An Idyl of the Sidewalk.

THE STRATEGY OF A TRAMP IS REWARD ED BY A RICH HARVEST.

The spring sun was feebly striving to east a shadow on a brick church wall against which rested a blind man sunk in slumber. Beside him lay an small plot or a large area the advan earthen bowl with a few pennies in it. tages derived depend upon the skill, His faithless dog had wandered away care, and labor of the person who has in search of a bone, and he snored in charge of it. It is true that, while contented ignorance of the fact that a feeble and dilapidated tramp was regarding him with a careful scrutiny. The seedle seedle scruting the seedle but he had the appearance of one who had witnessed much better days. In fact, he had. Once he was a plumber; but he had gone to Central America and set up in business there, where street with "Excuse me, sir, but"— shipped over a distance of rail, and then you say "Certainly; don't mention which may have been taken from the it," and flee for your life. He was also at present a member of the great

American Bar Association. a step like the deacon's as he goes up and vegetables grown, which is the the aisle for the contribution-box, a choice of varieties. Two or three stride full of reverence and silence. kinds of squash, several of peas, as He stood before him and read the pla-card adorning the person of the blind beans, berries and even melons, if card adorning the person of the blind one, which told the passer-by in seven different languages that he had been blown up several times in steamboat explosions, run over by locomotives and the selection of varieties come proper the selection of variet explosions, run over by locomotives and the selection of varieties come proper forgive me ?" and expired. lost the use of his nerves riding in bob- care and judicious working with the A thin, white ghost of gigantic tail cars. The wanderer glanced quick- hoe, and it is in this manner that the height has been seen by many farmers ly up and down the deserted street. No one in sight; it was a little to early lessons in practical agriculture. It is for fashionable promenaders, and the said that the boy who works on the solitary policeman was dozing on a bench in the park. Then, softly, and the cows, flowing the fields and cultiwith a touch as deft and delicate as

dreamy blue eyes until he almost entirely shut out the spring sunshine cast-ing flickering little shadows under the warm, rich greens of the park trees and the deep blue of the morning sky. He stood and waited, and the sleep-er slept with a smile on his face as he

dreamed of his day's work being over and his evening's pleasure at his club.

The tramp, with eyes closed, reflected and pondered. He thought of the misery and deprivation of being blind and being obliged to employ as an amanensis some pretty giri whose beauty he could not appreciate. This horrible thought caused him to open one eye to see what was passing on in the busy world about him. The horsechestnut trees were bursting open in the genial sunshine like chestnuts be-fore the fire. One could almost imagine he heard them pop as the leaves snap-ped apart. Two amazed bluebirds, astonished at city life, flitted like streaks of cobalt among the branches and the sparrows congregated in a noisy convention on the sparse grass, debating motions in favor of ejecting them. A fat man ran across the street in front of a passing butcher's cart and where where they are going. He meditated upon what a loss the sight such an occurrence must be to the blind. He wondered how a blind man could tell a saloon from an art gallery. This reminded him that he had not had a drink for two hours, but with Spartan fertitude he stuck to his post of daty. He murmured gently to himself, "I'm not drinking now, but if business is good I'll be fuller'n a goat to-night." Then he smiled a sweet baby-like smile,

flection console his and, thirsty spirit.

After awhile people began to pass him more frequently. Now and then some charitable soul dropped a coin or two in the earthern bowl with a cheery and satisfactors abid. and satisfactory chink. The sleepe still wore his cast-iron smile, and the tramp began to think he was awake and watching him, but this impression wore off gradually as the hours

closed his eye again and let the re-

passed and he made no sign.

