The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schunck's Sea Weed Tonic and Schenek's Maudrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalted success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Polmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile f eely and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative ; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lange heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Pnil'a. every Monday.

Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all drug-

#### RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

## November 5th, 1877.

TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG AS FOLLOWS

TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG AS POLLOWS
For New York, at 5.20, 8.16 a. m. 2.00p. m.,
and \*7.55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m.
and 3.57 p. m.
For Reading, at 5.20, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. and 2.00
3.57 and 7.55.
For Pottsville at 5.20, 8.10 a. m., and 3.57
p. m., and via Schuyikili and Susquehanna
Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Auburn via S. 8.8. Br. at 5.10 a. m.
For Albutown, at 5.20, 8.10 a. m., and at 2.00,
3.57 and 7.55 p. m.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.20, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., trains have through cars for Philadelphia.
SUNDAYS:

SUNDAYS:
For New York, at 5.20 a, m.
For Allentown, and Way Stations at 5.20 a, m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 6.50 a, m.

TRAINS FOR HARRISBURG, LEAVE AS FOL Leave New York, at 8.45 a. m., 1.00, 5.30 and

\*7.45 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40, and 7.20 p. m. Leave Reading, at †4.40, 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.80, 6.15 and 19.35 p. m. Leave Pottaville, at 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.80, Leave Pottaville, at 7.40, 11.20 a. m. 1.80, 1 and 10, 35 p. m. cave Pottsville, at 6.10, 9.15 a.m. and 4.35 p. m. Aud via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branchat 8,15 a. m. Leave Auburn via S. & S. Br. at 12 noon.

8,15 a. m. Leave Auburn via S. & S. Br. at 12 noon. Leave Ailentown, at +2.30 5,50, 9.05 a. m., 12.15, 4.30 and 9.0) p. m.

Leave New York, at 5.30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 7.20 p. m. Leave Reading, at 4.40, 7.40, a. m. and 10.85

p. m Leave Allentown, at2 30 a. m., and 9.05 p. m. J. E. WOOTEN, Gen. Manager. C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent. †Does not run on Mondays. \*Via Morris and Essex R. R.

# Penusylvania R. R. Time Table.

NEWPORT STATION.

On and after Monday, June 25th, 1877, Passenger trains will run as follows: EAST.

WEST.
Way Pass, 9.08 A. M., daily,
Mail. . . . 2.43 r. M. daily except sunday.
Midlitown Acc. 6.55 p. M. dally except Sunday.
Pittsburgh Express, 11.57 p. M., (Flag)—daily, ex-

Pittsburgh Express, 11.0...
eept Sunday.
Pacific Express, 5.17 a. m., daily (flag)
Trains are now run by Philadelphia time, which
is 13 minutes faster than Altoona time, and 4 minutes slower than New York time.

J. J. BARCLAY, Agent.

DUNCANNON STATION. On and after Monday. June 28th, 1877, trains will leave Duncannon, as follows: EASTWARD. EAST WARD.
Millintown Acc. daily except Sunday at 8.12 a. m.
Johnstown Ex. 12.53 r. m., daily except Sunday.
Mail 7.30 r. S. S. S. S. M., daily (dag)

# THE SEASIDE LIBRARY.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from \$1 to \$3 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20

cents.

