The style of architecture prevailing throughout the colonies in the early part of the eighteenth century gives proof enough that the mode of living among the higher classes at the period must everywhere have been much the same. The same great square edifices, the same stocks of chimneys, the same tiles, the same mahogany stairways, and the same carving are still to be seen in the old dwellings of Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem, Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Annapolis, and Norfolk. When Washington came from Mount Vernon to Cambridge as commander of the American army, he occupied as head-quarters a house resembling in many respects his own; and this was one of a line of similar times of bricks brought from Scotland, sometimes of stone. The chief difference between the Northern and South-Southern houses, and the windows were smaller, while for the same reason there was much more lavishness in the way of piazzas. Every one accustomed to the Northern houses is surprised at the inadequate chambers of Mount Vernon, and it appears from the dairy of Mr. Frost, a New England traveller in 1797, that he was then so struck with the smallness of the windows as to have made a note of it. The stairway at Arlington is singularly disproportioned to the external dignity the house, and there is a tradition that at the funeral of Jefferson the stairway of the house at Monticello proved too narrow for the coffin, so that it had to be lowered from the window. All this was the result of out-door climate, and apart from these trivial variations the life North and South was much the same-stately and ceremonious in the

We know by the private memoirs of the provincial period—for instance, from the charming recollections of Mrs. Quincy-that the costumes and manners of the upper classes were everywhere modelled on the English style of the period. Even after the war of Independence, when the wealth-ier inhabitants of Boston had largely gone into exile at Halifax, the churches were still filled on important occasions with gentlemen wearing wigs, cocked hats, and scarlet cloaks; and before the Revolution the display must have been far greater. In Maryland, at a somewhat earlier period, we find an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette of a servant who offers himself "to wait on table, curry horses, clean knives, boots, and shoes, lay a table, shave, and dress wigs, carry a lantern, and talk French, is as honest as the times will admit, and as sober as can be." From this standard of a servants accomplish-Magazine for August. ments we can easily infer the mode of

life among the masters.

A striking illustration of these so cial demarkations is to be found in the general catalogues, now called "trienbut while the most distinguished student could not rise in the list, the reprobates could fall; and the best scholmerely in a low position through his parentage, but flanked on each side by scions of more famed families who have been degraded by their own folly or vice. There could not be a more conclusive proof that American provincial society, even in the Eastern colonies, was founded, down to almost the time of the final separation from England, on an essentially aristocratic ba-

membered that in the eighteenth century slavery gave the tone of manners through all the colonies. No matter how small the proportion of slaves, experience shows that it affected the whole tone of society. In Massachusetts, in 1775, there was probably a population of some 350,000 of whom but 5000 were slaves. It was enough ; the effect followed. It was in Cambridge Massachusetts, not in Virginia, that Longfellow found his tradition of the who was buried by her own order with slave attendants :

> "At her feet and at her head Lies a slave to attend the dead: But their dust is as white as hers."

It is curious to compare this command of this dying lady of the Vassall race-whether it was an act of arrogance or of humility-with the selfhumiliation of a Virginia dame of the same period, who directed the burial of her body beneath that portion of Historians have dwelt to much, I think, upon the differences in social life between the different colonies, and too little on the points of likeness. Let us consider, by the way of illustration, the way of living on the Narragansett shore of Rhode Island, and see how closely it

me that his great-grandfather, Robert
Hazard, of Narragansett, used in later
life, when he had given away many of
his farms to the Little his farms to the children, to congratu-late himself on the small limits to which he had reduced his household, which he had reduced his household, having only seventy in parlor and kitchen. He occupied at one time nearly twelve thousand acres of land, and kept some four thousand sheap, from whose fleece his large household was almost wholly clothed. He had in his dairy twelve negro women, all slaves and each having a young circle in this early tabernacle, a sojourner in slaves, and each having a young girl in this early tabernacle, a sojourner in this vale of tears—forever !—Printer's care of twelve cows and were expected to make a dozen cheezes every day. This was the agricultural and domes tic side; the social life consisted of one long series of gay entertainments, visiting from rouse to house, fox-hunting and horse-racing with the theu famous in their youth had gone to Virginia to Iry.

Social Condition of the Colonies Before the Revolution.

