

FOR THE FARMER.

The Minnesota agricultural experiment station, after a long series of tests to discover the relative cost of producing a pound of dressed beef and one of butter, has come to the following conclusions:

First.—With 100 pounds of grain and an equal amount of hay and roots four steers made a gain of 24.19 pounds, and four cows with the same amount and kind of feed produced 12.04 pounds of butter.

Second.—The four steers consumed feed valued at \$8.51 and gained 255.48 pounds, being an average daily gain of 2.52 pounds, costing 2 cents per pound and returning a pound gain for 8.2 pounds of dry matter.

Third.—The four cows consumed feed valued at \$11.84 and yielded 255.48 pounds of butter fat, being a butter equivalent of 297.99 pounds, at a cost of food of 3.97 cents per pound, producing a pound of butter to 16.28 pounds of dry matter consumed.

Fourth.—Type has not so much significance with a steer as it has with a dairy cow, for the reason that a steer not of good type may be a large feeder and a good digester and convert all the food taken over his needs for maintenance into gain, while a cow not of the dairy type has the alternative of converting food into either milk or gain, and she may choose the latter at a time when the owner wants only the former.

Seed Wheat.

The experiment stations and farmers who have trained themselves to close observation of cause and effect have given evidence many times that the amount and quality of the wheat crop and of other grain crops depend largely upon the quality of the seed used. The larger and plumper seed gives the most vigorous growing plant. It stools out more, usually has a stiffer straw, if it is not forced by the use of too rank a fertilizer, by which we mean one too rich in nitrogen, and therefore the better the crop. But there are other things desirable in a good grain crop. One is to secure large heads well filled, and it may also be desirable to have the grain grow rapidly and mature early either to obtain the best result in a short season or to escape insect attacks. The best way to secure this would be to select the earliest maturing large heads to be found and reserve them for seed. The farmer who sows large areas may think this too much trouble to get all the seed he needs, but he should remember that if there is a profit in doing so for one acre there would be a greater profit in doing so on a hundred. A modification of this plan is to select in this way enough to sow a small plot very thin, so that each plant will have a chance to do its best, and then reserve a piece of the best land to sow that on it to produce seed wheat. A continuation of this process for a few years would result in the production of an extra early, hardy and prolific wheat.

Winter Work.

Winter is coming soon, and the farmer should rejoice not because it will be a season of rest, but because it will give him an opportunity to do so many things that he has neglected in the hurry of planting, cultivating and harvesting, says The American Cultivator. We fear that we should not make a success of farming if we were in a region of perpetual summer. We should hinder our work by trying to do too much and leaving undone the work that should be done. There are many little things for which there seems to be no great haste. They can be done at any time, and that means that they are never done or done in great haste when they reach the point where they must be done. When we were farming, we used the days when it was not suitable weather to work out of doors in putting all tools and machinery in good condition, including farm wagons and carts, and they were painted, if they needed it, which most of them did even after one year's use. The work might not have been done very artistically, but the paint served to protect the wood from the weather. Then harnesses were cleaned, mended and oiled and repairs made on gates, fences, etc., while during the pleasant days manure was drawn out and the summer wood brought home. All this helped when the spring work began.

Tenant Farming.

Why should not the American system of tenant farming be abolished? asks a correspondent of The Prairie Farmer. It is already a fruitful source of wrong and a menace to free institutions, dethroning the goddess of justice and supplanting her with the goddess of greed, keeping in a state of servility our disinherited fellow farmers, many of whom were robbed of their birthright before they were born when their rightful heritage was given to the railroad magnates, who in turn have robbed and now continue to rob their beneficiaries, the people, by exorbitant rates. We, the surplus landowners, both rural and urban, hold in our grasp the destiny of this republic for weal or woe. Then why not heal the mortal disease that is gnawing at her vitals? My 25 years under monarchy convinces me that the landlord and renter system is the blight and deathknell of republics and the bulwark of monarchies. The Kansas landlord paid only \$1.25 an acre 40 years ago for the land that now brings him an annual rental of from \$2 to \$5 and upward. The system begets an impoverished soil, impoverished peasantry and poorhouse and penitentiary candidates.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Yale has a young man whom it presents this year as a claimant for the title of champion American all round athlete. Yale leaders challenge any other college to show an athlete who has been a regular member of five varsity teams. The Yale star who has made this record is Albert H. Sharpe of Chicago. At present his attention is taken up with the task of playing left half back on the football eleven, a position he filled last season. Sharpe is the best place and distance punter on the Yale eleven and is also its best drop kicker. He did all of Yale's drop kicking last year, his goal from the 45



ALBERT H. SHARPE.

yard line in the game with Princeton giving Yale a lead which the college held till young Poe's phenomenal goal, with 33 seconds to play, won the game.

He was last year Yale's varsity first base man, leading the varsity team in fielding averages and standing next to the top at the bat and in base running. He is a clever pitcher, but he confined his energy to covering first base during the past season. Sharpe is also one of the strongest oarsmen in Yale. He was too busy playing baseball last spring to row during that season, but on the previous season he was a member of the freshman eight which defeated Harvard, '02, at New London in the annual eight oared race between the class eights of the two universities. Sharpe has not yet decided whether to row or play baseball next spring. For obvious reasons it is impossible to do both. During the summer for two or three years in the past Sharpe has been instructor in rowing at the Chautauqua assembly at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.

