SENTINEL & REPUBLICAN

MIFFLINTOWN.

Wednesday, April 8, 1885.

B. F. SCHWEIER,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL GRANT'S condition of health has improved.

THE rebellion in the British possessions west of Canada, is progressing.

SCIENTIFIC circles are talking about organizing an expedition to search for the South Pole.

DR. E. E. Higbee was re-appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Governor Pattison.

IT is only a few weeks since Mr. Lamar entered Cievelands's cabinet, and his friends say that he looks ten years older than when he went into cabinet.

THE defeat of the French army in China excited French people to such a degree that they were kept from mobbing the home government by the military.

CLEVELAND can well afford to give the New York postoffice to a Republican, for if the Republicans of New York had voted for Folger, Cleveland would not be President.

WHAT will the trouble between England and Russia amount to? what will the war in Central America amount to? are questions that are asked in every civilized country.

BARRIOS marched his army against Salvador. On the 31st of March, a battle was fought between the forces of Salvador and Guatamala. It is said that Barrios was defeated.

THE latest reports from Central America announce President Barrios as among the killed on the field of battle. If he was in the interest of the French, who can take his place?

CLEAVELAND has re appointed Henry G. Pearson post-master of New York. Pearson has been in the postal service the past twenty-five years, and started as stamper and distributor in the New York office, in 1860.

WAR in Egypt, war in China, war in Central America, war in the British possessions, north of the United States of America, and war threatenings in Russia and England, none of which are signs of the near advent of Mellenial days.

WHAT would the Philadelphia judges do with horse racers if brought before? if wagers or bets on glove fist fights are unlawful, how can wagers or bets on horse races be considered in any other light, are questions that puzzle a large class of people.

THE ups and downs of life in America, are vividly pictured in the career of H. H. Kimpton, of New York, and Minister Jackson, of Georgia. Kimpton a few years ago was a millionaire, to-day, he is living on the charity, or poor fund of New York. A few years ago Jackson was poor, to-day he is worth a million.

A NUMBER of ships of war, of this government are on their way to the waters of Central America. The commanders of the ships have positive orders not to take sides with either party on social or political questions, but to be uncommonly vigilant as to the material treaty interests of this government.

DEMOCRATIC politicians as a rule are not very well pleased with President Cleveland. The country generally speaking is not complaining. The fact is, the President has not yet had a chance to develope a policy. Wait till next December, after Congress meets, it will be time enough then to throw up your hat for the new administration. Wait! Wait!

THE Philadelphia Bulletin remarks: Sullivan, the wife beater, must have felt very proud over the reception he was given in court last week, inasmuch as nearly all the prominent members of the bar and officeholders of the city vied with the roughest rabble to get near him. It is astonishing how people who make claim to respectability will so far forget themselves as to lose their dignity to such an extent as to fall in blind worship before a notorious rough like this blackleg from Boston. * * * A more heterogeneous gathering than that which assembled on Thursday in the old Court House has rarely if ever been seen in this city. It comprised ministers of the Gospel, judges lawyers, politicians, office-holders, detectives, policemen, reporters, gamblers, thieves, pugilists, rumsellers, reputable merchants, base-ball players, actors, pickpockets, swindlers and every other type of the criminal fraternity, besides hundreds of "goody good" Christians, all brought together with the one common object of venting their curiosity in a glimpse of the most notorious ruffians in the Union. The scene was by no means a moralizing one and yet its termination gave a great victory to the cause of law and order.

CENTRAL American revolutionary troubles were the cause of the city of Aspinwall being burned. The city was set on fire by insurgents who were escaping from government troops. Washington authority have determined to send a force there, not to interfere in the troubles, but to protect American interests in its passage across the Isthmus of Panama. This government has treaty relations that guaranteed free transportation to American travel and trade, across the Isthmus.

THE witch doctor was a character that figured in every community two generations ago. The Pennsylvania Dutch, in Juniata, had a doctor resident in Lost Creek Valley. Sometimes the Scotch Irish, of Tuscarora valley would employ him, but they more frequently sent to Cumberland valley, for a distinguished witch doctor that lived in that valley. Dr. Hagenman, is the witch doctor for a good many people in the eastern part of the State to day. He lives in Reading.

