

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT-LARGE, Edwin S. Osborne, of Luzerne Co. FOR CONGRESSMAN, Louis E. Atkinson, of Juniata Co. FOR STATE SENATE, Chas. H. Smith, of Perry county. FOR ASSEMBLY, Joseph S. Martin, of Juniata county. FOR TREASURER, Geo. W. Wilson, of Patterson.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, T. H. McHenry, of Spruce Hill.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Michael Golden, of Walker.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, John T. Nourse, of Spruce Hill.

FOR JUDGE, Lewis Deegan, of Fayette.

FOR JUDGE, D. W. Weimer, of Monroe.

The Democracy expected to carry Ohio—Alas for their great expectations!

Recently the French got the better of the Chinese—The army of the Celestials was put to rout, and 3000 of their number were killed.

Less than six months ago 152 Democratic Congressmen voted for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the wages of workers in glass factories and iron mills. It is strange that business is paralyzed during a campaign while the danger of the success of its sworn enemy is imminent!

The democracy counted on carrying Ohio by 100,000. They had swept the state the past two elections, and felt confident of it this October. They had their torches in readiness for a grand jubilee demonstration: Peace! peace! don't tease the brethren while they are in mourning.

The North American says: Mr. Blaine visited in Ohio, so it is said, forty-eight counties and seventy towns, and it is estimated that he has seen 1,500,000 persons. Altogether his tour has been such as no other man under the same circumstances could have made with the same degree of success.

Ex-Governor Curtin boiled with six delegates from the Democratic Congressional Conference, and had the six bolters nominate him for Congress. The twelve delegates that remained in the conference nominated a man named Hall, also a democrat. If Curtin can prevail on the republicans to make no nomination for Congress his election will certainly take place.

In Ohio the democracy ignored every real issue and flooded the state with defamatory circulars in the hope of deceiving the people. The result is highly encouraging to the republicans the efforts of the democracy have not been crowned with success, for the Republican Secretary of State is elected by 11,300 majority. The Republican Supreme Judge is elected by 15,000 majority. The Republican candidate for the Board of Public Works is elected by over 17,000 majority and the Republican delegation is 10 instead of 7 as it was in the last Congress.

The Democrats endeavor to break the force of Mr. Blaine's powerful argument in favor of a protective tariff by asserting that the tariff is not an issue in this campaign. Well they made the tariff their main issue all last winter in Congress, spending most of their time upon it, and when they indifferently failed to carry their pet measure, they announced their intention to take it up and make it their special issue at the next session of Congress, and if they succeed in electing their presidential candidate and a majority of Congress they intend to carry this issue to successful accomplishment and establish free trade. It would delight them if the republicans would give up protection as an issue during this campaign and allow them to succeed so that they can establish free trade, ruin all northern manufactures and starve laborers on the wages of foreign pauper wages. The republicans, however, true to their habit of protecting every thing American, and protecting the laborer in his wages, make the protective tariff the leading issue in this campaign, and on that they have won so far and they will continue to win till James G. Blaine is triumphantly elected President.

Republican Victory.

The first news from Ohio after the election on the 14th inst., was that it had gone Republican by 20,000 majority. That would have been a very great victory. The Republican majority is about 11,000, that is a great victory, for, in 1882, the Democrats carried the State, and in 1883 they carried it by 12,400. If you add the eleven thousand Republican majority this year to the Democratic majority of 1882 of 23,400 votes. If there is any comfort for the erring brethren in that let them smoke it to their heart's content.—Again, if the Republican Congressional majority is taken, they score not less than 17,000 majority. Can the Democracy see a justification boom in that? No, they see in it an unmistakable evidence of defeat in November. Again, the late Congressional delegation from Ohio, contained 14 Democrats and 7 Republicans. By the election on the 14th the Republicans have 10 Congressmen. A gain of 3 over the outgoing Congress. While the Republican victory in West Virginia is not sweeping as that in Ohio, it is still a pointer that the State will in all probability go Republican in November. Last year the State, on the election of a Governor went over 15,000 Democratic the latest advice from here declares the State to have gone Democratic by less than 4,000.

