### Millions for Beer.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Nearly 628,000,000 glasses of beer were brewed and 339,000 gallons of whiskey manufactured during the fiscal year ending June 30 last in the First internal revenue district of Pennsylvania. These figures are obtained from Collector of Internal Revenue Gerker's first annual report, which has just been forwarded to Washington. Colonel Gerker's district embraces the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh and Schuylkill. A comparison of the present report with those of former years show a steady increase in the manufacture of the malt liquors and a decrease in distilled liquors, there having been more than 500,000 gallons of distilled liquors made during the year ending June 30, 1884. There is likewise a steady growth in the manufacture of cigars, snuff and smoking tobacco.

There were 1,395,079 barrels of beer and other fermented liquors brewed in the district during the period named, for which the government received in taxes $1,360,199 55. Averaging 450 glasses to a barrel the grand total reaches 627,785,550, or 50 glasses for every man, woman and child in the eight counties named. The people who drank this had to pay $31,389,277 50 for the pleasure. This is nearly three times as much money as was paid in taxes by the people of Philadelphia during the year 1885.

Saloon keepers calculate upon getting sixty-five drinks out of a gallon of whisky. According to Colonel Gerker's returns there was enough liquor distilled to supply 22,038,705 drinks, which, at ten cents each, represents an expenditure of $2,203,870 50 by those who are not numbered among the ranks of the white ribbon army.

There were 11,523,170 pounds of tobacco, cigars and snuff manufactured in the district. The collections from all sources amounted to $2,937,332.02, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beer | $1,360,199 55 |
| Spirits | 305,150 60 |
| Tobacco, snuff and cigars | 905,854 47 |
| Special taxes | 362,325 92 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 3,791 48 |
| Total | $2,937,332 02 |

### Pasteur's Method.

Ever since Dr. Mott's return from Paris, where he investigated Pasteur's method of protection, the experiments of the faculty of the institute have been watched with great interest by the medical profession. Dr. Mott broght over with him a rabbit that had been inoculated by Pasteur. The animal died on the voyage and the spinal marrow was carefully preserved and used in perpetuating the disease. At first the doctor experienced great difficulty in securing a regular sequence of deaths, and it was feared that the virus would become exhausted. But finally he succeeded in producing a death daily and thus procured virus of graded strength. Several boys who have been bitten by supposed mad dogs within the last month, have anxiously waited for the summons to present themselves at the Pasteur institute for innoculation. The first was Dr. Newton, of Jersey City, who presented his little son, age twelve, who was bitten eight or nine days previous by a dog that is believed to have been rabid. Dr. Mott, in performing the operation, proceeded upon Dr. Pasteur's well-known method. The virus was prepared by reducing in chicken broth a small portion of the poisonous marrow of about fifteen days ago. The puncture was made below the chest, and the little patient bore the operation manfully. The innoculation will be repeated daily until virus of the greatest strength has been used, when it is hoped that all danger of hydrophobia will have been averted.

### Pension Bills.

The Republican members of Congress are losing their tempers over the President's vetoes. It does not become them. They should be considerate; and more considerate in examining the appropriation and other bills for which they vote. The President is more careful. He gives time and attention to the bills which he signs and to those which he returns unsigned. His example is worthy of imitation by the Congressmen who must know that they are surrounded by claim agents who are working up undeserving cases. It will not answer for the Republicans to assail the President and charge him with opposing justice to faithful soldiers. He has signed over 500 pension bills during the session—some of them, we fear, based upon false evidence, and he has vetoed a hundred bills that has been worked up by the claim agents who divided with those for whom they work, and in his vetoes he has given good reasons why the bills should not become laws, and why the people should not be defrauded in this way. The people are with the President in this good work, and the true soldiers who did their work faithfully, are with him too; for they are decidedly opposed to frauds.—*Hartford Times.*

After a thorough test J. H. Mercer most positively asserts that Acker's English Remedy is the best medicine for asthma, croup, coughs, whooping cough and all lung troubles that can be found. Ask him about it, for he fully guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer would especially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a deranged stomach. With a free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.

