TO PREVENT OR CURE.

Advanced Knowledge on Cholera From European Authorities.

STORY OF PREVIOUS PLAGUES.

An Entrance by Way of New Orleans When New York Was Barred.

REMEDEIS FOR THE VARIOUS STAGES

The following, embracing the most advanced knowledge of the character and treatment of the cholera from the highest European authorities, will appear in the next issue of the *American Druggist* and should be given the widest publicity.

While India is the home of the cholera, it is endemic there in limited areas, whence the disease only occasionally emerges, taking an epidemic form which generally dies out after about three years. The epidemic outbreaks are influenced by seasons and atmospheric conditions, and are particularly prone to occur after or during a famine, such as occasionally follow a poor crop year. So far, land quarantines seem to have been almost or quite futile in barring the progress of the disease.

The present epidemic originated near the headwaters of the Ganges in the northwestern provinces of India, about March of this year, and was rapidly spread by the pilgrims returning homeward from the great Hurdwar fair. Passing through Cashmere and Afghanistan, the scourge reached Persia about the first of June, and thence crossed the Caspian Sea to Asiatic Russia, to European Russia, where, up to the first of September, over 150,000 deaths from its effects were officially recorded, and thence by immigrants to Hamburg, whence immigrant ships have brought it as far as the New York Quarantine. In Hamburg there have been from 500 to 600 new cases a day, while the deaths have ranged from 100 to 400 daily.

Story of Previous Epidemics.

In 1816 and 1817 the cholera spread with great rapidity and malignity through Asia to the Eastern confines of Europe. In 1826 the scourge reached the borders of Europe. In 1829 it went as far as the Volga, reaching Poland and Silesia in 1831, and crossing the Atlantic it reached New York City in 1832, whence it spread over the United States during the three following years. Europe was again invaded from the East in 1846, and the United States in 1849; local epidemics resulting in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys in 1850.

In 1854, 1866, and 1873 the disease was again epidemic in the United States. In every case the disease traveled westward, wholly or partly through Russia, as it is now doing, following the lines of greatest travel. In 1832, 1834, 1849, and 1854 the disease entered the United States in part through the port of New York, though in each of these years there was an almost simultaneous introduction of the plague through New Orleans or Canada.

In 1873 New Orleans was the gateway, The New York Quarantine proving effective. In 1866 the New York Quarantine was wholly responsible for its admission. The disease was shut out of the port of New York by quarantine in 1855, 1856, 1867, 1873, and 1887, and, notwithstanding the virulence of the form of cholera which has appeared on the vessels now in quarantine, it is, at this writing not at all improbable that this record will be further improved by the exclusion of the present epidemic.

Features of the Plague.

The cholera exhibits three phases, which are spoken of as choleragic diarrhœa, cholerine, and fully developed cholera. Choleragic diarrhœa has little characteristics about it at first, save numerous thin, watery stools—as many as five to forty in one day—which soon lose their normal color. Then follows loss of appetite, great thirst, pain in the limbs, and a peculiar hoarseness of the voice. If the disease proceed no further it seldom causes death, save in children, invalids, weak and old persons. In general this stage is merely preliminary to that of cholera itself, and its duration varies, though seldom extending over a week.

The disease is termed cholerine as soon as vomiting is combined with the purging. The character of the vomited matter is at first dependent upon the food in the stomach, but it becomes greenish-yellow and finally simply watery. The thirst and the pain in the limbs become intolerable. The countenance becomes sunken, the tongue dry and sticky, the voice hoarser. The skin feels cool, while the internal temperature of the body rises to 40° C. (104° F.) or more, the pulse increasing in rapidity.

This stage gradually passes into that of cholera itself. The vomiting and diarrhœa increase, the stools assuming the so-called rice-water appearance. The action of the heart grows weaker; the skin grows pale, cold, and bluish-white; the face assumes a leaden hue; the cheeks fall in, the features become pinched; the eyes sink deep in their sockets. Consciousness is generally retained to the last. This stage seldom lasts more than two days and generally death ensues within a few hours.

The Appearance of the Victim.

