Is Bourke Cockran, Whose Two Great Speeches at Chicago Are Cited

AS SAMPLES OF HIS POWER.

An Interesting Biography of a Rising Young Self-Made Man.

A RIBBON COUNTER ABANDONED

For the Bar, and That Used as a Stepping-Stone to Politics.

A SHINING STAR AMONG ALL ORATORS

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The history of the rise of William Bourke Cockran is not only interesting-it is instructive, curious, extraordinary. It illustrates the grand possibilities of American life; the scope of individual achievement where brains and bull-dog pertinacity are united with the divine gift of eloquence.

Bourke Cockran—for few designate him

in any other way-is an Irish lad. Had he remained in the land of his nativity his oratorical powers might have been recognized just the same. His name may have been listed with the long line of Irish orators revered by Irishmen and honored the world over; but in this turbulent era of Ireland's checkered history it would more likely have been coupled with English jails and the disgraceful factional rotten-eggclub-lime-paving-stone weapons with which Irishmen are in these modern times wont to greet their leaders who disagree with them. For Bourke Cockran bears in his broad bosom the spirit of the fighter, the undaunted soul that glories in opposition and gains strength by the bitterness of the an-

A Man of Great Courage and Power, I saw him in the midst of the intellectual battle of 1884, at the convention of the national Democracy held in Chicego—I saw him in the great struggle at the Chicago convention of ten days ago. Two things were prominent in my mind—one, the wonderful converge and power of this way in derful courage and power of this man in the face of a bitterly hostile audience; the other, the triumph of peaceful tolerance in that audience, four-fiths of whom were radically opposed to that which the speaker advocated.

The political leaders of the earth who would face such an audience for a cause al-ways desperate, and at the moment aiready ways desperate, and at the moment aiready lost, are probably few and yet, other than Bourke Cockran, I cannot name any of them. The country where such an audience of 20,000 excited people could be held together in peace to listen to a man under such circumstances is not within my geographical knowledge.

Born in County Sligo, Ireland, educated in France. A young and penniless amicrant

in France—a young and penniless emigrant
—a drygoods clerk—a schoolmaster—a poor a drygoods cierk—a schoolmaster—a poor law student—living practically from hand to mouth always—so short a time ago that it seems to those who know him but yesterday, he stands now at the head of the New York bar, rich, the lawyer of big cases and big fees, the idol of the governing power of New York, and an orator whose name and fame are coequal with the length and breadth of the land.

His Head Not Yet Unbalanced.

Such success is enough to turn the head of anybody but an extraordinary man. But Bourke Cockran is an extraordinary man, and his head is still well balanced. He is yet young, being only 38, and what is left of the great world for him to conquer is still shead of him. He was towned 17 when he ahead of him. He was turned 17 when he came to this country, so he is but 21 years an American. He was being educated for the priesthood at Lille, Franse, when he concluded that he would rather be an American citizen and take his chances with Americans than be a pillar of the church. He is a thorough classical scholar, and spacks Parisinal like a stige. ahead of him. He was turned 17 when he speaks Parisian like a native.

Wholly without means when he arrived here he went to work for A. T. Stewart. It was the first thing that turned up. But the ribbon counter didn't agree with him and he soon changed this for more intellectual, if not more remunerative employment-teaching school. Many a bright American boy who has since distinguished himself began by teaching school. And, just as with these American boys, school teaching was to him but the best available means to a higher end. He studied law and studied hard. His intellectual diet was Blac for breakfast, Chitty on Contracts for lunch and Court Reports for supper-between which he wrestled with the perverse and crooked young idea.

The Ferule Dropped for the Law. About the time when the whole national Democracy was ablaze with the unsatis-factory results of the Tilden campaign Cockran concluded to drop the ferule and risk the law. He had enjoyed the friendrisk the law. He had enjoyed the friend-ship of Judge A. B. Tappen, a lawyer of some note and a red-hot politician, and had also had the advantage of the Judge's library and counsel, and felt that he was sufficiently well equipped to enter the legal field on his own account. With characteristic daring the young lawyer cast his eyes longingly on the metropolis

"That is my field," be said to himself, "and there I must go." But his means, carefully husbanded from school teaching, did not admit of so great a risk at once. He got as near to the cherished idea as he could, however, and opened an office in the beautiful suburb of Mount Vernon. This wise step put him in the way of making New York friends and professional con-nections while he was cutting his legal teeth. Whether he then dreamed of \$10,000 and \$20,000 retainers in the near future is not known; but \$10 was a dream for some time first case of any real importance was a mur-der case, and his mark in that case not only secured him a paying practice in the little village, but brought his name and abilities to the attention of the New York bar. He had not set out for a criminal lawyer, but took anything that came along.