The North American, of October 17, says:

From 1835 to 1861—a quarter of a century—the country had a revenue tariff, excepting out four years for the tariff of 1842. During that period we purchased merchandise abroad in excess of all our exports of merchandise to the enormous aggregate of \$315,570,735.

From 1861 to 1883—twenty-two years—the country had a tariff laid for protection, though the present system was not in full operation until 1863. During that period of twenty or twenty-two years, we sold abroad merchandise, in excess of what we purchased to the amount of \$233,417,686.

The question that we put to free traders is this: Which of these statements of fact denotes the greatest measure of prosperity?

Of the revenue tariff period there were only seven years in which the exports exceeded the imports, and three of those years were under the tariff of 1842.

Of the protective tariff period there were ten years in which the exports exceeded the imports. So the account stands thus: Of twenty-one years of a revenue tariff, only three showed an excess of exports over imports. While of twenty years of a protective tariff—over one-half of the term—showed the enormous excess of \$1,224,159,938 exports over imports. And again we ask, which statement of fact denotes the greatest measure of prosperity?

Of the revenue tariff period the year 1869 showed the greatest foreign trade, the aggregate of exports being \$687,102,276. Of the protective period the year 1883 showed the greatest foreign trade, the aggregate being \$1,547,020,316. In 1869 the balance of trade against us was \$20,040,062. In 1883 the balance of trade in our favor was \$100,658,488.

And in face of these facts a newspaper is found with the supurb audacity to say that the country prospered more under the tariff of 1846 than it has prospered under the tariff of 1861! We leave it to quarrel with the figures, which are official.

Will any fair minded Democrat, be he Irishman, German, or African, tell us why it is that the whole English press is so hostile to the election of Blaine and Logan, and so ardent in their desires for the election of Cleveland and Hendricks? It is true they are, and what can be the motive therefor, other than that the Blaine and Logan ticket stands for all that is highest and best, and most thoroughly the truly American! Under his administration, Mr. Blaine will see to it that this nation advance to the proud position of pre-eminence among the governments of the world, which is our just due.—That can be depended upon and it will not provoke any war either. Now isn't it strange that the English press and press and the disloyal press and people of the South should be so solidly against the Republican party and its candidates? Yet it was just so during the war waged for the destruction of this grand and glorious Union. Singular though, ain't it?

The Philadelphia Times, of last Saturday, says: The rascality is not all in the two old parties, it seems. J. Robert Williams, a candidate for Presidential elector on the St. John ticket in Nebraska, has just absconded with \$27,000, which he had borrowed from his various friends in church, Sunday school, temperance and political circles. It has been uncommon thing for politicians to turn rascals after their party has been long in power, but to turn rascals before the faintest dawn of the first success has appeared is a new departure. Williams rightly judged, however, that if he waited to steal till his party got into power he would have to do his stealing in the world to come.

Tragedy.

THE PRESIDENT OF A POLITICAL CLUB SHOT DOWN AS A PROSECUTION WAS FORMING—THE MURDERER QUICKLY PUT TO DEATH BY THE POPULACE.

LACROSSE, Wis., October 16.

F. A. Burton, president of the Blaine and Logan Club here, was shot dead by a man known as 'Scotty' at 8 o'clock this evening, while the Republicans were forming in procession on Main street. Seven shots were fired in quick succession. The murderer was arrested and hurried to jail before the immense crowd could realize what had occurred.

As soon as the fact was made known there was intense excitement and hundreds of men in uniform and carrying their torches hurried to the Court House yard and demanded that the prisoner be handed over to them. "Lynch him! Lynch him!" was the general cry. Hundreds of men then besieged the jail. Sheriff Scott, Chief of Police Clark and a posse of police stood at the jail door trying to calm the infuriated multitude. The body of Burton was taken to a drug store, where an examination showed that life was extinct. Every shot took effect. Those who stood near the scene say the man advanced from the sidewalk to within a few feet of his victim and fired the first bullet into his back, when Burton fell to the pavement. This was followed by six shots into the prostrate man's body and head. 'Scotty' then threw his revolver at his victim and gave him a kick.

