Vanderbilt's Widow.

AN ALLEGED REASON WHY SHE HAS NEVER MARRIED—A CASE IN WHICH THERE IS TOO MUCH MOTHER-IN-LAW.

"I heard a piece of entertaining society gossip the other day about the Vanderbilts," says a correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, "and its truthfulness is vouched for by a gentleman who is acquainted with the parties. As will be remembered Commodore Vanderbilt was married twice. His second wife was a Mrs. Elliott, a divorced woman, whose husband is still living. Her maiden name was Frances Crawford, and she was at one time the belle of Mobile, Ala., where she was born and for years lived with her mother. She was wooed and won by James F. Elliott, who is now, I think, a resident of Dallas, Texas."

"After marriage Mrs. Elliott was unwilling to leave her mother, and at first the married pair lived at the wife's home. It was not long before Mr. Elliott found out that he had a very bad attack of mother-in-law. He was bullied and every effort was made to make him feel that he was an inferior in the household. Being a gentleman of spirit and wealth, it was more than he could endure, so finally he made his issue fairly but firmly. He prepared a home for his wife, and told her to come and live with him.

"It was a sharp, bitter struggle, but contrary to the usual course of such events the wife preferred the mother to the husband. A divorce followed. Old Commodore Vanderbilt afterward met Mrs. Elliott and was conquered. Now comes the strange and interesting part of the narrative. After Vanderbilt's death the widow's heart warmed toward her first love. She had millions; he was comparatively a poor man. Negotations were entered into, and Mr. Elliott visited New York. He saw Mrs. Vanderbilt and had a pleasant interview, but he observed that the mother-in-law, who had separated the young couple years before, was still alive and in vigorous health.

"He came to Washington and consulted with an old and trusted friend, laying the facts of the case before him, and saying that enough had transpired in his visit to the metropolis to satisfy him that he could marry Mrs. Vanderbilt if he chose. This was the result of his pleasant interview. His friend told him frankly that from a worldly standpoint it would be a great advantage for him to marry the old commodore's widow, but that was one of those cases where every man ought to be his own judge without outside interference.

"Mr. Elliott thought the matter over carefully for some time, and finally made up his mind that he would not again risk an attack of "too much mother-in-law," so that now the former husband is in Texas, while the widow is in New York with her millions. This explains why Mrs. Vanderbilt, young, handsome, accomplished and wealthy as she is, has not married again."

Wabash, the Racing Calf.

Philadelphia Times.

Wabash, the two year old calico calf that is credited with a mile racing record of 2:20, was brought to Philadelphia recently by his owner, Col. Charles J. Burns, of Evansville, Indiana. Wabash has won several races off the reel this summer and was only beaten once. On that occasion he fell down. At Bradford park, he easily beat J. C. Mason's blk. g., "The Major," a mile in 2:20. After the race Col. Burns declined to accept an offer of $1,500 for his fleet-footed bovine. The calf is nearly thirteen and a half hands high, his legs are like those of a giraffe and his horns are tipped with nickel plated knobs. Colonel Burns bought the calf when a yearling from an Indian farmer, who was driving the split-hoof trotter to a sulky and beating all ordinary roadsters with ease. The calf is of plebeian blood and was bred, raised and trained by the farmer. Colonel Burns intends exhibiting the speedy beast on all the trotting tracks in the country. Hitched to a light wagon Wabash trotted in Belmont park and was sent around the track several times at a three minute gait. The calf's wind and lungs are perfectly sound and his owner says he has driven him forty miles a day without making him turn a hair. Although Wabash trots fast and steadily in harness, he is much speedier than running under saddle. To show the calf's speed he was saddled and mounted by a 115 pound jockey, and Mr. Horton's b. m. Clorinda with a record of 2:24, was started against him. Clorinda went away in the lead when the word "go" was given, but Reilly, the jockey on the calf quickly clapped spurs into its sides and with a bellow that was heard a mile off Wabash hoisted his tail like a jackstaff and set sail after the trotter. The crowd of horsemen present at once saw that Wabash had a mixed but fast gait that is peculiar to himself. When on the back stretch his legs seemed to sprangle out on all sides at once, and he bowed his back like a bucking broncho and blew a cloud of steam out of his nostrils. Colonel Burns proudly waved his hand towards him, and said to the crowd on the quarter stretch: "Now, you all watch that critter hump himself." If "humping" meant bellowing until the astonished Clorinda bolted across the track and stood trembling against the outside rails, Wabash certainly did what the Colonel expected. Wabash came along like a locomotive, passed the bewildered mare and was loping into the home stretch before timorous Clorinda's driver could induce her to trot. Wabash won by an eighth of a mile and was cheered by every spectator except Mr. Horton, who rythmically said to his driver: "Well, don't it beat——,"