A Particularly Desperate Case, This was a particularly desperate case, and no other hawyer cared to undertake it. A man had called another man to his cabin door and had deliberately shot him down in cold blood. He was morally sure to hang, and there was no money in it one way or the other. But young Cockran has always had a penchant for desperate cases—mark his convention experience—and he undertook to delend the murderer. The result was a verdict of murder in the second de-

gree. He saved the man's life. Cockran's impassionate address to the jury moved even the stern judge and brought tears to the eyes of counsel. The orator was quite youthful in appearance as he was in years, and the effect was still more remarkable on that account. This was his entree into the New York papers, which had strongly urged the capital punishment of the man, but among members of his pro-fession the young lawyer was highly praised. They advised him to come to New York. He came. Still poor, and with that cautiousness that came from bitter experience, he took a little back office on the fourth floor on lower Broadway and put out his shingle. He now found himself a very small toad in a very big puddle and had to skimp and scheme to get enough to keep soul and body together. But he was making friends. He had the hearty, off-hand way that made everybody like him, and still retains it.

itself. It was the defense of a man who had been indicted for receiving stolen goods. It was given him by one of his legal friends who didn't take criminal cases and who didn't want a case of that kind anyhow. Cockran lost it, but his management of it, his general knowledge of law, his mental grasp of the essential features involved and his splendid argument, all served to greatly advance him in the estimation of both bench and bar. There were not a few old lawyers who even at that early period predicted that the briefless barrister would soon make a name for himself.

It was wholly natural that a man of Bourke Cockran's temperament and gifts should drift into politics early in life. You couldn't keel a glib-tonged Irishman out of politics in New York with a club. One of his abilities was welcomed on all sides—and he has been pretty much on all sides since his advent. His political acquaintances and induction into the intricacles of machine management went hand in hand

machine management went hand in hand with his advancement at the bar. It has so continued ever since—nip and tuck; with the political nip, if anything, just a leetle shead of the legal tuck.

First Claim as a Politician

First Claim as a Politician.

His first claim to public notice as a politician was in his first year in New York and was laid at Syracuse. It was at the Democratic State convention. Of course he was with the minority, where he invariably comes out strong. As the leader—for he at once assumed leadership—of this minority faction of the party he made a great hit. He was downed—that is to say, the movement he represented was downed.

Bourke Cockran rose from its ashes, if not quite famous, at least known throughout the Empire State. His history in politics is a curious one in that while he has always been with the under dog, it doesn't matter much what becomes of the dog, Bourke is bigger and grander and more famous than ever he was. His great fights have been within the ranks of his own party—invariably as a high kicker. When you have once seen and heard this premiere, the rest of the crowd sink to the relative you have once seen and heard this premiere, the rest of the crowd sink to the relative standard of secondas, corrphees, and mere figurantes. When he appeared on the floor of the convention at Syracuse in '79 he was but 21, almost a total strauger, poor and lank of appearance, and in the storm of the great battle between Samuel J. Tilden and John Kelly the last man who would have been called upon to champion either side. He wore the badge of Irving Hall—that was all that was known of him. And he was greeted by the same pandemonium of yells and cat-calls that greeted him at Chicago, differing only in volume. They showered on him all epithets of contempt and derision. But he heeded them not.

Elequence of a Peculiar Sort.

Elequence of a Peculiar Sort, Eloquence of a Peculiar Sort.

Standing in the aisle, with right hand raised, he waited until the howling mob gave him an opening. Then, with bovine voice and gently rippling words, his language fell upon the listening ears like the sound of running waters. And like sweet music, as it rose and fell, it soothed the savage breast of delegate and alternate and shouter alike. Now and then it poured along a foaming torrent to a climax cataract—before the thunder of applause had died away to murmur smoothly across the green meadows and to gurrile peacefully over the neadows and to gurgle peacefully over the

cooling stones.

For upward of half an hour the young orator held the convention beneath his magic spell. The applause was spontaneous, like the speech, and it rolled up from all sides and reverberated from floor to roof in unison. Then the factions went on fightin unison. Then the factions went on fighting just the same as if the speech had never been made. But Cockran's fame was assured. When he returned to New York it was to find himself in political demand. No money was yet in sight—his clothes were poor and worn to seediness—but no matter. The impetuous and big hearted Irishman never thought of that. He felt that he was bound to be in the swim. The rest would bound to be in the swim. The rest would care for itself. He next appeared at the Albany convention in '81 as the spokesman of the Irving Hall Democracy, and there he gained fresh laurels.

Cockran Becomes a Tammanvite In the meantime, John Kelly had noted the rising oratorical sun and cultivated

Cockran's personal acquaintance. The result was Cockran's desertion of Irving Hall for Tammany. The young lawyer had been appointed Sheriff's counsel and was now holding his own financially, and rising, rising like the waters of the lower Mississippi in a trashet alowly, steadily, grandly. ippi in a freshet, slowly, steadily, grandly, It was at the Chicago Convention of 1884 that Bourke Cockran was first introduced to the national Democracy. The same old rancorous, factional spirit was at war in the New York delegation. Grover Cleveland was the bone of contention—if I may so far strain physiological facts as to designate the ex-President as a bone—Tammany was the ballet and Bourke Cockran the premiere high kicker. Cockran had an understudy in the person of Senator Grady, who pre-pared the way for him by an ill-tempered speech that made the Exposition Building speech that made the Exposition Building roar with the collective anger of the floor and galleries. The astute Manning and oily gammon Fellows handled the majority of the delegation, which was for the unit rule and for Cleveland. That majority embraced the elements and embodied the characteristics of old Irving Hall, and grim old John Kelly sat at the head of those against whom Cockran had formerly launched his rhetorical thunderholts.

Accredited Spokesman for the Tiger. Now, however, the great Irish orator and master of the English tongue was the accredited spokesman of Tammany. When Grady had been howled down effectually, Cockran pushed him aside and stalked down the center aisle to the Chairman's rostrum.

