# THOS. A. BUCKLEY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

	-
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#### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE.
Judge of Supreme Court,
Samuel G. ThompsonPhiladelphi Treasurer,
Frank C. OsbournAlleghen
Roger McGarryWilkes-Barry Register of Wills,
Stanley Davenport
Commissioners,
Thomas M. DullardWilkes-Bari Thomas McGrawBeach Have
W. E. Bennett

FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 12, 1893.

A pound of rice contains 36.09 per cent. of nutritive matter, against 82.54 per cent. for wheat, 82.79 per cent. for wheat, 82.79 per cent. for corn, 23.24 per cent. for potatoes, 46.03 per cent. for fat beef, and 26.83 per cent. for lean beef. But its nutritive qualities differ widely from most of the other foods in the the comparison. It is essentially a heat-producing, fattening food. Lean beef contains about 21 per cent. af albuminoids, which produce bone, muscle, and blood, and less than one half of one per cent. of the heat producing carbo-hydrates. Of the former rice contains only 6.83 per cent, but 78.48 per cent. of the latter. It is thus seen that these two food products admirably supplement each other.

When the blood is pure, the bowels in good order, and the liver active, it is a pleasure to live, and these blessings can be secured by using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

#### THE TELAUTOGRAPH.

It Transmits Writing Over Electric

An Invention Quite as Important as the Telegraph and Telephone—A Sam-ple of the Writing—The In-strument Described.

There are many things of interest There are many things of interest to be found all over the grounds of the world's fair, and the visitor who fails to investigate the galleries will miss many an object of interest, and will particularly miss some of the most startling exhibits of new inventions. This is particularly true of Electricity building, for some of the finest exhibits in that line are to be found therein on the gallery floor.

Prof. Graham Bell first showed at the centennial exposition that electricity could and would reproduce. Here n as evidence there has a full the content of the start of the



SAMPLES OF TELAUTOGRAPH WRITING. sashles of Teladrooman williams, speech at a distance, and, although his efforts at that time were mainly directed to establishing the fact that the feat was possible, it is now known that there are theoretically no limits to the distance to which articulate sounds can be transmitted. The World's Columbian expectition is not behind Columbian exposition is not behind hand in its showing of new uses for the subtle fluid and Prof. Elisha Gray's

W. R. Bement. Auditors.
W. B. Bement. Auditors.
W. B. Bement. Auditors.
Grand Army men throughtout the country are strongly urging that military drill be made part of public school instruction. It would no doubt be advantageous to the boys in many respects, and pleasing in general results.

More than fifty-eight thou.and Mahometans made the pilgrimage to Mecca last year. The performance of this religious duty entitles every one of the faithful accomplishing it to be dignified ever after by the title of "hadij," and this still expert. The preformance of this religious duty entitles every a man of consequence in his neight hood.

Norember weather in Chicago is gapt to be precarious and the decision to close the World's fair on the 31st of October was, therefore, the prompting of business foresight. The effect of this amouncement should be to swell the rush of sight-seers to the keposition in the short time that now remains.

In this man should conduct himself is to be tried of releasing long-term convicts in state prison on a sort of ticket-of-leave. The first person to be freed is a twenty-live year convict who has a larendy served five years. If this man should conduct himself the particular that may be written or drawn on the transmits and practical test of the value of elemency as applied to modern penalogy will have been entered upon.

The pension bureau has granted first persons of the stream of the presidency of the second previous pre

# THE MOSOUITO'S FOE.

THE MOSQUITO'S FOE.

Why the Dragon Fly Is Entitled to Everybody's Protection.

The most important family of the order of the neuroptera is that of the libellulide and its members present the characteristics of the group in the highest degree. On account of the long, slender body peculiar to the insects of this family they are sometimes called the devil's darning needles, but more commonly dragon-flies or snake feeders. In Scotland they are known by the name of flying adders; in England as horse stingers; in France as demoiselles, and in Germany, for the reason that they hover over water and live during their first stage in water, wasser jungfern (virgins of the water). They have a quick sight, and fly with great rapidity backward, forward, sideways, upward and dwinth great rapidity backward, forward, sideways, upward and dwith great rapidity backward, forward, sideways, upward and dwith the turning. Their mouth is strengthened to the utmost; their jaws are strong and end in sharp points. The mandibles are provided with keen teeth and the lower lip is very large. Thus armed they chase and kill every fly, moth and butterfly which they come across. They cat these delicate creatures, but frequently they appear to kill for killing's sake.

