

REPUBLICAN FINANCIERING.

Good Housekeeping of the Grand Old Party.

HANDLED MILLIONS: NEVER LOST A CENT.

The Whole Nation Might Be Explored and Such a Record Not Be Found.

There has been so much misrepresentation in the present campaign in reference to the management of the state treasury and auditor general's department that it is due the public a complete statement should be made showing how the business is conducted and what the records of these departments have been. During the last session of the legislature a joint committee of the senate and house was appointed for the purpose of investigating the departments above named, and making such report to the legislature as their findings would justify. The committee consisted of three senators and seven members of the house, representing both political parties. It made a thorough investigation of both departments and made its report to the legislature on March 23, 1897. The committee called before it a large number of witnesses and made a searching examination of the state officials connected with the departments in question. The report of the investigating committee, together with the testimony produced and affidavits taken, will be found in The Legislative Record of the session of 1897, beginning on page 862. For the benefit of those interested in knowing how the accounting officers of the commonwealth conduct its business, the following report of the committee is given in full. This report, made by officers sworn to perform their duty, and based upon testimony taken under oath is a full and complete answer to the malicious and unwarranted charges that have been and are being made by evil disposed persons against our fiscal officers and their manner of conducting the business of the commonwealth.

Every voter should read the following report:

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Mr. Snyder, Mr. President, I desire to make a report of the committee appointed to investigate the treasurer and auditor general's departments, and ask that the same be read.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the undersigned committee, appointed under concurrent resolution passed by the legislature and approved Feb. 9, 1897, to investigate the management of the state treasury and auditor general's departments, respectfully report as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

From the testimony produced before the committee the following facts clearly appear in reference to the management of the state treasury.

BOND GIVEN BY TREASURER AND HIS DISCRETION IN DEPOSITING STATE FUNDS.

First.—The present state treasurer was inducted into office the first Monday of May, A. D. 1896, after having filed a bond, with sureties approved by the governor, in the sum of \$500,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as state treasurer and a proper accounting for the revenue received by him during his official term. The committee, through its chairman, made a careful examination of the bond filed by the state treasurer and found the sureties abundantly good. We are therefore of the opinion that the state is amply protected to the full amount of the bond.

Second.—Your committee further reports that under the present law the state treasurer and his bondsmen are individually responsible to the commonwealth for any loss that may occur by reason of the failure of any banking institution where state moneys are deposited.

The system that has grown up under our statute makes the state treasurer the custodian of all state funds and requires him to account for every dollar of money received by him in his official capacity.

He has unlimited power in the matter of selecting depositories in which to place state funds. There is nothing in the law that requires him to deposit money in any particular bank or banking institution. All this is left to his discretion and business judgment. It has been the custom of state treasurers, however, to protect themselves by requiring each bank or banking institution receiving a deposit of state money to give a bond in double the amount of the deposit, conditioned for the prompt payment of the same, when called upon by them. These bonds are executed by the proper officers of the bank, and are also guaranteed by the directors and others interested as individuals. This system gives the state treasurer double security—first, that of the bank itself, and next, the personal endorsement of the individuals connected with the institution. The committee, through its chairman, made an examination of the bonds held by the state treasurer for security for the money deposited in the various banking institutions of the state, and is of the opinion that they are properly executed, and that the principal and the sureties are sufficient to fully protect the state treasurer.

Third.—The law permits the state treasurer to pay out money only on warrants of an officer authorized to draw the same. There is only one exception to this general rule, and that is in the payroll of the various departments of the state government. The payroll of each department is made up monthly, is certified by the head of the department, and is authority upon which the state treasurer pays the salary of the clerks and employes generally. Most of the warrants are drawn by the auditor general, but the superintendent of public instruction, the auditor general and some other officers are authorized by law to draw their

warrants on the state treasurer in certain matters. It is the duty of the state treasurer to receive and pay without delay all warrants presented to him.

ANNUAL REVENUES ACCOUNTED FOR.

