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FREELAND, PA., MAY 13, 1901.

In the present house of representatives of the Japan diet there are 130 farmers, 23 barristers, 12 officials, 20 merchants, 6 newspaper editors, 3 doctors and 70 members without fixed professions.

The average cost of land in southern Germany suitable for tobacco culture is \$127.50 a Hessian morgen, which is equal to three-quarters of an American acre. The total cost of production is \$35.55 a morgen.

Coal is the latest discovery in Yukon. It has been found in unlimited quantities, and the great trading companies are supplying it at reasonable rates. The chief deposits are in Rock Creek, only 20 miles from Dawson City.

The official report shows that during 1900 the number of pilgrims to Lourdes was 608,000, among whom were 4 cardinals and 30 archbishops and bishops. Of water from the grotto 103,000 bottles were dispatched to all quarters of the globe.

The servants in some of the best places in Shanghai club together and pay a cook to provide and prepare their food for them at a cost of \$2.50 Mexican a month, or about \$1.25 a month in gold, or a fraction over 4 cents a day in our money.

During 1890 the total value of mules exported to all foreign countries was \$516,000, while during 1900 the figures reached \$3,919,000. Memphis used to be the great distributing point for mules, but Louisville has recently taken precedence.

At a small village near Namur a discovery has been made of 960 pieces of Roman money in a perfect state of preservation belonging to the third and fourth centuries and bearing effigies of no fewer than 15 different emperors and empresses.

Autograph letters of famous men will be far rarer in the future than now. Great men of today content themselves with signing their names, often with rubber stamps, to typewritten documents, and it will be hard to get much sentiment from typewritten manuscripts.

The ancient Spanish mission of San Buenaventura was established in California in 1782. The mission books show that in 55 years the monks of San Buenaventura had brought inside the fold 3,876 Indians. The fine stone structure of the mission built in 1809 still stands.

In consequence of emigration there is a greater preponderance of women in Norway than in almost any other country in Europe. The census of 1891 showed that there was an excess of women over men of almost 70,000, while in 1876 this excess only amounted to 43,000.

The government has created some large forest reserves in northern Arizona and promulgated rules for their regulation with a view to prevent their spoliation and to preserve them from fire. The principal lumber mills of Arizona are situated at Flagstaff and Williams, in Coconino county.

Street trees, properly planted and cared for, work a remarkable change in the value of residential property. Any one with doubts on this subject should look into the history of Washington, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo and other cities where a comprehensive system of street planting has been carried into effect.

The bank notes issued by the Veas terbotens Enskilka bank of Sweden and other private banks must be presented for payment within one year or they will be forfeited. Swedish banks have hitherto issued bank notes as general currency, but now a law has been passed which gives the national or state bank this privilege alone, as is the case in Denmark.

The author of a book which has sold well has adopted a novel scheme for advertising it. He has had a large quantity of excellent Egyptian cigarettes made, and on the wrapper of each in gold letters is stamped the name of his book. He has sent packages of these cigarettes to his friends with the request that they scatter them where they will do the most good.

The official flag of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo was selected from 300 designs and is the production of Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe. In the upper corner is a single white star on a blue field, typifying North America. On a red field in the opposite corner are four stars, representing the Southern Cross constellation and South America. The center of the flag is a diagonal white bar bearing the golden eagle of liberty, with a green scroll in its talons, inscribed, "Pax, 1901."

FIGHTING A WILDCAT

AN ADVENTURE THAT MADE ONE MAN SHY OF THAT KIND OF BEAST.

He is Willing to Go a Long Way Around to Avoid Fierocious Animals, Even Though Science Says They Will Flee at Man's Approach.

"I have read in the papers certain scientific assertions that no wild animal will voluntarily attack or pursue a human being, but that, on the contrary, the fiercest of them, as tradition and the tales of woodsmen classify them, will make haste to escape the possible sight of man, unless, in desperate cases, hunger may urge it to approach him, its most dreaded foe, such cases being extremely rare," said a matter of fact and veracious New York business man.

