

## Successors to Jervis Gordon

We are now Prepared to Please the Farmers and the General Public by being ready at all times to Accommodate them. Plenty of Water to run the Mill Day and Night if Necessary.

A Full stock of the Best Brands

of Flour Constantly on Hand.

Seal of Minnesota is a No. 1. Try it. Washburn's Gold Medal, Arnold's Superlative, Feed, Meal, Middlings and Bran. Buck-wheat Flour in its Season a Specialty!!!

Orders left at the Mill for delivery will receive prompt attention.

## Milford Milling Co.,

Milford, Pike Co., Penna.

DO YOU EXPECT TO BUILD? THEN SEE

## A. D. BROWN and SON,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber,

Contractors and Builders.

Estimates made; personal attention given and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, Brown's Building, Milford, Pa.

## T. Armstrong & Co.,

Successors to BROWN & ARMSTRONG.

We offer a line of new Spring Goods,

.....UNSURPASSED AND COMPLETE.....

Our point is that you need not go away from home to supply all your needs, or to secure bargains. We expect to satisfy you in both particulars.

DRY GOODS, now and stylish. GROCERIES, fresh and good. HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, AND CLOTHING. Any thing in any line at bottom prices.

To accomplish this end we have adopted a new system. All our prices are fixed on a basis of cash payment. This obviates the necessity to allow a margin for bad debts and interest. To accommodate responsible parties we cheerfully open monthly accounts, and expect prompt payment monthly, as our prices will not enable us to carry accounts longer.

Statements rendered the first of every month, and if paid within three days from date of bill, a cash discount of 2% is allowed. The same discounts given on all cash purchases exceeding \$1.00. Goods sent out will be C. O. D. unless otherwise previously arranged.

T. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Brown's Building, Milford, Pa.

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000.00. We receive from 10,000 to 25,000 letters every day.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 6,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 25 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO

## Millinery Parlors

Largest and finest selection of Millinery. Our designs are the latest, and prices lowest consistent with good work.

COMPLETE LINE OF INFANTS WEAR. HAIR SWITCHES AND BANGS IN ALL SHADES.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed to all our patrons.

## SALLEY & ENNIS,

79 Pike Street, Port Jervis, N. Y.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof: Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact." The said section shall read as follows: Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who is at least twenty-one years of age, and who has resided in this Commonwealth for at least six months immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact.

He shall have resided in the State one year for if, having previously been a qualified elector of another State or Territory, he shall have resided in this State for at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Section 2. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class, so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 2. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 3. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 3. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 4. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 4. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 5. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 5. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 6. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 6. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 7. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 7. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 8. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 8. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 9. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 9. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 10. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 10. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 11. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 11. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 12. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 12. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 13. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 13. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 14. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 14. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 15. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 15. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 16. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 16. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 17. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 17. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 18. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 18. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 19. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 19. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 20. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 20. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 21. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 21. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

Section 22. Right of Suffrage.—Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words: "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows: Section 22. Right of Suffrage.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors, shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

## TROTTER HOME.

When the sun is climb'ing no'ward, An' you're hot as the dinner bell, An' you're hot as all creation, but yer appetite is well, Then it's leave the steamin' furrow whar yer hoss is socked with foam—

An' it's glory hallelujah when the mules are trottin' home!

They know the time for dinner—the plowboys give a yell, The mules start to brayin' when they hear the dinner bell! There's never sweeter music where white the daisies foam Than the clankin' of the trace-chains when the mules are trottin' home!

Then it's oh, to be a farmer, an' hear the noon bells chime, An' rest beneath the oak tree in the watermelon time.

For life is then worth livin', an' sweet as honeycomb, When the dinner-bell is ringin' an' the mules are trottin' home!

—Atlanta Constitution.

## BRAVE BETTY

A girl of fourteen years was sitting on the steps of a humble cottage one beautiful August morning in 1781. The sun was just rising over the hills of northern Maryland and was sending its rays into the peaceful little village of Westbrook.

"Betty, Betty!" called a shrill voice from within the house.

"What is it mother?" she asked, as she arose with reluctant steps entered the house.

"What were you doing out there on the steps? The house'll be in fine condition, I warrant, when I get back. You must do the work and keep the house tidy," said the mother, a severe woman, as she tied on a large black sunbonnet and packed a few trifles in a somewhat worn traveling bag.

"When will you be back, mother?" inquired Betty, as she pulled a few dead leaves from the bright flowers in the window.

