Schley on his Victory Cervera Totally Unable to Surprise Him

Rear Admiral Schley, who was so greatly improved in health that he conterred with his official superiors at Washington on Friday concerning his duties as a Military Commissioner to Porto Rico, gave a very interesting description of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet on July 3. He

"Forty-eight hours previous to the morning of the 3d I telt that the crisis was close at hand, and that Admiral Cervera would be compelled to make a stand. Consequently, a close watch was ordered on the Brooklyn for night and day. So careful was our watch kept that the Spaniards could not put a shovelful of coal into their furnaces without the rings of smoke coming out of their funnels be

smoke coming out of their funnels re-ing seen by our watch.

"The story that Cervera took us by surprise is all bosh. Fully 30 minutes before the Admiral's flagship was seen steaming out of the channel great clouds of black smoke were seen over the hills rising from his fleet.

"The deck officers reported the

"The deck officers reported the fact to me, and I immediately suspeced that the Spaniards were going to make a dash for escape. I ordered general quarters sounded, and when general quarters sounded, and when the flagship poked her nose out every man was at his post, and almost in-stantly our gunner's deadly work had commenced.

A SPECTACLE TO REMEMBER.

"I shall never forget the sight the "I shall never forget the sight the Spanish fleet presented coming out. They were under a full head of steam, and with the clouds of black smoke pouring out of the tunnels and the blaze from the heavy guns, it reminded me of a herd of mad bulls making a dash for a red rag.

a dash for a red rag.
"From then on till the last ship was beached the sight was one of the most exciting I ever expect to witness. I expected that we would lose at least one ship, and when I learned our casualties I was amazed, for I fully expected that our loss would be heavy under such a galling fire. The bad marksmanship of the Spaniards is all that prevented it."

The Admiral paid a tribute to the men under him. "Men that can ' he said, "during such a battle,

laugh," he said, "during such a battle, and cheer as a poorly-aimed shell barely misses them, are men you can't lick, and I am proud of them."

Admiral Schley was asked if Admiral Cervera made a mistake in bringing his fleet out in the order he did. "A great mistake," he replied. "Had he divided his squadron, sending part east and part west, he could ing part east and part west, he could have saved two of his ships, and per-

haps won a great victory. CUBANS AS WARRIORS.

Regarding the Cubans, the Admiral said: "There were not many of them to see: but I will tell you what a Spanish colonel said to me after the surrender or Santiago. 'I hope,' he said, 'that you will not have the experience with your allies that we have had with them. We found that they made a good advance guard to a retreating party, and a good rear guard treating party, and a good rear guard to an advancing one."

The Admiral said that during the

bombardment of Santiago by the fleet 106 six and eight-inch shells were fired, and 101 of them landed more less effectively in the city.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Whole sale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter nally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. best. Im

Shamekin Votes to Have Paved Streets

The vote in Shamokin last week on the \$65,000 loan for the purpose of paving its streets was carried by a very decided majority. The whole vote cast was 1688, of which 1432 were for the loan, and only 128 against

This means that Shamokin will spend three times \$65,000, or \$195,000 for paved streets, on the condition that the borough pays one-third, the property owner one-third, and the property owner one-third, and Shamokin Street Railway Company and the Shamokin-Mt. Carmel Street Railway Company the other one-third on such streets as are traversed by their lines

Shamokin can well be proud of herself now. She will soon have metropolitan appearances; that is, if she gets the public building she

OLIVETTE'S VOYAGE,

DELICACIES SENT FOR FREE DISTRI BUTION SOLD TO SICK SOLDIERS.

seaman's Story of the Voyage. The Troops Were Hall starved When They Embarked at Santiago. Medicines of

Boston, Mass., Aug. 29 .- The death Boston, Mass., Aug. Ex.—The death of Lieutenant Tiffany and the initimations regarding the Olivette made by Belmont Tiffany and the Boston physition, and lack of proper food and treatclan who attended his brother, and who doubtless neard his story, have awakened great interest in the cruise

awakened great interest in the cruise of that ship.

