IT WAS THEIR GALA DAY

How Sunday Was Regarded by Negroes in the Slavery Days.

THEIR ONE WEEKLY HOLIDAY

The Plantation Folks Eagerly Looked Forward to the Day of Rest—They All Went to Meeting and Spent Rest of Time Quietly.

In the south before the war Sunday was looked forward to with anticipations of unaffected happiness by the negroes on the plantations. With it came not alone the restful idleness of the day, but the additional pleasure afforded by opportunities to attend divine worship, writes Edward Oldham.

The negro, as a race, is a social being. The absence of extraordinary brain power denies him the privilege of thoughtful meditation or the solace of reflection. His intuitive impulse is to loosen the cords that bind him to himself and to seek congenial companionship.

This innate characteristic of sociability was intensified in the plantation darky, whose master's family was usually the center around which a highly social microcosm revolved. Sunday was the day above all the rest when he could give full play to this tendency, and he was never happier than when in the midst of a group hearing himself and others talk. "Gwine ter chu'ch" therefore always meant for him more of a season of social than religious enjoyment, though occasionally there were venerable exceptions to this rule. The darkies from all the neighboring plantations were to be seen at "meetin," and all the grotesque happenings of the week and bits of highly colored gossip were to be exchanged amid hearty guffaws, in which the most innocent good nature abounded.

The ante-bellum negro was always picturesque in his attitudes, adjuncts and surroundings, and particularly so "ober Sundays." The manner of his locomotion to and from the "meetin house" made a striking picture, with a touch of irresistible drollery about it. More than likely he proceeds afoot, and if the day be pleasant he carefully removes his "Sunday shoes" and the thick cotton socks, draws off his coat, throws it over his left arm and dangles the shoes from his right hand. With his impedimenta thus adjusted he advances upon his way with a quick swaying, shuffling gait, a light heart, a plantation hymn at the top of his tongue, or a cheery, rollicking whistle upon his lips. If the roads be muddy, the distance unusually great, or the darky himself the object of the master's or overseer's especial favor, he is indulged with the use of a horse, astride whose backbone he strings himself, his wife and a youngster or two. They jog along slowly, putting up with the ludicrous discomfort of the arrangement with every evidence of good humor.

If the attendant upon divine worship be far advanced in years, his master, with that respect for the aged so characteristic of the southern gentlemen of the old school, places at his and "de ole 'oman's" disposal a humble vehicle which has outlasted the greater part of its usefulness. To this he harnesses a plantation mule, whose solemn demeanor and highly deliberate movements are in keeping with the measured, easy going characteristic of the darky twain. They set out, the wabbling wheels describing an endless series of curves, convex and concave. The venerable occupants are seated in split bottom chairs and are attired in their "bes' bib en tucker," with their flaming apparel "settin two ways for Sunday"—to employ the vernacular—by which they mean to suggest the all pervading presence of starch, which plantation darkies were accustomed to use unstintedly. Thus, with an entire absence of self consciousness, the aged couple arrived at the church in due time.

If it be a shrine intended exclusively for dusky worshipers, the building will be a large rectangular structure composed of logs, the apertures between being chinked with mud and clay, and the roof consisting of rows of rough oak clapboards, held in place by long saplings lying lengthwise with the building, and these in turn being secured by prongs of hickory. The most conspicuous adjunct of this humble house of worship is the chimney, which leans away from the structure with a hurt, offended air. It looks as though it were about to topple down, and its heterogeneous materials constitute an impenetrable mystery, held by a framework of sticks and clay.

In the milder seasons of the year the negro worshipers assembled beneath a spacious arbor formed by a framework of saplings resting in the forks of small growing trees, or of others cut down and stuck into the ground. Upon this crude scaffolding were deposited quantities of pine boughs, which protected the congregation from the sun and the showers, and dispersed an aromatic odor that was by no means disagreeable.