Passing through the reporters in front, he stepped upon the dais like some courageous bulldog plunging into a swarm of snarling spaniels

Practically the entire convention was against him, delegates and spectators, for he represented nobody but himself and Tammany, and there was little sympathy for Tammany there. It had made war to the knife against Cleveland's nomination and it was turning the same shining blade upon the convention itself by trying to break the Democratic tradition of the unit rule. From the time Cockran started for the ribune, to the time hereals and for the ribune, to the time hereals and for the ribune. tribune to the time he reached it and faced his angry audience there was a continuous

his angry audience there was a continuous claugor from 12,000 lusty throats.

Ten thousand excited men rose as one man and shook their fists and yelled at him in horrible unison. When he shook his leonine head and began to speak it seemed as if a thousand blood vessels, over-strained with rage, would burst, or that the howling mob would plunge upon him headlong from the galleries and tear him limb from limb. Yet he stood there with feet planted solidly. Yet he stood there with feet planted solidly apart and clenched hand upraised, as if he

were a statue of bronze A Presence That Could Be Felt.

I could have touched him with my pencil I could have touched him with my pencil as I sat at his feet. I could feel his presence. I could see his fiery Irish blood suftusing his great neck and face and the Irish soul leaping from his eyes. Yet he had perfect self-control. Then, for the first time, I knew the man was great. And then burst forth the burning words of eloquence from the glowing lava-bed of his heart. He brushed the storm of groans and yells and hisses away, not with gentle, dipolmatic language, but as the street sweeper goes at the dirt, driving over it and rolling it contemptuously and roughly into the gutter of confusion.

His victory of speech was the victory of brute force. And having trampled disorder under foot he launched his vocabulary upon it until the heated human particles became comented in a silent whole. It was a cemented in a silent whole. It was a triumph of physical force. His voice was leonine in strength and round and resonant of sound. His rapidly spoken words fell clear cut from his lips and could be heard to the uttermost parts of the auditorium. When he finished the applause that followed him was fairly extorted by the man himself and by his masterly and masterful effort. His plea for Tammany they held in contempt—for his attack upon the character of Cleveland they hated him. But they did what they had come there to do, and went away knowing who Bourke Cockran was and glad that they had heard him.

Speaking in the Face of Defeat.

Speaking in the Face of Defeat. Lost a Case, but Gained a Name.

He went a long time without a case, and when he finally got one it was desperation role, and under, in some respects, similar circumstances. The similar circumstances were that he spoke for Tammany and against Cleveland's nomination and against the angry protest of the overwhelming majority of his audience. He spoke in the face of the storm and certain defeat. But those who heard the two speeches recognize the difference.

those who heard the two speeches recognize the difference.

The orator has trimmed down his rough edges. He has cultivated more of the graces of speech and diplomacy of bearing. His English words and Irish tongue are more sweetly beguiling. For sledge hammer invective he has taught himself winning words and ways. Instead of shouldering his way rough-shod over all opposition, he edges gently and firmly along and is through before you begin to realize how he got there. Instead of letting his vessel thump among the breakers he pours oil on the waters and steers across as easily as possible. That is the difference between Bourke Cockran in '84 and Bourke Cockran in '92. In other words he is becoming more finished. He is rising.

The man has a strong personality. To see him once is to know him always. To know him is to love him always. The once slender figure, now grown big and burly and round of shoulders; the great head poised upon a stout neck; the careless brown hair, sometimes short and sometimes long, just as he thinks to have it cut; the

long, just as he thinks to have it cut; the blue eyes of wonderful depth, the breadth of chest, the big feet, the tunny little tuft on the chin—all these form a conspicuous man from a purely external point of view.

Comes Into His Office Like a Breeze, He comes into his office in the Equitable from his country seat at Sand's Point, Long Island, like a fresh country breeze. He seems to bring the openness and brusque atmosphere of the sound in with him. There is a breadth about his personality few men possess. And this is the secret of his strong friendships. He is optimistic in everything. Little things don't bother him. In a law case he goes straight at the underlying principles of the matter. The details are secondary, and once having mastered the points of law and merits of a case the details follow.

He never allows himself to be diverted He comes into his office in the Equitable

the details follow.

He never allows himself to be diverted from the main points by running off after them. He has an analytical mind that grasps a legal proposition at once. Of course, he now handles only big cases and of course makes a good deal of money. In the midst of his legal labors he finds time to keep well posted on the questions of the day. He is an ornniverous reader, loves French literature and good living. He never drinks anything, but is not opposed to the use of liquor by those who do. He sufokes strong eigars, however, and plenty of them. When he is hard at work he smokes continuously. From 10 to 15 strong Perfectos a day is his average. He wears good clothes, day is his average. He wears good clothes, sack business suits, but never thinks of them; and doesn't know whether he looks well in them or not. He never wears jewelry or anything showy of any description.

Spurs Won in the Jake Sharp Case, Cockran's first really big case in New York was the Jake Sharp case. This he carried to the Court of Appeals on an application for a stay of proceedings and got a new trial. This in the face of popular clamor and the prejudice of the courts. His success gave him enormous prestige. Judges and lawyers united in admiration of his learnt sand lorge of character. He is legal talents and force of character. He is a man who never gets rattled.

