ONLY CURE PIMPLES

•••••••• SPEEDY RELIEF WHAT IS WANTED.

Thousands upon thousands of children and other dear members of families, die annually from Diphtheria. This can all from Diphtheria. be avoided by the prompt use,
according to directions, of

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THOMPSON'S CURE

Manufactured by the Thompson Diphtheria Cure Co., Williams-sport, Pa., and sold by Drug-gists everywhere for the small gists everywhere for the small sum of fifty cents per bottle. What is fifty cents when it avoids the suffering and saves the life of a dear one? You say: "Nothing, but will it do what is claimed?" It has done so in every instance on record -not a single case where it failed. This is the best and surest guarantee for its medecinal qualities.

Thompson's DiphtheriaCure also specifity relieves and cures Croup, Quinsy or any other throat affection,

Those who have tried it will never do without this Medicine in their house, and their unsolicited testimonials prove this assertion.

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Piles or Hemorrhoids, Fissures & Fistulas. Burns & Scalds. Wounds & Bruises. Cuts & Sores. Boils & Tumors. Eczema & Eruptions, Salt Rheum & Tetters. Chapped Hands. Fever Blisters. Sore Lips & Nostrils. Corns & Bunions. Stings & Bites of Insects. Three Sizes, 25c, 5oc. and \$1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price BUTPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., New York. For sale at Povinsky's strug store, 28 East Centre street.

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BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE

Of the Democratic Nomination for President.

THE TARIFF A MINOR ISSUE.

The Money Question, He Says, Must be Fully and Finally Settled Before Other Issues Are Brought Forward-Recent Road Issues Denounced.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—Mr. Bryan yesterday made public his letter accepting the Democratic nomination. Its full text Is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and others,

members of the notification committee of the Democratic national convention: Gentlemen-I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Demo-oratic party, and in so doing desire to acsure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of of the United States. So deeply am I im-pressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief ex-scutive of the nation, and with the enormous influence which he can wield for mous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the de-sire to prove worthy the confidence of my sire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish consid-erations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed de-termination not under any elementations. ermination not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election in case this campaign results in my election

I have carefully considered the platform dopted by the Democratic national conention and unqualifiedly indorse each datik thereof.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are snittled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Hecause all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injury any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trospassing upon the

rights of any other citizen. A Democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it open; before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil except such contribution as is necessary to support the govern-ment which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his affects. tors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any cititors.

zen. Democracy knows no croed, recog-nizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his wn conscience; it welcomes all to a com-non brotherhood, and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their creator.

Having discussed portions of the plat-form at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was for-mally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

A Dual Government.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tran-quility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigoronsenforcement of law and the preserva-tion of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people. Without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life or liberty nor protected in the pur-suit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Dem-ocratic party is pletiged to defend the con-stitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self government, and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible states. Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies towards centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees that every state is a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legis-lature of the state or upon the application of the executive when the legislature can of be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound

this provision rests upon the sound though their legally chosen representa-tives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the provident to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people thomselves

Since governments exist for the protec-tion of the rights of the people, and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be con-sulted rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

Injustice of Recent Bond Issues. An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely with-out excuse. The Issue of Interest bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity was imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its notes in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration, and surrendered

the option to the holder of the obligations. the option to the holder of the chigations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence over the treasury department. The gov-ernment of the United States, when administered in the interest of the people, is able to establish and maintain its own financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of the opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a con-stitutional majority is to assert that we

have a government in form, but without

vital force The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by na-tional banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as de-manded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to in-terest bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redsemable In either gold or silver at the option of the government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and pheaper for the puople than national bank notes based upon interest bearing bonds.

Favors the Monroe Doctrine. A dignified but firm maintenance of the A digitized out first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him instead of arous-ing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the western hem-isphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that per tion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which like the United States, rehes upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own scenary when it makes generous pro-vision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wentth.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the nonproducing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth creats the nation's prosperity in time of peace and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic meets has ever found. Democratic party has ever found its vot-ing strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enset such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure arbitration of the differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the rathroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tri-bunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand and the laborers who operate

them on the other: Undesirable Immigrants.