1. East Lynne, Airs, Henry Wood (Doubld No.) 2°c.

2. John Hailfax, Gent., By Miss, Mulicek. 2°c.

3. Jane Eyre, By Chariotte Bronte. (Double No.) 2°c.

4. A Woman Hater, Charles Beade's new novel. 2°c.

5. The Black Indies, Julies Verne's larest. 1°c.

6. Last Days of Pompell, By Bulwer. 1°c.

7. Adam Bede, By George Ellot. (Double No.) 2°c.

5. The Arundel Motto. By Mary Ceell Bry. 1°c.

9. Old Myddelton's Money By Mary Ceell Bry. 2°c.

10. The Woman In White. By Wilkite Collins. 2°c.

11. The Mill on the Floss, By George Ellot. 2°c.

12. The American Senator, By Anthony Trollope.

12. The American Senator, By Anthony Trollopes, S. A. Princess of Thule, By William Black. 50s. 14. The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins. 16c. 15. Homola, By George Eliot, (Dendbe No.) 20c. 16. The English at the North Fole and Field of Ice, In one book, By Jules Verne. 16c. 17. Hidden Perils, By Mary Ceol Hay. 16c. 18. Barbara's History, By Amella B. Edwards. 20c. 19. A Terrible Tempfation, By Chas. Roade. 16c. 20. Old Curiosity Shop. By Char es Dickens. 20c. 21. Foul Play. By Charles Beade. 16c. 22. Man and Wife, By Wilkie Collins. 20c. 23. The Squire's Legacy, By Mary Ceol Hay. 20c. For sale by all Booksellers and Newadealers, or sent, postage prepaid, on receipt of price by GHORGE MUNICO PTBLISHED. P. O. Box 5657. 21. 23. and 25 Vandewater St., N.Y.

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## THE WAYS OF THE TRAMP.

Revelations of Detectives who Joined the Bamblers.

THE appended diary, printed from the report of Chief Detective Stephenson, of Massachusetts, gives the adventures of two amateurs sent out to study by association the ways of the real tramp:

JULY 10 .- Left Springfield. Very soon met two tramps, and we immediately made inquiry as to our prospects for getting food and lodgings while we were pursuing our investigations. These men informed us that we could get very little food by begging, excepting dry bread, and sometimes a little milk; that they generally stole what they got. These men were Irish, 35 and 45 years of age, one a shoemaker by trade, and the other a tailor; they said they could get work if they desired, but preferred to tramp; they only worked when they wanted money to get liquor, and not then if they could steal it. One had tramped five and the other eight years. We all slept together in the woods during the night at a place near Blandford, and parted company in the morning, after furnishing them with some tobacco.

JULY 11 .- Started from Blandford toward Russell; soon met a tramp, a Frenchman fully 50 years of age. He had tramped about eight years; went with him. He said he tramped through the country during the summer and fall, going to one of the larger cities when the cold weather came on, where he generally managed to get arrested for some petty crime, for the purpose of getting a sentence that would keep him in confinement during the winter months. We gave him some bread. He had with him a large valise containing four bottles of gin among other things. This man was on the road to Buffalo, N. Y. Slept during the night in Russell.

JULY 12.-Started from Russell at daybreak in a pouring rain; soon went into a barn, while the Frenchman went out to beg some food. He returned with a large piece of corned beef, which he had stolen.

JULY 13 .- Left the barn quite early where we had passed the night; soon met three tramps; went with them into the woods, where we found fourteen more. Our party now numbered twenty. Of these, three were German, two Dutchmen, one Sweed, one Frenchman, three Americans, and the remainder Irish. They had been camped in this place some five days, subsisting princlpally upon chickens and potatoes which had been stolen in the night. Concluded to remain with this gang for a while.

JULY 14 .- We divided into four squads each of which was to take its turn in providing food for the gang. The Germans went out to-day, and returned with a small pig, nine chickens, a quant ty of eggs and bread, all of which with the exception of the bread were stolen. They carried with them fish-hooks, and lines, which they used for catching chickens, simply by putting on a kernel of corn for bait. In many instances, when they have rum, they soak bread with it and feed the fowls, which are soon in a condition to be easily captured.

JULY 15 .- Started with three others to procure food. We were refused at the first house we called at. Some of the party found in a woodshed near the house a keg containing some five or six gallons of cider, which they appropriated to their own use, and left for the camp. We went on alone, and finally purchased at a farm-house some bread and meat, with which we returned to the woods, where we found most of the gang intoxicated from the too free use of the cider

JULY 16 .- Concluded to leave this locality, as it was getting rather hot on account of the depredations made upon the people in the vicinity. We divided into four parties in order to avoid suspicion, taking two different routes to the town of Washington. The party who passed over each route first was to mark with chalk (one party using red and the other blue) the prominent points in their routes, for the guidance of those who were to follow. An arrow is usually made upon large rocks, trees, &c., particularly at the cross-roads, to direct each gang to the place fixed upon as the general rendezvous. Nearly all the regular tramps carry chalk of different colors. The Frenchman left the gang to-day. A short time after he left, some of the party, fearing that he might "sell them out" to the people in the town, and cause them trouble on account of the thefts committed, followed him for the purpose of compelling him to return; but they failed to find him. Slept in the woods at night around a large fire, but suffered very much from the cold.

