PUBLISHED EVERY
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

THOS. A. BUCKLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET ABOVE CENTRE.

Subscribers are requested to observe the date following the name on the labels of their papers. By referring to this they can tell at a glance how they stand on the books in this office. For instance:

flee. For instance:
Grover Cleveland 23 Junet5
cans that Grover is paid up to June 28, 1805,
cep the figures in advance of the present date,
eport promptly to this office when your pare
not received. All arrearages must be paid
hen paper is discontinued, or collection will
made in the manner provided by law.

THE editor of a Leghorn (Italy) paper who had denounced anarchism in his paper has been stabled to death in his carriage, and the mur-derer has escaped. This is another incident which demonstrates the ne-cessity of taking the most stringent methods of wiping out anarchists and anarchism.

INDOLENCE is the mother of ugli-INDOLENCE is the mother of ugin-ness. Nineteen out of twenty people are too lazy to breathe properly. The rarity of beauty is not to be won-dered at, considering the absolute necessity to health of abundant fresh air. Habitual deep breathing produces health and beauty, not only by exercising the muscle of the chest, but by throwing back the head and compelling the whole body to assume a straight and majestic attitude.

FRANCE has just launched the most powerful battle-ship in the world, and has given it the honored name of Le Carnot. Her length is 896 feet, and her armor of steel is over 17 inches thick. She is exover 17 menes times. She is ex-pected to develop 13,500 horse-power and to make 18 knots. The ves-sel is especially designed for heavy set is especially designed for heavy offensive work, with 11-inch guns for fire ahead and astern, and she will have six torpedo-launching tubes. The total cost of the Carnot will be \$6,000,000.

STATISTICS are said to show that synthetics are said to show that young men do not, on the average, attain full physical maturity until they arrive at the age of twenty-eight years. Professor Shaler of Harvard asserts, as the result of his ob-servations, that men do not attain the full measure of their mental fac-ulties before twenty-five years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are boys until they are thirty, and little boys until they are twenty-five," and this accords with the standards of manhood which was fixed at thirty among the ancient Hebrews and other races.

If a farmer wants to try nitrate of as a fertilizer, he can do so with little expense. The Chilian Govern-ment is going to send several cargoes of nitrate of soda to the United States for free distribution among of nitrate of soda to the United States for free distribution among farmers. The object is to enlarge the market in this country. A bureau of distribution in Washington will send out to farmers a sufficient quantity to fertilize an acre. Farmers who receive it are instructed to experiment with and report comparative results after harvest. It is the way the Chilian Government adverties, and it proceeds on the theory that, being a good thing, it has but to be known to be used all the time.

Half a dozen of the phenomenally successful novels of the year are already selling for 5 cents apiece upon the first proceed to the first proceed to the way the continuous processing the first procedure of the phenomenally successful novels of the year are already selling for 5 cents apiece upon to the procedure of the first procedure of the way to state the phenomenally successful novels of the year are already selling for 5 cents apiece upon the procedure of the first procedure of the proced

since of the Mare Piccolo. As far substitution with streed seling for 5 cents apiece upon the second-hand book carts. To this complexion do they come so fast. Soon ripe, soon rotten, they spring up like the flowers that bloom in the spring, and fade as soon. As the grass withereth so withers away the popular story. To awake some morning and find yourself famous is followed so often by an awakening a few weeks later, when you find yourself famous is flowed so often by an awakening a few weeks later, when you find yourself amous is form a stock company, which has obtoned the first part of the cart weeks later, when you find yourself of the entire bay bottom, self forgotten. Here is a young woman, an invalid, who tried to quiet shattered nerves by writing a story. To her intense wonder ridiculous crities praised it in terms which wanted in nothing but discrimination. Here was a possible successor, oh. sacrilege of George Sand, and George Ellot and Jane Austen. Now the volume is on the cart, as typical of literary execution as any death wagon that ever trundled the condemned to the Place de la Concorde. Here is a young man, one of the leverest living. He wrote a novel, too. It was the analysis of a woman in humble life, brilliantly well done. But the foolish got after him, too, and how he must laugh at his silly admirers, because he is a born eyic and has the culture which involves are an are proposed to the surface. These are soon observed to pass in regular lines, and to mark of the water heaves and to mark of the water heaves are surface. These are soon observed to HALF a dozen of the phenomenally successful novels of the year are al-ready selling for 5 cents apiece upon the second-hand book carts. To this and has the culture which involves a knowledge of the best things writen. Some had the daring to com-pare his gambler's wife to the women whose souls have been turned inside out by the masters like Balzac His book is on the cart now. Yet George Moore is a genius. Let us hope that a respite will snatch him from the condemned where lie the "Dodos" and "Yellow Asters" and "Superfluous Women" in yellow-

backed rows of moribund misery.

