A PECULIAR HABIT THAT DEVELOPS IN THE KLONDIKE.

The Appetite, When Once Acquired, In Extremely Difficult to Control, and to Indulge It Means a Short Cut to the Grave.

Every great discovery in the world's history has brought with it an accompanying affliction, and it remained for the Klondike to develop a peculiar mania that threatens to outrival opium eating. Among the residents of the far north it is known as the "snow habit," and it is said to be incurable. A returned Klondiker tells the strange story.

"There are many strange things in the Klondike," said the narrator, "but perhaps the strangest and that about which nothing has been written so far, is the dissipation caused by eating snow. In the north, when the thermometer reaches 30 to 40 degrees below zero, a mouthful of snow is like molten metal. It brings an inflammation to the palate and tongue and it is impossible to quench the thirst. The first advice an old timer offers a newcomer in the region is 'Don't eat snow.' There are men in that country, once hearty, robust miners, now weak, effeminate creatures, whose fall can be traced directly to the time they began munching snow.

"The matter has been but little investigated, but the scientists who have examined the subject say that the waters of the north are rich with mineral deposits which are being constantly washed down from the mountains. A certain per cent of this mineral is taken into the air when vapor rises, and the snow becomes impregnated with it. There have been several falls of red snow near Point Barrow, the deposit being of a reddish brown color, due entirely to minerals. Thus it can be seen that a person eating large quantities of the snow takes into his system a corresponding amount of minerals."

While coming down the Copper river last spring the narrator came upon a party of miners where one was dying from the effects of eating snow. He had been a hard drinker, but had run short of whisky. His thirst became unendurable and as water was scarce in midwinter he had taken to eating snow. Soon he claimed it relieved his appetite for the liquor, but his companions noticed that his appetite for the snow increased until he was consuming enormous quantities. Gradually his skin, which was a dark bronze, grew light, his rugged stature became bent, and even his harsh voice changed to the effeminate squeak of an old woman. His strength gave way, and his companions tried to break him of the habit. He would lie on his pallet and moan pitifully for a mouthful of snow and when opportunity offered would steal unobserved to the doorway and gulp down huge handfuls. At last, seeing death was inevitable, his companions allowed him the snow, hoping to prolong his life. It proved unavailing, however, and one morning the man was

There are some spots on the Copper river where the snow, when melted and strained through a cloth, shows perceptible signs of minerals, and often gold is found plentifully intermixed, but of course not in paying quantities. Where this comes from is a mystery, but it may be brought from the far north by the heavy winter gales that sweep over this part of the country. It has been said that if the snow could be melted away it would leave deposits of millions

of dollars in gold dust on the ground. The narrator had a close call himself from falling a victim to the snow habit. "It was in the winter of 1896-7." he said, "and I was new to the country. An old miner near Dawson had warned me against eating snow, but I, with my partner, had gone back into the hills on a prospecting tour and had got caught in a blizzard. We were shy of provisions and on our way up lost the package containing our cooking utensils. This we remedied by broiling our cooked foods, but we had nothing in which to melt the snow. It is claimed that melted snow is harmless, as the metallic deposits it contains sink to the bottom of the receptacle.

"We decided to try it 'raw,' and we did. Whether it was the food or the snow I don't know, but during the week we waited for a chance to get out we had an ever increasing thirst, until, when we were finally able to strike the trail, we were consuming snow at a frightful rate. When we reached our companions, we attempted to assuage our thirst with water, but it did no good. We had acquired a taste for the frozen water, and it seemed to have invigorating qualities. At night we could

not sleep unless we took our snow. "We were fast approaching the degenerate stage when I reached a realizing sense of our condition and undertook to break off. I began by degrees and worked down, but up to the very moment I left the country the sight of the snow always raised in me an inordinate craving. It cost me many sleepless nights and weary days to restrain myself. Had I given way to the habit I would, like many another poor fellow. have lost all ambition and filled an unknown grave in that frozen wilderness.' -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dynamite.

Dynamite explodes so rapidly that its force is exerted in the direction from which the greatest pressure comes. That is, if the dynamite be placed on the ground the explosive force is down; if it be hung against a wall its force attacks the wall; if it be hung under an object its force is upward.

