

Evening Herald.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED. H. C. BOYER, Editor and Publisher. W. M. J. WATKINS, Local Editor.

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

The EVENING HERALD has a larger circulation in Shenandoah than any other paper published. Books open to all.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: DAILY, PER YEAR, \$5.00; WEEKLY, PER YEAR, \$1.50

Entered at the Postoffice, at Shenandoah, Pa., for transmission through the mails as second class mail matter.

Republican State Ticket. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. JUDGE JOHN DEAN. CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE. MAJ. ALEXANDER McDOWELL. GENERAL WILLIAM LILLY. County Ticket. HON. CHARLES N. BRUMM. JUDGE RICHARD H. KOCH. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. J. HARRY JAMES. CLERK OF COURTS. DR. L. A. FLEXER. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JAMES B. LESSIG. 25TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. LUTHER R. KEEFER. 1ST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT. JOHN J. COYLE. 4TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT. GEORGE W. KENNEDY. SAMUEL A. LOSCH. SAMUEL S. COOPER.

THE Democratic financial policy is exploded, and the Democratic leaders are all saying "You're another" to each other.

It is difficult to keep the Democrats from passing the Bland bill until after election. If they wait that long, they will wait no longer.

THE writings and speeches of Grover Cleveland in book form are announced. This is probably a pirated edition of the American Cyclopaedia.

DEMOCRATIC editors are already deploring the possibility of an oversupply of American tin-plate millionaires. Others complain that no tin-plate will ever be made in this country. The Democratic press keeps in stock every variety of campaign lie.

EVERY day brings new indications of the increasing doubt felt by Englishmen as to the advisability of adhering to their free trade policy. "English free traders have gone too far," said Lord Salisbury in a recent speech. "It is time to refuse nations who injure us access to our markets." The wonderful progress of the United States under protection, simultaneously with the retrogression of Great Britain under free trade, has done much to convert the English. They are commencing to see that "free trade may be noble," as Lord Salisbury says, "but it is not business."

ASK a lawyer if he would like all those engaged in other occupations or professions to become lawyers and compete with him, and he will quickly answer no. Ask a merchant whether he would not be glad to see all those who are now manufacturers and importers change their business and become merchants, too, and he will speedily express his disapprobation of any such scheme. Yet the free traders want to make us a nation of agriculturists, and they ask a farmer to hail with joy a system that would transform all those who are now his customers into competitors.

COMMERCIAL disaster has followed the repeal of tariff laws or the radical reduction of duties in every instance in the history of this country except in 1847, at which time we were engaged in a war with Mexico, which was not ended immediately by the Crimean war, when England had most of her pauper labor enlisted as soldiers. Even then distress was only delayed. When the effects of war abroad and of the discovery of gold in California wore off, the free trade tariff of 1846 got in its work and brought on the delayed but still inevitable panic. In 1857 the country learned that while the evil might be retarded and delayed, ultimate escape from the panic that always follows Democratic "tariff reform" was impossible.

MENTAL MALFORMATION.

An Interesting Discussion by Eminent Neurologists.

Many Criminals Are Morally Irresponsible, But Society Must Protect Itself by Killing Them if Necessary.

[COPYRIGHT, 1902.] The atrocious murders and the long criminal career of the moral monstrosity, Deeming, have attracted the attention of the scientific world quite as much as they have horrified the general public. The men who study nervous diseases and trace the connection between them and abnormal conduct are making the subject of moral insanity one of the most important questions of the time. Some of them—Dr. Henry Maudsley, for instance—insist that there is such a thing as the criminal neurosis—that is, such a diseased, impaired or defective condition of the nervous tissue as results inevitably in crime, just as certain conditions of the nervous tissue result in insanity and others in epilepsy.

The New York academy of medicine lately passed resolutions against capital punishment on the ground that it is impossible to determine the moral responsibility of criminals during the brief time of a judicial trial. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is one of the foremost authorities in the United States on nervous diseases and medico-legal subjects, was asked these questions, with reference to Deeming and his career: "Can science prove the existence of the criminal neurosis? and, if so, to what extent is the criminal afflicted with such a diseased nervous organization responsible for his crime?"