The style of architecture, prevailing ders in return. To illustrate how there onghly the habits of slavery were in-fused in the daily life, he told me that another of these Narragansett magnates, great-uncle, Rowland Robinson, set sail for Guines, and brought home profit:

sometimes of stone. The chief difference between the Northern and Southern houses was that the chambers, being less ample and comfortable in the Southern houses, and the windows were forest, kept his coach, and looked with condition of the solar regions, necessions. some degree of scorn upon republicans."
the stone house of the Lee family at

> mouth had fifty-two rooms. Through all the colonies these evidences of bances-hence the cyclone. This thea stately way of living were to be found. These facts are unquestionable, and would not so fully have passed out of sight but for another fact never yet they may be, seem to cause great comfully explained. When the war of motion in the atmosphere of the world, Independence came it made no social and it is almost certain that the excharge in the Southern provinces, but tremely wet weather of the present it made a social revolution in the Northern provinces. For some reason, per- cisely this basis. Is it reasonable to haps only for the greater nearness to Nova Scotia, the gentry of the New England provinces took the loyal side, mosphere itself through which its and fled, while the gentry of Virginia fell in with the new movement, becomrays come ? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

higher classes, with social distinctions ing its leaders. From my window, as much more thoroughly marked than we are now accustomed to remem-I write, I have glimpses of some of the large houses of "Tory Row," in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where, accordfamilies lived in the Vassalls, and some of them owning plantations in Jamai-ca. All fled, most of their estates were the leadership of the New England colonies, as Professor Sumner has lately well shown in his Life of Jackson, to a new race of young lawyers. Hence all the ante-Revolutionary life disappeared, and was soon forgotten; slavery disappared also, while thet self-same social order still subsisted in Virginia,

overnor has signed an act for the reg- to be found in some the recollection of the venerable Paine Wingate that the first thing done by the college authorities on the admission of a new class was to ascertain by a careful inquiry the relative social position of the parents. According to this position the young students were "placed" in the dining hall and the recitation room, and upon this was also pased the choice of college rooms. Had they always retained this relative positions are the recorded in they always retained this relative posi-tion it would have been less galling, board to endorse the diploma, without reason of their aggravating nature, but ar in the class might find himself not or certificate, that is one who has been myself accordingly. I did not believe, in practice three years shall make affi-davit before some authorized person, setting forth the time of his continuous curred to me that analysis would help setting forth the time of his continuous practice, and the place where such practice, and the place where such practice was pursued and shall have this affidavit recorded, the recorder to record all such diploma, certificates and affidavits in a book provided for that purpose. Any persons violating or failing to comply with this law or who shall cause to be recorded any diploma or certificate which is entirely or partially a forgery or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be recorded shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and this condition for nearly a year; never the solve the trouble, as I did not presume into a flock of sparrows, mistaking them for reed birds. He killed a large number of them and had them cooked in a pie, and he declares that he relished them quite as much as though they had been reed birds indeed. He recommends them to sportmen as excellent eating.—Despatch to Philadelphir Times of July 20.

A-GREAT-PROBLEM shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and this condition for nearly a year; never less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for happy. Such an existence is far worse each offense.

The Editor of the Future.

The editor of 1983 will never sigh for relaxation, never wish to go a fishing, never crave nor ask a vacation, never long to be rich that he may work when he most feels like it. He will never become tired or nauseated as he looks over the daily exchangs and finds them, as ever, filled with the same monotonous record of deaths, murders, suicides, fires, burglaries, embezzle-ments, defalcations, "run over and kill-until I became not only restored to my by paris green," shipwrecks, drownings greater vigor than I have before known.

—all the same, the same and the same, This condition has continued up to the —all the same, the same and the same, from year's end to year's end, with but present time, and I believe I should the church occupied by the poor, as she had despised them in life, and wished them to trample upon her when dead.

Historians have dwell to grach I think. never flag, and he will go on to the ple yet wonderful power of Warner's end until stretched out in his journalis Safe Cure, the remedy which I employtie coffin, the lively, sharp, incisive ed. chronicler of this eternal round of hu-

man affairs. Happy though unknown, happy cluded as follows: of Rhode Island, and see how closely it resembled that of Virginia though denied the green pastures of his youth, happy though seeing ard, of Newport, Rhode Island, told naught else from his sanctum window to most ill-health of our modern civilian

> The hop crop of Ontario is suffering rom the ravages of a small green fly. Information has been received at the Treasury department, Washington, that

SCIENTIFICALLY ACCOUNTED FOR, AND WHAT THE LITTLE VANDALS FEED UPON. SOME REMOTE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE

PAINFUL RESULTS EXPLAINED. The following synopsis of a lecture

sarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat Marblehead cost £10,000; the house of in one part of the atmosphere is cer-Godfry Malbone at Newport cost £20,- tain to cause a partial vacuum in 000; the Wentworth house at Ports. another portion. Air must rush in to with the closest scrutiny, to discover a fill this vacuum. Hence the distur season can be accounted for on pre-

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say :-ing to the contemorary description of the Baroness Riedsel, seven kinkred nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click the Hessian flies are there. One speof the instrument manipulated by his cies of the flies eat the leaves and fingers, in New York. The president another prefers the grain itself, but ca. All fled, most of their estates were makes a slight stroke of the pen in his confiscated, and the war transferred makes a slight stroke of the pen in his they begin on the wheat about the midstudy at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An first of August, while the grain is uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called homesickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. though constantly decaying, until a It is repeated in other parts of the

ed."-T. W. Higginson, in Harper's onies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the people, these two kinds of assailants Dentists Must Register.