The curious fact that corn, potatoes and other plants thrive better when placed in rows running north and south has been proved by Dr. Wollny of Munich. This reduces the shading by each other to a minimum, more uniform and regular light, heat and moisture result-

DYED DIAMONDS.

Yellow Stones Can Be Made to Look

Like Gems of the First Water. "There are tricks in every trade" has grown to be an adage, and this proverb holds especially good with regard to the jewelry trade, which for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" fairly takes the palm for roguery.

Although a great deal of capital, time and labor have been devoted to counterfeiting the diamond, very little success has been obtained from a fraudulent point of view, as the diamond possesses extraordinary qualities of hardness and brilliancy, with which no imitation, up to now, can attempt to vie. "Paste" of all kinds can be tested by means of a sharp steel file, which scratches its surface.

A method of successful imposition with diamonds has, however, been discovered, and the originator of this swindle actually defrauded the pawnbrokers of London alone in one year of upward of \$500,000.

The general public, as well as jewelers, are aware that diamonds of a yellowish tinge, or, as they are called in the trade, "straws," are worth very lit-tle. Large stones of this color, even when weighing from 10 to 100 carats. are quite common and will only fetch in the market from \$5 to \$20 per carat, the value, of course, increasing in ratio with weight. Diamonds of the same weight, if of the first water, or perfectly colorless, would be worth from five

to ten times as much. The methods of the individual referred to were as follows: He purchased a quantity of "yellow" stones, and then by a simple yet ingenious process succeeded in imparting to them an evanescent purity of color. This was done by procuring two ordinary glasses, a kettle of boiling water and a threepenny packet of mauve dye.

The "yellow" diamond, which was perhaps set in a gold ring or pin, was merely dipped in the glass containing the dye, and then in clean boiling water half a dozen times, and allowed to dry, when it presented all the appearance, even to the eye of an expert, of a

magnificent stone of the first water. The next move was to place the ring on the finger, and the well dressed diamond dyer would sally forth, enter a pawnbroker's and pledge the ring for at least three times its worth. Within 12 hours, however, the effects of the dye would have disappeared, and the pawnbroker could only wonder what on earth was wrong with his eyes when he advanced so much money on such a yellow stone.

Fortunately, owing to the magnitude of this individual's operations, the fraud was discovered, and now pawnbrokers, if they are suspicious of a diamond's color, immerse it in nitric acid, which destroys any dye that may be present without in any way injuring the stone.—London Mail.

GOOD MONEY FOR BAD NEWS

Paid to Learn That Sight Would Leave Him In Six Months.

Somehow it made me feel bad, this happening that I am about to relate. I looking man entered. His appearance indicated that he had many years of life before him. He was well dressed, keenly intelligent and of pleasant counte-

"Doctor," he said, "my eyes have been troubling me, and I would like you to make an examination of them and treat them.

After a few preliminary questions the waist. He took off his clothes and stood there, a magnificent specimen of manhood. The doctor examined him, paying particular attention to his back, for a reason of which I know nothing Having finished, he said:

"Put on your clothes. I can do nothmonths, but no longer. Treatment will do no good. Blindness is sure to come." "What's the matter, doctor?" he asked quietly, with a faint tremor in

his voice. The doctor told him in technical language and then explained that the trouble came from the wasting of a nerve

leading from the spine. "What's your bill, doctor?" asked the man when he got his clothes on. "Five dollars," replied the doctor.

He paid it and left the office without another word. In the fullness of life he walked out into the blessed light of day, doomed within six months to darkness until death. It was an incident to the doctor; to me it was a tragedy. -Pittsburg News.

Irving Didn't Rend.

Sir Henry Irving appeared at the Theater Royal, Edinburgh, in 1857, and two years later he went to Linlithgow to give a reading there. He was delighted to see his name in big letters on the posters on arriving in the town. He went to the ball, but there was no crowd there-in fact, the caretaker had not arrived, having forgotten all about the reading. Irving went in search of him, and things were got ready; 8:30 o'clock arrived, but no one came to the hall-not even a small boy. In recalling the incident Sir Henry was wont to say, "I never slept better than I did that night."

Its Natural Effect.