"If that is so, I had a little experience once with a wild animal that must have been the most desperately hungry beast that ever longed for food. The occurrence was in northwestern Pennsylvania, where one winter I had some business that called me ten miles from the county town to one of the backwoods districts. It was late in the afternoon when I started on my return to the village. The way was over a lonely, narrow, crooked mountain road, bordered by deep woods much of the distance. Toward dusk, as I was rousing a short turn in the road, my horse, which had a good deal of spirit, shied suddenly and sprang forward on a furious run.

"At the same instant an animal with glaring eyes plumped down from somewhere and landed to the sleigh at my feet. It had evidently leaped from a tree at the horse, the quick movements of which nervous animal had deflected that purpose, and the attacking animal had alighted with its fore feet on the robe that lay across my lap. It glared furiously at me, with its face not more than two feet away, as it clung to the robe with its sharp claws, growling fiercely. I had never seen a wildcat, but I knew instantly and instinctively that I had one to deal with here, and it seemed to be a very large and savage one at that. I had no weapon, but fortunately the whip that stood in its socket on the dashboard was loaded at the butt.

"Clinging to the reins with my left hand—the horse was running away—I quickly drew the whip from the socket and struck the wildcat on the head with the heavy butt. That caused the animal to loosen its hold on the robe and drop into the snow at the side of the sleigh, but the agile and furious beast was up in the fraction of a second and with one bound sprang on the back of the sleigh, which had a low body.

"Although the horse was running madly away along the narrow and crooked road, throwing the sleigh from side to side and threatening it constantly with destruction against some rock or stump, I was obliged to drop the reins and leave the result of the runaway to chance, for the wildcat was struggling desperately to gain a foothold in the sleigh and fight me at close quarters. I knew that if the sleigh should happen to come into collision with any obstacle heavy enough to wreck it I would be no match for the catamount, now wrought to the utmost ferocity, fighting it on the slipping snow, even if I were unharmed by the collision, so I strained every nerve to conquer the determined beast while I still possessed the advantage of foothold in the sleigh.

"Once I thought it was all up with me, for as the sleigh was carried abruptly round a short turn in the road by the speeding horse one runner struck a stone or a root, and the sleigh careened and ran at least 50 feet on the other runner alone. I mechanically threw the weight of my body toward the upper side of the sleigh, all the time raising rapid blows on the head of the wildcat with the butt of the whip, and forced the sleigh down to its balance on both runners again. A few more blows after that, and I was rejoiced to find the determined and tenacious beast first loosen one claw, hang for a second or so by the other, while it tried to seize the top of the back of the sleigh again with its teeth, and then tumble to the road and lie motionless in the snow.

"I dropped back on the seat limp and weak and too much unnerved to make the least effort to obtain control of the runaway, which was still rushing wildly along the uncertain road, made still more uncertain by the gathering darkness. The horse ran at least three miles farther and then began to slow up and at last stopped half way up a long and steep hill from sheer exhaustion. I had by this time recovered sufficiently to take charge of the horse again and drive the rest of the way to the town, which wasn't far, and where I arrived with the horse covered with foam, a sleigh splintered and covered deep with scars and scratches made by the desperate wildcat and myself so badly used up by nervous shock that it was three days before I was able to get about again in anything like good condition. I never heard whether the wildcat was killed by my blows or not, but I have an idea he was, I hope so. Science may be all right in declaring that wild animals will hasten to flee at the very suspicion of man's approach, but if ever I am going anywhere and hear there are wildcats in that direction I'll go around some other way."—New York Press.

Peers of Great Britain have the right to be banded with silken cords instead of hempen ropes. Few avail themselves of the privilege.

Lignum vitae is the toughest wood known. It cannot be worked by splitting.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Lesson to Be Learned From the Combination of Many Lines.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish declares that the combination of many railroads in the hands of one man will be a very good thing for the railroads. Mr. George Gould, a hereditary owner of railroads, says:

"I predict other and greater combinations than have yet taken place. I believe the public will be benefited thereby. The unity of interests among railroads is desirable primarily for the reason that a uniform and equitable rate basis can be maintained."