The corpse also possesses a characteristic appearance. The eyes stare very fixedly; the muscles harden and stand out very distinctly under the skin. The body cools off very slowly, and, in fact, there is generally a post mortem rise of temperature as high as 42° C. (107° F.). A remarkable amount of muscular contortions occur within a few hours of death, sufficient in some cases to cause the body to change its position, thus giving rise to the report that the dead have come to life, etc.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep out the cholera, it is well to be prepared in case these precautions fail. First of all, the greatest care must be exercised as to personal hygiene. An otherwise perfectly healthy and cleanly person will never have cholera save possibly through some indiscretion, as by putting something into his mouth which has not been sterilized. The human economy in a state of health is not a favorable ground for the propogation of cholera microbes, the most powerful protector being a perfectly sound digestive apparatus, which is maintained in a normal condition by caution as to diet, work and exercise.

Acid media are particularly unfavorable to the cholera germ; therefore a dose of 8 to 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in one-fourth of a glass of boiled water, taken after meals, is an excellent prophylactic, particularly in cases of impaired digestion. Constipation is frequently induced through fear of the cholera, and should be promptly treated by an enema of freshly boiled water.

Care Against Taking Cold.

Care should be taken to avoid taking cold, as the resulting catarrhal conditions are most favorable to the development of the germs. Cases of catarrh of the stomach and bowels should be treated very carefully.

During a cholera epidemic it is difficult to differentiate between simple diarrhœa and cholera, hence it is best to treat all cases of diarrhœa as choleragic. The most approved treatment for this, is as follows: Put the patient to bed, first giving a warm bath; cover warmly; place warm compresses on the abdomen; restrict the diet to some mucilaginous soup; give laudanum in combination with brandy, whisky, or rum, as required, and administer a clyster consisting of a solution of 15 to 20 Gm. (four to five drachms) of tannic acid in from a half to two L. (one to four pints) of water which has been previously boiled and cooled to 39° to 40° C. (102° to 104° F.)

The preparations usually administered in diarrhœa, such as bismuth subnitrate, bismuth salicylate, etc., are generally admitted to be of little value. It is advisable, however, to keep the stomach acid in reaction by administration of hydrochloric acid.

The profuse and watery stools and vomit indicate the onset of genuine cholera. The tannin injections should be continued.

The Use of Injections.

The blood becomes thickened by the excretion of so much water, and the circulation and breathing are affected thereby. On the first indication of this stage of the disease being reached, resort should be had to hypodermic or intravenous injections. The hypodermic injection consists of a solution of 6 Gm. (1½ drachms) of sodium carbonate and of 8 Gm. (2 drachms) of sodium chloride dissolved in 2 L. (1 quart) of distilled, sterilized water at a temperature of 40° C. (104° F.)

The best instrument consists of a spray needle with a lumen of 1½ to 2 Mm. connected by means of a rubber tube (fitted with a pinchcock, to a burette. This instrument should be rendered aseptic immediately before using by a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution, or by boiling water.

Cleanse a spot on the upper portion of the abdomen with soap and water, then with ether, and finally with a 2 per cent sublimate solution. Through this insert the needle into the subcutaneous tissues, when the liquid is rapidly absorbed, and the burette must be kept filled. In from fifteen to thirty minutes from a pint to four pints of the solution will be absorbed. If from any cause the injection cannot be made over the abdomen, it may be made between the shoulder blades, but the vicinity of the throat must be avoided, lest œdema of the glottis be induced. This may be repeated at short intervals if necessary, a new spot being selected for each injection.

Remedies as a Last Resort.

Should this not give relief, intravenous transfusion of a physiological salt solution may be resorted to. For this purpose a solution is made of five parts of sodium chloride and ten parts of sodium sulphate in 1,000 parts of distilled water, the solution filtered through thick filter paper and then carefully sterilized. The apparatus described above may be used for this purpose, substituting a glass canula for the needle. This canula is inserted into the brachial veins, great care being exercised to prevent the introduction of air and to keep the wound aseptic. In this operation as much as four or five pints of the fluid will be taken up within 15 minutes, and the effects become at once apparent, though the good effects are unfortunately not always permanent.

