

Agricultural.

Feeding Young Calves.

As we have seen, fresh milk is the best food for the young calf, and the most natural method of taking it is for the calf to draw it from the udder of its mother. But there are many considerations that come in to prevent this natural method among the breeders of pure-bred and high-priced stock; and if such a breeder of high blood is located in a dairying district where milk is valuable, it is quite unnecessary that he should feed new milk longer than two months. After that period the calf may be fed upon the skim milk and linseed or flax seed, with an excellent chance of growing a prize animal. In two months the calf will have made an excellent start and be ready for the modified diet. And if the calf is to be taught to drink, it is better to do this when ten days or two weeks old. It will learn easier at that age than later, and the cow will give more milk through the season than if the calf is permitted to suck longer. The milk being fed warm from the mother, the calf will make a growth not perceptibly different from one that sucks. This blooded calf should have the free run of a dry yard, with a little hay or grass to eat, that it may early develop its first stomach and chew its cud. A small field of grass in Summer is still better. When the time comes for feeding skim milk, the ration may be made about as nutritious as the new milk by adding to it flax seed, and a half pint of oat meal in ten or twelve quarts of water. Mix this in equal parts with skim milk and feed both warm. Let the calf have its full twice per day, at regular times, until six months old. During this time teach it to eat a few oats, and in case of a tendency to scour, give, for a meal or two, in the milk, a quart of coarse wheat flour, sometimes called by farmers, camel. It will be perceived that the oil of the flax seed will make good the loss of the cream in the milk—in fact it is a ration as rich as the milk itself, and we have seen calves running with it quite the equal of calves running with the cream. We have also used flax seed and pea meal to make the calves to mix with the skim milk, and it has proved an excellent combination.—Or. National Live Stock Journal.

Humorous.

Butchers speak of their customers as "people we meat."

The New York Herald announces the "cat and croquet season to be open."

Paul thinks the author of "From Dawn to Noon" ought to be made an A. M.

No physician should name his son William, unless he is willing he should be known for all time as the Doctor's Bill.

A party writes of a bankrupt New Yorker, "Godward he was very strict, but afterward he was a little twisted."

This is about the time of year the ice men begin to circulate reports that their crop of ice was ruined by the late frosts.

It was a German editor who said that in the United States thieves are so scarce that they have to offer a reward for them.

The name of a man who runs a hotel in Gonzales county, Texas, is Mr. Pol. He spells it with a pea.

A young man from Auburn, who went to Texas this spring, has telegraphed home his father: "Fatted calf for one."

It is ascertained by the Louisville Courier Journal that "the boldest Thomas cat never appeared on one of Muller's roofs."

Worcester Press: The Fortnightly Review has an able article on "Water as a Beverage." The idea appears to be feasible.

Whisky advanced a little in price last week, but then the base ball season has opened, and the country is full of sprained wrists.

Standing on the backs of chairs and white-washing overhead is what keeps down a superfluity of women in this country, as much as anything else.

The telephone would prove of capital service during the hot summer months if it could be employed in bringing air from the Arctic regions.

Chicago Journal: Not one of the war maps show any trees for the officers to crawl behind, and this makes the anticipated battle grounds look strange and unnatural.

Who invented names? Why were people called William and Thomas and Henry and Susan and so forth?—N. O. Times. Sophia, stupid, not Soforth.

In answer to an inquiry which is the best breed of hogs, an Ohio breeder gives the following reasons for naming the Poland China as such a breed:

1. They do not get mangy. I have never had one that was troubled in that way; and this is something of importance that it should not be overlooked by any farmer who knows anything of the evil.

2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities; and yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When only nine or ten months old it will readily fatten into clear pork, weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.

3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed test experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.

4. They are naturally quiet at all times unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter and good suckers.

5. I claim that the Poland China is the hog for the packer, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the high-priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.

6. It is the breed that we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come when grass in the spring begins to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing during the summer with the least cost.

I believe the Poland China is the hog for the farmer. It is small boned and long bodied. It has short legs and broad, straight back; it has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

SALTING COWS.—My practice, says an old dairyman, is to give my cows all the salt they will eat, three times a week through the summer season. The amount consumed by them is greater while in flush feed than in short. The amount of milk returned by the cows is from a quart to a third more than when salted but once a week. It may be that some soils are deficient in salt, and that stock require it in large quantities to equalize the system. If so, they will eat less; they are the best judges. The effect of salt is to increase the desire for both food and drink. Hence the materials for milk. More salt is consumed by my stock when fed on a clean grass patch, where they can mix salt and grass than if in a shed. A strong solution of salt in water, irregularly applied on hay for either cattle or horses produces scouring.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SALVAGE TONIC AND MALARIAL FILL.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are composed of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to cool the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Malarial Fills, are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cures for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. No person is bound to use it until it has proved its efficacy. For particulars and letters for advice sent to address.

