Chuse, way up in my cherry free are but the pretty flowers. A speed of fire filed just now. It shined bright red like ours.

I see is sparkin' in the grass Au! hurried quick to frow Bones vater 'fore it burned us up, As fast as I could go.

But fore the sprinkles touched it quite Vess it filled so fast. From least to bush and landed in My covery tree at last.

And I'm 'most sure 'tw'h he burned up Like gran'na's house. 'Ithout You jetch a pall of water here And help me put it out. —Marsh Rocke, in Housekeeper.

HIS CHIEF OBJECTION.

Up among the granite hills of New Hampshire there are frequently some fokes played upon each other, by the inhabitants, which contribute much towards smoothing the chilling blasts and the rugged asperitles of the country in that romantic region. And while the following story is not one of the first water, it has been thought too good to be lost.

Lr. B. commenced practice in one of the largest and most wealthy farming towns in Belknap County, N. H. About line that he located there the Rev. Mr. E. was duly set over a large Methodist Church and society in the same town as pastor, and, though a very young man, he was so genial, kind-hearted, and high-minded that he was soon regarded as a valuable citizen, a working Christian, and a worthy pas-

Although a Congregational worshipper, the doctor very soon became a warm friend and a frequent companion of the Methodist parson.

In about one year, however, circumstances of a business nature induced the doctor to remove his professional relations from this place to the beau-tiful inland town of C., in Rockingham County, some six or eight miles distant from and north of Londonderry.

Thenceforth this pleasant acquaint-nuceship, so happily inaugurated, was interrupted and broken up, and for a period of ten years these dignitaries were so immersed in professional duties that they had never met.

Early one warm Sabbath morning in July the doctor had a professional call to a neighboring town about five miles distant in a southerly direction; he answered the summons, and was returning home near the hour of the morning

church service, The day was exceedingly warm; the bright morning sun, mounting aloft to his noonday post, was pouring his piercing rays aslant upon earth, man and beast with almost withering heat,

The doctor, as though to take ad-vantage of every mitigating circumstance, had slackened the speed of his horse, and was slowly and leisurely ascending the rising bluff or swell which overlooks the village of C. from the south. While thus diligently pursuing his Journey home, and slowly approaching the summit of the range he could distinctly hear the chimes of various bells in the distance as they pealed forth their solemn and urgent voice of invitation alike to the devout and humble worshipper and the listless, gay and fashionable church-goer.

The summit reached, he could distinctly see the groups of citizens as they approached the several churches of C. from their rural homes among the hills in various quarters of the town, scattered along the highways and pursuing their way thither, attired in various styles of dress, surrounded by equipage fashionable or not, accord ing to the taste and ability of the indi-vidual, and moved by widely different

At this point the doctor's attention was drawn towards the foot of the hill in the direction of C., where a carriage was approaching with fearful rapidity, and the rider or driver was urging his horse forward with active demonstra-tions of voice and string. The doctor at once supposed the occupant to be some hasty messenger of sickness, death or woe, in quest of medical aid, and accordingly nerved himself for the

At length the parties met, and lo! the messenger of sickness and calamity is no longer an object of terror and alarm, but a minister of peace, an angel of mercy, hurrying on to claim glad tidings in another land, and deliverance to other Gentiles.

It is the doctor's quondam friend, the Methodist parson, the Rev. Mr. E. Recognition at once took place; they were rejoiced to meet again, to se each other on terrestrial ground, and hastily inquired for each other's wel-

fare, their families, etc.
"But why," says the doctor, "why are you here at this hour of the day, and on this day, too, and driving in this Jehn style? What means all this? And your horse—why, sir, he is all foam! You will soon spoil him, if you have not already."

Sald the reverend: "I have been preaching over here in the town of Blank for a few years past, and have agreed upon an exchange with the C. parson, and am on my way thither, and being a little belated, I guess I may have driven a little sharply. Doctor," continued the parson, "I have a fine horse here; he is a very nice fellow; I got him in a swap a few days since, and I think I made a great trade; he is a splendid animal and a great roadster.

"I think very likely," returned the doctor, feeling a little abashed by such jocky logic by a clergyman on his way to the pulpit.

The parson, continuing, said; "Doe-ter, I think you made a mistake when you chose your profession."
"Why so?" was the inquiry.

"Because you should have been

minister, "Oh, no," says the doctor, "I am not the man for that noble position, that high calling. I have many reasons to nrge as objections, three in particular, First, I am not a man of sufficiently large ability; again, I fear I have not grace enough.

