THE CAUSATION OF DREAMS

They Are Mental Vibrations, Caused by Indigestion and Pain.

CHILDREN OF AN IDLE BRAIN

This Is What Shakespeare Calls Them, but Science Proves That They Are, in Reality, the Offspring of a Very Busy One.

What the actual scientific view of dreaming now is may be inferred from a lecture delivered on the subject at the Royal institution by Dr. B. W. Richardson. In the poet's view dreams are visitors from the ivory gate, or, as Shakespeare calls them, "children of an idle brain;" but science is more prosaic, and teaches that dreams may be, after all, "nothing more than the common vibrations of terrestial media acting upon a corporeal vibratorium," like the sound heard on a wire in tension long after it has been struck by the musician.

"All musical instruments dream," says Dr. Richardson, "after we cease to play on them," and if we bring the microphone into use we can hear the dream. This is as near poetry as science will permit us to approach in explaining the phenomena of thought going on during sleep, for the accomplished lecturer proceeded to inform his audience that dreams are all explainable on physical grounds—there is no mystery about them save that which springs from "blindness to facts."

After dividing dreams into subjective and objective, and mixtures of both, he went on to class among the first species dreams produced by indigestion, pain or fever, while objective dreams are those started by noises or other events going on outside the sleeper. This is a fair sample of the ruthless way in which science disposes of "superstition." Against the imaginative view of the significance of dreams men of science protest, and will probably continue to protest as long as there are any men of science left.

Perhaps the most practical lesson taught at the Royal institution lecture was one which may assist us to know which of our dreams are signs that something is wrong with our bodily organization. As a rule, said the lecturer, it is better not to dream at all. Dreamlessness is usually a sign of all round health. A child's dreams are invariably signs of disturbed health and should be regarded with anxiety. For adults it is a good thing to know that we may be sure that our brains are being overstrained when our nightly dreams relate to events of the day, and if we actually seem in sleep to be continuing our daily work, this is a danger signal which must never be disregarded.

When we feel wearied in the morning very likely it results from dreams that we have forgotton, and then the best thing to do is to take exercise. Without coming to any decided opinion as to the supernatural meanings attributed to dreams we can at least profit by these practical hints. Considered as products of bad digestion dreams cannot be reasonably expected to tell us anything of a useful character or to supply us with any warning, except one directed against the continuance of depraved dietetic habits. If it is true that the sleep of health is dreamless, then it becomes difficult to believe that the only persons to whom visions in sleep are vouchsafed should be the victims of indigestion.

It is always a puzzle for persons of an unimaginative turn of mind to understand how the future, which does not yet exist, can be supposed to have any effect on the present, and it must be admitted that dreams of warning are much harder to believe in than the "brain wave" and "thought transference," which members of the Psychical Research society take as matters quite in the ordinary course of things. There is a considerable mass of testimony in favor of the power of the mind to produce results at an enormous distance by some system of psychical telegraphy of which nobody has yet discovered the secret.

A man who goes to sleep and dreams that his brother is being killed by a wild tribe in central Africa, and who afterward hears that he did meet with that fate at the precise time when the vision occurred, need not fly to any supernatural explanation for the phenomenon. It is quite different when a dream tells of something which is to happen in a few months' time. In the latter case most people will prefer to join with science in attributing the fact either to a law of coincidences or to a simple delusion. We must do science the justice to admit that, if she increases the gloominess of life in some directions, as by her doctrine of the struggle for existence, she decreases it in other respects, one of which is by aiding in the gradual banishment of any confidence in visions and omens and "weirdness" generally.—London Telegraph.

A Good Idea in Wedding Presents.

"At a fashionable silversmith's the other day," says a woman, "while hesitating between a bonbon spoon and a pair of forks, my attention was attracted to a man at my elbow, who, finishing a purchase, gave the name of the same bride elect as the one for whom I was choosing a wedding gift. He was evidently a friend of the groom, for he directed his spoon to the bride, care of the groom, and gave the latter's house address. This, it appears, is a new wrinkle of fashion frequently carried out nowadays. The innovation struck me as having a foundation in reason. Undoubtedly many unacknowledged wedding gifts are such, from the fact that the bride receives no impression from the strange names accompanying them. If the card becomes separated from the gift, as easily and often happens, there is no recognizable record left of the donor.