JULY 17 .- Reached Middlefield, where we met three men belonging to one of the other rangs. We kept together on the tramp, generally separating when we came to villages, and going through singly. We laid in the woods most of the day, getting plenty of food by begging and stealing. The young fellows find it difficult to get food of any description, but the old men seem to excite more compassion; they generally have a pitiful story ready for use, gotten up without regard to truth. The usual question to the young tramp is, "Why don't you go to work?" They always profess readiness to work, but generally give, as a trade to which they are accustomed to work some occupation in which they are sure no employment will be offered in that locality. One of the same gang stole, to-day, a jug of bay rum out of a farmer's wagon, all of which was drank during the night. Slept in a barn.

JULY 18 .- It rained very hard when morning came, but we intended to move on; were prevented by the fact that most of the party were sick from the effects of the bay rum. We finally started at about dusk toward Hinsdale; passed through Pittefield during the night; went through singly, because the old tramps thought if we were caught we should be taken to the lockup and made to work in the morning for lodging and breakfast. This plan of working to pay for board is not in accordance with the idea that tramps entertain as to what is just and suitable. We reached the Shaker village about 9 o'clock on the morning of July 19. Some of the gang went out to beg; got all we wanted to eat from the Shakers, who always give liberally.

JULY 20 .- Separated from the gang to-day, as they were going to the western part of New York. We passed through Richmond at night, reaching West Stockbridge, where we slept in a barn.

JULY 21 .- Reached the State line, and taking the railroad track, passed through West Stockbridge to Stockbridge, and about a mile beyond the latter place met two tramps who had been put off a freight train; they had beat the railroads for their ride from Dunkirk to this point. They started originally from Chicago. One of them was a painter by trade, and said he belonged to Spencer, Mass. He was about 35 years old. The other man was a cigarmaker. He was about 60 years old; had tramped fourteen years. We slept during the night in a barn in West Stockbridge.

JULY 22.-Passed through Hinsdale very early. About two miles out we met a gang of eight tramps, who said they were on their way to Pennsylvania to join the railroad riots. They proposed to travel on the railroad tracks separating and going singly through the villages, stealing rides on freight trains if possible, and expected to reach Pennsylvania in about a week. Left them, and traveled until nearly midnight, when we met four others who were also bound for the riots. Got a supper of them, consisting of roasted potatoes, beef, and ham, which they said they had got by begging. One of the party was very well dressed, with plenty of cigars in his pocket. He wore a large, plain gold ring. We tried to get his confidence, but failed. His appearance indicated that he had been but a short time on the tramp. Another man in this gang had a large valise containing a light buggy harness. He said he raised it this side of Springfield. Left them, and arrived at Huntington Slept in a barn by permission of the

JULY 25 .- Went to Russell, but could not get anything to eat by begging, and, being nearly out of money, returned to Westfield, and telegraphed to Boston for funds. Remained during the next day, July 26, waiting for money.

JULY 26 .- Received some money by telegraph, and moved on; soon met two tramps with valises going to the mountains; went with them, and soon met another party of seven. They were engaged in roasting chickens and potatoes. Remained with them during the night. These fellows had been waiting four days in this place, hoping there would be a strike on the Boston and Albany road.

JULY 28.—We staid in this place all day. Three of the party went out at night and brought in three hens and a ean of milk which they had stolen.

JULY 29 .- The party separated, to meet between Chester and Middlefield, five taking the turnpike and the others the railroad. The gang to which we belonged arrived at the designated place of meeting on the morning of July 30. Waited for the party, but did not find them till the next day. Of the eight tramps in this gang two are English (both cigarmakers.) one a thoroughbred Irishman, and the remainder Irish-Americans. Their ages range from 22 to 40 years.