Dr. Henry C. McCook, the author of various books on strange actions of ants, discusses the question in the North American Review. It has been proposed before to use dragon-flies as police to keep down that blood-thirsty foe, the mosquito.

When we consider that mosquitos prevent the population of some parts of our country and actually kill domestic animals, it is very evident that any project that tends to discourage the breed should be received with respect. Dr. Lamborn has offered a prize for the best method of waging



A GROUP OF DRAGON-FLIES. war upon the mosquito by aid of the dragon-fly. No doubt the "snakewar upon the mosquito by aid of the dragon-fly. No doubt the "snake-feeder" destroys the mosquito, but it is to be feared only in the absence of larger game. It is commonly supposed that the devil's darning-needle will sting, and children and even grown people draw back when it stops suddenly in front of them—as suddenly as if shot; but without dropping to the earth it remains poised in mid-air, much in the manner of a fish in an aquarium tank. There is nothing of the wasp about it, and it has only the ability to pinch a little with its jaws. It never intentionally approaches human beings, and when its buzz is heard against the ceiling, that means an evidencesto man that the poor insect has followed some fly or mosquito into the house and is immediately hunted out or put to death when his presence should have been most welcome.

There is no reason why the dragon—the should have been most welcome.

or put to death when his presence should have been most welcome.

There is no reason why the dragon-fly should not be propogated by the million. With a little care any boy can be tanglit to sweep the ponds of larvæ, and grow them in any quantity. They are splendid creatures with bright wings, great air chambers for breathing through and really enormous muscles in comparison with their bodies. They have been observed on the ocean fundreds of miles from land, sailing along very much at their ease. The same marsh that propogates the mosquito can be used for a nursery for a new cure for mosquito bites—namely the destruction of the mosquito by the devils darning-needle.—Once a Week.

# FLUIDS WITH MEALS.

The Use of Water and Other Liquids Is Not Always Harmful.

The arguments presented by many writers seem to prove that the moderate taking of fluids with the food at meals is not without benefit. But, says the Youth's Companion, the importance of the thorough mastication of food before it is presented to the stomach must never be overlooked. If this is interfered with in any way by the use of liquids we must promptly

this is interfered with in any way by the use of liquids we must promptly prohibit their indulgence.

Fluids may be taken ad libitum during meals by those whose digestive powers will allow it, but such persons should keep in mind that the strongest stomach may be abused too far, while those whose stomachs are already unequal to a severe strain should be especially careful as to the quantity of fluid imbibed with the food.

The saliva is the best lubricator for the food while it is in the mouth, both because of its starch-digesting powers and because its alkalinity serves to stimulate a copious flow of the acid secretion of the stomach.

Any habit, therefore, which permits

s'imulate a copious flow of the acid secretion of the stomach.

Any habit, therefore, which permits
the entrance of food into the stomach
before it is thoroughly incorporated
with saliva must be pronounced pernicious in the extreme.

If we cannot afford the time necessary for masticating our food properly
and incorporating it thoroughly with
saliva it would be better to take nothing but broths and similar foods. The
use of water and other liquids as lubricators is not to be tolerated.

On the other hand, if we bear in
mind the whole mechanism of digestion it will readily be seen that in
cases of weakness or want of tone on
the part of the muscles of the stomach,
when every part of the food cannot be
properly presented to the action of the
digestive julees, the introduction into
the stomach of a moderate amount of
water may be of no slight benefit. The
mass of food will become more pliable,
and so more easily operated upon by
the weakened muscles.

# A CONVENIENT HOME.

a Square House May Made to Look Pretty.

A Dwelling Which Contains Ten Room and Can Be Erected in Good Style for Only Twenty-Eight Hun-dred Dollars.

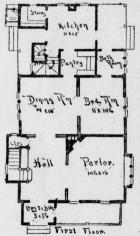
Here is a plan showing how a square house may be designed so as to have a pretty exterior. No one doubts that a simple rectangular system of laying out rooms is most economical, and the colonial style of architecture, with its gable roof, modest moldings and details, is particularly adapted to simplicity of arrangement in the plans. One is enabled to secure both convenience and beauty by a proper disposition of parts and suitable combination of colors. There is a charm to almost everyone about all that relates to



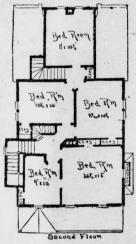
colonial days. It is natural, when one makes plans for convenient houses, to select those of moderate cost because convenience in arrangement means more to those who live in houses of this class than to those who live in the more expensive dwelling.