"As this latter cannot inquire why his present remains unnoticed, there is no chance of the matter being explained. It has been my misfortune in two cases to send gifts to strange brides from which I have never heard. Had I sent them to her in the care of the groom, he at least would have known of the intended honor to his wedding day."—New York Times.

Tennyson's Beautiful End.

This view of the laureate is from the pen of the physician, Dr. Dabbs, who was present at his death: "On the bed a figure of breathing marble, flooded and bathed in the light of the full moon streaming through the oriel window; his hand clasping the Shakespeare which he had asked for but recently, and which he had kept by him to the end; the moonlight; the majestic figure, as he lay there 'drawing thicker breath,' irresistibly brought to our minds his own 'Passing of King Arthur.' His last conscious words were words of love addressed to wife and son—words too sacred to be written here."—New York Tribune.

Hints to Letter Writers.

A few simple rules should be borne in mind for guidance, whether in a letter or a note. In the first place there is the manner of address. Begin any note or letter to an acquaintance or a person to whom you write for a favor, an inquiry, an autograph, etc., "Dear," etc. The "Dear" is a mere matter of social form, as meaningless as any commonplace society phrase, but accepted by the best authorities as [illegible]. If writing an order to a workman [illegible] employed, or if answering a [illegible] addressed in the third person [illegible]rmula: "Miss (or Mrs.) —— [illegible], to come here at 9 a. m. [illegible] carpentering needed," or, "Mrs. A. is in receipt of Mr. B.'s note of the 16th, and she regrets she is unable to give him the information desired." It is inelegant to begin any letter "Friend," etc., although adopted by many well educated people. The "Dear," etc., in such a case should be used.

More mistakes, however, are made in signatures, and here I would also suggest a few simple rules. Never sign your name with a prefix of any kind. The reason is obvious. If you sign your letter, "Yours truly, Miss Mary Smith," for example, you make use of a title, the "Miss" having nothing whatever to do with your name, which is your signature. Therefore etiquette requires you should sign as, for example, "Yours truly, Mary Smith." In the event of writing to any firm or person who would in return need to know how to address you, put "Mrs." or "Miss" in brackets a little distance to the left of the signature. In addressing a gentleman on business in a purely formal manner write thus: "Charles J. Brown, Esq. Dear sir." And in such case always sign, "Yours respectfully," etc.—Harper's Young People.

Water in a Crystal.

The proprietor of The Statesman has in his possession a rounded crystal of chalcedony three inches long, of an oval form, white and translucent. It is but a thin shell, and when held to the light is seen to be nearly filled with water, which flows about as the object is turned this way and that. What makes it interesting is that the water has undoubtedly been inclosed and hermetically sealed in this natural receptacle for thousands and thousands of years. Probably it was there long before Moses was born, and yet not a drop of it has evaporated.

Originally there was a cavity in the rock formed by a volcanic bubble. Water percolated into it, bringing in solution silex, which was deposited on the walls of a little hollow in a coating of chalcedony. In time it would have been filled solid with beautiful crystals forming these "geodes," as they are called, which are nature's treasure caskets found concealed in rocky formations where least expected, and revealing wonders of brilliant color.

Agates are made in the same fashion. However, in this instance the small channel by which the water flowed in and out became closed up in some way, and so the process stopped. After a lapse of no one can tell how many centuries the stony mass containing the chalcedony chamber with its liquid contents was broken open and it fell out.—Walla Walla Statesman.

The Famous Race Course of Paris.

Longchamps is a charming spot. The surrounding landscape seen from the grand stand with the Boulogne wood and the green and picturesque slopes of Bellevue, made the paddock and field of Longchamps a most elegant rendezvous. The Mount Valerian and the Roman hill and the undulous zigzags of the River Seine complete a marvelous picture. On payment of a four dollar admission fee anybody can roam about in what formerly might have been termed "sacred precincts." Workmen in their Sunday garments, employees from the banks and the Bourse, women of all classes and categories, touts and schoolboys, all risk their weekly earnings, and sometimes more.

Formerly the demimondaines could not gain admittance to the paddock; their friends were obliged to cross the track and stand by, or take a seat in their carriages, before the slightest proposgrivois (loose talk) could be indulged in. But now how great the change! Longchamps has lost its aristocratic bearing. Society still continues going to the races, the crowd follows. The sight in the paddock on any important race day, be it during the spring, summer or autumn meeting, is nevertheless worth seeing.

There are the representatives of society and the most elegant of women in the most expensive and extravagant of costumes. There are English lords and "foreign" counts, duchesses and marquises, barons by birth and barons of finance, aristocrats of fortune and aristocrats of talent—Bohemia, and all that doubtful crowd of people who take part in everything that is "grand," but whose 'mode of existence would be a problem to a Balzac or a Zola. —Chicago Tribune.

The Care of Newspapers.

"Many people regard newspapers as property of other people a good deal as they look upon umbrellas," said a woman recently. "That they should be looked after and returned to their owners does not seem to be necessary or even permissible. One summer at a boarding house in the mountains I received by mail from a friend a foreign newspaper, with the request that I return it when read. Before doing so I handed it to a fellow boarder—a man—as something of general interest. He did not return it, and after some hesitation the day before I left I asked for it. 'Oh,' he replied carelessly, 'did you expect me to return the paper? I suppose it has been thrown away. I can look for it, but I don't suppose it has been kept.'

"We were standing near the door of his room at the moment, but he did not offer to look for it there, and I was obliged to content myself with the request that he would do so at his convenience. He never alluded to the matter again, however, and I left the next day. I apologized to my friend, and sent abroad for another paper, which came in due time. It was careless of me perhaps not to have requested the return of the paper at the time I offered it; still, a foreign paper with a marked article, I think, carried on its face a recognizable value which, if disregarded, demanded an apology for the neglect."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

The Shorter Novel.

The Century acknowledges a form of literary art not hitherto recognized by our great monthlies, by printing a tiny sketch, "etching," "pastel"—whatever one may choose to call it—by Miss Mary E. Wilkins. This departure has moved a number of critics to point out that when the novel dwindles from the three volumes of the past generation to three stickfuls—to revert to the vocabulary of the composing room—its end must be near. On the contrary, it is a sign that fiction in this country is taking a new lease of life; that we have boldly cut loose from English traditions, and are going to adopt continental ones, or, better, still, get on without any traditions at all.

The conte, a brief sketch of a single incident or impression, has long held an honorable place in French letters. It corresponds in some respects to the studies as master makes for a great picture. It has opportunities for a perfection of detail impossible in an extended story where one incident must serve another, and the writing and reading of such careful literary studies will develop in our fiction a technique which it has hitherto sorely lacked.—Kate Field's Washington.

Poor Economy.

Far be it from me to discourage true economy; it is only the base imitation which is to be avoided. Buying socks at twenty-five cents a pair and throwing them away instead of having them washed or mended passes for economy among a certain set of impecunious young men. It is needless to comment upon the folly of this kind of saving; yet it corresponds to many other similar acts known as economy to the unthrifty.—Chicago Post.

Telling a Fact.

Mr. Phunny (rushing indoors)—It's all over the town!

Mrs. P. (eagerly)—What, dear? What, dear?

"The sky!" shouted Mr. P., making for the door.—Exchange.

THE FINE ART OF RECEIVING

It Is as Much of an Art as Is That of Giving.

IS TOO LITTLE CULTIVATED

Don't Take a Present and Then Pout Over It; and Don't, Above All Things, Become Too Effusive with Your Thanks.

Much has been said about the art of conferring favors with such sweet graciousness that the favor is doubled thereby.

There is another art concerning which we have seen no mention, and that is the art of receiving favors so graciously that the giver becomes the debtor.

A few days ago we saw two little girls receiving some presents which had been brought to them from the East Indies. The ornaments were valuable, but so unusual in fashion and color that the children could not be expected to properly appreciate them. Yet one child by her manner of acceptance displayed an unusual share of the gift of graciousness. The other was evidently disappointed and her thanks were cold and lifeless.