Mr. Cockran's family relations are pleas Mr. Cockran's family relations are pleasant. He has been married twice, his first wife having been a Miss Jackson, sister of Father Jackson, of St. Ann's Church. She bere him one child and both mother and child died not far apart. His second wife, Miss Mack, a daughter of a wealthy brewer, John Mack, is a charming woman of taste and culture. She was rich in her own right. Their home on Long Island is said to be a model of refinement. They have no children. Mr. Cockran takes pride and pleasure in his dogs and horses, maintains an excellent stable and table and believes life worth living.

worth living.

As an extemporaneous orator William Bourke Cockran probably stands ahead of any living American. This statement is in the broadest sense. The vital element of real oratory is that which is in touch with the living, passing moment, not the arrangement of words that will read well next week.

One of Nature's Great Gifts.

ness beside the quick wit and readiness of tongue. Physique, force of character, mag-netism, courage, education, mental breadth, the power of logical analysis—these are some. And these Bourke Cockran possesses some. And these Bourke Cockran possesses in a marked degree. An orator may have all the rest but physique and fail. The strong, robust and commanding figure coupled with a barytone voice of extraordinary range and volume Cockran has for a foundation. The faint touch of Hibernian brogue with the French trill on the "r"

makes that voice sweeter to the ear. Oratorical fire is, of course, not merely impressive because of the body from which it issues. I heard Thaddeus Stevens on the por of the House of Representatives in his greatest oratorical effort during the re-construction period when the ematiated old man could not rise from his chair, and his effects were great. Yet had Stevens' soul been in Bourke Cockran's body the distined Pennsylvanian would have overtopped all the great speakers of his exciting time. Charles Sumner was an orator, and yet Sumner had not the fighting quality of Cockran. His orations were learned and glittered and sparkled with strange words and classical quotations. Roscoe Conkling was an orator; but Conkling was stagy and of stilted style.

Cockran's Points of Superiority. Both Sumner and Conkling-in most re

spects as to personality and speech wholly dissimilar—appealed only to the scholarly and refined of language and ideas. In Bourke Cockran's shoes at Chicago neither would have been equal to the occasion. Contrast the utterances of the latter with any speech ever delivered by men whom all men admit were or are orators. The sim-plicity of words, the directness of statement, the clearness of presentation, the di-plomacy that rounds out every proposi-tion, the utter absence of generalities glit-tering or otherwise, the coaxing logic, the exact fitness of the whole to the subject and the time, make it an oratorical marvel. It is a literary gem. When flowing from the lips of the impassioned Irishman into the teeth of that vast audience under the leaky

roof it was an inspiration.

And yet the real greatness of the orator was not so much in what he said as from what he refrained from saying. The temptation of the spetacular would have turned the head of a Sumner or a Conkling. The provocation to the coarse and vituperative was painfully present. The yells and insults that hurtled from every quarter of the auditorium would have sorely tried the auditorium would have sorely tried the auditorium would have sorely tried the temper of men less great than Cockran. But he accepted these testimonials of partisan rancor as mere incidental details, and was not for a moment rattled or diverted from the one great object in hand.

Taking Advantage of a Rising Wave. There was a time when Bourke Cockran was not thus able to rule his own spirit, but he was then young, and now is rising. The unfortunate temper forever bars the The unfortunate temper forever bars the way to oratorical greatness. Cockran ruled his own spirit, and by so doing subdued the turbulent spirit of the political mob. His words are insinuating and his disagreeable statements are put in a pleasantly serious way. His satire is well rounded and oiled down. But I think the attraction of his last Chicago speech lies in its succinct simplicity and in its perfect adaptation to the subject and the hour.

Mr. Cockran is young. He has improved wonderfully within 10 years. He is a gentleman of fortune. What may not be in store for such a man? He is a man for great eventa. What extraordinary event

great events. What extraordinary event will arise to put him to the greater test? CHARLES THEODOBE MURRAY.

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HE'S VERY DIFFIDENT ABOUT IT,

Preferring to Act as Ex-Secretary Whitney's Lieutenant, but

THE LATTER GENTLEMAN WON'T HAVE IT

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.-William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, will be the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Everything in political life is uncertain, but the above prognostication has the seal of certainty.

Heretofore it has been considered settled that the successor of Calvin S. Brice would be William C. Whitney, and that Mr. Harrity would aid him as Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Yesterday, however, Mr. Whitney made the following declaration: "A great many persons have been good enough to mention my name in con-nection with the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, but I will not take it under any circumstances."

Mr. Harrity was seated in the com-fortably appointed office of the President of the Equitable Trust Company when this declaration was made to him: "Mr. Harrity, you are to be the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Every objection you may make to that proposition will be met. You will not be permitted to escape the responsibility." The Secretary of the Commonwealth shifted uneasily in his revolving chair and said: "I don't see how anyone can arrange that for me."

Called by His Party to Act,

"Nevertheless it will be done; you will "Nevertheless it will be done; you will be placed in such a position that you will not be able to avoid the duty."