Over one million boxes of Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets sold in the past twelve months, purely upon their merits. Why suffer with Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Heartburn, and Female troubles, when J. H. Mercer offers you relief and positive cure in the Dyspepsia Tablets. He sells them on guarrantee.

There are scores of persons who are suffering from some form of blood disorder or skin disease, such as Scrofula, Boils, etc., etc. After a practical test, J. H. Mercer asserts that Acker's Blood Elixir will certainly cure all such diseases, including Syphillis and Rheumatism. Itis not a patent nostrum, but a scientific preparation, he guarantees it.

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask him about it.

### Masonic Homes.

We extract the following from a long but strong appeal in the New York Dispatch in behalf of a concentration of Masonic charity:

"The world is full of disaster. Ever since our first parents partook of the forbidden fruit, and fell from the estate of innocency, there has been evil on the track of humanity. The legacy of Adam to us is a sad one, but it is an inevitable one. There will be those upon whom the hand of misfortune has been very heavily placed, and whose feeble frames will need the shelter of the stronger. Some men are endowed with faculties for success; others, equally blessed with mental powers, meet with disappointed hopes at every turn in the walks of life. With them nothing seems to go right. Every action seems to be a mistake. The result of this is that when the last hour comes they lay down the burden in poverty, and leave behind them for the care of the world a helpless family. And to those who have met upon the level and parted upon the square is often left the jewels—aye, priceless jewels of a brother's life.

"There is in Masonry at the present day a strong feeling, especially in this country, to show to the world the practical part of the charity that is proclaimed as its foundation, and we hear of the proposed establishment of asylums where the Brother, overtaken by misfortune in the battle of life, may find shelter and the kindly care of loving hands; where the widow, left alone in the world, may receive the protection of loving hearts, and the orphan, bereft of a defender, be clothed and fed and educated.

"These institutions are monuments that will last, when those who lay the foundation stones have passed to the reward of a well-spent life. Too much praise cannot be given to the Brethren of Kentucky, who are the first to succeed in exemplifying the true spirit of Masonic charity; to those of Illinois, who have just put into practical shape the same noble effort; to the craft of Pennsylvania, who have already a Home; to Missouri, Maryland and other jurisdictions, who are moving in the matter. It will be our purpose, in the future, to note the progress of these institutions, and by holding up their successes, to stimulate others to follow these noble examples.

"The duty that devolves upon the fraternity to provide such institutions is apparent. Every brother to-day should be willing to aid in their establishment. The donation to day may be returned a thousand fold in the next generation. Those who are in prosperity to-day should remember that adversity may come, and the millionaire of the present hour may yet be buried by charity. How many thousands of wrecked fortunes can be found along the journey of a single life. We have in mind a brother who a few years ago was at the head of a concern with about $2,000,000. He was liberal to a fault. He gave freely toward the establishment of charitable institutions. His income was fabulous, and no one dreamed that he would ever be in want. His proud spirit revolted at the mere suggestion. In the shrinkage of values, in the depression of business, in mistaken investments and sanguine expectations, he was swamped, and is to-day a penniless, broken spirited man. His large family, proud of their lofty position in society, whose every wish and desire, no matter how extravagant, was gratified, are now in humble, needy circumstances, and all this within the last five years. So that he who is in affluence to-day, may need the helping hand of a brother to-morrow. Then, how wise to provide for the future, not only of ourselves, but of those dearer to us than ourselves.

"And how easily these homes can be established if there is united effort. The State of New York with its grand army of Masons, an army that was thought large enough at the beginning to crush out the late rebellion, could by the payment of $1 a year for five years, build, equip, and largely endow an asylum that would be an honor to the craft, and be of untold benefit to those who, by misfortune, had to seek its shelter. And what is true of New York is true of almost every other jurisdiction in the country.

"These asylums should be scattered everywhere, that their benign influence may be felt in every Masonic household."

