BIG SHOW BILLS.

A CHAT WITH THE FATHER OF PINE WOOD ENGRAVING.

The Old Fashioned Circus Pictures Supplanted by Lithography—A Famous "Hundred Sheet Bill"—The Cost of Posters—Superiority of the Lithograph.

"Just as the numerous 'processes' have crowded boxwood engraving to the wall," said an old show printer the other day, "lithography is steadily supplanting pine wood engraving. Already the best theatrical and circus orders are for lithographs, and wood work has come to be looked upon as cheap, second rate, and consequently undesirable. Of course I, not being a lithographer, and having a good deal invested in the old fashion, deplore the change, but I cannot shut my eyes to it, and do not try to do so as do some of my friends among the old engravers and printers. In fact, pine wood work has reached a lower position relatively than boxwood work has."

Mr. James W. Morse, the father of pine wood engraving, now 75 years of age, is doing little work any longer, though he still retains his old time skill. He does not, however, attribute the lack of demand for his work to a decline in the business, but to other causes that, upon analyzation, in themselves demonstrate that decline. He says: "I was the first man to use the pine board for show cuts, and began doing so about thirty-five years ago. Before that time these large pictures were all cut on mahogany, using the end of the wood, as boxwood is used, and only printing in black was done. I first introduced the use of colors, and cut the tint blocks for them on flat, smooth pine boards. Very soon I found that I could use the pine for the black print also, and that being a softer wood, it was much more easily worked, with proper tools, than the hard mahogany, which soon went out of use altogether. I do not recognize that there is any less pine wood engraving now than there used to be; but it is no longer the business it used to be. That is because the printers, greedy to monopolize the whole work, got to contracting to furnish pictures by artists and engravers in their employ, and then, by competition with each other, ran prices down so that the compensation of artists and engravers was reduced to the lowest possible point. The demand no longer is for men of exceptional ability, but for cheap mediocrity."

It is a somewhat curious fact that the American makers of fine large lithographic pictures, after importing the artists to do their drawing, and the stones to print from, and the inks to print with, and the pulp for the paper to print upon, still are able to compete with European lithographers on their own ground and to fill extensive orders in Europe, Australia and India. They cannot do so in the production of small lithographic work, such as one, two and three sheet bills, for the cheapness of skilled labor gives the European lithographer the advantage; but when it comes to the making of huge bills, of say twenty, thirty or forty sheets, then the field is practically monopolized by American enterprise.

The largest show bill made prior to 1872 consisted of no more than eighteen sheets. In that year, however, James Torrey, the old pine wood engraver and printer, got out for Barnum's show, in its second year, a thirty-two sheet bill that made a sensation throughout the country. Wherever it appeared the small shows infesting the land fled before it in dismay. Subsequently many larger posters, printed from wood, made their appearance, but none had such a startling effect as that.

Cole's circus was the first to employ lithographed posters, in 1881, and in 1882 got out its famous "hundred sheet bill," which covered a space twelve feet high by ninety-six feet long, the largest poster of this kind ever produced. There were only 1,000 of those huge posters produced, and their cost was $10 each, although the Strobridge company, their makers, are said to have made them without profit for the sake of demonstrating what they could achieve. Nobody has since attempted to rival that mammoth production. Very probably a lithographed poster of equal size could be made now at less cost, for since then the expense of this work has been greatly reduced, but when it is remembered that for each individual one of the hundred sheets composing it an average of say four separate color printings would be required, making 400 in all, it will readily be understood that it would still be a very expensive show bill.

Barnum & Bailey, who are the largest customers for lithographic printing in the world, are now using no posters of more than twenty-eight sheets, and nobody else has any so large. But their orders for the season of 1888 amount to $100,000 for 1,480,000 sheets.