Frederick Miller, a seaman on the Olivette, charges that the delicacles put on the Olivette for the sick and wounded were not given to them, but were sold in limited quantities to those who had the money to buy, and these were the officers and passengers, rather than the sick soldiers. He says:

"We left Santiago in wretched condiment on the voyage came very near

the sick soldiers. He says:

"We lett Santiago in wretched condiment on the voyage came very near being disastrous to all the sick and wounded men. Their treatment was outrageous and it is a wonder that any of them survive. Those who were able to walk got food from the sailors and firemen, but of course all could not be fed in that way.

"Ice cream, ginger ale and other delicacles were put on board for the sick and wounded. The food and drink never reached the soldiers, for they were sold to the passengers. When we got to Montauk Point what was left of the ice cream was sour and was thrown overboard."

An infantryman of the regular army in one of the hospitals here told this story to a trained nurse, who repeated it to me:

"The statement that some of the sick and wounded were left in Cuba when the Olivette sailed is true. I was told that I would not be allowed to go on board the ship, but the day before she sailed I managed to sit up almost all day, though the effort nearly killed me.

the Olivette sailed is true. I was told that I would not be allowed to go on board the ship, but the day before she sailed I managed to sit up almost all day, though the effort nearly killed me. When the surgeon came on his rounds I lied handsomely when he asked me how I felt. He said I might go on board in the morning. There were two infantrymen I knew who were told they must stay, and they both died that night. I believe the disappointment killed them. They seemed to be no sicker than I was, but the hope of seeing the United States once more braced me up.

"Our rations had been cut and cut, until we got five hardtacks and a very small thin piece of 'sowbelly.' It was first weakness from hunger and then fever that killed the men. We thought our troubles would be over when we got aboard ship. I heard that ten sick men had been left behind when we sailed, and no one left to care for them. They were not much worse off than we were aboard the ship.

"The rations aboard ship did not improve much. Healthy men might live on it, but for the sick and wounded it was almost useless. Those who had money fared better than those who were broke. I had a little money and it was lucky for me that I had, or I would not have been strong enough to get here. We were told that a lot of delicacies had been sent on board, but we say hone of them."

Several points of this soldier's narrative are corroborated by Dr. James S. Kennedy, first assistant surgeon of the Second division hospital, Fifth army orps, new at Montauk Point on the sick list, who has made a statement. published in Chambersburg, Pa., in which he says:

"Yesterday, August 11, a certain regiment left its encampment to go on board the Olivette to go north, and ten hours afterward a private, who had been left behind, started back to his former encampment to sleep (no private soldlers being allowed in Santiago after dark), and on reaching his camp found ten men abandoned. No medicine, no food, no nurses nor physicians—simply abandoned to starvation or suclide. As to the fr

-simply abandoned to starvation or su-loide. As to the frequent suicides which occur, the reports go all right when the facts are not known.
"I came down on the Olivette myself and saw stacks of medicines and sup-plies, such as the sick and wounded crave, and I also say a favored few break open boxes of champagne and li-quors and eat lee cream, packed in the cold storage department by the Red Cross people, having the Red Cross on the package. Not one particle of that lot ever reached a hospital."

Distress in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the government of Kazan, and in the province of Samara, Saratof, Simbirlik, Viatka and Perm, where the crops are almost worthless and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the government for relief, the government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers. But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The ment is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers. But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cattages of the shatches in order to feed their stock. In spite of thos cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The government officials are very slow in putting the relief measures into effect, and the only relief thus far has been the granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dried leaves for, fodder. The peasants are exhausted from lack of food, and unless the promised supplies are spredily sent, the suffering among the peasant.

Governor Black Goes to Chickamagua.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 39.—Governor Black of New York arrived in this city last evening from Washington. He will see the condition of Camp Thomas-at ChickamaugaPark for himself. Colonel Wilder of the Fourteenth regiment met Governor Black in this city and accompanied him to the park. Governor Black is trying to have all the New York regiments at Chickamauga, including the Fourteenth, mustered out of service or sent home. He

Welsh Miners' Strike Ended

Weish Miners' Stake Ended.