The bowl began to fill rapidly and the tramp emptied it with stealthy haste as he perceived a more than usual ly benevolent-looking victim approach ing. It was an eccentric gentleman, well known to all the professional mendicants, whose liberality to the fraternity was celebrated. He believed that his charities of the daytime gave him luck for his evening's gaming and disbursed accordingly. He dropped a whole handful of silver into the bowl giving the tramp almost a paralytic shock and causing him to open his eyes in a stare of astonishment. After this business was very good for two hours and the bowl was filled and refilled, the dilapidated appearance of the supposed blind man melted the hearts of those who were sporting their new and gaudy Easter garments into a tender feeling of pity. He could scarcely constrain himself to remain longer. First he stood on one leg and then on the other, like a Japanese stork on a screen, till at last his feelings overcame him. He emptied the bowl for the last time, set it down, placed the placard alongside of the sleeper and called a cab which happened to be passing by and sprang into it just as the blind one awoke from his prolonged and refreshing slumber. The tramp was gone, the sun was low in the heavens, the tender lovemaking of the blue-birds was ended and there was no money in the blind man's purse. He opened his eyes, still heavy with sleep, and gazed with a suspicious look at the departing cab and then at his displaced placard. Something told him that he had been imposed upon. He pulled from under his old vest an elegant gold watch, saw the time of day and with a heavy sigh he picked up his bowl and placard and whistled shrilly for his dog. The dog failed to respond, and after a moment's waiting his blind master skipped around the corner, uttering remarks not sufficiently graceful with sweetness and light to find room in this paper. He called a cab and drove home, put on his dress suit, and in less than an hour was dining at Delmonico's, scanning the stock market reports between bites with his usual placidity and appetite. The waiter, however, that evening received a smaller tip than usual, and the erstwhile blind one drank naught but claret with his meal. - Walt. McDougall in N. Y. World.

Large numbers of persimmon logs are being shipped to the north from Norfolk, Va., to be manufactured into shoe lasts, for which they are said to-

Working in the Garden-

There is not only profit in making a garden, but pleasure. Many persons attach no value to the labor of garden work, especially when it affords them a mode of healthy outdoor exercise; but whether a garden be only a very The tramp was blear-eyed and shaky, whose plots are too small to permit of pipes never freeze nor boilers burst, quite a difference between the pulling d he had to walk all the way home. of a ripe tomatoe from the vine and He was now a "button-holer" by trade placing it on the table, and the selec .one of those men who stop you on the ion of one from a basket that has been vine two or three days before.

But there is also another advantage merican Bar Association.

He approached the blind man with freshness and quality of the small fruits vating the crops, does not have that before his own door. He threw that of a professional nurse, he removed the placard from around the sleeper's to the one who is given a small garden alabaster neck and hung it around his and early taught to take an interest in out apparent effect, and the man fled

moved the earthern bowl as well. He then took his position with his back to the wall and closed his languorous, dreamy blue eyes until he almoved. er's wife, and the children also, become interested, the cost of the labor may be really considered as nothing, while the saving of doctor's bills and the enjoyment of the garden luxuries more than compensate for the care bestowed. If every farmer would have a garden and take an interest in it, it would greatly add to the comfort and enjoyment of farming, as well as prove very profitable,—Philadelphia Record.

Profit in Oats.

Many farmers say there is no profit

in raising oats, yet others find them a profitable crop. If the market price of the grain is not profitable, the price paid for young stock always is. The farmer who sells oats and feeds his farmer who sells oats and feeds his calves, pigs, lambs and colts all corn, or nearly so, makes a mistake. Not a few men find oats unprofitable because they do not feed them, or do not feed them properly; yet more benot feed them properly; yet more be-cause they do not get the full value of the straw. If oats are cut five days earlier than is the common practice, the straw is worth for feeding two thirds of its weight of timothy hay, in front of a passing butcher's cart and met a fatter woman, head on and steering east just under the horses' noses, and the pair narrowly escaped being run over. The cart passed on and the tramp enjoyed the remarks of the fat the people upon persons who cannot see the straw must be kept bright. If it is not cut until it is "dead ripe" and then piled up after threshing to bleach and rot, it is not people upon persons who cannot see the straw must be kept bright. If it is not cut until it is "dead ripe" and then piled up after threshing to bleach and rot, it is not grave, and the mourning is done at the house and at the grave, if at all, by the cutting that the cutting that the cutting the control of the properties of the p worth much for feed. But the cutting, and feeding being equally favorable, three pounds of oat straw are worth as much for winter feeding as two pounds of hay. True, the other articles fed must have more albuminoids than when hay is fed, but this does not increase the cost of the ration. The biggest price for oats is realized by cutting the crop when most farmers would pronounce it green, curing it nicely, then store in mow or under barracks, and feed grain and straw to gether after running through a cutter and moistening. Cutting oats a little early, also reduces the chances of their lodging and their hability to lodge is he most serious objection to them by farmers who have a soil rich in nitrogen and rather deficient in silica-a very poor soil for all grains .- American Agriculturist.

