

B. F. SCHWEIER, Editor and Proprietor.

The chief objection to silver is its bulkiness.

Cleveland's inaugural favors attire for revenue.

The rascais were turned in at Washington last week.

Raise the value of the silver dollar by taking the alloy out of it.

The inaugural procession was three hours in passing a given point.

Doctors say that General Grant cannot live more than three months.

Cleveland has talked so much about gold that he is likened to the Hebrew children that set up the golden calf.

The Democracy from the Republican State of Pennsylvania made the greatest showing at the inauguration of Cleveland.

In Cleveland and friends thought that his silver letter would produce a panic, they by this time understand differently.

What the people would like to have, is a double coin standard, that is, coin money of both silver and gold, with the silver of less alloy.

When Andy Johnson proclaimed his policy he always handed a copy of the constitution with it. Cleveland has not got that far on with his silver policy.

The gold men would produce a panic if they could rule out silver as a legal tender. To adopt gold alone as the standard of value would cause prices to shrink.

In the salary of a Congressman—one year—was to be paid in silver coin—\$5,000—the pockets of his trousers would have to be enlarged, but how would that reduce the intrinsic value of silver?

Just before noon on the 4th of March, Congress passed the bill authorizing the President to place General Grant on the retired list. Arthur signed the bill immediately, it was the last bill that he signed.

It was a nice tribute to woman-kind when Cleveland kissed his mother's Bible on inauguration day. It proves that he has sentiment. The act pleased the ladies. He has not climbed to the dome of the capitol to kiss the Goddess of Liberty.

The Democracy are studying Cleveland's remarks on the question of Civil Service. But the so-called rascais that are yet in office are not comforted for he has not declared against the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils."

A NUMBER of Democratic Congressmen of the lower house declared that they would not attend the inauguration of Cleveland because they had not been assigned to a front place during the ceremony, and they voted against the motion to attend the ceremony. They numbered about fifty members.

When Garfield was inaugurated he had his aged mother on the platform, and after the oath was administered he kissed her. When Cleveland was inaugurated his mother was not present, she is in the spirit land, but he took the oath of office by kissing the Bible that his mother gave him years ago.

INAGURATION day was a beautiful day at Washington. The Pennsylvania militia presented a fine appearance. Between two and three hundred thousand people were on the streets to see the parade. The crowd that looked on while Cleveland delivered the inaugural address, has been estimated as high as one hundred and fifty thousand people.

In the balance of trade for a series of years should be against this country, probably merchants who import would have to pay a premium on gold with which to pay their foreign bills. So to, if the world should stand still for only a minute, there would be a wreck of matter, think of how fast around we are going, sixty-eight thousand miles an hour.

THERE is a talk of England and Russia going to war with each other about some possessions in the east. England these many years has always crossed the path of Russia when the latter made an effort to extend herself eastward, and it is not to be wondered at if Russia picks herself up to resent the impudence of the British meddler.

READ Cleveland's inaugural address in another column. It contains nothing alarming, as did his silver wrecking letter of eight days previous. If he takes his inaugural address as the guide by which to veer his political craft no great disturbance can follow from his acts. If he takes his silver letter as the guide for action on the matter of finance there will be breakers to encounter.

DANIEL LOCKWOOD is the name of the man, who named Cleveland for sheriff, mayor, governor and president.

THERE is one point that Cleveland missed when he fired at the silver question. He might have told us that in the event of a war with a European nation, the foreigners would try to capture the Treasury, at Washington, with its vaults full of silver. That is a new danger to the country that the President has overlooked. Can't his excellency send in a special message, perhaps a letter will do.

The Democracy insist on it, that Cleveland is not given to excesses. An Albany friend says of him: in his life here in Albany Cleveland is plain enough. He eats sparingly. His cook is an ordinary servant, with no French or other accomplishments. The small and delicate Senator Evans, whom your correspondent happened to see in close contrast with Cleveland during his call, swallows as much in one day as the bulkier man does in three. Whatever his habits may have been in Buffalo, he certainly has not been known here as a convivial bachelier. He keeps a box of cigars in his desk, and they constitute the only refreshments commonly offered to visitors. His predecessors—Dir, Tilden and Cornell—always had wine galore, but he abolished the closet for beverages.

