Shameful Abuse.

HEAPED UPON A NOTED ENGLISHMAN FOR HIS OPEN HONESTY.

WM. ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. S. L., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor:*

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, to find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave for an analysis showed per cent of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is today a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribe it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warners safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed* and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilema is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

After a long period in which only girl babies were born, Bismark, D. T., now rejoices in the birth of a male infant.

Japanese orange trees are being introduced into California. They will give a new and excellent variety of fruit.

Miss Cleveland says people partake of the nature of the food they eat. What piles of veal the dudes must consume.

Broncho Lou.

WILD LIVE OF THE FEMALE TERROR OF THE WEST.

Las Cruces (N. M.) Letter in the N. Y. Sun.

Though new, this country has become old enough to have an occasional example of the effects of heredity. Broncho Lou, the woman desperado, who not many years ago was the terror of Southern Colorado, has a son who has just distinguished himself by committing perjury in the hope of having his mother hanged, so that he might inherit her property. Up to 1881 Lou belonged to a band of outlaws, which made its headquarters in Colorado. Since that time and under various names she has lived on a ranch in Lincoln county, in this Territory, where she has considerable stock. In her younger days she was a dashing woman, with enough of grace and health, brightness of eye and freshness of complexion to make her pass as reasonably good looking. She was as queer a compound of ferocity and gentleness, devilishness and decency, brutality and womanliness as was ever seen. She rode a horse like a man. She was strong and lithe and could endure anything. In spite of her hard life her figure was trim, her voice musical and her hands deft. She could kill a man with revolver or knife and nurse a wounded or sick companion with equal dexterity. She was an expert in all games of chance and on more than one occasion she figured as dealer in gambling houses where her shrewdness and nerve brought her big salaries. An unerring marksman, no one cared to get within range of her rifle. She is credited with killing two husbands in Colorado, and nobody knows exactly how many she has made away with here.

When the band to which she belonged in Colorado became so troublesome that the settlers could put up with their lawlessness no longer a posse was organized to go in pursuit. The desperadoes were encountered at an abandoned railroad camp, and after two or three men had been killed on both sides four of the outlaws including Broncho Lou, were obliged to surrender, the others getting away. Lou was not injured, but her three companions were all severely wounded. Although it was the intention of the crowd to lynch the fellows, Lou persuaded them to desist, and on her suggestion all were conveyed to the jail at Las Animas. Here the feeling was so great that no one would attend the wounded prisoners, but Lou dressed their wounds and brought them out all right. As little restraint had been put upon her she did not have much difficulty in making arrangements for the escape of the entire party, and one morning the jailer found that all were gone.

If they had left the country then it is probable that they would not have been pursued, but they remained in the southern part of the State, committing many depredations. When these became intolerable another posse set out, and a pitched battle was eventually fought with the thieves, in the course of which several of the latter were again taken prisoners. The posse had ropes ready and were about to lynch their captives, when Lou and one companion, well mounted and armed, descended on the party with such impetuosity as to stampede it and give the prisoners a chance to escape. Going south, Lou was never afterward on Colorado soil. Her old companions scattered, and she married again and settled down in Lincoln county the haven of Western toughs, making occasional journeys to the towns round about, as the inclination moved her. At that time she was known as Mrs. Yankers, though she was familiarly designated by her wild acquaintances by the old Colorado soubriquet of Broncho Lou.

She was in Socorro in 1883, and while engaged in a gambling game with Robert Black she shot him dead. It was shown by her associates that Black had been the aggressor, and on the preliminary examination she was dismissed. Later on the grand jury investigated her case but found no indictment. Apprehending no more trouble on this score, Lou went back to her ranch and there married William Dawson, with whom she lived on better terms than had characterized her relations with any of her previous husbands. But he became involved in a quarrel with John H. Good and was killed by him, and Lou came here to prosecute the murderer. While in this town word was received by her from Socorro to the effect that she had been indicted there for the murder of Black, and she at once took steps to investigate the matter. It was not long before she discovered that enemies had been before the grand jury, but she did not learn the full truth until last week when her case came on for trial before Judge Henderson.