"There is, certainly," replied Dr. Hamilton, "a strongly marked criminal type, recognizable by physical peculiarities, in which moral responsibility is greatly lessened, and in extreme cases disappears as entirely as it does in extreme cases of lunacy. I do not think, however, that 'criminal neurosis' is quite the proper term to apply to such cases, although it has been used by some writers on the subject. It cannot be said positively that such moral degeneracy is the result of functional disturbance in the nerve element. The subject is a very broad one, one of the greatest importance to society, and is receiving the attention of some of the foremost investigators of nervous diseases and in their social relations—such as Lombroso, in Italy; Havelock, Ellis and others.

"The criminal type is marked by peculiarities in the shape of the head, which is apt to be narrow and angular; by large and prominent ears, an expression of low cunning and the asymmetrical head and face. There are among such people all degrees of moral responsibility. I do not believe myself in moral insanity that is not accompanied by some degree of mental disease or defect. True, there have been great criminals who have possessed keen intellects, but their mental qualities have always been more or less peculiar and developed mainly in the line of cunning and scheming—the development that would naturally result from the constant use of their faculties in criminal ways.

"Persons marked by this moral degeneracy are apt to be the result of intermarriage among criminals and drunkards, which, continued through generations, is simply a cultivation of the criminal type. The record of the Jukes family shows what it leads to. But moral insanity, when it breaks out in a family not previously marked by criminal tendencies, may be the result of some injury to the brain, caused by disease, a blow on the head or a severe mental shock.

"I have not made a close study of Deeming's case, but, judging from the newspaper reports, he seems to belong to the extreme criminal type. Just what is his degree of moral responsibility could not be determined without more accurate knowledge of the man and his history. His crimes do not seem to be the result of morbid sexual impulses, which are often the cause of



THE FIXED EYE INDICATING HOMICIDAL TENDENCIES (MALE AND FEMALE).

such murders—as was probably the case with Jack the Ripper. If that man is ever caught he will be found, I believe, to be a man of keen intelligence. Deeming, on the other hand, appears to possess inferior mental qualities, somewhat of the scolding order. His sexual voracity, shown by his boasting in the courtroom that he could have his pick of the women in the audience for a wife, was not an evidence of morbid sexual impulses. It is one of the characteristics of the criminal type.

"But before it would be possible to say anything very definite about the degree of the man's moral insanity, and therefore of his moral responsibility also, it would be necessary to know what his antecedents were, his inheritance of criminal tendencies, the life he has lived and the crimes he has committed heretofore, and his present state of mind and feeling. His case is a very interesting one, and one which will probably throw some light on the question of moral insanity if his history can be made plain.

"The question of what is to be done with persons who show moral degeneracy of such a degree that they are nearly, if not quite, morally irresponsible is one of the puzzling problems of sociology. The least that can be said upon it is that society has the right to protect itself from them, just as it has the right to protect itself from mad dogs. I do not believe that any good is accomplished by sending habitual criminals of any sort to prison for short periods, whether

they are thieves, alcoholics, vagabonds or subject to vicious impulses. They are criminals by nature, and their criminal tendencies will be strengthened by their prison associations. When they come out, society has more to fear from them than it had before. All that their imprisonment has accomplished has been to buy a brief immunity, followed afterward by greater danger.

"In my opinion, the best way to deal with the question is to approach it on the side of prevention. The state should have the right to forbid the marriage of those persons whose physical natures or mental characteristics are such as breed criminals. It should forbid the marriage of habitual criminals, of persons of insane heritage and of consumptives. Further than that, habitual criminals should be prevented from having children altogether.

"Of course it would be impossible for the state to make use of such measures now, and it will probably be a long time before man will see that they are necessary. For if moral degeneracy gets well started in a family its progress cannot be stopped in any other way than by stopping the breeding of the family.