"I don't know, Betty," replied Mrs. Brown. "If I'm not back by to-morrow morning, there's no tellin' when I'll get back. Now be a good girl, Betty, and I'll bring you a new frock for the fair. Good-bye," and hastily imprinting a kiss on her fair daughter's velvety cheek, the mother hurried off.

"I wish she wasn't going," murmured Betty, as her mother's figure disappeared. "It'll be lonesome here all by myself, but I suppose they need her at the hospital. It all comes back to-morrow father will be all right, and if she doesn't"—and the girl shuddered.

Her father and two brothers were absent on Washington's march. The night before they had received a message informing them that the father was wounded. Mrs. Brown was hurrying to her husband.

Betty gazed thoughtfully out of the window for some time; then she turned to her household duties, saying half aloud, "I'll give this old house a good cleaning. Dear mother has so much to do. Then if I finish in time for the fair, I'll get her a new frock."

With this thought in mind Betty went to work in earnest. She worked hard all morning, and stopped to get a light lunch.

"Oh, dear!" she thought, as she swallowed the last bite, "will I never, never get this old house cleaned?"

Not ill had past five did she finish. It was too late to go for Anne this evening, but she wasn't very tired. She lay down on the grass to rest, and wearily closed her eyes.

She was just about to fall asleep when she heard the long grass that surrounded the house rustling as if something was moving through it. She sat up and was very much frightened as she saw a human form slowly crawling through the deep grass toward her.

Her heart started as she gazed at him, but she pitied him with her whole soul. All her fears vanished. She hastily jumped to her feet and went toward the stranger.

"What is he?" she asked, eagerly. He shook his head, and with a glance at the house and soon returned with a bottle of blackberry wine and a loaf of bread.

The stranger eagerly swallowed the wine, and before he spoke a word finished the loaf. Then he spoke for the first time.

"Thank you," he said; then speaking in a low, earnest tone, "are you a Tory?"

"No, indeed!" replied Betty. "I'm not."

"Very well, then," he responded with a slight smile. "I can trust you. I am George, and am one of the Marlon's men. I am taking a message to General Washington, but I met with some red-coats, and they were having some fun, target practice, you see. They're pretty good shots," he added, with a glance at his mutilated foot, "and they shot my horse, and I can't go any farther. The message is very important; can you help me out?"

"I'll try," Betty said at a moment. Could she trust this young fellow? Plainly he could not go himself. Should she leave him at the house and go herself? What would her mother think if she should come back?

"Can I trust you?" she asked.

"To the utmost," he responded.

"Well, continued the brave girl, "if you'll stay here and keep the house for me, and if my mother comes back to-morrow (she's at the hospital now), explain to her, I'll take your message to General Washington."

He looked at her with eyes filled with admiration. It was in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspepsia used to starve themselves. Now kodol digests your food, and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles.

Subscribe for the Press.

with tears of gratitude. Then extending his hand he said: "You're a brave loyal American."

Betty hurried to the house and brought out an old pair of crutches her brother had used when he broke his leg, and Thorne managed to get to the house.

Betty dressed his wounds to the best of her ability, and after a hasty supper ran to her room to get a night's rest. She was to start the next morning. She barred her door, thinking, "No telling what kind of a man he is. What a terrible risk I am taking! What would mother say?" She shuddered, then resolutely put all such thoughts away, and went to sleep.

The next morning she awoke very early and heard the thump of her visitor's crutches on the floor down stairs.

"What is he doing?" she thought as she put on a dress suitable for the long day's ride before her.

When she went down she found a nice breakfast laid out, and a lunch put up for her.

"Good morning," said Thorne. "Good morning," responded Betty. She noticed that he was very pale. It had taken a long time to prepare the simple breakfast; every few minutes Thorne's strength would give out and he would have to rest.

After breakfast Betty went to the stable and saddled their only remaining horse.

"Poor Daisy," she murmured, laying her hand on the horse's neck.

Then she led her to the door, got her lunch, put the message in a secret pocket in her petticoat, and after receiving some instructions as to the way she was to go, mounted.

Bidding goodbye to Thorne, she rode away. Out of sight of the house her courage almost failed her. But she fought the whip to Daisy's flanks and as she rode along the road her courage soon revived, and before long she was almost enjoying this ride in the early morning.

All day she rode, only stopping at noon to eat her lunch and feed and rest Daisy, then on again.

She arrived in Philadelphia at seven o'clock, having been in the saddle since about six o'clock in the morning, and riding a distance of fifty miles.