### Good Coffee Easily Made.

It is one of the simplest things in the world to make a good cup of coffee, and this can be easily accomplished by applying a little common sense. If you put boiling water on coffee and do not let it boil, you have all the good qualities preserved. One reason dyspeptics cannot drink coffee is because it is boiled. The style of coffee pot is just a matter of fancy. I have made as good coffee in a tomato can as I have ever sipped from a cup filled from the finest French coffee urn. We should take lessons in this matter from the Turks and Arabians, who grind their coffee to a fine powder. When the coffee is ground as fine as possible put it in a little bag of unbleached muslin, which should be tied tighly enough to prevent the escape of the grounds. If you use a cup of unground coffee you can make over a quart of very strong, black coffee. In making coffee many people sacrifice flavor for strength. Bitterness comes from boiling. When a boiling water is placed on a bag of ground coffee it should stand at least three minutes before serving. Remember the longer it stands the stronger it becomes.

### Agricultural Notes.

Where sheep are kept in filthy places they will become infested with maggots.

It is not yet too late to plant some kinds of vegetables for late crops as a succession to those that were early.

If your rutabagas are not yet in lose no time in sowing. Use plenty of seed in order to allow for the fly, which is usually very destructive.

The best hogs for farmers' use are those produced by crossing pure-bred boars on large coarse sows. The pure breeds are not hardy enough for general purposes.

Rye land should be plowed early, so as to allow the sod or stubble to decompse. If plowed again before the rye is seeded the crop will be largely benefited thereby.

Keep the strawberry runners pinched off and manure well if you wish large berries next year. No grass or weeds must be allowed among them, and frequent cultivation should be bestowed.

Keep carbolic acid always convenient for use. It is one of the best disinfectants, insect destroyer and vermin eradicators that can be used. A small quantity need only be applied at a time.

### Feeding Horses.

From the Popular Science News.

Horses doing full work should be fed three times daily; if they can be fed four times, so much the better. Little, given frequently, is preferable to large feeds given at long intervals. Farm horses, as a rule, are watered immediately afterwards. Some experiments tried on worthless horses at Alfort, in France, seem to show that the latter of these systems is not the right one. The horses in question were killed for dissection after being fed. They were first fed and then given water, and afterwards killed and examined. Some of the grain which they had eaten was found undigested in the intestines, twenty feet beyond the stomach. And the waste of food in such cases is not all, for a portion of the material that is carried along undigested is likely to have an inflammatory effect upon the mucous membrane. Nor is the plan of giving a horse its fill of cold water just before eating altogether free from objection.

The London *Agricultural Gazette* says that in Dublin the daily ration for the horses of the tramway company is ten pounds of maize, seven of oats and twelve of hay, with half a pound of bran. It adds that there is power for work in the well fed horse which is usually wanting in the under-fed one as was well illustrated by Col. Kingscote in a paper on "Horse Labor in Farming," which showed that "where the horses were liberally fed the plowing cost 6s. 8d. per acre; whereas with the teams in poor heart, the plowing cost 10s. 6d. per acre," or nearly half a dollar more.

Nor must we forget that horses vary a good deal in their capacity for food; and appetite, which depends on health and temperament, has as much influence as weight in determining how much a horse will eat. We have heard it said that a horse will eat two per cent of its weight in dry food daily and at this rate a horse weighing 1,200 pounds would require 24 pounds daily of provender.

The late Professor Dick found that a horse not working could be kept in fair condition on 12 pounds hay and 5 pounds oats; but, where a good amount of work had to be done it required 14 pounds of hay and 14 pounds of grain. Horses used for very fast work are fed considerably more grain—as much as 18 pounds, or even twenty pounds where they are continuously employed, and have to be kept in prime condition.