The expense of lithographed show bills has been vastly reduced since they first were introduced. Then the Strobridge firm charged sixty cents a sheet (worked in five colors) for 5,000 sheet lots, took five months to fill one such order, and lost money on it. Now such have been the improvements in production that, notwithstanding large augmentation in wages and other expenses, the same sort of work is done for eight cents a sheet, in forty-eight hours, and money is, presumably at least, made on it. Pine wood pictures cost only six cents a sheet, and are still clung to by Forepaugh, most of the small circuses, and the class of theatrical troupes known as "barn stormers" and "fly by nights," but showmen generally affirm that the lithographed posters, aside from their superior beauty and effectiveness, are more economical, mainly because of the weather resisting ability of the much better sort of paper upon which they are printed. The paper for lithograph posters is made of a wood pulp imported from Sweden—bisulphide hemlock pulp, as it is technically called. The wood pulp made here is from the grinding of the timber into small particles, but in Sweden a process is employed that tears the wood into fragments, preserving a longer fiber and yielding a stronger paper. Aside from the question of economy, there can be no question of the superiority of the lithograph over the pine wood picture. The former preserves the artist's work to an infinitely greater degree, and its colors, while more brilliant and—through the blending of primary into secondary tints—far more varied, are at the same time softer, more natural, and vastly more effective than could be attained by the old process.—New York Sun.

What a miserable time we should have in this life if we were obliged to mind our own business and let our neighbors mind theirs.—Uncle Ezek.

So there are some editors who would appear to represent Omniscience, but it is only the voice of Mephistopheles.—"Gath."

Opoponax is the name of a new perfume that has suddenly became very popular in Paris. It is said to be made chiefly from carrots, and has what may be termed a modified smell of that vegetable.—Chicago News.

For Seasickness.

Three grammes daily of antipyrin for three days before embarking and the same dose for three days following, is said by a French scientist to be a sure preventive of seasickness.—New York Tribune.

Cure of Cancer and Ulcers.

Judge T. C. McLendon writes to the Swift Specific Co.: "About three years ago, Jerry Bradley, had a cancerous sore on his face, near the right eye. It caused him a great deal of pain, and he lost the sight of the eye, but was finally cured by the use of Swift's Specific. This case is well known in Wilke Co., Ga., where he lived."

Mr. L. Cox, of Arkabutla, Tate Co., Miss., writes: "I suffered a great deal from old ulcers for years. Your medicine was recommended, and after using six bottles I was completely cured. Your medicine does even more than you claim for it. I have known it to cure cases which were thought hopeless."

Mrs. A. M. Goldsmith, No. 674 Warren St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I commenced using S. S. S. about three years ago. I had suffered with a sore throat for over a year. I used a great many other remedies with no good results. My little girl, also, had sore fingers; it commenced from the quick, and then the nails would come off. We doctored her for over two years, and when I commenced using S. S. S. I thought I would see what it would do for her. I am thankful to say that it entirely cured her. It is the best remedy I know of for the blood. I really believe it was the means of saving my life. The doctor told me I had a throat disease similar to General Grant's. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from disordered blood.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ROMANCE FROM THE SPANISH.

Verdant fields bloom fresh and sweet
Where the waves of Tormes flow;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flowers which round her grow.

On the fertile meads around,
And the forest's cool green gloom,
Where her footsteps touch the ground,
May each bud break forth in bloom!
Lilies white and cloves pinks sweet
Now in brightest colors blow;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flowers which round her grow.

Dewy pearls the rosy dawn
Casts down from its portal's height,
And upon the verdant lawn
Crystal drops are gleaming bright.
While the sun with fiery heat
Like a ruby gem doth glow;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flowers which round her grow.

Now a gentle perfumed breeze
O'er the waving herbage plays;
While betwixt the leafy trees
Nightingales intone soft lays.
The bright nascent morn to greet,
With sweet voices twittering low;
For she comes with tripping feet,
Culling flowers which round her grow.
—Translated by Baroness Swift.

Grief of an Actress.