UNDER a strong system of government the state is everything, the individual, nothing. The fathers of the Republic did not believe in that system of government. They were ready to sacrifice their lives to fight it down. They believed that the state is nothing only as a means to protect people in their private efforts to secure a living and acquire homes. Now, however, the people by thousands desire to lean on the government for maintenance. Thousands prefer begging to working, thousands prefer to be paupers, rather than work, thousands prefer to be pensioners, and it is even proposed in this state to pension school teachers, who have served a certain number of years in the schools. It is not a good sign for the perpetuation of the Republic, when people, almost by wholesale, desire the government to keep them. When people are eager for such keeping, they are nearer than they may be willing to confess, to any system of government, that will keep them in bread and butter.

THE Philadelphia Times, of April 2nd, says: The district attorney of Lehigh county has done a good thing in sending to the Justices of the Peace within his jurisdiction a circular letter classifying the cases which they must send to court. He would be doing a still better thing if he were to send copies of the circular to all the other District Attorneys of the State, with a suggestion that they distribute copies of it to the Justices in their respective jurisdictions. Most Justices of the Peace are ill-informed as to the law and send numerous cases to the courts which ought never to be brought there. Many Magistrates, however, mean well, and would settle most of the cases brought before them if given to understand that they had authority to do so. Those who don't mean well and who send business to court to make fees for themselves could be stopped if the President Judge would order the County Commissioners to disallow the costs which such Magistrates ask the county to pay in cases that should be settled in courts of the first instance.

ITEMS.

Jefferson Davis' illness has taken a serious turn.

There are twelve candidates for the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Washington county.

John B. Clark, of Lock Haven, recently drank a half pint of whisky and died a few hours afterward.

Margaret Davis, a widow of East Pikeland, Chester county, having no faith in banks, hid $750 in her house and the money is now missing.

Peter Bloses, seventy years of age, a resident of the vicinity of Newville, Cumberland county, on Tuesday a week, fell from a wagon, had his skull broken, and died immediately.

A cow attached to the gubernatorial mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., having been milked for five years by convicts, now refuses to allow anybody in citizens' dress to approach her.

A young lawyer of Sylvania, Ga., went through that town the other day driving a portion of his first law fee—a yearling steer. The fee consisted of $8 in money, a stack of fodder, a silver watch, an old sow and the yearling.

The Gross family of Ashland has lost five of its members in as many months. A married daughter died first, then the youngest son older brother were killed by falling coal. Another daughter, after a month of married life, died from a fever. Monday the last child died.

WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 1.—It is estimated that about 40,000 sheep have died in this county during the last three months, the scarcity of feed and the unusual severity of the spring weather combined bringing about this result. The farmers say that the wool industry has received a backset that it will take years to recover.

Reuben Axe, of Menno township, Mifflin county, was engaged in falling timber on Tuesday morning the 24th of March. He had fallen a tree which being crooked did not lay flat on the ground. He went into the tree top and cut off a long limb when the top suddenly turned over and a branch struck him on the back of the head, cutting a gash in his scalp and holding him down in the frozen snow until he was released by his companion and taken to his home. He is getting along finely.

The Lock Haven Democrat says: Strange things happen in this life. "Truth is stranger than fiction" as the following coincidence will prove: Last Thursday evening the Son's of Veterans received at their rooms ten guns from the government. Being in a rusted condition they were taken to the Veteran's respective homes to polish. Harry Calderwood, of Bellefonte avenue, after polishing his gun found the inscription, "W. A. Calderwood" on it—the musket his own father had carried in the war of the rebellion, just twenty-one years ago.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Selinsgrove a Sunday evening recently by the falling of one of heavy chandeliers in the Lutheran church. The lamps broke and oil ignited, but the half dozen or more men present succeeded in smothering the flames with cushions, carpet and matting. Had the accident occurred earlier, when only the sexton was present, the flames would no doubt have been too much for him; and had it occurred later, when the seats under the chandelier would have been occupied, lives might have been lost.

The Altoona Times relates the following: One month ago Squire Vandevander, of McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, dreamed he was in the woods hunting deer. He was behind a tree, he fancied, when a full grown buck came bouncing out of a thicket directly in front of him. He discharged his rifle at it, as he thought, but immediately found he had kicked through the plastering of the wall with his foot and had broken his knee-cap and sprained his leg. The Squire often gets that way in dreams. He had lifted up his leg instead of his gun, and instead of firing the projectile from the gun at the bounding buck, he had aimed a terrific kick with his foot at the innocent wall. Since that time the Squire has been disabled, and it is only recently that he has contrived to move about at all.

