A Heroic Deed.

NUMPASSING EVEN THE DEEDS OF PROWERS

A few months ago the country was thrilled with the account of a girl who at the risk of her life, when the whirling flood Gen. Valdan expressed a hope that the of the swollen rivers was wresting great Parisians might be spared the "humbridges from their foundations, skipped illation" of having to surrender the along the ties of a western railway, lantern fortress of Vincennes. It had historical in hand, and saved a train from certain de- associations. . . . Marshal Moltke restruction. The state of Iowa awarded her marked that they were not dealing with a suitable medal for her bravery. In this questions of sentiment or history. instance it was a child who saved the lives Vincennes was surrounded by wood, of many adults, but as a rule, the life of and therefore strategically indispensa-

the child is in the hands of older persons, ble to the German armies, Gen. Valdan In November, 1883, a little eight-year- answered that he did not believe the old son of Danish parents was suffering position was really of much importance, with diptheria. The attack was not severe, but he 1ld not seem to rally after the throat appeared perfectly well. Nauses, head-semblance of patriotic satisfaction to ache and low fever succeeded the sore the Parisians, etc. The Marshal was throat, and two or three days afterwards inflexible, and Vincennes was about to be his limbs began to swell mysteriously. The abandoned, when M. d Heriss n venskin became very dry, vomiting was fre- tured to interpose: "Monsieur le quent, nose-bleed was persistent, and Marechal, I ask your Excellency a thousand pardons, but I believe you are mistaken." "How so, Monsieur le Capiwas evident to our minds," says Mrs. mistaken." "How so, Monsieur le Capi-Thomas Schmidt, wife of the vice-council taine?" replied Moltke, looking at him of Denmark, residing at Netherwood, N. as if from a distance. "Why, the fort-J., "that some mysterious malady was ross of Vincennes is not surrounded working ruin in his system. Our physician with wood. The forest is indeed close working ruin in his system. Our physician said he had the terrible bright's disease. to it, but you cannot say that a fort in in her crime, he turns a high light said he had the terrible bright's disease. the neighborhood of a forest is sur-To our suggestion that a certain preparation be tried, he made no objection. We rounded with wood." "I also beg your gave him six doses a day, two teaspoonfuls pardon, Captain; the fort is completely at a dose, in sweetened water. It remain. surrounded with wood. In any case ed upon his stomach, and within a week we can easily decide the matter." A there was marked improvement. The bow. cathartics, and the nausea diminished; in latter apread on the table. els became regular without the use of cathartics, and the nausea diminished; in enough. Vincennes appeared buried in her part Beatrice is hardly intelligent three weeks there was a subsidence of the green. "The map is wrong," main-dropsy, and by the middle of May the limbs tained M. d'Herisson. "There is no of love rebounds in Bomeo and were perfectly normal. He had a good appetite, and could take three pints of milk wood on that side. Then, here, on the Juliet," word on that side. Then, here, on the right, they have completely forgotten to indicate the camp of St. Maur. The did not feel particularly weak. In June he was out, feeling perfectly well, and in July he weighed eight pounds more than he did before he was taken sick. To-day there is only a slight unfavorable condition in his system, and the physicians say we have every reason to believe the child will be resulted by the state of every reason to believe the child will be Mrs. Schmidt is certainly to be congratu-

the use of Warner's safe cure, and she says: We feel bound to make this truly wonderful result known, and are perfectly willing to have this letter published." Gratifying as is the result wrought, it is by no means singular, for thousands of children, who seemed weak and puny, have had their entire nature changed and their future assured by a prompt use of the same preby inheritance, or arise from children's epiiemic diseases, the evil effects of which often prove fatal in later life. The secret of the ill-health of many children is that their kidneys and liver are not performing their natural work.

It was a brave feat of the brave girl who crossed the swollen stream on the bridge to save the lives of the passengers; but it is a braver deed, and one worthy of wider recognition which, seeing the perils awaiting childhood, free from prejudice, with a purpose only to save by any effective means, preserves to us the lives of our

Everything without the individual that he is nothing; everything within persuades him that he is everything. CUTTING A TUNNEL

the manner in which the work is rod and line to the broad varanda.