Speaking of actresses, the public only gets faint and occasional hints of the personal griefs which are often masked by the mimic jollity of the stage. An actress at a city theatre was engaged the other night in the performance of a soubrette role. The part called for unceasing gayety of manner and frequent laughter. The job was half done for the night, and the recess between acts was nearly over, when a telegram was handed to her. She opened it, and read the simple words: "He is dead." Her agitation was intense, but it was no time for private sorrow. The prompter's bell rang, the curtain went up, and the comedienne skipped into view of the audience as merry of aspect as before. The message had dropped from her nerveless hand at the wings, and a fellow actor had picked it up. When the girl came off the scene he restored it to her.

"Isn't it dreadful!" she asked.

"Lamentable, indeed," the man replied, sympathetically. "Who is it?"

"My pet pug dog, Adele." And during the rest of the play the poor actress masked her grief, and had not even the sympathy of that actor to sustain her until the final fall of the curtain.—New York Sun.

Paris' Matrimonial Agencies.

The police divide the matrimonial agencies into three classes. The first category has for ordinary clients the nobleman without fortune and the high government functionary who has been retired on a pension. The feminine element is generally recruited among the foreign colony, orphans with dowry and rich widows who bore themselves to death in the provinces. The second class agents negotiate with lower grade functionaries, retired officers and middle class folk, who are "poor but honest." In the third class is comprised all the agencies that accept no matter who, provided they can extort a good commission for their services. This classification is doubtless an arbitrary one, but it is commodious for police requirements. In the best of these agencies, little if any advance payment is required, but the applicant signs an agreement to give 5 or more per cent. on the dowry within a certain length of time. I hardly need add that the wiliest agents manage to "touch" a commission from both parties.—Francis Leland in The Epoch.

Popularity of Army Officers.

In few matters has fashion changed more radically than in the esteem in which the army is held. Thirty years ago, Henri de Pene, whom they have just laid in his last resting place, lampooned the "Subs" unmercifully. He got some bad sword thrusts, it is true, for his reward, but the public took his part pretty generally. No one cared to have young officers in their houses, and even if they did not tear the ladies' dresses with their spurs, as he said, and eat more ice and drink more champagne than ought to have fallen to their share, they were not welcome guests—the uniform was discredited. Now, it is the open sesame to the most exclusive salon in the capital. All the young heiresses and daughters of the nobility are snapped up by the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants. A wedding without a good show of uniforms is a poor affair, and a bridegroom in a black coat looks half ashamed of himself. It is their turn now.—Paris Cor. Argonaut.

Petroleum in the Caucasus.

The fact that small springs of petroleum, together with certain gases, have been met with in the course of boring the Suram tunnel have given rise at Baku to the opinion that large supplies of petroleum probably exist in the interior of the Caucasus. A large petroleum field has been opened on the shores of the Black Sea, in the government of Kutaisk, on the estate of Prince Gourieli. It has been taken up by some large capitalists. The great petroleum fountain at Baku has at last ceased to spout, although the oil in the well is still agitated.—Public Opinion.

Sunday in the French Capital.

All Paris works on Sunday; the shops are open and much of the city work goes on as usual. The city has 550 wagons and 1,000 horses collecting the garbage. So that by 8 o'clock in the morning the whole city is clean. The wagons have immense revolving brushes fastened to them, and men, and even women, wash the streets with quantities of clear water. You can cross a street the year round without soiling your shoes.

I think you have to be out in the streets of Paris at all hours to really know it. The women among the working classes wear such picturesque caps. I run after every woman I see and fix her cap with my eye, and then hasten home and try to make one like it—but they are always so stiffly starched I cannot succeed in giving mine just the right air. I wish I could buy every cap I see.—Elizabeth Nourse in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There are now over eighty miles of electric railways in the United States. Eighteen towns have plants in operation, varying from one to eleven miles in length. Contracts have been let for roads in seventeen other towns, and fifty-nine more are projected.—Chicago Times.

Not a Dead Lion.

"Uncle Rastus, I am very sorry to hear that you have lost your wife."

"Neber mind, boss; neber mind. I's had de 'sperience."—Tid Bits.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine.