FREELAND TRIBUNE, THE JUICY BIVALVE.

TALY THE BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT MODERN INDUSTRY.

Ficcolo, at Tarente—A Bay Divided Into Small Sections and Each Section Leased by the Year.

Oyster Culture.

Modern oyster culture seems to have been derived from Italy. Before the visit of M. Coste to Lake Furara in 1853, but little had been done in France to regenerate an industry almost on the verge of extinction. The report of Coste pictured the successes of the cultural processes of Italy and strongly urged their introduction on the French coast. causing the institution, under the patronage of Napoleon III., of a series of experimental measures, out of whose successes and failures has grown one of the most important of the coast industries of France.

Especially interesting is the fact. already shown by Coste, on evidence furnished by pictured funeral vases, that the processes in use to-day in Tarente or in the lakes near Napies are apparently the very ones that the Romans employed as early as the time of Marius. The oyster stakes of the Lucrine Lake, we are told, represent in appearance and actual position the very ones that Pliny may have inquisitively examined, little thinking that their use would be handed down to posterity more carefully than the volumes of his e handed down to posterity more arefully than the volumes of his

fe-long work.

Every one who has written of Ro-Every one who has written of Roman oyster culture has referred to Sergius Orator as the inventor of this branch of industry. It would seem, however, from evidence that has endured 2,000 years, that this wealthy Roman represented little more than a successful culturist of his day, noteworthy, perhaps, because a patrician. His prominence, too, as a successful



OYSTERS OF SECOND YEAR. culturist has been accented by a rethe orator who, as his orator throus Crassus, who, as his orator, defended him in a wit for trespass against the state in the matter of oyster property; his itime-honored pleasantry that the question of a few feet of land made no difference to his client, who could, if necessary, raise oysters with success on the thatches of house-tops, has given the grasping Sergius more credit than he perhaps deserves. Certainly the oysters from the Tarentine Gulf were very early known, and were by historic evidence planted, doubtless, with method of culture, in the lakes near Naples. Tarente, as a Greek city of ancient wealth and commercial relations, is far more apt to have had an oyster culture than was Sergius to invent it. who, as his orator, defended him in a

urnish growing space for their oys-ters. The Italian culturist has de-vised every means of supporting his oysters in the water between bottom

oysters in the water between bottom and surface. A Tarentine park represents every branch of the industry; on an area of fifteen feet the culturist may collect the young oysters, grow, fatten, and prepare them for market. A Tarentine park consists of corner posts, a web of rope and various suspended devices for collecting, growing, fattening and storing oysters. The corner posts, firmly implanted, mark the boundaries of the park. At each corner these are usually arranged in pairs, somewhat in-

even three require to



spliced together, bringing, therefore nto culture a depth as great as forty

into culture a depth as great as forty feet. The ropes forming a network between the corner posts must support the weight of the collecting devices. The cordage must therefore be strong and durable in water. A wire-grass rope an inch in diameter is manufactured in Naples for this purpose. It lasts for one or two seasons, and costs about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ epr yard. Loose bundles of hazel or goose boughs, termed fascines, are suspended by the ropes in the water. They become quickly watersoaked and form the most convenient collectors. These, when covered with young oysters, are broken into twigs and woven into ropes, which, when suspended from the network above, utilize the water volume from surface to botwater volume from surface to bot-tom. Oysters that have become de tached and fallen to the bottom, to-gether with grown oysters, are placed in a peculiarly constructed basket suspended precisely as are the

Preparing the Fascines.

The fascines gather the spat from the oysters suspended on the ropes. The spawning season is greatest be-tween April and October, but experithe oysters suspended on the ropes. The spawning season is greatest between April and October, but experiments show that spawning occurs during the whole year. The fascines freshly prepared during the winter are taken out of the shallow water in the spring and anchored in deeper water. In May the fascines are taken up, well rinsed, and suspended in the shallower water in the parks. Here they get their second coating of spats. In the next spring the fascines are taken as hore and deposited in huge banks as a preliminary to weaving the ropes. The attendants now proceed to take them apart, chopping each bough with its attached oysters into twigs about eight inches long. The oyster twigs are now deposited in baskets and are carried to the next attendant, who splices them ingeniously between the strands of rope, so that when completed the twist of the rope, together with increased weight, keeps the twigs firmly in place. Thus arranged the rope bristles symmetrically with its oyster-bearing burden. Cargoes of these ropes are then rowed to the parks and put in place. The growing conditions of the oyster now become especially favorable. The heavily burdened ropes swing and vibrate in the currents, allowing each oyster the rope, has attained by October about four times its original diameter, and has thus become marketable. Two years and a half, however, is generally allowed to produce an oyster of first grade in the Tarentine market. A rope fourteen feet in length will rear about 2,000 marketable oysters. Another device used in giving oysters their final growth is a net covered ring, which often supports 400 or 500 oysters.