Internally cracked ice may be given, iced champagne, effervescing mixtures, wines with 10 to 20 drops of ether, and tea with brandy; subcutaneous injections of 10 per cent camphorated oil are also useful, while hypodermic injections of morphine are of value where the muscular pains are very severe.

The various sequelæ of cholera, typhoid fever, kidney troubles, etc., must be treated as occasion demands, and no abstract of the best method of procedure can be given.

THE TRUST TRIUMPHS.

Pittsburg Wholesale Grocers Accept the Terms of the Sugar Conbination—An Annual Consumption of $5,000,000 Worth Affected—A Discussion Five Hours Long.

The wholesale grocers of Pittsburg have at last joined the Sugar Trust. They fought it for a long time, and suffered all the crushing that any class of trade could duly withstand, but the power of opposition was too great, and the weaker side finally succumbed. The meeting at which this decision was arrived at was held at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday. It was called by Joseph R. Hunter, Secretary of the Pittsburg Association, and at the request of the Philadelphia wholesalers, who did all in their power for the gigantic trust. Mr. Hunter could not understand at all how the news of the meeting got out and showed but little disposition to speak on the subject.

The Quaker City men who attended the meeting were B. W. Andrews, William Roeher, A. S. Selston and A. H. Logan. There were other representatives from Erie, Wheeling and Cleveland, as well as a fair sized delegation from the Pittsburg Association. With the exception of a couple of wholesale grocers, the local organization came down to the terms of the trust and acknowledged their willingness to be governed by the colossal combine's dictation. The sugar fight has waged in this city more than in any other in the country. The reason for this is the fact that Pittsburg for its size consumes more sugar than any other city in the Union. About 25,000 barrels are disposed of every month by the wholesale dealers of the town, representing an annual value of about $5,000,000. This has been the chief incentive to the trust to get hold of the Pittsburg trade.

Mr. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, presided at yesterday's meeting. Excepting the fact that the combine had triumphed over the local wholesalers nothing could be learned regarding the five hours' discussion held yesterday afternoon. Not a man of those present at the meeting would talk on the subject for a moment.

Immense Crops Tax Western Traffic.

George R. Beck, General Solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe road, passed through the city yesterday on his way East. He intimated that the increased wheat crop was severely taxing the traffic on Western roads. The Kansas crop, he said, was the largest ever known, and it was only by unusual hard work that a blockade was being prevented. Many track improvements are being made now, preparatory to the expected traffic which the World's Fair is bound to carry with it.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Forest fires are raging in the Windy River district, Washington.

—Two more of the bodies of the crew of the Western Reserve have been found at Sault Ste Marie.

—Four drunken policemen gave United States Consul C. Mollery, at St. Johns, N. F., a severe beating on Monday.

—The Russians have evacuated the Pamir. A large force has been ordered to be stationed permanently at Murghab.

—Twelve people were injured by the wreck of a train near Lincoln, Ill., on Monday night. The wreck was due to a washout.

—Two sisters, named Katie and Annie Barpier, were drowned near Newport, Ky., Monday, while crossing a river in a skiff.

—Mrs. Margaret Sheehan was burned to death at Stockton, Cal., Monday night. She dropped a lamp and there was an explosion.

—A. J. Willingham, while drunk, stabbed his father and beat his mother over the head with a picket, at Brenham, Tex., Monday.

—The will of George William Curtis was offered for probate yesterday. It directs that all of his estate be given absolutely to his wife.

—The victims of the accident on the Fitchburg road Saturday night were all comfortable yesterday and it is thought that all will recover.

—Martin Burke, the convicted Cronin murderer, is said to be slowly dying with consumption, and it is said he cannot live much longer.

—Owing to the prevalence in Anna, Ill., of diphtheria the local Board of Health has closed the public schools and prohibited the meeting of Sabbath schools.

—The Coroner's jury at Buffalo has found a verdict of unjustifiable homicide against the shooters of Michael Broderick, who was killed by the soldiers during the recent strike.

—A. M. Zeigler, a furniture finisher, shot and fatally wounded his wife Monday night at Shelbyville, Ind., because she refused to live with him. At the time of the shooting the woman was at the bedside of her dying father.