Fourth.—There was paid into the state treasury from all sources during the fiscal year 1896, \$12,935,127.59. Of this amount there was transferred to the sinking fund, as provided by law, \$263,371.50. There was returned to the counties three-fourths of the state tax on personal property received, amounting to \$2,038,336.04, thus leaving a balance for general appropriation purposes of \$10,226,520.05. According to the testimony of the state treasurer the appropriation exceeded the revenues of the last fiscal year about \$2,500,000. Although a large amount of money has been received and paid out by the present treasurer, there has not been any loss to the state. The Chester County Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit company at the time it went into the hands of a receiver had a deposit of state funds amounting to \$60,000, but the persons who had given a bond for the security of this fund paid into the state treasury the full amount of money held by said trust company, and thus relieved the treasurer of any further responsibility in connection therewith. So far as your committee is advised this is the only banking institution having a deposit of state funds that has become financially embarrassed during the incumbency of the present treasurer. According to the testimony of the state treasurer there was in the general fund on Jan. 29 last, in the 61 depositories named by him, \$2,884,104.53. A list of the banks and amounts deposited with each will be found in the notes of testimony, which is made a part of this report. This statement does not include the sinking fund.

IN FIFTY-SIX YEARS ENTIRE LOSS TO STATE FROM ALL SOURCES \$25,104,100 OF 1 PER CENTUM.

Fifth.—At the request of the committee the state treasurer submitted a statement showing the annual receipts and expenditures of the commonwealth from 1840 to 1896, inclusive. In this period, 56 years, the state has received from all sources \$410,874,961.73. During the same period it paid out \$467,131,131.68. The loss to the state in this time has been very small. So far as the committee was able to ascertain no loss has ever occurred by reason of the default of a state treasurer or his bondsmen. Several years ago an item of \$9,432.61, which had been carried along in the sinking fund account, was dropped in pursuance of a resolution of the board of sinking fund commissioners. This was done on the opinion of the attorney general, who reported the item uncollectable. This loss was the result of the old system which allowed county officers to deposit fees belonging to the state in such home banks as were designated by the state treasurer. Prior to 1886 the Bank of Commerce, of Erie, was designated as such a depository. The county officers deposited to the credit of the state certain fees of office. The bank failed, and the state treasurer took the position that inasmuch as the depository was fixed under authority of law he was relieved of personal responsibility by reason of any loss that might occur. The claim was submitted to the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, No. 306, August term, 1881, and it was decided that the treasurer was not personally responsible, yet the fact remained that the state lost the sum of \$9,432.61, but this is the only loss of any kind the state has suffered since 1840. Prior to that time the committee could not obtain records giving the exact data in reference to our finances. The loss expressed in a fraction is about 25 10/100 of 1 per centum of the amount received. It is very doubtful if any banking institution in this or any other country can show so small a percentage of loss in the handling of money, and it will be seen that the records made by the commonwealth and her state treasurers, beginning with Almon H. Reed in 1840, and continuing down to and including the term of B. J. Haywood in 1896, is one in which every Pennsylvanian may feel a just degree of pride.

NO INTEREST PAID TO THE STATE TREASURER FOR USE OF FUNDS.

Sixth.—Under the law neither the commonwealth nor the state treasurer are authorized to receive interest on deposits. Inasmuch as it has been alleged that interest has been paid on these deposits, the committee deemed it advisable to investigate this question. The state treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier and corporation clerk all testified that no interest had been paid to them or any of them on account of state moneys deposited in any banking institution. The testimony of these officers refutes the charges that state money had been loaned for political or campaign purposes; that money had been paid out of the treasury to persons who did not render service to the state, and that persons were required to receipt for a larger sum than they were entitled to receive. All these questions were directly asked by the committee, and the answers were positive and unequivocal denials of the several allegations. In order to keep down expenses the committee deemed it inexpedient to subpoena officers of banking institutions to appear in person, but required each banking institution having state funds on deposit to make an affidavit showing, among other things, the amount of money on deposit in each institution, the length of time the same had been on deposit, the opinion of the bank as to the management of the state treasury under the present incumbent, and whether or not any interest was paid to or exacted by the state treasurer, or any arrangement effected having this object in view. The affidavits are attached to this report and made a part thereof. They corroborate the testimony of the state treasurer, and clearly prove that the management of the treasury is conservative, business like, competent and honest. The committee deems it but just to say that in its investigation of the state treasury no fact has been developed that is not creditable to the state and complimentary to the treasurer.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Having completed the investigation of the state treasury, the committee proceeded to examine witnesses in reference to the management of the auditor general's department, which resulted as follows:

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENT.