While the Democratic party welcomes of the commerce of the to the country those who come with love gold or on a gold basis. for our institutions and with the deter-mination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is apposed to the dumping of the criminal bosses upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been soemphatically contenued by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will with general approval.

The Democratic purty is opposed to trusts it would be recreamt to its duty to the people of the country if it recog-nized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals, and then prey upon seelety. Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powars for the public injury.

Government and the Railroads,

The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce car-not be questioned and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the inter-state commence commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places, and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to dis-

criminate between its debtors, and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons, as well as for the interests

tions, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

Opposed to Life Tenure in Office. That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule. make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitu-tion now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of

citizens wishout impairing its efficiency The territorial form of government temporary in its nature, and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Ari-zona are entitled to statehood, and their early admission is demanded by their ma-terial and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the terri-tories or district is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also in sympathy with the declaration that the public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for Ameri

can citizens. The policy of improving the great water-ways of the country is justified by the na-tional character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals

The Tariff a Minor Issue, It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff re-form, all must recognize that until the form, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally set-fied the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other import-ing question. Taxation presents a prob-lem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of perscale upon it involves to sacrifice of per-sonal opinion or political principles, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous re-sults will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this retion this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity The decision will either give hope and in spiration to those who toll or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the pre-ence of this overshadowing issue, differ ences upon minor questions must be laid uside in order that there may be united action among these who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution res ored

HOBART ALSO ACCEPTS.

He Assails the Chicago Platform and Argues for the Gold Standard.

Argues for the Gold Standard.

P. Thirson, N. J., Sept. 10.—Garrett A. Republican nomines for view. Hobart. Republican nomines for view Hobart. Standard of the gave out for publipresident and office of acceptance. It cation his formal letter of acceptance. It cation his formal letter of acceptance. It cation his formal letter of acceptance of the and and acceptance of other acceptance of the acceptance of

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To scarre and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying cer-tainty of value should be its distinguish-ing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin made under any law, however that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not today ever before proposed, and it is not today permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the collarge unlimited at an absolutely fletitious ratio, fixed with no reference to in rinsic value or pledge of ultimate re-demption. With silver at its present price of less than seventy cents per ounce in the market such a radius reason at the market, such a policy means an imme-diate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the cople or the government.

Any attempt on the part of the govern-

ment to create by its flat money of a ficti-tions value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite re-preach upon the national character. It is a known fact that more than 30 per cent. of the commerce of the world is settled in

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its inflience. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In onse of hobitual constipation Electric Bitters curss by giving the needed tone to the howels, and few eaces long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at A. Washey's bring Store.

Father, Stother and Daughter Killed Oshkoon, Wis., Sept. 10.-A Wissinda Control freight train struck a wager containing Heavy Steinke wife and daugh for at the Libby crossing, about two mile north of the city, and all were instantly killed. Steinke was a wealthy, farmer ne-string in the rown of Vineland. He was bi years old, and an old resident of the

The Discovery Saved His Life,

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Callbauette. Druggist, Beaversville.
His says: "To Dr. Kings New Discovery It owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. Kings New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at A. Wasley's Drug Store.

Vermonters to Visit McKinley.

CANTON O. Sept. 10.—A telegram re-ceived by The Repository says that a special train bearing the Vermont delegation left St. Albans yesterday for Canton.
The train carries the delegation of Vermonters to call on Governor McKinley, and is expected to reach Canton tomorrow morning. Senator Proctor will be with the party.

It doesn't matter much whether sick head ache, billiousness, indigestion and constipa-tion are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; bewitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. C. H. Hagen

foreign substance from Silver, Glass.

or Wood.

without

degree."

injury

in any

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PHILADELPHIA. GURE QUARANTEED.
OLDESTIN PHACTICE 38 years had a
You're Hospital Experience in Jerussiy. STRICTURE, BLOOD POISON, *GENERAL DEBILITY, LOST VIGOR, *
EXCESSES AND ALL OTHER
') EFFECTS OF YOUTHFUL*
*FOLLY OF BOTH SEXES
#Uly our on the bas falled. Permanently cures after every one clock LOST MANHOOD AID SHRUNKER ORGANS . Send divided the first beat Presch.

