

Scientific

Mercury is firmly believed by the Chinese to possess wonderful virtues. They hold that it not only prolongs life, but expels bad vapors, poison, and the gloom of an uneasy mind.

The skin or outer cover of the insect consists of the cuticle, not comparable with any part of a vertebrate, and underlying tissues. The cuticle consists of two very distinct layers one thick and transparent, the other, in which also pigment is developed, thin and opaque.

Not only, says Brudenell Carter, has the acuteness of vision of civilized man fallen below the standard common among savage nations, but at the same time the eyes of civilization often depart from the normal or approximately spherical formation, either becoming flattened from front to back so as to bring the retina too near the surface, or to remove the retina too far from the surface.

Two methods are in use in Philadelphia to prevent chemical obstructions in water pipes. One is to coat the interior with coal tar pitch, which does well enough for large mains and keeps the passage tolerably clear for more than a quarter of a century.

It is proposed to establish six Government scholarships for deserving and promising natives of India, preference being given to statutory civil servants who are desirous of passing a probationary period in the British Isles, the scholars to be allowed to reside in any institution connected with any university in Great Britain or Ireland which provides for instruction in chemistry, geology, and natural history.

It is stated that the Jews in Toulon and Marseilles have scarcely been affected by the cholera. The Jewish journals attribute this comparative immunity to an observance of the dietary and hygienic laws of Judaism. An authority on this subject says that this claim is unquestionably justified by fact and experience, and adds that it is not little singular that Christianity, in adopting from Judaism its high spiritual conception, should have made so little of the wonderful body of hygienic science which the Mosaic law contains.

Black, the color always in demand for felt hats, presents the greatest difficulties in dyeing it properly. A technical journal gives this method: Generally a copper-bolter is used, filled with pure water and brought to boil. Add 50 pounds potassium dichromate, 40 pounds cream of tartar, and 1 pound of sulphuric acid. Boil for some time. Enter the felt from 60 pounds to 65 pounds, and simmer for two hours. Lift and allow to cool, set to drain for 24 hours, rinse well, and finish the dyeing in a decoction made with 30 pounds of Brazil wood. Felt dyed by this process does not become white by wear, and it resists the influence of the air and dilute acids.

Another fine specimen of a Roman pavement has been unearthed at Brims Lane, Bath, England, in the course of some excavating work. The pattern is composed of octagons 2 feet 7 inches each way, the intermediate space being filled in with squares. In the center of each octagon is a double quartered star in a circle in the center, and at each end are pointed lines, the lines are from half to three-quarters of an inch square, and the colors used are red, white, blue, and black. On one side of the pavement is a broad margin made of Roman tiles, about 6 inches by 1 1/2 inches each, laid herringbone fashion. So much of the original work as can be recovered is to be carefully removed and kept in a safe place for future examination and inspection.

One of the largest establishments of the kind in the world has recourse to the following processes in the manufacture of soda: Sulphuric acid is made from pyrites smalls in the usual lead chambers. The sulphuric acid is used to decompose common salt into hydrochloric acid and sulphate of soda. The sulphate of soda, mixed with a certain proportion of limestone and small coal, is fused into a uniform mass in a large revolving cylinder to produce "black ash." By lixiviation of the black ash with water a solution of carbonate of soda is obtained which can be reduced to the dry state by evaporation. This is further refined by resolution and allowing all soluble impurities to settle out, and the refined liquor is then evaporated to yield ordinary washing soda. The hydrochloric acid is collected by passing the gas into towers supplied with water (similar to gas scrubbers) and packed with brickbats. It is used for the manufacture of bleaching powder (chloride of lime).

WILD ANIMALS IN WINTER.

One of nature's most important methods of preserving animal life is by hibernation. The lower animals, as insects and some reptiles, become to all appearance entirely dormant, live without essential change during the cold winter, and wake to active life only when food is again ready for them. Others, like the wood-chuck, after growing fat on the abundant food of autumn, roll themselves up in a nest and sleep. Vital action is lowered, they consume but little oxygen, and live upon the stores of fat with which they went into winter quarters. The black bear generally hibernates in caves and under old tree stumps, but he is never so sleepily that he is not ready for a battle if disturbed; and further south, he does not hibernate at all. In New England he grows fat on green corn, roots and nuts in the fall, and so he has had the credit of growing fat by "sucking his paws." This old notion is only an illustration of theories in mechanic life that something can come of nothing. The truth about the bear is that he grows thin every day he lies in his den.