Besides the attorney whom she had retained, Broncho Lou had her son, a young fellow named William Raper, with her, and up to the minute that he took the stand she and her friends supposed that he was friendly to her. Once under oath however, he proved a most dangerous witness against her. He swore that Black had been killed by his mother in cold blood, and that the weapon found in his possession was placed in his hands after he fell to give color to the story of self-defense. So pointed was his testimony that for a short time it was feared that Lou was doomed, but her attorney had not gone far with the cross-examination before the young scoundrel became involved in contradictions, and at length owned up to the fact that he hoped by swearing against his mother to have her hanged or sent to prison for life, so that he could get her property. The crowd in attendance was very demonstrative, and the Judge more than once let fall remarks which showed his abhorrence of the conspiracy so brazenly entered into and so impudently confessed. While he was making this confession, Broncho Lou sat with her hands to her face crying, and when she was told to take the stand it was some time before she could proceed. Her first exclamation was:

"He is my boy!"

Then she sobbed in uncontrollable grief, and about fifty old frontiersmen hitched up their trousers, tightened their belts, cleared their throats or swallowed hard as they looked first at her and then at the young rascal, who was cowering in a corner near the jury. It was a long time before her lawyer could induce her to answer a question, but when the Judge admonished her in a kindly way she took up the boy's narrative and denied it most emphatically.

In his address to the jury the prosecuting Attorney was compelled to admit his disappointment in the way Raper's testimony had turned out, and the counsel for Lou gave the boy such an excoriation as one does not often hear in these parts without a revolver accompaniment. The jury took the case and in five minutes returned a verdict of not guilty, which was received with wild cheering. As soon as the court room was cleared the men in town organized for the purpose of lynching Lou's hopeful son, but she interceded so eloquently in his behalf that he was permitted to escape.

Precautions Against Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, SMALLPOX, VARIOLOID, TYPHOID FEVER, TYPHUS FEVER, MEASLES, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, ERYSIPELAS, MUMPS, AND WHOOPING-COUGH.

Some of these diseases are communicated directly from person to person; such are scarlet fever, small pox and measles. Others contaminate fluids and solids which are eaten by human beings and thus enter the system; such are typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery, while others still pass from person to person through the air, (so far as our present knowledge extends,) such as typhus fever, small-pox, whooping-cough and influenza.

It is fully believed by sanitarians that most infectious and contagious diseases could be "stamped out" completely, could mankind be induced to live up to the light which we now possess concerning their nature. The "plague," "the black death," "the sweating sickness" and "cholera," in former years ravaged continents, carrying to the grave from one-fourth to three-fourths of all the inhabitants. Their ravages have been stayed; some of them are unknown in civilized countries. May the diseases here named be unknown to future generations.

HOW CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ARE SPREAD.

It is believed that each of these diseases is the result of a special poison (contagium) working in the body. These enter the system in different ways, and exert their main force on different parts of the body.

Scarlet fever, small-pox and measles and all eruptive diseases of the skin are probably propagated by a poison discharged in the dead skin, as well, also, as by means of all discharges from the bowels, bladder, nose, mouth, eyes and ears. The discharges from the skin (dry dust, scales, scabs, &c.) as well as from the nose and mouth, are believed to be especially malignant.

In diptheria, the discharges from the mouth, nose and throat, as well as from the bowels and bladder, are believed to contain the poison, especially those from nose, mouth and throat. The same is true of the whooping-cough. In the case of consumption the matter coughed from the lungs probably is a means of propagating that disease. Typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery have their special poisons in the discharges from the patients bowels which are disseminated in drinking water. The same is probably true of yellow fever. Puerperal fever may be conveyed from patient to patient on the persons of physicians and nurses.

Parasitic diseases are obtained from foods and drinks, and by actual contact of a healthy person with one diseased. Typhus fever seems to be a disease caused by over-crowding, and by foul gases from sewers and drains.

The time intervening between exposure to the special poison and the appearance of the first symptoms of these diseases varies greatly. It may be from only a few hours, as in the case of cholera and yellow fever, to three or four weeks or even longer as in typhoid fever.

As a general rule, one attack gives immunity from any second attack. Scarlet fever, diphtheria; measles, and whooping-cough prevail most among children, but may attack all ages. The other diseases named attack persons of all ages. As a rule, the cleanly, temperate, well-fed, and well housed suffer less from these diseases than do the ill-fed, intemperate, ill-clothed, over-worked, and ill-housed, but this is not always so. The intemperate certainly suffer more than other. Those who have been successfully vaccinated within seven years do positively escape small-pox. Persons who are in a "run-down" and exhausted state of body, are more liable than others to have the germs of disease take root in their bodies than are others. Typhoid fever especially attacks those in vigorous life. Diphtheria generally passes nursing babies.