All this was done in a moment and before any one could realize the situation. The motive of the murder has not yet come to light. Mr. Burton was managing the campaign in this section. The mob finding that they could not prevail upon the authorities to surrender the prisoner, at 10:45 o'clock procured cold chains, forced open the doors and, putting a rope around the murderer's neck, lynched him.

The officers were not able to stay the mob, who refused to listen to argument. From nine o'clock to ten the Court House yard and square presented a scene which beggared description. The mob increased in numbers until the entire space on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of humanity, demanding that the murderer be hung. Torches flashed above a sea of heads and white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The best citizens in the place were present and watched the fearful scene with blanched faces, but with no expression of sympathy.

He was identified as the man who did the shooting, and the officers, when appealed to declared they had the right man. When he appeared from the jail, the door was held up by men who had him in charge, there was a long peculiar yell that went through the trees and streets, making every one for blocks away realize without any further assurance that the avial retribution had been completed, but numerous men were seen climbing to the branches of trees and in a minute one was selected. A rope was thrown to a man sitting on the first string limb, quickly attached and everything made ready and after a short pause the man was strung up.

There were hundreds of women in the thoroughfares and walks about the jail. The excitement grew steadily in force and the mob last found leaders with cool heads, who went methodically about taking the man from prison and lynching him. Beams were procured and in a short time the heavily bolted and barred doors of the Fourth street side of the jail were battered in by the crowd, which poured into the first floor rooms.—The Sheriff and assistants succeeded in clearing the room the first and second time, but on the third rush the mob overpowered them and held their ground. The interior wooden doors of the cooking department yielded like so many plates of glass. In the meantime the heavy oak door leading to the main stairway on the west side was battered down and the crowd had full possession of the main corridor. While this was going on the crowd became almost colossal about the place, but aside from the rush of men at the jail the best order prevailed.

A Herd of Fine Cattle Killed.

Reading, October 15.—Thomas J. Edge, secretary of the state board of agriculture, and Dr. Bridge, state veterinary surgeon, went to the farm of William Cutton, in Westtown township, Chester county, and killed a herd of seventeen head of fine cattle here, which were stricken with pleuropneumonia. Their carcasses were buried four feet under the ground. The state allows him twenty dollars. A number of leading cattle raisers were present. The cattle suffered terribly by the disease, and the large farm is under quarantine.

Shocking Accident at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 16.—A Miss Lizzie Wallace, of Newville, Cumberland county, in getting off a Cumberland Valley Railroad train here today, stepped in front of another train that was moving. Harvey Foster a checkman promptly sprang to her rescue, but both were run down in an instant. Miss Wallace was cut to pieces and died instantly. Foster had both legs mangled and almost torn off. He cannot recover. Miss Wallace was a delegate to the Woman's Temperance Convention now in session here.

Storrs on a Sharper's Hook.

"How are you, Mr. Storrs? I'm powerful glad to see you. It was smooth, immaculate young gentleman, with a bad scar on his chin, who spoke, and the person addressed was Emory Storrs, the noted lawyer and famous Republican orator, of Chicago. The conversation took place shortly before noon in the office of the Kennard House.

"I'm pleased to meet you," returned Mr. Storrs, accepting the proffered hand, "but you have somewhat the better of me. I cannot call your name.

"Why, I'm J. H. Nickerson, of Chicago," was the response, in accents of mingled surprise and grief, "the son of Mr. Nickerson, the bank president, expatriator.

"Oh, yes. I know your father well; glad to see you; anything new in Chicago?"

Instead of replying, the son of a banker gently crooked his finger through one of the buttons on Mr. Storrs' coat and led him to a quieter corner.