After rubbing his forehead for a few minutes, Mr. Harrity said: "I can scarcely believe that such an honor will be thrust upon me. It is, in fact, a matter that at present permits of no discussion. The wishes of the candidate for President will be and the candidate for President will be sent that at present permits of no discussion. The wishes of the candidates for President and Vice President have not yet been given utter-ance. Besides, the votes of the members of the Democratio National Committee must the Democratio National Committee must determine the matter, and even the date of meeting of that body has not been fixed. The general voice of the party, however, has named William C. Whitney for the place, and I am free to confess that with him as a leader I would sacrifice much, roll up my sleeves and accept any subordinate position under him in which he would wish me to

would not wish to consider the acceptance of the National Chairmanship of the Demo-cratic party, even if I were thought of for Several Things to Be Considered. "In the first place, I would be reluctant to assume such a grave responsibility with so little experience as my tutor. The contest will be a severe one. While I believe that the chances of political fortune favor Mr. Cleveland in the ratio of at least six

out of ten, I am of the opinion that some-one of the ability of Mr. Whit-ney should lead the Democratic forces. In the second place, I know that there are many, very many, members of the Democratic party who are far better equipped for the position than I am. In the third place, I feel that I do not possess the experience and knowledge which are requisite for such a high office. I am a young man. When the mere suggestion of such an honor is made to me I feel a timidity, a lack of confidence which makes me take pause. This is not a mock modesty, it is a self-recognition of my frailties.
"But I am willing to work for the party," continued Mr. Harrity most earnestly. "I am blessed with a robust constitution. I

The fitness to great possibilities, there-fore, is nature's gift. But there are vari-ous qualities necessary to oratorical great-ous dualities necessary to oratorical greatpolitics without injury to either. Various Interests to Be Consulted,

"But if I were asked to accept the position of National Chairman, J would have to consult various interests before I made a reply. I would have to consult those with whom I am associated in business, and discuss with them whether or not I would be seriously neglecting their affairs for the next three months. Then I have never abandoned my law practice. To be sure, Mr. James M. Beck attends to the active part of it, but I keep in touch with it, and can always be seen by any clients, and have made a livelihood from it, and I cer-tainly do not wish to abandon my profes-

"Then again, I would have to consult Governor Pattison. I am a member of his official family, and if I were made the National Chairman of the Democratic party, while I would not neglect my duty to the State, yet for the next three months I could not give the office all the attention I do now. All these matters would have to be considered, and in view of them I do not see how I am available for the position sug-gested. I can only say that I do not want the office, but I am willing under Mr. Whitney to do anything to serve my

To this it need only be added that Mr. Whitney and the controlling influence in the Democratic National Committee have determined that Mr. Harrity shall be the Chairman, and Mr. Whitney will give him every aid in his power. The committee will meet about the middle of July.

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THE CARLETON, Spring Lake, N. J. Ele-rator, gas, electric bells, artesiau water. One block from ocean, half block from lake. J.S. Hinkson, Prop PARKER HOUSE, Sea Girt, N. J., directly on ocean front. Woods in rear. Gas and electric bells. All modern improvements. Thirteenth season. Open all the year. THOS. DEVLIN, Prop. HOTEL ALLAIRE, Spring Lake, No. J. No

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J. CONTINENTAL HOTEL. Opens June 23 under new management; directly on the beach; elegant spacious rooms; hot sea water baths; elevator. T. C. GILLETTE, Formerly of Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Other Resorts.

PINE HEIGHTS INN AND COTTAGES, Allegheny Mountains, location unsurpassed; most picturesque region of Pennsylvania; all modern improvements; purest water and finest air; steam heat; tennis; open about June 20; illustrated circular. A. M. GRIER. Birmingham, Huntingdon county, Pa. HOTEL WOPSONONOCK, Allegheny

Mountains; highest point in Penn's; seven miles from Altoona on Altoona, Cleardeld and Northern narrow gauge R. R. For circulars and terms ad-dress EDWARD WESSON, Manager,

BEDFORD SPRINGS. BEDFORD, PA.

"THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA." HOTEL OPENS JUNE 224.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS.

On the Summit of the Allegheay Mountains, Main line Penna. R. R. All trains stop. Will open JUNE 25th. For circulars and in-formation, address WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria county, Pa.

Other Resorts.
MATTHEWS HOUSE, CHAUTAUQUA, N.

NEW YORK.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED SOUVENIR. SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES. WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor

THE WORLD-WIDE FAME OF Heiskell's **Ointment**

SKIN DISEASE,

Is earned alone by its intrinsic merit in correcting all diseased conditions of the skin. In Eczema, Tetter, Scald Head, and all itching, scaly and Ichorous disorders, which other remedies have fatled to relieve, it acts like a charm, allaying immediately the irritation, and bealing effectually the diseased action therein, without the aid of internal medicine.

Price 50 Cents per box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail. Send for "Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room," Free. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER. 16 SIXA H STREET.

Cahinets, 82 to 84 per dozen; petites, 81 er dozen. Telephone 1751, and 4-xwrau

BAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. as follows (Eastern Standard Time):-MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

as follows (Eastern Standard Time):—

MAIN LINE PASSTWARD.

Pennsylva-ia Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:55 p. m., Philadelphia 4:45 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Baltimore 4:40 p. m., Washington 5:36 p. m. Keystone Express daily at 1:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:20 p. m., Eastimore 11:15 a. m., Washington 12:20 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:00 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., New York 2:00 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., New York 4:00 p. m.

Barrisburg Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 5:23 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:50 p. m.

Bay Express daily at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 8:15 p. m.

Mail train Sunday only, 3:40 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 10:25 p. m.