First.—The original act creating the auditing department of the commonwealth was approved April 12, 1782. The head of the department was then known as comptroller general. Under the provisions of the original act of assembly on this subject the comptroller general was authorized and empowered to liquidate and settle according to law and equity all claims against the commonwealth for any purpose whatever, and he was further authorized to draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the amount or balance of all accounts settled agreeable to law. By the act of March 17, 1809, the offices of comptroller general and register general were abolished, and it was further provided that the governor should appoint an officer to be called the auditor general, who was invested with all the powers of the comptroller general and register general. After the approval of the act of 1809 the auditor general remained an appointive officer until 1850, at which time an act of assembly was passed which made the office of auditor general elective. The act of March 30, 1811, established a system of auditing public accounts, which, with very few alterations, is in force at the present time. Under this act the auditor general is authorized and required to audit, adjust and settle all public accounts, and then transmit the same to the state treasurer, with papers and documents relating thereto, for his inspection and approval. The state treasurer is given as full and complete authority with reference to the approval and adjustment of public accounts as the auditor general. If the state treasurer does not approve the account as settled by the auditor general the law requires him to return the same to the auditor general with his objections.

The whole question is then submitted to the governor, whose decision is final and conclusive, unless an appeal is taken as provided by law. From the creation of the office of auditor general to 1829 his powers remained unchanged. In that year authority was given the governor to draw warrants on the auditor general to pay the salaries of the officers of the Eastern and Western penitentiaries. This act was subsequently repealed, but other legislation was enacted which authorized the heads of certain departments to draw warrants independent of the auditor general. The act of 1854 authorized the superintendent of common schools to draw his warrant on the state treasurer for moneys appropriated to the schools. At the present time there is appropriated for school purposes between \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000 annually, all of which money is paid out of the state treasury on the warrant of the superintendent of public instruction. The acts of 1838, 1874, 1878, 1879 and 1887 authorized the auditor general to draw his warrants upon the state treasurer for the expense of the National Guard. The governor and attorney general are also authorized by law to draw their warrants upon the state treasurer to pay certain expenses incurred. It will thus be seen that more than one-half of the entire revenue of the commonwealth are paid out by warrants of other officers and not subject to the inspection or supervision of the auditor general. The act of 1874 authorizes the heads of the departments to make up a monthly payroll of employees and certify the same to the state treasurer, who is then required to pay to each employe so certified the amount due him. The certified payroll is the only voucher required under the law. Thus it clearly appears that many encroachments have been made upon the original authority of the auditor general to liquidate and settle accounts according to law and equity, and draw warrants for the balances found due.

In addition to the duties imposed upon the auditor general by the act of 1811 and supplementary legislation in reference to the same subject, he is ex-officio member of several important boards. A reference to the testimony will show the duties he is required to perform in connection with such boards and will furnish a detailed statement of the many important duties performed by this official. The board of accounts, which consists of the attorney general, auditor general and state treasurer, is a quasi judicial tribunal with almost unlimited powers in the resettlement of public accounts. This is the only body that is authorized by law to open and resettle accounts after the expiration of the year in which the original account was settled. Although this board is clothed with very great power in matters in which the state has a vital interest, your committee is impressed with the belief that these powers have been uniformly exercised with a spirit of fairness and equity that has fully protected the interests of the commonwealth and not dealt unjustly or harshly with individuals or corporations whose claims were adjusted by it.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM CORPORATIONS.

