

Lackawanna County.

CARBONDALE.

(Readers will please note that advertisements for job openings, etc., should be sent to the establishment of Shannon & Co., newspaper, North Main street, will receive prompt attention; office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.)

HOSPITAL INSPECTED.

Several members of the State Board of Public Charities paid an official visit to Carbondale hospital on Wednesday. Cadwallader Biddle, secretary of the board, accompanied by Dr. W. D. O'Neill and Colonel Johnson, members of the board, examined the institution. They were shown over the place by Director Jones and Superintendent Desmond. Some suggestions were made as to needed improvements. An outside vegetable cellar is needed and should be constructed; some repairs on the building are necessary. There is still need of funds for various improvements. The visitors seemed to be pleased with the general condition of the hospital.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BAKER.

Two cases were brought before Alderman Baker on Wednesday. John Scott, of the West Side, was charged by his son, John F. Scott, with threatening his life, disturbing the peace and happiness of his family and by frequently acting in a violent manner. The evidence was considered and he was committed to jail to await the next term of court. In another case Daniel Loftus was the defendant. Mrs. Margaret Moran gave evidence to his ill treatment. She charged him with driving her from her own home and with abusive treatment. He was bound over for trial, but was able to secure bail.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL MORGAN.

Funeral services for the remains of Daniel Morgan were held at rest in Maplewood cemetery, were conducted on Wednesday afternoon at the Congregational church by Rev. William Surdial, of Jermyon. Court Lilly led the choir. Foresters of America, of which Mr. Morgan was a member, attended the services in a body, and the ritual of the order as appointed was read at the grave. The pall-bearers were: John E. Bowen, John Thomas, John Evans, George Roberts and Messrs. Meisel and Bailey.

SCHOOL TEACHER MARRIED.

Miss Alice Irene Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hyde, of Afton, N. Y., and J. Seymour Childs, of Onaquaga, N. Y., were married on Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was formerly a teacher in Mrs. M. I. Meaker's kindergarten, and last year a teacher in the Central High school. She has many friends in the city who will extend their best wishes.

LONG DISTANT BICYCLE RIDE.

Frank Stoutenger and Thomas LeVine lately took a long bicycle ride, visiting Onondaga, Syracuse and various places in the state of New York. Mr. Stoutenger has not had a long experience as a rider, this being his first season. He has, however, gained quite a reputation for long distance riding. He has made quite a number of long runs this season.

MARRIED AT BINGHAMTON.

Miss Ella M. Ross, daughter of George Ross, and Henry Willis, a son of Officer Harry Willis, of Belmont street, were married at Binghamton on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. T. F. Hall, pastor of the Methodist church in that city. They returned home in the evening and will reside on Clark avenue, where numerous friends will extend best wishes.

WILL LOCATE PERMANENTLY.

E. Bevan has removed from Scranton to Belmont street. He is now located in the cash meat market in the Moon building, corner of North Church and Canaan streets.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES.

The German Catholic societies of Wilkes-Barre, passed over the gravity on Wednesday. A lady who was on the grounds gave a girl a headache powder and in a few minutes she was suffering terribly. She was removed to her home and three physicians attended her. For a time her condition was precarious, but she is now considerably better. The following clipping will be of interest to the people of this vicinity, as they are in deep touch with the management of Emergency hospital: 'The officials of Emergency hospital feel very much gratified with the work of their resident physician, Dr. W. J. Glenn. His knowledge of hospital work, gained from practical experience in the hospitals of the metropolis, is in evidence each day.' Dr. Glenn, although a comparatively young man, has demonstrated that he has ability that has not yet been brought out fully. In March last he graduated with honors from the Bellevue hospital medical college of New York. Immediately afterwards he entered the charity hospital on Blackwell's Island, from which place he came here. Druggist John R. Jones is seriously ill at his home on Main street. Messrs. William Powell, of Scranton, and W. H. Sampson, of Funkhannock, are visiting Mr. R. B. Gendall.

TAYLOR.

The excursion of the American Protestant associations, Nos. 113 and 18, to Mountain Park on September 2, promises to be one of its kind from this town this season. Among the features will be a great game of ball between the celebrated Reds and another crack amateur team. The price of tickets is 55 cents and 35 cents for adults and children respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ingle, of Yatesville, are the guests of relatives in this place. E. Drummer, of Scranton, made a business trip to this place yesterday. Martin Luther Lodge, No. 22, Loyal Knights of America, will meet this evening at Reese's hall. Miss Gertrude Evans, of Plains, was the guest of relatives in this place on Wednesday. The employees of the Jermyon and Greenwood mines will receive their monthly distributions for July tomorrow. Miss Sadie Gungwer, of North Main street, is visiting relatives at Centromore on Monday. Messrs. Peter Price, James Sullivan and Henry Strine, members of the Taylor band, played with Crump's band at Scranton Wednesday. Mrs. J. Avery and family, of Jermyon, who have been visiting friends at Rendham for the past week, have returned home. John Rieckaby, of Old Forge, and Martin Flannery, of Dunmore, have agreed to play a game of hand ball for a purse of \$25 a side. The game will be 41 points up. The date has not been mentioned. John Powell, of Taylor street, had his hand badly injured in the Pyne mine on Monday. Mr. Michael Gillivray, of Oak street, is very ill. The Hickory base ball club, of Lawrenceville, journeyed to this town on Wednesday and defeated the Rose Buds

on the school house grounds by a score of 7 to 4. Professor John E. Watkins, of Scranton, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. W. W. Watkins, of Grove street, on Wednesday. Mr. George Hightfield, of Scranton, was a caller in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, of Hyde Park, visited friends in this place yesterday. Miss Sadie Jones, of Hyde Park, was the guest of Miss Ozella Owens, of North Taylor, yesterday. The Taylor and Pyne mines, we understand, are to work six days, eight hours, this week.

POISONOUS FISH.

They Are Many Varieties of Them Found in Tropical Waters. From the Medical Record. Poison fish are found in large numbers and in many places, but more especially in the tropics. They are quite common in the Brazilian and West Indian waters, and also in the Indian and Australian waters. Three kinds of fish belonging to the mackerel family are poisonous. One is called the jurel, and is found in the West Indies in large numbers. It can be distinguished from the common mackerel which also abounds in the same waters, by certain peculiarities of marks. Thus, the jurel has not the black spot on the gill covers; it has two scales on the neck, while the harmless kind has a black spot and no scales on the neck. The poisonous kind grow large, and often weigh as much as 20 pounds; but the others seldom run over two pounds. Mackerel weighing over two pounds are not allowed to be sold in the Havana markets. The chiora is another kind of poisonous mackerel. It is also found in the West Indies; but the natives of those islands do not regard it as dangerous. The meat of the chiora is not fit or safe to eat at certain times of the year, especially during the mackerel season. Then it becomes highly poisonous, and the people of the Guadalupe sometimes use pieces of the fish which have been caught to poison rats. The bonito is a kind of mackerel that is most dangerous at certain times of the year. Usually it is a very pleasant and palatable bit of food, but every once in a while people are taken with colic after eating the bonito. So it is best to leave it alone. Two kinds of herring are known as the blue herring, or meletta, or tropical herring, is found all along the Atlantic coast as far north as New York. Within recent years there have been several cases in which people have died after eating this fish. The spawning season seems to be the time when the herring and other tropical fish should be let severely alone. But the part which is considered most dangerous is the roe. The meletta, which is found in East Indian and Australian waters, is always poisonous, and is the most dangerous, because it is not easily distinguished from another kind of herring which is comparatively harmless. The poisonous kind has a black spot on the dorsal fin, while the other has no such marks. The poisonous meletta resembles a herring, being 5 or 6 inches long, with silvery scales and a bluish-green back. Some fish are poisonous at certain seasons of the year, and at other times wholesome. And finally, a note of warning, we may say, that visitors to the tropical countries should take no risks of eating fish which are not known to be safe, as well as palatable.

UNEXPECTED CHARITY.

But the Old Man Poked the Pile and Put it to Its Rest. From the Detroit Free Press. 'We got such a good joke on papa,' said one bright-eyed girl to another on a Third avenue car. You know he got to feeling very poor and fell, owing to the very hard times, and one evening in the early winter when two of the boys were calling on me he told them in his joking way, that if they came very often he would have to charge them for fuel. When he finally got into the room the boys said they would have a little fun with him. One of them got some savings bank at a toy store, and every time he came he would put ten cents into it. The other boys who called were told about it, and they joined in the fun by dropping a dime in the bank whenever they came for an evening's visit. 'Well, it has been a pretty lively winter, you know, and one evening last week four of the boys called together, and some one proposed that they open the bank and count the contributions. We found just about enough to buy a ton of coal. I got papa to come into the room and one of the boys presented the money to him in a pretty little speech. Papa was surprised, of course, but he took the money and thanked the boys very nicely for it. 'But what did he do with it?' 'Why he bought a ton of coal and had it sent to an awfully poor family he had just heard about. So you see the boys had their fun, the poor folks got the coal and we're all feeling just splendid over it.'

MAGGIE'S RED HEAD.

With It She Flung a Train and Got a Home and a Husband. From the Washington Star. A locomotive engineer should be one of the most truthful of men. That's why this little story of a southern engineer should be believed implicitly. 'You may talk as you please about read-headed women,' said an extra to a group of listeners 'but a red-headed woman saved by life and established a home for herself all at once. I was twenty-five then and was running a freight on the C. and O. in the West Virginia mountains, where it took talent to run an engine. My division ended at Hinton, and there was a red-headed girl lived about six miles to the east, where there was a siding near a big cut and fill, and it was a bad place, as the road was new. 'The girl's name was Maggie Conroy, and she had the reddest head I ever saw on a human being's shoulders. But I didn't care for that, and I did care for Maggie. One sunny day I was coming down track with a stock train loaded with some extra fine cattle and sheep, and I had in the caboose three of the owners. It had been raining and washouts were looked for, but I hadn't seen any, and was bowling along at a good speed when all of a sudden at the curve I thought I saw a red light rising just over the track. It seemed to shine like a blaze in the track, and before I took time for a thought I had shut

WHAT DO THE CHILDREN DRINK?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GAIN-OF-IT is delicious and nourishing and makes the children the more health you distribute through their system. It is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grains of coffee but costs about 1/2 as much. All grocers sell it 10c and 25c.

BABIES THRIVE ON IT. GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK. OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ENTITLED "BABIES" SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. SENT ON APPLICATION. NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

HOW LOUIS THE MAGNIFICENT USED TO CAVORT AROUND.

Louis XIV of France, who frequently amused himself by going about incognito, decided to visit M. le President de N---, who was giving a ball in honor of his daughter's marriage. The king drove to his house with three carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen of the court, the coachmen's liveries having first been carefully concealed under gray overcoats. But the servants, who had orders to admit no one except upon presentation of a card of invitation, refused to admit the masquers, notwithstanding that it was after midnight. The king thereupon told his followers to set fire to the doors. Faggots were procured at a neighboring store and in a few minutes there was a lively blaze. 'The servants, astonished at this daring act, rushed off to inform M. de N---, who told them to throw open all the entrances; for, said he, "none but persons of the highest quality would be brought into the ball-room. The party then entered the hall, and, presenting to the gaze of the astonished dancers a compact band of a dozen masquers magnificently attired and disguised as griffins, holding a naked sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other, they danced in a circle, took M. de N--- aside and privately intimated that he was the least important in the company in point of rank. The hint was sufficient; orders were given for broad bowls of sweetmeats to be brought into the ball-room, but Mlle. de Montpensier, who was dancing at the time, lifted her toe and sent the first basin flying. M. de N--- became alarmed. The king, however, restrained his party, begging them not to let their resentment at being refused admission carry them too far. After dancing as long as they felt inclined they returned without disclosing their identity. Next day the story was told to the king by some gentlemen who were ignorant of his having taken part in it. His majesty gravely commended the action of the masquers, and directed that as long as carnival lasted, wherever there was a ball, the doors should be thrown open to the public after midnight, and that any one desiring to dance should not entertain this decision was immediately accepted as a social law.

ESCAPE OF A KING.

How Louis the Magnificent Used to Cavort Around. Louis XIV of France, who frequently amused himself by going about incognito, decided to visit M. le President de N---, who was giving a ball in honor of his daughter's marriage. The king drove to his house with three carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen of the court, the coachmen's liveries having first been carefully concealed under gray overcoats. But the servants, who had orders to admit no one except upon presentation of a card of invitation, refused to admit the masquers, notwithstanding that it was after midnight. The king thereupon told his followers to set fire to the doors. Faggots were procured at a neighboring store and in a few minutes there was a lively blaze. 'The servants, astonished at this daring act, rushed off to inform M. de N---, who told them to throw open all the entrances; for, said he, "none but persons of the highest quality would be brought into the ball-room. The party then entered the hall, and, presenting to the gaze of the astonished dancers a compact band of a dozen masquers magnificently attired and disguised as griffins, holding a naked sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other, they danced in a circle, took M. de N--- aside and privately intimated that he was the least important in the company in point of rank. The hint was sufficient; orders were given for broad bowls of sweetmeats to be brought into the ball-room, but Mlle. de Montpensier, who was dancing at the time, lifted her toe and sent the first basin flying. M. de N--- became alarmed. The king, however, restrained his party, begging them not to let their resentment at being refused admission carry them too far. After dancing as long as they felt inclined they returned without disclosing their identity.

ARE THEY BECOMING EXTINCT?

The French Census Shows but Little Increase in Population. The Official Journal of France published on January 6 the report of the Minister of the Interior to the President about the census of the French population for 1896. It is the first time more called to the exceedingly slow growth of the population of France. During the five years from 1891 to 1896 the total increase was but 175,027 souls. The total figures increased from 35,877,189 in 1891 to 36,052,216 in 1896, an increase of only 175,027, that is, less than one in a thousand. What aggravates the situation is that the meagre increase occurred entirely in cities, while sixty-three of the departments have increased in population, and the agricultural districts show a distinct loss. Of the five departments of the Normandie there is not one which did not materially decrease. Even the department of the Seine-Inférieure, in spite of Rouen and Havre, shows a decrease. The entire province recording a loss of 51,625 in population. The large cities, in the meantime, show a marked increase. Paris, is, of course, at the head of the list, with an increase of 58,377, while Lyons grew by 27,551 and Marseilles by 38,493. The department of the Seine, which includes Paris, increased by 198,919 souls, and this absorbs not only the entire increase of the population of France during the last five years, but even draws 25,000 more from other provinces. As to Paris, its growth has been constant, but everything but uniform during the last twenty years. In the five years from 1876 to 1882 the increase was 280,317; the five years following, 1882 to 1887, 258,182; the next five, 1887 to 1892, 202,497, and the last five years 88,877. These variations seem to be explained by the effect of the several expositions, the first and the third periods just mentioned embracing respectively the years 1878 and 1889, during which the influx of foreigners, as well as provincials, into Paris became so much larger than any other years. According to this rule, another very notable increase is to be expected for 1901.

TOO POWERFUL ALTOGETHER.

'I'm really too strong to fight,' said the prize-fighter, as he gracefully knocked out the fifteen-thirter who had the temerity to stand before him, and gave the punching-bag a blow that sent it sailing away into the clouds like a balloon. 'I don't dare to hit as hard as I can,' he continued, modestly, as he shattered an iron door with a gentle tap of his fist. 'Why, if I ever breathe right hard from my sweated chest, it tears up big trees by the roots. I'm worse than a cyclone in the destruction of life and property. It's a great art--not to be able to let yourself get out. I really don't dare to take proper exercise.' 'Ah!' he went on, as he brushed a tear from his eye and tossed a two hundred pound champion wrestler out of the window. 'It makes me sad when I think that in the excitement and confusion of the fight I may chance to strike my opponent. Just think what that may mean. Do you suppose he could be induced to wear armor plates? I don't want to mangle him beyond recognition. Ah! it's terrible to be so strong.' And giving a back-handed punch that knocked cold three trainers at once, the great pugilist buried his face in his hands and burst into tears at the thought of the awful fate in store for the man who was matched to meet him.--New York Evening World.

A Series of Coincidences.

From the Medical Journal. The sixty-second double wedding anniversary to know how far to go without small town in Indiana, of Moses and Isaac Marty, twins, who married Tabitha and Lavinia McCormick, twins. Each couple has had seven sons and five daughters, the first children being born within a few days of each other, and the last children also being of almost exactly the same age. The Corned Philosopher. From the Indianapolis Journal. 'Most crime,' said the youngest member, who knows it all, 'arises from ignorance.' 'You are partly right,' admitted the Corned Philosopher. 'It is a great advantage to know how far to go without oversteering the bounds set by law.' From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE DICKSON MANUFACTURING CO.

Locomotives, Stationary Engines, Boilers, HOISTING AND PUMPING MACHINERY. General Office: SCRANTON, PA. RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

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Cures Indigestion and Enriches the Blood. Price 1/2 doz. for \$1.00. R. G. WILLIAMS, 305 Franklin Ave., Scranton, Pa.

THE NEWARK. THE people of Scranton appreciate good values. The crowds of customers that daily throng our store is conclusive evidence of the fact. Our Offerings for This Week Are Especially Attractive.

THE NEWARK SHOE STORE, Corner Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues.

WAGONMAKERS.