London, Aug. 30.—At a joint meeting of the Weish miners yesterday it was decided to accept the employers terms, offered at the Cardiff conference on Saturday, by which the miners get an increase of five per cent in their wages. This ends the disastrous six months' strike.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

sident McKinley Completes the At

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Mc-Kinley starts to-day upon a brief va-cation with a load off his mind. The acceptance by Associate Justice White yesterday afternoon of the tender of a place upon the peace commission, completed the personnel of that body. As it stands it comprises Secretary of As it stands it comprises secretary of State William R. Day, Senator Cush-man K. Davis, chairman of the com-mittee on foreign relations; Senator William H. Frye of Maine, a member of that committee; Whitelaw Reid of New York and Associate Justice White

of the supreme court.

Senators Davis and Fave left town
yesterday, the former going to New
York and the latter to Maine.

The full commission will probably meet here next week, after the presi-

dent's return from Pennsylvania.

The personnel of the American commission is regarded as particularly strong among public men. The views of all the commissioners, with the exception of Justice White, are pretty well known. Secretary Day does not favor the United States holding all of the Philippines. He would be satisfied with Manila and Manila bay. Senator Frye would be satisfied with Luzon island.

Mr. Reid, judging from the editorials in his paper, considers it impossible for Spain to exercse control of any por-tion of the Philippines, and thinks that the interests would be better subserved by the United States maintaining con by the United States Maintaining conricol over the entire group. Senator Davis is a territorial expansionist, and it
is believed, judging from some of his
recent speeches would favor permanent
control over the entire Philippines.
Justice White, as a member of the
supreme court, never talks for publication, and his views on the Philippines
question are therefore unknown.
The commissioners apparently are not
going to Paris to demand the entire
group of the Philippine islands, but to
contend only for the occupation of Luzon island. This was strongly divelop-

content only for the occupation of Lu-zon island. This was strongly divelop-ed at a conference at the White House between the president, Secretary Day, and Senators Davis and Frye, a ma-jority of the members of the commis-sion.



WHITELAW REID.

WHITELAW REID.

During the conference yesterday the whole Spanish question was fully discussed and the policy of the administration was distinctly outlined. While the fact is recognized that a large majority of the American people are inclined to favor the taking of the Philippines by the United States, participants in the conference yesterday advanced what they considered substantial reasons why this should not be done. In order to maintain absolute control over the entire group of islands the United States government would be required to provide a standing army of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men. The members of the commission do not believe that would be advisable.

It is believed the commissioners will make a straightforward demand for Luzon island, in accordance with suggestions supposed to have been received from Admiral Dewey. Their demands will be stated briefly, but in emphatic terms. It was suggested that the contention of the United States should be drawn up in unmistakable English and presented to the Spanish commissioners, with the statement that discussion would be a waste of time, as there could be no modification of the American daim under any circumstances. Of course such a vigorous American proposition would be sustained by the great mass of American people, but it would hardly be in line with diplomacy. make a straightforward demand

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Our Government Not Likely to Take
Part in a Conference.
Washington, Aug. 30.—The extraordinary circular note directed by the
Russian foreign minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg has attracted the earnest attention of the officials here. It is supposed from the terms of the note as
published that a copy was directed to
Mr. Hitchcock, the United States am-

posed from the terms of the note as published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the late war was a contributing factor in the preparation of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to the European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to redouble their expenditures on account of army and navy else they might be outstripped by the United States.

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as Utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States towards such a conference as that propaged is purely conjectural in advance of the neceipt of the invitation, the impression prevails that our government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

Cambon in Montreal.

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 30.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, arrived in Montreal Sun-day night on a visit. He is expected to ain here geveral days.

Collapse of the War Issue

The Republican politicians who proposed to run their state campaign on the war as a leading issue, find themselves deprived of ammunition by the sudden collapse of hostilities. There can't be any excitement gotten up in rallying around the flag after the enemy have laid down their arms.