Fusano and Lucrine Lake, near Naples, are also oyster-bearing locations, but decidedly unimportant, as

oysters.

Fusano and Lucrine Lake, near
Naples, are also oyster-bearing locations, but decidedly unimportant as
compared with Tarente. The method
of culture is the same as at Tarente.
It may be added that dredging is exceptionally or never indulged.

American Farmer: A potato plantation of 700 acres, on which two crops, aggregating about 50,000 barrels, and its virgil yas oil is so rich that abundant crops are raised without the use of any fertilizer. This great potato farm is in Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn., about six miles west of Columbia and diffeen miles south of Nashville. It is a part of the oid Polk estate, owned by the ancestors of President Polk. The first crop of the year is from 28, 500 to 30,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels a year. Clawson & Stevens employ about 100 negroes, many of whom are women, and have eight-yitve glant miles. They have a factory on the plantation in which all the barrels used by them are made. Mr. Clawson says their present crop is unusually large, but that, as the crops of Kansas and Mississippi are short, he expects to find ready and profitable sale for his entire product. A Large Potato Plantation.

American Farmer: A potato plantation of 700 acres, on which two crops, aggregating about 50,000 barrels, or 125,000 bushels, are annually grown, is difficult to imagine. Such a one exists, however, and its virgin soil is so rich that abundant crops are raised without the use of any fertilizer. This great potato farm is in Ashwood, Maury County, Tenn., about six miles west of Columbia and fifteen miles south of Nashville. It is a part of the old Polk estate, owned by the ancestors of President Polk. The first crop of the year is from 28, 500 to 30,000 barrels, and the second crop, for which only 500 acres are

ence in Every Civilized Land.

In a Noble Cause

A potent force in the elevation, emancipation and education of the mothers of the race that is yet to be

emancipation and education of the mothers of the race that is yet to be born is the Woman's Christian TemperanceUnion. It is a link in the chain along which humanity is feeling its way to a nobler and better life, and of the few organizations which work throughout the English-speaking world it is, perhaps, the stronger is a ps, the stronger haps, the stronger there are branch organizations in the Sandwich Islands, in China, India and Japan. It is almost universal in scope, recognizing no sectarianism in religion, no sectionalism in politics, and no sex in citizenship. Of an organizations opowerful and so widely extended it is interesting to glance at the history.

Back in 1873 a singular crusade swept over a large section of the West. It was a crusade of prayer, women relying on that spiritual weapon to bring the saloon down. Starting in Hillsboro, Ohio, the crusade swept in the shortspace of seven weeks over as many States obliterating



West. It was a crusade of prayer, women relying on that spirit u all weapon to bring a the saloon down. Starting in Hillsboro, Ohio, the crusade swept in the short-space of seven thousands up on thousands up on thousands up on thousands of barrooms and saloons.

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inevitable reaction came. Other sa-loons sprang into existence and the traffic flourished as before. The

principle of the cru-

traffic flourished as before. The principle of the crusade, how ever, lived, and in 1874 a number of ladies met in conference in Cleveland xnd adopted the name of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A plan of organization was adopted, an appeal made to the women of the globe and a pub-lady Henry Serr. Ilshing house es-president of the tablished in Chica-British W. C. T. U. go. That house now issues no fewer than 130,000,000 pages of printed matter yearly, all directed to the objects of the union. Out of the appeal made to womankind has grown the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union a society which comprises, besides our own order, the British Temperance Association, the Canadian Woman's Christian Temperance Union and organizations in the Sandwich Islands, Japan India and China. Its first president was Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, a sister of John Bright, one of England's great statesmen.

A Wonderfal Growth.

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A Wonderful Growth.

In 1876 at a convention of the W.
C. T. U. in Newark, the question of woman suffrage was first broached and was advocated by the "Uncrowned Dream". Queen of American Democracy, "Miss

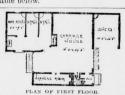


Elegant Design of a House Suitable for a Rich Man's Horse.