Betty was very tired indeed as she dismounted at a house where Washington had his headquarters. The soldier on guard stopped her, but she told the servant to take her to General Washington, stating that she had a very important message for him. The servant went away, but soon returned and then conducted Betty to the library.

The first thing Betty saw as she entered the room was the tall, commanding figure of General Washington. Then she realized that his blue eyes were looking at her very kindly; and then the great general said, "Well, my daughter, what can I do for you?"

Betty was so very tired and nervous that she couldn't help breaking down and crying. General Washington took her hand and gently led her to a chair.

"What is the matter my child?" he asked. Then Betty told him about the poor soldier at home, and about her ride, and delivered her message.

He read the note carefully, then glanced up at the tired figure of poor little Betty who, as soon as her head touched the back of the chair fell into a deep sleep.

Washington placed her on the sofa that he might rest more comfortably. When she awoke the fire burning in the grate was the only light. It was very dark outside. Washington was sitting by the fire, but turned as Betty stirred.

"You brave girl," he said. Betty ate supper with the general and then retired to a room over himself conducted her. She went to sleep with his cheery "Good night, my dear," still ringing in her ears.

The next morning Betty started for home with a soldier for an escort. She arrived about seven o'clock.

As she leaped from her horse her mother caught her in her arms and held her tight.

"My own, my brave little daughter!" she said.

Then Betty saw over her mother's shoulder her father, unharmed, and George Thorne waiting to greet her.—National Stockman.

Extreme Absent-Mindedness. A local railroad official is an extremely absent-minded man. He frequently forgets to go to lunch, and it is usually necessary to remind him that it is time for dinner. His wife, knowing his little peculiarities, is his other self, and looks carefully after his affairs at home. She sees to it that he does not go down-town with one yellow and one black shoe, and keeps his cuffs carefully separated. The strange thing about it is that he never, under any circumstances, forgets a business affair of any sort, or confuses identities or anything of that kind in connection with the railroad, but he will return his sister-in-law's shoulder bag, and he spent the afternoon playing foursome, winning with his partner against his wife and another man. That night he got on the train at the little station, his wife and the children having gone down with him. He had them a fond farewell, and then, after he had settled his effects in the sleeper, wrote a telegram, which he addressed to his wife at St. Louis, in this effect: "Will be home on Friday. Won't golf game to-day."—St. Louis Republic.

Experience the Best Teacher. Young Physician—"When you have a case that baffles you, whom do you call?"

Old Doctor (Gruffly)—"The undertaker."—Life.

Use American Horses. Nearly all the omnibus horses in London are imported from the United States and Canada.

It has been demonstrated by experience that consumption can be prevented by the early use of one minute cough cure. This is the favorite remedy for coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. Cures quickly.

For burns, injuries, piles and skin diseases use DeWitt's witch hazel salve. It is the original. Counterfeits may be offered. Use only DeWitt's.

## ERIE RAILROAD

### TIME TABLE.

Corrected to Date.

Sold Pullman trains to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chautauque Lake, Cleveland, Chicago and Cincinnati. Tickets on sale at Port Jervis, and points in the West and Southwest at lower rates than via any other first-class line.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE PORT JERVIS AS FOLLOWS:

EASTWARD.	
No. 19, Daily Express	3 21 A. M.
" 10, Daily Express	5 29 "
" 11, Daily Express	7 37 "
" 12, Daily Express	9 45 "
" 13, Daily Express	11 53 "
" 14, Daily Express	1 01 P. M.
" 15, Daily Express	3 09 "
" 16, Daily Express	5 17 "
" 17, Daily Express	7 25 "
" 18, Daily Express	9 33 "
" 19, Daily Express	11 41 "
" 20, Daily Express	1 49 "
" 21, Daily Express	3 57 "
" 22, Daily Express	6 05 "
" 23, Daily Express	8 13 "
" 24, Daily Express	10 21 "

WESTWARD.	
No. 3, Daily Express	12 30 A. M.
" 4, Daily Express	2 38 "
" 5, Daily Express	4 46 "
" 6, Daily Express	6 54 "
" 7, Daily Express	9 02 "
" 8, Daily Express	11 10 "
" 9, Daily Express	1 18 P. M.
" 10, Daily Express	3 26 "
" 11, Daily Express	5 34 "
" 12, Daily Express	7 42 "
" 13, Daily Express	9 50 "
" 14, Daily Express	11 58 "
" 15, Daily Express	1 06 "
" 16, Daily Express	3 14 "
" 17, Daily Express	5 22 "
" 18, Daily Express	7 30 "
" 19, Daily Express	