Mail Express daily 12:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:00 p. m., counecting at Harrisburg for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Eastern Express at 7:10 p. m. daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., and New York 7:40 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:50 a. m., washington 7:30 a. m., Cresson and Ebensburg Special Saturdays only, 2:50 P. M.

All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:60 p. m., except Sunday, Derry Express 5:15 p. m., except Sunday, Derry Express 1:20 a. m., excep

night, except Monday, Sunday, 8:30, 10:39 a. m., 12:25, 12:50, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:39 p. m. and 12:10 night.

Wilkinsburg Accom., 5:25, 6:50, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:40, 8:10, 8:25, 8:50, 9:40, 10:30, 11:00, 11:10 a. m., 12:91, 12:16, 12:30, 12:50, 1:26, 1:30, 2:50, 2:30, 2:48, 8:40, 4:00, 4:10, 4:25, 4:25, 4:25, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:25, 8:20, 9:00, 9:45, 10:20, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. week-days, and 12:10 night, except Monday. Sunday, 5:20, 8:20, 8:40, 10:20 a. m., 12:25, 12:50, 1:20, 2:30, 4:30, 5:20, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, 10:33 p. m., 12:10 night, 8:20, 8:40, 10:30, 11:00, 11:00, 11:10, a. m., 12:10, 12:15, 12:50, 12:50, 12:00, 12:00, 12:00, 3:15, 3:40, 4:00, 4:10, 4:25, 4:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:10, 5:10, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:45, 7:20, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:10, a. m., 12:00, 12:10, 12:01, 12:00, 12:00, 9:30, 3:15, 3:40, 4:00, 4:10, 4:25, 4:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:10, 5:10, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:45, 7:20, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:10, 11:10, 11:10, 11:10, 11:10, 11:10, 11:10, 12: SOUTHWEST PENN BAILWAY.

T Uniontown 5:25 and 8:35 a. m., 1:20 and 4:25

ON AND AFTER MAY 23, 1891,
For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and
Uniontown 10:40 a. m. For Monongahela City
and West Brownsylle 7:35 and 10:40 a. m., and
4:50 p. m. On Sunday, 8:35 a. m. and 1:01 p. m.
for Monongahela City only, 1:01 and 5:50 p. m.
week-days. Dravoeburg Accom. 6:00 a. m. and
3:20 p. m. week-days. West Elizabeth Accom.
8:25 a. m., 4:15, 6:30 and 11:25 p. m. Sunday, 9:40
p. m. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION. ON AND AFTER JUNE 20, 1892. From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:—
For Springdale, week-days, 6:20, 8:45, 9:25, 10:40, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 2:25, 4:20, 5:00, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 8:10, 10:30, and 11:40 p. m. Sundays, 12:35 and 9:10 p. m.
For Buller, week-days, 6:20, 8:45, 10:40 a. m., 2:15 and 6:10 p. m.
For Feport, week-days, 6:25, 8:45, 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:20, 5:20, 8:10, 10:30 and 11:40 p. m. Sundays, 12:35 and 9:30 p. m.
For Apolio, week-days, 10:40 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.
For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:35 a. m., 3:15 and 10:30 p. m.
For Paulton and Blairsville, week days, 6:35 a. m., 3:15 and 10:30 p. m.
For Bail for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 10 Fifth avewas, corner Fourth avenue and Try street and Usion station.
CHAS, E. PUGH.
J. R. WOOD,
General Manager.
Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station. ennsylvania Lines. Trains Run by Central Time. Northwest System-Fort Wayne Route

DEPART for Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *1.20 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *12.20 p.m., *1.00 p.m., *8.45 p.m., *11.30 p.m., *Aszıva from same points: *12.05 a.m., *1,15 a.m., *6.00 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *6.55 p.m., *1. a.m., ¶1.15 a.m., *6.00 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *5.56 p.m., *6.45 p.m.

Depart for Toledo, points intermediate and beyond: ₹7.16 a.m., *12.20 p.m., *1.00 p.m., №11.20 p.m. Arsive from same points: ₹1.15 a.m., *6.35 a.m., ₹6.45 p.m.

Depart for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: †6.10 a.m., *7.10 a.m., †1.30 p.m., *11.05 p.m. Arsive from same points: *5.50 a.m., †1.55 p.m., †6.50 p.m.

Depart for Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire: †6.10 a.m., †1.30 p.m., †1.55 o.r., †6.50 p.m.

Depart for New Cast Eu. Youngstown, Ashtabula, points intermediate and beyond: †7.20 a.m., †12.20 p.m. Arsive from same points: †1.25 p.m., †8.40 p.m.

Derart for Youngstown, *12.20 p.m. Arrive from Youngstown, *6.45 p.m. Southwest System-Pan Handle Route Southwest System—Pan Handle Route
Defart for Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapoles, St.
Louis, points intermediate and beyond: "1, 10 a.m.,
*8.30 a.m., *8.45 p.m., *11.15 p.m. Anxive from same
points: "2.20 a.m., *6.00 a.m., *5.50 p.m.
Defart for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate
and beyond: "1.10 a.m., †12.05 p.m. Anxive from
same points: "2.20 a.m., †8.05 p.m.
Defart for Washington, †6.15 a.m., †6.35 a.m.,
†1.55 p.m., †3.80 p.m., †4.45 p.m., †4.50 p.m. Anxive
from Washington, †6.55 a.m., †7.50 a.m., †8.50 a.m.,
†10.25 a.m., †2.35 p.m., †6.25 p.m.
Defart for Wheeling, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 n'n.,
†2.45 p.m., †6.10 p.m. Anxive from Wheeling,
†8.55 a.m., †3.05 p.m. *5.50 p.m. Special Notices.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND PULLMAN DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains of both Systems
LOCAL SLEEPING CARS running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are ready for occupancy at Pittsburgh Union Station at 9 o'clack p. m.
TIME TABLES of Through and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above can The labers of through and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Fifth Avenue and Union Station, Pittsburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh.