"But what next?" said the parson. "Well," replied the doctor, "I do not make a good trade when I swap

The parson struck for the Gentile region, bade the doctor good-niorning and his horse to go, and without doubt both these dignituries discharged the duties of their professio with a sense of conscious diguity.

SORROWS OF THE STUPID.

Though Ant Generally Realized They Are Very Renl.

We have been hearing lately of the urse of no lice," but we might with equal rooth charge on the curse of stupiller of not to use so strong a word, will say the miseries of stupidity. In his age of philanthropy we are for ever being exhorted about the rights of the wronged. Let us now bewall the sorthat, though not generally recognized, a rouble both to themselves and to omers. They can no more help being being weak in body. But whereas the sick man is generally deluged with sympurhy in his woes, and very often ends stowing a sort of personal distinction on him the poor stupid, an equally innoeant victim, feels ashamed of his dullness, and is looked down upon for the like his friends to say so in so many words, "I am very sorry for you for being so dull; it must be a great trial to but he suffers all the same from s isck of sympathy, and from the feel-ing that he is thought little of, for what cannot help. And perhaps all the time he is trying to carry on the business of life under adverse conditions as bravely as the invalid who makes an effor: to do his duty despite his bodily weakness. The latter almost invariably receives a full meed of praise. Not so the other. And therefore we hereby desire to say a word in advocacy of our poor, dull friend, and cry "Bravo!" to the creaky little vessel that fights its way onward in the teeth of wind and But stupidity is such a large word, and

is applied to the deficiencies of so many species of its victims, that we must try to distinguish between them a little. Paradoxical as it may sound, the worst cases of it do not deamnd the most sympathy. There are people in the world who are too stupid to know that they are stupid, and therefore not sensitive about their defects. They are as those born blind, never knowing the pleasures which sight bestows. We have all met them from time to time, people without an idea in their heads, who see no more out of their dull unimaginative eyes as they stare out into the world, than the most bare and obvious facts; to whom life is like a narrow room containing just the furniture necessary for existence, but with no view worth mentioning out of window. Circumstances make comparatively little difference to them. Send them round the world and show them the nine wonders of it, and they will come back as dull as when they set out. And yet, thresome as they are, we cannot help feeling sorry for them. They may be unconscious of their loss, but it makes the world a very uninteresting place for them. And times do occur when the fact of it makes them thoroughly ill at ease and uncomfortable, as any one will know who has observed a really stupid person, who has strayed, aceldentally as it were, into a circle of brilliant talkers. He feels nonplussed and silenced by the thrust and parry, the repartees, and the play of the satire that go on around him. He cannot make out what the rest are all driving at. He takes the ironical remarks literally, and, if he speaks at all, expresses his ponderous dissent. He looks bored at the jokes, and annoyed with the jokers. If appealed to, he has nothing to say. In a word, he feels thoroughly "out of it," and that is a sensation that none can enjoy. And his mind must be dark with an urter density of duliness if he does not perceive with a pang his own stupid-

Certainly poor Miss Bates, in Miss Austen's "Emma," was aware of hers upon occasion, as at the silent party on Boxhill, when in desperation Frank Churchill proposed that the company should say "one thing very clever, . . . two things moderately clever, or three things very duli indeed"--"Three things very dull indeed.' That will just say three dull things as soon as ever I open my mouth, sha'n't I?" Emma could not resist. "Ah, ma'am, but there may be a difficulty. Pardon me, but you will be limited as to the number-only three at once." Miss Bates is not quick enough to catch her meaning at first; but when she does, her gentle and wellmerited reproof to Emma for her impertinence, and her slight blush as she spoke showed that though "it could not anger, it could pain her." "I must make myself very disagreeable, or she would not have said such a thing to an old friend," she says. If talkative stupidity s wearlsome, like Miss Bates's, or Mrs. Allen's, in "Northanger Abbey"-that worthy woman who relterates the same poor remark over and over again, like the note of a cuckoo-mum stupidity is equally trying. The stolld folk who sit and sit and say nothing-who require all topics to be supplied, and drop them as soon as started; the sort of people who take out their knitting at a concert, and click away at their needles through the noblest or the most pathetic strains of music-lie heavy on our souls, But then, as they miss so much of the sparkle of life, we must try to be sorry for them too .- London Speciator.

