

SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, October 8, 1884.

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.

FOR VICEPRESIDENT,

JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

Electors at Large.

John Leisnering, James Dobson, Cal. Wells Dist.

1. Edwin S. Stuart, 15. Jos. T. Jennings

2. John M. Loughlin, 16. Joseph A. Ege,

3. W. J. McLoughlin, 17. Jos. B. Ely,

4. E. L. Levy, 18. B. F. Junkin,

5. J. B. Altemus, 19. T. B. Bryson,

6. H. A. Boyle, 20. W. P. Duncan,

7. H. A. Boyle, 21. W. J. Hitchman,

8. Isaac McIlroy, 22. George T. Oliver,

9. J. P. Wickersham, 23. Josiah Cohen,

10. S. B. Thatcher, 24. Michael Weyand,

11. J. Scabald, Jr., 25. C. A. Randall,

12. Daniel Edwards, 26. Cyrus Kitchen,

13. P. W. Sheafe, 27. Luman B. Wood,

14. L. S. Hart,

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR AT-LARGE,

Edwin S. Osborne, of Luzerne Co.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

Louis E. Atkinson, of Juniata Co.

FOR SENATE,

Chas. H. Smiley, of Perry County.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

Joseph S. Martin, of Juniata County.

FOR TREASURER,

Ceo. W. Wilson, of Patterson.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

T. H. Menninger, of Spruce Hill.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

Michael Cledren, of Walker.

FOR CLERK,

W. N. Sterrett, of Mifflon.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

John T. Nourse, of Spruce Hill.

FOR JUDGE,

Lewis Deegan, of Fayette.

FOR CLERK,

D. W. Welmer, of Monroe.

The members are solid against Blaine and Logan.

Democratic speakers and editors ignore the tariff question and devote themselves to the moral question. Draw the curtain.

Mr. Martin, the Republican candidate for Assembly, is understood by those who have conversed with him to be sound on the question of equal taxation.

Blaine voted while in Congress "to admit those foreigners who honorably served in the Union army to citizenship without the delay required of others," without the delay required by the naturalization laws.

Andrew Jackson destroyed the United States bank that was established soon after the revolutionary war, if the Democracy got into power they will propose the national banks as soon as they possibly can do so.

Carlisle was renominated in his Kentucky district. He will go back to the House with the one aim and purpose of pushing through another Morrison bill, provided he does not find a Republican majority which will lift him out of the Speaker's chair.

George P. Hofer and his wife of a half century met their six children, twenty-four grandchildren and several great-grandchildren on the threshold of the Hofer barn, in Carroll county, Md., the other day, and there celebrated with laughter and merry-go-rounds, their golden wedding.

The erring brethren are talking as if their candidate for Senate, Mr. Schweier, is to have a walk over the beach. Republicans do not think so, they have a candidate for State Senator in the person of Senator Smiley who has a host of strong earnest friends, who point to his career as a man and senator to recommend him for the honorable place of state senator. Mr. Smiley was an able senator on the floor during the late session, and everywhere that an effort was made to adjourn the extra session he voted for adjournment, and took no pay for time of sickness or absence, during the Governor Pattison extra session outrage. If the Democracy get control of affairs it may not be an easy matter to count the jobs like the Pattison extra session business. Vote for Smiley.

An old and rich Philadelphia banker, now living in St. Paul, said yesterday: "The wise err. The safest banker forgets at least once. I went home and to bed one night away back in the forties, and was sound asleep at midnight when a rap at my door threw me into my pajamas. I went down and found one of my best friends pulling at the bell. He said: 'Do you know that your vault door is wide open?' I can look in from the street and see, by the gas-light, the packages of bills in your safe. I went to the bank as fast as I could, half suspecting that I was the victim of a practical joke. I found the place as my friend had said. There was over \$100,000 in gold and notes. Now, let me tell you that are sometimes forgot. There ought to be some sort of insurance against forgetfulness and robberies."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Nashy.

MR. NASHY GOES TO NEW YORK TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS FOR A STUMPING TOUR—HIS ATTEMPT AND FAILURE.

CONSPIRACY X ROADS. (Which is in the State of Kentucky.) September 15, 1884.

I received a call from the Nashel Central Committee to come to Noo York to receive instructions till November 1, which I gladly obeyed. I never hesitate to respond to call me this kind. I get my transportation from here to Noo York, which is cheaper than live at home, for the Comity send me money for meals, and ex I sleep most of the time on the way, to escape the monotony of travel. I don't really need the likker which is necessary at home, and then when I am in Noo York, when my turn. I be the free run in the saloons in the Sixth ward. Tho' the likker is usually bad, there is enough of it, which is some consolation.