The first desirable features are a hall, sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen. In this class of house it is desired that the kitchen have about the same arrangement and conveniences as in the more expensive structures. The bathroom and pantry are also considered as important in the first as in the latter. The cellar as well is essential, even more, if a comparison must be made, than in those that cost more.

comfortable, economical house. It is economical in matter of cost, expense of furnishing and labor in caring for it. There is no waste or useless space. On the ground floor there is sufficient room to meet the requirements of com-



fortable living and at the same time any ordinary social requirements. There are a large parlor and reception-hall which may be thrown together and an ample dining-room back of the hall. There is a kitchen which is conveniently arranged to serve under ordinary or social conditions of living. The second floor is connected with the first floor by two stairways—one from the reception hall and one from the kitchen. Not long ago everyone thought he must have a house with a reception hall. The reception hall idea was overworked until it became simply a large room with a stairway in idea was overworked until it became simply a large room with a stairway in it, hat rack, etc.—but certainly not a place to receive anyone. A vestibule is the one thing required to convert such a hall into a very desirable and satisfactory reception room. This plan shows how this may be done. The vestibule is placed at the front, into which one may enter and take off his



wraps and walk into the reception hall. Underneath the stairs is a closet for coats, etc. The principal rooms can on state occasion be thrown open as one large room. From the diningroom you pass through a pantry to a well-equipped kitchen, with all necessary plumbing fixtures, store closet, stairway to cellar and back porches complete. In this case the bathroom

1) off the bedroom and has the usual

\*Stures Some night object to having
the bathroom on the first floor because
rot so private nor convenient as where
very sually placed on the second floor.
The arguments in its favor are that it
costs less, is casily kept warm, clean
and comfortable and is more easily
supplied with water in cases where
there are no regular waterworks.

Cellar is placed under all back of
parlor and hall; foundation walls to
for an orall back of
parlor and hall; foundation walls the
building is of wood, balloon framed,
walls sheathed and covered with waterproof paper. All outside woodwork is
of white pine. The inside walls and
ceilings are hard finished on two coats
of brown mortar. The woodwork of
the hall and stairs is of red oak; parlor, of butternut wood; dining-room
and kitchen, of yellow pine; bedroom
and kitchen, of yellow pine; bedroom
and second floor, of white pine. All
the first floor is finished natural color
in hard oil; second floor painted in
suitable tints. The outside work is
painted three coats. The, house is
heated by furnace and would cost, including furnace and plumbing, \$2,800.

George W. Payne & Sox.

#### TRANSPARENT FISH.

TRANSPARENT FISH.

Some Wonderful Freaks of Nature from the Pacific Ocean.

John F. Arundel, Fellow of the Royal Geographical society, entertained an audience the other night with an interesting lecture on the many curious features of life in the islands of the Pacific, says the San Francisco Examiner. The speaker is a relative of the earl of Arundel and is very wealthy. In company with several other Englishmen he owns the Phonix islands, some of the Kingswell group and



others in that region. Altogether he has been in the Pacific many years.
"All through the Pacific islands," he said, "are wonders innumerable. A curious thing in Samoa is the brilliant worm, about the size of a vermicelli, called the pololo. One morning early I was asked by a leading chief to go with him and the rest of the people to see the pololo. The strange worm is a great delicacy, and appears on the waters of the ocean but once a year. In some phenomenal manner, by looking at the shape of the leaves, they know when this is.

"We set out in boats before day, and soon the water was covered with myriads of the red, blue, green and vari-colored worms. The natives began scooping them up in their boats till the bottom was a deep wriggling mass. Pretty soon the sun came up and the instant it glinted the water the pololo went down? The next day they reappeared, and after that, in accordance with their curious habit, they appeared no more for exactly a year. This is one of the wonders of the Pacific I have never heard explained."

The lecturer showed with a lantern slide a curious mottled fish of great size and almost transparent, which inhabits that section.

habits that section.