The third general method of preserving the species through winter is by migration, as best seen among birds, but practiced also by some of the higher mammals. As the autumn advances, many of the smaller birds from one point to another from the far north quietly make their way south, to find warmer weather and new stores of food for the winter months. Others assemble in flocks, and seem to have grave consultations over the pro-

ject journey. The metallic note of the wild geese comes to us from among the clouds as night and day, the flocks veering their way in long lines to the south. Long before they appear with us, they collect their broods in the lakes and bays near their breeding places and seem to be organizing for the long flight which most of them are to take for the first time to a land that most of them have never seen; for of every flock that starts from most of their northern resting-places, the larger part are young, and have never flown but a few miles before they commence their long flight to an unknown land. They follow their leader it is said. When did the first leader learn the way?

FIND NEW NAMES.

In some old-fashioned families the practice still prevails of retaining the same set of Christian names from generation to generation, with the natural result that each member of one of these families is constantly subjected to the inconvenience of being mistaken for his father or his cousin. In the giving of names, considerations of sentiment ought always to give way to those of convenience. It is satisfactory to observe that the very commonest of our Christian names are fast losing their excessive popularity, and that the custom of giving double names, and that of using surnames as Christian names are decidedly becoming more general. These useful innovations are especially to be recommended to the Smiths, the Browns, the Joneses, and all other possessors of excessively common surnames. We may reasonably hope that, in a generation or two, there may be no longer any plain John Smiths to lament the inconvenience of bearing a name which is practically "no name at all." Although as a rule it is well to avoid anything very eccentric or unusual in the choice of a Christian name, it may fairly be allowed that those families which have extremely common surnames are entitled to a dispensation from the general rule.

THE RUSSIAN STOVE.

The Russian stove is made of fire-resisting porcelain, is always ornamental, and frequently a highly artistic, hand, some piece of furniture. Internally it is divided by thick fire-clay walls into several upright chambers of flues, usually six in number. Each flue is lighted in a suitable fire-place, and is supplied with only sufficient air to effect combustion, all of which enters below and passes through the flue. The products of combustion being thus undisturbed with unnecessary cold air, very highly heated, and in this state pass up and down through the different compartments. At the end of this long journey they have given up most of their heat to the twenty-four hot absorbing surfaces of the fire-clay walls, then all communication with the chimney is cut off, the fire is put out leaving done its work, and the interior of the stove has boiled up its caloric ready for emission into the room, and, passing through the non-conducting walls of the stove is radiated into the apartments.

Insult not misery, neither deride in family nor ridicule deformity.

It is said that the grasshopper is proportionally 120 times the kicking power of a man. A poor young grasshopper never goes to see a foot Miss Grasshopper when old man Grasshopper grieves.

Struck Dumb While Swearing.

The people of Lee township, about seventy-five miles north of Louisville, in Brown county, Ind., are in a state of excitement over the case of James Lyman, who was instantly deprived of all sensation about December 1st. Lyman recently moved into Lee township. His family consists of a son and two daughters. In early years he was a seaman, and although he tells but little of his past history it is believed from relics and other souvenirs which he has in his possession, that his adventures on the ocean would make a volume of romance. It is said of him that when eleven years of age he ran away from his home in Boston and determined to adopt a sailor's life. He concealed himself in the hold of a ship about to weigh anchor, and was carried off to sea on board a vessel. Lyman soon learned to swear. As his years increased his profanity became more voluble. His ship touched many foreign shores, and by frequent associations with the natives he gradually acquired their manner of speech, and in time became the most blasphemous man ever before uttered rolled from his fluent tongue, while he danced about in a perfect paroxysm. Suddenly the impious declarations ceased. Lyman fell face down ward to the ground and was unable to move a muscle. A genuine thunder-bolt or a bullet through the heart could not have paralyzed his senses quicker. Sight was destroyed, speech gone and motion impossible. After thirty minutes prostration he recovered slightly, but was unable to regain his lost speech. His eyes were also dimmed. On the arms of two strong laborers he was borne to his home, where he has since been resting in a half-conscious condition.

Do not buy stocks of bees or artificial swarms from persons residing near you, or many of the bees may return to their old homes. But should this rule prove inconvenient in your case, then lean a broad board up against the hive over the entrance, so that when the bees first fly out they will be bothered and be likely to mark the new location and so return.

White Spanish lace can be cleaned by rubbing it in dry flour. If it is very dirty use two or three changes of flour.

ODD ITEMS.

Over 10,000 women and girls make a living in the streets of Paris. They are licensed by Government. Thirty-five thousand are under 18, 17,000 under 15, and 5,000 under 13.

Every visitor to the World's Exposition in New Orleans is required to deposit a silver half dollar in a glass box in charge of the doorkeepers, no admission tickets being sold.

A new five-dollar counterfeit Treasury note, series 1875, check letter A, has made its appearance in Boston. It is made by a photo-lithographic process, and is a very close imitation.

Hard times are beginning to affect the confectioners' trade in Paris. You can now buy for five francs a pound of bonbons in a basket, which were formerly sold for not less than twenty francs.

Cannon Point, Ga., claims the honor of having the only olive grove in the United States whose fruit is used for the manufacture of oil. It contains 100 bearing trees, which were planted over 100 years ago. The grove yielded over 200 gallons of oil this year.

Extremes sometimes meet. In China a dog thief is beheaded, but the man who steals a million can be but slightly punished, and usually runs away to Corea. In the United States a horse thief is lynched, and an absconding bank cashier goes to Canada.

Mr. Jefferson's First Inauguration. At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, 1801, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts.

A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about 12 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, lined up in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the Capitol under a discharge of artillery. On his entry into the Senate chamber, where were assembled the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, the members rose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took. After a few moments of silence Mr. Jefferson rose and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled there. Having seated himself for a short period, he again arose, and approached the Clerk's table, where the oath was administered by the Chief Justice; after which he returned to his seat, accompanied by the Vice-President, the Chief Justice and the heads of departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens. As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and the broad road to fortune opens before the workers absolutely sure. At one address, The C. & A. Bldg., Main St., Dec 21-27.

Ask James H. Moore about Acker's Blood Elixir, the only preparation guaranteed to cleanse the blood and remove all chronic diseases.

Having recently leased the Exchange Hotel Stable, I am now running it as a boarding, exchange and Hotel stable. I can offer owners the very best accommodation for their horses. My loose boxes and single stalls for boarders are large and in good condition, my prices reasonable. I shall always buy a good horse when the price is suitable, and intend to keep such on hand for sale, either single drivers or matched pairs. Persons in distant parts of the country can send their horses to be prepared for the market. The drives are good in all directions from my stable door, so that those coming here with fine horses needing daily exercise can have the advantage of the best roads to jog them upon. The Exchange Hotel Stable is situated as to exclude objectionable persons, who not unfrequently interfere with sales. I shall be pleased to communicate with any gentleman from the country who may be coming to this place with horses for sale. By permission I refer you to W. R. Tubbs, Proprietor of Exchange Ho.

W. A. Hartzel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

G. H. BROWN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE HAIR GOODS.

And Proprietor of Bloomsburg Laundry, MAIN STREET, DENTLER BLOCK. Sole agent for Davis' French Dye Works. For Holiday trade, call and see the Mother Hubbard buns, and Laundry front desk.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, Etc.

Estimates for BUILDINGS prepared on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.

CHARLES KRUG, Bloomsburg, Pa.

White Spanish lace can be cleaned by rubbing it in dry flour.

"I Have Suffered"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommended "Hop Bitters" to me.

I used two bottles. I am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop Bitters. I was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism!!! For nearly seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any good!!!

Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well today as ever I was. I hope you may have abundant success "In this great and valuable medicine."

Anyone wishing to know more about my cure? Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence for Indigestion, kidney complaint, "And nervous debility. I have just" returned from a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more good than anything else!

A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated!!!" And scarcely able to walk. Now I am gaining strength and "Flesh!" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop Bitters. J. Wickliffe Jackson, -Winimund, Ind.

No genuine sufferer without a bunch of Bitters. Write to me for the right course of treatment with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

B. F. HARTMAN, REPRESENTING THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES North American of Philadelphia, Franklin, Philadelphia, York, Pennsylvania, Phoenix, London, Phoenix of London, Office on Market Street, No. 4, Bloomsburg, Oct. 24.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA. OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

APRIL

Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money than anything else in this world.