When the two children left the room the first ran out with joyous step, carrying her trinkets in uplifted hands and crying out, "Oh, see what Aunt Mary has brought me all the way from India—the India that's on the map, and where the Taj-Mahal is!"

The other child carried her little box of costly ornaments hanging by her side; her step was slow, her countenance sullen, and one could but expect the words that left her lips almost before the door had closed behind her, "I should think Aunt Mary might have found something nicer than that to bring such a long way."

Through life these children will carry their differences of character, but proper tuition might do something for the latter little speaker. Graciousness is not the possession of all, but natural ungraciousness may be greatly modified by careful education. Children who hear from parents unfavorable comments upon the gifts of absent friends will make similar reflections upon those of persons who are present, or if they do not show displeasure will at least display the absence of pleasure. The aunt of the two before mentioned little girls said afterward to one who was speaking of the first child's happy manner:

"Yes, little Julia is happy in having a bright, sweet disposition, always ready to please and be pleased, but I think that Katy's was naturally much the same. Their mothers are so different. Julia's mother says she has made it a life rule to never look behind a gift for its motive, its value to herself, or its cost to the giver; that the fact that any one chooses to give her anything lays her under but one obligation, and that is to receive it graciously. She takes it for granted that no gift is offered her for any purpose save to give her pleasure. Therefore it always does give her pleasure, and she shows it. I have known her to receive with charming grace, and to wear with a courage worthy of John Rogers of fiery memory, a really horrible green and yellow shawl, because she would not wound the sensibilities of the poor woman who brought it to her from Germany as a love gift in return for many and some rather costly kindnesses.

"'She has done what she could,' said my sister-in-law, looking ruefully upon the warring colors. I could wish that she had done nothing, but that would not have given her the pleasure that the bestowal of this has done."

To graciously receive intended favors, even where they are not such in reality, is incumbent upon all. It is a part of the "give and take" necessity of life. It is also, on higher grounds, a manifest Christian duty.—Harper's Bazar.

New England's Great Storm.

In the spring of 1717 an amount of snow fell in New England that has not been equaled during the three centuries of its history. The great storm began in February, and buried the earth to the depth of ten to twenty feet. Cattle were buried in it, and were found frozen stiff under the drifts, and hundreds of sheep perished. Wild animals grew so desperate from the cravings of hunger that they became nightly visitors to the farmers' sheep pens. Bears and wolves followed the deer even into the settlers' clearings, and pounced upon them there, killing them at such a rate that deer reeves were afterward chosen in every town to protect those valuable animals.

Many a one story house was entirely covered with snow, and even the chimneys in some instances could not be seen. Tunnels led from house to house, and snowshoes were in frequent requisition.

Stepping out of the chamber window, some people ventured to explore the fields of snow. One young man in Newbury, Mass., was paying his addresses to a lady who lived three miles away, and had not seen her for a week after the storm. This state of things could no longer be endured, and mounting his snowshoes he went over the hills, to enter her house, as he had left his own by way of a chamber window. As he was the first person the family had seen since the storm, his visit was highly appreciated.—Youth's Companion.

Treatment for Nervousness.

Extravagant as nervous people may venture to be in the enjoyment of fresh air, they should be more careful against excessive applications of water. They should always remember that man is not a water animal but an air animal. If in anything, a close adaptation of the treatment by the physician to the individual is particularly necessary in respect to the treatment of nervous patients with water. By the abuse of water in nervous diseases that most sovereign of all remedies has, after a short period of popularity, come into discredit.

It is certain that a too discriminate application of water is a double poison to nervous patients. It is, on the other side, incontestable that water applications in the right measure, and in a manner adapted to the character of the affection, are excellent. Equally advantageous for them are going barefooted when properly prescribed, and the air bath.—Dr. Bilsinger in Popular Science Monthly.

The Mosquito in Winter.

"Those who are unfamiliar with the habits of the mosquito," said a resident of New Jersey, "might suppose that, like the migratory birds, he would go south as the autumn waned in search of a warmer clime, but as those who live in districts which the mosquito affects very well know, such is not the case. Indeed the the mosquito stands the cold extraordinarily well for one so slightly built, and when the weather gets to be too cold for him he comes inside, where he can keep warm, for he is intelligent as well as hardy. Some years he stays until Christmas time; sometimes he goes away earlier." —New York Sun.