Crushed or bruised corn is more nutritious, and therefore more economical in horse feeding, than grain fed whole. The most conclusive experiment on this subject is that conducted some years ago by the London omnibus company, who are the owners of some 6,000 horses. One-half the horses were confined to bruised oats and cut hay and straw, while the other half were fed on whole oats and long hay. The ration allowed per day to each horse on the first system, was bruised oats, 16 pounds; cut hay, 7½ pounds; cut straw, 2½ pounds. The allowance on the whole system was: Unbruised oats, 19 pounds; uncut hay, 13 pounds. The money advantage in favor of bruised oats and cut hay was fully five cents per day for each horse, equal to $300 per day on the 6,000 horses. And this saving was accomplished without any sacrifice of efficiency, for all the drivers and those having charge of the horses agreed that the difference in the condition of the horses was decidedly in favor of those fed on bruised oats and cut hay and straw.

### The Crop Outlook.

If ordinary newspaper readers were compelled to accept the conflicting crop reports which have been put forth within the last week or two there would be a great many promising candidates for the insane asylums. The bulls and the bears in wheat have been flinging conflicting figures at each other during that period with a recklessness that could not be anything but bewildering to the ordinary mortal. For a time the bulls seemed to have it all their own way, but within the last day or two there has been a reaction and prices have settled more or less.

It is too early, of course, to arrive at definite conclusions upon this subject, but there are some general features of the situation that begin to manifest themselves more or less clearly. The *Rural New Yorker*, from statistics based upon over four thousand crop reports, figures the probable yield of winter wheat at 295,000,000, against 212,000,000 bushels last year. It must be remembered that this wheat is past any chance of serious injury by dry weather. This leaves the spring wheat as the only really uncertain quantity. This the statement places at about 140,000,000 of bushels as against 145,000,000 last year, making the total wheat crop for the season nearly 80,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

As an offset to this hopeful view the McCormick Reaper Company, of Chicago, about a week ago issued a circular stating that the condition of spring wheat had declined in June thirteen per cent. and winter wheat three per cent., a change that would imply a probable yield of 405,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 greater than last year. The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting on the McCormick estimate got up an estimate of its own, reducing the totals to 370,000,000 bushels, as against 357,000,000 last year. On the strength of this last estimate prices in Chicago were forced up from five to ten per cent. Later reports, however, show that in the best of the Dakota and Minnesota spring wheat counties the drought has not proven so injurious as at first reported. There is little doubt that serious injury has been done to this crop in Southern Minnesota and Southern Dakota as well as in some portions of Iowa and Wisconsin. The winter wheat having shown so good a condition and being now past injury by drought, there is little reason to doubt that the total crop will be considerably in excess of last year, even if the worst that has been said of injury by drought to the spring wheat should prove true.

As to the other crops, hay is abundant and out of the way of drought. Oats can be materially injured yet by long-continued dry weather. Corn is a crop that thrives best with plenty of heat and roots deep enough to stand a good deal of drought without serious injury. Potatoes are generally best both in quality and quantity in seasons that are more than ordinarily dry. On the whole, therefore, the probabilities are that the present will prove more than an average crop year in the United States. If this should prove to be the case the question of prices will still be influenced somewhat by the crop condition abroad. That there will be enough and to spare for home consumption there can be no sort of question. That the foreign demand will be large enough to cause a material advance in prices is a matter for the future to determine.—*Times.*

LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game "Verba."

For ten cents they will also send a book containing complete words of "The Mikado," and music of its most popular songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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ROYAL VER ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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Prepared solely by
The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.,
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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 50 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, delicious taste, - - 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, - - 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, pleasant taste, - - $1.00
Vinegar Bitters, old style, bitter taste, - - $1.00

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.
Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE PURELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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IN 3 IMPERIAL OCTAVO VOLUMES;
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date:

Oliver V. B. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address,

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TRADE MARK
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TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
Blood Purifier of the World.
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR
CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR
MALARIA.
*A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.*

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & CO., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

### RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

| NORTH. p.m. | NORTH. p.m. | NORTH. a.m | STATIONS. | SOUTH. a.m. | SOUTH. a.m. | SOUTH. p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 00 | 12 30 | 8 30 | ....Scranton.... | 6 10 | 9 15 | 2 05 |
| 8 54 | 12 26 | 8 26 | .....Bellevue..... | 6 15 | 9 20 | 2 10 |
| 8 48 | 12 22 | 8 22 | ...Taylorville... | 6 20 | 9 26 | 2 15 |
| 8 40 | 12 15 | 8 16 | ..Lackawanna... | 6 27 | 9 34 | 2 22 |
| 8 33 | 12 08 | 8 10 | ....Pittston.... | 6 34 | 9 41 | 2 30 |
| 8 27 | 12 03 | 8 03 | ..West Pittston. | 6 40 | 9 47 | 2 36 |
| 8 22 | 11 58 | 7 58 | .....Wyoming..... | 6 45 | 9 52 | 2 41 |
| 8 17 | 11 54 | 7 54 | ....Malthy.... | 6 49 | 9 56 | 2 44 |
| 8 12 | 11 50 | 7 50 | ....Bennett.... | 6 53 | 10 00 | 2 47 |
| 8 08 | 11 47 | 7 47 | ....Kingston.... | 6 56 | 10 05 | 2 50 |
| 8 08 | 11 47 | 7 47 | ....Kingston.... | 6 58 | 10 05 | 2 50 |
| 8 03 | 11 42 | 7 42 | Plymouth Junc. | 7 02 | 10 10 | 2 55 |
| 7 59 | 11 38 | 7 38 | ....Plymouth.... | 7 07 | 10 15 | 3 00 |
| 7 54 | 11 34 | 7 34 | ....Avondale.... | 7 12 | 10 20 | 3 05 |
| 7 50 | 11 30 | 7 30 | ....Nanticoke.... | 7 15 | 10 25 | 3 10 |
| 7 43 | 11 23 | 7 23 | Hunlock's Creek | 7 23 | 10 32 | 3 22 |
| 7 30 | 11 12 | 7 12 | ..Shickshinny.. | 7 37 | 10 44 | 3 39 |
| 7 18 | 11 00 | 7 00 | ..Hick's Ferry.. | 7 50 | 11 11 | 3 52 |
| 7 11 | 10 54 | 6 54 | ..Beach Haven.. | 7 57 | 11 06 | 3 58 |
| 7 05 | 10 47 | 6 47 | .....Berwick..... | 8 04 | 11 13 | 4 05 |
| 6 58 | 10 41 | 6 41 | ...Briar Creek... | 8 10 | 11 20 | 4 12 |
| 6 54 | 10 38 | 6 38 | ..Willow Grove.. | 8 14 | 11 25 | 4 16 |
| 6 50 | 10 34 | 6 34 | ...Lime Ridge... | 8 18 | 11 29 | 4 20 |
| 6 42 | 10 27 | 6 27 | .....Espy..... | 8 25 | 11 36 | 4 27 |
| 6 36 | 10 21 | 6 21 | ...Bloomsburg... | 8 30 | 11 44 | 4 34 |
| 6 30 | 10 16 | 6 16 | .....Rupert..... | 8 36 | 11 50 | 4 40 |
| 6 25 | 10 11 | 6 11 | Catawissa Bridge | 8 41 | 11 55 | 4 46 |
| 6 08 | 9 56 | 5 56 | .....Danville.... | 8 58 | 12 13 | 5 04 |
| 6 00 | 9 49 | 5 49 | ....Chulasky.... | 9 05 | 12 20 | 5 12 |
| 5 55 | 9 45 | 5 45 | ....Northumberland | 9 08 | 12 25 | 5 17 |
| 5 40 | 9 32 | 5 32 | Northumberland | 9 25 | 12 40 | 5 35 |
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m |

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb.1st, 182

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 13th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.10 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.45 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp'rt to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

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

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.00 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Niagara Express leaves

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.52 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.18 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.28 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.35 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.40 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.40 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

### ODD ITEMS.

The court journal—A lover's diary.

A new Roman Catholic diocese is to be laid in Utah.

One week in the country makes one strong in the city.

"The great woman question—"What did she have on?"

Mr. Spurgeon has issued his nineteen-hundredth sermon.

Hand painted straw bonnets are among the novelties.