*Daily. †Ex. Suuday, ‡Ex. Saturday, †Ex. Monday, JOSEPH WOOD,

General Banager.

General Passenger Agent.



22, 1892. Eastern time.
For Washington, D
C., Baltimore, Phil
adeiphia and New
York, '8 00 am and
'\$20 pm.
For Cumberland,
'5.50, '8 00 am, \$1 10.

For Councilsville,
'5.50, '8.00, \$5 30 am,
11 10, 24 15, 15 00 and
'\$20 pm.
For Uniontown,
For Uniontown,
5.50, '8.00, 55 30 am;
21 10, 24 15 and 25 00 pm.

For Mt. Pleasant, 25 50 and 25 00 a m; 21 10, 24 15 and 25 00 p m.
For Washington, Ps., 7 20, 58 10 and 29 30 a m., For Wheeling, 7 20, 58 10 and 29 30 a m, 7 30 p m.
For Cincinnati and St. Lovis, 7 20 a m and 7 30 p m.

J. T. ODELL. General Manager. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY CO.

A Taking effect June 28, 1892, trains will leave and arrive at Union station, Pittsburg, eastern standard time: Buffalo express—Leaves at 8:20 a. m., 8:50 p. m. (arriving at Buffalo at 5:45 p. m. and 7:20 a. m., 8:50 p. m. (arriving at Buffalo at 5:45 p. m. and 7:20 a. m., 8:20 a. m., 1:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:05 a. m., 5:35 p. m. (ii) City and DuBols express—Leaves 6:20 a. m., 8:20 a. m., 1:30 p. m.; arrives 1:00, 6:35, 10:20 p. m. Emienton—Leaves 9:05 a. m., 5:00 p. m.; arrives 6:50 a. m., 1:55 p. m. Braeburn—Leaves 6:50 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 5:55 p. m., Braeburn—Leaves 6:50 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 1:40 p. m.,

DITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY—

Schedule in effect May 15. 1852 (Central time).
Depot cor. Anderson st. and River av., Allegheny.
Depart for Chicago, 2:00 p. m. Solid train
with Fullman sleeping car. For Kane,
Bradford, 7:10 a. m. For Chrion, 7:10 a. m.,
12:00 p. m. For Foxburg, 7:10 a. m.,
12:00, N:25 p. m. For Buffalo, Eric, Mcadville,
7:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m. For Akron, Cleveland,
7:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m. For New Castle, 7:10
a. m., 2:00, 14:05 p. m. For Buffalo, Tillo,
10:20 a. m., 12:04 14:25, 15:15 p. m.
Trains arrive: From Kane, 16:45 p. m.: Clarlon,
11:30 a. m., 16:45 p. m.; Foxburg, 19:05, 11:30
a. m., 16:45 p. m.; Eric, 13:50 p. m.; Greenville,
Mercer, 11:30 a. m., 18:50 p. m.; Greenville,
Mercer, 11:30 a. m., 18:50 p. m.; Greenville,
Mercer, 11:30 a. m., 18:50 p. m.; 18:55 a. m.,
18:45 p. m.; Butler, 7:50, 19:05, 11:50 a. m.,
18:45 p. m.; from Chicago, 11:55 a. m.,

B. & B.

Tuesday Morning, 5th July, We shall offer the most extraordinary

value in fine, desirable

BLACK SILK

With Black Polka Spots and Figures, fancy weaves or meshes-goods that were originally imported to retail at \$2.50 and \$3 a yard-48 INCHES WIDE,

Six yards of these wide Grenadines make the fashionable Gown.

Lace Department

Has an offer that neither women, who buy at retail, nor merchants, who buy at wholesale, have ever seen the equal of sold, we believe, at any time or place in America. This remarkable offer consists of 43 pieces

Black Polka Spot Silk Lace FLOUNCINGS, With Chantilly Edge, 9 INCHES

WIDE, 121-2c.

13 INCHES WIDE, 15c a Yard.

The DRESS GOODS SHELVES are being emptied—this means much at these stores, and just what it says -do you want any fine goods from the half-price lots, and some less? THEN COME NOW.

ALLEGHENY.

STEAMERS AND EXCURSION NETHERLANDS LINE FOR ROTTERDAM, PARIS AND LONDON, SAILING FROM NEW YORK:
S. S. Spaarndam, Saturday, July 12, 8 s. m.
Stermers marked sail to and from Amsterdam; all others it. 2nd from Rotterdam.
From pier foot of Fifth street, stoboken.
First cabin, \$45 and upward; second cabin, \$41.
Reduced excursion tickets. Steerage at low rates.