POLITICAL CARDS.

FOR CHIEF BURGESS,

PIERCE WALKER,

Of the Fourth ward, Subject to Citizens party rules.

VOTE FOR

DE SHENANDOAH

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

First District. VOTE FOR

FRANK C. REESE,

OF SHENANDOAR,

FOR REGISTER. VOTE FOR

HON. ELIAS DAVIS

OF BROAD MOUNTAIN.

County Treasurer VOTEFOR

GEO. FOLMER, SKY

OF SHERASDOAIL,

-FOR-

County Treasurer.

VOTE FOR

Harry Bradigan,

OF SHENANDOAR,

-FOR-

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Our Hot Towel Shave

s becoming popular. You will like it. We make aspecialty of halr outling.

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M. C. WATSON,

Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealer.

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116 and 118 S. Main St constantly on tap. Choice temperance drinks

Penna. Railroad.

SCHUYKILL DIVISION.

Surrayments, 1806.

Trains will leave Shemandoah after the above date for Wiggans, Gilberton, Frackville, Dark Water, St. Clair, foutsville, Hamburg, Reading, Pottshwan, Finonisyille, Norstowen and Phil-nielphia (Broad street station) at 608 and 1145 a.m. and 1.21 p.m. on week days. For Potte ville and intermediate stations v.10 a.m.

SUNDAY.

For Wiggans, Gilberton, Frackville, Dark Water 88, Clair, Poltaville, 450 9, 9 19 a. m. and 10 p. m. For Hamburg, Healing, Poltstown, Photmixville, Norristown, Philadelphia at 60,

Phoenicytlic, Norristown, Philadeiphia at 6 CO, 940 a. in., II 39 in.
Trains leave Frackville for Shemandoah at 10.40 a. in. and 2.14, 5.04, 7.42 and 10.27 p. in.
Sunday, II 30 a. in. and 5.40 p. in.
Leave Potraville for Shemandoah at 10.15, II 48 a. in. and 1.0.715 and 10.00 p. in. Penday at 10.40 a. in., a.15 p. in.
Leave Pidiadeiphia, (Brond street station), for Shemandoah at 5.07 and 8.33 a. in., a.10 and T.II p. in. week days. Sundays leave at 5.50 a. in.
Leave Rossel street station, Philadeiphia, for Sea Girt. Asimy Park. Ocean Grave, Long Branch, and intermediate stations, 10.50, S.53, II.37 a. in., 2.98, III.31 4.05 p. in. week-days, 5.00 Satirilays only. Sundays step at Interlaken for Asimy Park., 100, 8.25 a. w.
Leave Brond Street Station, Philadelphia,
FOR NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

Express, were clays, 1.29, 440, 450, 545, 630, 732, 830, 023, 030, 194 Dining Cast, 17 68 a, m. 12 00 noon, 12 31 Limited 1 10 and 1.22 p. m. Dining Cast, 17 68 a, m. 12 00 noon, 12 31 Limited 1 10 and 1.22 p. m. Dining Cast, 1 a, 2.35 Phining Cast, 120, 350, 100, 5 06, 5 06 Dining Cast, 1 00, 5 08, 842, 10 00, n. m., 12 01, night, 8 mindays, 329, 103, 150, 150, 5 15, 8 33, 9 30, 10 2. Dining Cast, 14 03 a, m., 12 35, 2 36 Dining Cast, 1 00 Limited 1 22 Phining Cast, 3 20, 5 30, Dining Cast, 1 00 Limited 1 22 Phining Cast, 3 20, 5 30, Dining Cast, 1 00 Limited 1 22 Phining Cast, 1 20, 5 30, 5 12, 10 00 p. 10, 12 01 night.