The New Cabinet.

On the 5th inst., President Cleveland named the following persons as members of his cabinet: Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, a lawyer from Delaware. Mr. Bayard's family is an old one and has furnished a number of politicians that have figured in state and national politics; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, is a New York newspaper man and banker, he too comes of revolutionary stock, but his family have not engaged extensively in politics; Augustus H. Garland, the Attorney General, is from Arkansas, to which state he moved from Tennessee in early life, he too, is of old American stock but his people were not slave holders, as were the Bayards; Lucius Q. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, is from Mississippi where he owned slaves before the war. He is of revolutionary stock; William C. Endicott, Secretary of War, is from Massachusetts, and is of Puritan stock; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, is a New Yorker, but his people are of Puritan stock; William F. Vilas, Post Master General is from Wisconsin, but springs from Vermont Puritan stock. It will thus be seen that Cleveland's Cabinet is made up of Southern and Yankee people. The Dutch, Irish, Scotch Irish element of Pennsylvania was left out. Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia objected to the confirmation of Bayard on the ground that Bayard had expressed too much sympathy for England when the Dynamiters were blowing up women in the tower and house of parliament in London.

Silver Coin.

The fundamental blunder of Mr. Cleveland and of those who agree with him, is the assumption that because the silver dollar is worth only eighty-five one-hundredths of a gold dollar it is a depreciated and dishonest coin. It does not seem to occur to them that perhaps the silver dollar is still worth one hundred cents, but that the gold dollar has grown to be worth one hundred and fifteen cents. Yet we have only to look at the prices of all kinds of staple commodities to see that the so-called eighty-five cent silver dollar will buy as much as the gold dollar bought ten years ago, and that the maintenance of the legal standard means a lowering of the prices of everything that is bought and sold by it. So far from a panic and a depression being the result of passing from the gold to the silver standard, all experience proves that the reverse would take place. Such a continual fall in prices as we have had for ten years past kills enterprises and restricts trade to the limits of absolute necessity. A rise in prices, such as would follow their measurement in silver, would revive confidence and encourage trade. Men would see a prospective profit in purchases where they now see only a loss; and they would buy freely where they now buy stingily. If as true trade is desirable at all, the way to create it is by adopting the silver standard and giving up all efforts to maintain that of gold.

Silver Coinage.

The Philadelphia Times of the 5th inst., gives the following as the views of George S. Fox, a Philadelphia banker and broker on the silver coinage question as stated by President Cleveland: "I regard the popular clamor against the coinage of silver as having very little foundation in reason. In obedience to it however, it would be prudent to have the coinage temporarily suspended, but certainly nothing more. The flippancy talk about silver or whisky rings combining to force an objectional currency on the people demands proof. The fact of the matter is that the more careful the consideration given to the subject the more apparent it

becomes that it is dangerous to trifles with it. The present condition of silver can easily be accounted for. Its demonetization by Germany, the fact that France has temporarily suspended its coinage, its increase of profligate in comparison to that of gold is enough. People seem to forget that a few years ago, owing to the output of gold in California and Australia, there was the same senseless panic in regard to gold. De Quincy in England and Chevalier in France were nutting in their efforts to warn the people of its coming collapse. Holland demonetized gold in 1817, Belgium in 1850 and the German States in 1857. The tax gatherers in India were prohibited from receiving it. Russia, Austria, Spain, Sweden, Norway, France and the United States have all then silver countries and were satisfied in being so.

"A great deal of trouble comes from the misstatement of facts. During our civil war it was commonly believed that gold was advancing in price, when in fact it was paper money was depreciating, and it will be well to inquire if much of the quoted fall in silver is not really an advance in gold. In fact, I believe that much of the universal depression in prices the world over is owing to the increased demand and relative decrease in the amount of gold as a measure of value.