Slaughter of Children.

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS OF AN ABORTIONIST'S DEEDS.

BURNING NEW-BORN INFANTS IN A FURNACE UNTIMELY DEATH OF A SCHUYLKILL COUNTY GIRL.

The following article is from the Philadelphia Record of April 1st 1885, and place is given it here for the purpose of informing country people of one of the phases of iniquitous life in cities and large towns. If read aright it should point the way to a life that abstains from secret pleasures that leads to shame and crime: The inquest in the case of Alice Kirk, of Pottsville, who died on Sunday, March 22, of acute peritonitis, caused by criminal malpractice at the hands of Maria Hoepfner, at No. 1217 North Twenty-seventh street, was held by the Deputy Coroner yesterday. He explained to the jury the circumstances of the case, and stated that the dead body of a new-born infant was found near Twenty-fourth street and college avenue shortly before her death.

William C. Farnsworth, the Coroner's special officer, testified that he had traced Miss Kirk's movements from the time of her leaving home. She came to this city about the 1st of March in company with Miss Ella Wildemuth. They went to the house of Mrs. Hoepfner, where Miss Kirk, who gave her name as Reed, made her condition known and asked for medical treatment. Two weeks later she took up her residence at the Twenty-seventh street house, which she never left until her body was thrust into a plain coffin and shipped to her friends in Pottsville, where it was interred. Officer Farnsworth also discovered that a baby had been put in a closet and left until it either starved or froze to death, and that a pair of twins, which were born alive, were found dead shortly after. He found no indications that bodies had been burried in the cellar, but thought they had been buried in the heater.

Miss Wildemuth's affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace in Pottsville, was admitted in evidence. In it she related the story of their visit and the arrangements made with Mrs. Hoepfner.

Priscilla Franz had been an inmate of the house, and recognized a baby, which had been found at Twenty eigth street and Columbia avenue and taken to the Almshouse, as one which she had nursed at Mrs. Hoepfner's. She knew that children had been born there, and two or three girls told her that they had been treated by Mrs. Hoepfner's peculiar methods.

Mary Simpson had also been there and testified to the nature of the business carried on. Annie Baxter, another of the witnesses, was shown the infant, which had been brought from the Almshouse. She looked at the little one a moment, and then recognized it as her child. She said that it was born on the 6th of December last; she had left it with Hoepfner with the understanding that the latter had some one who would adopt it. Mrs. Hoepfner stated that she would have to pay $50 to this person to adopt it, and the witness gave her the money for this purpose.

Rosie Clement had been there twice and Maggie Fields once. Both testified to the performance of criminal operations by the prisoner. The latter witness had been told by five or six girls that they had also been residents at Mrs. Hoepfner's farm for similar causes. About one dozen other women who had been treated by Mrs. Hoepfner also testified, and the Deputy Coroner stated that there were several more at the house in such a critical condition that they could not be moved.

Otto Hoepfner, the husband, testified that he was married to the prisoner in 1878. He attended to heater fires, but laughed at and denied the suggestion that he had used new-born infants for fuel. He never assisted his wife and did not know her practices, but he was positive that they were not illegitimate.

Dr. May was called to give testimony that would convince the jury that Mrs. Hoepfner had been instrumental in causing more than one death. He testified that some time ago he attended a Mrs. Scholl, who was suffering from blood poisoning. When she became convinced that her death was inevitable she confessed to the doctor that Mrs. Hoepfner had operated on her thirteen times.

Dr. H. W. Medal, who issued the certificate stating that Alice Kirk had died of peritonitis, stated that he had attended deceased four days; he suspected crime, but as he was not positive he did not report the case. He was admonished to do so in the future, whether positive or not.

Dr. Formad testified to making the autopsy on the body, which had been disinterred from the cemetery in Pottsville. He found the evidence of abortion very complete. This had produced the peritonitis which caused death.

In accordance with this testimony the jury rendered a verdict that Alice Kirk's death was caused by acute peritonitis, produced by an abortion performed by Mrs. Hoepfner. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Coroner is in possession of the names of several hundred women who have been in the house of Mrs. Hoepfner, and it is believed that she has burned up the bodies of hundreds of infants during the past few years.