The Baptists will put up a building in the City of Mexico.

Women can talk a great deal with their eyes, but they don't.

Bathing accommodations at Long Branch are behind the age.

Woman is like a coin—she is prized according to her face value.

In Montana alone there are 8000 different registered cattle brands.

"Satan laughs when some men join the Church," says an exchange.

After all, this world is a dangerous place—very few get out of it alive.

Milwaukee has a cooking school with an attendance of 100 regular pupils.

Some fashionable people are not happy unless they are throwing mud.

Lawn tennis is not popular in Chicago. It necessitates too much running.

Invitations to pass a few weeks at somebody's country house are now in order.

The Baring Brothers are nearly as rich and as powerful as the Rothschilds.

The heir apparent is more to be preferred in a kingdom than in a lump of butter.

The biggest fool of all is the young man who would appear worse than he really is.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine—it makes you dance, but you can't let go.

Why is a locomotive like a comet? Because it has a headlight and carries a long train.

Hotel keepers have saved money since the condemnation of imported French pets.

Foreigners say New York hotels of the first-class are the most expensive in the world.

Chinese want their food daintily prepared, but their table manners are often inconsistent.

When a woman wants to drive a hen she shakes her dress at it. Cloth shoes, as it were.

Half the currant jelly is artificially colored, says an exchange, forgetting to tell which half.

A poodle dog and a boodle husband are all that many young ladies require to make them happy.

There is no truth in the rumor that they are making Anarchist Most drink gunpowder tea in jail.

It takes three pocket handkerchiefs, a bachelor says, to see a pretty girl gracefully off to Europe.

When a boy begins to smoke cigarettes he throws down a challenge to his father and a bed slat.

Office seekers are more discouraged now than ever. It appears that Mrs. Cleveland plays the piano.

Forty rods make one rood, but one rod will often make one civil, especially in the case of the small boy.

When doctors give a man up his chance for life is gone. When lawyers give one up his money is gone.

A nephew of the late King Cetewayo has just completed a six year's course of theological studies in Stockholm.

Alexander H. Stephens' old home, Liberto Hall, has been purchased by the Stephens Monument Association.

Swift ball-throwers should remember that a pitcher with a broken nose is not a handsome piece of bric-a-brac.

When the truth is all on one side of a case the argument must be all on the other to even things up before a jury.

A white flag floats over the Whilby jail in token of the fact that there is not a prisoner confined within its walls.

Since ex-President Arthur has been at New London he has partaken of solid food for the first time in many months.

Sam Jones had a congregation of 5000 people at Eaton Rapids, Mich., the other day. Twenty-one pockets were picked.

City chaps who go courting country girls should practice with dumb-bells for at least a month in advance.—*N. Y. Journal.*

A man never finds out what a sweet creature his wife is until he has mistaken her for the hired girl and kissed her in the dark.

Sam Small has become a Prohibition orator out in St. Paul. He predicts that before long the South will be solid for Prohibition.

A preliminary V seems already essential to the head waiter to secure a "good seat" in the dining room of the fashionable hotel.

There are about 3000 newspapers published in Asia, of which 2000 appear in Japan and most of the rest are published in India.

A young man asks: "How can I gain a copious flow of language?" We would suggest that he should try sitting down on a tack.

The female lace makers of Saxony are wretchedly underpaid, the best of them not being able to make more than about sixty cents a week.

To snub, or not to snub, that is the question among some hotel residents when new comers arrive and exhibit their finery on the piazza.

A glazier said he would like to join a total abstinence society, but he was compelled to take his glass every morning before going to work.

A little conceit is a good thing. If a man thinks himself just as smart as the other man they are at least on an equal footing to start with.

A California woman while splitting wood bit her tongue in two. There is no moral to this. Women don't split wood this side of California.

The mocking birds are so numerous in Dry Valley, Nev., this season that during the night they drown the yelp of the coyotes with their songs.

The first directory of New York city was issued May 2, 1786, and contained 846 names. The 100th volume just published contains 313,992 names.

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