Sharpe is one of the best basket ball players in America. For three years he has been a member of the Yale team. Last year he was its captain and scored more goals than any other player. He will be a leading player on the team during the coming season.

He is also a first class all round gymnast. For two years he was a member of the Yale gymnastic team. He is also one of the best tennis players and track athletes in the university, but does not compete regularly in these events because of lack of time. Sharpe is in the junior class in the Yale Medical school. He will make a specialty of athletic pathology and surgery when he begins his professional work after receiving his doctor's degree. He weighs 186 pounds, stands 6 feet 2 inches tall and is 21 years old.

McGinnity Says He'll Surely Retire.

Pitcher McGinnity of the Brooklyn has made a definite statement regarding his plans for next year. "I am not fooling," he said, "when I say that after this season I am done with professional baseball. There is no bluffing about this, for I mean it, and I have figured out that I can do much better at home than in the baseball business. Two of my brothers and myself own a machine works out in Indian Territory, and we have the patronage of one railroad, and there is not another factory like ours in the territory. This means that there is a great deal of business to attend to and lots of money as a result of attending to it. My brothers want me there, and I think it will be much better for me financially to go home and attend to business. I have no fault to find with anybody, but I prefer to leave the business when my star is in the ascendant. If I remain two or three years more in it, I may be played out, and then I will be forced to leave. I think it is better to leave amid glory than to be forced out of the business."

A Novel Race.

A unique novice cycle race took place on the track at Vincennes, France, recently. The field included 110 starters, many of whom had never been on a wheel before. Sixteen men rode in each qualifying heat. In the first heat eight men fell in a heap, and while the other eight men were riding for the finish the dismounted men engaged in a fist fight. One of the heats was for fat men. There were but 13 men in the final heat.

THEY SLEEP HANGING UP.

Sloths and Bats Suspend Themselves Without Exertion.

There is one animal which lives entirely in trees, but is able to maintain its position during slumber without the least exercise of muscular force. This is the sloth, common in the forests of tropical America. Its long claws are so bent that they hook over the branches and allow the creature to hang upside down like an animated hammock. Curiously enough, the hammock appears to be a South American invention and is universally employed by all the Indian tribes of the Amazons. Perhaps the primitive human dwellers in this region took to sleeping in hammocks after observing the habits of the sloth.

The great ant eater, which is both a kinsman and fellow countryman of the sloth, has an enormous tail, which it uses in a very remarkable manner. I recently saw two of these strange animals lying together asleep, and they had arranged their tails so cleverly that their whole bodies were hidden from view. Moreover, it was evident that this caudal covering would afford excellent protection from the weather, for the central solid part of the tails acted as a kind of ridge pole over the highest part of the sleepers' bodies, so that the long fringes of hair sloped downward on each side like the thatch upon a roof.

Like the sloths, many kinds of bats sleep suspended by their hooked claws without any muscular exertion whatever. Some of the large fruit eating bats of the tropics, which do not sleep in holes like the species common in southern latitudes, but which hang suspended to the branches of trees in the open air, adopt a position which it would be difficult to beat for economy and comfort. Gould's fruit eating bat, common in the warmer parts of Australia, suspends itself upside down by one hind foot and wraps its body in the tentlike folds of its wing membranes, which extend right down to the ankles. Its shoulders, to which the membrane is attached, are humped up so as to act as eaves to shoot off the rain, and when asleep it draws its head under their shelter and nestles its nose among the warm fur of its chest.

SAVED BY PALMISTRY.

Tattered Individual Proves His Case by Showing His Hands.

"Reasoning from antecedent probability," said the justice to a prisoner with a sopping hat and a turned down mouth, "I would say that when this policeman accuses you of being a tramp he is speaking with a high regard for the truth."

"Knowing little about logic," the defendant replied, "I am unable to say whether I am guilty on that proof. But by palmistry I am innocent. My life line is good, my capacity for hard work is simply astonishing, and my confidence in my own ability is superb."

"Score one for palmistry. Now hold up your hands."

"I can't tell whether you have worked by the looks of those hands," said the justice. "But in the interest of the spread of knowledge I will digress and say to you that an article known as soap was invented some years ago."

"Never heard of it," said the prisoner cheerfully, "and I know just as much about my guilt or innocence as I do about soap. You might try me by a jury of my peers."

"Your peers are too busy telling fairy tales to bartenders on this muggy morning to come out to help the ends of justice. The dollar they'd get for jury service would make them die of heart disease."

"A doctor told me I'd never have that," the prisoner said.

"I'm not intensely interested in the state of your health," the justice said coldly. "I don't know whether you're a tramp, and neither do you. I am inclined to the opinion that you are, but I guess no policeman will arrest you between here and the corner."

The prisoner made the trial trip successfully and was seen no more.—Chicago Journal.

