

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS
June 27th, 1881.

Trains Leave Harrisburg as Follows:
For New York via Allentown, at 8.05 a. m.
1.45 and 4.00 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia and "Round Brook Route," at 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 8.30, 8.05, 9.00 a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m.
For Reading, at 8.30, 8.05, 9.00 a. m., 1.45, 4.00, and 8.00 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 8.30, 8.05, 9.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m., and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.45 p. m. For Allentown, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.
The 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. trains have through cars for New York, via Allentown.

SUNDAYS:

For Allentown and Way Stations, at 8.20 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia, and Way Stations, at 1.45 p. m.

Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows:

Leave New York via Allentown, 5.10 and 9.00 a. m., 1.00 and 5.30 p. m.
Leave New York via "Round Brook Route," and Philadelphia at 7.45 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, and 8.30 p. m. arriving at Harrisburg, 1.50, 8.30, 9.20 p. m., and 12.35 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.45 a. m., 4.00, 5.50 and 1.45 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.40 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.50, 7.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.15, 7.50 and 10.35 p. m.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 8.15 a. m. and 4.45 p. m.
Leave Allentown, at 6.30, 9.00 a. m., 12.10, 4.30, and 9.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York, via Allentown at 5.00 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 7.45 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 7.15 p. m. and 10.35 p. m.
Leave Allentown, at 9.05 p. m.

BALDWIN BRANCH.

Leave Harrisburg for Paxton, Lehigh and Stenton daily, except Sunday, at 5.25, 6.40, 9.35 a. m., and 2.00 p. m.; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 5.35 p. m., and on Saturday only, 4.45, 6.10, 9.30 p. m.

Returning, leave STRETLAND daily, except Sunday, at 6.10, 7.00, 10.00 a. m., 2.30 p. m.; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 6.10 p. m., and on Saturday only, 5.10, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.

J. E. WOOLLEN, Gen. Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

New Bloomfield, Penn'a.,

GEO. F. KNSMINGER, Proprietor.

HAVING leased this property and furnished it in a comfortable manner, I ask a share of the public patronage, and assure my friends who stop with me that every exertion will be made to render their stay pleasant.
A careful hostler always in attendance.
April 9, 1879. tf

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A Beautiful Book for the Asking.

By applying personally at the nearest office of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., or by postal card if at a distance, any adult person will be presented with a beautifully illustrated copy of a New Book entitled

GENIUS REWARDED,

—OR THE—

Story of the Sewing Machine.

containing a handsome and costly steel engraving frontispiece; also, 28 finely engraved wood cuts, and bound in an elaborate blue and gold lithographic cover. No charge whatever is made for this handsome book, which can be obtained only by application at the branch and subordinate offices of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Principal Office, 34 Union Square,

138 ly New York City, N. Y.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Man-
drak, and Dandelion, with all the best and
most sure properties of all other Bitters,
makes the **Gravel Blood Purifier, Liver
Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring
Agent** on
No disease is so possibly long exist, where Hop
Bitters are used, as a varied and perfect are their
operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity
of the bowels, urinary organs, or who re-
quire an Appetizing, Tonic and mild Stimulant,
Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intox-
icating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms
are, what the disease or ailment is, Hop Bitters
will cure it. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you
only feel bad or miserable, use them at once.
It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
\$500 will be paid for a case if they will not
cure or help. Do not suffer until your friends
suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged
drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best
Medicine ever made. The "WATERBURY" BOTTLES
and "WATERBURY" and no person or family
should be without them.
D. L. O. is an absolute and irrefragable cure
for rheumatism, use of opium, tobacco and
narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send
for Circular. Hop Bitters, N. Y. Co.,
Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership
lately existing between Geo. A. Liggett and
G. J. Delancy, of Perry county, Pa., under the
firm name of Liggett & Delancy, expired on 15th
April, 1881, by mutual consent. All debts owing
to the said partnership are to be received by said
Geo. A. Liggett, and all demands on said partner-
ship are to be presented to him for payment, until
the 20th of June, 1881, and after that day the
accounts of the firm will be placed in the hands
of an officer for collection.
GEO. J. DELANCY.

June 7, 1881.

