where the sheet should



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STRIKE COMMENTS.

Continued from First Page.

ness in general, but immediately and primarily upon the strikers themselves. They show a consciousness of the gravity of the situation which is far from being characteristic of "strike leaders." But they say that their grievances have become intolerable, and that they really have no choice but to strive for the redress of them in the only practicable way.

Their statement, though necessarily general, is clear in explanation and moderate in tone. It seems to us to require an answer. The miners recognize the enormous power of public sympathy and opinion in such a struggle as that upon which they have entered. The operators, should, it seems, in their own interest, make a similar recognition.

The real question is not whether the proceedings of the miners have been regularly conducted. It is not even whether the settlement of grievances and the demand for the redress of them come from the persons actually aggrieved or from their attorneys. It is whether the grievances are real. Upon the answer which the public returns to that question, after it has been informed, will depend the direction of its sympathies. And public sympathy will be a very great aid and may be a decisive factor in the settlement of the strike.—New York Times.

OPERATORS HAVE DONE NOTHING.

These are the principal grievances of the men. The operators have done nothing to meet them. They have refused to recognize the Mine Workers' Union, which it is their right to do, undoubtedly. They have the right also to demand that their dealings shall be directly with their own employes, but here comes another hitch. The men have learned from experience that it is dangerous for a committee of employes to wait upon the operators, for the history of such cases has been that the members of the committee have in a short time found themselves blacklisted.

And so we are face to face with a serious strike, one that will affect thousands of homes, reduce to poverty thousands of miners and their families, drive into bankruptcy or starvation many a store-keeper and cause tremendous losses to the mine owners themselves.

All efforts to bring about arbitration have failed up to date. The men are ready. How about the operators? They have shown no sign of willingness to co-operate, and their behavior in this respect does them no credit. For let it be understood that the persons who refuse arbitration are the ones that the public will hold responsible for the bloodshed that is sure to come.—Phila. Inquirer.

NO POLITICS IN IT.

The questions at issue between the miners and their employers hinge upon only a few facts. Whether the miners shall trade at company stores and employ company doctors, pay an exorbitant price for company powder and accept without question the company rate of dockage are points that in no way enter into politics.

It is to be hoped that the politicians will keep their hands off. They can accomplish nothing but to foment strife and delay an agreement.—Phila. North American.

THE POWDER QUESTION.

For years, whenever a strike has been threatened by the miners in the anthracite coal field, the so-called powder question has figured as the principal factor in the category of grievances presented by the men. "The operators make us pay \$2.75 per keg for powder for which they pay only \$1.25." The operators do not deny this allegation, but contend that the rate of wages paid is based on the price of powder, that is to say, if the price of powder were reduced the rate of wages must come down in the same proportion, consequently the miners would gain nothing if their demand for a reduction in the price of powder were granted.

Assuming that this is the actual status of the powder question, it must be admitted by every thoughtful person that nothing could be more slipshod and unbusinesslike.

What would be thought of a merchant who should propose to his employes that they purchase of him everything they eat or wear, pay him double the actual cost, and he would make it up to them in their wages? Nevertheless such a proposition would be about on a par with the policy of the coal operators in charging two prices for the powder used by the miners on the plea that if they did not do so they would be compelled to pay the miners less for cutting coal.

According to their own version this policy of the coal operators is at variance with approved and sensible business principles such as prevail in every other channel of industry.

The excessive profits on powder charged by the coal operators has unquestionably been the primary cause of more discontent and disturbances in these anthracite coal fields than any other grievance the miners have complained of. Why the operators have so persistently and stubbornly adhered to it others have never been able to clearly understand.—Wilkesbarre Record.

RAILROAD TIMETABLES.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
May 27, 1900.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
LEAVE FREELAND.
6 12 a m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
7 40 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and Scranton.
8 18 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Ashland, Pottsville, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
9 30 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.
11 45 a m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
1 30 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
4 42 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.
6 34 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.
7 29 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin.
ARRIVE AT FREELAND.
7 40 a m from Weatherly, Pottsville, Ashland, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
9 17 a m from Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and Shamokin.
9 30 a m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
11 45 a m from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
12 55 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Weatherly.
4 42 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
6 34 p m from New York, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.
7 29 p m from Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and White Haven.
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.
ROLLIN H. WILBUR, General Superintendent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect April 18, 1897.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Roan and Hazleton Junction at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a.m., 2:38 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onondia Junction, Tomhicken and Deringer at 5:30, 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a.m., 2:38 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Drifton for Onondia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onondia and Sheppton at 6:00 a.m., daily except Sunday; and 7:05 a.m., 2:38 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, Cranberry, Tomhicken and Deringer at 6:35 a.m., daily except Sunday; and 8:53 a.m., 4:22 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Onondia Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Onondia and Sheppton at 6:35, 11:10 a.m., 4:41 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 7:37 a.m., 3:11 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Deringer for Tomhicken, Cranberry, Hazle Brook, Hazleton Junction and Onondia at 5:40 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 2:31 a.m., 5:07 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Sheppton for Onondia, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Onondia Junction, Hazleton Junction and Roan at 7:11 a.m., 12:40, 5:22 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a.m., 3:44 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Sheppton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:22 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 8:11 a.m., 3:44 p.m., Sunday.
Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5:45, 6:29 p.m., daily except Sunday; and 10:10 a.m., 5:40 p.m., Sunday.
All trains connect at Hazleton Junction with electric cars for Hazleton, Jeannette, Audenberg and other points on the Traction Company's line.
Trains leaving Drifton at 5:30, 6:00 a.m. make connection at Deringer with P. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre, Sunbury, Harrisburg and points west.
For the accommodation of passengers at way stations between Hazleton Junction and Deringer, a train will leave the former point at 3:50 p.m., daily, except Sunday, arriving at Deringer at 5:00 p.m.

LUTHER C. SMITH, Superintendent.

PLEASURE.

September 22.—Hop of Good Wills Athletic Association at Yannes' opera house. Tickets, 25 cents.
September 23.—Base ball, Tigers vs. Wilkesbarre Amateurs at Tigers park. Admission, 15 cents.

Muffs were first used by doctors to keep their fingers soft and were adopted by ladies about 1550.

Men marry because they are weary of liberty, women because they desire it.—Chicago News.

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