SUBSTITUTE FOR MAHOGANY.—An admirable imitation of and substitute for mahogany, useful in fine manufactures, is due to French ingenuity. The first operation is to plane the surface of any species of close grained wood until it is perfectly smooth, and it is then rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which preserves it for the materials subsequently applied. These consist of one and one half ounce of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, mixed together and filtered, the liquid in this state being rubbed, or rather laid, upon the wood with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval afterward the wood possesses all the external appearance of mahogany. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish, from any cause or causes, becomes at all dull, by rubbing it with a little cold-drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy.

A Western astronomer predicts that a big comet will shortly come along and knock the spots off the sun.

A Cleanly Dairyman.

As an example of what absolute cleanliness means, *The Dairy* has the following, contributed by an Iowa correspondent:

"It is said that it is as hard to be clean as it is to be good. Well, I think it is not hard to be good, even for a dairyman, if he only does as he would be done by, and just as easy to be clean. This is my way. At 5 o'clock I am in the cow stables. The feed prepared the night before is put into the feed boxes, which are first cleared of all remnants of former feed, and if sour, they are scoured out with water and a broom. While the cows are eating, they are thoroughly carded and brushed, as well as any well-kept horse is—and all over from head to switch. The udder is sponged if necessary, and wiped with a clean towel, and not a dirty rag. The gutters are then cleaned out; and the stalls; a common road broom being used, to finish after a broad scraper which draws the manure down to the trap-doors in the cellar. The floor and gutter are then littered well with sawdust, when we have no straw. For fifteen cows this takes an hour. Then I go to breakfast. At half past six the cows are milked, and each milker has overalls and an apron made of striped ticking, with which he can milk in his Sunday clothes and slippers, if he likes; and any lady may go in with a silk dress on and not hurt it. As the milk is drawn it is strained at once into the deep pails which stand on the platform and are kept covered; the milk pails have strainers and a double strainer is kept in the deep cans, so the milk goes through three strainers. But this is not really necessary, as I would cheerfully drink a glass of milk direct from the cow as I milk it. But out of consideration for my customers, who buy my butter and milk, I put the milk through three strainers. As soon as the deep pails are full, they are closed and carried to the milk-house and handed to the person who sets the milk in the pool or the creamery, or, if it is put into shallow pans, strains it once more. Now, there is nothing hard to do about this. It is so easy after having begun it and got into the way of it, that it would be hard to stop it. And I don't see how easy it is to be cleaner than we are in our dairy."

How to Raise Big Crops.

It has often been asserted by advanced agriculturalists that if wheat, either spring or winter, is sown in drills, far enough apart to admit of using a horse hoe between the rows, both to keep down weeds and loosen and aerate the soil, the yield might be increased to a marvellous extent more than it now is in this country.

In proof of this, a recent observing and intelligent traveller in Belgium gives the mode of culture there and the yield, which sometimes, with very favorable weather for harvest, reaches as high as 160 bushels per acre. This is one of the most populous countries in the world, supporting 481.71 persons to the square mile, against 13.92 in the United States and 216.62 in Germany. Winter wheat is a staple crop there on their highpriced small farms of only an acre or two. The land is highly manured in autumn, well harrowed several times, and got into the best possible condition. The grain is sown in the fall in seed beds, very thickly on the highest and best locations, where it is not likely to be winter-killed, or injured by any casualty, such as overflowing or drowning out, os smothering under the snow.

In the spring the main fields are again dressed up and marked out in drills the proper distance. When the wheat has grown sufficiently to be moved, it is thinned out by being taken up, separated from the thick stools, and planted in the drills with a tool called a dibble, which makes a hole the proper detph, into which the wheat roots are inserted, pressing the earth tight against them with the foot. This work is usually intrusted to half-grown boys and girls, a man sorting out the wheat plants in order that those of the same size may be placed together, that the field may grow even and regular.

When the plants have commenced growing, the soil is thoroughly and constantly stirred, either by means of hand or horse power. Every weed and all foreign plants are destroyed, and nothing but what is wanted, the article itself, is allowed to grow. There are very seldom any extensive failures of crops thus carefully and scientifically grown. The yield is a quantity never imagined or heard of in this country, and the crop always and surely pays the cultivator.

It is asserted that such pains would not pay to apply to crops in this count try. But do we not go to the opposite extreme? Has it ever been tried here? It certainly would pay satisfactorily if applied to choice varieties in small quantities, about to be used for seed. It is certainly better to till one acre and get a crop now raised on four acres, than to try the four and only raise half a crop, which is now so often the case here.—*Milling World.*

Looking out the Back Door.

A friend of ours wished to hire a farmer for a wealthy neighbor, and we mentioned one who was wanting an engagement. Knowing that our friend had been to see this farmer, we asked the result. His reply was, in substance: "Yes, I went there; I went around to the back door and came away, knowing that he would not suit." The front doors of farm houses are rarely opened. The back door is in constant use. One need not go far in any locality, to find the outlet of the kitchen sink ending in a sort of ditch, which is supposed to carry off the waste water, but which only allows it to soak away and saturate the ground near the back of the house. The seldom used front door is opened when a small coffin is taken out. The minister speaks of the mysterious dispensations of Providence." They are not all mysterious. Bad sink drains at the back of the house are sure to bring typhoid fever and other sickness. Let the back door surroundings be looked to. If nothing better can be done, carry the kitchen wastes to a cesspool a distance away from the house, where they can soak away far below the surface. Prohibit all throwing out of slops at the back door. The ground soon becomes charged with matters that ferment and breed disease. Where pigs are kept, and that includes every farm, there should be a pail, to receive all animal and vegetable matters and daily emptied. Nothing of the kind should be thrown out at the back of the house. Where there is such a disease-breeding sink spout as we have mentioned, let provisions be at once made to carry off the water to a cesspool, and cover up the saturated ground with dry earth. Let the back yard of the house always be kept scrupulously neat.

Couldn't Slap Him.

Arkansaw Traveller.

On a railway train, just behind a plainly dressed, motherly-looking woman, accompanied by a noisy boy, sat two fashionably dressed ladies. The boy was given to asking all kinds of foolish questions, and occasionally he would whine like a cub and twist himself around and fret.

"If I had hold of him for a minute I'd blister him till he couldn't stand up" said one of the ladies.

"Here then," replied the motherly old lady, "you may take hold of him. If you want to slap him, slap him, I haven't the heart to do it."

"Excuse me," faltered the annoyed; "I did not think that you could hear my remark."

"Oh, no harm done, for I know that he is enough to annoy anyone, and it may seem strange to you that I do not slap him, but I can't. Once I had a little boy that I slapped. Every time he would ask foolish questions or whine, I'd slap him. I was determined to bring him up rightly, so that he would please everybody. He was the idol of my life and I did so much want to see him respected. Everybody said that I was a model mother and that my son would be a great man, and I was so flattered by these remarks that I was even more strict than ever with him. One night just after I had put him to bed company came, and while we were talking the little fellow awoke and began to cry. I told him to hush, and when I found he did not intend to obey me, I went to the bed and spanked him. 'That's what I call discipline,' one of the company remarked; 'and I assure you that in after years you will not regret the strict measures which you have adopted.

"The next morning my little boy was too sick to get up, and all day he lay in bed. At night I sent for a physician, but before morning he was dead. I don't think that there was a more miserable woman in the world. I took his little boots—boots which a few days before I had whipped him for getting muddy—I put them on my bureau. I could not bear to live in the same house where both my husband and my little boy had died, and I moved away. One evening, while walking along a lonely street, I saw a little boy—a very small boy—standing among some tall weeds. I asked him where he lived, and he plucked a blossom and held it out to me. I asked him where were his mother and father, and with curious intelligence he replied that some big men took them away in boxes. I knew then that he was a waif, and I took him home with me. In the night he cried and I got up and sat by the fire with him and rocked him. He was very delicate, but he was a light that shone on my withering soul. This is the child, and he's wearing the little boots that I put on the bureau. You may slap him but I can't.

Ashes vs Vegetable Matter.

American Cultivator.

A suggestive lesson may be derived from the following simple experiment. Upon one acre of land a farmer plowed in a quantity of corn stalks, while upon another acre he spread the ashes resulting from the burning of an equal quantity of stalks. That upon which the stalks were burned gave the best start, but the acre upon which the stalks were plowed in soon caught up and surpassed the former, and finally matured the better crop. This experiment illustrates the difference between mineral fertilizers and decayed vegetable matter or humus. The minerals being in a soluble condition, soon made themselves manifest in the increased growth produced. At first the buried cornstalks had no effect upon vegetation except by increasing the porosity of the soil and by admitting larger supplies of atmospheric air to act upon the constituents of the soil. When the stalks commenced to decay, and the minerals were not only liberated from the stalks but also from the soil in contact, when the corn which was planted upon the stalks began to pull ahead of that planted upon the plot fertilized with ashes. The value and efficiency of the ashes would be sooner exhausted than the vegetable matter of the stalks. Again, where the stalks were used the fertility of the soil would be increased, because in all probability the nitrogen contained in the stalks would remain intact until liberated by their decay. This substance would be in the form of ammonia and its compounds, that would again be decomposed before becoming plant food. In burning stalks, although all the minerals would be preserved in the ashes, yet it is quite certain that the nitrogen would be thereby expelled, thus robbing the plants of the fertilizing properties of that valuable agent. We should have made such experiments before establishing a theory, yet these suggestions might easily be followed out on other farms and by other farmers.

ODD ITEMS.

A field of 150 acres of peppermint is being successfully cultivated at Waverly, Lowndes county, Miss.

The number of gymnastic societies in Germany reaches the respectable figure of 2451, with 221,417 members.

The small boy is a deadly enemy of the steam fire engine. He claims that it extinguishes the fire too soon.

Politicians are taking a long breath for the coming contest. The whiskey crop will be larger than usual this year.

Mills Smith, of Green county, Va., dropped dead just as he was raising his hand to swear that his tax list was correct.

Black eyed blondes are rare, but not so rare, perhaps, as blue eyed negroes, one of which was just discovered at Tuskegee, Ga.

A Chatanooga cow committed suicide the other day by holding her head under water and standing until she fell over drowned.

A boy makes Providence Spiritualists believe that with his bare finger he draws and colors pictures of flowers on unprepared paper.

The city of Dallas, Texas, is said to be built over a graveyard of mastodons, and for five or six years past excavations for buildings have seldom failed to bring up their bones. A large number of these mastodon remains were unearthed recently, and some of the bones were of enormous size.

Sawing is too wasteful a process to be used in the manufacture of veneer. The logs are first steamed until they are soft, and a knife shaves off strips as the thinnest tissue paper.

Valentine Geske, an insane convict in the Ohio Penitentiary, devised a novel method of committing suicide. Obtaining a large Iron spoon, he attempted to swallow it, but failing in this he forced it down his throat with such effect that the handle broke.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops?"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surerst cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflamatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia and indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Natute is her ally

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Oranges and Florida.

Better than Breezes and Blossoms—Under a New Flag.

Even the balmy air and orange grove of Florida fail to keep its people full of happiness and comfort. Art must help nature everywhere—in the tropics as among the pines of the North. "And chief among the blessings which are adapted to all zones," writes Dr. J. D. Wallace, of Fort Dade, Fla., "is PARKER'S TONIC. It seems to have the world for a field, and most of the current diseases yield to its action. I have used it in the case of a delicate and dyspeptic young lady, with the most gratifying results. It seemed to accomplish with ease what the usual prescriptions and treatment for that miserable malady failed wholly to bring about. I am also glad to state that the Tonic has greatly relieved me personally of a troublesome atonic condition of the stomach of long standing. It is the ideal purifier and invigorant."