"Inside the tunnel a bustling scene is instructions to the men, the yells of the car-drivers to the mules moving mysteriously with their loads through the dark, the flickering of wandering lights, the censeless drip of water from the cold roof above and the possibility of rocks falling down upon one at any moment, make up an experience novel indeed, to the uninitiated. One set of men work from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, and are then relieved by another set, who work all night until 6 in the morning. Not a moment is lost. Everything is hurried Workmen have no chance to making a tunnel. Men get killed or laid up, but the work goes right on. Large masses of rock sometimes crumble from the roof and come crashing down, sometimes killing a man or two.

All the latest improved machinery is and rocks. This tunnel is to have a double track. No coal or ore of any kind has yet been struck in the tunnel, and the neighboring mountains were slate formation, with an occasional short distance from the portals of the tunnel. The masses of slate, diversely tinted, placed side by side, dark blue, to the eye a pretty contrast of color.

About 600 men are employed on this tunnel and about the same number on each of the other large tunnels in the neighborhood. Every man wears rubber boots for protection against the water, which collects on the floor of the tunnel. An average man wears out fifteen or twenty pairs of boots in a year. The majority of the men are newly-Italians and Hungarians, There are some few Swedes and number of negroes and white Americans from Virginia and Maryland. The men of each nationality encamp in the settlements here by themselves Most of the negroes are accompanied by their are but few women and no children They live in very close quarters, so ne-times upward of fitty of them living together in one shanty, where they cook cat and sleep in a single a artment, without screens or par titous.

Prof. Tait has submitted a paper of "Condensation and Evaporition to the Royal Society, Edin urgh, He pointed out that the present mode of treating liquid in presence of its vapor was not rigorous, in as much as the pressure undoubtedly different in the two parts. while in the surface layer between the there is a complex form of stress. If attention be confined to the isothermals of the interior parts of a liquid, or of its vapor, the present method will apply rigorously. With this proviso consists of two parts separated by an asymtot one belonging to the fiquand the other to the vapor. This are with the feel that Aitken has show ; the if Mantegassi and Dr. Anders are right L. .. was a commot be condensed

HOW VINCENNES WAS SAVED.

More than once M. d'Herisson took a personal part in the negotiations, not without profit to his country. In a conference of officers and plenipotentiaries he only wanted-and he begged the Marshal's par.lon-to procure some Marshal a colored map, which the regulation map which Gen. Schmitz had caused to be distributed among the members of the staff; and greatly to lated on the good results which followed Marshal Moltke's vexation proved that the German map was incorrect. The line which the French had contended for was then adopted. And thus was the fortress of Vincennes saved "by Gen. Valdan"—as M. Jules Favre put in in his dispatches.

A HOTEL IN THE SEA.

The situation of the hotel where I am stopping is especially charming. It is built over the water, so that the sea actually passes under the rooms. There is a long glass-enclosed balcony looking senward, from which one never tires of surveying the blue Mediterranean beyond and below. There is always variety in the movements of the sea. Now its wash is so gentle and soothing that it is the most effective of lullabies when one wishes to go to sleep. Again, the sea is in an uproar, and the spray leaps up to the very windows. The to shake off at times. The fish have learned to watch for the refuse that is ame. Portly looking fellows, a foot Describing the work on a large tunnel The temptation is strong to make them sacrificed his life because his boyish in Pennsylvania, a correspondent of the atone for their great temerity, and not a Philadelphia Time gives this account of few of them have been hauled up with day somebody got up more enthusiasm than usual and cast a torpedo from the presented. The racket and rumble of balcony into a school of exquisite mathe drills, the hurry and flurry of labor, rine beauties. A boy sprang in after the rine beauties. A boy sprang in after the shouts of the engineers giving explosion and brought three fat fellows to the surface. Many others were stunned, but not sufficiently to keep them from evading the swam acr. are also cast in front of the hotel, and

many bushels of fish meat exptured. A PORTRAIT OF CLEOPATRA.