Sand Baths. The mud baths of Marienbad have slipped over to this country on a summer vacation. They have settled all along the coast, climbed up into the mountains and dropped down to the dales, not forgetting to stop over at the

country homes and little by-places. What does it all mean? Why, that the foreign idea of getting beauty from dirt has traveled to America, and that the belles of the summer have fastened upon it with their pretty hands and have adopted it as their own.

But about sand baths. They come down to the beach every day, and, selecting a smooth place on the sand, spread themselves out and take things comfortably. The game is to sit as deep and as flat in the sand as possible without getting down where it is damp. The hotter the sand so much the better. broad shade hat protects the eyes and nose, and the checks can take care of themselves. These girls wear tan leath-

It is advisable not to think at all during this operation, the two hours' sand bath, because the nerves need a rest and this absolute quiet is called a nerve The hot pure air from the sand drives away colds and pneumonias and the rest of mind and body gives a musels bath on the line of relaxation. only thing to be seen is the boats and the children at play upon an old wreck-

The worst mistaker are made on pur-

A WORD FOR THE PLUM.

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A Neglected Fruit Which Commands a

Ready Market. There is an opening for more plum oremard. The truit is relatively scarce in market, and usually in most places the price is high. Next to the apple, and permaps the peach, it takes its place in public estimation. It is suited to a wider cauge than the pench in soil and chinate. Where locally abundant, the price may be reasonable, but there are always places where the fruit will command in retail markets from sixty cents to \$1 per peck.

Why should not the demand be supplied? Why is it is plied? Why is it necessary for the castern consumer to go to California for a supply? And especially why should English plum jams be found on the counter of any popular city grocer? It is absurd to assume that there is any insuperable difficulty in their production. Whatever obstacles to success can be suggested are only op-portunities for skill in culture and care in treatment that will bring large re sults which are denied to the multitude that simply plant trees and leave them to the tender mercles of disease and insects.

The black knot is a bar to success in neglected orchards. It is likely to come in, and if tolerated, quite certain to destroy the orchard. Watched closely, cut off and burned, it can be exterminated, or at least the injury can be reduced to a minimum. When fertilized with nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, trees almost dead have

The rot is also a trouble some disease which has been successfully treated with the Bordeaux mixture and sulphur. Some apply an ammonical so-lution before the buds come out in leaf, and the mixture two or three times after blossoming, with sulphur, about the time of ripening. All rotten fruit should be picked off and destroyed.

The curculto is the arch enemy of the plum, but labor and persistence will compass his destruction. Spray with Paris green, after the blossom are gone, at intervals of a week or ten days, oftener if heavy rain falls, half a dozen times. Three ounces to forty gallons of water will do. Jarring the perhaps not so sure, as ordinarily done, as spraying. The canker worm can also be killed by Paris green.

Phoroughness in treatment, with in telligence that compasses all the difficulties, will ensure a crop, if not des troyed at the start by frost. compensation for this care will be larger and surer on account of the neglect and slothfulness of so many care-

S Frowers. With care, plum-growing may be reasonably sure and certainly profitable. There would be a good market with proper attention to handling and distribution, for two or three times as many as are now grown. Plums and prunes are among the most profitable fruits of California, though shipped to very distant markets across the continent, or dried for use at any senson of the year in all latitudes. Many east ern fruit-growers find great profit in plums, and it seems strange that so many others should fail or be fright ened from attempting their cultivation by obvious yet avoidable difficulties -Country Gentleman.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

Grapevines planted in the chicken runs and trained to the fence afford shade to poultry; and also fruit to the farmer in autumn. The vines should be trained high up.

In warm weather whitewash and carbolic acid should be applied freely to the interior of all hen houses as well as nests and roosts. We usually whiten up everything about the poul-try quarters every three weeks the year around. A white building is more attractive than a dingy one. The fowls like it, and this alone is a good reason or keeping it so.

Eggs should be gathered daily and stored in a dry place, not a cellar. Fifty degrees is a safe temperature. Eggs intended for hatching should be gently turned once a day. Egg cases holding two or more dozen are conthe farmer to properly care for the eggs and not permit them to remain longer than a day in the nest.

Never use ashes or line to mlx with hen manure. If either is used, away goes the ammonia, which is the most valuable part of the manure. Every morning with a shovel and scraper the floor of the hen house should be thoroughly scraped and the accumulation placed in barrels in a dry shed close at hand. When enough has been stored may be used in a semi-liquid form about the strawberry vines, currant and raspberry bushes and other fruit and vegetable plants. It will pay to look after the manure and not throw it out, unmindful of its value.