"Silver has been the principal money of the world for thousands of years. It has held its own during all changes and vicissitudes, and it is perfectly absurd to think that it is to lose its usefulness now. Should the rage for demonetizing it go much farther there will not be gold enough to go round, and the results to the business of the world would be disastrous beyond computation. Considering the condition of trade in this country at present, it is idle to talk of any legitimate premium on gold.

"It is the duty of every one to aid in stopping this senseless clamor against silver. No matter what the future may reveal, there is plenty of time to consider these questions, and no real danger to be apprehended by waiting except that which may grow out of unreasoning prejudice or passion caused by ignorant fear."

Inaugural Address.

The following is the complete text of President Cleveland's inaugural message, delivered March 4, 1885.

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercises of their power and right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

And the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principles need no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government, wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still the government of all the people, and it should be none the less an object of affectionate solicitude. At this hour the solemnities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrading acquiescence in the popular will and sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

THE CONSTITUTION.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which launched by the founders of the Republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as "the result of a spirit of amity and national concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to Federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that the greatest good to the greatest number will fail to be accomplished. If, in halls of national legislation, that spirit of amity and national concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth, in which it involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interests is subserved and the general welfare advanced.

A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the Federal Govern-

ment and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the Executive branch of the government.

But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, in the marts of trade and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; that the suffrage which extends the will of freemen is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitol and the National Capitol, is yours. Your every vote, as surely as your Chief Magistrate, under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil polity—municipal, State and Federal—and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic.

THE DUTY OF ECONOMY.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government, economically administered, because this bonds the rights of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizen and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and practical economy which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

THE FINANCES.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wage of labor steady and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and working-men employed in American industries, and preventing the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury to tempt extravagance and waste. Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers require that the public domain should be protected from partitioning schemes and unlawful occupation.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government, and their education and civilization promoted, with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their offices and reap the reward of partisan service, and from the neglect and indifference of those who expect such rewards. And those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

In the administration of a government pledged to equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for any policy touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the Constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal law. Our duties are practical and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and above all, a firm determination, by united action, to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledging the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

Secretary McCulloch on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Secretary McCulloch said to-day, in speaking of the silver question, that while he regretted the action of the House of Representatives, he thought there was no danger of the country being brought to a silver standard at an early day. "The condition of the country now," he added, "is favorable

for the maintenance of the gold standard, inasmuch as the balance of trade is in our favor and there are no prospects of its being against us for some months to come. Besides, there is a large amount of gold in this country outside of what is held by the government and the banks and there is little disposition on the part of the American people to hoard their money."

Destroy that Sign.

One may feel that he's getting old, but he naturally dislikes that any thing about his appearance should advise others of the fact. Yet nothing does this so effectually as thin and falling hair. No woman wants to marry a man, and business firms hesitate to employ a man, who shows this fatal sign. Parker's Hair Balsam is worth to you, in this regard, more than its weight in diamonds. Use it, and have plentiful and glossy hair. Many have had every trace of grayness removed and bald spots covered by using a single bottle.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the estate of James W. Campbell, dec'd. The undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the estate of James W. Campbell, late of Lack township, Juniata county, Pa., deceased, by the Orphan's Court of said county, in and from of law, desires all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them at once, properly authenticated for settlement.

IDA CAMPBELL, Administratrix, East Waterford, or her Attorney, Jeremiah Lyons, Mifflintown, Juniata Co., Pa.

F. ESPENSCHADE, AT THE CENTRAL STORE MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, Mifflintown, Pa., Calls the attention of the public to the following facts:

Fair Prices Our Leader!—The Best Goods Our Pride!

One Price Our Style!—Cash or Exchange Our Terms!

Small Profits and Quick Sales Our Motto!

Our leading Specialties are FRESH GOODS EVERY WEEK

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, for Men, Women and Children, Queensware, Glassware, Wood and Willow-ware, Oil Cloths, and every article usually found in first-class stores.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thankful to the public for their heretofore liberal patronage, I request their continued custom; and ask persons from all parts of the county, when in Mifflintown to call and see my stock of goods.