AUGUST 1.- The whole gang started on the tramp toward the town of Washington; we met another party of thirtythree tramps in the woods about twenty miles from Pittsfield. In reply to the question as to what they were up to, they said they were waiting for a strike on the Boston and Albany Railroad; that there were, senttered about in that country some 400 men, who were all waiting to join the strikers. The men appeared ready for any plan of pillage and destruction that was proposed. The proposition made to burn the small depots on the road would have been carried into effect, excepting for our remonstrances, and the argument that it would be laid to the poor men who were employed on the road. The plan of soaping the rails in various places, for the purpose of stopping the cars, was discussed; but, feeling sure that there would be a strike, nothing was attempted, they preferring to wait. During all this time we were engaged in tramping, we made it our business, at the suggestion of the chief detective, to ascertain whether it was the lack of employment that caused these people to become wanderers and vagrants. Of the entire number with whom we conversed, we found but two who did not scout the idea of going to work for the purpose of earning an honest livelihood; and we very much doubt if these two were ready to engage in any laborious employment.

### Chasing a Railroad Train.

THE following story is told by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith :

We stopped at Syracuse, New York, for dinner. You remember the railroad depot, centrally situated, with its eastern and western entrance, which are exactly alike, as much so as the two ends of a car. After we had dired the depot master informed us that we had fifteen minutes before the departure of the next train. This, thought I, would give me an opportunity to see the city and a glorious chance for a smoke, provided a clergyman could be tempted into such a worldly and tasteful amusement. I sauntered forth, and, after an absence of exactly thirteen minutes, having enjoyed a delightful and soothing stroll, I was leisurely returning, watch in hand, when to my astonishment I beheld the train moving slowly out of the other end of the depot and increasing in speed at every pull of the gigantic locomotive.

Here indeed was a call which admitted neither correspondence nor delay; there was no time for taking it into considera-

So, without conferring with flesh and blood, I put like a sky-rocket with a double fuse. For a moment I thought I was gaining ground, although I knew that I was losing wind. I was encouraged in the race by sundry helpful fellows who kept crying out as I passed: "Go it gaiters!" "Plucky boy!" "He ain't left-oh, no!" and well-meaning and benignant exhortations. Though they intended perhaps to help me over the course, I found that the more they shouted the less I was inclined to run, and more decidedly did the locomotive make its way against me.

To give up the chase, to submit to the chagrin of being left, to lose my party and my passage, meet with disappointment, not to meet my friends-all this was bad enough; but the thought of encountering, all the way back to the depot that line of interested individuals, who, with their cheering exclamations, had so feelingly encouraged me on my outward journey-this was the bitterest pill in this unexpected dose.

But it must be done; so, tapering off gradually, I gave up the contest and went to see if I could find the depot master whose blundering statements were the cause of all my trouble. Without search that individual advanced to meet me with the bland recognition of a fact that nobody could well deny.

"Well, you got left, did you?" I replied with the resentment of a silencing eye. If I looked as I tried to look my photograph at that instant would hardly be chosen to grace an album gallery of "eminent divines."

Several bystanders seeking information asked with a show of confidential interest in my case, in what wise the thing had happened; and others wishing to point a moral, advised me to be on hand earlier next time.

With returning breath, relief and words came together, and I squarely charged the railway official with all the blame. I spoke of his incompetency in no measurable terms, recalling how, after I had placed my party in the car, he had assured me that there was full seventeen minutes to spare before the train went out, "while here," said I, with a triumphant exhibition of my watch, "the seventeen minutes are even now barely up and yet the train has gone clear out of sight."

After no little hot talk had shot back and forth, with the usual variations and final perorations of "you did," and "I didn't," "you're another," etc., I asked bim if I would be risking another chance of being left if I depended on him to give me the exact hour of the next eastern bound train.

" Eastern ?" exclaimed he.

"Yes, eastern," I exclaimed with a decidedly upward and rising inflection. "Why," quoth he, "the train you have been chasing with such good luck wasn't the eastern train, but the western express.'