ESTATE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given
that letters of administration on the estate
of Susanna Steel, late of New Buffalo borough,
Perry county, Pa., deceased, have been granted
to the undersigned, residing in same place.
All persons indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment and those having
claims to present them duly authenticated for set-
tlement to
DAVID T. STEEL,
Administrator.

May 31, 1881.

MOMIE Clothes and other Dress Goods in va-
rious styles. F. MORTIMER.

FANCY Goods and Notions. Some new ar-
rivals. Cheap. F. MORTIMER.

OT CLOTHS for Floors, Carriages and
Tables. Prices low. F. MORTIMER.

A Much-Married Man.

THE Philadelphia Press says: A very
curious litigation for the possession
of an estate valued at \$150,000 is soon to
be brought in the Common Pleas. The
story is one embracing two countries,
America and Australia, and as many
cities, namely, Washington and Phila-
delphia, in the latter of which exists
much of the proof corroborative of the
claim, as well as the facts of the death
here of the accumulator of the estate,
both of which is embraced within the
city limits. The suit comes in the
shape of a petition to set aside the di-
vorce granted by Judge Brewster in
1867 of Charles J. Neagher from Caro-
line Neagher. The petitioner is a res-
ident of Washington, 40 years old, and
has a daughter of 22, the fruit of her
marriage with Neagher. Mrs. Neagher,
in her petition, avers that she was joined
in wedlock with Charles J. Neagher,
then about 28 years old, in Washington,
D. C., on February 21, 1858, by Rev. R.
S. Hough. Her maiden name was
Geiger, and the name of her husband, as
written on the marriage certificate, was
spelled Nayger. The certificate is on
record in the Prothonotary's Office in
this city, having been used in subse-
quent legal proceedings by her husband.
They lived together as husband and
wife at intervals up to 1878, and during
their cohabitation their daughter, Kate
J. Neagher, was born to them. Their
domile during most of those years was
in Washington, D. C. In December
following their marriage Neagher set out
for Australia to better his fortunes, and
was absent six years and nine months,
corresponding with his wife occasion-
ally, and always recognizing her marital
claim. He returned to his and her
home in July, 1865, and, after spending
some time with her, left for Philadel-
phia on transient business. He did not
return, however, until June, 1867, al-
though he had maintained correspond-
ence meanwhile. His residence with
her on this occasion was even briefer
than before, owing to tastes and habits
of his which rendered them incompati-
ble. During these visits there was no
hint of divorce on either side, although
the wife, in the absence of her husband,
had chiefly maintained herself and
daughter by a millinery shop. Neagher
returned to his family again 1871, seem-
ed very much pleased with his daughter,
buying her jewelry, etc., and providing
both of them with clothing. He re-
mained only one night, returning to
Philadelphia next day. Two weeks af-
terward Mrs. Neagher and the daughter
joined Neagher in this city at his re-
quest. They lodged at the Colonnade
Hotel, where they resided several days,
Neagher paying all expenses. He re-
moved them to the Gibson House, on
Market Street, paying all their ex-
penses, introducing them as his wife
and daughter, for several weeks, af-
terward sending them back to Washington,
where he visited them frequently be-
tween '71 and '78. During all these vis-
its he never once mentioned, directly or
indirectly, that he designed or had in
progress any proceedings in divorce, nor
of any decree separating them as man
and wife.

A FRAUDULENT DIVORCE.

That such a decree had been granted
she learned first in 1880, on May 2th of
which year he died. Her daughter was
advised of Neagher's death by telegraph,
and they came on to Philadelphia to-
gether, only to learn that a woman
named Henrietta Brawley had taken
out letters of administration on Neag-
her's estate, claiming to be his wife.
Mrs. Neagher at once employed John
Flint, a member of the bar, to investi-
gate the records, and from him learned
of a decree divorcing Neagher from her
on the ground of adultery. The decree
had been granted on return of non est
inventus after legal publication. In
view of the fact that Neagher was nev-
er ignorant of the fact that his wife re-
sided in Washington, and, as can be
abundantly proven, visited her frequen-
tly both about the time of and subsequent
to the entry of the decree of divorce,
Mrs. Neagher felt encouraged to proceed
to have the decree set aside and the di-
vorce annulled on the ground of fraud.
Counselor Flint was instructed to pro-
ceed and Mrs. Neagher after acquaint-
ing him with all the facts, returned to
Washington. The lawyer prepared
voluminous affidavits which were sent
to Washington for proper execution,
but before they could be presented to the
Court he died after a prolonged illness,
of which Mrs. Neagher was ignorant,
all the time supposing him to be acting
for her best interests. It was only just
recently that she regained possession of
the papers and instructed E. B. Watson,
Esq., to proceed in her behalf, with the
result of the speedy placing of her case
on the calendar of the Court. In his re-
searches in the case Mr. Watson has
made some curious discoveries. In the
original divorce proceedings testimony
was taken in Washington without no-
tice to her, and not by a commissioner
regularly deputed by the examiner, but