A Den of Iniquity.

CHICAGO, March 31.—In the Chicago avenue police court a young girl was arraigned for disorderly conduct to-day. Her name was Maggie Doyle and her father was the prosecutor. She was said to be a dissipated character, and her father desired that she be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, which was done. When the girl was taken back the father turned to a policeman and told the following story: "In Marinette, Wisconsin," said he, "there is, three miles from town, a disreputable house kept by a man named Crawford and Bill Diamond, who also keep places on Washington street, in Chicago. Nearly all the inmates are no better than slaves and belong in Chicago. They are picked up in a saloon on Washington street by a man who is known, who promises to pay them fifty dollars if they will go to Marinette for ten days. This man gets twenty-five dollars for every girl he sends, and when the victims get there they are told they are fifty-nine dollars in debt—twenty-five dollars for the commission and the balance for their railroad fare, etc. Then their clothes are taken from them and they are put in short dresses. All letters which leave the place are examined by the manager and destroyed or sent as desired. About the yard and near the building are stationed twenty-two bloodhounds so that none of the girls can escape, except by the front entrance, and that is well guarded. In case they do escape, these dogs are sent in pursuit of the fugitives. Fines are also imposed for trivial affairs, and one inmate, Maud Kasket, who had been there two years, found herself to be $250 in debt. This place is visited only by loggers and a rough element. The girls who once get into the place never get out unless their friends accidentally learn of their whereabouts. When they die they are buried in the woods in the rear of the den of infamy. My daughter Maggie and a Mary Christopherson, who lives at the corner of Green and Hubbard streets, were among the victims of that slave den," said Mr. Doyle. "When they were going up the conductor warned them not to drink, or they would never know where they were. Maggie tried to write home several times, but could not. At last she got a letter to a disreputable woman on Fourth avenue who informed me. I went there myself and saw the prison, the bloodhounds and the graveyard in the woods. The place was burned by the Citizens' Committee two years ago, but is now as bad as ever. I had to take the Sheriff with me before I could get my girl." The girl says this story is true and also that several more girls are expected to arrive at Marinette from Chicago in a week or so.

Better than She Expected.

"Your letter received. In reply I am happy to say that Parker's Hair Balsam did much more for me than you said it would, or than I expected. My hair has not only stopped falling out, but the bald spots are all covered, and all my hair has grown thicker, softer and more lively than it was before my sickness a year ago. Thank you again and again." Extract from letters of Mr. R. W. T., West Fifty-third street, New York.

Cure For Toothache.

BROCTON, Mass., April 1.—Luther A. Sears was arraigned to-day on complaint of cruelty to his children, which consisted of burning their ears with hot wire. The prisoner testified that it was a common practice in his family, and had been for years, to perform such an operation for the cure of toothache and the preservation of the teeth. His testimony was corroborated by his father. The prisoner's son testified that the operation was painless. The Judge held the prisoner in $400 for the Grand Jury.

War in Central America.

LIBERATAD, April 1, via Galveston.—On March 30, General Barrios attacked the Salvadorian frontier position, El Coco, thus breaking the promise given by him to the United States Minister not to invade Salvador and commencing operations without a declaration of war. The battle raged fiercely until nightfall, when the Salvadorian forces concentrated from Chalchuapa. At daylight on the 31st fighting commenced around San Lorenzo. After a severe engagement, which lasted ten hours, the Guatemalan forces were completely routed. Their losses were heavy.

Cancers.

It is stated in the medical journals that Dr. Wilkinson King, as the result of over a thousand autopsies at Guy's Hospital, London, in pursuit of information as to cancers and cancerous growths, evolved the theory that of all females who die at about forty years of age nearly one-half have cancers: of the males one-eighth. This may not be the cause of death, but the germs at least of the disease are found, he states, in about the ratio given.