For illustrated guide and passage apply to John J. M'CORMICK, 629 Smithfield street, LOUIS MOESER, 616 Smithfield street, LOUIS MOESER, 616 Smithfield street, MAX SCHAMBERG & CO., 527 Smithfield street, Jy2-D CUNARD LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVER—POOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN—From Pier 40, North river. Fast express and mail service. North river. Fast express and mail service.

Umbria, July 2, 11 a. m. Umbria, July 30, 18 a. m.

Servia, July 9, 5 a. m. Servia, August 6, 3p. m.

Etruria, July 16, 10 a. m. Etruria, Aug. 13, 9 a. m.

Aurania, July 23, 5 a. m. Aurania, Aug. 13, 9 a. m.

Cabin passage. \$50 and upward, according to location: second cabin \$33 and \$40.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates.

For freight and passage apply to company's office. 4 Bowling Green, New York. VERNON H.

BROWN & CO.; General Agents, or CHARLES P. SMITH, Third av. and Wood st., Agents for Pittsburg, Pa.

WHITE STAR LINE—
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal and United States Mall Steamers.
Germanic, June 29, 203ms "Majestic, July 77, 8:00a "Teutonic, July 6, 3 pm Germanic, Aug. 13, 2 p in Adriatic, July 18, 8 am Teutonic, Aug. 10, 5 p in "Adriatic, July 20, 2:30 pm Britannic, Aug. 17, 2 p. M. From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth street, New York.
"Second cablin on these steamers. Saloon rates, 50 and upward. Excursion tickets on ravorable terms. Second cablin, \$40 and \$45. Steerage from or to the old country, \$50.
White Star drafts payable on demand in all the principal banks throughout Great Britain. Apply 10 JOHN J. MCCURMICK, 639 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, or H. MAITLAND KERSEY, General Agent, 29 Broadway, New York.

MYS-D

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers Leave New York Every Saturday For Glasgow via Londonderry. Rates for Saloon Passage

By S. S. CETE OF ROME, 300 and upwards, according to accommodation and location of Room. Second Cabin. 350 & 355.
Other Steamers, Cabin. 350 and upwards, Second Cabin 355. Steerage 319.
Passengers booked at through rates to or from anfeity in Great Britain or on the Continent. Drafts on London Soid at Lowest Rates Drafts on London Soid at Lowest Gases
Book of information, tours and sailing lists furnished on application to Agents,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N.
Y., or J. J. McCORMICK, 639 Smithfield st., Pittsburg; F. M. SEMPLE, 110 Federal st., Alleghen;
apil-9"?

ALLANLINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, GLASGOW to PHILADELPHIA VIA DERRY and GALWAY. The most di-rect route 'rom Scotland and North and Middle of Ireland. ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED. TF) SERVICE OF

ALLAN LIND LINE. STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK and GLASGOW yia Londonderry, every Fortnight, July 14. . . State of Nebraska 17. x July 28. * State of California 1:30 v. x Aug. 11 State of Newada noon Cabin, \$40. Second Cabin, \$30. Steerage, \$19. Apply to J. J. McCORMICK, 639 Smithfield st.

RAILBOADS.

RAILBOADS.

DITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILBOAD Company. Schedule in effect May 15, 1822. Central time.—DEPART—For Usveland, '3,00a an. 1.55, 4.20, '9.45 p. m. For Clucinnati, Chicago and St. Louis: '1.55, '9.45 p. m. For Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis: '1.55, '9.45 p. m. For Buffalo, 8.66 a.m., 4.20, '9.45 p. m. For Salamanca, '8,06 a. m., '1.55, '9.45 p. m. For Salamanca, '8,06 a. m., '1.55, '9.45 p. m. For Salamanca, '8,06 a. m., '1.55, '9.45 p. m. For Beaver Faila, 8.00, 7.00, '8.00, 11.30 a. m. '7.55, 2.10, '4.20, 5.20, '9.45 p. m. For Chartiera, '5.20, 5.20, '9.45 p. m. For Chartiera, '5.20, '9.10, 11.30, '1.55, 2.11, '4.20, 5.20, '9.45 p. m. For Chartiera, '5.20, '9.10, 11.30, '1.50, 5.20, '8.00, '9.45, 10.00 p. m., '7.50 p. m. From Cleveland, '8.20 a. m., '12.30, '9.10, '1.2 P. C. & Y. trains for Manafield, 7:37 a.m., 12:13, 4:36 p. m. For Esplen and Beechmont, 7:37 a.m., 4:36 p. m. P. C. & Y. trains from Mansfield, 7:31, 11:36 a. m., 2:37 p. m. From Beechmont, 7:31, 11:36 a. m., P. McK. & Y. H. R. DEFART-For New Haven, 2:23 a. m., 23:00, 5:25 p. m. For West Newton, 2:30 a. m., 4:37 p. m. From West Newton, 5:35, 9:30 a. m., 4:37 p. m. From West Newton, 5:35, 9:30 a. m., 4:37 p. m. p. m. Monkessport, Elizabeth, Monongabela City and Belle Vernon, '6:40, 11:05 a. m., '4:00 p. m. From Belle Vernon, Monongabela City, Eliza-beth and McKeesport, '7:40 a. m., 12:55, '5:05 p. m. "Daily (Sundays only,)To and from New Cas-

tle only.
City Ticket Office, 639 Smithfield Street.