With much interesting confusion and excitement I stammered out : ... Then where in Joppa is the eastern train?" "Why, there it is," replied he, "just

getting under way at the other end of

the depot; leg it, or you'll lose that." If ever I made quick time I made it then. I felt as If I was all legs. One glance, however, at the rear door of the last car as I was nearing it came near being too much for me, I discovered the group of my lost friends, whose forms seemed bursting with poorly suppressed and Ill-timed mirth.

#### The Oddest of Auctions.

The Dead Letter Office, Washington, has had its annual auction of accumulated articles, numbering nearly 10,000,-The people who send mackages that never reach their destination can look for them here. From the articles on the list, one concludes that it is the ladies of the land that avail themselves of the priveleges of third class mail matter and then write wrong directions, so that they all go wrong. A "Globe-Democrat" lettersays:

From false hair, glass eyes and storeteeth, the lists embrace nearly every article of the female tollet-dress goods. bices, about a hundred pairs of kid gloves, silk handkerchiefs, vells, and every kind of jewelry, some of the latter really valuable, but the greater part consisting of prize package and dollar store ornaments, and ending up with apple-seed bracelets and peach-stone sleeve buttons. Enough rings to decorate every finger of Briareus' hands and and about a thousand pieces of sheet music go further to prove the carelasness or stupidity of people who send merchandise through the mails.

The goods are rattled off by a bustling auctioneer, who gives no one a chance to see what he is selling. All the small pieces are put in numbered envelopes, and as the auctioneer waves the yellow paper around his head one can just see that there is something in it. If it is false hair just three bairs can be seen, and two yards of water frizzes were thus knocked down to some tall man for five cents.

The same way with laces. The auctioneer waved a yellow envelope and eried "lace! lace!" and one valorous lady called out " fifteen cents," and found, on opening her prize, that she had won three yards of fine, creamy Valenciennes, two inches wide. At this stroke of luck every feminine Toodles prepared to bid on the next piece of lace, and when it was announced, it came down at twenty-five cents, after a spirited contest, and proved to be a few yards of the conrest tourchon that machinery ever made. The whole thing was nothing but a lottery, and for those who drew prizes ten times as many drew blanks.

## Dip It Up.

A ship was sailing in the southern waters of the Atlantic, when her crew saw another vessel making signals of distress. They bore down toward the distressed ship and hailed them: "What is the matter ?"

"We are dying for water," was the response.

"Dip it up, then," was answered. "You are in the mouth of the Amazon river."

There those sailors were thirsting, and suffering, and fearing, and longing for water, and supposing there was nothing but the ocean's brine around them, when, in fact, they had sailed unconsciously into the broad mouth of the mightiest river on the globe, and did not know it. And though to them it seemthat they must perish with thirst, yet there was a hundred miles of fresh water all around them, and they had nothing to do but to "dip it up."

Jusus Christ says: "If any man thirst, let him come unto Me and drink." "And the Spirit and the bride say.come. and whosoever will, let him come, and take of the water of life freely." Thirsting soul, the flood is all around you; "dip it up, then !" and drink, and thirst no more. - British Workman.

Gerov, an old man of eighty, was sitting at the door of his rural dwelling, when a youth from town came to him, and entered into conversation. When he heard the number of the aged man's years, he marvelled at the healthy and vigorous appearance before him, and asked Gerov what he had done to enjoy such strength and screnity in the winter of his life. He answered, "My son, this is, like every good gift, from above. Yet we must do something here below to obtain it." Then the old man rose, took the stranger to the orchard, and showed him the splendid trees, laden with delicious fruit. Then the old man said, " Dost thou marvel that I now enjoy the fruit of these trees? Behold, roy son, I planted them in my youth. Here thou hast the mystery of my quiet, fruitful old age." The youth bowed his head; for he understood the old man's words, and pondered them in his heart. -Krummacher.

ger Right is right, though only one man in a thousand pursues It; and wrong will be forever wrong, though h be the allowed practice of the other nine . hundred and ninety-nine.