There are people who make poultry pay largely and others who do not, Experience has taught that there is no legitimate business which pays bet-ter, but it must be conducted with care and skill. The lack of these is why nine-tenihs of our farmers do not make it a success. A farmer who keeps a strict ledger account of all the returns and expenditures from his poultry is an exception. Many keep no account at all. Such are the one who cry "poultry don't pay." Lack of experience, patience, system and understanding of the amount of work connected with poultry raising tell the reason of their failure.

Long before the time for the fair comes the farmer should lay his plans to make an exhibition. He should study the matter and determine to take something, if it is not more than a fine sample of his pet corn. This corn he has developed, the strain differs from all others, and now is his chance of showing that he is not only alive but a showman. Perhaps some things from the garden are worth having others look at; poppers, pumpkins, plums, parsley, pears or the like. thought of losing the prize should not be uppermost. Help to make the fair large and valuable. Take an interest, and the day spent at the fair will be one of profit because you are a part of it. Get something ready for the fair and be sure to take it. If you cannot best your neighbor, strive to best your own record of last year. mean progress, and success is the twin sister of progress.

Prost is blamed for killing many an orchard tree that is starved to death.

The Etate Pamphlet Laws.

The pamphlet laws for 1895 are ready for distribution and Chief Clerk Gearhart of the state department, has already shipped more than half to the prothonotaries, county officers and ustices of the peace. The volume is the largest one that has ever been published under the new constitution, there being about 200 pages more of the laws than in any previous edition. There were one hundred and eighteen more laws and fifty-three more resolutions approved in 1895 than in 1893 press work. and that was the largest volume np to

The number of bills vetoed in 1895 exceed those of any former year, being one hundred and twenty three in number, and these are now being printed.

Stick to the Home Paper.

The following article appeared in an exchange, and as it meets our views we publish it.

There is hardly a week passes in which some fakir doesn't come along with some advertising scheme to catch merchants. We have only one word to say-better stick to your home newspaper. It stands by you fifty-two weeks in the year.

The market is full of cough mixtures, but one trouble with most of them is that when they do a little good the patient has to take so much that he gets to loathe the taste. The Pincola Balsam is superior to other cough remedies because it is agreeable to the palate and its good effects are immediate. In a few days an ordinary cough is gone altogether. Bronchitis and asthma are more stubborn, but they too are cured by Ely's Pincola Balsam. A remedy worth trying. Twenty-five cents is all it costs.

The new women is coming to the fore front these days. A story comes from New York that the other right a belated male pedestrian stopped to listen to a political argument between two women. The argument was hot and the unprotected male was nearly paralyzed when one of the women came to him, handed him a bundle and said, "here you, hold this baby, till I lick this woman.

William Goltberg, a Sharon merchant, came near killing himself. His safe refused to work and he drilled a hole under the lock and placed in it a stick of dynamite. The concussion shook the houses in the vicinity and blew the safe door into the cellar of a neighbor. The safe contained about \$200 in money and \$5,000 in notes | and securities, all of which were destroyed by the explosion.

Scylla and Charybdis.

It was in an absent-minded sort of way that she read the sign "Ice-Cream."

"Oh, ah; ice cream!" said he. Did you ever read that there were deadly ptomaines in ice-cream?" "Yes," she said, a little spitefully.

Did you ever read of the microbes in kissing?" On reflection he concluded to com-

promise on a basis of present cream and future kisses.

Believe the Editors.

In a court room a lawyer may call witness a liar, scoundrel, villain or a thief, and no one makes complaint when the Court adjourns, but if a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character there is a libel suit or perhaps a dead editor. This is owing to the fact that the people believe what the editor says.

Complaining Boarder-" This meat is about the toughest that I ever came across." The Philosophic Boarder-"Yes; but then there is so very little of it, you know."-Boston Transcript.

When you find a man of whom it is often said that he has his heart in the right place, there is apt to be something wrong with his head .- Atchison Globe.

"She's such an old-fashioned girl." Indeed?" "Yes; she has a Roman nose and a most pronounced Greek forehead."-Detroit Tribune.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is the one great blood purifier.

A Great Offer.