What is claimed to be a genuine por-

trait of Cleopatra, made to the order of the Emperor Augustus by his favorite artist, Timomakas, after the queen had destroyed herself with the asp, is in the possession of Baron de Bermeval, a French nobleman. Cleodally, for time is eminently money in patra is represented life size from the waist up, wearing the crown of the Ptolemys, jewels in her ears and on her neck, and bracelets on her arms similar to those found by Schlieman in the tomb of Helen of Troy. A red or pursometimes not. Lately, owing to the ple mantle, knotted on each shoulder, thawing of frost-bound rocks and to the covers the right breast, leaving her left spring rains, accidents of this kind have been unusually frequent.

been unusually frequent.

been unusually frequent.

covers the right and above this her hand reats, holding the fatal serpent. Three small wounds denote where it has bit used. A mammoth steam shovel is ten, and it is shown to be on the point operated in loading tracks with earth of biting again. The pupils of her eyes, so darkly blue as to be nearly black are so lifted as to be partially hidden, and the tears are visible on he notwithstanding Tuscarora Mountain cheeks. Her nose is Grecian, her head small, her figure full. Her mouth is believed to contain hematite. The half open, her tongue pressed against rocks cut out of the tannel are all of her teeth, with an expression in her face (full view) of sorrow and pain. Her admixture of limestone and soapstone. blonde hair, loosely knotted, falls over These rocks are piled up in vast banks a her bosom, and is covered, like the eyerows, with golden powder. Her arms and hands are exquisitely shaped. The portrait is excellently preserved, but it gray, red, brown and sage green, form is not nearly as beautiful as Cleopatragreatly idealized by time and poetry-is supposed to have been.

PERFUMES AND DI SINFECTION.

Prof. Mantegazzi found that nearly all the essences used in perfumery, and mny others not appropriated by the erfumer, when exposed to air and ght, develop ozone. He says that "the xidation of these essences is one of the nost convenient means of producing cone, since, even when in every minute paintity of oxygen, while their action very persistent; that in the greater umber of cases the essences, in order o develop ozone, require the direct rays of the sun; in a small number of cases they effect the change with diffusdlight; in few or none in darkness. Even a vessel that has been perfumed with an essence and afterwards washe. and dried, still develops ozone, provided shight odor remains. The most effective essences are those of cherry, laurel palma rosa, cloves, lavender, mint, uniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; the less effective are unise, nutraeg, cajeput, and thyme. Mant gaszi all b that "camphor, as an ozonogenic agent, is inferior to any of the above named essences." These facts should be better known than they are. Our grandmothers used perfumes as disinfectants, and ozone being the most effective of ox afectants, it appears they were right. In the East, where ther smuch need for atmospheric parifica tion, the old faith in perfumes still re mains. With us it is now generall supposed that such perfumes merel

hide the malodour and deceive us, bu

his modern notion is a fallacy.

SRAKESPEARE'S HEROINES, There are poets and artists whose genius brings forth meu-children only. The greatest of Shakespeare's fellow dramatists, Ben Johnson, was one of these. Admirable as were his wit, his judgment, his learning, his satirie power, his knowledge of life, his reverence for art. alent he could not fashion a noble or beautiful woman. Ben Johnson wrought superbly in bronze, and ran his metal nto carefully constructed molds; he sould not work in such finer elements of air and light as those from which a Mirandi is framed, and some of these Mirandi is framed, and some of these medicines I mobile elements enter into each of the floor hakespeare's heroines. On the other and, a far less robust genius, John Webster, one of Shakespeare's dramatic disciples, delighted in noth it so much as in full-length studies of tragic female figures. There are indeed wonderful creations in his plays beside thesesinister and cynical faces of men appear ent in the gloom. But in his greatest them. dramas all exists for the sake of the one woman after whom each drawn is named-the Duchess of Malfi. Webster's ady of sorrow, and his White Devil. Vittoria Corombons, on whom splendid caze. This was not Shakesneare's noticed. In no play of his did we find a woman as centre of the piece, or conceived as a dramatic unit. And beace indeed it is almost an error to study the character of any of Shakespeare's heroines apar Suro from the associate with whom she plays inextricably intermingling stilled all sound; in that circle of traitors through which Shakespeare leads us in his "Inferno " Macheth and his Queen are miserably united forever by their