Lanterns in China-

THEIR USE AT NIGHT UNIVERSAL IN ALL CHINESE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

entirely unlighted, so every one mov-ing about carries a lantern or torch, things no bigger than oranges. They are made occasionally of glass, but usally of paper silk stretched on silk bamboo and coated with varnish, and temple, etc., are always written with red paint on the body of the lantern. The more respected the family or shop the more elaborate and solid lantern and the handsomer the inscription. Men of no respectibility, gamblers, sharpers and such like, find that this practice makes identification disagreeably easy and get over the difficulty by carrying lanterns inscribed with such common surnames as Smith or Brown are with us (Wang the equivalent of King, is their commonest sur name), or they use mottoes, which, being translated, would mean, "As you like it," "Children and grandchildren innumerable," and so on. Lanterncarrying has become such a habit in that country that a Chinaman never drems of leaving home at night without one, even in the brightest moon-light."-Jewish Messenger.

Robert J. Burdette publishes in Lippincott's a paper of reminiscences entitled: "Confessions of a Reformed Humorist," full of the gentle pathos which has always tempered and purified his work, and breathing the fondest love for his dead wife to whom he pays the following tribute in closing:
"As I close this paper I miss the loving collaboration that with so much

grace and delicacy would have better prepared these pages for the reader. The first throb of literary ambition, my earliest and later successes, so far as I have been successful, whatever words of mine men may be pleased to remember most pleasantly, whatever of earnestness and high purpose there is in my life, whatever inspiration I ever had or have that enters into my work and makes it more worthy of acceptance I owe to the greatest, best and wisest of critics and collaborators, a loving, devoted wife. And if ever I win one of the prizes which men some-times give to those who amuse them,

Stories of the Supernatural.

Mrs. Annie Dean Clopper, a well-known lady of Denver, who died sud-denly in that city recently, had pre-dicted the exact time of her death nearly a month before. Early in February she had a dream in which the scenes at her death-bed and at the buriai were vividly pictured to her. Her friends endeavored to laugh away the unpleasant memory, but their efforts were unavailing and she refused to believe that the dream was not a present-iment of her approaching end. She passed the remaining days of her life in religious meditation, and in her last hours charged her friends to arrange the funeral ceremonies just as they had appeared to her in the dream. Her request was complied with and every detail carried out as she had particularly wished it, even to the posture of the head in the coffin.

Pennsylvania dreamed one night recently that her father appeared before her in the room and implored forgive-ness for an act of unkindness in her childhood. He then kissed her on the lips and departed. She had not seen him for years, and the dream impressed her so strongly that she set out the next day for his home, in a distant part of the State. On entering the house

younger members are taught their first | who live just out of Brazil, Ind. It

Jacob S. Schnarr, a farmer living near Edina, Mo., hauled a load of wood to town one morning last week and went into a grocery store to make some purchases. Suddenly he sat down and said to the crowd around the store: "Boys, I feel as if I was going to die before night." He was laughed at, but as he started to drive home later in the day he slipped from the wagon beneath the horses hoofs and his skull was hoofs and his skull was crushed by the frightened animals.

There is a hill a few miles from Cambridge, Ind., which is said by the country folk about to be the nightly meeting-place of ghostly, supernatural visitors, who indulge in wild and uncanny antice. By day a man standing on the peak of the elevation can hear a strange rumbling noise, and at times feel the earth shake perceptibly. In the night-time a thick haze settles over the surface of the hill, through which