It is ascertained by the Louisville Courier Journal that "the boldest Thomas cat never appeared on one of Muller's roofs."

Worcester Press: The Fortnightly Review has an able article on "Water as a Beverage." The idea appears to be feasible.

Whisky advanced a little in price last week, but then the base ball season has opened, and the country is full of sprained wrists.

Standing on the backs of chairs and white-washing overhead is what keeps down a superfluity of women in this country, as much as anything else.

The telephone would prove of capital service during the hot summer months if it could be employed in bringing air from the Arctic regions.

Chicago Journal: Not one of the war maps show any trees for the officers to crawl behind, and this makes the anticipated battle grounds look strange and unnatural.

Who invented names? Why were people called William and Thomas and Henry and Susan and so forth?—N. O. Times. Sophia, stupid, not Soforth.

In answer to an inquiry which is the best breed of hogs, an Ohio breeder gives the following reasons for naming the Poland China as such a breed:

1. They do not get mangy. I have never had one that was troubled in that way; and this is something of importance that it should not be overlooked by any farmer who knows anything of the evil.

2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities; and yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When only nine or ten months old it will readily fatten into clear pork, weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.

3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed test experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.

4. They are naturally quiet at all times unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter and good suckers.

5. I claim that the Poland China is the hog for the packer, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the high-priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.

6. It is the breed that we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come when grass in the spring begins to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing during the summer with the least cost.

I believe the Poland China is the hog for the farmer. It is small boned and long bodied. It has short legs and broad, straight back; it has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

SALTING COWS.—My practice, says an old dairyman, is to give my cows all the salt they will eat, three times a week through the summer season. The amount consumed by them is greater while in flush feed than in short. The amount of milk returned by the cows is from a quart to a third more than when salted but once a week. It may be that some soils are deficient in salt, and that stock require it in large quantities to equalize the system. If so, they will eat less; they are the best judges. The effect of salt is to increase the desire for both food and drink. Hence the materials for milk. More salt is consumed by my stock when fed on a clean grass patch, where they can mix salt and grass than if in a shed. A strong solution of salt in water, irregularly applied on hay for either cattle or horses produces scouring.

The Scientific American furnishes the following practical advice to prevent the construction of devices to prevent the ravages of crows and other predatory birds:

The best scarecrow is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it is a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him.

The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields sown to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spreading wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall, bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of vermin here have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmitigated dismay.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill offering \$10,000 reward for the discovery of a cure for hog cholera. Such a handsome prize should certainly stimulate the faculties of scientific men, especially those who are practical farmers.

CHEAP

Location desirable, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and active in their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction from all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

It is ascertained by the Louisville Courier Journal that "the boldest Thomas cat never appeared on one of Muller's roofs."

Worcester Press: The Fortnightly Review has an able article on "Water as a Beverage." The idea appears to be feasible.

Whisky advanced a little in price last week, but then the base ball season has opened, and the country is full of sprained wrists.

Standing on the backs of chairs and white-washing overhead is what keeps down a superfluity of women in this country, as much as anything else.

The telephone would prove of capital service during the hot summer months if it could be employed in bringing air from the Arctic regions.

Chicago Journal: Not one of the war maps show any trees for the officers to crawl behind, and this makes the anticipated battle grounds look strange and unnatural.

Who invented names? Why were people called William and Thomas and Henry and Susan and so forth?—N. O. Times. Sophia, stupid, not Soforth.

In answer to an inquiry which is the best breed of hogs, an Ohio breeder gives the following reasons for naming the Poland China as such a breed:

1. They do not get mangy. I have never had one that was troubled in that way; and this is something of importance that it should not be overlooked by any farmer who knows anything of the evil.

2. This breed is excellent on account of its early fattening qualities; and yet for its continued growth it has no equal. When only nine or ten months old it will readily fatten into clear pork, weighing 300 pounds or more. Or they will continue to grow until twenty months old, and then weigh, when fattened, from 450 to 525 pounds.

3. It is the best feeder on clover and blue grass that I know of. I have witnessed test experiments which went to show that hogs of this breed will make more gain and thrive better on grass alone than those of any other breed.

4. They are naturally quiet at all times unless a contrary spirit is stirred up by abuse. They fatten well, eating their fill and then lying down. The sows are good and prolific breeders, kind in litter and good suckers.

5. I claim that the Poland China is the hog for the packer, because of the proportion of weight behind the shoulders and the high-priced meat it carries, and a correspondingly small amount of offal produced. It has a small head and small feet.