by a Justice of a Peace, who was him-
self the only witness of the alleged adul-
tery, and who probably administered the
oath to himself, inasmuch as no jurat is
appended. This fact of itself under the
practice of Courts of this State would be
sufficient to invalidate such testimony.

Among the other interesting docu-
ments discovered in the records of the
Prothonotary were certificates of the di-
vorce of Charles J. Neger from Amelia
Neger, decreed January 6, '72, and the
application of Louis Neger for divorce
from Caroline Neger, filed April 29, '71,
both of which are believed to refer to
other marital ventures of Charles J.
Neagher. The plaintiff in the present
case has been informed that her husband
married three other women during his
sojourn in Australia.

The inventory of Neagher's estate
embraces several houses and other items
of real estate and \$1,500 cash in this
city, and two highly productive farms
in Australia.

The Attempt to Kill President Jackson.

ANDREW JACKSON had many bit-
ter enemies. Being naturally a man
of violent temper, he had never learned to
control himself, and in the discharge of
his official duty he had been compelled
to give great offense to many who hon-
estly differed from him. His veto of the
Bank bills and his prompt measures to
put down nullification had inflamed the
passions of his political opponents.
Many said and believed that he was
ruining the country, and he aggravated
the feelings against him by his unyield-
ing and imperious manner. A Mr. Ran-
dolph, who had been a Lieutenant in
the navy and had been cashiered, at-
tempted to pull President's Jackson's
nose publicly, and report says, more
than half succeeded. At least, the Pres-
ident's face was with covered blood.
His pride was wounded in this case, but
there was no actual danger. "Had I
known," said Jackson, "that Randolph
stood before me, I should have been
prepared, and I could have defended
myself. No villain ever escaped me
before, and he would not, had it not
been for my confined situation." (The
President was seized in an arm chair
when attacked).

Far more serious was the attempt
made upon the President's life Jan. 30,
1835. On that day the President and
his Cabinet and both houses of Congress
met in the hall of the House of Repre-
sentatives to take part in the funeral
ceremonies of a deceased member of
Congress from South Carolina. As the
President, near the head of the proces-
sion, was passing out from the rotunda
of the Capitol and was about to enter
the portico, a man stepped out of the
crowd, and, standing not eight feet from
the President, leveled a pistol at him
and pulled the trigger. The cap missed
fire. The man instantly drew a second
pistol from under his cloak and again
tried to shoot. But the second cap also
missed fire. President Jackson rushed
furiously at the assassin with uplifted
cane, and would have felled him to the
ground, but before he could reach the
man, Lieut. Gedney, of the navy, had
knocked him down, and he was speedily
secured. The prisoner, who was an
English house-painter named Lawrence
Porter, explained his motives in words
which apply with singular aptness to
the case of the wretched Guiteau:

Hearing on all sides that the country
had been ruined by the measures of Gen.
Jackson, the project of assassinating
him had fastened itself in his crazy
brain. The physicians who examined
him reported: "He stated that, believ-
ing the President to be the source of all
his difficulties, he was still determined
to kill him; and, if his successor pur-
sued the same course, to put him out of
way also."

Lawrence was placed in an asylum.
The insinuations of the *Globe* that he
was the agent of a conspiracy obtained
no general credence. But Jackson him-
self always insisted that abler minds
than Lawrence's had instigated the as-
sault. Miss Martineau, who witnessed
the funeral ceremonies and had a con-
fused view of the exciting scene when
the President was shot at, writes in her
"Retrospect of Western Travel":

When I did go to the White House I
took the briefest possible notice to the
President of the "insane attempt" of
Lawrence, but the word roused his ire.
He protested, in the presence of many
strangers, that there was no insanity in
the case. I was silent, of course. He
protested that there was a plot and that
the man was a tool, and quoted the
Attorney General as his authority. It
was painful to hear a chief ruler pub-
licly trying to persuade a foreigner that
any of his constituents hated him to the
death, and I took the liberty to change
the subject.