From the above statement it appears that the corporations in 1874 paid \$2,642,993.06, while in 1896 there were raised in revenues from the same source \$7,176,785.71. In other words, of the total revenues received by the state each year, the corporations bear a large portion of the burden. No state tax has been paid on real estate since 1886, while the tax on corporations has steadily increased since that time. There have been incorporated since 1874 upwards of 12,000 corporations, many of which are paying taxes to the commonwealth. We consider this a hopeful sign, and to be in keeping with the spirit of the times, to require corporations which secure valuable franchises from the state to bear a large share of the burdens of taxation. It will be noticed that the tax on personal property in 1874 amounted to \$545,623.74, while in 1896 the same tax amounted to \$2,716,207.94. Three-fourths of this latter sum is returned by the state to the counties for the relief of local taxation. The tax on personal property above referred to is derived from taxing moneys at interest, bonds, mortgages and other evidence of indebtedness. It is collected by the local authorities, paid to the state, and three-fourths of the amount returned to the counties. In addition to the amount of the personal property tax returned to the several counties it has been the uniform policy of the state to exempt real estate from taxation for state purposes, and further relief is extended the counties by relinquishing to them all retail liquor licenses, the revenue derived from this source being estimated at upwards of \$3,000,000 annually. The tax on coal and coal tonnage referred to in the foregoing statement was re-

pealed in 1882 and no revenue is now derived from that source. Some very valuable statements were prepared and offered in evidence by John A. Glenn, corporation deputy, showing the amount of revenue paid by corporations from 1840 to 1896 inclusive, and a further statement showing the amount of state debt, receipts and expenditures of the state treasury since 1840, together with the amount of revenues received and disbursed during the years named, the sources from which derived, and the purpose for which expended. These statements are herewith submitted and made a part of the report.

Third.—The business methods of the department and the routine of daily work were fully explained by the auditor general and other deputies and clerks connected therewith. The preparation of blanks, the mailing of the same and the final adjustment of the accounts entails upon the department a vast amount of labor. From the evidence submitted to the committee it appears that a very determined effort is being made by the present incumbent and those under him to bring the work of the department up to date. The complaint is made however, that with the limited force under him, the auditor general cannot possibly perform the daily routine business of his office and at the same time keep close watch on the delinquent corporations. It is but fair to state in this connection that since the last session of the legislature authorized the auditor general to employ additional help for this and other purposes a large amount of revenue has been collected from delinquent corporations. During the last fiscal year the auditor general certified to the attorney general for collection more than \$1,000,000 due the commonwealth by delinquents. Upwards of \$300,000 of this amount was collected by the attorney general and turned into the state treasury. This is a very creditable showing, but the auditor general should not relax his efforts until all delinquent, whether corporations or individuals, have paid the commonwealth every dollar of tax due and payable. It is not only the duty of the auditor general to place all delinquent taxes in process of collection, but it is equally important that corporations be required to make prompt reports as provided by law, so that the amount of taxes due each year may be ascertained and the state receive the benefit of prompt payment.

NO FAVORS SHOWN CORPORATIONS.

Fourth.—The evidence submitted to your committee shows that extensions, either in the time for making reports or settlements against corporations and others, are not granted by the department except in the case where the best interest of the commonwealth are conserved thereby. So far as your committee was able to discover, all corporations are treated alike and all are required to make payment of taxes due the commonwealth. The auditor general and others connected with this department testified that there was no one on the payroll who did not render service to the state and that they did not have knowledge of any one being on the payroll of any other department who did not render service to the state as required by law. The auditor general further testified that he did not know of any one receiving compensation that was not authorized by act of assembly or provided for in the general appropriation bill. He further testified, in answer to the allegation that carpets and furniture belonging to the state had been appropriated by state officials without making proper payment therefor—that he had no knowledge of anything of this kind being done by any state official or anybody else. The act of 1886, which reorganized the board of public grounds and buildings, provides for the sale of furniture and other things which have become unserviceable. The act provides that all such articles shall be turned over to the superintendent, who shall be required to keep a complete record thereof. The superintendent is then required, at such times and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the board of public grounds and buildings, to cause the same to be exposed at public sale, of which due notice shall be given for at least two weeks. In two newspapers, published in the city of Harrisburg, it is also provided that each member of the legislature must be mailed a notice of the public sale. These sales are for the public, and every one is permitted to become a bidder at the same. It is the policy of the board of public grounds and buildings to have as much competition as possible in this bidding, so that better prices may be secured. At such sales state officials, employes, private citizens and all others stand on equal footing and the highest bidder is always awarded the articles on which he bids.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