Dentists Must Register.

Dentists Must Register.

The state legislature passed and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is nial," or "quinquennial," of our older istration of dentists. It is supplemen- the kidneys or liver far away from that ranged in an order which is now alphabetical, as at the present day, but seems arbitrary. Now at all, they were are

on conviction shall pay a fine of not free from pain, never for a moment

estly longed. It was while suffering thus that a It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was oo weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taed," "run away with and killed," "death former health and strength, but of

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and con-

to most ill-health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that fourfifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condi-tion. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering human y in all parts of the world.

Post Office Department accoun breed of Narragansett pacers. Mr. filled twenty dollar gold pieces have show for the nine months ended March Isaac Hazard had known old men who appeared in various parts of the count- 31st, 1883, an excess of \$2,508,442 in receipts over expenditures.

The Sparrow and the Fly

Chief among the obligations which each applicant to the recently formed anti-sparrow association of Germansaid, impulsively, one day, "I have not servants enough; go fetch me some from Guinea." Upon this the master of a that is timely and important that it sparrows heads during each year and small packet of twenty tons, belonging that is timely and important that it sparrows heads during each year and to Mr. Robinson, fitted her out at once, can be read with both interest and also to seek for and destroy as many eggs of the bird as he may be able to set sail for Guinea, and brought home eighteen slaves, one of whom was a king's son. His employer burst into tears on their arrival, his order not having been seriously been given. But all this was not in Maryland or Virging in the benefit of humanity; men have sudded it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their das he may be able to find. The members make frequent visits to the haunts of the little vandals and as soon as a nest is seen it is torn to pieces and the eggs in it taken away or broken. Thomas Gentry, who is investigated it for the welfare of their a place of resort for the leading Boston faimilies. It has been a vexed subject seen at the Academy of Natural Scienfamilies that a portion of it is called long considered, and through all this ces lately and questioned in relahouses, afterwards known as "Tory Row," and extending from Harvard College to Mount Aubarn. These descriptions could be parallel ed though not quite fully, in all the Northern colonies. The description of dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cylindric plan we have adopted in Germancolonial or rather provincial houses,
North and South. Sometimes they
were built of wood, the oaken frames
being brought from England, someat Narragansett. In Connecticut it is be powerful. Let us therefore considered of John Peters, father of the carly and milicious historian of that who suffer no loss nor trouble through the ravages of the pests are inclined to give them a sort of sentimental sympathy which is entirely unmerited and the study of the habits and tastes of the sparrows, and I have failed over

single redeeming trait of character

section I have never found that they did. They destroy a certain species of beetles and carmyorous insects, but I never knew them to eat or even kill the herbivorous ones.

"It has been claimed by some farmers that if their extermination continues the Hessian fly, which is so destructive to wheat, will increase in numbers. Do the sparrows kill these

"Oh, that is not so. I never heard of sparrows having a fondness for them. They won't eat them. And another reason is that the sparrows don't go to the wheat at the same time young and milky. The sparrows, you know, don't trouble the wheat until i is far past that growth and is ready to be or has been cut. The fly is a little insect about an eighth of an inch long and is not altogether unlike a mosqui though constantly decaying, until a more recent war brought that also to an end. Mr. Lodge has best summed it up: "The aristocracy of New England did not have at bottom any of great strength of that in Virginia; are added symptoms. They continue are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The power almost as great and unquestion—

It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessistive befound in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The sparrow-hawk and the "outcher bird" will each attack and kill the Engrand and its sparrow but unfortunately for the light pains in the head increase to again. power almost as great and unquestion- slight pains in the head increase to ag- lish sparrow, but, unfortunately for the

"The fact that sparrows drive away various other kinds of birds," the speaker went on, "is not due to their fighting spirit, but to the reason that they multiply so fast that they cover a sec tion of the country so completely and arbitrary. Now at all; they were arradged according to the social positions of their parents; and we know from the recollection of the venerable Paine Wingate that the first thing done by one of them. A friend of mine who lives in the country and about whose house a great many sparrows flock told me that he had discovered that there were many lice in his rooms. They were undoubtedly brought on the premises by the sparrows. The ity sparrow is much less cleanly in his habits than his country cousin. And he is of very little use as a bug destroyer, because he becomes a general scafee, if it be found satisfactory, whereupon it may be recorded. Any person
who shall be entitled to such diploma
because I had never felt any pain betroubled with malaria, and I treated streets. But I have been told that sparrows make very good eating.