Messrs. Hiscox & Co. call especial attention to the fact that after April 16, 1883, the name and style of this preparation will hereafter be simply *Parker's Tonic.* The word "Ginger" is dropped, for the reason that unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their patrons by substituting inferior preparations under the name of Ginger; and as ginger is an unimportant flavoring ingredient in our Tonic, we are sure that our friends will agree with us as to the propriety of the change. There *will be no change, however,* in the preparation itself; and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, contain the genuine medicine if the signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of outside wrapper.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all Hay Fever sufferers, it being, in my opinion, founded upon experience and a sure cure. I was afflicted with Hay Fever for 25 years, and never before found permanent relief. WESLEY H. HASKINS, Marshfield, Vt.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequalled for colds in the head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps. ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.
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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass. apr 13
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NOTICE

TIRED ALL OVER.

What Rested and Refreshed a Weary Man in Memphis.

"No, it never amounted to an acute pain, but continued to be a dull weary ache in the small of my back," writes Mr. James Thomas, of No. 59 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. "This was an old experience, and life became dull music. I was tired all over, with pain in the lower limbs, and a habit of lying awake of nights. Recently I tried one of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS and was decidedly relieved within twenty-four hours. It may have been providence that did the work, but I give the credit to Benson's porous plaster." Mr. Thomas' reverential idea does him credit, but Providence works by agents, and among them Benson's plaster ranks first as an external remedy. It acts quickly to relief and healing, and renders life better worth living. Price 25 cents. Look in the middle of the plaster for the word CAPCINE. Ask your physician about it. Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.
aug. 10-4w d

SWITHIN. C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY for Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn., 12m. from Philadelphia. School year opens Sept. 18. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Thirteen experienced teachers, all men and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical, or Civil Engineering Course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. A physical and a Chemical Laboratory; a fine Gymnasium and Ball ground. 1,500 vols. added to Library in 1883. Apparatus doubled in 1883. Ten students sent to College in 1883. A graduating class in Commercial Dept in 1883. Media has 7 churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated Circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard University Graduate), Media, Penn. aug 3-4w

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Absolutely pure. They contain no spurious or exhausted leaves. No chemicals or Coloring Matter used in their preparation. Very valuable for mixing with weaker China teas. They contain a very high percentage of Extract. They are cultivated under the supervision of foreigners, upon the most approved methods. The leaf is manipulated by machinery, giving uniformity of appearance throughout entire plucking. They retain their valuable qualities for an unusual length of time. JOHN C. PHILLIPS & CO., 193 Water St., New York. Agents of the Calcutta Tea Syndicate. Aug 24-4w d

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Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

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FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

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are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

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This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J. is over the cork of each bottle.

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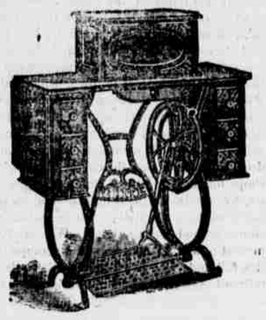

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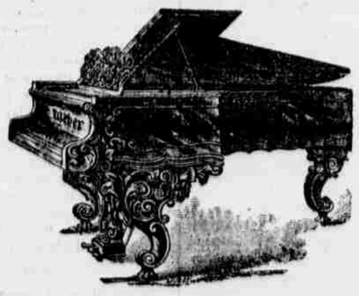

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.25 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 9.55 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 1.50 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 3.40 a. m.; Washington, 4.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

4.35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

3.35 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.20 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SHUNK, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.00 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 2 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.45 a. m. 6.13 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.36 11.45 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9.00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.55 a. m., Pottsville, 12.30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1.35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.30 11.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.45 a. m. 4.05 p. m. and 6.00 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.34 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.45 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. H