—A special session of the Legislature of Newfoundland has been prorogued. The act relating to the rebuilding of the burned city and its municipal affairs and the act respecting the land within the limits of St. Johns have passed.

—A serious rise has begun in the Nile. All the European and native engineers employed in the Irrigation Department have been recalled from their furloughs, and the Khedive has telegraphed to the Provincial Mudirs to prepare for the emergency.

—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Mr. Edward Parker Deacon against his wife because of her relations with M. Abeille, for killing whom Mr. Deacon is now imprisoned, has been postponed to September 23, but it will not come off until three weeks later.

TWO FIFTH SANDERS.

Greenlee & Forst Get a Gusher on the Noble Heirs' Farm.

BIG SURPRISE TO THE TRADE.

A. J. Montgomery Opens a New Pool Southwest of Mannington, W. Va.

GASSERS STRUCK UP THE ALLEGHENY

There was an enormous jump yesterday morning in the estimated production of the McDonald field. For the 24 hours ending Monday morning it was given as 19,500, while yesterday it was placed at 23,500, an increase of 4,000 barrels. This was due to Greenfield & Forst's strike at their No. 2 on the Noble heirs' farm, located in the western part of the field, about two miles west of Noblestown and southwest about half a mile from the old No. 1 on the File farm.

It reached the top of the fifth sand at a late hour Monday night, and started off at 300 barrels an hour. As soon as it commenced to flow the drill was stopped, and the well shut down. It kept up the 300-barrel an hour gait for several hours, and then gradually settled down to a slower pace. Early yesterday morning it was doing 160 barrels an hour, and in the afternoon it was reported at the office of the firm to be putting out from 120 to 125 barrels an hour.

The No. 6 Walker, of Fitzsimmons & Co., which came in several weeks ago at 125 barrels an hour, and is still making 60 an hour, is located only 300 feet northeast of Greenlee & Forst's big Noble well.

The Noble well was a complete surprise, and was the talk of the trade yesterday. It opens up a pool to the southwest of the old Fife farm which it is very probable that hundreds of thousands of barrels may be taken. Territory which only a few days ago was considered barren and risky to drill is now looked upon as choice, and new developments may soon be expected.

Greenlee & Forst are starting Nos. 3 and 4 on this farm, and Matson & Co. have located on the Wettengel, which joins on the south, while the Devonian Oil Company has a big block of undeveloped territory a little farther to the south and southwest which they intend to test within the next five or six weeks.

Over a mile to the west and south is the Cook farm well which was recently finished up and in which no fifth sand rock was found. This well and the McKee well seem to shut off the pool to the northwest and west, but there is a strong possibility that it may cross the western end of the Elliott farm and connect up with the big well which the Royal Gas Company recently bought on the Mark Robb farm.

The Mannington Producer.

Another fifth sand well which was exciting a great deal of comment yesterday among the few who knew of it, is A. J. Montgomery's, located on the Straight farm, three miles southwest of Mannington, W. Va. The oil from the old Mannington wells is found in the Big Injun sand. The Straight farm well was put down to the Big Injun some time ago, but it was barren in that formation. Recently it was drilled down to what is believed to be the fifth sand and Saturday by actual gauge, of a well known oil man who was on the tanks, it put out 900 barrels of petroleum.

The total depth of the hole is 3,080 feet, and the oil was found at 380 feet below the stratum, or break, as in this case, where the 100-foot sand ought to be.

This is one of the most important finds which has been made for months, as it undoubtedly opens up a new fifth sand pool, although it may be a long time before operators will drill 3,000 feet for 55-cent oil.

Mr. Montgomery, who is a resident of Washington, Pa., was having a pipe line laid to the well last week, and he expected to be able to drill it deeper into the sand yesterday when the fullest capacity of the new producer may be determined.

The Woodland Oil Company's No. 3 on the Crawford farm, southwest of McDonald, is down 2,000 feet, and they expect to drill their No. 2 on the John Robb farm, located north of Oakdale, into the fifth to-day.

The Philadelphia Company bought in a good gas well yesterday on the Stenagle farm, just east of Milltown, in the Pinbrook district.

The Chambers Gas Company also got a gasser yesterday on the McCleane farm, opposite Springdale, on the Allegheny river.