First.—While it has been clearly demonstrated that no loss has occurred to the state by reason of the default or mismanagement of any state treasurer for more than half a century at least, and while there is no evidence to show that any loss has occurred to our state at any time by reason of the default of a state treasurer, and while the loss to the state from any and every cause has only been \$9,432.61, in a period of 56 years, in which time \$410,874,961.73 have been received by the state and \$467,131,131.68 paid out, making the percentage of loss the small fractional sum of twenty-three ten-thousandths of 1 per centum of the total amount handled by the state treasurer during that period, and while there may be and is very grave doubt about the wisdom of changing the system under which the state treasury has been conducted for a hundred years and more with a minimum of loss and maximum of security to the commonwealth, yet your committee is impressed with the public sentiment which seems to demand some changes in the present policy relating to the management of that department. It is therefore respectfully recommended as follows:

PASSAGE OF AN ACT REQUIRING INTEREST ON STATE DEPOSITS BE RECOMMENDED.

First.—That the legislature enact a law requiring banks receiving deposits of state funds to pay interest on the same at the rate of 1 per centum per annum.

Second.—That since under any system of conducting the state treasury it will be absolutely necessary to have active banks conveniently located for the purpose of transacting the daily and routine business of that department, it is therefore recommended that the legislature incorporate in the bill providing

for the payment of interest on state deposits a provision for at least six depositories which shall be required to pay interest, three to be located in the county of Philadelphia, one in the county of Dauphin and two in the county of Allegheny.

W. P. SNYDER, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. KEYSER, Secretary.

J. G. MITCHELL,
CHARLES L. BROWN,
P. M. LITTLE,
W. T. MARSHALL,
FRANK G. HARRIS,
FRANK H. MCCLAIN,

Joint committee of the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is a strengthening food and tonic, remarkable in its flesh-forming properties. It contains Cod-Liver Oil emulsified or partially digested, combined with the well-known and highly prized Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, so that their potency is materially increased.

What Will It Do?

It will arrest loss of flesh and restore to a normal condition the infant, the child and the adult. It will enrich the blood of the anemic; will stop the cough, heal the irritation of the throat and lungs, and cure incipient consumption. We make this statement because the experience of twenty-five years has proven it in tens of thousands of cases.

See you get SCOTT'S Emulsion, one and one-half, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Bishop McCabe, of New York, on Dr. James' Headache Powders.

"With regard to Dr. James' Headache Powders, I have no hesitation in commending them to sufferers from headache. They relieve the pain speedily, and I have never known anyone to be harmed by their use. I have been a great sufferer from headache in my life, but have almost gotten rid of it by the constant use of hot water and fruit and by doing without coffee. The Dr. James Headache Powders have, however, greatly relieved me at times and I never allow myself to be without them, and have recommended to others freely. C. C. McCABE."

For sale by W. H. Spangler, Druggist Middleburgh, Pa. 6-17-9m

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urinalysis for twenty-four hours, a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At drug-gists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the Middleburgh, Post and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try this remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York.

An Important Question.

If your friends or neighbors are suffering from cough, cold, sore throat, or any throat or lung disease (including consumption), ask them if they have ever used Otto's Cure. This famous German remedy is having a large sale here and is performing some wonderful cures of throat and lung diseases. W. H. Spangler, Middleburgh; M. Rothrock, M. D., Mt. Pleasant Mills, will give you a sample bottle free. No matter what other medicines have failed to do, try Otto's Cure. Large size 35 and 50c.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

MERCHANTS' HOUSE,

Third Street Above Callowhill, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Under New Management.

Rates \$1.50 a day, \$5.00 per Week.

Wm. F. Miller, Prop'r.

Remember The Dead!

SELENSGROVE MARBLE-YARD

M. L. MILLER, - - Prop'r

I keep constantly on hand and man-

ufacture to order all kinds of

Marble and Granite

Monuments And Headstones!