Gen. Jackson to his dying hour sus-
pected George Poindexter, of Missis-
sippi, of having participated in the at-
tempt to assassinate him; but few, if
any, even of his own partisans, shared
in this suspicion.

Senators' Salaries.

UNITED STATES Senators draw
their salaries as regularly and with
as much greediness as any other "hired
hand" in Washington. Some of them
draw every day during the session of
Congress, some once a week, others
twice a month. A few of them go into
the cashier's room of the Secretary's
office and get their salaries only once a
month. One Senator only draws his
salary once a year.

Among the Senators who most fre-
quently draw on their stipends is sena-
tor Voorhees of Indiana. It is said that
he calls on the Secretary for his salary
often and draws smaller amounts than
any other member of the senate.

Henry G. Davis of West Virginia is a
rich man, and uses his salary for spend-
ing money. Whenever he needs a little
pocket money he sends his clerk into
the cashier's office and draws \$50, \$100,
and sometimes \$500 at a time. He
boards at the Arlington Hotel, and lives
within his salary.

Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, it is
said, prefers hard money, but is not regu-
lar in calling for his pay. He does not
carry any money with him, and runs a
bill at the Senate restaurant, which I
have heard often amounts to from \$200
to \$500. When he needs any money he
goes in to the cashier and tells him to
send up to his house \$50 in ten-cent
pieces, \$100 in quarters, \$200 in half-
dollars, and \$100 or so in silver dollars.
I have heard it suggested that Don used
his salary in this way as a substitute for
poker chips.

Roscoe Conkling drew his salary once
a month. When he resigned he sent
one of his clerks up to the Capitol and
drew all that was due him, including
the day on which his resignation was
read. He, however, was not in his seat
that day nor was he at the Capitol at all
afterward during the remainder of the
extra session.

Platt of New York has a balance of \$6
placed to his credit, which if not check-
ed out before the 1st of July, will be sent
to him by the Secretary of the Senate.

One Senator from the South, who
owns property, it is said, frequently
sells his salary before it is due at a dis-
count. I am told that once or twice,
after having given an order on the Sec-
retary for his pay, by the way, he has
gone and drawn it out himself, allowing
his order to go to protest and be dishon-
ored.

Sherman draws his money whenever
he needs it, sometimes twice a month,
and oftener it runs on two months.

Burnsides sends a draft on the Sec-
retary's office to his banker, at Providence,
once a month, and the bank draws on
the Secretary of the Senate regularly
every month, whether the Senate is in
session or not.

Anthony is the only Senator that
draws once a year, and his banker at-
tends to it for him.

Fair, of Nevada, went off without
drawing a cent, but his salary from the
4th of March to the 1st of July will be
sent to him, if he does not draw it out
in the meantime. Fair is said to be
worth \$42,000,000.

Ben Harrison drew on his salary
three or four times. In fact, up to the
adjournment of the last session that was
all the business he did in Washington
other than vote no with the Republicans
during the dead-lock.

Call of Florida, is said to be the most
improvident Senator in the bunch. It
is said that he really does not know how
to manage his own financial affairs.

Senator Joe Brown, who looks like an
early day Scotch Presbyterian, uses his
salary for living expenses in Washing-
ton. He draws his money whenever
his hotel presents its bill. Then he goes
to the Senate cash man, and complains
about how much it costs to live in Wash-
ington. His living expenses, it is
thought however, do not exceed his sal-
ary. Last winter he boarded at the
Riggs House, but he has bought, or pro-
poses to buy, a house in which he will
live, and it is said, will entertain on an
elaborate scale. Mr. Brown is said to be
worth one or two millions.

There are several Senators who have
no other income than their salaries.—
They cannot draw more money than is
actually due them, but are entitled to
their salary whether they come near
Washington during the session of Con-
gress or stay away. If they do not call
for their money, it is sent to them on
the 1st of July each year. The majority
of Senators are railroad directors, pres-
idents of railroad companies, presidents
of banks, bank directors, etc. Pendle-
ton and Sherman both have large rail-
road interests, as also has Henry G.
Davis, of West Virginia, who has large
mining interests, besides a large com-
mercial business in Baltimore. Plumb
and Ingalls, of Kansas, are both inter-
ested in railroad enterprises in the South-
west. With but few exceptions, all of
them are interested in some way with
some corporation or other. The \$5,000
salary paid to Senators is, therefore, to
them a minor consideration. There is

not one of them that would serve if the
salary was the only consideration at
stake.