Box Office Clerk—That sugary notice by Mr. Blank, the critic of "The Daily Civilizer," has brought us in a big crowd to-night.

Theatrical Manager—Yes, there's $900 in this house, if a cent.

A Few Moments Later.—Rich Patron pointing to Mr. Blank)—Who is that intellectual looking gentleman? Do you know him?

Theatrical Manager—Yes, he's one of these newspaper deadheads.—*Omaha World.*

She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Athlophoros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

604 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87. The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggists said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. MRS. WILLIS MAGNZ.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2204 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON XI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 10.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii, 15—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv, 20—Memorise Verses 5-7—Comments by Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes.—V. 1. End of the Sabbath, means the same as after the Sabbath. Began to dawn, daybreak near sunrise, Mark xvi, 2. Mary Magdalene, see Luke viii, 3. The other Mary, the mother of James, Matt. xxvii, 61. First day of the week, the first Christian Sunday. V. 2. There was, Revised Version, had been. V. 4. As dead men, by fright were thrown into a swoon. V. 5. Fear ye not, be not agitated or troubled. V. 6. See the place, to satisfy yourselves that he is risen. V. 8. Departed quickly, run, the news was so good as to put speed into their feet. V. 9. All hail, a salutation which means rejoice. Held him by the feet, threw themselves prostrate before him, 2 Kings iv, 37. V. 12. Large money, much money to bribe them to conceal the truth. V. 13. Persuade him, satisfy Pilate that he would not punish them.

V. 1. Jesus had now laid in the guarded tomb Friday night, Saturday, and Saturday night, and the morning of the first day (our Sunday) had come. In the twilight of the early morning, not only Mary of Magdala and Mary the mother of Jesus, but several other holy women wended their way to the sepulcher. Matthew omits the names the others give because he expects to continue his account of the two he mentions, chapter xxvii, 61. The Mary of Magdala, in Galilee, was delivered by Jesus from seven demons, but she is not the same as many think, with "the woman that was a sinner." While they bore the spices which they had prepared there may have struggled in their hearts, so filled with grief, a remote hope of his resurrection. These women, "last at his cross and earliest at his grave," were ready to receive the glad news of Christ's resurrection. The disciples were slow to believe it, showing the difference between woman's intuition and man's reasoning process in attaining the same result. They went "to see the sepulcher." How true affection still prompts us to go to the place where a sainted one rests, to see the tomb of buried love. Is there not unconsciously in each such visit the hope of a resurrection of the body?

On the way they worried about the removal of the huge stone. How often we are concerned about difficulties which will be removed when we come to them.

V. 2, 3. There had been an earthquake, perhaps a repetition of the shock described in chap. xxvii, 51 (at the time of the Lord's death), and a divine messenger had descended from heaven to remove the stone. Jesus rose from the dead by the exertion of his own innate divine power. The earthquake and the shining angels but evinced his divine majesty, and were sent to overawe the guards and to show that Jesus was not taken from the tomb by human power. When the women approached the tomb, the herald of the risen Saviour sat in the shining robes of triumph and purity upon the stone.

V. 4. While the old heroes are trembling and impotent, the desponding became heroic; while the living become as dead, he who was dead comes back to glorious life.

V. 5. The shining one knew what sorrow the hearts of those women carried. Hence he said, "Fear not ye."

V. 6. The turning point in human history begins with Christ's resurrection. Every human hope springs from his empty tomb. "He is risen, as he said," Luke xxiv, 6-7. Jesus had repeatedly predicted that he would arise from the dead. He was willing to rest all his claims to the Messiahship and divinity upon his ability to overcome death.

V. 7. The women first to see the empty tomb, first to hear that he was risen, first to have the risen Jesus to speak to them and first to touch his resurrected body (v. 9), were made the first evangelists to make known his resurrection.

They were to tell the disciples, Mark xvi, 7, adds "and Peter." He, the saddest of all, was to have a drop of joy in his cup, showing that Christ had forgiven him.