These two men, and especially Mr. Gould, are experts in railroad management. They, together with many other men, Pierpont Morgan, Vanderbilt, etc., have formally expressed their conviction that the old idea of competition being necessary in industry is all nonsense. They declare that the days of competition have gone by and are to be replaced by days of combination.

These men unconsciously are the strongest and ablest advocates of government ownership. If there is no harm in combining all the railroads under one management, paying all the profits to one set of men, why not combine the roads under government management, using the profits to reduce the taxes and increase the public advantages of all citizens?

The value of the railroads consists entirely, apart from individual management and competition, in the growing population of the country, its resources, agricultural and industrial products.

In other words, a railroad is a valuable property because there are millions of human beings who travel on it and other millions whose labor employs the railroad in hauling freight. The old theory was that individual owners and competitors improved the railroads and reduced the cost. But Mr. Gould and the other great authorities assure us that there is nothing in this theory. We wish they would tell us if there is any good reason under such conditions why the people who make the railroads valuable should not own them. This is of course no suggestion in the line of confiscation or any other extreme or impossible idea. We merely suggest that public properties should be publicly owned and that steps to this end should be taken at once, either by national purchase gradually or by laws which at the end of a certain number of years shall turn the public franchises over to government property.

It cannot be said that the government would be incapable of managing the railroad systems, for those systems are managed by intelligent men who, under the present trust arrangement, all work for salaries. These men could be hired by the government as well as by Mr. Gould. As regards the minute workings of the system and the economical management there should be no question, for the management of our postoffice is far superior to that of any private concern in the world, more reliable, more economical, more public spirited. In fact, the only big leak in the postoffice is due to private ownership of railroads. The men who own the railroads bribe the officials, directly or indirectly, and compel the people to pay for mail cars and for mail transportation an utterly dishonest, extravagant rate. If the railroads were owned by the government, nobody would be interested in overworking the men, thus causing wrecks, or in underpaying the men, thus causing strikes and riots. The service would be better and cheaper, and the employees would be better paid.—New York Journal.

Labor Men Protest.

A dispatch says that the Federated Trades and Labor Council of Montreal has passed the following resolution:

That the Federated Trades and Labor Council protests against the action of the city council in voting \$10,000 to entertain the Duke of Cornwall, believing that the money might be better spent in establishing a free library or home for incurables.

That this council is of the opinion that the entertainment of this gentleman should be left to private initiative, thereby giving the rich men of Montreal a chance to show their loyalty.

And, further, that we petition the Quebec government to deprive the city council of the right to vote money for such purpose.

This is deemed to be an intimation that the masses of the people are not likely to be as complaisant in their submission to King Edward VII as they were to Queen Victoria. It is said that when the spring drills are begun many of the members of the militia will refuse to re-enlist and swear allegiance to the king.

Congress is Deaf to Labor.

In a letter to the Federation of Labor Senator Wellington, replying to a request that he use his influence in behalf of the Pettigrew eight hour bill, says:

"I will take pleasure in voting for the Pettigrew resolution. I am very frank, however, to say that it has not a chance of passing. Every indication now points to the stern fact that for at least four years legislation will be in the hands of those who disregard the principles of our government and defy the constitution in order that they may legislate the more effectively for the great combinations of capital which now control the country."

The Prevailing Rate Agitation.

The New York Central Federated union has decided to start a gigantic movement of all labor organizations in the state to bring about the adoption by the people of an amendment to the constitution in place of the prevailing rate of wages law, which was declared unconstitutional by the court of appeals.

Pressure will be brought to bear in Albany for the passage of concurrent resolutions in both houses of the legislature in favor of the proposed amendment.

FOR THE FARMER

The location of the well on the farm is of the greatest importance, says The American Cultivator.

In many instances the farmer starts his well near the buildings and yards and selects the lowest point as a location, with the idea that he will not have to dig as deep as he would upon higher land. This is often a mistake, as we know of several places in a village where the wells near the top of the hill are not as deep and are not as much affected by a drought as those on the lower land at the foot of the hill, though there may be 50 or 100 feet difference in the elevation. But the chief objection to the well on the low ground is that it receives the surface drainage from the higher land, and thus the water soon becomes so contaminated as to be unfit for use either by the family or the animals, for to be healthy they must have pure water.