The machine managers are wel-come to all the advantage they can get out of the war as a campaign issue. In the support of the government as against the Spanish enemy no party can claim superior merit, for all class-es of our citizens were equally loyal and patriotic, but for those shocking abuses in army management that were more harmful to our soldiers than the bullets of the enemy, and caused greater suffering and loss of life, the blame rests alone with those Republi-can politicians through whose in-fluence the war was made to serve their political designs and persona

The war is practically over, and its speedy termination is due to the exhaustion of a surprisingly weak enemy and not to the superior management of the officials under whose charge our brave soldiers were subjected the most abuseful treatment. The shameful record that Alger has made, without reproof from McKinley, is about all that is left of the war, and it is not calculated to be of much advantage to the Republican machine managers as an issue in the pending state campaign.—Bellefonte Watch-

Pottsville's War on Signs-

Some time ago the Pottsville Borough Council passed an ordinance to the effect that all overhead signs about that town must come down. The majority of the business men ob served the mandate, but some of them. in cases where the signs are station ary, refused to comply. They con-tended that the ordinance was illegal Chief Burgess. M. P. Walker and two of the borough employes cut down the sign of D. L. Esterly Sons, and the latter in a subsequent action at court, were defeated, a verdict being secured for the borough. This was a test case and on the strength of that decision Chief Burgess M. P. Walker has started removing the signs that have thus far been left standing. There are some twenty-five or thirty to be removed, and Chief Burges Walker's force will have all taken down forthwith, the owners having long ago received the proper notice to

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown,

Mrs. John Williams, Englishtown, N. J., writes:
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, infammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not home to suffer so much." have to suffer so much.

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St.,

Mrs. Joseph Peterson, old Marren, Pa., writes:
"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also becauched and was so dizzy. I had I had the backache constantly, also headache and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as

would beat so fast I would reet as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe, I was so weak I could not do any-thing. "I have now taken several bot-tles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable compound, and used three pack-ages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pink-ham's medicine had not helped me."

NASAL CATARRH

d one that will by its own action

and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ANDORIBOD by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limped and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Fly Brothers, 56 Warres St., New York, it will be mailed. Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the masal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostriis.

Billousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture



FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED

WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA &

| | BLOOMSBURG | DIVISION. | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-------|--------|-----|
| | STATIONS. | EAST. | | | |
| | | A.M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. |
| | NORTHUMBERLAND | 6 25 | 1.50 | 10 00 | 5 |
| | Cameron | 6 38 | | | 6 |
| | Chulaeky | | | | 6 |
| | Danville | 6 50 | 2 12 | 10.21 | 6 |
| | Catawissa | 7 08 | 2 26 | | 6 |
| | Rupert | 7 09 | 2 31 | 10 36 | 6 |
| | Bloomsburg | 7 15 | 2 36 | 10 41 | 6 |
| | Вару | 7 23 | 2 42 | 10 46 | 6 |
| | Lime Ridge | 7 80 | 2 48 | | 6 |
| | Willow Grove | 7 34 | 2 52 | | 6 |
| | Briarcreek | 7 38 | - | | 7 |
| | Berwick | 7 48 | 8 01 | 11 02 | 7 |
| | Beach Haven | 7 54 | 3 07 | | 7 |
| ١ | Hick's Ferry | 8 00 | 8 18 | •••• | 7 |
| | | 8 10 | 3 24 | 11 21 | 7 |
| ł | Shickshinny | 8 20 | 3 34 | | 7 |
| | Hunlock's | 8 27 | | **** | 7 |
| | Nanticoke | | 8 42 | 11 86 | |
| | Avondale | 3 82 | 8 47 | | 7 ! |
| | Plymouth | 8 37 | 3 52 | 11 48 | 8 |
| | Plymouth Junction | 8 42 | 3 57 | ****** | 8 1 |
| | Kingston | 8 50 | 4 05 | 11 52 | 8 |
| | Bennett | 8 53 | 4 08 | ****** | 8 . |
| | Forty Fort | 8 56 | 4 11 | ***** | 8 |
| | Wyoming | 9 01 | 4 17 | 12 00 | 8 |
| | West Pittston | 9 06 | 4 22 | | 8 |
| | Susquehanna Ave | 9 10 | 4 25 | 12 67 | 8 1 |
| | Pittston | 9 15 | 4 80 | 12 10 | 8 |
| | Duryea | 9 19 | 4 34 | | 8 |
| | Lackawanna | 9 24 | 4 87 | | 8 |
| ١ | Taylor | 9 32 | 4 45 | | 8 |
| | Hellevue | 9 37 | 4 50 | | 9 |
| | SCRANTON | 9 42 | 4 55 | 12 30 | 9 |
| | DUBARTURE | | | 00 | |