An object of the most envious concern to the other darkies on the plantation was the family coachman, or carriage driver, or that of their number who was singled out to go with "young mistis" or any other member of the household to church. Aside from this being considered a recognition of superior merit and a mark of special confidence, it carried with it many privileges which were greatly enjoyed. It meant more comfortable transit to and from church, more presentable apparel, and best of all "good eatin's."

The sermon over, a general handshaking by the dispersing congregation was in order, and sometimes, when a sermon was to follow in the afternoon and the day was a pleasant one, the attendants divided themselves into a little group here and there. The baskets were opened, and the lunches, prepared by the old time southern cooks, were heartily enjoyed. A general interchange of small talk and the news of the neighborhood made the time pass swiftly; then came the second sermon, after which "young mistis" is escorted back to the carriage by some gallant beau, who, seeing her and perhaps the "old folks" comfortably seated within, bows himself away in a Chesterfieldian manner. The sable aristocrat with the rigid demeanor slams the door to with a bang, and with becoming dignity ascends to his perch. Then with calm deliberation he draws up the lap robe and carefully tucks it around him. A moment later the reins are in his hands, and then with a crack of the whip the coach rolls away and is soon lost to sight in a cloud of dust.

When Reptiles Ruled a World.

There was a time "in the wide revolving shades of centuries past" when our globe was wholly in the possession of walking, swimming and flying reptiles. Being the dominant type they divided naturally into three great classes. In the oceans they became gigantic paddling enaliosaurians; on dry land, or rather wet land (for the whole face of the globe was doubtless a quagmire at that time), they became monstrous, erect dinosaurians, some of which had legs fifteen feet or more in length; those which inhabited the regions of the air were the terrible flying pterodactyls.

For a vast but unknown length of time these awful creatures literally ruled the earth. Finally after they had "seen their day," they began to grow less and less. One by one they died out in the face of the younger and more vigorous fauna until at the present time only a few miniature alligators and crocodiles and a few toy snakes remain as reminders of skulking lizards and geckos and of the enormous reptilian types that once crowded land and sea.—St. Louis Republic.

THE COMPACT FAITHFULLY KEPT.

A Story of William Henry Harrison and Dr. John Scott.

From the fact that the maiden name of the late wife of President Harrison was Scott, and that that name has been a Christian one in the Harrison family for three generations, there is a popular impression that the president and Mrs. Harrison were distantly connected by ties of blood as well as by the closer relationship of man and wife. Though a natural conclusion, this belief is incorrect. There having been no consanguinity between President and Mrs. Harrison, the way in which the Scott name came to be so freely used as a Christian name in the Harrison family is for more than one reason of interest.

The late Mrs. Harrison was a lineal descendant of Robert Scott, a member of the Scottish parliament before the union of the crowns. This Robert Scott was an old Covenanter hero, who lived in the latter part of the Sixteenth century, and fought at the battle of Bothanee Briggs for the covenant and the crown. He opposed the union of the crowns during the reign of Queen Anne, because of the ignoring of the Scottish crown and name in the then new parliament of Great Britain. For this, with others deemed guilty of the same offense, he was immured in the Tower of London under penalty of losing his head, but was released by an amnesty of George I, who was brought over from Hanover to take the throne by virtue of being a descendant of the Stuarts. After Robert Scott's release, in disgust with his native country, in company of a friend, the Earl of Belhaven, he emigrated to the north of Ireland, and from there, in 1725, his oldest son, John, came to America and became the founder of the family in this country.

In the Revolutionary war the Pennsylvania Scotts, as might have been expected from their lineage, were prominently identified with the struggle for independence, and it was no less on account of distinguished services on the part of her ancestry than because she was the wife of the president of the United States that the late Mrs. Harrison was elected first president of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

After the independence of the colonies was assured, three brothers of the Pennsylvania Scotts, seeking their fortunes in the then far southwest, settled in Kentucky. One of these brothers was Dr. John Scott, between whom and William Henry Harrison, afterward ninth president of the United States, a romantic friendship—a love passing that of brothers—existed. In their youth, and prior to the marriage of either, they had made a compact that their loyalty to each other should be perpetuated in their offspring—that the eldest son of William Henry Harrison should be named Scott, and that the eldest son of John Scott should be named Harrison.

The compact was faithfully observed. William Henry Harrison married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, and his oldest son was duly called Scott Harrison, and his son was named Benjamin Harrison. John Scott also met his matrimonial fate, and when he became the father of a son the child was named Harrison, and was in his day one of the earlier eminent physicians of Illinois.

It seems a curious circumstance that a member of the family from whom many years afterward and many miles distant from its original dwelling place Benjamin Harrison chose a wife should have been instrumental in introducing into his family as a Christian name her surname of Scott.—Washington Post.

Lord Rosebery's Farm.

The following particulars regarding Lord Rosebery's farm at Dalmeny, which lies in close proximity to the Forth bridge, are of especial interest. On the home farm, which extends to about 1,400 acres, excellent cottages, to which substantial gardens are attached, have been provided for the married plowmen, and a comfortable bothy has been erected for the unmarried men. It comprises a large dining room fitted up with cooking stove and hot and cold water, and for every occupant a separate bedroom is provided. Lavatory accommodation of the most approved description is also furnished, and a woman servant is deputed to keep the place tidy and have the kettle boiling for the men when they return from the "yoke."

Lord Rosebery provides his plowmen with the daily and all the leading agricultural papers. The wages for good and efficient men on the Dalmeny farm are one pound per week. When a plowman or other laborer has spent the best part of his life in service at Dalmeny and becomes unfit for the hard and steady work of driving a pair of horses an easier kind of work is found for him, and he is kept on at a fair wage, nominally as a jobber, but practically as a pensioner. Even the widows of old and faithful servants are most kindly treated, and some comfortable billet is always found for any one who has a just claim on his lordship's consideration.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Boulanger's Page.

Those who came into contact with the late General Boulanger will remember his perky little page Joseph, and his astonishing repartees. He used to order visitors about with an insolence above his tender years, and accepted every form of homage as a matter of course, holding his head erect while prominent visitors stood with their hats off and bowing to the little imp. Visitors knew that to win his favor was almost winning that of his master, and groveled before him. This sort of life incapacitated Joseph for any domestic service after the general's death. He has now given up town life and has returned to live with his mother at Etamps. Joseph, who is now sixteen, remembers his connection with General Boulanger as a vision of glory already fading in the distance.—Paris Figaro.

A Possibility.

That there is a mysterious association in some minds between the workings of the different perceptive faculties is not a new observation. In not a few instances the poet's eye has anticipated in its sweep the revelations of the lens of science. The coming man may yet be able to hear a September landscape, with all its changing tints of beauty, as plainly as the rudimentary man now on earth hears the thunder or the rushing of the autumn winds. In that age yet to be evolved the pioneer labors of Gruber will not fail to be treasured up and honored as contributions to the development and well being of humanity.

The Advance in Paper Making.

When Ulman Stromer long ago established paper making in Germany he had no foresight of the important position paper was destined to assume in the civilization of man. In book printing, and outside of it, it is the most efficient agent in the advancement of the race, and has become a supreme necessity. It is the foundation of the book and newspaper arts, the indispensable aid of science and instruction, as well as of commercial and social intercourse. In short, it so governs our whole age that hardly anything could be thought of without paper in its present shape.—Eduard Grosse in Popular Science Monthly.

Then Many Will Fall of Pardon.

A great many people have wondered what the "unpardonable sin" is. An Atchison preacher said in his sermon last night that it was not murder or theft, but professing more Christianity than you possess.—Atchison Globe.

WHERE GAME IS PLENTIFUL

Some Famous Hunting Grounds Lie West of the Big Muddy.

HOW DE MORES KILLED BEAR

Rare Sport for the Adventurous Is to be Found in the Coteau Hills and the Bad Lands—Feathered and Hairy Game Galore.

The most accessible and attractive hunting grounds in the United States are the famous Coteaus and Bad Lands. Duck and prairie chickens are found in the greatest numbers on the outer edge of civilization, where they can feed in comparative security in the wheat fields.