"Low Neck Dinners."

A few days ago a lady in pursuit of a cook was interviewing and being interviewed at a certain employment bureau. "I shall want you to go into the country with me," she remarked to the mighty personage, who was eying her from head to foot. "Yes, mam; and do you have low neck dinners, mam?" Mrs. Cook inquired. "Low neck dinners? What do you mean by that?" said the lady. "Well, mam, do you eat your dinner in low neck dresses? I have a friend who says she'll not take no place unless the family eats in low necks, an I thought I wouldn't either." So this is what we are all coming to! Not even our domestics will endure "plain living," and if one wants a \$6 cook she can't have her without promising to "eat in low necks."—Boston Herald.

The Dog's Watchfulness.

The dog's watchfulness, so much and so thoughtlessly lauded as the expression of his devotion to man, is merely the instinctive watchfulness necessary to his safety in a wild state and is a characteristic which he would exercise quite as readily for his own kind and the preservation of his lair as he would for the benefit of man. When he barks at strange dogs or gives warning at night of the approach of strangers, it should not be overlooked that he considers his own home is disturbed, though it may be the home of his master. Much depends on the point of view.—B. Waters in Forest and Stream.

Afloat and Ashore.

"How about that Atlantic liner?" "Oh, she's safe enough. There's a rumor ashore that she's afloat!" "That's good. I heard there was a rumor afloat that she was ashore."

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COUNTY FAIR NEWS.

Two Conversations Overheard by Your Dear Old Uncle Eli.

As he reached home and stood before his wife there was a look on his face she had never seen before. He seemed to be a foot taller and a ton heavier, and his general air was that of a man who had a million dollars in the bank.

"Jo-Joe, what is it? What has happened?" exclaimed the wife in tones of fear and anxiety.

"I've struck it at last," he replied as he swelled with importance.

"Found a gas well?"

"Noap."

"A gold mine?"

"Noap."

"Any one died and left you a fortune?"

"Noap. It's sunthin a heap better. I've taken first prize at the county fair for the best bushel of carrots grown in all this county!"

"Waal, Jim, I heard you was over to Charlotte, and I thought I'd stop and inquire how things went."

"Why you callin Jim?"

"Why, you, of course."

"Then, sir, I'd have you know that my name is James Johnson Jones."

"But we've bin neighbors and friends for the last 15 years, and I've allus called you Jim."

"Yes, Jim, but things are different now. Sunthin's happened."

"Good Lord, but what kin it be?"

"You know that red calf of mine—the one you said was a whoosher? Waal, I entered him at the county fair, and he took the blue ribbon."

"Jim Johnson, you don't mean it?"

"It's a good fact."

"Then, by gum, if you'll run for president of the United States, I'll vote for you all day long!"

M. QUAD.

When the stomach is tired out it must have a rest, but we can't live without food. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure "digests what you eat" so that you can eat all the good food you want while it is restoring the digestive organs to health. It is the only preparation that digests all kinds of food. Grover's City drug store.

Among the boatmen on the Lehigh canal, between New Hope and Mauch Chunk, is a Canadian boy, 17 years old, who measures 6 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet. He is still growing rapidly.

The most effective little liver pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They never gripe. Grover's City drug store.

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Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

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Superior faculty; pupils coached free; pure mountain water; rooms furnished throughout; GOOD BOARDING A RECOGNIZED FEATURE.

We are the only normal school that paid the state aid in full to all its pupils this spring term. Write for a catalogue and full information while this advertisement is before you. We have something of interest for you.

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Come from pure, untainted blood. No complexion can be muddy, mottled or sallow if the blood is pure; no complexion can be clear or bright if the blood is not pure. More than this disease cannot exist in a body supplied with pure blood. This is the secret of the success of Celery King. It makes pure blood.

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RAILROAD TIMETABLES

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

November 25, 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, Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

9 30 a m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Shamokin and Pottsville.

12 14 p m for Sandy Run, White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all points West.

1 20 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.

6 34 p m for Weatherly, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia and New York.

7 29 p m for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel and 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.

12 14 p m from Pottsville, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City and Hazleton.

1 12 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.

WILLIAM WILBUR, General Superintendent, 23 Cortland street, New York City.

CHAS. S. LEE, General Passenger Agent, 23 Cortland Street, New York City.

J. T. KEITH, Division Superintendent, Hazleton, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUBQUHANNA AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Time table in effect April 15, 1897.

Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle Brook, Stockton, Beaver Meadow Road, Ronn and Hazleton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo, except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Drifton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombleken 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 Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton 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, Tombleken and Deringer at 6 35 a m, daily except Sunday; and 8 55 a m, 4 22 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Shepton at 6 35, 11 10 a m, 4 11 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 37 a m, 3 11 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Deringer for Tombleken and Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction and Jeddo at 2 25, 5 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 9 37 a m, 5 07 p m, Sunday.

Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, Hazleton Junction and Ronn 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 Shepton for Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Drifton at 5 45, 6 28 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, Jessupville, Auderford and other points on the Traction Company's line.

Trains leaving Drifton at 5 30, 6 0