"How many of these sheep got out of here?" asked the angry farmer. "I don't know," replied the new hired man, rubbing his eyes. "After I'd watched five or six of 'em jump over the fence I seemed to lose the count. That always puts me to sleep." -Chicago Tribune.

Of No Avail.

"Prisoner," said the court, "have you anything to say for yourself?" "What's the use?" replied the culprit; "you guys wouldn't believe me." -Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1899. Gen. Miles is the attempt of the administration to make it appear that way in which it can be prevented. democratic Senators are trying to force an extra session of Congress by opposing legislation for a large standing army. It is the duty of democratic Senators to act in accord with the wishes of their constituents, and in reparliamentary method known to them such vicious legislation they will be doing exactly that. They have nothing to do with calling an extra session of Congress; that is strictly a Presidential prerogative.

A feature of the red hot debate in the House on the offering of the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was a short but stormy speech in favor of the bill by Representative Baily, of Texas, who said he supported the amendment because it provided for direct ownership of the Canal by the government, instead of a partnership bitter personalities were thrown around the amendment, and most of the dered. democrats favored it. It was ruled out on a point of order, and the House under the lash of Czar Reed sustained the ruling, by a vote of 127 to 109.

The disposition of the McEnery oint resolution, which was this week adopted by the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 22, by the House committee on Foreign Affairs, will speedily show whether the resolution was adopted as a part of the game by which a sufficient number of votes were obtained to the Senate indicates that it was. The Bacon substitute, which was defeated by the vote of the Vice President, the Senate being a tie, really had a meaning: it pledged the U. S. to treat the dressed the corpse in his own clothes, Ph lippines just as it is already pledged to treat Cuba. The Philippines could be held forever and a day, as the saying is, under the McEnery resolution, if it were a law.

Representative Lewis, of Washingdebate on the item in the Sundry Civil bill which appropriates \$20,000,coo to pay Spain for the Philippines, pointed out the important and interesting historical fact that Spain is the only country on earth that has ever repudiated its treaty obligations. In 1762, after the English had taken the Philippines, Spain made a treaty in was in the office of an oculist, one of the leading men in his profession in amount equivalent to \$10,000,000 to Pittsburg. A big, strong and healthy regain possession of the islands. England gave up the islands under that treaty; but Spain has never paid a cent of the money promised.

Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, chairman of the Republican caucus, this week named the committee of members of the next House who are, doctor told him to strip himself to the in obedience to caucus direction, to prepare a financial bill to be presented to a caucus of the republicans of the House, in the next Congress. The make up of the committee leaves no doubt that the bill it will prepare will be whatever sort of bill Mr. McKinley ing for you. Your sight may last six may wish to have jammed through. One of the shrewdest men in political life said of the probable work of this committee: "My prediction is that the financial bill that is likely to become a law at the first session of the next Congress, whether that be an extra session closely following the close of the present session or the regular session next winter, will not meet the wishes of Secretary Gage and other extreme single gold standard advocates. Next year will be Presidential year and Mr. McKinley is a very wily politician. In my opinion he will try to make that financial bill a dodger, and he will have plenty assistance from the members of the House who have a strong silver ele-ment in their districts." The average democrat in Congress would much

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for lists of testimonials. F. J.CHENNY & Co.

TOLEDO, O.

prefer that Secretary Gage's ideas be followed in the financial bill, because that would leave no room for dodging the issue in the next campaign. But it is always the policy of the politicians Quite as sneaky as its attacks upon to prevent a square stand up fight on a plain issue, if there is any possible

Ex-Secretary John Sherman didn't mince words when he spoke about the attempt of the War Commission's report to whitewash Alger and his gang sisting by every constitutional and and to blacken Gen. Miles. Mr. Sherman said: "If Mr. McKinley were up for election to-day he would get in Ohio but an inconsiderable number of votes. From all that I can learn there is little enthusiasm for him there, and but very few newspapers are supporting him. There is no doubt that such a condition has been brought about by just such attacks as are being made upon Gen. Miles. What has Gen. Miles done to the President and Secretary of War that he should be treated so? He has not stood in their way. I suppose jealousy is at the bottom of it all." Mr. Sherman may be very sore-headed-he has reason enough to be-but that does not prevent his with a private corporation. Some being able to tell the truth. The snow blockade prevented the assemduring the debate. Czar Reed and bling of the embalmed beef Military his henchmen in the House opposed Court of Inquiry last week, as or-

