

### LOOTED THE WRECK.

#### The Abandoned Tahiti's Cargo Removed by an American Steamship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Advises from Mexico say that for some time a small American steamship named Roseville has been acting mysteriously in the neighborhood of Manzanilla. Nothing could be learned about her, except that she went in and out of the bay very suspiciously. When asked what business he was engaged in, her captain stated that he was superintending the shipment of goods from Mexico intended for the World's Fair at Chicago. A few weeks ago the Roseville left the port of Manzanilla with a small sailing vessel in tow.

A few days after the sailing vessel returned and neither the officers nor the crew of the Roseville would give any explanation of their movements. The following night she again departed taking an American as a passenger.

These mysterious cruises excited the suspicion of the port official, and they learned that the Roseville was engaged in looting a big wreck. Revenue cutters were sent out to watch the Roseville, but on the way a storm arose and the government boats were obliged to return. On the next return of the Roseville some of her crew told the whole story.

It appears that some time ago the Roseville, on a voyage to Manzanilla, passed the American bark Tahiti abandoned. The Roseville lay by her long enough to know that her hold was filled with valuable merchandise and hundreds of dead souls. The Tahiti is supposed to have been wrecked at Laguna de Chuyutlan and there scattered. The authorities are investigating the affair.

### AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

#### The Eastern Counties Congress in Session at Cambridge, Eng.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Eastern Counties Agricultural Congress is at session at Ely, near Cambridge. A larger number of delegates from agricultural communities were present, the object of the meeting being to outline the legislation which will tend to improve the condition of the agricultural population.

At the opening of the proceedings the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, declared that the Government recognized the fact that it was imperative to offer agricultural laborers inducements to remain upon the land instead of migrating to the cities and towns.

Mr. Chaplin then urged the laborers to improve their moral condition so far as possible, and to trust to the Government to do everything possible to otherwise ameliorate their condition.

The opinions expressed by the agricultural delegates showed that they were in favor of a measure to provide agricultural laborers with small allotments of land at low rentals and for the creation of parish councils and pensions for old age.

### Banquet of the Baltimore Merchants.

#### Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30.—Gen. Felix Agnus, editor of the "American," announces that President Harrison, Postmaster-General Wainwright, Attorney-General Miller, U. S. Senators Joseph C. Blackburn, of Kentucky; Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; Arthur P. Gorman and Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland; Representatives John Allen of Mississippi; Allen C. Durbarrow, of Illinois; Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine; Amos J. Cummings, of New York; Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Harry Welles Rusk and Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, have accepted the invitation of the hospitality committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and will be present at the banquet of the association to be given next Thursday evening.

### Brazil's Appropriation.

#### WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that one of the first acts of the Brazilian Congress when it reconvened after its dispersion by the late President Deodoro was to make an appropriation equal to \$329,000 to aid the representation of the United States of Brazil at the International Exposition at Chicago. The new President formally approved the bill and the money was placed to the credit of the Minister of Agriculture, who is to have general direction of the Brazilian exhibit.

### Officers Must Take Their Chances.

#### SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Smallpox is spreading rapidly among 500 Chinese in quarantine on Angel Island. They were landed from the steamer Rio Janeiro Jan. 20, when there were two cases on board. Now there are thirteen well-defined cases of confluent smallpox in the Lazarretto. Six Custom House officials are included among the eleven whites on the island and the quarantine officers will not allow them to leave.

### Case Oil Export.

#### NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The annual report of Vernon H. Brown & Co. on the exportation of case oil to the East Indies, Java, China and Japan shows that the total number of cases exported during the year 1891 was 10,667,923, a decrease of 3,244,957 from the previous year.

### Collision of Three Vessels.

#### LONDON, Jan. 30.—A collision occurred at Antwerp between three steamers, the Cremon from Boston, the Gladiolus from New York and the Paris from New Orleans. The Cremon received severe damage, but those sustained by the other vessels were only of a slight nature.

### Mexican Officials Deny.

#### CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 30.—It is denied by officials of the Mexican Government that Col. Nieves Hernandez has been sentenced to be shot at Monterey. Notwithstanding this denial "El Universal," a semi-official organ, repeats the statement about Hernandez's sentence.

### Death Caused by a Nail.

#### LANSDALE, Pa., Jan. 30.—Inflammation of the brain, due to his swallowing a nail a year ago, has resulted in the death of Freddie, the 7-year-old son of Michael Waldecker, at this place.

### HOW MILLIONS ARE MADE

#### WHAT PERSEVERANCE AND PLUCK CAN ACCOMPLISH.

Inspection of the American Branch of the Largest and Most Prosperous Business of Its Kind in the World.