HOW TO AVOID THESE DISEASES.

See to it that your family and yourself are successfully vaccinated. Unless your services are needed, stay away from all houses in which these diseases are present. Don't attend funerals from any of these diseases. Keep children away from all houses in which these diseases prevail. If any of these diseases, to which children are subject, are epidemic in a town, keep your children from day and Sabbath schools, from churches, and all assemblies. Be sure that the water you drink is pure: well water is always to be suspected. In traveling, it is safest to drink only boiled water, such as one gets in tea and coffee. When buying or renting a house, always ask if it has been free for the past two years, from all these contagious diseases, and demand a written guarantee. Educate the people of your neighborhood as to the nature of these diseases, and what they should do when they occur. Aid in establishing a local board of health, and see that your community has laws in reference to cleanliness, private funerals, the isolation of those sick of contagious diseases, and the closing of schools and churches against those living in houses in which any contagious disease prevails. The country privy and the city cess-pool should be abolished everywhere absolutely. The most scrupulous cleanliness must be enforced everywhere. When contagious diseases prevail, do not send your clothing to the public laundries. There should be a notice on every house in which there is a contagious disease, so that the public may be warned to remain away.

If one is required to be about one sick with a contagious disease, he should eat his meals regularly, take some exercise in the open air each day, get his usual amount of sleep, and dismiss all over anxiety as to the danger of contagion. But he must avoid the special poison. Do not take the breath of the sick one. Do not touch with the lips any food, drink, cup, spoon, or anything else that the sick person has touched, or that has been in the sick room. Do not wipe your face or hands with any cloth that has been on or near the sick person. Do not wear any clothing the sick person has worn during, just before, or just after his sickness. Keep your hands free from any discharges from the body or skin of the sick person, and if they do become soiled, wash them soon as possible in water containing a solution of chloride of lime. Do not touch the sick with sore or scratched hands. Particularly avoid receiving into the body through the mouth or nose, any of the scales or scabs from the skin of those sick or recovering from scarlet feve or small-pox. Consumptives should spit on rags and these should be burned. This sputa should never be eaten by chickens or other domestic animals, as there is reason to believe that it will infect them, and they in turn, through their meat, other human beings.

Whenever a place is threatened with an epidemic of any contagious disease, the local board of health, or the town council, should appoint a few discreet persons who should go from house to house and instruct the people in what they should do to avoid the threatened danger. This should be done without creating an alarm. The town should be thoroughly and scientifically cleaned and disinfected, and the condition of the drinking water examined by an expert.

PRECAUTIONS IN THE SICK-ROOM.

1. The sick chamber should be as large, airy, and pleasant as possible. It should be in a part of the house where as much quiet as possible may be secured. In contagious diseases it is best to have the sick room in the upper part of the house, so that the air from it will not mingle so much with the air of the house. The room should have means for free ventilation without the production of draught. All unnecessary articles should be removed from the room.

2. The patient should be isolated in the sick room from the visits of all except his nurses and the physician. (This does not apply to typhoid fever, cholera, or dysentery.

3. All glasses, cups, or other vessels used by the patient, should be cleansed in boiling water before being used by others. And old foods and drinks, touched and not consumed by the sick, should be burned or buried.

4. The discharges from the bowels and from the kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants, and, after thorough disinfection, thrown into the sewer, or, in the country, buried, at least one hundred feet from any well or running stream. In no case should they be thrown on the surface of the ground or into a running stream of water. Rags and paper, which have become contaminated with any discharge, should be burned at once in a strong fire. It is well, in all contagious diseases, to place a piece of rubber cloth under the patient to prevent the discharges from soaking into the bed.

5. All articles of the patient's clothing, all sheets, towels, napkins, bandages or sponges about the sick, must, before being taken from the sick room, be thrown into a tub containing several gallons of solution of chloride of lime, (standard solution, No. 1,) and remain in it three hours. Never carry any dry clothes from the sick room without disinfection. After disinfection, they should be thoroughly boiled.

6. Perfect cleanliness must be enjoined in the room, the nurse, and the person of the patient. There must never be a bad smell in the room.