Korean Funerals. hired professional mourners. If the dead man was very poor he is carried to his grave on a bier of the simplest construction, borne by two men. The body is shielded from sight only by a semicylinder of paper, and it is placed in the grave with no coffin to hinder contact with the earth. The cost of buriat in such a case is only about \$2. It is probably on account of the occupation of the hills as burial grounds, and of the horror felt at the thought of dis-turbing graves that the Koreans are averse to opening up the mineral wealth lying in the mountains. As worship is paid the spirits of the dead at the graves, disturbing the tomb is to them the equivalent of a sacrilege. It is not unlikely, however, that before long this feeling will give way to a desire to develop and get the benefit of the resources of the country. A good start is already made in this direction. At the palace they are burning coal mined in Korea—a good quality of rather soft anthracite. We are promised next year all the Korean coal we can burn at not more than \$6 a ton, and as we now pay about \$12 for Japing about carries a lantern or torch, anese bituminous coal, the prospect is and a lantern is hung up outside of a cheerful one for us. Without doubt every temple, house and shop. Con-sequently there is an enormous trade nue from its coal mines. The coal is nue from its coal mines. The coal is done in lanterns of all sizes, from the at the surface, and many vens run into huge balloons down to the tiny little the hills, thus doing away with any necessity for pumping apparatus or costly scafting. The government has a prior claim on all hills where presions metals or other wealth may be found. the family surnames, shop sign, title of In consequence of this, the opening of the mines of metal and coal will produce revenue for the government and not merely a bonanza for private individuals.

The Breakfast-

"A large proportion of intemperance "A large proportion of intemperance in the use of stimulants," philosophized a physician in a free lecture to the Buffalo Express, "may be laid, I think, to the light breakfasts eaten by most people. After considering the question of the proportion of the considering the state. tion very carefully I have come to the conclusion that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, and that sufficient importance is not attached to it in the majority of households. Of course in this, as in nearly all matters, we are largely the creatures of habit, but there are good and bad habits. I have found that a very large proportion of people, in this country at least, eat very little or nothing in the morning. Now, after the long fast enforced between supper or late dinner and 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, a person in good health should feel hungry; and it is at this hour of the day that the heartiest meal may be eaten with the least probability of bad results. The man who starts out in the morning after having eaten a hearty breakfast will seldom, unless suffering from chronic indigestion, experience any of the dis-comforts which might follow a similar meal at any other time of the day. The chances are that he will also enjoy a kappy frame of mind all day, and at noon, or later in the day, which-ever be his custom, he will find bim-self with an excellent appetite for din-

ner. Eating creates appetits. The very opposite results will follow the other course in this matter, and the longer be a tender, except by weight, beyond £25. The amount due, as you have stated, was to be paid without fast will not enjoy a good dinner. I have treated a good many cases of habitual drunkenness, and in a great many of them I have found that the

A correspondent of the Philadelphia News has been having an interview with Warden Cassidy, of the eastern penitentiary, who has many years ex-perience in that institution and whose opinions ought to possess some value As to the "romance of crime," the warden's observation has led him to the conviction that there is no such thing as "honor among thieves," of which so much has been said, is myth. Criminals are almost always suspicious of each other and with some reason, or many of the most signal triumphs of justice have been made only through the betrayal of his pals by some crimi

Mr. Cassidy believes that ninety per cent, of the crime which burdens the world comes through heredity. "Children are born with the taint of crime in their blood and as prone to evil as sparks to fly upward. All they need is lack of proper care and training, and opportunity to associate with older bad companions, and your criminal comes as natural as the butterfly from the crysalis. Like produces like, and what can you expect from a vicious father and a drunken mether but a bad child ?' There is much truth in this and the supply of criminals will never diminish until the State immures bardened criminals for life and undertakes the care and training of neglected chil-

sots, and be guilty of petty misdemeanors but they seldom commit serious offenses, and when they do the crimes are usually the result of quarrels or of bad temper." This is only one more link in the chain of evidence going to prove that parents who would surely provide for the future of their boys nust strive to give them that sort of education that will qualify them to make intelligent use of their hands. Book knowledge is not enough. It is also a loud argument against the mod ern spirit which has abolished the apprentice system and tendered it very difficult if not impossible for many boys to become masters of trades. not this fact also call forth the establish ment by the State of industrial schools where the children of the poor and even of criminals may be taught to handle tools? For there are thousands of shiftless people who live from hand to mouth or by crime all their days and who will do nothing to assist their children in the battle of life, and from the ranks of these unfortunate ones

comes the majority of criminals. The warden believes that liquor has far less to do with the commission of heinous crimes than is generally supposed. "A burglar," he says, "must have keen eyes and cars and steady nerves." "A bank sneak cannot be a hard drinker, neither can a forger or a counterfeiter." Mr. Cassidy may be right and it is certainly true that many of the most successful criminals are of comparatively sober habits. Yet we venture the opinion that nine-tenths of venture the opinion that nine-tenths of all the inmates of our prisons are drinking men and drink has no little to do with their ruin. Curiously enough, Mr. Cassidy thinks base ball one of the most prolife sources of crime in the most prolific sources of crime in the country and he declares with emphasis that "base ball is a bad thing."

that "base ball is a bad thing."
We don't know that there is thing particularly new or novel in Warden Cassidy's views of crime and its causes. In a large measure they are supplementary and confirmatory of the opinions of men and women who the subject. It they teach any it is th old but thus far almost unbeeded truth that if the State would build in dustrial schools for its neglected chil dren it would have less need for prisons .- Exchange.