THE STAR PRISONER

At Williamsport Turns Out to be a Grave Rob-

Williamsport has had a mysterious prisoner in the jail for several days. The officers refused to reveal the identity of the man or the crime for which he was wanted until last week, when Sheriff Colton, of Lake county, Mich., arrived in that city with requisition papers for Andrew M. White. White ratify the treaty, or not. The vote in is wanted for grave robbery, and a reward of \$1.500 was paid for his apprehension. In last August he opened the grave of Alex. McLain at Baldwin, Mich., and stole the body. He and then, with the aid of his father, H. V. B. White, of Chenango county, New York, attempted to defraud an insurance company of \$2,000. The attempt failed and White fled. He was located in a lumber camp near Williamsport and arrested. The sheriff ton, in the course of a short running paid the \$1,500 to Sheriff Gamble of Lycomming county.

Grocers Can Sell Quinine.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether grocers can sell quinine pills, the secretary of the state pharmaeutical board has written as follows:

"Under secetion 6 the grocer has the right to sell quinine pills, as one commonly used medicines, in unbroken packages, but when he attemps to open the package and sell by the dozen or one half dozen he becomes a dispensor and is liable under section 1 of the act, Yours truly, Charles T. George, secretary."

CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill. Most frequently such a woman leaves



examination with animpression, more or less, of discouragement. This condition of the minddestroys the effect of advice; and

she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more, I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."-Mrs. John Foreman, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

The above letter from Mrs. Foreman is only one of thousands.



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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

headache, jaundi billousness, sick nausea, indiges tion, etc. They are valuable to prevent a cold or break up fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worth your confidence. Purely vegetable, the can be taken by children or delicate women Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by most C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Piles or Hemorrhoids Fissures & Fistulas.

Burns & Scalds. Wounds & Bruises, Cuts & Sores.

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Sore Lips & Nostrils. Corns & Bunions. Stings & Bites of Insects Three Sizes, 25c, 5oc. and \$1.00.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

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LEAVE SOUTH .- H. & S R. R. ---NORTH

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect Nov. 20, '98

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Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run of through trains between Sunbury, Williamspor and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pitts; burg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents. J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Manager. Gen, Pass, Agt. Philadelphia &

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Reading Railway

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In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekday-11.30 a. m.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.50 a. m., 3.40 p.
m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m.,
3.40.
For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38. 11.30 a. m.,
12.20, 3.40, 5.00 6.30, p. m.
For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38. 11.30 a. m., 12.20,
3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.
For Baltimore, Washington and the West via.
B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.25, 11.26 a. m.,
3.46, 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.25, 11.26 a. m.,
3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and
Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 5.41
8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.
Trains For Bloomsburg

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m.; and via Easton 9.10 a. m. Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m. Leave Heading 12.15 p. m. Leave Potraville 12.50 p. m. Leave Tamaqua 1.40 p. m., Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.80 p

m. Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 A. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.68 Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.4 a. m., 1.88 8.50, 6.29.

a. m., 1.88 3.50, 6.29.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

In effect Oct. 4, 1898.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street what and South Street what for Atlantic City.

WEEK-DAYS—EXPRESS, 2.00 a. m., 2.00 4.00, 5.00 p.m. Accom., 8.00 a. m., 6.30 p.m. SUNDAYS—Express, 9.00, 16.00 a. m. Accom., 8.00 a. m., 4.45 p. m.

Express, 9.00, 10.00 a. m. Accom., Sag a. m., Accom. b. m. Leave Atlantic City, depot, : Week-Davs-Express, 7.35, 9.00 a. m., 3.30, 5.30 p. m. Accom., 8.15 a. m., 4.05 p. m. Sundays-Express, 4.00, 7.30 p. m. Accom., 7.15 a.m., 4.15 p. m. For Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City, weekdays-9.00 a. m., additional for Cape May, 4.15 p. m., for Sea Isle City, 5.00 p. m., for Ocean City, 4.15, 5.00 p. m. Sundays-Chestaut street, 9.15 a. m., South street, 9.00 a. m. Parlor cars on all express trains.

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