"You see, Mr. Storrs," he said, in deprecating accents, "I was married the other night, and we started east on the wedding trip. I left my pocket-book in the sleeping car this morning, very carelessly, and when Mrs. Nickerson and I reached the hotel I discovered the loss, and also that I was flat broke. I hadn't so much as a dollar in change. I want to ask a favor of you," continued the unfortunate youth, his cheeks crimsoning with shame at the idea of tacking a stranger, although a "friend of the family, for a loan. "I would like to borrow twenty dollars to tide me over until I hear from the sleeping-car conductor or from my father. I've telegraphed to both."

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Storrs, going down into his pockets.

With profuse thanks Nickerson pocketed the money and hurried away. Later Mr. Storrs was informed that the young man Nickerson is better known to the police of the country as Joseph Lewis, alias Hungry Joe. He is said to be one of the sharpest "sure thing" workers and bank robbers in the country.

When Oscar Wilde was in New York Hungry Joe showed him the town and taught him the mystic of banks. It cost Oscar \$500 for the experience.—Cleveland Herald.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Late Indiana Horror.

JACKSON, Ind., October 15.—One of the participants in the lynching of young Hendrick, one of the murderers of his mother at Troy, tells a horrible story of the revelations made by him just before he was choked to death. Hendrick was strung up several times and taken down to obtain a confession, which was finally extorted from him. He said that his father, mother and he, himself, started in a wagon for Grand View. Upon arriving at the barn in which the murder was committed his father proposed to sleep there during the night.

They all entered and lay down in the hay. After his mother had fallen asleep old Hendrick arose and discharged the contents of a shotgun into her head. He then directed his son to sever the woman's head from her body. This the wretch proceeded to do, using a dull ax for the purpose, but after striking a dozen blows and finding the instrument too dull to cut the neck through, he seized the head of the dead woman and by twisting it around threw it from the neck, entering himself with blood which spurting from the wounds.

His father assisted in stripping the clothing from the corpse, which was then thrown into the cistern, where it was found. Young Hendrick took the head out of the barn and tossed it as far as he could into the thicket. The blood stained clothing was concealed under a bridge near Troy. The father and son then separated, but met again at Tell city, where they were arrested.

Two Dangerous Seasons.

Spring and fall are times when so many people get sick. The changes in the weather are severe on feeble persons, and even those naturally strong are apt, as they say, "to be feeling miserable." Then they are just in condition to be stricken down with some kind of fever. A bottle or two of Parker's Tonic will invigorate the digestion, put the liver, kidneys and blood in perfect order, and prevent more serious attacks. Why suffer, and perhaps die, when so good a medicine will save you? Good for both sexes and all ages.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—A sensation was caused in the Court-house this morning by a fight between ex-Judge Hargis, until recently Chief Justice of the Court of appeals, and Colonel Bennet H. Young, a well-known lawyer and president of the Southern Exposition. In an argument in an injunction case ex-Judge Hargis made a remark reflecting on Mr. Young which immediately denounced the Chief Justice as an infamous liar. At this ex-Judge Hargis buried two law books at Mr. Young. They clinched and were having a regular melee when they were separated by friends.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The hop, step and jump match for \$250 a side between Luther Sullivan, of Boston, and Thomas Burroughs, of this city, was easily won by Burroughs this afternoon. He made 48 feet 8 inches, and his opponent 45 feet 9 inches. Burroughs beat the record by six inches, and is ready to jump any man in the world.

The Adamsburg correspondent of the Middleburgh Post, says: G. E. Beck, wife and child, formerly of this place but now of McCulloch's Mills, Juniata county, were summoned to the bedside of Mrs. Beck, near Dewart. While there their little son took sick and died. He was brought to this place and interred in the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, aged 1 year and 10 months.

A man in Hamilton, Ga., has written for a divorce to the Governor of the State, because he says his down's jail gives laborer \$25 for one. The letter closes as follows: "Please see about this rife oil, and don't wait until I am dead before you let me hear from you."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Tramp Law.