In these days of driven wells a pipe can often be sunk on the highest gravel knoll or sand hill on the farm more cheaply than in the low land, and when water is reached it is pure and will continue so, because the surface water runs away from it and not toward it. If a windmill is erected, the wind power is better, and by tank and pipes water can be brought to house, barn and yards or carried to irrigate the garden and strawberry bed in a way to make it doubly pay for itself, first in saving of daily hard labor at the pump and next in increased crops by having a water supply when needed.

Get Size In Horses.

Some of the classes at our horse shows and some of the prices paid for winners in these classes are very misleading to the average breeder. We refer to classes for small horses, say 15.1 hands or less, says The National Stockman. Phenomenal horses, so far as conformation and action are concerned, have been developed for these classes, and high prices have been paid for them. But the breeder must not conclude from this that horses of the same size are generally salable at remunerative prices, for they are not. The high priced little horse is a rare exception, the fair priced little horse is not numerous and the low priced little horse—his name is legion. The average horse on the regular market must have size. Get every other good quality and lack this and nine times out of ten the breeder of the animal will have to sell him cheap. But get the other good qualities and size and the horse pays for his oats every time. Let the ranges furnish the small horses. They can do it cheaper than the farmers can.

Root Crops.

In England the root crop for stock feeding has been and yet is considered of greater importance than the hay crop. Not only are the sheep expected to feed upon the turnips from the time when they are large enough, but turnips and mangels are no small part of their feed from the time they begin to make growth until the next spring, when the roots are exhausted. The English farmers claim that they can grow five times the weight of roots to the acre and that a pound of hay fed with roots is of much more value than when fed alone, because of more perfect digestion. We always tried to have some roots for sheep and young stock in the winter, but that was before the days of silos and ensilage.

Apple Growing.

When apples are grown for profit, the best authorities agree that no other crop should be grown on the land. Clean and shallow cultivation should be kept up from spring until midsummer, when a cover crop of clover, winter vetches or alfalfa or, if the land is too thin for legumes, oats or rye may be sown to hold the soil during winter. If apples are only a side issue, well fertilized hood crops, such as potatoes, beans and garden vegetables, will keep the soil in order and not exhaust it unduly. It would be well to experiment with the earliest varieties of cowpeas, putting them in in early June. Oats and peas and corn do well for cattle and rape for hogs and sheep.—Rural New Yorker.

Hauling Barnyard Manure.

Farmers who try to keep an account of the cost of their crops often charge the cost of their barnyard manure made on the farm at the same price manure would cost if bought at a stable and then add cost of men and teams in dragging it out. They seldom stop to think whether it is more or less valuable because of the food given and bedding used than that they would buy, and still less do they consider that if their manure as a waste product could not be used to promote plant growth they would be obliged to draw it away as a nuisance or as western farmers used to do—move the barn away from the manure heap.

The Potato Crop.

Potatoes that are fully ripe will never gain in quality by being left in the ground a month or two, but will surely lose in quality and dryness. If grown on moist soil or wet with frequent showers, dig early potatoes and store them in the cellar, as that is the best place for them. If the weather is hot, pick up as fast as dug. Do not let them get hot, or they will surely rot if piled together in any great quantity.

Bovine in Fruit Trees.

Cut them out and paint the bodies of the trees with lime whitewash colored with venetian red.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Ayer* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

From Infancy To Age



Laxakola for Babies.—It is the best and most effective laxative for children. BEST because it is safe and made entirely of harmless ingredients. BEST because it is non-irritating and never causes pain or irritation. BEST because it is pure and never fails. BEST because "Children like it and ask for it." BEST because its tonic properties are so good and so strengthening that it keeps the little ones in fine, hearty condition.

It is a dangerous thing to give little babies violent cathartics that rack and rend their little bodies. DON'T DO IT—give them Laxakola. For constipation, coated tongue, simple colds and fevers it is invaluable.