"To a certain extent Nature does that herself, for the tendency of all monstrosities, moral as well as physical, is toward sterility. Nature does her best toward ridding herself of such foulness, but her process is slow, and it is hindered by the frequent introduction of fresh blood. People of criminal families intermarry with those of clean ancestry, and the criminal stock gets a new lease of life from the strong and healthful addition. No, nature needs a great deal of help in the weeding-out process if society is to get from it any appreciable benefit."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, professor of nervous and mental diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical college, has already, although a young man, taken a prominent place among authorities on these subjects. When the questions that had been put to Dr. Hamilton were repeated to him, he replied: "The brains of criminals show a conformation different from what is found in normal brains. The convolutions of the gray matter are different. The fissures between the convolutions are shallow, and frequently do not follow the directions which they take in normal brains.

"Dr. Burt Wilder, of Cornell, has made a very thorough study of the criminal brain, and I do not doubt that



THE CRIMINAL EAR (Italian Bandits).

If Deeming's brain and the brains of several healthy and normal people were put before him he could pick out the brain of the criminal at once.

"The man who possesses the criminal brain formation is made a criminal by his physical organization," he said. "Just as the artist and the musician get their power of artistic creation from some brain conformation that was born in them, so the criminal gets his life tendency in the same way. He is born a criminal, and he does criminal things because he can't help it.

"But he ought to be killed just the same.

"Society has the right to protect itself from such creatures. It kills the mad dog that is irresponsible, but dangerous, for the sake of self-protection. It is rather hard on the dog, but the good of the community demands its death, and so it is killed. And it is just the same with the criminal. His life will benefit no one, not even himself, and his death is a distinct advantage. If you or I or any individual were alone with some desperate criminal who threatened us with serious injury or death we would not hesitate to kill him in self-defense. The rightfulness, both legal and moral, of such an action, is everywhere recognized. And the right remains just the same, whether it is an individual or all society that is concerned.

"The man with the criminal brain is a hopeless case. As far as science knows now nothing can be done for him that will change the conformation of his brain, and as long as that remains as it is he will be a criminal.

"The influence of heredity is probably the most important factor in the making of criminals. From a criminal stock not much else but criminals can be expected to spring. And that this is so has been proven time and again by the family history of criminals. But there are other factors that can be counted upon just as surely, though they operate with less frequency. Habitual drunkenness on the part of the parents is pretty sure to result in mental or moral degeneracy.

"Nature's tendency to vary is another factor that must be taken into account. A child with six toes or a child that becomes a giant or a dwarf may be born of parents that are perfectly normal and have an ancestry that is normal. It is simply that nature has produced a freak. Moral monsters sometimes come into the world in the same way. Their ancestry may be sound and good, and the influences surrounding them all that is necessary to make good men. And yet they will be criminals of the extreme type. They are freaks of nature.

"Deeming may be one of these unaccountable freaks, or he may come of a criminal stock, with a long line of smaller or greater criminals composing his ancestry. But whatever the cause, he seems to be one of those who are born criminals, and who lie and steal and murder because they can't help it. There is only one way for society to protect itself against such as he, and that is to put them to death."

Why He Was Cool. Miss Hester Street—Your sweetheart writes a very cold letter. Miss Bowers—He can't help that; he drives an ice wagon.—Texas Siftings.



HEART DISEASE! STATISTICS show that one in four has a weak or diseased heart. The first symptoms are short breath, oppression, fluttering, faint and hungry spells, pain in side, then smothering, swelling ankles, dropsy, and death. For which DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE is a marvelous remedy. It has been tried in heart disease for years, and its value is very well known. It is a powerful stimulant to the nerves and heart and a fear of impending death stared up in the face for hours. DR. MILES' NEW HEART CURE is a sure remedy for Biliousness and Torpid Liver. 50 Boxes 25 cents. Full book on Heart Disease, with scientific essays free at drugists, or address DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL ELECTION

In the Borough of Shenandoah. For authority from the citizens thereof to increase the bonded indebtedness to procure a supply of water for domestic and other purposes, by the authorities.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Town Council of the Borough of Shenandoah, held on Thursday, May 30, 1892, the following ordinance was adopted:

An ordinance to provide for a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of the Borough of Shenandoah and for the erection and maintenance of works, machinery, engines and all other necessary apparatus for working, raising, conveying and introducing into the Borough of Shenandoah an abundant supply of pure water for domestic use of the inhabitants and to protect property in said Borough from destruction in case of fire and fixing a time for the holding of a public election in said Borough for authority from the citizens thereof to increase the bonded indebtedness for the purpose aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Shenandoah, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same: SEC. 1. That the Borough of Shenandoah shall provide a supply of pure water for the inhabitants of said Borough and erect and maintain all the works, machinery, engines, and other necessary apparatus for the making, raising, conveying and introducing into the said Borough an abundant supply of pure water for the purpose of furnishing and distributing to the inhabitants of the said Borough a sufficient supply thereof for domestic use and to protect the property therein from destruction by fire, and the said Borough of Shenandoah is hereby authorized to acquire streams of water and adjacent lands and rights of way to carry out the intent of this ordinance.

SEC. 2. That Tuesday, June 14th, 1892, be fixed as a day for holding a special election in the said Borough by the qualified electors thereof for authority to increase the debt of the Borough for the purpose of providing a supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of said Borough of Shenandoah and the protection of property in said Borough from destruction in case of fire, and said special election shall be held at the regular polling places and by the election officers in said Borough of Shenandoah in manner provided by law.

THOS. J. JAMES, Pres. of Town Council. JAMES SMITH, Chief Burgess. T. J. COAKLEY, Secretary of Town Council.

A resolution relating to the same subject was adopted at the same meeting, and also at a meeting of said Council held on Thursday, April 21, 1892.

In accordance with the resolutions and ordinance above set forth, notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of said Borough that a special election for the purpose aforesaid will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, 1892, at the places and by the officers provided by law for the holding of municipal election in said Borough.

The following statement is hereby made as required by law: 1st. The last assessed valuation in the Borough of Shenandoah is two million, ninety-three thousand, six hundred and ninety-one dollars, (\$2,093,691).

2nd. The amount of the existing debt is \$40,879.87. 3d. Monies in the treasury, all outstanding solvent debts and all revenues applicable within one year to the payment of the same, is \$37,423.53. 4th. The amount of the proposed increase is \$95,000. 5th. The percentage of the proposed increase is 4 1/2 per cent.

6th. The purpose of the proposed increase is, as set forth in the foregoing ordinance, viz., to provide for the erection of public water works at the expense of the Borough. A Joint Committee of citizens and Council have investigated the sources of a better and cheaper water supply, and the probable expense to be incurred in procuring the same, and have reported as the result of their investigation: Water, pure and abundant, can be obtained at an estimated cost of \$65,000. This amount added to present indebtedness of the Borough would only make 4 1/2 per cent on the last assessed valuation in said Borough.

By authority of the Town Council. THOS. J. JAMES, Pres. of Town Council. T. J. COAKLEY, Sec'y of Town Council. JAMES SMITH, Chief Burgess. May 16, 1892.

JOHN H. EVANS' SALOON, 36 E. CENTRE ST., SHENANDOAH. FRESH BEER, PORTER, ALE. Finest brands of cigars always on hand. The best temperance drinks.