#### Special Correspondence of New York Press.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A visit to Rochester is considered incomplete unless it includes among the various sights of this thriving city, an inspection of the mammoth eight story brick floor building which contains the largest institution of its kind in the world. As I was determined, if possible, to see all of interest in this city, I yesterday called at the office of the great company presented my card and was soon in the presence of a man whose name I perhaps better know the world over than that of any other American. That man is the Hon. H. H. Warner.

It is, perhaps, a delicate matter to ask of any gentleman an inspection of his premises and business, especially when they are so mammoth as this, but I found Mr. Warner a most genial gentleman, and the result was that he personally consented to accompany me through the institution. I was bewildered at first, so many departments, so many men, so many girls, and all working as fast as possible, while mechanical inventions and contrivances of all sorts replaced manual labor wherever possible.

As we passed rapidly on from one department to another the chief thing that struck me was the exceeding cleanliness of each and every department—cleanliness where the great vessels hold the medicine in course of preparation; cleanliness where it is thrown off and bottled by an automatic floor, that cuts off the supply when the bottle is full; cleanliness where the bottles are corked and labeled; cleanliness where they are boxed, and finally where the boxes take a clean jump down the spiral chute which runs from the packing room above stairs to the freight department on the ground floor.

"Our yeast," said Mr. Warner, "goes to the consumer untouched and unhandled." I can attest to the truth of this statement, having watched the journey of the yeast from the great vats down to the rolling and cutting process, then on to the drying and packing, and know that no hand touched it to sully or soil its snowy whiteness.

"Our yeast business," said Mr. Warner, "is but six years old; yet, so successful has it been that we already control the yeast trade of the country. We are now making arrangements to place on the market 'Warner's Safe Baking Powder.' We have been experimenting in this line for several years, have employed the best chemists in this country and abroad, especially Germany, and have succeeded in perfecting a baking powder which is far in advance of the powders now upon the market as our 'Safe Remedies' are above the vile imitations and substitutes which are offered in their stead."

"But isn't the present demand for baking powder pretty well supplied?" "True, there are many baking powders, some good, others bad; but the truth is, the public will always buy a superior and meritorious article. They want and will have the latest improvements and discoveries in baking powders, as in all other lines, and we are preparing to give it to them. We have produced a scientific preparation, a new discovery in baking powder, which will sell on its merits."

"That will soon prove an additional source of revenue to your company?" "Yes; the baking powder business is very profitable. One company in the country, I am told, makes a profit of a million dollars a year."

"This business is now an English corporation, is it not, Mr. Warner?" "Yes; it was capitalized in London two years ago last fall for \$3,395,000."

"Was the result of the capitalization an increase in the volume of business and a corresponding increase in profit?" "The success of the business since its capitalization has been enormous. The first year's trading, after providing for the 6 per cent. on the debentures, resulted in a return to the shareholders of a dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock and 17 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, besides placing to reserve \$218,250 and carrying forward to next year's account \$62,419. For the second year 6 per cent. was paid on the debentures, and dividends of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock and 17 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, besides the cancellation of \$300,000 of debentures and the carrying forward to next year of \$100,000 as undivided profit. Had the directors not thought it wise to cancel this large number of debentures a dividend of 35 1/2 per cent. could have been paid on the common stock, besides carrying forward \$100,000 as undivided profit."

"This is a remarkable showing. A summarization of the figures you have just given me show that the profits of the business during the past two years have been sufficient to enable the directors to pay back to the shareholders \$750,000, besides paying interest on debentures amounting to over \$68,000, retire and cancel over \$300,000 of these debentures and place to reserve a fund of over \$100,000. Mr. Warner, these figures are simply staggering."

"Yes, they are all true, according to the statement of the chartered accountants and your own computations. They simply go to show the enormous popularity, both at home and abroad, of our preparations."

"And is the sale increasing?" "Constantly. The aggregate for the five years ending July 31, 1890, was 13,807,156 bottles, giving an average yearly sale of 2,761,431 bottles, while the sale for the past year, ending July 31, 1891, aggregated 3,090,174 bottles, or over 30 per cent."

"The business at present seems to be in a most prosperous condition, but what is the outlook for the future?"

"The condition of your business is certainly prosperous, and the outlook for the future is all that could be desired; but let me ask you, Mr. Warner, where is the stock of your company principally sold?" "Right here," replied the all-wise, round medicine man, and he pointed to a large, fire-proof safe in his private office.

"But you certainly don't own all the stock?" "No, but a very large proportion—something over \$2,000,000 worth. The stock is scattered in small lots all over the world. We have shareholders in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, Australia—in fact, there is scarcely a civilized country in the world where one could not find some of the shares."