JUNIATA VALLEY BANK,
OF MIFFLINTOWN, PA.
WITH
BRANCH AT PORT ROYAL.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. NEVIN POMEROY, President.
T. VAN IRWIN, Cashier
DIRECTORS:
J. Nevin Pomeroy, Joseph Rothrock,
Noah Hertzler, Philip M. Kepner,
Amos G. Bonsall, Louis E. Atkinson.
W. C. Pomeroy,
STOCKHOLDERS:
J. Nevin Pomeroy, R. E. Parker,
Philip M. Kepner, Annie M. Shelley,
Joseph Rothrock, Jane H. Irwin,
George Jacobs, Mary Kurtz,
L. E. Atkinson, Samuel M. Kurtz
W. C. Pomeroy, J. Holmes Irwin,
Amos G. Bonsall, T. V. Irwin,
Noah Hertzler, F. B. Frow.
Charlotte Snyder, John Hertzler.
☞ Interest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. on 6 months certificates, 4 per cent. on 12 months certificates.
[jan23, 1885-tf

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
IN
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 Mifflin to call and see my stock of goods.
F. ESPENSCHADE.
Sept. 7, 1883

From Pole to Pole
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.
The Harpooner's Story.
New Bedford, June 1, 1883.
DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and gave us that. We recruited on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.
The Trooper's Experience.
Masters, Bamtoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.
DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

Will It Pay?
There are some farmers who say, "It will not pay to use Phosphate; it costs too much." Some of these farmers toil year after year on almost barren fields, and hardly raise half a crop of anything. Suppose they would buy a ton or two of Baugh's $25 Phosphate every year, and raise on one acre what they now raise on three, and make their poor land good; get plenty of wheat, rye, grass, straw, manure and, the most needful of all, *money*. Will it pay? Of course it will. There is nothing a farmer can buy that will pay him so well for his investment in so short a time as Phosphate.
Baugh & Sons,
Philadelphia.