READING R. R. SYSTEM

Lehigh Valley Division. ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. MAY 15, 1892. Passenger trains leave Shenandoah for Penn Haven Junction, Mauch Chunk, Lehigh, Schuylkill, White Hall, Catawissa, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Philadelphia, Hazleton, Weatherly, Quakake Junction, Delaware, Mahanoy City at 5:57, 7:40, 9:08 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For New York, 5:57, 9:08 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, White Haven, Pittston, Laceyville, Towanda, Sayre, Watery, Zimra, Rochester, Niagara Falls and the West, 10:41 a. m., 3:10 p. m., in connection for Rochester, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, 8:02 p. m. For Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap and Strouburg, 5:57 a. m., 8:35 p. m. For Lumberville and Trumbull, 3:08 a. m. For Tunkhannock, 10:41 a. m., 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For Auburn, Ithaca, Geneva and Lyons, 10:41 a. m., 3:10 p. m. For Jeanesville, Leiston and Beaver Meadow, 7:40, 9:08 a. m., 12:52, 3:10 p. m. For Frederick, Hazleton, Steelton and Lumberville, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For Scranton, 5:57, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For Hazlebrook, Jeddo, Drifton and Freeburg, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:35 p. m. For Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 1:00, 1:40, 4:10, 5:35, 8:10, 9:14 p. m. For Raven Run, Centralia, Mount Carmel and Shamokin, 8:02, 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 8:00 p. m. For Yatesville, Park Place, Mahanoy City and Delano, 5:57, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 5:35, 8:02, 10:15 p. m. Trains will leave Shamokin at 7:55, 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 4:30 p. m. and arrive at Shenandoah at 10:41 a. m., 2:40, 3:10, 5:35 p. m. Leave Shenandoah for Pottsville, 5:50, 7:40, 9:08, 10:41 a. m., 12:52, 3:10, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah, 8:30, 10:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10 p. m. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. G. M. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Philadelphia, Pa. South Bethlehem, Pa.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Trains leave for Ashland, Girardville and Lost Creek, 7:50, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 2:45 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m. For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 5:57, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 3:48 p. m. For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Lancaster and Harrisburg, week days, 2:08, 7:15 a. m., 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 2:48 p. m. For Pottsville, week days, 2:08, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Mahanoy and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:15 a. m., 2:48 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:33, 6:58 p. m. Sunday, 3:23 a. m., 3:00 p. m. For Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2:08, 3:23, 5:53, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock), week days, 2:08, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH: Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday, 7:45 a. m., 12:15 night. Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 4:30, 8:45 a. m., 1:00, 3:45 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:10, 10:00 a. m., 12:15 p. m., from Broad and Caldwells, and 8:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Sunday, 9:08 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Leave Reading, week days, 1:35, 7:10, 10:05, 11:50 a. m., 3:55, 7:57 p. m. Sunday, 1:35, 10:48 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:55, 7:57 p. m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 2:40, 7:40 a. m., 12:15 p. m., from Broad and Caldwells, and 8:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Sunday, 9:08 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Leave Mahanoy City, week days, 2:40, 9:18, 11:47 a. m., 1:51, 7:42, 9:44 p. m. Sunday, 3:45, 8:17 a. m., 12:15 night. Leave Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2:40, 4:00, 6:30, 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 1:05, 2:05, 5:30, 6:55, 7:57, 10:00 p. m. Sunday, 2:40, 4:00, 6:30, 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 1:05, 2:05, 5:30, 6:55, 7:57, 10:00 p. m. Leave Girardville (Rappahannock), week days, 2:47, 4:07, 6:35, 9:41 a. m., 10:08, 11:22, 5:25, 8:35, 10:05 p. m. Sunday, 2:47, 4:07, 8:35, 10:05 p. m. Leave Williamsport, week days, 3:00, 9:45, 11:55 a. m., 3:35, 11:15 p. m. Sunday, 11:15 p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R. through trains leave: Grand Avenue station, Philadelphia (P. & R. R. A.) at 3:35, 8:10, 11:25 a. m., 3:55, 8:42, 7:13 p. m. Sunday, 8:35, 11:25 a. m., 3:55, 8:42, 7:13 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1892. Trains leave Shenandoah as follows: For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m. For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 5:57, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 3:48 p. m. For Reading and Philadelphia, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Lancaster and Harrisburg, week days, 2:08, 7:15 a. m., 2:48, 5:53 p. m. For Allentown, week days, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 2:48 p. m. For Pottsville, week days, 2:08, 7:15 a. m., 12:33, 2:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Mahanoy and Mahanoy City, week days, 2:08, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53 p. m. Sunday, 2:08, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, week days, 7:15 a. m., 2:48 p. m. For Williamsport, Sunbury and Lewisburg, week days, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:33, 6:58 p. m. Sunday, 3:23 a. m., 3:00 p. m. For Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2:08, 3:23, 5:53, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Girardville (Rappahannock), week days, 2:08, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. For Ashland and Shamokin, week days, 3:23, 5:23, 7:15, 10:08, 11:25 a. m., 12:33, 3:48, 5:53, 8:38, 9:33 p. m. Sunday, 3:23, 7:40 a. m., 4:23 p. m. TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH: Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 p. m., 12:15 night. Sunday, 7:45 a. m., 12:15 night. Leave New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 4:30, 8:45 a. m., 1:00, 3:45 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:10, 10:00 a. m., 12:15 p. m., from Broad and Caldwells, and 8:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Sunday, 9:08 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Leave Reading, week days, 1:35, 7:10, 10:05, 11:50 a. m., 3:55, 7:57 p. m. Sunday, 1:35, 10:48 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 3:55, 7:57 p. m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 2:40, 7:40 a. m., 12:15 p. m., from Broad and Caldwells, and 8:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Sunday, 9:08 a. m., 11:30 p. m., from 9th and Green streets. Leave Mahanoy City, week days, 2:40, 9:18, 11:47 a. m., 1:51, 7:42, 9:44 p. m. Sunday, 3:45, 8:17 a. m., 12:15 night. Leave Mahanoy Plane, week days, 2:40, 4:00, 6:30, 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 1:05, 2:05, 5:30, 6:55, 7:57, 10:00 p. m. Sunday, 2:40, 4:00, 6:30, 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 1:05, 2:05, 5:30, 6:55, 7:57, 10:00 p. m. Leave Girardville (Rappahannock), week days, 2:47, 4:07, 6:35, 9:41 a. m., 10:08, 11:22, 5:25, 8:35, 10:05 p. m. Sunday, 2:47, 4:07, 8:35, 10:05 p. m. Leave Williamsport, week days, 3:00, 9:45, 11:55 a. m., 3:35, 11:15 p. m. Sunday, 11:15 p. m. For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R. through trains leave: Grand Avenue station, Philadelphia (P. & R. R. A.) at 3:35, 8:10, 11:25 a. m., 3:55, 8:42, 7:13 p. m. Sunday, 8:35, 11:25 a. m., 3:55, 8:42, 7:13 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf and south street wharf, for Atlantic City. Weekdays—Express, 8:00, 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:00 p. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 9:00, 10:00 a. m. Sunday—Express, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 a. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Leaving leave Atlantic City depot, Atlantic and Arkansas avenues, Weekdays—Express, 7:30, 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Accommodation, 4:00, 5:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass't Agt. A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gen'l Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHUYLKILL DIVISION.