Home-Made Celluloid.

The following formula makes a substance as transparent as pure glass and at the same time very pliable and strong: Dissolve four to eight parts of gun cotton in a mixture of alcohol and ether, in proportion of 1 of gun cotton to 100 of the combined liquid, after which add 3 to 10 per cent. of castor oil, or any other oil unsiceative, and 4 to 10 per cent. of Canada balsam. Flow this mixture on to a glass plate, and dry in a current of air at 50 degrees. The result is a leaf of hard substance as transparent as glass, and very nearly unbreakable, resisting perfectly the action of all salts, acids and alkalies.

A Coal Dust Engine.

A Coal Dust Engine.

A Coal Dust Engine.

A novel motive, engine has been invented, based upon the fact that very finely divided carbon, floating in tea air, readily explodes, and to adapt this to the generation of motive power the inventor proposes to grind coal, to an to the generation of motive power the inventor proposes to grind coal to an impalpable powder, and, after introducing the dust floating in the air into the cylinder of an engine, explode it, the idea being to follow very much the same lines which are being so thoroughly developed in the use of gas in engine practice. The first difficulty which suggests itself is how the ash is to be got rid of, but experience in gunnery shows this may not be a serious obstacle.

stacle.

To Determine a Ship's Speed.

In order to determine the speed of a ship when the displacement in tons, length, beam and indicated horse-fower are known, ship-builders and naval architects use the following rule: Multiply the indicated power by a constant; call this product A. Square the displacement in tons and find the cube root of the result. Divide product A by this cube root; finally extract the cube root of this last quotient. This will give the speed in knots per hour. The constant above mentioned is 240 for ships about 400 feet long, and ranges down to 200 for ships 200 feet long

Bricks Made From Sawdust.

Among the many methods of utilizing waste products may be mentioned the employment of sawdust in making building bricks. The dust must be dried and all coarse products and chips separated from it, after which it is mixed in the following proportions:

Two bushels of sawdust, one of cement and five of sharp sand. When these ingredients have been well mixed in a dry state two bushels of slacked lime are added and the whole incorporated and pressed into molds. The product is said to be satisfactory and cheap.

NOTES ON FOREIGN NOTABLES.

NOTES ON FOREIGN NOTABLES.

THE duke of Cambridge takes the keenest interest in the welfare of private soldiers and is very popular among the men of the ranks.

THE duke of Westminster has spent over £1,000,000 in rebuilding Eaton hall, which is now considered to rival Chatsworth as England's finest house.

THE duchess de Maille is always recognized in the Bois de Boulogne by her immense coach. It dates from the last century and is equipped with postilions and outriders in livery.

NERVOUSNESS never troubles Mme. Melba, the great singer, even on a "first night." "The greater and the more distinguished the audience," she says, "the more stimulated and braced I feel. There is something that responds to the exigency of the occasion."

PROF. MAX MULLER has enjoyed a surious distinctive.

the exigency of the occasion."

PROF. MAX MULLER has enjoyed a unique distinction. On December 3, 1875, at the invitation of Dean Stanley he delivered a lecture in Westminster abbey on the "Religions of the World," the only address ever delivered by a layman within the sacred precinets.

precincts.

It is not often that a royal personage condescends to act as judge in a bicycle contest. The king of the Belgians recently did this, however, at Brussels. Since then he has become infatuated with bicycling, and has offered a medal to be competed for by amateurs in a race from Paris to Brussels.

sels.

The young emperor of China has as keen a relish for the pleasures of the table as any epicure in his dominions. Eight plates form the staple of his dinner menu. The emperor insists on having bears' paws, antelope tails, ducks' tongues, torpedo eels' eggs, camel's hump, monkeys' lips, carps' tails and marrow bones served at his table every day in the year.

#### TRANSATLANTIC LINERS.

PARISAN thieves have been detected stealing boots from a boot shop by means of a fishing-rod and line.

AT St. Malo there is an omnibus conductor who is a marquis, a count who carns his living by making mousetraps and a bathing man who rejoices in a double title—Count Saoul de la Begace, Marquis de Chambery.