The Gauges.

The production of McDonald was 23,500 yesterday, 4,000 more than the day before. The hourly gauges of the larger wells at McDonald yesterday were as follows: Florence Oil Company's No. 5 Robb's heirs, 20; Fitzgibbons & Co. No. 6 J. Walker, 60. Lynch, Buchheit & Co.'s No. 1 Meise, 20; Greenlee & Forst's No. 6 Marshall, 30. No. 2 Noble heirs, 150. The estimated production was 23,500; stock in field, 45,000.

Runs and Shipments Monday.

The National Transit runs were 36,461; shipments, 16,231. Runs of Southwest Pennsylvania, from McDonald, 22,567; outside of McDonald, 9,005. Buckeye runs of Macksburg oil from the 8th to the 12th, inclusive, 20,620; shipments, 283. Buckeye runs of Lima oil, 55,016; shipments, 46,244. Eureka runs, 12,649; shipments, 1,903. New York Transit shipments, 43,689; Southern pipe line shipments, 34,143.

W. L. Mellon Pipe Line runs, 5,060; shipments, 8,648.

Sistersville runs on the 7th, 13,397; on the 8th, 11,084, on the 9th, 12,613, on the 10th, 10,938; the 11th, 10,164; the 12th, 10,009; total for the six days, 68,207 barrels.

The runs of the Tidewater line on Monday were 3,008; total, 35,634; average, 2,969. Shipments, none; total, 85,300; average, 7,108.

The Oil Market.

Range of the October option: Opening, 55⅝c; highest, 55⅝c; lowest, 54c; closing, 54c.

Refined oil—New York, 6.10c; London, 4¾@4 13-16d; Antwerp, 13⅞f.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The petroleum market opened steady but declined 1⅝c on small sales and closed weak. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales, none. October option sales, 8,000 barrels: opening, 55⅝c; highest, 55⅝c; lowest, 54⅝c; closing, 54⅝c. Lima oil, no sales.

OIL CITY, PA., Sept. 13.—National Transit certificates opened 55⅝c; highest, 55⅝c; lowest, 54⅝c; closed, 54⅝c. Sales, 46,000 barrels; clearances, 104,000 barrels; shipments, 99,055 barrels; runs, 109,243 barrels.

NON-UNIONISTS DISAGREE.

The Operator of a Dinkey Engine Arrested for Pulling a Gun.

Henry Wilkey was given a hearing before Alderman McMasters yesterday on a charge of feloniously pointing firearms at Charles Williams. Both men are non-union workmen employed in the Homestead mill. Williams says that Wilkey, who is an engineer on a dinkey engine, almost ran over him, and that when he began to blame him for being negligent Wilkey pulled a revolver out of his pocket and ordered him to shut up or he would blow his head off.

Detective Morris placed Wilkey under arrest, and he was brought down and given a hearing. In default of $1,000 bail he was committed to jail to await a trial by court.

Charged With Embezzling $2,500.

Morris M. Solomon was to have been given a hearing before Alderman Gripp yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by S. A. Sampson, of the firm of Sampson & Weiner, who have an office in the Schmidt building. Solomon was employed by the plaintiff, and it is alleged that he embezzled about $2,500 from him. At the request of both sides the hearing was postponed until September 20.

TO ELECT OFFICERS.

Annual Convention of the Ladies' Loyal Orange Association to Be Held To-Day—Picnic at Hulton To-Morrow—Delegates Arrive From the East.

The delegates to the annual convention of the Ladies' Loyal Orange Association of the United States and Canada convened informally in the parlors of the Central Hotel yesterday afternoon preliminary to the opening of this morning. A reception was held by the officers of the society and the time was passed in entertainment. All the delegates dined together and did justice to a special menu prepared for the occasion by Proprietor Rowan. After dinner a short conference was held at which all the visiting delegates expressed their appreciation of the many courtesies extended by the Pittsburg members of the society.

The convention will open at Union Veteran Legion hall on Sixth avenue this morning at ten o'clock. The delegates will give a picnic at Hulton Grove on the Allegheny Valley road on Thursday, at which every species of amusement will be afforded the visitors. Among those who have already arrived and attended the informal meeting of yesterday are: Mrs. Carrie Sparrow, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Maggie McLaughlin, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Ellen E. Archibald, Boston; Mrs. Mattie Moore, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. Mary J. Orr, Philadelphia; Miss Lizzie Orr, Philadelphia; Mrs. Laura C. Gardner, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Annie Ray, Boston; Miss Francina Blye, Jamaica plains; Mrs. William Reid, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wilcox, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary M. Rome, New York; Mrs. M. Thompson, Philadelphia; Mrs. M. L. Morrison, Boston; Mrs. Charles Long, Lowell; Mrs. D. Martin, Pittsburg; Mrs. George Richardson, Allegheny; Mrs. David Martin, Pittsburg; James Ray, Boston; J. M. Hanna, Cleveland; Thomas Baker, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Hanna, Pittsburg, and David Martin, Pittsburg. Officers will be elected at today's convention.

HE USED A KNIFE.

W. J. Gleason Stabs a Man Three Times in the Neck.

A cutting affray disturbed the ordinary quietude of the Seventh Avenue Hotel early yesterday morning. W. J. Gleason, of Newport, Ky., who for some months past has been in Pittsburg in the interest of the Cincinnati *Merchant and Manufacturer*, made an assault on John Hart, the hotel watchman, using a knife freely during the scuffle. Gleason came to this city last May to solicit advertisements for the journal he represents. During the past two months he drank very heavily, and last week had an attack of delirium tremens. He was taken to the West Penn Hospital, which institution he left on Monday, to all appearances hale and hearty.

Late on Monday night he returned to the Seventh Avenue Hotel in a drunken condition and created considerable uproar in the lobby. He was quieted after awhile and put out of the premises, but he returned shortly afterward. He endeavored to raise the same amount of excitement that marked his previous visit, and was finally ordered from the corridor by Watchman Hart. The half crazy man resented the latter's interference and struck him in the face. Hart became incensed and grappled with his assailant. Gleason drew an ordinary penknife and stabbed Hart three times in the back of the neck. Policeman Prail arrested Gleason and took him to the Central police station. Hart was unable to attend the hearing yesterday morning and the case was held over. The injured man is lying at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

Safety Appliances for Railroads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A meeting of representatives of the various railroad organizations in the country will be held in this city September 28 for the purpose of taking action to encourage and induce Congress to consider the question of railway safety appliances. The meeting was called by a committee of yardmasters who were appointed last June at the annual meeting of their association in Lincoln, Neb.

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From pier foot of Fifth street, Hoboken.

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*Majestic, Sept. 21, 4 p m | *Majestic, Oct. 19, 3 p m
Germ'c, Sept. 28, 10:30 a m | Germanic, Oct. 26, 9 a.m.
*Teutonic, Oct. 5, 4 p m | *Teutonic, Nov. 2, 2 p m

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Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg as follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Pullman Vestibule Cars daily at 7:15 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:55 p. m., Philadelphia 4:45 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Baltimore 4:40 p. m., Washington 5:55 p. m.

Keystone Express daily at 1:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:25 a. m., Baltimore 11:15 a. m., Washington 12:20 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:00 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 3:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m., New York 4:00 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation daily, except Sunday, 8:35 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:50 p. m.

Day Express daily at 8:00 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:20 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington 8:15 p. m.

Mail train Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arrives Harrisburg 7:00 p. m., Philadelphia 10:55 p. m.

Mail Express daily 12:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:00 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Express daily at 4:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 a. m., Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., and New York 7:10 a. m.

Eastern Express at 7:10 p. m. daily, arriving Harrisburg 2:10 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:05 a. m. and New York 7:40 a. m.

Fast Line, daily at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m.

Cresson and Ebensburg Special, Saturdays only, 2:50 p. m.

All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferriage and journey through New York City.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 3:40 p. m. Greensburg Accom., 11:30 p. m., week days; 10:30 p. m. Sundays. Greensburg Express 5:15 p. m., except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Wall Accom., 5:25, 6:00, 7:40, 8:35, 9:50, 9:40, 10:30, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 12:50, 1:20, 2:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:50, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:25, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 p. m., 12:10 night, except Monday. Sunday, 8:40, 10, 30 a. m., 12:25, 12:50, 2:00, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 10:30 p. m. and 12:10 night.