7. It is hardly necessary to say that in all contagious diseases the patient should be under the care of a skilled physician.

The patient should not mingle with the public until the physician certifies that there is no danger of contagion; he will not be well so long as the skin is unhealthy or peeling off, or as there are any sores in the mouth, throat, or nose, or any symptoms of dropsy. He should then, under the direction of his physician, take several warm baths and put on a new suit of clothes before going in public. He will need to be careful of exposing himself for some weeks, until his strength is fully recovered.

PRECAUTIONS IN REGARD TO BURIALS.

After death the body should at once be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of corrosive sublimate (standard solution, No. 2) and buried as soon as possible. The funerals should be private. Newspapers should, in notice of death mention disease, that people may remain away. Undertakers should not furnish chairs at funerals of those who have died from contagious diseases, and such articles as they regularly use in their business, if taken to such a house, should be washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate before being used elsewhere.—*From Circular No. 20 of the State Board of Health.*

ODD ITEMS.

"The Pilgrim's Progress" has been reproduced in Japanese and illustrated by a native artist.

The noble ladies of the English court are busy giving balls and parties. The end of the world does not trouble them.

King Kalakaua was presented with five Bibles on his birthday. He thinks of coming East next fall to gather autumn leaves.

Sealskin mantles reaching to the feet are very popular among the London ladies. They are generally trimmed with rich dark sable.

A man had his ear bitten off in a fracas in New York the other night. Man wants but little ear below nor wants that little long.

A returned missionary at San Francisco predicted that Japan will accept Christianity as its national faith by the close of this certury.

There were nearly 300 more divorce suits begun in Chicago last year than the year before, and 138 more divorces were granted.

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not commonly known that a large proportion of the rheumatism and neuralgia extant is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these diseases.

Copake Iron Works, Copake, N. Y.

For the last five years I have been subject to severe attacks of rheumatism which would cause me the most excruciating pain in my chest; was obliged to put myself under the doctor's care for two or three months at a time, and even then it was almost impossible to get any relief. The last time I was taken my son was at home, and I requested him to call the doctor, but he said he had heard of a new remedy for rheumatism called Athlophoros and advised me to try it. I did and you can imagine my surprise, was relieved of all pain after taking one bottle and have not been troubled since. It saved me quite a sum of money, and what is better, I was not obliged to endure weeks of suffering; would not be without it in the house. Have recommended it to others and it never fails to give relief. L. H. PATTERSON.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled. 6

6O189-26-6mos.

DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY,

(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)

A SPECIFIC FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Ring Worm

And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.

IT REGULATES THE

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.

☞Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

DO NOT POISON YOUR SYSTEM, with medicines you know nothing about. Neatly every so-called remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia now offered to the public contains powerful and poisonous medicines that injure the stomach and leave the patient worse off than before.

Do not use them, but take "the old reliable" one that has stood the test for twenty-five years. Is free from anything injurious to the system, composed wholly of roots and herbs.

Dr. Pardee's Remedy used by old and young with beneficial results. Five hundred dollars will be paid for any case where Dr. Pardee's Remedy has in any way injured the patient.

NOV. 26 86 1y.

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	....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennets....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	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	2 59
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 27
7 30	11 12	7 18	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 38
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 41	4 33
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert.....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a 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 06	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	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 Jan. 2nd, 1887. 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, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.50 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 6.40 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 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 4.20 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 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 the train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.05 a. m. New York, 11.50 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 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.

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

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

4.25 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.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

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.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.14 a. m.; Washington, 9.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 4.25 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 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 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 4.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 6.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.40 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 1.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.19 p. m., Sunbury 4.10 p. m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.1 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.05 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA Cor. Chestnut and Eighth sts. Receive Advertisements for this Paper ESTIMATES for NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FREE at Lowest Cash Rates. Send 10c. in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

Marrige in China.

A MAN NEVER SEES HIS WIFE UNTIL HE IS WEDDED TO HER.

"A Chinese love-letter! Have I any old-fashioned Chinese love-letters in my trunk? Have I a gilt-edged Chinese billet-doux with a monogram like a crow's track? There was never a love-letter written in Chinese. No Chinese maiden ever penned a billet-doux or sent a valentine."

Rather sadly was this said by a romantic young Chinaman, Mr. Hong Wing, who is noted among the Chinese for the skill with which he plays on the mandolin.