The disciples were to be told that Jesus would meet them in Galilee, as he had promised before his crucifixion.

V. 8. The joyful news put elasticity in their steps and enthusiasm in their souls. They made "haste" on such business. And yet with all the joy that throbbed in their bosoms there were mingled emotions of fear. "Fear at what they had seen; joy at what they had heard." Schaff.

V. 9. As they were hurrying on their way to tell the disciples Jesus met them. Jesus always meets us when we are earnestly in the path of duty.

Kneeling down at his feet with beautiful Oriental simplicity and grace, the women worshiped him, rendering him divine homage.

V. 10. They were not to fear him though he rose from the chambers of the dead. They were not to fear the hate and persecution of their enemies. Christ rose to silence all fears.

V. 11-13. Contemporaneously with the women entering Jerusalem some of the guard, perhaps the officers, entered the city; one bearing the news of the resurrection to friends, and the other to the enemies of Jesus. Caiaphas and the chief rulers deemed the matter so important and the situation so grave that the great council of the nation was hurriedly called together. It has been stated that this was the last session that was ever held by the sanhedrim.

V. 13-15. The miserable subterfuge to which the rulers resorted refutes itself. How was it that all the sixty soldiers slept at the same time, and so soundly as not to be awakened by the disciples as they rolled away the stone, lifted and carried away the dead body? If they slept how could they see that it was the disciples who stole the body? The disciples had no motive in stealing the body. They knew well that in doing such a deed those jealous Jews, who had crucified their leader, would not spare them. Why should they court danger and death from the Roman soldiery? Then how could they afterward enkindle enthusiasm from such an imposition which would lead them to sacrifice property, fame and dear life itself? Then, besides, they were not a set of bold and fearless men prepared for any desperate enterprise. Peter, the most stout hearted, accused by a servant maid, denied him. What a great and unaccountable change was wrought in them, if they were now willing to rush upon a body of armed soldiers to steal the body of one whom they had not the courage to defend while living. Judaism, in its death throes, resorted to a lie. But it had to die. Christianity took its place on the first Easter morning, for the Jewish Sabbath then ceased and the Christian Sunday began. Ponderous stone, nor Roman arms, nor Jewish seals, nor sanhedrim lies, could keep the Redeemer in the grave. He rose and stood beside his empty tomb, with the broken scepter of death beneath his feet. Thank God, Good Friday is followed by Easter "as God's amen and as men's alleluia."

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y (26nov6m.

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manufacturers of the celebrated Keystone Dynamite. This explosive is giving universal satisfaction. Quotations cheerfully given. [17febm

A. E. SMITH, ESQ.

has been for 40 years road master on the Boston & Maine system and is now residing at Great Falls, N. H. He says trackmen, brakeman, firemen, engineers and conductors, as well as baggage masters and expressmen, are subject to kidney diseases above all others. All, therefore, will be interested in the statement of his experience. "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla for kidney and liver troubles, and can truly say it has done more for me than all the doctors I ever employed, and I have had occasion to require the services of the best physicians in the State. My wife also has been greatly benefited by its use.—A. E. SMITH, Road Master, B. & M. R. R.

The kidneys have been severely taxed all winter, as the pores of the skin have been closed, but now as warm weather has come, they need some aid. May be you have that pain across the back; that tired feeling; those drawing down pains. If so you can gain immediate relief by following the example of Mr. Smith and his wife, and use that never failing and grand corrector for the kidneys, liver and blood,

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. May 25-d-1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER CURES COUGHS AND COLDS PREVENTS CONSUMPTION

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

c28l&16

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 25	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 58	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	P M	P M	P M	SOUTH. P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 26
Bellevue	6 18	9 55	....	6 35
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 10
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennet	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 13	3 39	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 12	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

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

TIME TABLE.

In effect MAY 13, 1888. 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 6.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.35 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.40 p. m.—Boston Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.15 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 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, 9.30 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 principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 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 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 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