Hiding Away Gold.

The tendency to hide away gold is remarkable. Except what is seen by the public in the form of jewelry, in gilding and ornaments on signs and buildings, in plating on various objects of art or use, the gold is out of sight. It has wholly disappeared.

What becomes of all the balance of the gold is a question that is oftener asked than answered. A vast amount of gold has been taken out of the earth within the century now nearly at its close.—New Orleans Picayune.

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For Atlantic City, 8.20 a.m.

For New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20 (express) a.m., 12.50 (express with Buffet parlor car) 3.30 (express) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton and Philadelphia, 8.20 a.m., 12.50, 3.30, 5.00 (except Philadelphia) p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.20 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.20 a.m., 12.50, 5.00 p.m. Sunday, 2.15 p.m.

For Pottsville, 8.20 a.m., 12.50 p.m.

Returning, leave New York, foot of Liberty street, North river, at 9.10 (express) a.m., 1.30, 4.30 (express with Buffet parlor car) p.m. Sunday, 4.30 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 9.00 a.m., 2.00 and 4.30 p.m. Sunday, 6.27 a.m.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rates may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

J. H. OLHAUSEN,
Gen. Supt.

PICTURESQUE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

MAY 13, 1894.

Train leaves Scranon for Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38 and 11.38 p.m. via D., & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., and 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 6.07, 8.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for White Haven, Hazleton, Pottsville and all points on the Beaver Meadow and Pottsville branches, via E. & W. V., 6.40 a.m., via D. & H. R. R. at 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 4.00 p.m. via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 7.45 a.m., 12.05, 2.38, 11.38 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 6.00, 8.08, 11.20 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and all intermediate points via D. & H. R. R. 8.45 a.m., 12.05 and 11.35 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Leave Scranton for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago and all points west via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 9.15, 11.38 p.m., via D., & W. R. R. and Pittston Junction, 8.08 a.m., 1.30, 3.50 p.m., via E. & W. V. R. R., 3.41 p.m.

For Elmira and the west via Salamanca, via D. & H. R. R., 8.45 a.m., 12.05, 6.05 p.m., via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a.m., 1.30, and 6.07 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or L. V. chair cars on all trains between L. & B. Junction or Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Phila., Pa.
J. W. NONNEMACHER, Asst. Gen. Pass. Ag't, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Del., Lack. and Western.

Trains leave Scranton as follows: Express for New York and all points East, 1.40, 2.50, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m.; 12.55 and 3.50 p.m.

Express for Easton, Trenton, Philadelphia and the south, 5.15, 8.00 and 9.55 a.m., 12.55 and 3.50 p.m.

Washington and way stations, 3.55 p.m.

Tobyhanna accommodation, 6.10 p.m.

Express for Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville, Mount Morris and Buffalo, 12.10, 2.15 a.m. and 1.24 p.m., making close connections at Buffalo to all points in the West, Northwest and Southwest.

Bath accommodation, 9 a.m.

Binghamton and way stations, 12.37 p.m.

Nicholson accommodation, at 4 p.m. and 6.10 p.m.

Binghamton and Elmira Express, 6.05 p.m.

Express for Cortland, Syracuse, Oswego Utica and Richfield Springs, 2.15 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

Ithaca, 2.15 and Bath 9 a.m. and 1.24 p.m.

For Northumberland, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Bloomsburg and Danville, making close connections at Northumberland for Williamsport, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

Northumberland and intermediate stations, 6.00, 9.55 a.m. and 1.30 and 6.07 p.m.

Nanticoke and intermediate stations, 8.08 and 11.20 a.m. Plymouth and intermediate stations, 3.50 and 8.52 p.m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping coaches on all express trains

For detailed information, pocket time tables, etc., apply to M. L. Smith, city ticket office, 328 Lackawanna avenue, or depot ticket office.