Mr. Cresson, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, told the reporter that while out gunning one day he fired Genuine Singer Sewing Machine,

> A-GREAT-PROBLEM. TAKE ALL THE

BLOOD PURIFIERS.

**BRAIN & NERVE GREAT HEALTH** 

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualties of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED KIDNEY-WORT

SPEER'S

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.



Speer's Port Grape Wine FOUR YEARS OLD.

Tonic and Strongthening Properties single redeeming trait of character in them. They are not of the slightest benefit.

WHAT SPARROWS FEED UPON
"Don't they prey upon bugs which destroy vegetation?"

"No. In all my experiments in vivi"No. In all my experiments in vivi-

> SPEER'S P. J. Sherry.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy. This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

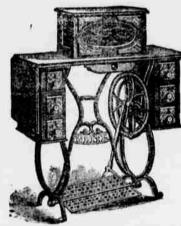
It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and its in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALPRED SPEER, Passale N. J. is over the cork of each bottle. SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM. Sept. 92, '82, 1-y DRUGGISTS EVERY VHERE

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Celebrated White Sewing Machine,

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Attachments, best Sewing Machine Oil, and Nee-dies for all sewing macoines. Sewing Machines sold on monthly payments: Liberal discount made for eash. Every machine purchased from me is warrantedtobe kept in good running order for five years free of charge, and thorough in-structions given by the best lady operator in this part of the state free of charge. Examine my stock of machines before purchasing.

## PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nething but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is post-

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eurase St., Balumore, Md., Feb. 12, 1380, ay N. Eurase St., Italiumere, Md.
Gentus --Upon the recommendaion of a friend I tried Ilainer's
Income Hyrman as a rank and resoundive for my daughter, whom
I was thoroughly convenced was
wasting away with Consumption.
Having lost three daughters by the
portfolio disease, under the care of
cumoust physicians, I was both to
believe that anything could arrest
the progress of the disease, but to
my great surprise, before my daughter
had taken one before for these
into Havernes, due began to mend
and noise is guite reatered to fermer
health. A fifth chighter began to
when the physician was consulted
in quickly said "Tonics were rejusted." and when informed that
the elder satur was taking lite one's
Income Britans, responded "that is
a good tonic, take it."

Addram Philips.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectualy cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Wealness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Con-sumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

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There is no Baking Powder equal to the

Every buyer should

That guarantees good

Every day work and Years of service.

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Its qualities, Medicinal and Culinary, guarantee Health and Luxury.



Every Estey Organ Sold is made Throughout with Equal fldelity, and Yields unrivated tones.

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PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, \$90 CASH. Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed. BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILHES-BARRE, PA

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE FILLS And all Billous Complaints.

HAIRSPEAKERS THRESHERS SAW-HILLS,



TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave sun-

eastward,

9.35 a. m—sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, Lancater, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m., Baltimore, 3.55 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m., Baltimore, 3.55 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and thermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia new York, Ealtimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 19.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parior car through to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parior car through to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8.29 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Barrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, Arriving at Philadelphia 2.56 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. Seeping car secommodations can be seconed at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can temain in sleeper undia turbed until a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erle Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, artiving at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, artiving at Philadelphia and Second Philadelphia and Raitimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD

WESTWARD,

6,25 a. m.—Eric Mail for Eric and all Intermediate stations with through Fullman Falace car and through passenger coaches to Eric, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emportura. Pullman Palace cars to Buffato via Emporium.

For Canandalyna and Intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffato and Nagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandalyna and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Nagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandalyna and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffato and Nigara Falls with through parior car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. Bar, Fast line for Lock Haven and Intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and Intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven at the Cock Haven and Matkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE BAST AND SOUTH.

Niazara Express leaves Philadelph'a, 7,46 a.m.; Baltimore 7,50 a.m., ar-riving at Sanbury, 1,05 p.m., with through Pull-man Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Balti-more. man Parlor car from Philadelphia and Birough passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m.; with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore, 11.00 p. m.; Washington, 970 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 970 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.10 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.22 a. m., with through pulman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia, Nauly Hazleron & Wiense-Barke Kallmoad ND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.41 a. m., Wikes-barre 9.20 a. m. Express East leaves Wilkes-barre 9.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m. Sunbury 11.55 p. m. Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 6.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.07 p. m., Sunbury 11.55 p. m. Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 6.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 1.07 p. m., Sunbury 11.55 p. m. CHAS, E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD.

CHAS, B. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, Gen. Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

DHILADELPHA AND READING ROA ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 27, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE BUPERT AS TOLLOWS(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottaville ramaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m. For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m. For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

FRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.) Leave New York, via, Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a, m. Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,85 p. m. Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a, m. and 4,00 p. m. Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through

without change of cars. C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Jan, 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG DIVISION. STATIONS.

p.m. p.m. a.n



PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting



