

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

November 6th, 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 "Bound Brook Route," at 8.30, 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. For Philadelphia, at 9.55, 9.50, 9.50 a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m. For Reading, at 5.20, 6.30, 8.05, 9.50 a. m., 1.45, 4.00, and 8.00 p. m. For Pottsville, at 5.20, 8.05, 9.50 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m. For Auburn, at 8.10 a. m. For Allentown, at 6.20, 8.05, 9.50 a. m., 1.45 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 5.20 a. m., at 5.20 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.

Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows:

Leave New York via Allentown, at 6.45 a. m., 1.00 and 5.30 p. m. Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route," and Philadelphia, at 7.45 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, and 8.30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg, 1.50, 8.20, 9.20 p. m., and 12.35 a. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 9.45 a. m., 4.00, 5.50 and 7.45 p. m. Leave Pottsville, at 6.00, 9.10 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. Leave Reading, at 4.50, 7.30, 11.50 a. m., 1.30, 6.15, 7.50 and 10.35 p. m. Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, at 1.15 a. m. and 4.40 p. m. Leave Allentown, at 6.00, 8.00 a. m., 12.10, 4.30, and 9.05 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York, via Allentown at 5.30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 7.45 p. m. Leave Reading, at 7.20 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. Leave Allentown, at 9.05 p. m.

BALDWIN BRANCH.

Leave HARRISBURG for Paxton, Lochiet and Steelton daily, except Sunday, at 5.25, 6.40, 9.45 a. m., and 3.30 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 STEELTON daily, except Sunday, at 6.10, 7.00, 10.00 a. m., 2.20 p. m.; daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 6.10 p. m., and on Saturday only 5.10, 6.30, 9.50 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Gen. Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

THE MANSION HOUSE,

New Bloomfield, Penn'a., GEO. F. ENSMINGER, 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, 1878. 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,

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, 23 Sty New York City, N. Y.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

A GOOD FARM situated in Sayville township, one and a half miles south of Ickesburg, this county, containing About 60 Acres, Having thereon erected a

Frame House, Bank Barn, CARPENTERSHOP, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. A good portion of the tract is excellent bottom land and is under good cultivation. This property is pleasantly located in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, stores and schools.

The above property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars call at this office.

AUCTIONEERS.

JAMES CLEELAND Auctioneer, Offers his services to the citizens of Perry and Cumberland counties. Post office address, Shermansdale, Perry co., Pa.

HENRY KELL, AUCTIONEER. Would respectfully inform the citizens of Perry County that he will cry sales at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address HENRY KELL, Ickesburg, Pa.

C. B. HARNISH, AUCTIONEER, Delville, Perry Co., Pa. Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

DAVID M'COY, AUCTIONEER, ICKESBURG, PERRY COUNTY, PA. Charges moderate. Prompt attention paid to all calls.

JAS. P. LATCHFORD, AUCTIONEER, Would respectfully inform the public that he will cry sales at reasonable prices. All orders will receive prompt attention.

DONNALLY'S MILLS, PERRY CO., PA. Auctioneer.—The undersigned given notice that he will cry sales at any point in Perry or Dauphin counties. Orders are solicited and prompt attention will be given.

R. D. WELLS, New Buffalo Perry Co., Pa.

Cases of Mistaken Identity.

AMONG the errors which witnesses are liable to commit in their testimony are those which relate to personal identity. In Orange county, N. C., some years ago, a married woman, whose husband was at work thirty miles away, was assaulted by a negro man, who succeeded no further than to frighten her very much. A free negro in the neighborhood was charged with the crime, and the woman swore positively in court that he was her assailant. Another witness, an old man, who was passing the house just before the act was committed, also swore that he had met this free negro near the premises and had spoke to him. The free negro proved by two respectable witnesses that he was at their father's house on the very night and at the very hour when the act was said to have been committed. It so happened that there was a slave negro in the neighborhood, the very counterpart in color, face and form, who belonged to the father of the two young men who had testified that the free negro was at their house on the night of the crime. The slave was arrested, and confessed to the clerk of the court and one of the counsel. Both negroes were in court, and the woman was then directed to point out the one who had assaulted her. She still declared it was the free negro, and the old man also confirmed her testimony. But, what is stranger than all, the very counsellor to whom the slave man made confession, when asked to point out the person, indicated the free negro. It happened, fortunately, that the clerk of the county, to whom also the confession was made, knew the slave perfectly well from a boy, and very readily corrected the mistake. The free negro was released and the slave was hanged.

Among the cases of mistaken identity cited in the English law reports there is that of Rex vs. Boswell. A respectable young man was tried for highway robbery at Bethnal Green. The prosecutor swore positively that the young man had robbed him of his watch. A young woman to whom the prisoner was engaged gave evidence which proved a complete alibi. The prosecutor was then removed from court, and in the interval another young man, indicted on a capital charge, was introduced and placed by the side of the prisoner. The prosecutor was again put in the witness box, and addressed by Boswell's counsel thus: "Remember that the life of this young man depends upon your answers to the questions I shall put. Will you swear again that the young man at the bar is the person who assaulted and robbed you?" The witness turned his eye to the dock, and beholding two men so nearly alike, he dropped his hat, remained speechless for a time, and finally declined to swear to either. Boswell was, of course, acquitted. The other young man, tried for another offence and executed, acknowledged before his death that he committed the robbery referred to.

Upon a trial at the Readings assizes in England some years ago, where there was conflicting evidence as to the identity of a prisoner, Mr. Barron Boland, in referring to the risk incurred in pronouncing on evidence of mistaken identity, said that, when at the bar, he had prosecuted a woman for child stealing, tracing her by eleven witness, buying ribbons and other articles at various places in London, and at last into a coach at Bishopsgate, whose evidence was contradicted by a host of other witnesses and she was acquitted, and that he had afterward prosecuted another woman who really stole the child, and traced her by thirteen witnesses.

"These contradictions," said the learned judge, "make one tremble at the consequences of relying on evidence of this nature, unsupported by other proof." It is probable that the most remarkable case of mistaken identity that has ever occurred may be found in the judicial proceedings of Massachusetts in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Sherman, tried in 1845 at Lowell, Chief Justice Shaw of the Supreme Court presiding. It appears from the reports of the proceedings at the time, that, on Saturday, the 26th of July, as a number of young girls and a little boy were out gathering berries in Medford, one of the girls, aged about twelve years, was accosted by a young man, whom they had seen for some time near them picking berries, who asked her if her name was ANN, and, upon replying that it was, he told her that a person a short distance from the bushes wished to see her, and offered to conduct her thither. She followed him; he then made an assault upon her, telling her that, if she screamed, he had a knife in his pocket. He thus prevented an outcry, but failed to accomplish his purpose.

The girl shortly joined her companions, and appeared very much frightened, and, on reaching home, told the circumstances to her friends. The next case occurred in Newton on the following Monday, the 28th of July, and here, too, it appeared that a number of girls

were out gathering berries, when a young man near them, and whom they had noticed for some time, came to one of the little girls, and asked her if her name was ANN; she told him it was not. He then told her that a child was crying in the bushes, and desired her to go and see it; and, upon reaching a secluded spot, took hold of her, and told her that if she made a noise he had a knife in his pocket. The screams of the girl were heard by her little companions, but they dared not approach her. She was also heard by several people in the neighborhood. A Mr. Houghton and his wife, who came to her assistance, testified that, when near, they saw a man near the girl, with his back to them, and the little girl was picking up the berries which were spilled upon the ground. The girl was crying and appeared much frightened, her face was scratched, and her dress much torn.

The scoundrel again escaped, was seen and pursued, but not overtaken. On the 14th of August following, the prisoner was seen by the same Houghton drinking at his well, and was immediately recognized by him and his wife, as the same man they had seen on the 28th of July, and who committed the assault upon the girl. The prisoner was soon arrested, and, on being told on what account, said he could prove that, at the time of the commission of these crimes, he was in New Hampshire. He was immediately taken to a hotel in Watertown, and the two girls spoken of, together with fifty or sixty persons, attended the examination of the prisoner. The girls were separately taken into a room, and they each pointed out the prisoner as the man who had committed the assault upon them. The prisoner was then taken to a squire's office in Cambridgeport, and the witnesses in both cases sent for, and they in turn severally identified him as the man.

One man swore that he saw the prisoner on the 26th of July and had considerable conversation with him, and that he took considerable notice of him, as he bore a strong resemblance to a relation of his. He identified the prisoner at once as the man. All the witnesses, to the number of ten, swore that they had not a doubt that the prisoner at the bar was the same person they had seen at Medford on the 26th of July, and at Newton on the 28th, and who had committed these crimes. It became apparent that the only important point in the case was the identity of the prisoner with the monster who committed these crimes. The counsel for the defense contended that they should prove an alibi; that the prisoner was in New Hampshire at the time the offenses were committed. To prove this they called a Mr. Ames, of Keene, who testified that the prisoner rode with him on the 22d of July, and that he saw him every day from that to the 28th, and during that time the prisoner bought a trunk in his store; the trunk was in court, and the witness identified it at once as the one he sold. He said that the prisoner boarded at the Eagle hotel in Keene.

The barkeeper of the Eagle hotel was called, and confirmed this, and further testified that he sat beside the prisoner every day from the 22d to the 28th of July; that the prisoner was constant at his meals, and that he saw him frequently besides and conversed with him. Both witnesses testified in the strongest manner that they saw the prisoner at a caravan show on the 26th of July in Keene. A stage driver testified that on the 28th of July (the day on which the assault was committed in Newton), the prisoner registered his name in the stage office at Keene for Concord, and that he rode on the seat with him all the way from Keene to Concord that day and had considerable conversation with him. Mr. Stewart, a tailor in Concord, testified that he made a pair of pantaloons for the prisoner on the 26th of July, and, from a peculiarity of make, identified those now worn by the prisoner in court as those he made.

Another witness testified that he saw the prisoner about the 1st of August in Monmouth, on his way to Nashua. Several of the witnesses were recognized by the prisoner in court, and called by name by him. Every one of these witnesses swore that they had not a doubt that the prisoner at the bar was the same man they saw in New Hampshire as described. The counsel for the defense here rested their case, having proved the most remarkable case of alibi that has ever known in this country. The counsel for the government admitted the alibi on the 26th and 28th of July, but thought the government witness were mistaken as to dates, and thought it might have been on the 18th and 21st of July, but the dates could not be altered, and the jury acquitted the prisoner without retiring from the court room, and he was discharged.

There is one thing very remarkable about the case; that is, that a person so nearly resembling the villain who committed these enormities should be immediately recognized by all these witnesses for the government at the well of Mr. Houghton, drinking, only two weeks

after the offenses were committed; it would seem still more strange that the prisoner, if guilty, should be found there; there probably never was a fact more satisfactorily proved than the innocence of the prisoner. It was a most remarkable case; the witnesses for the government were all mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner, "a fact," as the judge well remarked, "almost sufficient to shake all confidence in human testimony."

TRICKS OF SHARPEERS.

OF ALL the tricks, devices, subtleties, sharp dodges or deceptions I ever saw," said a New York jeweler to a reporter, "was one by which a sharp fellow stole from me three pairs of diamond ear-rings. He evidently knew when I was not in the store. He came in one day and said to one of my clerks, 'Is Mr. Johnson in?'" "No," was the reply.

"I am sorry for that," he said, "I would like very much to buy a pair of diamond ear-rings for my wife."

This was repeated for four or five successive days. The last time he said he would not wait any longer but would look at some ear-rings. The clerk showed him an assortment and he finally selected three pairs valued at \$450 and said:

"I guess I will let my wife select from these as she will be at my store in an hour, and you please tell Mr. Johnson to bring these around himself, as he is acquainted with her."

"All right sir, I shall do so," replied the clerk.

"By the way," said the fellow, "if you will permit me, I shall write a note to Mr. Johnson."

"Certainly," said the clerk, who showed him to a desk and pointed out to where he could get paper and envelopes.

He sat down, wrote a short note, folded it up and put it in an envelope, and directed it to me. Then he went back to the counter and said to the clerk, "I think you had better put the three pairs of ear-rings in here and I will seal them up so that Mr. Johnson will be certain to bring the right ones."

"Very well," said the clerk, who handed out the three pairs of ear-rings and the fellow put them into the envelope before the clerk's eyes, and was apparently about to seal the envelope when he suddenly said:

"Oh, I guess you may put in that other pair; pointing to a pair which the clerk had laid on the shelf behind him. The clerk turned and got the other pair and handed them to the fellow, dropped them apparently into the same envelope, sealed them up and handed over, and said:

"Let Mr. Johnston bring the four pair to my store as soon as he comes back," giving the address of a well known store in that vicinity.

Then he left and the clerk laid the envelope to one side until I returned. Of course we found but one pair of diamond ear-rings in the envelope, which was the last pair dropped in. The other pairs were paste, about the same size. The fellow had taken two of my envelopes, and into one had placed the three bogus pairs. When the clerk had turned to get the fourth pair, the fellow had put the genuine into his pocket and substituted the others.

We never saw him afterwards, but heard he had practiced the same game in other places.

"In showing jewelry it is the custom to show only six watches at once, or some uniform number. If the customer wants to see another, one of those already on exhibition will be taken away. The same rule is observed with rings. The tray is always full, or with a known number of holes empty, so that if a ring were taken the loss would be immediately detected. Sometimes swindlers will watch an opportunity and slip in a worthless ring and take away a good one. One jeweler of my acquaintance found five plated rings thus substituted for plain gold rings in one day. The trick was played upon a number of jewelers about the same time, and the rogue was captured.

"A common trick in buying goods on the installment plan is to give a wrong name, mentioning the name of some solvent person. The references will, of course, give a good report, and it will not be discovered until too late that the good character does not belong to the one who purchased the goods."

One of the shrewdest and boldest tricks ever played on a jeweler was done by a woman of nerve in Cincinnati not long ago. One day a middle aged woman, of fine personal appearance, well dressed, and of most attractive manners, called at a private lunatic asylum and asked to see the superintendent. That official met her in the parlor.

"I wish to make arrangements for the confinement of a patient here," she said. "What are your terms and the conditions on which you receive your inmates?"

"Our terms are \$15 per week, and you must have the certificate of two physicians."

"Very well; I will pay you for two weeks in advance. The patient is my son, who is insane on the subject of diamonds. He has a mania for selling my jewelry. I have not yet seen the certificate of the physicians, but you can do so. I will bring my son here in the afternoon, and if you will keep him an hour I will bring the physicians with the authority."

Then the lady entered her carriage and drove to a jewelry store. There she selected \$4,000 worth of jewelry, which was said to be intended for the troupe of her daughter, about to be married. She gave the name of a wealthy family, recently arrived in Cincinnati, as the proprietor.

"If you will let one of your clerks into the carriage with me, I will let my husband's store and my money for the goods."

The proprietor called a clerk, with the goods in the carriage with the clerk, and the clerk was directed to stop on the purchases by a friend of the asylum and were escorted to the lady's carriage.

"Just open the trunk," said the things to this gentleman.

The clerk unsuspectingly Carelessly drawing near, he suddenly seized the box, and rushed out of the room with it, while the clerk cried:

"Hold on, madam, I must get those goods out of my hands before they get the money."

The lady did not deign to thank the clerk, but, turning to the superintendent of the asylum, said:

"This is the young man who you about. He has stolen my money. You had better catch him."

It was in vain that a robbery. The superintendent called the clerk, while the lady riage with the

The

EVERYBODY

EVERYBODY about a printing office in former years was supplied to the printer by the use of a printing press. The use has become so common that the number of presses in a newspaper office, on the editor's desk, while it is during the course of the acts as devil.

Various accounts of the origin of this press. One is to the effect that the printer being supposed to be persons to produce copies of with marvelous rapidity by the black art, the devil was the natural assistant, and the work of this account, applied to printing.

Another story is that the printer, named Aldus Manutius, who he commenced the printing business in Venice, had in his employment a small negro boy, who came known over the city as "the black devil." A great superstition spread that Aldus was the work of the black art, and that the devil was the embodiment of Satan.

correct this opinion, which was his sore annoyance, publicly his negro, making at the characteristic speech:

"Be it known to Venice, the Manutius, Printer to the Holy and the Doge, have the day of public exposure of the printer's devil, those who think he is not blood may come and catch him."

Another story told of the errand boy employed by the printer, the first printer of the son of a gentleman of the name De Ville, that the word "devil" in the printer's apprentice's language, has this innuendo.

At a performance of the actor, at a London of the Printers' guild, the actor assumed the printer's devil, and written for the position of the devil.

What! I go on the stage I cannot do it. Well, if I must—

Ladies and gentlemen For thus appears 'Tis not my fault But I was by the Having got all the For thanks they start not—the first No blacker than the Devil, that was Called Doctor Faustus Everything's through Master, you know The overseer lords The men they say the The pretences how the be good or bad, all's laid For everything they want And if I do not answer Nay, with abuse the very And when I go for copy.