Amono the latest enthusiasts for bicyle riding in Brussels is Mmc. Lamchard and the statement of the st

Amono the latest enthusiasts for bi-cycle riding in Brussels is Mmc Lam-bert de Rothschild, who goes regularly to the Bois de la Cambro to practice. Bicycle riding has created quite a furore in the city among the gentler

A PRIEND of the labor movement has taken to the house of commons and left in the hands of the attendants a black leather bag, engraved with an inscription to John Burns in gold letters: "TO John Burns, in memory of the great dock strike, 1850."

the great dock strike, 1880."

The tenpt which the princess of Wales invariably uses every day at Sandringham is exceedingly curious, and is said to be of priceless value. It is very old, in the shape of a stout butchman sitting astride a barrel of wine. The old man's cap serves for a lid and a gold tap in the barrel lets out the favorite five o'clock beverage.

### CHURCH AND CLERGY.

New churches built in America last year numbered nearly 10,000.

THE Presbyterians have sixty-eight missionaries and thirty-eight churches

THE Presbyterians have sixty-eight missionaries and thirty-eight churches in Japan.

Rev. W. I. Chamberlain has been appointed superintendent of the Christian Endeavor movement in India.

In the United States and Britsh America there are 130,197 Sunday schools. These are attended by over 10,000,000 pupils.

Ar the last meeting of the Provincial synod of Canada Rt. Rev. John Travers Lewis, LL. D., lord bishop of Ontario, was elected metropolitan.

THE last census returns present interesting statistics showing that there are in New England 230,000 more Roman Catholies than Protestants.

THE Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints claims a membership of 30,000 people. Most of its churches are in the United States.

THE Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary society of New York has twenty-five women missionaries in Brazil, Chili and Colombia stationed in half a dozen different places and doing effective work in all.

### FOR STUDENTS OF NATURE.

A SPIDER'S eyes are not in his head, but in the upper part of the thorax.

The longest animal known to exist is the rorqual, which averages 100 feet in length.

has a smaller stomach than any other quadruped.

Businen and negroes possess a more prominent and narrow chest than the white races, whose chest is broader and flatter.

The flea is covered with armored plates, very hard, and overlapping each other. Each is set with spikes and bends in conformity with the movement of the body.

Dry is the greatest respector of

ment of the body.

Dew is the greatest respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or boards and paint them red, yellow, green and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, that the green will be damp, but that the red and black will be left perfectly dry.

# READ THE TESTIMONY

Of One Who Suffered Years and Tried Many Physicians Both of Philadelphia and New York

# WITHOUT GETTING RELIEF.

# AND IS NOW CURED BY DR. RIEGEL.

I have been a sufferer for a number of Thave been a sufferer for a number of years with catarrh in its worst forms. Had constant headaches, matter dropping in the throat, dizziness, nose stopped up, difficulty in breathing and no doubt would soon have been a consumptive, had I not met Dr. Riegel.

tive, had I not met Dr. Riegel.

Before that time I had tried eyery
well-known remedy and doctored with
many physicians, not only of Hazleton
but of New York and Philadelphia, but could get no relief anywhere. As soon as Dr. Riëgel began treating me I felt relieved and continued to improve until now I feel like a new man, and knowing now I feel like a new man, and known as that there are many others suffering as much as I did I write this for publication, so that others may avail themselves of Dr. Rirgel's treatment before it is too late. He can cure you if you take

it in time.

I am willing to answer any letters of inquiry from persons wishing to consult James McCool.

189 North Wyoming Street, Hazleton, Pa.

Hereafter Dr. Riegel, the leading ses, will be at the Central Hotel Free land, THREE DAYS A WEEK ONLY

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

FROM 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M., and from 8.30 TO 10 P. M.

Office hours at Hazleton, same days, from

REMEMBER, examination, onsultation and first treatment FREE



Anthracite coal used exclu-sively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS MAY 14, 1893. LEAVE FREELAND. 6 05, 8 47, 9 40, 10 41 a m, 12 25, 1 22, 2 27, 3 45, 155, 6 58, 7 12, 8 47 p m, for Drifton, Jeddo, Lumer Yard, Stockton and Hazleton. 6 05 a m, 1 23, 3 45, 455 p m, for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Phila., Easton and New York.

100.000 m for Bethlehem, Easton and Phila. 7 26, 10 56 a m. 12 16, 434 p m. (via Highland rane) for White Haven, Glen Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction.