F. ESPENSCHADE, Sept. 7, 1883

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK, OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA. BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL. Stockholders Individually Liable.

J. NEVIN POMEROY, President. T. VAN IRWIN, Cashier.

Directors: J. Nevin Pomeroy, Joseph Rothrock, Noah Hertler, Philip M. Kepner, Amos G. Borsall, Louis E. Atkinson, W. C. Pomeroy.

STOCKHOLDERS: J. Nevin Pomeroy, R. K. Parker, Philip M. Kepner, Annie M. Sholey, Joseph Rothrock, Jane H. Irwin, George Jacobs, Mary Kurtz, L. S. Atkinson, Samuel M. Kurtz, W. C. Pomeroy, J. H. Haines Irwin, Amos G. Borsall, T. V. Irwin, Noah Hertler, F. R. Frow, Charlotte Snyder, John Hertler.

Interest allowed on the rate of 3 per cent. on 6 months certificates, 4 per cent. on 12 months certificates. [Jan 28, 1885-4]

NICE FARM PRIVATE SALE

The undersigned offers at private sale her farm, situated in Beale township, near Walnut P. O., and six miles west of Mifflintown, P. R., containing

63 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and other buildings. There is a good spring of water on the premises, and fruit of different kinds. The farm is situated in a pleasant community, convenient to churches, schools and stores. Any person desiring to purchase a pleasant home should call on or address: I. C. Topp, Walnut P. O., Juniata Co., Pa. Nov. 5, 1884, ff.

CONSUMPTIVES

Dr. J. C. Hancock's Consumptive Cure is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of consumption, whether in its early or advanced stages. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the ordinary remedies. It is a powerful expectorant, and acts directly upon the lungs, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of consumption, whether in its early or advanced stages. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and does not contain any of the poisonous ingredients of the ordinary remedies. It is a powerful expectorant, and acts directly upon the lungs, and restores the system to its normal condition.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. TIME-TABLE

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

EASTWARD. HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Huntingdon daily at 6:30 a. m., Mon. Hamilton 6:32 a. m., McVeytown 6:34 a. m., Lewisburg 7:30 a. m., Milliford 7:32 a. m., Millin 7:45 a. m., Port Royal 7:52 a. m., Mexico 7:57 a. m., Tuscarora 8:00 a. m., Vandyke 8:04 a. m., Thompsonstown 8:12 a. m., Durward 8:16 a. m., Millersburg 8:23 a. m., Newport 8:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 9:40 a. m.

JUNIATA LEAVES ALTOONA DAILY at 7:05 a. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg at 10:20 a. m., Harrisburg 12:20 p. m., and arrives in Philadelphia at 6:03 p. m.

MILLIN LEAVES PITTSBURG DAILY at 7:05 a. m., Altoona at 7:20 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Millin at 8:35 p. m., Harrisburg 7:30 p. m., Philadelphia 8:05 p. m.

ALTOONA LEAVES PITTSBURG at 11:00 p. m., Altoona 6:45 p. m.; Tyrone 7:17 p. m.; Huntingdon 8:05 p. m.; Harrisburg 9:20 p. m.; Millin 9:45 p. m.; Harrisburg 11:14 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 p. m.

WESTWARD. WAT PASSANGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4:30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8:15 a. m.; Duncannon, 9:52 a. m.; Newport, 9:50 a. m.; McVeytown, 9:54 a. m.; Thompsonstown, 9:56 a. m.; Vandyke, 9:55 a. m.; Tuscarora, 9:59 a. m.; Mexico, 10:02 a. m.; Port Royal, 10:11 a. m.; Millin, 10:15 a. m.; Lewisburg, 10:40 a. m.; McVeytown, 11:07 a. m.; New Hamilton, 11:20 a. m.; Huntingdon, 12:06 p. m.; Tyrone, 12:58 p. m.; Altoona, 1:09 p. m., and stop at all regular stations between Harrisburg and Altoona.

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ALTOONA LEAVES PITTSBURG at 11:00 p. m., Altoona