"But why so scattered?" "For the best reason in the world, to advertise our preparations. In a shareholder of our company I recognize a most zealous advertiser of our business. Being naturally interested in large dividends, he talks the medicine among his friends, sounds its praises, increases the sales and his own profit. You can't buy such advertising at so much per line, yet it is the most valuable you can get and costs you nothing."

"Outside of your own immense holding are many shares in the hands of parties living in this country?" "Yes, and the number is increasing daily. In our 'Safe Care Almanac for 1892,' which I handed you as we came through the mailing department, you will find on page 24 a limited offer of stock, which is being rapidly subscribed for. There are many people in this country who use our 'Remedies' who have but few opportunities to invest their earnings in a live industrial enterprise where they will be safe and at the same time afford them an assured and high rate of interest, and it is for the purpose of providing such people with an investment of this character, as well as to advertise the business, that the offer in the almanac is made."

"I see that you only offer 4,000 shares of preferred stock, at \$50 each, and 2,000 shares of common stock, at \$75 each, and that you limit the subscriptions to ten shares of each kind of stock to each person?" "Yes; the limitation is made for the purpose of getting as wide a distribution of shares offered, so as to reap the greatest good for advertising purposes, as I have just explained to you."

"How and where can the shares be obtained? Oh! I see; of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall street, New York."

"Yes, application for the shares can be made to the Central Trust Company, who issue certificates representing both classes of stock. That company will also pay the dividends every six months, as soon as possible after they have been declared by the Board of Directors in London, which is not done, however, until the books and business have been thoroughly examined and accounts audited by chartered English accountants; such dividends usually being paid in April and October of each year."

Taking one of the almanacs with me, which, I am informed, are sent free and prepaid to all who desire them, I thanked Mr. Warner for his courtesy and wended my way to Powers' Hotel. What I had seen and heard had so impressed me that I could get neither the man nor his methods out of my mind. That a business of such gigantic proportions, covering, as it does, with its offices and laboratories, the four quarters of the globe, and showing an annual earning power of nearly 20 per cent. on its entire capital, should have been built up by one man in the short space of twelve years is a monument to the ability, energy and sound business sagacity of its founder, and calls for a combination of rare qualities such as is seldom found in any single individual. J. E. D.

### Discussing the Behring Sea Question.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—A very important conference has taken place in the official quarters of the Governor-General in the East block. The persons present were Lord Stanley, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Premier; Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Sir George Eaton Powell and Sir Lawson, the British Behring Sea commissioners. The result of the conference could not be ascertained, but it is semi-officially stated that the British commissioners were discussing with Lord Stanley and the Minister the line of conduct to be observed at the Washington Commission, and making preparations to attend it.

### BETTER THAN THE PAST HAS BEEN.

Our business all over the world is constantly improving. This is especially so in Europe, where the branches show a steady increase in profit and a reduction in working expenses over previous years. During the past year a branch was opened in Switzerland, which has already given a satisfactory return for the money invested. As an evidence of how profitable our branches are I may tell you that the average yearly profit of our Australian house alone, since the capitalization of the business, has been sufficient to pay the whole of the debenture interest, as well as 8 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock. As the amount required to do this is something over \$100,000 yearly, and the population of Australia is less than 3,000,000, it gives you a little idea of the popularity of 'Warner's Safe Care' in that country."

"How about the European field? Do you consider you have covered that thoroughly?"

"Not by any means. The best proprietary medicine country in Europe, France, we have not touched yet. In fact, outside of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland we have done nothing, and the truth is we have only just got those countries nice y going. Arrangements are now being perfected to introduce our preparations into France and Belgium. The people of these two countries are frugal, and consequently rich, and their habits of life are such as to make our preparations especially valuable to them. I consider France, with its 40,000,000 well-to-do people, as promising a field for our business as any country in the world."

### Saved from a Terrible Fate.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 30.—Patrick McCarthy living in Hamburg, Clark county, had a narrow escape from being buried alive. He had been ill with the grip for several days and to all appearances died. The remains were prepared for burial and a coffin was ordered. While waiting for the undertaker to arrive, Mrs. McCarthy was startled by seeing the supposed dead man move. The other members of the family were summoned and the use of restoratives the supposed dead husband and father showed the most positive signs of life. He had been greatly reduced in strength by the grip and animation became suddenly suspended.