Laxakola for Young Girls on the threshold of womanhood, has been found invaluable. When they become pale and languid, the eyes dull, aching head, feet and hands cold, appetite gone or abnormal, and their systems generally run down, they need building up, and their blood needs cleansing. Give them Laxakola, its gentle bowel action to cleanse and its tonic properties to build up the system, will show immediate and most beneficial results.



Laxakola for Mothers.—It is particularly valuable and useful to women, especially mothers, as it is a gentle and safe remedy to use during all conditions of health whenever their peculiar and delicate constitutions require a mild and efficient laxative and tonic, while to nursing mothers, worn out with the care of infants and whose systems therefore are particularly susceptible to disease Laxakola particularly appeals.

It clears the complexion, brightens the eye, sharpens the appetite, removes mummy and blotched condition of the skin and cures sick headache to a certainty by removing the cause. To women suffering from chronic constipation, headache, biliousness, dizziness, sallowness of the skin and dyspepsia, Laxakola will invariably bring relief.



Laxakola for Old Folks.—In the Autumn and Winter of Life, when the various organs through long years of action have become more or less sluggish, it becomes necessary to stimulate them by some remedy best adapted to that purpose. That Laxakola is such, has been proved beyond all question. Its gentle warming, soothing action on the bowels, liver and kidneys, stimulates them to increased activity, cleanses the blood, quickens the circulation, and puts the whole system in a condition of health and enables it to ward off disease, while its tonic properties tone up the system and keep it healthy.

Laxakola Does It.

Laxakola is not only the most efficient of family remedies, but the most economical because it combines two medicines for one price, tonic and laxative. No other remedy gives so much for the money. All druggists, 25c. and 50c., or free sample of THE LAXAKOLA CO., 157 Nassau St., N. Y., or 356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

A new ordinance in Seattle, Wash., prohibits side entrances to saloons. Pickled pigs' heads are sent from Denver to Ireland as the food of the poorer classes.

Arrests in Cleveland last year numbered 19,923 as compared with 15,674 in 1899 and 14,452 in 1898.

In southern France, where beer costs 20 cents and milk 15 cents a quart, new wine has been lately on sale in unlimited quantities at 2 cents a quart.

Arizona newspapers declare that deer, antelope and mountain sheep will soon be exterminated there unless immediate steps are taken for their preservation.

The legal rate of interest in Canada is now 5 per cent, the reduction from 6 per cent having been made by a statute of the Dominion which went into effect Jan. 1.

California's presidential electors cast their vote in the largest hall in Sacramento in the presence of an immense assemblage, including the pupils of the public schools.

Cotton has ranged in price from \$1.90 a pound during the war to less than 5 cents a pound in 1898. In the last two and a half years it has risen from 5 cents to 12.75 cents.

A Different Point of View.

Willie (crying)—Mamma—boohoo—Joe hit me with a great big brick. Boohoo!

Mamma—And what did you do to him, dear?
Willie—I hit him gently with that same little brick he threw at me.—Harper's Bazar.

Signs of Appropriation.

"Mr. Simpkins and our daughter must be engaged."
"Do they seem fond of each other?"
"No, but he has begun to find fault with her."—Chicago Record.

And Other Ladies.

After making out a list of its awards of medals and prizes one of the Juries of the Paris exposition of 1900 decided to celebrate the completion of its labors by giving an informal little dinner at which the members of the jury, representing many nationalities, could meet far more agreeably as private individuals; hence it was decidedly unexpected when, after they had reached the stage of coffee and cigars, the British member of the jury rose with great solemnity and said, "Gentlemen, I propose the health of her majesty the queen."

This staggered everybody for a moment; but, innate courtesy overcoming national prejudice, they quickly pulled themselves together and drank the toast with all the honors.

No sooner, however, had this been accomplished than the American member rose and, polishing his glass in the air, said simply, "And other ladies."

Needless to say this equally unexpected toast was received with enthusiasm by all.—Argonaut.

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, Cramps and Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion. Price 50c. and \$1. Large size contains 25¢ more. Small size, Book all about dyspepsia mailed free. Prepared by E. C. DAVIS & CO. Chicago. Grover's City Drug Store.