I was invited to the Comity rooms, and wuz met by the Chairman, the grate Barnum himself.

"Where shall we send Mr. Nashy?"

See he to the Secretary.

The Secretary unfolded a map of the United States which wuz marked all over in seckshuns.

"I should start him in Western Pennsylvania," replied the Secretary.

"Very good," said Mr. Barnum, "you will commence work in Pittsburgh. Here is the synopsis of the speech which will make them, and you will need to study it carefully so as to make no mistake. You will observe that in Pittsburgh the cotshuns you make are from Randall's speeches on the tariff, which to prove that the Democracy is pledged to Purtekshun, solid. Devote your time and energies solely to this point. You may, however, in Pittsburgh, denounce the tariff on wool, claim that it enhances the cost of wool in the workman man, but insist that the tariff on iron must and shall be maintained. Find out how the people are prohibish, and act accordingly. When you find a Republican Prohibitionist, urge him to remain true to his principles and vote for St. John, by all means, but when you run agin a Democratic Prohibitionist, show him the folly of throwing away his vote on a man which cannot be elected."

"I understand," I said. "This is clear sailin'." And I took the synopsis of the Pittsburgh speech.

"From Pittsburgh you will proceed over into Ohio. I warn you that you must keep sober in Ohio, and must yoose disrethun and cavshun. In the iron desiriks the Pittsburgh speech will do. But remember this: when you get into the agriculturle seckshuns, you must study this other speech. (He handed me another manuscript.) In this one Democracy is pledged to free trade, with a few exceptions. Thus, when you are in the grazin counties in the interior, you must insist that the tariff on wool shall be maintained, and also when and also when you are up in the grape region insist that the tariff on wine shall not be disturbed. When you cross the wine, and where there ain't no manufacturer, you must argue that free trade is the only safe guard the people hev agin monopoly."

"And—"

"Kin you tell me the counties where I must talk tariff on wool and wine, and the counties where I must insist it would be okard to get mixed on these things?"

Mr. Barnum peroused a map with hies drawn ad over it.

"Certainly. We hev maps prepared for the yoose av all our speakers. These counties on the line av the lake which is colored purple, are wine counties, and where there is white lines drawn thro there is wool ex well ex wine. Where there is a black cross onto them, there is manufactur as ex well ex wine and wool. In sich counties you must urge a protective tariff onto everything. In the counties marked with ex exclusively, the Purtekshun must be confined to wine alone, and likewise in the pure wool counties to wool alone.

"Some counties there is large ones."

"We shal, furnish the valise and the clean shirts. We hev to do this with all our speakers, cept ex Carl Shurtz, which we pay regular prices per nit, for speakin fur Cleveland and Reform. By the time you hev filled these appointments we will send you another route, and so till November, when we hope victory will be crowned our efforts, and you shal retire to your Post office at the Cross Roads the fullin' March."

Mr. Barnum gave me money and transportation to Pittsburgh and I departed happy. I felt good wuz more to hev a dollar in my pokkit, and to hev the approach of the conductor. I hev bin dropt off the hind seat, and I hev bin on the road times that it is monotonous. One kin git thru the kentry by bein kicked off one train and waitin fur the next to come only to be kicked off that, but it is warn into the seat of the trouis.

It wuz a unfochint venger. I wuz onlucky enuff to get into the city in mornin, and I reported to the Central Comity. The yooseal thing ensued. I wuz invited to take suthin, which I hev not the Spartan iron nis to refuse. One drink led to another, for the active Democracy in Pittsburgh is druthy, and by the time nig had come and I bev got onto the platform I wuz fuller than a gote. I opened up my valise and comment my speech. When I hev manuscript I did speak, drunk or

Communication.

ROPOLOGIES.

That we as a people, are frequently wronged by wealthy corporations who endeavor to turn the "sweat of the brow" of the laboring classes of the people, to benefit their own selfish ends, is a fact patent to all. And that they too often succeed in their schemes to rob the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer is as undeniable as the former.

To assert that there is not a general feeling among the working classes in opposition to all these outrages, would be admitting that the "man of toll" was a dupe, and unconscious of his inalienable rights.

It is also a well-known fact that in our country, and especially during great political campaigns, no one can speak more boldly against monopolies than the Democratic press and Democratic politicians, and we give them full credit for writing and speaking against every outrage committed against the working class. But these champions of the rights of the people should not come to a dead halt right here, they should practice what they preach; their loud professions are not satisfactory to the thinking and observing portion of the people; they are expected to show their faith by their works."

Now take a glance at the Democratic ticket in Juniata county. They present to the people for their suffrage James North, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature. As a good citizen and a christian gentleman we respect Mr. North. We will not slander, vilify or abuse a candidate, even if he did not come up to the standard upon which we place Mr. North; as we consider a political warfare of that kind to be beneath the dignity of respectability. But permit us to look at the position of Mr. North. For upwards of thirty years, as near as your correspondent knoweth, Mr. North has been an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His every interest would seem to be identified with the same. No doubt but the greater portion of his worldly possessions have been derived from his connections with the same, and from his election to the Legislature it is but reasonable to presume that in his labors in that body he would still be great identified with the interests of that great corporation, that monopoly of Monopolies.

Is not the nomination for Prothonotary on the democratic side of the house to be viewed in the same light?

They present the name of J. Warren Platte, Esq. As a gentleman and a citizen we have nothing to censure Mr. Platte; but look at the monopolizing schemes, how the legal bar has been scheming for years to wrest from the laboring man any and all services—except manual labor—wherever there is a dollar to be gained.

Twenty years ago a man of ordinary education could draw a petition for a road or any other purpose to be presented to the county Court, and through the hands of the Prothonotary could have it handed up to the Court and the Court would act upon it as readily as if presented by a well-fled lawyer. Now such an instrument cannot find its way to the bench except through an attorney. There is the commencement of the monopoly.

At that time, when an auditor was needed to make distribution of the assets in the hands of an executor, administrator, etc., any citizen of the immediate neighborhood, and possessed of ordinary qualifications, might be appointed auditor for such purpose; but now it must be a lawyer. At that time very few but insolvent estates were audited, and now scarcely any estate can be settled without it, and all auditors must be lawyers. Is not this monopolization?

Now they are also endeavoring to monopolize the offices. We see them scramble and scrawl even for the petty county, township and borough offices.

Upon this principle we hope and trust the voters of Juniata county will "look back they leap." Remember that in Mr. Menninger we have a farmer, and a man possessed of every qualification to make a good Prothonotary.

Away with monopolies and monopolists. (Oriental, Pa. Oct. 1, '84.) Box 541.

Against Worldly Amusements.

The Philadelphia Record, of September 30, says: "Before the preachers of the Ministerial Union yesterday, in the hall of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., of Bethany Presbyterian Church delivered an address directed against the popular sources of worldly pleasure, such as the theatre, card table, horse race and dance. The theatre could not be sustained, he claimed, without ministering to vice. The 'green room' was sometimes as infamous as the 'third circle,' which in many theatres opened into houses of ill-fame. A game of cards might be innocent, but it was filthy with the degrading touch of centuries of gamblers and pickpockets. The horse race might attract as a simple exhibition of the beauty and speed of the noblest of all animals, but as an institution it was an open door to hell. The dance might be conducted by innocent maids and stainless men, but as it existed in society it deserved but one name—'dissipation.' As an institution in society Dr. Pierson declared that dancing would lose its tremendous grip to-morrow if it did not appeal to sexual passion."

Speaking of lawyers last Thursday the Philadelphia Record said: "The usual fall exodus of lawyers to more lucrative fields has begun in earnest and promises to assume larger proportions than ever before," said a prominent lawyer of this city yesterday in speaking of the poor condition of the legal business.

"Why I have never known business to be so dull as at present, and my experience covers a period of twenty years," continued the lawyer. "Within a short time I have given six letters of introduction to many lawyers, who have gone to Chicago and other Western cities in pursuit of a living which they have failed to obtain here in their native city."

"What has it to do with this?"

"There are several causes," replied the attorney, "prominent among them being the auditing of estates by the Judges of the Orphans' Court, the growth of the business of trust companies, the establishment of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company and the natural increase in the accession of members of the Bar."

"There are fully 1500 practicing attorneys in Philadelphia, and increase of 600 or 700 during the last half dozen years—Of this number there are perhaps 300 who do not make over \$200 per annum. They are mostly all young men who live at home with their parents or relatives and are not compelled to make a living. There, again, there are about 800 who do not average over \$10 a week. A lawyer who makes \$3000 a year nowadays is considered exceptionally lucky; but there are not many who possess such a good practice. These figures may seem surprising, but lawyers know they are cold facts."

The New Orleans Exposition.

OFFICE OF ALL-COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA, Cumberland county, Pa., October 1, 1884.

The World's Centennial Exposition which opens in the city of New Orleans Dec. 1st next, and continues open for six months, is attracting the attention of all civilized countries and is already an assured success. Every State and Territory in the Union, Mexico, the countries of South America, and nearly all of the European Governments are contributing of their natural products to the exhibition, and it is now beyond doubt that the Exposition will equal, if not surpass, the great Centennial held in Philadelphia in 1876.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is highly important that the great State of Pennsylvania, so rich in agricultural and mineral products, as well as foremost among the States in her varied manufacturing industries, should be amply and thoroughly represented. Having been assigned the task of collecting the agricultural and mineral exhibits of this State, I am anxious to do my duty in a manner that will do no injustice to the enterprising citizens of this Commonwealth. To this end I most respectfully solicit the co-operation of every farmer in the State. Those who are willing to assist in this work will proceed as follows:

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE.

Let each contributor give to this purpose two-quarts of every kind and variety of wheat, rye, oats, barley and other cereals raised by him this season, placing the samples of each, separately, in a strong paper sack, marked with name and variety of cereal, name of donor, county and township. The entire contribution of each one to be packed in a box, conveyed to the nearest freight depot and forwarded to H. T. THOMAS, MECHANICSBURG, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, the freight to be paid by me on the receipt of the contribution at this place. Do not ship by express if at all possible to send by regular freight as the former will be too expensive to me.

Samples of potatoes, winter apples, pears, quinces, etc., in quantity of 10 each; corn, 10 ears of each variety; dried and evaporated fruits in one quart, cranberries, and other products of the farm, orchard and garden that will bear transportation and keep without decay for a few months, may be included in contributions for exhibition.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

In order to make the undertaking successful and establish a name highly creditable to the willingness of the farmers to assist in every way to advance the interests of agriculture, and to give to our own State a proud prominence in the display at the Exposition, the work must be carried upon without delay, and if at all possible have the samples reach me by Nov. 1st.

As a people we are all greatly interested in the success of this project. A failure will reflect adversely on the cause of agriculture, while a grand success, such as the farmers of this State are abundantly able to make, will give to their calling a character and standing second to that of no other industry that will place on exhibition the products of their skill and labor.

Respectfully, R. H. THOMAS, Alternate Commissioner.

Speaking of apples, last Thursday, the Philadelphia Times, said: "There is every indication of an abundance of apples this fall. Ohio and Michigan will furnish most of them. The yield in this State will be prolific. There is no report of apples having fallen from the trees. Notwithstanding the great influx of this fruit from New York and New Jersey apples are selling at \$1.75 to \$2.50 per barrel. C. T. George, a wholesale fruit dealer, said: 'The best New York State apple, principally the Pippin, sells at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel. The best grades of New Jersey bring \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel. Apples are failing to a great extent in New Jersey, which accounts for the great influx of this fruit from that State.' Scull & Cloud said: 'Apples arriving in good condition. Eastern fruit, York Pippin and Holberts sell at \$1.75 to \$2.75 per barrel. There are very few, if any, Pennsylvania apples in the market.'

One of the Irishmen that will not join the Blaine and Logan column, is Mulligan, that contemptible violator of private correspondence. The letters that Mulligan revealed were not written to him, they were written to a party named Fisher who was one of a party of wild cat railroaders, that struck Blaine and a lot of his friends with wild cat railroad bonds, and the letters that got into his hands, were letters written to get out what he had in the concern and make good the promises to friends.

Don't talk politics with the man that gets angry over the question. We are all seeking good government, and it is not wise to get angry over the different opinions of your neighbor unless he speaks and acts in a manner unbecoming a respectable citizen.

Six colored men traversed the town on Wednesday and sang songs only as colored people can sing.

Pennington Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, June 30th, 1884, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:

EASTWARD.

HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Huntingdon daily at 8:00 a. m., Mount Union 8:25 a. m., Newton Hamilton 6:32 a. m., McVeytown 6:54 a. m., Lewistown 7:20 a. m., Mifflin 7:39 a. m., Mifflin 7:45 a. m., Port Royal 7:52 a. m., Mexico 7:57 a. m., Tuscarora 8:04 a. m., Vanhook 8:04 a. m., Thompsonston 8:12 a. m., Duaneburg 8:16 a. m., Millerstown 8:24 a. m., Newport 8:25 a. m., Arrive at Harrisburg at 9:40 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 3:15 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 7:05 a. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflin at 10:20 a. m., Harrisburg 12:30 p. m., and arrives in Philadelphia at 5:05 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh daily at 7:35 a. m., Altoona at 7:29 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5:38 p. m., Harrisburg 7:30 p. m., Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.

MAIL EXPRESS leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., Altoona 1:45 p. m.; Tyrone 7:17 p. m.; Huntingdon 8:05 p. m.; Lewistown 9:20 p. m.; Mifflin 9:45 p. m.; Harrisburg 11:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 p. m.

WESTWARD.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4:30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m.; Duaneburg, 8:52 a. m.; Newport, 9:20 a. m.; Millerstown, 9:34 a. m.; Thompsonston, 9:40 a. m.; Vanhook, 9:35 a. m.; Tuscarora, 9:59 a. m.; Mexico, 10:22 a. m.; Port Royal, 10:27 a. m.; Mifflin, 10:15 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12:06 p. m.; Tyrone, 12:58 p. m.; Altoona, 1:40 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 4:00 p. m., Harrisburg, 10:40 p. m., stop at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Altoona.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg 11:00 a. m., Newport, 12:00 p. m., Mifflin 12:40 p. m., stop at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Altoona, reaches Altoona at 3:25 p. m., Pittsburgh 8:45 p. m.

HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:10 a. m., Harrisburg at 5:00 p. m., Duaneburg 9:25 p. m., Newport 9:22 p. m., Millerstown 6:13 p. m., Thompsonston 6:25 p. m., Vanhook 6:32 p. m., Tuscarora 6:36 p. m., Mexico 6:50 p. m., Mifflin 6:54 p. m., Mifflin 6:54 p. m., Port Royal 7:13 p. m., McVeytown 7:39 p. m., Newton Hamilton 7:59 p. m., Huntingdon 8:30 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Harrisburg 3:10 a. m., Duaneburg 3:39 a. m., Newport 4:00 a. m., Millerstown 4:42 a. m.; Lewistown 5:06 a. m.; McVeytown 5:30 a. m.; Mt. Union 5:58 a. m.; Huntingdon 6:25 a. m.; Port Royal 6:40 a. m.; Spruce Creek 6:54 a. m.; Tyrone 7:12 a. m.; Bell's Mills 7:22 a. m.; Altoona 8:10 a. m.; Pittsburgh 1:00 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 11:10 a. m.; Harrisburg 3:15 p. m.; Mifflin 4:35 p. m.; Lewistown 4:58 p. m.; Huntingdon 6:04 p. m.; Tyrone 6:40 p. m.; Altoona 7:20 p. m.; Pittsburgh 11:30 p. m.

Fast Line west, on Sundays, will stop at Duaneburg and Newport, when flagged.— Mail Express east, on Sundays, will stop at Barre, when flagged.

Johnston Express east, on Sundays, will connect with Sunday Mail east leaving Harrisburg at 1:00 p. m.

Way Passenger west and Mail east will stop at Locknow and Poorman's Spring, when flagged.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS will stop at Locknow, when flagged.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Mifflin at 6:55 a. m., 10:50 a. m., 3:25 p. m.; for Sunbury at 7:15 a. m., 2:55 p. m.

Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Mifflin at 9:10 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m.; from Sunbury at 9:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 8:10 a. m., 7:30 p. m. Leave Tyrone for Curwensville and Clearfield at 8:50 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

Trains leave Tyrone for Warriors Mark, Pennsylvania Furnace and Scotia at 9:20 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 7:00 a. m., and 6:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 9:58 a. m., and 5:06 p. m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Scotia, Warriors Mark and Pennsylvania Furnace at 6:58 a. m. and 2:55 p. m.

H. & B. T. R. & BEDFORD DIVISION.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 8:35 a. m. and 6:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Huntingdon from Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 12:40 p. m., 5:55 p. m.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

MAY 11th, 1884.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

For New York via Allentown, at 7:50 and 9:50 a. m., and 4:00 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound Brook Route," 7:25 7:50 a. m., and 1:45 and 4:00 p. m.

For Philadelphia, 6:25, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., 1:45 and 4:00 p. m.

For Reading at 5:30, 6:25, 7:50, 9:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:00 and 8:20 p. m.

For Pottsville at 5:20, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., and 1:45 and 4:00 p. m., and via Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch at 8:05 a. m., and 6:00 p. m.

For Allentown at 5:20, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., 1:45 and 4:00 p. m.

Way and Market for Lebanon, 4:00 a. m., Runs on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SUNDAYS.

For Allentown, Reading, and way stations 7:00 a. m., and 4:00 p. m.

For Philadelphia at 7:00 a. m., and 4:00 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg leave as follows:

Leave New York via Allentown at 9:00 a. m. and 5:45 p. m.

Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route" and Philadelphia 7:46 a. m., 1:30, 4:00 and 6:30 p. m., and 12:00 midnight, arriving at Harrisburg 1:50, 8:20, 9:25 p. m., and 12:10 and 9:40 a. m.