"The D. L. & W." DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

Commencing Monday, day, July 30, all trains will arrive at new Lackawanna avenue station as follows:

Trains will leave Scranton station for Carbondale and intermediate points at 2.20, 5.45, 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20, 3.55, 5.15, 6.15, 7.25, 9.10 and 11.20 p.m.

For Farview, Waymart and Honesdale at 7.00, 8.25 and 10.10 a.m., 12.00, 2.20 and 5.15 p.m.

For Albany, Saratoga, the Adirondacks and Montreal at 5.45 a.m. and 2.20 p.m.

For Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 7.45, 8.45, 9.38 and 10.45 a.m., 12.05, 1.20, 2.38, 4.00, 5.10, 6.05, 9.15 and 11.38 p.m.

Trains will arrive at Scranton station from Carbondale and intermediate points at 7.40, 8.40, 9.34 and 10.40 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 2.34, 3.40, 4.54, 5.55, 7.45, 9.11 and 11.33 p.m.

From Honesdale, Waymart and Farview at 9.34 a.m., 12.00, 1.17, 3.40, 5.55 and 7.45 p.m.

From Montreal, Saratoga, Albany, etc., at 4.54 and 11.33 p.m.

From Wilkes-Barre and intermediate points at 2.15, 8.04, 10.05 and 11.55 a.m., 1.16, 2.14, 3.39, 5.10, 6.08, 7.20, 8.03 and 11.16 p.m.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SCRANTON DIVISION.
In Effect Sept. 16th, 1894.

North Bound.					South Bound.		
205 Local Pass	203 N Y Day Exp	201 Local Pass	Stations (Trains Daily, Except Sunday)		202 Local Pass	204 Ontario Day Ex	206 Local Pass
	P M			Arrive Leave		A M	
....	7 05	..	N Y Franklin St	....	....	7 40	....
....	7 10	....	West 42nd St	....	....	7 35	....
....	7 00	....	Weehawken	....	....	8 10	....
P M	P M		Arrive Leave		A M	P M	
8 20	1 15	....	Hancock Junc.		6 00	2 05	....
8 10	1 00	....	Hancock		6 06	2 11	....
7 58	12 50	..	Starlight		6 18	2 22	....
7 51	12 46	....	Preston Park		6 25	2 31	....
7 45	12 40	....	Como		6 32	2 41	....
7 38	12 35	....	Poyntelle		6 40	2 50	....
7 33	12 18	....	Belmont		6 45	2 58	....
7 22	12 03	....	Pleasant Mt.		6 55	3 06	....
7 19	f11 59	....	Uniondale		f6 58	3 09	....
7 08	11 49	A M	Forest City		7 10	3 19	P M
6 51	11 34	9 15	Carbondale		7 34	3 34	5 34
6 48	f11 30	9 12	White Bridge		7 37	f3 38	5 37
f6 43	....	9 05	Mayfield		f7 42	f3 43	f5 42
6 41	11 23	9 03	Jermyn		7 34	3 45	5 45
6 35	11 18	8 57	Archibald		7 40	3 51	5 51
6 32	f11 15	8 54	Winton		7 43	3 54	5 54
6 29	11 11	8 50	Peckville		7 48	3 59	5 59
6 25	11 07	8 44	Olyphant		7 52	4 04	6 04
6 21	11 05	8 41	Dickson		7 54	4 07	6 07
6 19	11 03	8 39	Throop		7 56	4 10	6 10
6 14	11 00	8 36	*Providence		8 00	4 14	6 14
f6 13	f10 57	8 33	Park Place		8 02	f4 17	6 16
6 10	10 55	8 30	Scranton		8 05	4 20	6 20
P M	A M	A M	Leave	Arrive	A M	P M	P M

All trains run daily except Sunday.

f. signifies that trains stop on signal for passengers.

Secure rates via Ontario & Western before purchasing tickets and save money. Day and Night Express to the West.

J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass. Agt.
T. Fitzcroft, Div. Pass. Agt., Scranton, Pa.

Erie and Wyoming Valley.

Trains leave Scranton for New York and intermediate points on the Erie railroad at 6.35 a.m. and 3.24 p.m. Also for Honesdale, Haw