The tramp trouble may be easily removed by enforcing the following provisions of the Tramp Law that was passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth a few years ago:

Section 1 provides that any person going from place to place begging and acquiring money and living and having no fixed place of residence in the country or city in which he shall be arrested, shall be deemed a tramp, and on conviction shall be sentenced to prison for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Section 2 provides that any tramp entering a dwelling house without the permission of the occupant, or shall kindle a fire in the highway, or on the land of another without the owner's consent, or shall be found carrying dangerous weapons and firearms, and shall on being tried by a jury be found guilty of unlawful practices as aforesaid, shall be sentenced to prison at hard labor for a period not exceeding three years.

Section 3 provides that any act of begging or vagrancy as described shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp.

Section 4 provides that any person may apprehend a tramp and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be after hearing the evidence to discharge or commit the prisoner for trial, as in other cases of misdemeanors.

Section 5 provides that the act shall not apply to any female or minor under 16 years of age, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor to any crippled person unable to perform manual labor.

The North American, of the 23rd of September, says:

The sun crossed the equator on the southwest journey at 10:40 A. M., yesterday, and equinoctial storms will be in order. Old weather prophets say that whichever direction the wind happens to be in at that particular time will be the prevailing direction for six months to come. Had it happened to blow from the east, as it did last year, a stormy winter might be looked for. If, on the other hand, a west wind should have blown, there would have been fewer storms but plenty of cold weather predicted. At that particular hour yesterday, however, the wind was variable, backing from southwest to south and then to southeast, predicting, according to the observations of several old gentlemen in this city who have made careful observations for number of years, that the coming winter will be a mild one.

Men who are the fastest asleep when they are awake are the widest awake when they are asleep. Great workers must be great resters. Every man who has clerks in his employ ought to know what their sleeping habits are. The young man who is up till three and four o'clock in the morning and must get up at ten or eleven o'clock and work all day cannot repeat this process many days without a certain shakiness coming into his system, which he will endeavor to steady by some delusive stimulus. It is in this way that many a young man begins his career in life. He need not necessarily have been in bad company. He has lost his sleep, and losing sleep is losing strength and grace.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The Hollidaysburg Register says, last August a year ago, a little son of Mr. Allen T. Hook, of Hollidaysburg, got a grain of corn up one of his nostrils, where it remained until a day or two ago, when ulceration and inflammation, which threatened the destruction of the nose, having set in, the presence of the corn was revealed. It had begun to germinate. With its removal the health of the boy, which had been miserable for over a year, began to improve.

A young law student in the southwest went to an old judge to be examined for admission to the bar. After a desultory conversation the judge said: "Well, young fellow, hang out your shingle and go ahead." "But you have not examined me." "Never mind," was the brilliant reply, "if you don't know no law you won't get no practice, so you won't do no harm anyhow."

"Grover Cleveland is a very industrious man. When he was sheriff he charged for 865 days between 1, 1871, and September 30, 1872. It isn't every man who can do nearly three days work every day of the year round and make the county pay for it."

A gentleman who once conquests in the female world were numerous, at last married. "Now, my dear," said his better half, "I hope, since you are no longer a bachelor, that you will amend your ways." "Madam," said he, "you may depend upon it that this is my last folly."

A woman has been arrested in New York for cruelly whipping her oldest son. She told the magistrate that she didn't know it was a violation of the law for a woman to "bang her heir." Then he doubted the amount of her bail.—Norristown Herald.

Be a gluton and have malaria and every other kind of disease that is afloat.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

CHILD'S TONIC SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

OR CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicinal remedy claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PAINLESS CURE of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case where it will be followed and carried out in a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and who families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent and in every case persons certain to cure. If it is used in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VERIFIABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and is superior to all other remedies of the kind.

DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DROPPINGS are prepared in the form of a daily dose, attractive to the sight and palatable to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S CHILD'S TONIC SYRUP.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 911 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TIME-TABLE.