We Carry a Full Stock of Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Axles, Springs, Steel and Cast Skains, Buggy Tops, Duck, Drill, Rubber and Carriage Cloth, Carriage Forgings, Bolts, Clips, AND A FULL LINE OF IRON, STEEL AND BLACKSMITH'S SUPPLIES.

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LACKAWANNA LUMBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GANG SAWED PENNA. WHITE HEMLOCK AND HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Bill Timber cut to order on short notice. Hardwood Mine Rails sawed to uniform lengths constantly on hand. Peled Hemlock Prop Timber promptly furnished. MILLS--At Cross Fork, Potter Co., on the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad. At Mina, Potter County, Pa., on Coudersport, and Port Allegany Railroad. Capacity--400,000 feet per day. GENERAL OFFICE--Board of Trade Building, Scranton, Pa. Telephone No. 4014.

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SCRANTON AND WILKES-BARRE, PA. Manufacturers of Locomotives, Stationary Engines, Boilers, HOISTING AND PUMPING MACHINERY. General Office: SCRANTON, PA. RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect November 15, 1895. Trains Leave Wilkes-Barre as Follows: 7:30 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and for Pittsburg and the West. 10:15 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 3:15 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 3:15 p. m., Sundays only, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg and the West. 6:00 p. m., week days, for Hazleton and Pottsville. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

(Lehigh and Susquehanna Division.) Stations in New York--Foot of Liberty street, N. R., and Whitehall Terminal. Antiarctic coal used exclusively. Insuring cleanliness and comfort. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1897. Trains leave Scranton for Pittsburg, 12:45, 2:00, 3:15, 5:00, 7:10 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 1:45, 3:15, 7:10 p. m. For Mountain Park, 8:20, 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 1:45, 3:15, 7:10 p. m. For Atlantic City, 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 2:00, 3:15, 5:00 p. m. For New York, 12:45 (express with Buffet parlor car), 3:00 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 (express with Buffet parlor car), 7:10 (express with Buffet parlor car), 9:30 (express with Buffet parlor car), 11:30, 1:30, 4:15 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Leave New York for Scranton, 7:10 (express with Buffet parlor car), 9:30 (express with Buffet parlor car), 11:30, 1:30, 4:15 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Leave Scranton for New York, 7:10 (express with Buffet parlor car), 9:30 (express with Buffet parlor car), 11:30, 1:30, 4:15 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Leave Scranton for Philadelphia, 7:10 (express with Buffet parlor car), 9:30 (express with Buffet parlor car), 11:30, 1:30, 4:15 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Leave Philadelphia for Scranton, 7:10 (express with Buffet parlor car), 9:30 (express with Buffet parlor car), 11:30, 1:30, 4:15 (express with Buffet parlor car), 5:00 p. m. Sunday. Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance from the ticket agent at the station. J. H. BLAU, Gen'l Pass. Agent. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.

Del., Lacka. and Western.

Effect Monday, June 21, 1897. Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 4:40, 5:50, 6:15, 8:00 and 10:30 a. m.; 12:50 and 3:25 p. m. Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the South, 5:15, 8:00 and 10:30 a. m.; 12:50 and 3:25 p. m. Washington and way stations, 3:45 p. m. Robyham accommodation, 6:10 p. m. Express for Bath, Danville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12:10, 2:35, 5:00 a. m.; 12:50 and 3:25 p. m. Making close connections at Binghamton and Elmira express, 6:55 p. m. Express for Utica and Richfield Springs, 8:00 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. Ithaca, 2:35, 5:00 a. m. and 1:55 p. m. For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connection for Northumberland and Northampton, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South. For Northampton and Northampton stations, 6:00, 10:30 a. m. and 1:55 and 6:00 p. m. Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 6:00 and 9:30 a. m., Plymouth, Inter-mediate stations, 5:40 and 8:47 p. m. For Kingston, 12:40 p. m. Buffalo and all sleeping coaches on all express trains. For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. Smith, District Passenger Agent, depot ticket office.

NEW YORK AND ONTARIO WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCRANTON DIVISION, In Effect June 27th, 1897. North Bound. South Bound. Stations. (Trains Daily, Except Sundays and Holidays.)

Table with columns for Stations, Times, and Train Numbers. Includes stations like Scranton, Binghamton, Elmira, and Buffalo.

Eric and Wyoming Valley.

Effect Monday, May 31st, 1897. Trains leave Scranton as follows: For New York and intermediate points on