The Coteaus are a range of hills, or rather a region of hills, occupying a strip of country as large as the state of Massachusetts, on the east side of the Missouri river. The settlement there is scant, owing to the hilly nature of the territory. There are innumerable small lakes and meadows and patches of timber. It is a safe feeding ground for deer and the most desirable kind of a resting place for duck and geese. The big wheat fields of Dickey, La Moure, Kidder and Wells counties extend to the foot of the Coteaus and afford convenient food for the myriads of prairie chickens which fatten there.

When the Coteaus are first entered a scene of desolation forces itself upon the vision, but this is soon relieved by a magnificent perspective of water and landscape. The mountains are singularly abrupt. Valleys which at the season are luxuriant with vegetation and fragrant with blooming flowers wind among the hills. Lovely fresh water, with surface smooth as glass, shimmers in the sunlight. Myriads of birds awaken the echoes with melodious warbling. Small game of various kinds is almost constantly in sight. The hunter can travel for miles without detecting the first sign of civilization. The name Coteau, or Coteaux, means the hills of the Dakotas, or of the Sioux (Cutthroat) Indians.

Deer, antelope, coyotes, badgers and foxes disport by the waters of those mountain lakes and offer excellent sport to nimrods who seek for it in that direction. There are still a great many beaver on the creeks which flow from the hills into the Missouri or the James. This is the prairie chicken season and hunting parties are thick along the foot of the hills. There is simply no limit to the game and the fun. After a month of duck and chicken shooting the sportsmen begin deer stalking in the Coteaus. There are no swamps or marshes to make travel wearisome and slow. There is no timber to beguile and retard the hunter. A person gets over the hills and hard prairie at a rapid pace, and the opportunity to come upon the deer feeding in the big meadows is excellent.

In the Missouri bottoms north of Bismarck there is big game, and the hunting there is carried on successfully in the winter months. There is less chance of getting lost along the Missouri than in the Coteaus and Bad Lands. The river country is timbered, and on that account is made the winter quarters of large game. While the stalking is comparatively safe, it is hard work in that region, and is not followed to any great extent by visiting sportsmen after the stormy season comes on. Farmers living along the Missouri get a good many deer every winter, but hunters can do better along in October and November. Rattlesnakes are thick in the river bottoms during the warm weather, but after the sharp frosts of October have set in they are seldom seen and do little harm. A great advantage to sportsmen anywhere east of the Missouri is that there are no rattlesnakes. Farmers and old frontiersmen do well in the Missouri country during the winter, sometimes making big money out of deer, but tenderfeet will be more comfortable out of there after the 1st of December.

One of the most interesting places on earth, as well as a fine hunting ground for large game, is the Bad Lands. For wild and weird scenery, for curious formations and for opportunities to get lost the Bad Lands beat the world. It is incomparable so far as the northern frontier is concerned for a wild outdoor life. There are some buffalo, but more bear. Dear are common. There are some mountain sheep, an occasional wildcat, any number of wolves and a variety of feathered game. There are the wildest kinds of canyons to traverse and the steepest kind of hills to climb. No man can pass a week in the Bad Lands without having adventures to relate. Hunting in that region is rough and wild enough to satisfy the most romantic turn of mind. If a fellow wants to test his nerve he can tackle a cinnamon bear or a panther. It is a fact that the Marquis de Mores killed a cinnamon there single handed and alone, after lying out all night to find the brute. The marquis used only a hunting knife, but a gun that will throw an ounce bullet three-quarters of a mile is much safer. As a nerve tester, however, De Mores took the proper course.

A hunting party going to the Bad Lands needs to leave the railroad at Medora or Glendive, and drive or tramp twenty or thirty miles. Then they will get clear of the cattle ranches and find good sport. December hunting tours for deer are becoming popular. A little snow is an advantage, and it is seldom as deep in that section as it is east of the Missouri, or anywhere in the Missouri bottoms.