6. It is the breed that we can do the most with between April and January. I claim that pigs should come when grass in the spring begins to grow, so that they can be fattened without having to winter them. Or, if we deem it good policy to hold them over, we want them to keep on growing during the summer with the least cost.

I believe the Poland China is the hog for the farmer. It is small boned and long bodied. It has short legs and broad, straight back; it has deep sides, with square heavy hams and shoulders; it has drooping ears and fine hair, in color nearly always spotted black.

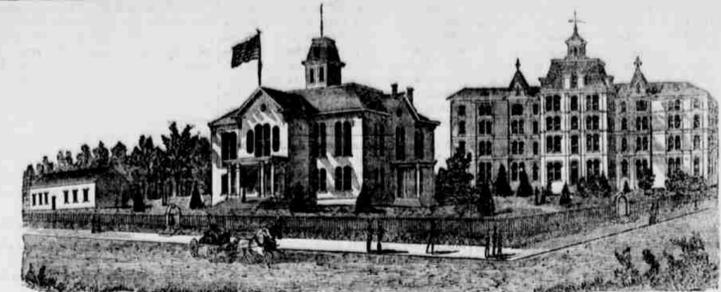
SALTING COWS.—My practice, says an old dairyman, is to give my cows all the salt they will eat, three times a week through the summer season. The amount consumed by them is greater while in flush feed than in short. The amount of milk returned by the cows is from a quart to a third more than when salted but once a week. It may be that some soils are deficient in salt, and that stock require it in large quantities to equalize the system. If so, they will eat less; they are the best judges. The effect of salt is to increase the desire for both food and drink. Hence the materials for milk. More salt is consumed by my stock when fed on a clean grass patch, where they can mix salt and grass than if in a shed. A strong solution of salt in water, irregularly applied on hay for either cattle or horses produces scouring.

The Scientific American furnishes the following practical advice to prevent the construction of devices to prevent the ravages of crows and other predatory birds:

The best scarecrow is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings in the wind the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it is a large one, and even the oldest and bravest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him.

The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially well suited to fields sown to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spreading wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall, bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most headlong and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of vermin here have been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmitigated dismay.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill offering \$10,000 reward for the discovery of a cure for hog cholera. Such a handsome prize should certainly stimulate the faculties of scientific men, especially those who are practical farmers.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT. Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D. Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, and present construction, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical Learning. Business questions, lecturing and composition, completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a beautiful supply of pure, soft, spring water. Location desirable, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and active in their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction from all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT. THE LATEST STYLES IN WEDDING INVITATIONS. Prices lower than any house in the country. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. WM. H. HOSKINS, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, 913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

BLOOM IRON WORKS. HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors; East Street, south side of L. & N. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa. Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS. They make the celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONROE'S PLOW, also all kinds of repairs, such as most heavy Pumps, Castings, and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Castings, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-burning grate for the Wm. Penn. Stove, the most economical grate in use. They also make and repair all kinds of machinery, SHAPING, PULVERIZING, &c. They make special attention to the following: HEATING AND COOK STOVES.

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c. The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the best manner and at fair prices.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING. Important to Lawyers. Gentlemen's Dress Goods. DAVID LOWENBERG. Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of Cheap and Fashionable Clothing.

at his store on MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA., where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, including the most fashionable, durable and handsome DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF BOX SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL CLOTH, COATS AND PANTS.

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS. He has also republished his already large stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, STRIPED, FIGURED AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CHAUVATS, SOCKS, COLLARS, HANKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Clothing and Vestings, which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP. HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c. DAVID LOWENBERG. 100.00. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

For the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Householder—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Politician—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS. This is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endures it, your own paper endures it, every one endorses it.

THE BOOK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Made and bound in elegant covers, ready for sale at all cities and places where ENGLISH, FRENCH, & SPANISH, 71 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. A. B. LEE, Jr.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS. Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Sent for the price, \$1.00, by mail, enclosing Five Cents, to J. W. IVINS, 76-40 J W.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED PROMPTLY AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the Columbia Office.

Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Letter Heads, etc., printed at the Columbia Office.

W. M. F. BODINE, Iron Street below Second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing.

W. M. F. BODINE, Iron Street below Second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing.

W. M. F. BODINE, Iron Street below Second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing.

W. M. F. BODINE, Iron Street below Second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing.

W. M. F. BODINE, Iron Street below Second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing, and is prepared to do all kinds of printing.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. July 15, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tompkins, &c., 11.30 a. m. For Catonsville, 11.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. For Williamsport, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

TRAINS FOR READING LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Passengers from New York and Philadelphia plus go through without change of cars.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) Leave New York, 4.45 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m. Leave Pottsville, 10.15 a. m. Leave Catonsville, 6.30 a. m. and 4.30