AM 1.8. 1.8. 20 F. M. WEST.

A.M. A. P. M. STATIONS CRANTON. 10 28 2 05 6 10 10 35 2 13 6 17 10 38 2 16 6 21 10 42 2 20 6 25 10 45 2 23 6 28 10 45 2 27 6 31 10 53 2 32 6 36

-NORTH



Pennsylvania Railroad.

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A. M.

A. M. †11 10 11 35 11 43 11 54 P. M. 12 18 2 08 P. M. 14 15 4 40 4 46 4 55 8 20 11 30 5 15 6 25 A, M. 111 10 11 22 11 32 11 54 P. M. 12 02 12 10

f 8 56 9 05

Pittston(D & H) ar | A. M. | P. M. | 12 49 | 10 10 | 1 16 Weekdays. | Daily. f Flag station Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Karle, between Sunbury and Finladelping and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pitts burg and the west est. information apply to Ticket

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass, Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal-No Smoke In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Potts ille, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.20 a. m. For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.29 a. m., 3.49 p m., For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40, catawissa weekdays 7.50, 8.28, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m. For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.28, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m. For Battimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.28 a. m., 8.46, 7.21, p. m. Sundays 6.31 trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 6.41, 8.33 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.32 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOUMSBURG
Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a.
m, and via Easton 1.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 1.0 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 1.2 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 1.2 b. p. m.
Leave Tanaqua 1.49 p. m.
Leave Tanaqua 1.49 p. m.
Leave Williamsport weekda 5 10.00 a m, 4.30 p.

n. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. .30 3.40, 6.08 Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.83, 3.00, 6.20.

ATLANTICCITY DIVISION. ATLANTICCITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnia Street wharf and south Street wharf for Atlantic City.

Werk-Dayd-Express, 80,9,90, 10,465 a. m., (1.30 Saturdays only), 200, 3.00, 3.40, 69 minute train), 4.00, 65 minute train), 4.00, 65 minute train), 5.40, 60 minute train, 7.40, 5.00 (50 min. train), 5.40, 7.00 p. m. 41.00 Excursion train, 7.40 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train, 7.40 a. m., 5.40, p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train, 7.00 a. m.

Express, 6.46 Mondays only, 7.69, 7.46, 66 min. train), 8.29 (68 minute train), 900, 10.15, 12 a. m., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p. m. Account, 4.25, 7.30 a. m., 4.05 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train droin Mississipple ave. only), 6.00 p. m. Sudnays-press, 30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Account, 7.15 a. m., 5.05 p. m. \$1.00 Excursion train from Mississipple ave. only, 6.00 p. m. Sudnays-server, 30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30 p. m. Account of train from Cot of Mississipple ave. only, 6.00 p. m. Sudnays-server, 5.00, 6.00 p. m. Sudnays-server, 5.00, 6.00 p. m. Sudnays-server, 5.00 p. m. Account of this stayley ave. 10 p. m. Account of this stay

For Cape May and Sea liste City, 24.5 a. m., 2.30, 4.45 p. m. Additionation for Cape May—4.15 p. m. Sundays, (81.00 Excursion 7.40), 915, am For Ocean City—8.20, 8.45 a. r., 2.30, 4.46 p. m. (81.00 Excursion Thursday only), 7.00 a. m. Sundays curson all express trains.

Factor cause on all express trains.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen'l Supt, EDSON J. WEERS, Gen'l Pass. Agt