Wisconsin and Minnesota hunters who are accustomed to spending a week or two with an expensive outfit in shooting half a dozen or a dozen mallards may think they are having fun, but they do not know what sport is. Duck are slaughtered by the hundred in this country.—Colorado Sun.

Common Misconceptions.

In his latest book Mr. W. Hudson corrects a common error concerning the puma, by stating that on the South American pampas this powerful animal never attacks man except in self defense, and that even an unprotected child may sleep on the plain in security. Mr. T. B. Comstock, of Tucson, A. T., confirms the statement, adding that many other animals of reputed ferocity—including the grizzly and cinnamon bears—interfere with man only under strong provocation. He finds the same to be true of venomous reptiles and insects—as the rattlesnake, "gila monster," tarantula, scorpion, etc.—which bite only when escape seems to be impossible. Even the Brazilian boa constrictor does not seek human victims, and natives about tropical rivers declare that the alligator harms only drunken men.—Ohio State Journal.

Men Always Look for Votes.

Isabella Beecher Hooker says a man told her recently that suffrage for women would mean the death of chivalry in the masculine nature. "If you vote like a man, you can stand up in the horse car like a man. I would never rise to give you my seat," said he.

"In that case," replied Mrs. Hooker, "when I have a vote, so many men in the horse car will jump to offer me a seat I shan't need yours."—New York Recorder.

If One Could Reach the Rainbow.

Many improbable and impossible things would happen if you could only get in reach of "the rainbow." The little Turk is told that if he would have a silver head, with gold teeth and ruby eyes, he has but to touch the orange stripe. In Greece they say that the person so unfortunate as to stumble over the end of the bow will have his or her sex immediately changed.—St. Louis Republic.

Alexandrian Scientists.

Among the great scientists of the Alexandrian school, or rather mathematicians, were Pappus, one of the greatest of ancient mathematicians; Theon and his unfortunate daughter, the famous Hypatia—who appears to have been a better mathematician than her father—the story of whose life and tragical death is familiar through Kingsley's novel. Unfortunately, none of her works is extant. She was the last of the Alexandrian philosophers who attained any fame. She lived about 415 A. D.

Not only is this old university renowned for the impulse which it gave to science, but it also extended its protection and aid to literature, poetry and the fine arts. For example, Ptolemy Philadelphus did not consider it beneath him to count among his personal friends the poet Callimachus, the author of a treatise on birds, who honorably maintained himself by keeping a school at Alexandria. Among the most distinguished poets may be mentioned Lycophron, whose work "Cassandra" still remains, and Theocritus, whose exquisite bucolics prove how sweet a poet he was.—Westminster Review.

A Seasonable Remedy.

A poor woman, understanding that Dr. Goldsmith was a physician, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him by letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite and was reduced to a most melancholy state. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and after some discourse with his patient found him sinking with sickness and poverty. The doctor told the honest pair that they would hear from him in an hour, when he would send them some pills which he believed would prove efficacious.

He immediately went home and put ten guineas into a chip box with the following label: "These must be used as necessities require; be patient and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the comfortless mourner, who found it contained a remedy superior to anything Galen or his disciples could ever administer.—Exchange.

Moltke's Short Speeches.

There are numbers of good things in the fifth volume of Moltke's memoirs. It is told, for instance, that as the king's birthdays successively approached, there used to be bets among the officers and the general staff as to how many words Moltke would use in proposing the toast of the day. Some backed a nine word speech, others put their money on eight words. Moltke's habit was to say, "To the health of his majesty, emperor and king," or, "To his imperial majesty's health." In 1884 an oyster breakfast was staked on the marshal's not using more than nine words. But because he began with the word "Gentlemen" the bet was lost. The loser comforted himself by saying, "He's aging, is Moltke: he's getting loquacious!"

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For Atlantic City, 8.20 a.m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a.m., 12.50 (express with Buffet parlor car) 3.30 (express) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a.m., 12.50, 3.30, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a.m., 12.50, 5.00 p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North river, at 9.10 (express) a.m., 1.10, 1.30, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car) p.m. Sunday, 4.30 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a.m., 2.00 and 4.30 p.m. Sunday, 6.27 a.m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN,
Gen. Supt.

PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

MAY 13, 1894.

Train leaves Scranon for Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38 and 11.38 p.m. via D., & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., and 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 6.07, 8.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottsville branches, via E. & W. V., 6.40 a.m., via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 4.00 p.m. via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 8.45 a.m., 12.05 and 11.35 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 9.15, 11.38 p.m., via D., & W. R. R. and Pittston Junction, 8.08 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p.m., via E. & W. V. R. R., 3.41 p.m.

For Elmira and the west via Salamanca, via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30, and 6.07 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. chair cars on all trains between L. & B. Junction or Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Phila., Pa.
A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Ag't, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Del., Lack. and Western.

Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p.m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the south, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m., 12.55 and 3.50 p.m.

Washington and way stations, 3.55 p.m.

Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p.m.

Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a.m. and 1.24 p.m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Bath accommodation, 9 a.m.

Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p.m.

Nicholson accommodation, at 4 p.m. and 6.10 p.m.

Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p.m.

Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.15 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a.m. and 1.30 and 6.07 p.m.

Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.20 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.50 and 8.52 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains.

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 328 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

"The Lackawanna" DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, day, July 30, all trains will arrive at new Lackawanna avenue station as follows:

Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20, 3.55, 5.15, 6.15, 7.25, 9.10 and 11.20 p.m.

For Farview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 7.45, 8.45, 9.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.38 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.34, 3.40, 4.54, 5.55, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.33 p.m.

From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.04, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 1.16, 2.14, 3.39, 5.10, 6.08, 7.20, 9.03 and 11.16 p.m.

NEW YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCRANTON DIVISION.
In Effect Sept. 16th, 1894.

North Bound.					South Bound.		
205 Local Pass	203 N Y Day Exp	201 Local Pass	Stations (Trains Daily, Except Sunday)	202 Local Pass	204 Ontario Day Ex	206 Local Pass
	P M		Arrive Leave		A M	
....	7 25	..	N Y Franklin St	....	7 40	....
....	7 10	....	West 42nd St	....	7 55	....
....	7 00	....	Weehawken	....	8 10	....
P M	P M		Arrive Leave	A M	P M	....
8 20	1 15	....	Hancock Junc.	6 00	2 05	....
8 10	1 09	....	Hancock	6 06	2 11	....
7 58	12 58	...	Starlight	6 18	2 22	....
7 51	12 46	....	Preston Park	6 25	2 31	....
7 45	12 40	....	Cono	6 32	2 41	....
7 38	12 25	....	Poyntelle	6 40	2 50	....
7 33	12 18	....	Belmont	6 45	2 58	....
7 22	12 03	....	Pleasant Mt.	6 55	3 06	....
7 19	f11 59	...	Uniondale	f6 58	3 09	....
7 08	11 49	A M	Forest City	7 10	3 19	P M
6 51	11 34	9 15	Carbondale	7 24	3 34	5 34
6 48	f11 30	9 12	White Bridge	7 27	f3 38	5 37
f6 43	....	f9 06	Mayfield	f7 32	f3 43	f5 42
6 41	11 23	9 03	Jermyn	7 34	3 45	5 45
6 35	11 18	8 57	Archbald	7 40	3 51	5 51
6 32	f11 15	8 54	Winton	7 43	3 54	5 54
6 29	11 11	8 50	Peckville	7 48	3 59	5 59
6 25	11 07	8 44	Olyphant	7 52	4 04	6 04
6 21	11 05	8 41	Dickson	7 54	4 07	6 07
6 19	11 03	8 39	Throop	7 56	4 10	6 10
6 14	11 00	8 36	Providence	8 00	4 14	6 14
f6 13	f1057	8 33	Park Place	8 02	f4 17	6 16
6 10	10 55	8 30	Scranton	8 05	4 20	6 20
P M	A M	A M	Leave Arrive	A M	P M	P M

All trains run