NOVEMBER 18, 1891. Trains will leave Shenandoah after the above for Wigan, Gilberton, Frackville, Pottsville, Castle, St. Clair, Pottsville, Hamburg, Reading, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Norristown and Philadelphia (Broad street station) at 6:50, 8:40, 11:30 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. on week days. For Pottsville and intermediate stations 9:10 a. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Wigan's, Gilberton, Frackville, Pottsville, Castle, St. Clair, Pottsville at 6:50, 8:40 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. For Hamburg, Pottsville, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Norristown, Philadelphia at 6:50, 8:40 a. m., 3:10 p. m. Trains leave Frackville for Shenandoah at 10:40 a. m. and 12:15, 5:04, 7:42 and 10:50 p. m. Sundays, 11:15 a. m. and 8:40 p. m. Leave Pottsville for Shenandoah at 10:15, 11:45 a. m. and 4:40, 7:15 and 9:45 p. m. Sundays at 10:40 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Leave Philadelphia (Broad street station) for Pottsville and Shenandoah at 5:57 and 8:30 a. m. and 4:10 and 7:00 p. m. on week days. On Sundays leave at 6:50 a. m. For Pottsville, 9:25 a. m. For New York at 7:30, 1:05, 4:40, 5:25, 8:30, 7:50, 9:20, 9:30, 9:11:00, 11:45, 12:35 p. m. 12:00 noon (limited express 1:05 and 4:50 p. m.) 12:41, 1:35, 1:40, 2:30, 3:50, 4:42, 6:02, 9:00, 9:20, 9:50, 11:12, 11:42 and 12:00 p. m. 12:00 night. For Shenandoah at 5:57 and 8:30 a. m. and 4:10 and 7:00 p. m. For