The "Twice-a-Week" edition of the New York World (formerly the Weekly) has proved a phenomenal success. It is a Semi-Weekly of six pages, mailed Tuesdays and Fridays; eight columns to the page; torty-eight columns each issue. It gives the news fully half a week ahead of any weekly paper, and, at the same time, retains all the literary, agricultural, miscellany and other features which made the Weekly World so popular. Yet the price is only \$1.00 a year. For sample copies address THE WORLD, N. Y.

Arrangements have been made by which we can furnish this paper and the Twice-a-Week New York World all for \$1.75 a year. Take advantage of this offer and get your own local paper and the Twice-a-Week World at this special rate.

Printing in Colors.

The prices of colored printing inks Time Table in effect have gone down with everything else, and it costs no more to do printing in colors than it Joes in black. THE COLUMBIAN office is prepared to print in any of the following colors: Black, orange, deep cherry, brown lake, light blue, ultra marine blue, bronze red, violet, dark red, green, jacqueminot, purple, garnet, peacock blue. Printing in more than one color is done at a slight advance for the additional

THE BLUES.

Why do Women have the Blues more than Men?

[SPECIAL TO OUR LAUT BRADERS.] Are not women naturally as lighthearted, brave, and hopeful as men? Yes; but woman's organism is different from man's.

Women in perfect or good health are rarely victims of this symptom. Women nearly monopolize the

blues, because their peculiar ailments promote them. When the female organs fail to perform their functions properly, when the dreaded female complaints appear, there is shown nervousness, sleeplessness, faint-

ness, backache, headache, bearing-

down pains, etc

" all - gone "

causing the dreaded

"let-me-alone" and

When the woman does not understand what the matter is, and her doctor can not or will not tell her, she grows morose and melancholy; that's the blues.

Mrs. Newton Cobb, of Manchester, O., says: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble I cannot praise it enough. I am pleased to tell every one that it cured me; and if it will cure me, why not others? I am sure my case was severe enough." It will. Get it of your druggist at once.

RAILROAD SYSTEM

In effect May, 12, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Potts-ville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.55 a.m., For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.35 a.m., 3.25 p. For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.35 a. m., 3.15.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.35, 11.55 a. m., 12.20, 3.25 5.00, 6.33, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestaut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 541, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 823 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a n., and via Easton v.10 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 13.00 a. m. Leave Reading 11.30 a. m. Leave Potisville 12.30 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1.30 a. m., Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.10 a. m., 4.30 p.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.27, 8.15. Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.27, a. m., 12.06 1.37, 3.36, 6.23.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf for Atlantic City.

Werk-Days-Express, 5.09, 9.09, 10.45 a. m., (Saturdays only 1 30), 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00, 4.37, 5.00, 5.40 p. m. Accommodation, 8.00 a. m., 4.30, 6.30 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train 7.00 a. m., SUNDAY-Express, 7.33, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m. Ac. commodation, 8.00 a. m. and 4.45 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train 7 a. m.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, depot, corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues.

WERK-DAYS-Express, (Mondays only, 6.45,) 7.63, 7.45, 8.15, 9.00, 10.15 a. m. 315, 4.36, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Accommodation, 6.20, 8.00 a.m. 4.22 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train from foot of Mississippi Ave, 6.00 p. m. Accommodation, 7.15 a. m. 5.05 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train from foot of Mississippi Ave, 6.10 p. m.

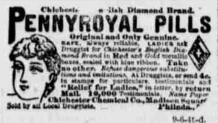
Parior Cars on all Excursion train from foot of Mississippi Ave, 6.10 p. m.

Parior Cars on all Express trains.

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I. A. SWEIGARD. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen'l Pass. Agt

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Firston (D& E)IV 11 0 Pottaville, ... Pern Glen. Rock Glen Nescopeck Creasy Espy Ferry. E. Bloomsb Catawissa Catawissa Riverside... Sunbury.... Lewistown Jc ar 512 05 5 4 25 Fittaburg 5 8 10 511 30 Dally, except sunday. | Dally, f Fig. Pittsburg... Harrisburg ar 1 2 10 1 3 30 . A. M. Lewistown Je. Washington...ly 10 40 Baltimore 111 50 1 4 45 Philadelphia " 111 20 1 4 30 Harrisburg lv | 3 30 | 8 15 Sunbury ar | 5 08 | 9 56 3 25 8 15 ... 4 12 9 10 ... ar 4 36 9 38 Sunbury | v | 5 20 110 00 |
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