Don't Work That Brain Too Hard-In giving this advice to Americans who know little rest, an evidently experienced physician writes to the Boston Journal that the special safeguard is to keep the mind from dwelling on any subject with intense and prolonged anxiety. It will not do to "hug sharp pointed memories of the past." Some brains are specially prone to run in "rabbit tracks" of thought. The only safety is in timely diversion of thought. The reason why a larger percentage of people in the country became insane than those who reside in cities and large villages is because they have so little to compel variety of thought. As religious topics have to do with the deepest interests of the individual there is danger when the body and mind are weakened by over work or disease that even this important subject may be dwelt upon too exclusively. In conversing with a very intelligent and refined lady who had partially lost her mind while in bodily illhealth by dwelling on religious subjects, the writer urged her, after having committed herself to the mercy of God, to lay the whole subject of religion "on the table" till she had strength of mind and body to think calmly and normally. As an inflamanatural vibration of the vocal chords, so acute inflamation in any part of the lead prevents the mind from getting correct and normal impressions upon its servant, the brain. Intense and prolonged thought begets congestion, and chronic congestion produces disorganization and degeneration.

The following is taken from an old manuscript: "January 4, 1774, then reckoned with S.-G., and to balance all our accounts and there was due him in old ten £9 14s. 9d." Please tell me what is meant by "old ten," sometimes, though rarely, written old tennor?

At the commencement of the last century, owing to overvaluation of sil ver in France, the heavy silver coins rapidly disappeared from circulation in Great Britain, only the light and worn ones (often 25 per cent. below the standard) remaining. The government undertook to recoin the entire remain ing and worn silver, and to make it full weight without raising its value. This only facilitated its export and rendered its circulation more difficult at home; the real value of the coins being so uncertain that the guinea fluc-tuated in price, as measured by silver from 21s. 61. to 30s. It was therefore, in 1774, declared that silver should no reference to this, or in accordance with

be particularly adapted.

It is no shame for a man to learn what he knows not, whatever age he may be.

Will one of the prizes which men sometimes give to those who amuse them, the wreath should not be placed on the jester who laughs and sings, but on the brow of her who inspired the mirth and the song."

On one street in Bluehill, Me., less than half a mile long, live fifteen widows. There is only one house on the stomach in the morning, which was nothing more or less than disguised hunger."

On one street in Bluehill, Me., less than half a mile long, live fifteen widows. There is only one house on the stomach in the morning, which was nothing more or less than disguised hunger."

During the past year twenty five thousand articles have accumulated in the dead-letter office. The sale includ-ed all sorts of necessaries and luxuries, from Easter eggs to seersucker suits,

The late Truman M. Post of St Louis, the pioneer of Congregational ism in the West, learned Latin from a

KASKINE



A POWERFUL TONIC

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA. RHEUMATISM. NERVOUS PROSTRATION, and all Germ Diseases.

dren.

Of the 1,040 criminals in the eastern penitentiary only fourteen were mechanics when admitted. "Men icho learn trades in their youth," said Mr. Cassidy "seldom become grave criminals. They may become drunk irds, and, losing their habits of industry, sets and he will not found the sets of the sets o ars. J. Lawson, 141 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was ared of malaria and nervous dyspepsia of many ears standing by Kaskine, the quinine treatment aving wholly failed.

having wholly failed.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons of 159 Halliday St., Jersey
City, writes: My son Harry, 11 years, was cured
of malaria by Kaskine, after 15 months' illness,
when we had given up all hope.
Letters from the above persons, giving full detalls, will be sent on application.
Kaskine can be taken without any special medleal advice. \$1.00 per bottle.
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And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda Almost as Palatable as Milk. The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that an be taken readily and tolerated for a long time

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROPULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANALYSIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, CUIGHS AND THROAT AF-PECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN It is marrelloss in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the boss Physicians in the countries of the world.