Wilkinsburg Accom., 5:25, 6:00, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:40, 8:10, 8:35, 9:50, 9:40, 10:30, 11:00, 11:10 a. m., 12:01, 12:15, 12:30, 12:50, 1:20, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 3:40, 4:00, 4:10, 4:25, 4:35, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:35, 8:20, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. week-days, and 12:10 night, except Monday. Sunday, 8:30, 8:40, 10:20 a. m., 12:15, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:00, 9:50, 10:30 p. m., 12:10 night.

Braddock Accom., 5:25, 6:00, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:40, 8:00, 8:15, 8:35, 8:50, 9:40, 10:30, 11:00, 11:10, a. m., 12:01, 12:15, 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15, 3:40, 4:00, 4:10, 4:25, 4:35, 4:50, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:10, 6:30, 6:45, 7:25, 8:20, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 p. m. week-days, and 12:10 night, except Monday. Sunday, 5:30, 8:00, 8:40, 10:00 a. m., 12:25, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30 p. m., 12:10 night.

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontown 5:25 and 8:35 a. m., 1:20 and 4:25 p. m. week-days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

ON AND AFTER MAY 25, 1891.

For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:40 a. m. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville, 7:35 and 10:40 a. m., and 4:50 p. m. On Sunday, 8:55 a. m. and 1:01 p. m.

For Monongahela City only, 1:01 and 5:30 p. m. week-days. Dravosburg Accom., 6:00 a. m. and 3:20 p. m. week days. West Elizabeth Accom. 8:35 a. m., 4:15, 6:35, and 11:35 p. m. sunday, 9:40 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 20, 1892.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny City:—

For Springdale, week-days, 6:20, 8:45, 9:25, 10:40, 11:50 a. m., 1:30, 2:25, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:10, 6:20, 8:10, 10:30 and 11:40 p. m. Sundays, 12:35 and 9:40 p. m.

For Butler, week-days, 6:20, 8:45, 10:40 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m.

For Freeport, week-days, 6:55, 8:45, 10:40 a. m., 3:15, 4:05, 5:10, 6:10, 10:30 and 11:40 p. m. Sundays 12:35 and 9:30 p. m.

For Apollo, week-days, 10:40 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

For Paulton and Blairsville, week-days, 6:35 a. m., 3:15 and 10:30 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 110 Fifth avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street and Union station.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

From Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

Northwest System—Fort Wayne Route

DEPART for Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: 1:20 a.m., *7:10 a.m., *12:20 p.m., *1:00 p.m., *8:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *12:35 a.m., ¶1:15 a.m., *6:00 a.m., *6:35 a.m., *5:55 p.m., *6:45 p.m.

DEPART for Toledo, points intermediate and beyond: *7:10 a.m., *12:20 p.m., *1:00 p.m., †11:30 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *1:15 a.m., *6:35 a.m., *6:45 p.m.

DEPART for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: †6:10 a.m., *7:10 a.m., †1:30 p.m., †1:05 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *5:50 a.m., †1:55 p.m., *5:55 p.m., †6:50 p.m.

DEPART for Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire: †6:10 a.m., †1:30 p.m., †4:10 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: †9:00 a.m., †1:55 p.m., †6:50 p.m.

DEPART for New Castle, Erie, Youngstown, Ashtabula, points intermediate and beyond: *7:20 a.m., *12:20 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: †1:25 p.m., *8:40 p.m.

DEPART for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles, †3:45 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: †8:40 a.m.

DEPART for Youngstown, *12:20 p.m. ARRIVE from Youngstown, *6:45 p.m.

Southwest System—Pan Handle Route

DEPART for Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, points intermediate and beyond: *1:10 a.m., 8:30 a.m., *8:45 p.m., *11:15 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *2:20 a.m., *6:00 a.m., *5:50 p.m.

DEPART for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *1:10 a.m., ‡12:05 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *2:20 a.m., ‡6:05 p.m.

DEPART for Washington, †6:15 a.m., †8:35 a.m., †1:55