### Expecting Favorable Action.

ROME, Jan. 30.—It is stated that the Italian Government has sent to Washington a list of the families that, according to the Italian claim, are entitled to compensation for the loss of relatives by lynching at New Orleans, and that Secretary Blaine has promised the Italian Government to submit the matter to Congress, with the expectation of favorable action. Most of the bereaved families are residents of Sicily, and it is stated that several were left destitute who were in the habit of receiving funds from their relatives who fell victims to the lynchings. The amount of compensation in each case is to be left to the American Government.

### To Colonize Russian Hebrews.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—The establishment of a colony of Russian Jews in Northern Wisconsin with money contributed out of the Baron Hirsch fund is being seriously considered. The plan proposed is to purchase a large tract of land and to allot part of it at once among the colonists, and at the same time furnish them with provisions sufficient to sustain them for a while and with the necessary implements of agriculture. The plan provides for the purchase of timbered lands suitable for farming purposes at not less than \$1 an acre.

### The Nebraska-Iowa Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The controversy involving the title to land claimed by the States of Nebraska and Iowa, in which some testimony has been heard by the Supreme Court, had its origin in the eccentric change in the course of the Missouri river at Omaha so that land on the Iowa side of the river was left on the opposite bank adjoining the City of Omaha. Both states claim the land, its owners are assisting Iowa because they will be compelled to pay municipal taxes if it is decided that Nebraska is entitled to the strip in dispute.

### Another Development.

COVINGTON, Ky., Jan. 30.—An interesting phase of the sensational Mitchell-Ward murder case of Memphis, Tenn., has developed here. It was learned that Miss Mitchell had written to the County Clerk about a week ago stating that she and another young lady wished to get married and she wanted to know whether there was any law in Kentucky against the marriage of persons of the same sex.

### Hume Webster's Accounts.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is stated that the Stock Exchange differences of Hume Webster, the horse breeder, who committed suicide a few days ago, amount to nearly £30,000 sterling. Discrepancies are still being revealed in his accounts. It is a mystery how he managed to have such heavy accounts. It is believed that he operated largely through outsiders.

### Return of a Captured Flag.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—By a vote of 50 to 12, the Common Council has authorized the return to the surviving members of Company C, Twelfth North Carolina troops, the flag captured from that company by the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment at the battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia, in 1862.

### Football Pays.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The financial report of the Harvard Football Association shows a surplus over expenses larger than ever before. The total receipts were \$17,152, of which \$9,769 came from the Yale game; expenses, \$10,174; balance, \$6,978. The Yale game cost the association \$3,041.

### The Government Wins.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The Government has won in the Hungarian elections, the result being 201 Liberals to 141 for the Opposition.

### Pennsylvania Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The Republican State Committee has decided to hold the State Convention at Harrisburg on April 30.

### Jim Corbett Protests.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Jim Corbett denies the report that he is sick with malaria, saying it is one of Mitchell's "dirty lies."

### CANADIAN EXPORTS.

#### An Increase of \$8,896,839 Over the Previous Year.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—A comparative statement of the exports from Canada from July 1, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1890, and from July 1, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1891, respectively, shows that the exports for the first six months of the last fiscal year exceeded those for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year by the considerable sum of \$8,896,839. In agricultural products alone Dominion exports for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1891, exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1890 by \$4,029,671.

The exports of animals and their products also shows the gratifying increase of \$1,194,547. There has been, in fact, a general advance all along the line of exports, with practically the single exception of lumber, which shows a decrease of \$3,133,475, a condition largely contributed to by the labor troubles, which curtailed the output of the sawmills during the latter part of the season. The imports for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1891, amounted to \$50,643,818 as against \$57,475,923 during the first six months of the previous fiscal year, a decrease during 1891 of \$6,832,105.

In making his budget speech in the House last session, the Minister of Finance calculated that the abolition of the sugar tax would entail a loss to the revenue of about \$3,500,000. That this estimate is likely to be verified with approximate exactness is shown by the fact that the duties collected upon imports for the six months of the last fiscal year ended Dec. 31 show a decrease compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year preceding amounting to \$2,488,984.

### Trains Leave Shenandoah as Follows.

For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m. and 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 5:20, 7:30 a. m. and 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Harrisburg, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Potomac, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Tanques and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 p. m. For Mahanoy Furnace, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45 a. m., Sunday, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock Station), week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Potomac, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Tanques and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 p. m. For Mahanoy Furnace, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45 a. m., Sunday, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock Station), week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Potomac, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. 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For Girardville (Rappahannock Station), week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Potomac, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Tanques and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 p. m. For Mahanoy Furnace, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45 a. m., Sunday, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock Station), week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m. For Potomac, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Tanques and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:10, 3:35, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50 and 5:15 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:3