Earre, Pittston and L. and B. Junetion.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

11 40 am and 34 ben for Dritton, Jeddo, Lumser Yard and Hagaron for Dritton, Jeddo, Lumser Yard and Hagaron, Mabanoy City, Shenanoah, New York and Philadelphia.

ARRIVE AT FREELAND.

550, 769, 799, 918, 10 56 am, 12 16, 115, 213, 436, 638 and 5 37 pm, from Hagaton, Stockton, 7 39, 918, 10 56 am, 213, 436, 638 pm from Delano, Mahanoy City and Shenandoah (via New Boston Branch).

115, 658 and 5 37 pm from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

115, 6 58 and 8 37 p m from New York, Easton, Philadelphia, Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Churk, and 15, 6 58 and 8 37 p m from Easton, Phila, Bethlehem and Mauch Churk, 918, 104 1 a m, 237, 6 58 p m from White Haven, 61en Summit, Wilkes-Barre, Pittston and L. and B. Junction (via Highland Branch).

SUNDAY THAINS.

11 31 a m and 3 31 p m, from Hazleton, Lumber Yard, Jeddo and Diffuston, Philadelphia and Easton.
331 p m from Delano and Mahanoy region.
For further information inquire of Ticket Agents.

Agents.
R. H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt. Eastern Div.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Ass't G. P. A.
South Bethlehem, Pa.

South Bethlehem, Pa.

THE DELAWARE, SUSQUEHANNA AND
SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.
Time table in effect September 3, 1886.
Trains leave Drifton for Jeddo, Eckley, Hazle
Brook, Stockton. Beaver Meadow Road, Roan
and Hazleton Junction at 60, 610 a m, 1210,
409 pm, daily except Sunday, and 763 a m, 228
pm. Sunday.

Trains leave Dritton for Harwood, Cranberry, Tombicken and Deringer at 6 00 am, 12 10 p m, Sunday, and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday, and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday, Trains leave Dritton for Oneida Junction, Harwood Road, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 10 am, 12 10, 40 p m, daily except Sunday; and 7 03 a m, 2 38 p m, Sunday, Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Harwood, m, 140 p m, daily except Sunday; and 8 4 f a m, 418 p m, Sunday, Trains leave Hazleton Junction for Oneida Junction, Harwood Kond, Humboldt Road, Oneida and Sheppton at 6 4 f, 9 10 a m, 12 40, 4 28 m, Sunday, Trains leave Deringer for Tombicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dritton at 24 d, 6 07 p m, Sunday, Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Trains, Law Sanday, and 5 a m, 5 d p m, Sunday, Trains leave Deringer for Tombicken, Cranberry, Harwood, Hazleton Junction, Roan, Beaver Meadow Road, Stockton, Hazle Brook, Eckley, Jeddo and Dritton at 24 d, 6 07 p m, Sunday, Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Humboldt Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Trains leave Deringer for Trains leave Shepton for Oneida, Humboldt Trains leave

Sunday.

Trains leave Sheppton for Oneida, Hur Road, Harwood Road, Oneida Junction, ton Junction and Roan at 752, 1016 a m THE DAIRY.

Cows should be kept off low, weedy pastures.

BUTTER that is a long time coming is said to be of inferior quality.

Cows should be milked daily at the same time and by the same person.

It is said that when cows are fed on bran the cream rises slowly and is hard to chure.

The average yield of milk per cow in Great Britain is said to be four hundred pounds a year.

Aimns the milk thoroughly before setting will help greatly in preventing bad flavor in milk and butter.

The said that when cows are fed on bran the cream rises slowly and is hard to chure.

Aimns the milk thoroughly before setting will help greatly in preventing bad flavor in milk and butter.

Humbolt valued on at 752, 10 lo a m, 118, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 25 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 32 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 20 p m, sunday.

Hardison of Boon at 752, 10 lo a m, 118, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 118, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 20 p m, sunday.

Hardison and Pritton at 10 lo a m, 52 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 10 lo a m, 118, 62 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo a m, 31, 47, 63 p m, daily, except Sunday, and 11 lo and Dritton at 10 lo a m, and Sunday, and 11 lo and Dritton at 10 lo a m, and Sunday, and 11 lo a m, and Sunday, and 11 lo and Dritton at 10 lo a m, and Sunday, and 11 lo and Dritton at 10 lo a m, and Sunday, and 11 lo and Dri