This design was prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co. for erection in connection with a proposed residence at Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Conn., and is arranged to suit the requirements of individual wants as well as the peculiarities of the site. There is a cellar built under carriage house, which will be found useful for the storage of vegetables, roots, etc., and the carriage house being arranged to drive through, makes it very convenient for every-day use, as well as utilizing the room. The shed is de-



signed as a shelter for horse and carriage, so that the horse can be fed noon times without unhitching. The two stalls and box stall give ample room for two or three horses, while there is room enough for three carriages. On second story is provided a man's chamber, hay-loft and feedroom—the feed bins being built into position and having chutes down to position and having chutes down to stable below.



The building is of wood, frame sheathed, and lower or first story clapboarded and shingled above, roof slated. The ventilator is connected with stable below by means of wooden vent pipes, and thoroughly ventilates the whole building. Harness-room has an open fire-piace, the chimney running up through man's room on second floor. The hay-racks, mangers and stable fixtures are of iron. Water is supplied on first floor. The har-



ness-room is fitted up with the necessary hooks, pins, etc., for hanging and storing harness. The whole built in a first-class manner at a cost of \$850, and makes a neat building for the purpose.

Immigration Statistics

Immigration Statistics.
The official reports of immigration to the United States show a great falling off. Arrivals for the last fascal year were only 311,404, being a decrease of 186,532 from that for the twelve months next preceding, and being much the smallest total of the last fifteen years, which have constituted the period of most active migration to this country. The arrivals during the latest fiscal year include 71,000 from the United Kingdom, 59,300 from Germany, 43,900 from Itustia, about as many from Russia, and 27,000 from Sweden and Norway, no other country sending as many as 6,000. The decrease approximately was 20,000 from Austria, and 30,000 or from Austria, and 30,000 or from Carent Later Core was 20,000 from Austria, and 30,00 each from Germany, Italy, Grea Britain, and Sweden and Norway The fact of a decrease in the number of arrivals is noted for all the princi pal ports except for San Francisco for which a slight increase is re ported. The following table show

the total of immigra		
year since the on middle of 1879:		
1880 4.77,237 1881 669,431 1882 788,092 1883 603,322 1884 518,692 1885 305,346 1885 305,346 1886 504,263 1887 400,109	1889 414, 1890 455, 1891 569, 1892 623, 1893 497, 1891 311	127 302 319 384 336

Sometimes Draw It.

O Philadelphia belongs the honor of having produced an inventor who devised a truck, composed entirely of iron and steel, and capable of hauling eighty tons, or 169,000 pounds, at one time. This truck, which has, since its construction, thirty years ago, done work in almost every large city in the United States, is as good as new. The truck itself weighs 16,000 pounds and cost over \$3000 to build. Since then five smaller trucks of similar construction have been build, the combined capacity of which exceeds 560,000 pounds. The owners of these giant trucks, who are Philadelphians, control the heavy hauling business of the entire American continent. Whenever a heavy boiler, sugar roll, submarine or street cable is to be moved in any part of the United States one or more of their iron and steel trucks are shipped to that point.

Although when the giant truck was built it was designed to carry but sighty tons, it is believed that more than twice that weight might with perfect safety be loaded on it. By extending the pole and placing the other rucks in line it has been estimated that the longest monolith ever quarried, the one broken from its bed at the Houghten quarry, Ashland, Wis, November 18th, 1892, and which is forty-six feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle, creeted by Vanderbilt in Central Park, New York, could be easily and safely transported any distance on good roads. Thus the question of halling huge weights is no longer problematical.

Some description of this largest of all trucks cannot but be of interest to

hauling huge weights is no longer problematical.

Some description of this largest of all trucks cannot but be of interest to those who have been accustomed to seeing only wooden-wheeled wagons and timber carts. The wheels are three feet nine inches in diameter, made of iron and have a steel tire two inches thick and twelve inches wide. They revolve on steel axles six inches in diameter and stand nine feet two inches apart from track to track. From the top of the truck to the ground the distance is but four feet. The fifth wheel, or turning arrangement, pisced on the front or forward axle, is a complete double circle six feet in diameter and revolves on small spherical steel balls in such manner that no matter how short a turn is made the load can have no chance to tip or cant to one side.

that no matter how short a turn is made the load can have no chance to tip or cant to one side.