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

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg daily at 6:30 a. m.; Mount Union Junction daily at 6:50 a. m.; McVeytown 7:20 a. m.; Millard 7:30 a. m.; Millifield 7:45 a. m.; Port Royal 7:52 a. m.; Vannoy 8:04 a. m.; Tuscarora 8:10 a. m.; Newburg 8:15 a. m.; Millertown 8:23 a. m.; Newport 8:35 a. m.; arriving at Philadelphia 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, reaching Middin at 9:40 a. m., and arriving at Philadelphia at 5:05 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 7:25 a. m., Altoona at 8:20 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia at 5:05 p. m.

MAIL EXPRESS leaves Harrisburg daily at 7:55 a. m., Altoona at 8:50 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona, reaching Philadelphia at 3:05 p. m.

WESTWARD.

WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m.; Dunncannon, 8:22 a. m.; Newburg, 9:29 a. m.; Millertown, 9:34 a. m.; Thompsonstown, 9:35 a. m.; Van Dyke, 9:55 a. m.; Tuscarora, 9:59 a. m.; Mexico, 10:02 a. m.; Port Royal, 10:07 a. m.; Millifield, 10:15 a. m.; Millard, 10:21 a. m.; Narrows, 10:23 a. m.; Altoona, 10:40 a. m.; McVeytown, 11:07 a. m.; Newburg Hamilton, 11:29 a. m.; Huntington, 12:06 p. m.; Tyrone, 12:28 p. m.; Altoona, 1:40 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 4:40 p. m., Harrisburg, 10:40 p. m., stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Dunncannon, Newburg, Millertown, Thompsonstown, Port Royal, time at Middin, 12:15 p. m.; Altoona, 2:40 a. m., and Pittsburgh, 6:50 a. m.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg 11:00 a. m., Newburg, 12:09 p. m., Millifield 12:40 p. m.; Altoona, 2:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 6:50 a. m.; Pittsburgh, 8:40 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:10 a. m., Harrisburg at 11:10 a. m., Dunncannon 5:35 p. m., Newburg 6:02 p. m., Millertown 6:14 p. m., Thompsonstown 6:20 p. m., Van Dyke 6:32 p. m., Mexico 6:34 p. m., Port Royal 6:41 p. m., Millifield 6:51 p. m., Millard 6:58 p. m., McVeytown 7:09 p. m., Newburg Hamilton 7:59 p. m., Huntington 8:30 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11:20 p. m.; Harrisburg 3:10 a. m.; Dunncannon 3:30 a. m.; Newburg 4:01 a. m.; Millifield 4:32 a. m.; Altoona 5:05 a. m.; McVeytown 5:40 a. m.; Mt. Union 5:58 a. m.; Huntington 6:25 a. m.; Port Royal 6:40 a. m.; Siglers Creek 6:54 a. m.; Tyrone 7:13 a. m.; Bull's Mill 7:22 a. m.; Altoona 8:10 a. m.; Pittsburgh 1:00 p. m.

Past Line leaves Philadelphia at 11:10 a. m.; Harrisburg 3:16 p. m.; Millifield 3:37 p. m.; Altoona 4:58 p. m.; Huntington 6:00 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 Dunncannon and Newburg, when flagged.—Mail Express east, on Sundays, will stop at Barre, when flagged.

Johnstown 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 Lucknow and Poorman's Spring, when flagged.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

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

Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Millifield at 9:10 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:50 p. m.; from Sunbury at 8:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m.

TYRONE DIVISION.

Trains leave Tyrone for Bellefonte and Lock Haven at 7:05 a. m., and 4:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 8:00 a. m., and 5:05 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 7:05 a. m., and 4:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 8:00 a. m., and 5:05 p. m.

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

TRIPPLE DIVISION.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 8:35 a. m., and 4:05 p. m.

Trains arrive at Huntington 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 7:00 and 9:50 a. m., and 4:00 p. m.

For New York via Philadelphia and "Round Brook Route," at 7:50 a. m., and 1:45 p. m.

For Philadelphia, at 6:25, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., and 1:45, 4:40 and 8:30 p. m.

For Pottsville at 5:20, 7:50, 9:50 a. m., and 1:45 and 4:50 p. m., and via Schuylkill & Streetsburg Branch at 8:05 a. m., and 3:0