Express for Hoston without change, 11 00 a, m., m., week-days, and 5 Mp. m., daily.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH. FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
For Bultimre and Washington, 3-50, 7-20, 8-31, 10-30, 11-20, a. m., 12-30, (1)-31 Haubed Diping Car), 1-12, 3-18, 4-41, (3-19 Congressional Limited, Dubing Car), 6-17, 6-55, (Duning Car), 7-38, (Duning Car), 8-17, 6-55, (Duning Car), 7-38, (Duning Car), 8-17, 6-55, (Duning Car), 12-14, 13-15, (Congressional Limited, Dubing Car), 6-55, (Duning Car), 7-38, p. m., 12-39, 1-12, 1-14, 1-15, 1

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Lauve Broud street station, Philadelphia (via elauvare river bridge), express, 907 m, m, Delawate river bridge), express, 907 a. m. and 702 p. m. daily.
Leave Market street Ferry, express, 5 0. 8 30 a.m. 150, 440, 420, and 5 0. p. m. Simbars, 80, 500 and 648 a.m. 2 0 eventster 7 00 a.m. Referring feave Atlantic (197, express, 707, 740, 100), n. m. 100, 550 and 750 p. m. week days. Sundays, 140, 550, and

m., week thes Sumays, 10, 10, 10
For Cape May, Anglessea, Whitwood and Ioliy Beach, Express, 500 a.m., 230, and 405 m. Seed days, Sundays, 20 a.m. Excursion, 700 a.m. Sundays, For Scallele City, Ocean City and Avalon-Express, 210 a.m., and 231, 420 p. m. seek days, Sundays, 500 a.m. Excursion (10) a.m. Sundays, 500 a.m. Excursion (10) a.m. Sundays, 500 a.m. Express, 500, 830, 800 a.m.

READING R R

IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1806.

Trains lacre Shemandonh as follows:
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 10, 525, 720 a. m., 1248, 340 and 555 p. m andays, 240 a. m.
For New York via Mauch Chunk, week days, 25, 720a, m., 1248 and 348 p. m.
For Bending and Philadelphia, week days, 10, 925, 720 a.m., 12 18, a 00 and 555 p. m. Sunsays, 240a, m.

2 10, 3 25, 7 20 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 28 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 28 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 25 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 25 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 25 p. m. For Williamsport, Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 12 18, 3 09 and 5 25 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 13 0 and 7 25 p. m. Sundays, 2 10 a.m., 14 30 a.m., 150 and 7 25 p. m. Sundays, 2 25 a.m.

For Mahamo Plane, weekdays, 2 10 3 25, 5 25, 7 20, 11 20 a.m., 12 18, 1 50, 3 09, 5 25, 7 20 and 9 55 p. m. Sundays, 2 0, 3 25 a.m.

For Asilami and Shamokim, week days, 8 25, 7 20, 11 20 a.m., 12 0, 7 25 and 9 33 p. m. Sundays, 2 25 a.m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. H. through trains logs, 1 25 a.m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. H. through trains logs, 1 25 a.m.

Sondays, 2 3 a.m., 3 46 and 7 37 p. m. Sandays, 2 20, 7 09, 11 26 a.m., 3 46 and 7 37 p. m. Additional trains from Twenty-fourth and Chestant streets station, week days, 10 30 a.m., 12 20, 12 18 8 40 p.m. Sundays, 1 25, 8 26 p. m.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH.

TRAINS FOR SHENANDOAH.

e New York via Philadelphia, week 190, 800 a. m., 139, 439, 939 p. m. and

a. m. Leave Mahanoy Plane, week in. 25, 7 5 no. 9 nr. 11 m a. m., 1 12, 2 19, 5 20, 6 10 22 p. m. Sundays, 2 40, 400 a. m. Leave Williamsport, week days, 7 42, m., 3 35 and 11 43 p. m. Sundays, 11 lb p. m. ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION,

Millions of Dollars

Go up in smoke every year. Take he risks but get your bouses, stock, fare alture, etc., insured in first-class reliable compluides as represented by DAVID FAUST, Insurance Agent, 100 South Main 1

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