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CASTORIA

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Castoria is so well adapted to children that command it as superior to any prescription Bour Stomach, Diarrhoos, Eructation, Bour Stomach, Diarrhoos, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes discussions.

It is a Conford St., Brockiya, N. Y.

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\$25,000.00 IN GOLD! WILL BE PAID FOR

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\$1,000.00 each \$500.00 each \$250.00 "

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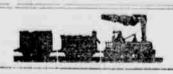
200 Premiums, \$50.00 "

1,000 Premiums, \$20.00 "

For full particulars and the overy pounds and the overy pounds

can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed, you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large carmings sure from first start, Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay, Costly you nothing to send us your andress and find out; if you are wise you will do so at cone. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA ANI BLOOMSBURG DIVISION



Pennsylvania Railroad.

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

TIME TABLE. In effect Jan. 30, 188. Tails leave Sunbury.

RASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and infermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 5.15 p. m.; New York, 5.30 p. m.; Baitimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia. Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

daily except Sunday), for Harrisbury and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p.m.; New York, 9.35 p.m.; Ealtimore 6.45 p.m.; Washington, 7.45 p.m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p.m.—Henove Accommodation (daily for Harrisbury and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.55 a.m.; Washington 6.65 a.m.; Baltimore, 4.55 a.m.; Washington 6.65 a.m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisbury for Philadelphia and New York 7.10 a.m. days a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsy't to Philadelphia Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until a.m.

days a through siceping car will be run; on this train from williamsy to Philadelphia philadelphia passengers can remain in sieeper undisturbed unit; a.m.,

2.50 a.m.—Erie Mair (daily except Monday, for intribuirs and intermediate stations, ariving at Philadelphia 8.25 a.m. New York, il.30 a.m.; Baltimore sails a.m.; Washington, 2.30 a.m. Through Pullman sieeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Extra Wash.

5.10 a.m.—Erie Maii (daily except Sunday), fo. Erie ard all intermediate stations and canandai, gua ard intermediate stations. Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Fullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.33—News Express (daily except Sunday) for acek Haven and intermediate stations.

12.22 p.m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for a caking and principal intermediate stations. Rechester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to hame and Rochester and Farlor carto Williamsport.

5.30 p.m. Fast line (delty-except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to hame and Elmira, Watkins and Intermediate stations, with through passenger of the povo and walkins.

6.30 a.m.—Sunday mail for thenovo and intermediate stations.

senger coaches to Ronovo and Walkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for lenovo and intermediate station:

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE

RAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Polladeiphis 4.30 a. m.

Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with
through sleeping car from Philadeiphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Palladeiphis 4.30 a. m.,
Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday
arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Philadeiphia, 7.40 a. m. Baltimore 7.30 a. m. daily
except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m.,
with through Parior car from Philadeiphia
and through passenger coaches from Philadeiphia and Haltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadeiphia, 14.34 m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., daily except Sunday arriving at
Sunbury 5.30 p. m., with through passenger
coaches from Philadeiphia and Haltimore,

Eric Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadeiphia, 11.35 p. m.; Washington, 16.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m.; (daily except Saturiay) arriving
at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman
Siceping cars from Philadeiphia, Washington and
Baltimore and through plassenger coaches from
Philadeiphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESHARRE

Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESHARRE
RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST
BY ANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except suncay.)
Wilkesbarre Mail learus Sunbury 8.55 a. m.
arriving at Bloom Perry 18.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre arriving at Bloom Ferry 18.00 a. ha., 12.15 p. m. Express East leaves Sunbury 5.25 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., wilkes-barre 7.25 p. m. Sunbury Mail isaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.51 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m. Express West leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 p. in., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.16 p.m. SUNDAY ONLY.

SUNDAY ONLY.

SUNDAY MILLER SUNBURY 9.25 a. m., arriving

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sundary 9:25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:16 a. m. Wilkes-harre 11:35 a.m. Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5:10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 5:39 p. m. CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, Gen. Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent



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Market Prices AS FOLLOWS: ORANGES. LEMONS. BANANAS.

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