Old Stones Cleaned and Repaired.

LOW PRICES! LOW PRICES!

I have one of the best Marble Cut-

ters in the State and consequently

turn out good work.

Come and see my work & prices.

Thankful for past favors I most re-

spectfully ask a continuance of same.

M. L. MILLER

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Suzbury & Lewistown Division.

In effect Nov 15, 1896.

WESTWARD DIS. STATION. EASTWARD

PM	AM	A.	L.	PM	AM
4:37	12:05	Lewistown J.	7:39	8:15	
4:54	12:22	Main Street	7:56	8:32	
4:52	12:20	Lewistown	7:53	8:30	
4:22	11:51	Middleburg	7:23	8:01	
4:16	11:45	Painter	7:17	7:55	
4:10	11:40	Shindie	7:11	7:49	
4:04	11:34	Wagon	7:05	7:43	
3:58	11:28	Metz	6:59	7:37	
3:49	11:19	Keokuk	6:50	7:28	
3:43	11:13	Adamsburg	6:44	7:22	
3:38	11:07	Beavertown	6:38	7:16	
3:32	11:01	Middleburg	6:32	7:10	
3:26	10:55	Middleburg	6:26	7:04	
3:20	10:49	Meiser	6:20	6:58	
3:14	10:43	Kramer	6:14	6:52	
3:08	10:37	Waxing	6:08	6:46	
3:02	10:31	Sellingrove	6:02	6:40	
2:56	10:25	Sellingrove	5:56	6:34	
2:50	10:19	Suzbury	5:50	6:28	

Trains leave Lewistown Junction:

4:54 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 12:37 p. m. 2:57 p. m. 7:15 p. m.
Altoona, Pittsburgh and the West.
For Harrisburg and Washington 9:35 a. m. 1:02 p. m. 4:15 1:07 p. m. For Philadelphia and New York 9:55 a. m. 1:01 1:38 4:45 and 11:16 p. m. For Harrisburg 9:52 a. m. and 8:50 p. m.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

Trains leave Suzbury daily except Sunday:
1:35 a. m. for Williamsport and Canadanauga
5:15 a. m. for Hellefonte, Erie and Canadanauga
9:45 a. m. for Lock Haven, Tyrone and the West.
1:10 p. m. for Hellefonte, Kane & Canadanauga
5:40 p. m. for Kenno and Elmira
9:55 p. m. for Lock Haven and Harrisburg
Sunday 5:15 a. m. for Erie and Canadanauga
9:45 a. m. for Lock Haven and 9:35 p. m. for Williamsport

SELENSGROVE JUNCTION

3:55 a. m. for Canadanauga and Hazleton
9:35 a. m. 9:25 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. for Wilkesbarre
7:10 a. m. 10:20 a. m. 2:05 p. m. 5:45 p. m. for Shannock and Mount Carmel
Sunday 10:00 a. m. for Wilkesbarre

Trains leave Selingsgrove Junction

10:00 a. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia
3:00 p. m. New York 5:55 p. m. Baltimore 3:10 p. m.
Washington 4:10 p. m.
5:41 p. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia
11:15 p. m. New York 8:55 a. m. Baltimore 10:40 p. m.
4:45 p. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia
4:30 a. m. New York 7:35 a. m.

Trains also leave Suzbury:

1:35 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.
Harrisburg 6:20 a. m. Washington 7:40 a. m.
New York 9:35 a. m. Weekdays, 10:35 a. m. Sundays.
4:36 a. m. daily arriving at Philadelphia 10:20 a. m.
New York 1:13 p. m. Harrisburg 8:35 a. m., Wash-
ington 10:10 a. m.
1:31 p. m. week days arriving at Philadelphia
6:35 p. m. New York 8:30 p. m. Baltimore 6:00 p. m.
Washington 7:10 p. m.
For Harrisburg, Suzbury at 9:50 a. m. and 5:30
and 8:30 p. m. for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore

J. B. WOOD, Gen'l. P. Agent

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager

STOP-DRINK is a cure for drunkenness