The first hauling ever done by this wagon was soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, when a forty-eight-ton boiler for the double-turreted monitor Dictator was to be hauled from Fitth and Washington avenue, where it was made, to the monitor, lying at the foot of Federal street. The boiler was loaded on the giant ruck and pulled by sixty horses in the presence of 7000 persons, started safely on its journey, and would have reached its destination without mishap had the pavement been equal to the strain imposed upon it. When on Federal street, between Third and Fourth streets, a bit of inferior pavement gave away under the enormous weight, and the massive iron wheels settled to the hub, pushing the cobbles away as easily as though they had been laid in mud.

The horses were found to be inadeduate to oult the wagon avenues.

when on Federal street, between Third and Fourth streets, a bit of inferior parement gave away under the enormous weight, and the massive from wheels settled to the hub, pushing the cobbles away as easily as though they had been laid in mad.

The horses were found to be inade quate to pull the wagon over such a pavement, and the journey was continued by placing were connected with the bing buried, were connected with the bing buried, were connected with the bing buried, were connected with the bing or rough usage could damage the truck. The streets and the warm was made to slowly plow its way through a crushed pavement to the wharf. The performance demonstrated the fact that no amount of twisting, were ching or rough usage could damage the truck. The street alone suffered.

A large truck with immense wooden wheels made of the best-sessoned wood adapted to the purpose was made in Chicago five yearsago, and was crushed to pieces the first time it was loaded, since which no further experiments with wooden wheels have been tried. The horses which pull this iron truck have been trained to the work and seem to thoroughly understand what is required. They are hooked up tandem fashion in strings, and when last week the cable for the cast side of Market streets, 22,000 feet long and weighing forty tons, wound on agignatic spool, was hauled from Broad street, and Washington avenue to the power-house at Twentieth and Market streets forty horses in four strings of the cave and the word of command is given and they are the first in the word of command is given and they are the first to respond to this row other strings of horses can be accomplished with greater case in that way.

The near the street with the two shortstrings of horses are hooked up in bunches, instead of being placed in one or two strings, because the turning of corners can be accomplished with greater case in that way.

When the cable roads in New York were first introduced the means entirely the forest in four transport of the first introduced the means e

clined toward each other and lashed together a few feet above the surface. Thus fixed they appear to be quite permanent. The firm calcareous character of the bottom allows the posts to be readily inserted by blows of a heavy mallet. The posts themselves are of green pine, 6 or 8 inches in diameter. The depth of the harbor allows their average length to be about twenty feet. In deeper water two or even three require to be and rolled through the streets. That plan, however, was soon abandoned and the irou truck from Philadelphia brought into requisition. The forty-two ton cable of the Broadway road was delivered by this truck, it being shipped over to New York for that purpose.—Philadelphia Times.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Nearly everybody smokes in Japan. Some butterflies lay over 100,000

eggs.
Palms are grown from seed, never from cuttings of the leaves.
Rockland (Me.) has a champion game cock with a wooden leg.
Madagascar sheep have a covering of coarse hair, like that of goats.
It is said that a goose or a duck has never been run over by a vehicle.
In 1775 hailstones said to weight twenty ounces fell at Murcia, in Spain.
Books, printed

Books printed from stereotype plates appeared in Paris as early as 1798. The tame duck, and not the rodent, is the favorite article of diet of the

Chinese.

Unlifornia lemon growers now ship the juice of the fruit East instead of the fruit itself.

The natives of Mahoot, in the in-cerior of India, dye their noses blue just before entering battle.

A species of water tily with roots as large as a man's leg grows in the Cas-cade range. These roots the Indians cook and eat.

The largest bronze statue in the world is that of Poter the Great, at St. Petersburg, Russia, which weighs about 1400 tons. Soap is first mentioned in the ninth century. It was alluded to as in use in Germany for cleausing clothing and as an excellent medicine.

That in several districts of Kurdistan the wealth of the individual property owner is estimated in goats, and he is taxed so much per goat.

he is taxed so much per goat.

Abel Brane, of Wheeling, W. Va.,
has a tame hawk which hunts up the
turkeys that have strayed away from
the farm and drives them back.

The deed for what is now Eastern
Pennsylvania, given by the Duke of
York to William Penn, is for the term
of 10,000 years at five shillings rent.

Bald-headed men in the House of Commons are many. Of 600 mem-bers voting in a reaent division 100 were wholly or partially bald at the crown of the head.

crown of the head.

An Arab test of a good horse is that he must stand erect upon his legs when drinking from a shallow pool. Observation will prove that but a few horses reach the standard.

New Hampshire was formerly called Lacnia. It received its present name in 1692, being first called New Hampshire by Captain John Mason, who had been a resident of Hampshire, England. England.