Not many days ago a student (in Paris) still in his teens, having loved too well, but not wisely, resolved, in his lespair, to kill himself. Being of a terary and rather romantic turn of mind, the foolish youth, after writing a letter to his parents, asking their pardon for the grief he was about to cause them, determined to leave behind him his "impressions" as the poison he had swallowed took effect. He absorbed the poison in an American grog at a Parisian cafe. Then withdrawing to a private room of the establishment he took up a pen to jot down his impressions. "I am going to die," ran this strange document, the beginning of which was written in a firm handwriting, the concluding sentences being almost illegible, for the writer was in his death agony. "Am I afraid? No, I want to die, though a bright future was in store for me. But I loved. It is good to love, but it is also fatal." After these reflections the unfortunate lad began to suffer intolerable agony, ision that we are at sea is quite hard which he depicted in disjointed phrases The poison "burnt his throat, his chest, his heart." He could no longer note committed to the sea from the hotel down his impressions. He had but life galleries, and are consequently very left to write the last words, "Au repoir, adicu," and all was over. Two hours or two long, come right under the later his bereaved parents claimed the alcony and stare impertinently at us. remains of this poor silly lad, who esions was unrequited by the

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT

Prof. Donders, of Utrecht, recently made some interesting experiments in regard to the rapidity of thought. By means of two instruments, which he calls the noematachograph and the noernatachometer, he promises some interesting and important results. For the present, he writes that a single idea requires the brain to act .067 of a second for its elaboration. Doubtless the time required is not the same for all brains, and that, by means of these instruments, we may obtain definite indications relative to the mental calibre of our friends. What invaluable instruments they would be for nominating caucuses for officers, for trustees of colleges, for merchants in want of bookkeepers, for manufacturers needing mehinists-in short, for all having appointments of any kind to make. For an eye to receive an impression

requires .077 of a second, and for the ear to appreciate a sound, .149 of a second are necessary. The eye, therefore, acts with nearly double the rapidity

A TEST FOR PETROLEUM.

Herr Montag, a German chemist, gives the following simple test for ascertaining whether a sample of pe troleum is sufficiently volatile to be dangerous. Fill a glass three-quarters full with the petroleum to be tested, and fill up the glass with boiling water, at the same time holding a flame over it. If the vapor disengaged becomes ignited, the petroleum should not be considered a safe liquid to leave exposed to the air.

Mrs. Filkins says that a more ap propriate name for stag parties would be stagger parties.

BURN THE DEAD ANIMALS. Says the Philadelphia Record: The plan of burying the bodies of animals who had died of contagious diseases is declared to be unsafe, as the disease poison works its way through the soil and infects other animal. Following the experiments of M. Aime Girard, it is proposed to dissolve them in concentrated sulphuric seid, which, while destroying the body, effectually destroys all disease germs. This care for dumb creatures is all very well, but gives rise to the question why they should be better guarded against infection than human creatures. Your after year myriads of the victims of contagion are buried in the earth, and the disease oison is left to work its way apward to myriads of others, who in turn take their places with the rest. Hermetically scaled burial boxes and private funerals or cremation would no doubt lessen the numbers of this glastly succession. Why should not some such measure be enforced? It is only fair to give to our fellow-men the same attention bestow upon the beasts of the field.

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I was affected with kidney and urmary

Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent aedicines I could hear of, I used two bot-

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875. It has cured me of several diseases, such as ner-rousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubies, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. Mss. Farrie Geers.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$5.0 0, done me bess good than one bottle of Hop Eitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, 79. Stas-I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

Miss S. S. BOONE. BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and pro-tracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and -The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.



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ULCEROUS "Hinto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULCEROUS "At the age of see very one of SORES my children was certified afflicted free and neck. At the same time its syes were swellen, steed inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES "chilatorative medicine must be employed. They unled in recommending AYEK'S ARESA which. A few desses produced a percention deprecent, which, by an adherence to your direct book, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No scidence the season of any extending tendencies, and no treatment of any errofitions tendencies, and no treatment of the property of effectival results.