"In China," continued he, "a man never sees his wife until he is wedded to her for life, and sometimes he does not see her then, for she may refuse to remove her veil until three days have elapsed after the wedding. If he doesn't like her he cannot get a divorce, but he may marry another wife, and then another and another, until he has gone through the blindfold lottery often enough to get one that suits him. Some of these Chinese Crœsuses have hundreds of wives. There was an old bachelor who took it into his head to get married one winter, and he married 200 wives before he got through. The last wife is the favorite, but the first one is the boss."

"If a man never sees his wife before their wedding, how does he make love to her?"

"He doesn't make love to her. His mother arranges the match, and his future mother-in-law makes love to him. It is a sour courtship. Children are formally engaged to other children that they have never seen at the tender age of 9 or 10, and after an engagement of ten or twelve years they get married?"

"Does a Chinaman ever marry his cousin?"

"No; a marriage of cousins was never heard of in China. A man may no more marry his cousin in China than in England a man may marry his deceased wife's sister. You talk about your old families here, and your oldest families are only five generations old. In China families are seventy five and eighty generations old, and every member has a complete record of his ancestors of all these generations. The remotest kinship prevents marriages in China, and if two families have the faintest imaginable kinship seventy-five generations back the children cannot marry."

"What are the most common families in your country?"

"The Chens, the Wongs and the Lees. The Chens are the Smiths of China, the Wongs are the Joneses, and the Lees are the Browns. A Mr. Chen would marry a Miss Wong, but he wouldn't marry a Miss Chen. Perhaps that is the reason why the old folks make the matches. It prevents the Chens from falling in love with one another."

"Are the Chinese ladies cultivated?"

"Oh, yes; they can read and write, draw, paint and embroider. They never go out on the street with their husbands. If a Chinese man and woman were to walk on the street arm-in-arm in their country, as American men and women do, they would be mobbed. The women stay indoors. If they wish to visit their mothers they take conveyances. Sometimes they may be seen walking in the park with their children."

"You are married?"

"Yes."

"To a Chinese lady?"

"No, to an American. I came to this country when a boy 11 years old. Though I was 9000 miles from China my mother betrothed me to a little Chinese girl I had never seen. My mother used to write to me how small her feet were and how pretty she was, and what a beautiful cat-like nose she had. When I was 20 years old mother sent me a letter saying I was old enough to get married, and must come back to China and marry the girl."

"What did you think about it?"

"I thought I was old enough, and fell head over cue in love with an American girl in Nevada, and married her. We had our pictures taken, and I sent one to my mother, together with an account of the wedding which I translated from an American newspaper into Chinese."

"What happened?"

"The next thing I knew my uncle and four cousins came on the United States and had me arrested for bigamy. I was taken before a Court and tried. My uncle went on the stand and swore that I had a wife in China."

"What did you do then?"

"I thought I was in a box, as you Americans say. The judge asked the witnesses how old I was when I left China. They replied that my mother had picked her out for me, and that, in Chinese law, was the same as marriage. The Judge said that they didn't have any Chinese statutes in this country, and my uncle innocently replied that he would send to China for some. Everybody in the Court laughed, and, as I had lived in the town ever since I came to Amerias, all knew that I had left China a little boy, so the jury acquitted me. My uncle told the Judge that he would be beheaded when he went back to China, which was a monstrous fib with which he intended to scare the Judge. I have never been back to China, and suppose the little girl whom I never saw is a grass widow. Poor child."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Toboggan doesn't make a very good rhyme for hugging, but—well, it gets there just the same.

John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, lunches on bread and milk, price 16 cents. That is why he is able to draw his check for twenty millions.

"Mary Ann, would you be good enough to pare those potatoes?" "Yes, ma'am; pray excuse me till I remove my rings."

Mrs Randolph Tucker, one of the prominent leaders in Washington society, was, in her youth, one of Virginia's most noted beauties.

A man at Paw Paw, Mich., who has taken one paper for forty years, has always paid for it in wood.

The wife of Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, having no children of her own, has adopted a family of nine.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTERS

Winter Exposure Causes Coughs,

Colds, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache and other ailments, for which Benson's Capcine Plasters are admitted to be the best remedy known. They relieve and cure in a few hours when no other application is of the least benefit. Endorsed by 5,000 physicians and druggists. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicine." ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. Examine carefully when you buy. All druggists.

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