Wanted to be an Editor.

YESTERDAY old uncle Jesse Wing-
lop, a time-honored preacher, who
has preached among the hills for forty
years, and who in his younger days was
known as the "wheel-horse exhorter,"
came to town and called at the *Gazette*
office.

"My son George," said uncle Jesse to
the political man, "has just graduated
from the old Red Bluff Academy, and
after sauntering around among the profes-
sions, peeping into lawyer offices and
poking around doctor shops and not
being satisfied he has concluded to learn
the editing business. I know how much
fun has been made of men who want to
be editors, but of course I understand all
that. At first I'd like for George to
take hold of the religious department,
for you know that I can help him some.
I've got four or five sermons that I'd
like to run in—old sermons preached
long before men thought of getting out
new Testaments. Now, don't ridicule
the idea."

"Uncle Jesse," replied the political
man with something like a sigh, "we'll
hold a cabinet meeting sometime during
the present week, when your son's case
will be considered. It is encouraging to
see that church members are seeking
journalism, and I have no doubt but that
George will be of advantage to us. But
I must go to dinner now. Just sit down
here among the exchanges and amuse
yourself until I return."

The editor went down, and the old
man took out his spectacles and began
handling papers with a newly-awakened
idea of importance. The editor had
not been gone but a few moments when a
burly-looking man entered the editori-
al room, and seeing the minister sur-
rounded by a ruffled landscape of badly-
handled papers, exclaimed:

"All I ask of you is to let me shake
the Little Rock dust from my feet. Do
you hear, spectacled fragment of a mort-
gaged managerie?"

"What do you mean?" exclaimed the
old man in surprise.

"Just let me shake this dust off, you
gaping whippersnapper of flat-footed igno-
rance. Slander a man as you did me
this morning, and then say you don't
know what he means!"

"I never said a word about you in my
life, sir."

"Let me shake off this dust and then
you can slash and slather my memory.
Nice old stretcher of the truth."

"Do you mean that I have lied sir?"

"I do."

The old man hopped across the room
and grappled the insulter. The fight
was earnest and terrible, and when the
editor came back, the top of the old
man's head was smeared with ink and
the insulter was lying in the hall.

"Sort of a monkey and parrot time,
as the feller says," remarked the old
man. "I say, I believe George will
change his mind. You needn't call
that cabinet meeting. Talk about a
religious department; you ought to
have a sackful of horse-pistols."

How Did He Get There?

The Lumberton (N. C.) *Robesonian*
says: A few days ago a boy of about 9
years of age, son of Mr. Henry Barnes,
living on the Broad Ridge, was sent on
an errand to a neighbor's house. He
stayed so long that search for him was
instituted, when he was found hanging
to the limb of a large pine tree about
twenty feet from the ground. When
asked to descend he declared that he
could not, and the man who climbed the
tree for him found great difficulty in
breaking his hold. He could not account
for being in the tree; the only solution
he could give was that something cold
seemed to seize him around the waist,
and the next thing he knew was that he
was up in the tree. Persons who exam-
ined the place say that the boy's tracks
could not be found nearer than twenty
feet of the tree, while the last tracks
seemed to have been made by skipping
or bounding. The boy has been to town
and has been examined, but the above
was all that could be decided. Was it an
eagle or a bear, or what was it?

She got the Baby.

"Oh! please give me one of my babies!
Please give me one of my babies!"
screamed Mrs. Rapp of Cincinnati,
who, having sued her husband for di-
vorce on the ground of adultery, heard
the adverse decision of the Judge grant-
ing the custody of the children to him.

"Oh! God! I must have one of my
babies. Oh! I have waited so long and
so patiently. Oh! take all the money,
but give me back my babies." Unable
to resist such a pathetic appeal, which
thrilled the crowded court-room, the
Judge subsequently modified his deci-
sion, giving her the youngest child for
the present. "God bless you, Judge!"
was the grateful acknowledgment.