Yours truly. B. 5, JOMNSON." " Hatto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

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Scientific

Galvanized iron water tanks must not be employed on board of Freuch men-of-war. Dr. Venable, in a paper read before the American Chemical Society, has shown that water passed through 200 yards of galvanized iron great value pipe took up 4.29 grains of zine carbonate per gallon.

The Prussian Diet has been asked for grants for the extension and completion of the network of State railroads to the extent of 60,700,000 marks. Of this sum 49,484,000 marks are required for the construction of 14 new lines of a total length of 353 miles, and the balance is needed for the completion of existing railroads.

One of the latest specimens of the work of the Messrs. Henry of the Paris Observatory is a fine photograph of the duster in Perseus, showing stars down the thirteenth magnitude. The negative was obtained in 50 minutes with a 6.3-inch object glass of 83-inch focal length; it has been enlarged four times, and reproduced by helio engraving

Balfour Stewart and William Lant Carpenter have made a preliminary comparison between the dates of cyclonie storms in Great Britain and those of magnetic disturbances at the Kew Observatory. Finding that in 30 cases The Landres, sompared 23 presented a distinct magnetic disturbance preceding the storm, for the most part, by somewhat more than a day, the investigators consequently intended to pursue the subject exhaustively.

At a meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. Schrader read a paper on the masses of snow moved about by the wind among the mountains. These masses are not moved about by chancethey obey very simple laws which cause them to be deposited at spots where the wind is diminished in intensity, and gave them forms which may be easily analyized if the quality of the snow, the force and direction of the wind, and the contour of the mountain be taken

M. Gaston Trouve is said to have constructed a portable electric glow lamp, intended for use where is an explosive atmosphere. The lamp is intended to be for service in mines cellulose factories, flour mills, spinning mills, etc. It is automatic in action, and it is stated to be very simple in construction. There are two varieties of the lamp made; one of which will only light itself when taken up in the Youths' Clothes at the Ledger Building hand; the other when it is hung up or Store we now also carry a full line of put down. The current is produced by a battery contained in the lamp.

> Admiral F. S. Tremlett writes that on the sculptured dolmans of the Department of Forbihan. France, about 80 sculptures had been found, invariably on the interior surfaces of the capstones and their supports. It is remarkable that they are confined within a distance of about 12 miles, and are situated near the sea coast, beyond which, although the megaliths are numerous, there is a complete absence of sculptures. sculptures vary in intricacy, from simple wave lines and cup markings to some that have been compared to the tattooing of the New Zealanders.

Mr. Woodall, speaking at the Wedg wood Institute, Stoke-on-Trent, England, said that there was a levelling process in many things relating to in dustry going on all over Europe. The long hours of Continental workmen were being reduced, and their wage were being raised; their diet was steadily becoming more generous, while the cost of animal food had increased in the same degree as in Great Britain The competition of the future would consequently be a matter of skill, and the race would be won by the country which devoted itself most intelligently to the cultivation of its people, and especially of its youth.

Dr. A. T. Rochebrune has written an interesting paper on the Bestriceres and the method of preventing epizootic peripneumonia practiced by the Moors, and Fellahs of Senegambia. The variety of domestic ox peculiar to Senegambia is characterized by a third horn growing from the nasal process and identical in its constitution and development with the two frontal horns. Its origin is uncertain, but the variety is thoroughly established. Epizootic peripneumonia is very prevalent in the country, and from time immemorial this animal has been subjected to preventive innoculation with the virus by the natives.

Prof. Ivison Macadam has completed comparison of the chemical composition of some samples of Scottish ensilage with that of forage grasses. The result has shown that the oil or other extract and the ash were higher in the ensilage, while the albuminous compounds were lower. It seemed that during the process of converting grass into ensilage there was a decomposition of the albuminoids, which led to the loss of feeding power and the formation of mmonia. The feeding power of the ensilage was impaired and, according to his calculations, the flesh-forming power was only about three-fifths that meadow hay.

A BLACK CALCULATION.