The Sun.

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Terms, by Mail, Postpaid: DAILY, per Year \$6 00; DAILY, per Month \$1 00; SUNDAY, per Year \$1 00; DAILY and SUNDAY per Year \$7 00; WEEKLY, per Year \$1 00.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

VIRGINIA FARMS

OF EVERY SIZE, PRICE AND DESCRIPTION. FOR SALE IN SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS. 300 acre liver farms, good brick houses, near city. 200 acre farms, with buildings, near rail road and river, \$2,000. Other countries at higher and lower prices. Catalogues free. New map of Va. sent upon request. H. HALLIST & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec 21-27

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA. HOME OF N. Y. MERCHANTS' OF NEWARK, N. J. CLINTON, N. Y. PROF. S. Y. BARNARD, PA.

These old corporations are well respected by age and fire tested and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities and are liable to the full value of the policy.

James promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CURRIE & KNAPP, REAL ESTATE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The special Columbia county should patronize managers whose losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own cities.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, PHILADELPHIA

FEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEES, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, NICARAGUA SODA, &c. N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets. Orders will receive prompt attention.

CONSUMPTION.

There is a positive remedy for the above disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy, and is the only one that will cure the disease in its early stages. It is sold by all druggists and is the only one that will cure the disease in its early stages.

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES.

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON. Suitable for Yards, Cemetery Lots and Public Grounds.

The following shows the Patent Grotto, one of the most beautiful and valuable manufactures by the undersigned.

For beauty and durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.

Address S. M. HESS, BLOOMSBURG PA.

A DESIRABLE

New Year's Gift

TO A FRIEND,

-WOULD BE-

The Columbian

FOR ONE YEAR.

-\$1.50 A YEAR, In Advance.

IT IS THE LARGEST, -IT CONTAINS- MORE NEWS, Popular Clothing Store OF DAVID LOWENBERG.

AND IS THEREFORE THE CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

TO THOSE DESIRING NEW YEAR CARDS,

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK,

We Have Them In prices from Two CENTS UPWARDS.

Call and See AT THE COLUMBIAN STORE, Elwell & Bittenbender.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

MO! MO!

FOR THE XMAS HOLIDAYS!

The Place to buy a nice Overcoat.

The Place to buy a Fine Suit.

The Place to buy Boys' Suits.

The place to buy Overcoats.

The Stock is Complete, and Prices Low.

AT THE Popular Clothing Store OF DAVID LOWENBERG.

DAVID LOWENBERG, 100 MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Yone & Son Pianos, World renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordions and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

J. SALTZER, HEADQUARTERS

MAIN STREET, Bloomsburg

Foreign and Domestic WINES AND LIQUORS, AND JOBBER IN CIGARS. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

READY PAY STORE.

G. P. STINER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Orangeville, Pa., UNDER ODD FELLOWS' HALL OPPOSITE OLD CENTENNIAL HOTEL.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cheapest Ready Pay Store in the county. Having opened a general store I solicit a share of the public patronage.

G. P. STINER, Elwell & Bittenbender.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

Eastward.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via Harrisburg, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Washington, D. C. via Baltimore, Md. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Washington at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Washington at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Harrisburg, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Harrisburg at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Harrisburg at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to York, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Pottsville, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Pottsville at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Pottsville at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Reading, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Reading at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Reading at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Easton, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Easton at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Easton at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Lancaster, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Lancaster at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Lancaster at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Gettysburg, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Gettysburg at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Gettysburg at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Carlisle, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Carlisle at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Carlisle at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Altoona, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Altoona at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Altoona at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Scranton, Pa. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Scranton at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Scranton at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Binghamton, N. Y. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Binghamton at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Binghamton at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Elmira, N. Y. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Elmira at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Elmira at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Rochester, N. Y. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Rochester at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Rochester at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to Albany, N. Y. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving Albany at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving Albany at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa. to New York, N. Y. via New Jersey, N. J. Daily except Sunday, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 a. m., arriving New York at 11:30 a. m. Returning, leaving New York at 7:30 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 11:30 a. m.