NICE FARM
—AT—
PRIVATE SALE
—o:o—
The undersigned offers at private sale her farm, situated in Beale township, near Walnut P. O., and six miles west of Mifflin Station, P. R. R., containing
63 ACRES,
more or less, and having thereon erected a GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and other outbuildings. 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.
L. C. TODD,
Walnut P. O.,
Nov. 5, 1884, tf. Juniata Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME-TABLE
On and after Monday, April 5th, 1885, trains that stop at Mifflin will run as follows:
EASTWARD.
HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Huntingdon daily at 6,30 a. m., Mount Union 6,56 a. m., Newton Hamilton 7,02 a. m., McVeytown 7,24 a. m., Lewistown 7,59 a. m., Milford 8,09 a. m., Mifflin 8,15 a. m., Port Royal 8,22 a. m., Mexico 8,27 a. m., Tuscarora 8,30 a. m., Vannyke 8,34 a. m., Thompsontown 8,42 a. m., Durward 8,46 a. m., Millerstown 8,53 a. m., Newport 9,05 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 10 10 a. m., and at Philadelphia, 3 15 p. m.
JOHNSTOWN EXPRESS leaves Altoona daily at 7,15 a. m., and stopping at all regular stations between Altoona and Harrisburg, reaches Mifflin at 10,23 a. m., Harrisburg 12,40 p. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 5,45 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburg daily at 7,20 a. m., Altoona at 2,00 p. m., and stopping at all regular stations arrives at Mifflin at 5 13 p. m., Harrisburg 7,10 p. m., Philadelphia 4 25 a. m.
Mail Express leaves Pittsburg at 1 00 p m. Altoona 6 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 4 25 a m.
WESTWARD.
WAY PASSENGER leaves Philadelphia daily at 4 30 a. m.; Harrisburg, 8 15 a. m.; Duncannon, 8 53 a. m.; Newport, 9 23 a. m.; Millerstown, 9 36 a. m.; Thompsontown, 9 47 a. m.; Van Dyke, 9 55 a. m.; Tuscarora, 9 59 a. m.; Mexico, 10 02 a. m.; Port Royal, 10 07 a. m.; Mifflin, 10 15 a. m.; Milford, 10 21 a. m.; Narrows, 10 29 a. m.; Lewistown, 10 40 a. m.; McVeytown, 11 07 a. m.; Newton Hamilton, 11 29 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.
OYSTER EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia daily at 5 40 p m., Harrisburg, 10 40 p. m., stopping at Rockville, Marysville, Duncannon, Newport, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Port Royal, time at Mifflin, 12 15 p. m.; Altoona, 2 40 a. m., and Pittsburg, 6 50 a.m.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia daily at 7,00 a. m., Harrisburg 11.00 a. m., Newport, 12 13 p. m., Mifflin 12.47 p. m., stopping at all regular stations between Mifflin and Altoona reaches Altoona at 3,30 p. m., Pittsburg 9.10 p. m.
HUNTINGDON ACCOMMODATION leaves Philadelphia daily at 11 10 a. m., Harrisburg at 5.15 p. m., Duncannon 5.50 p. m., Newport 6,17 p. m., Millerstown 6,28 p. m., Thompsontown 6,40 p. m., Vandyke 6,47 p. m., Tuscarora 6,51 p. m., Mexico 6,54 p. m., Port Royal 7,00 p. m., Mifflin 7,05 p. m., Lewistown 7,28 p. m., McVeytown 7,53 p. m., Newton Hamilton 8,14 p. m., Huntingdon 8 45 p. m.
Pacific Express leaves Philadelphia 11 20 p m; Harrisburg 3 10 a m; Duncannon 3 39 a m; Newport 4 01 a m; Mifflin 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; Petersburg 6 40 a m; Spruce Creek 6 54 a m; Tyrone 7 12 a m; Bell's Mills 7 32 a m; Altoona 8 10 a m; Pittsburg 1 00 p m.
Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at 11 50 a m; Harrisburg 3 45 p m; Mifflin 5 08 p m; Lewistown 5 28 p m; Huntingdon 6 30 p m; Tyrone 7 10 p m; Altoona 8 10 p m; Pittsburg 11 55 p m.
Fast Line west, on Sundays, will stop at Duncannon, Newport and McVeytown when flagged.
Mail Express east, on Sundays, will stop at Barree, when flagged.
Johnstown Express east, on Sundays, will connect with Sunday Mail east leaving Harrisburg at 1 15 p. m.
Way Passenger west and Mail east will stop at Lucknow and Poorman's Spring, when flagged.
Johnstown Express will stop at Lucknow, when flagged.
LEWISTOWN DIVISION.
Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Milroy at 6 35 a m, 10 45 a m, 3 25 p m; for Sunbury at 7 15 a m, 2 55 p m.
Trains arrive at Lewistown Junction from Milroy at 9 10 a m, 1 40 pm, 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 20 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 05 a m, and 7 00 p m.
Trains arrive at Tyrone from Curwensville and Clearfield at 6 58 a m, and 5 56 p m.
Trains arrive at Tyrone from Scotia, Warriors Mark and Pennsylvania Furnace at 6 58 a m, at 2 55 p m.
H. & B. T. R. R. & BEDFORD DIVISION.
Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 8 35 a. m. and 6 35 p. m.
Trains arrive at Huntingdon from Bedford, Bridgeport and Cumberland at 12 30 p. m., 6 20 p. m.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.
Arrangement of Passenger Trains.
NOVEMBER 16, 1884.
Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:
For New York via Allentown, at 7 55 and 9 50 a. m., and 4 45 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound Brook Route," 6 25 7 55 a m, and 1 45 p m.
For Philadelphia, 6 25, 7 55, 9 50 a m, 1 45 and 4 00 p m.
For Reading at 5 05, 6 25, 7 50, 9 50 a m, 1 45, 4 00 and 8 30 p m.
For Pottsville at 5 05, 7 55, 9 50 a m, and 1 45 and 4 00 p. m. and via Schuylkill & Susquehanna Branch at 8 05 a m., and 3 00 p. m.
For Allentown at 5 05, 7 55, 9 50 a m, 1 45 and 4 00 p m.
SUNDAYS.
For Allentown and Way Stations, 7 00 a. m
For Reading, 7 00 a. m., and 1 50 p. m.
For Philadelphia, 7 00 a. m., and 1 50 p. m
Trains for Harrisburg leave as follows:
Leave New York via Allentown at 4 00 8 45 a. m., 1 00 and 5 45 p m.
Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route" and Philadelphia 7 45 a m, 1 30, 4 00 and 5 30 p m., and 12.00 midnight, arriving at Harrisburg 1 50, 8 20, 9 25 p. m., and 12 10 and 9 20 a m.
Leave Philadelphia at 4 20 9 50 a m., 4 00, 5 50 and 7 45 p m.
Leave Pottsville at 5 50, 9 00 a. m. and 4 40 p m.
Leave Reading at 5 00, 7 15, 11 50 a m, 1 27, 6 15, 7 50 and 10 25 p m.
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Leave New York via Allentown, at 5 30 p m.
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