It has been calculated by Sir Henry Bessemer that the out-put of coal for the single year 1881-154,000,000 tonswould suffice to build fifty-five great pyramids, or to rebuild the great wall of China and to add a quarter to its length. In 1883 the out-put was 163,-800,000 tons, which would form a column a mile square and nearly 164 feet high; or would build a wall from Lonlon to Edinburgh, 400 miles long and 45 feet 9 inches high and thick; or around the world, 24,000 miles long and 5 feet 11 inches high and thick; or, if the Straits of Dover are 21 miles across and 600 feet deep, would make an emwhile the total output for the 30 years, 1854-'83, would build a round column 9 feet 44 inches, in diameter, which would reach 240,000 miles high, the distance of the moon.

A million and a quarter of cat skins are used annually by furriers. PECULIAR ETIQUETTE.

A recent traveller in Central Africa states that it is not etiquette to cat fish at Timbuctoo, though the river abounds with it. At the same city the two rival indigenous systems of African currency come into collision—salt and cowries. To remedy the searcity of the native circulating medium, enormous importations have been made from the Maldive islands and Zanzibar. The traveler bought an am for twenty-nine thousand cowries, and, as they each had to be counted, he needed all the patience of his beest

MR. HARRY W. GLMSTEAD, PROOF READER OF "THE TIMES."

able a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Recoderd, N. F.

DRAM Sin: —For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease or the kidneys, at those so much as to make life a burden. Buring this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success until I had almost despatied of reitef. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDTYS FAVORITE KEMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience reliet. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles and can truly say I feel like a new main. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been seve at months since I took the last medican, and there is no indication of a re urn of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some meas re remunerate voe for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am eannet afford to for.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to for-feit or imperit, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send one deliar to Dr. David Kenne-dy, Rondout, N. Y.

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mote from Washington.

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BAILROAD TIME TABLE.



Fhiladelphia & Erie R. R. Divis

ion and Northern Central Railway. TIME TABLE.

EASTWARD. 9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (Inily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baitimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia,

Shore points, inrodul persons and intermediate stations, arriving at Phila delphia 6.00 p.m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Phila delphia 6.00 p.m.; New York, 9.30 p.m.; Baltimore 6.55 p.m.; Washington, 8.20 p.m. Parlor carthrough to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8.20 p.m.—Williamsport Accountedation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a.m.; New York 7.00 a.m. sleeping car occommodations can be secured at Siceping car accommodations can be secured harrieburg for Philadelphia and New York, on Su days a through siceping car will be run; on the train from Williamspytt or Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed uni 7 ii. in.

2 30 a. m.—Eric Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 825 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m. i. Baltimore 8.30 a. a. i. Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullo an sicepling curs are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.20 a. m .- Eric Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandai-gua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buff-to and Nagara Fain, with though Pullman, Pal-ace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.63—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and Intermediate stations.

1.65 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canaday for Kane and intermediate stations and canadagua and principal intermediate Stations, Rochester, Bullaio and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and socienser and rarior car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to ionovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Surd 43 mail tor henovo and intermediate stations.

PHROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 4.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. wit through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Wil Hamsport. through sleeping car from Philadelphia 4.30 a, m. Harrisburg, S.10 a, m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunburg 9.53 a, m. Magara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a, m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunburg, 8.50 a, m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunburg, 1.65 p, m., with through Parior car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and featimore.

Fust Line leaves New York 9.00 a, m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a, m.; Washington, 10.50 a, in.; Saltimore, 1.64 a, m., daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p, m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and statemore.

Eric Mull leaves New York 9.00 p, m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 p, m.; Washington, 10.60 p, m.; Baltimore, 11.25 p, m., daily except Saturday) arriving at Sanbury 5.15 a, m., with through Pullican Steeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RA LWAY.

(Daily except Sunday,)
Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sundary 10.00 a. m.
arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 2.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbary 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilker-barre 5.63 p. m. Sunbary Mail seaves Wilkerbarre 16.4 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.8 p. m., sunbary 1.60 p. m., Express West leaves wilker barre 2.45 p. m., riving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbary 5.18

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS,

w. F. HALETEAD, Supt.
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