The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. NORTHIMER, . . . EDITOR

LEHIGHTON, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

Editorial Mention.

WITH this week's issue we complete the XIth volume of the CARBON ADVOCATE.

"THE Republican party must go," says the N. Y. SUN. Not this year, some other year, perhaps!

THE Mississippi Democrats are said to be yearning for Tilden and Lamar as the Presidential combination next year.

THE Shenandoah NEWS: "Vice triumphed over virtue last Tuesday, but the mills are grinding." Just so; but the wrong grist seems to have got in the hoppers.

AN illustration of the activity in cotton manufacturing in the South is afforded by the mill in Rome, Ga., which has doubled its machinery since its start, eighteen months ago. It is running night and day, and is forty days behind its orders.

THE Summit Hill RECORD rejoices in the fact that Mr. Mulhearn's majority was reduced by one-half from his first election. Very small things please some people. Example: Summit Hill gave the State ticket 250, Mulhearn 251 and Barber 192 votes.

THE House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, passed, with only 12 dissenting votes, a resolution, previously agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, providing for final adjournment on December 5th. An amended salary appropriation bill has also been reported. It appropriates the gross sum of $536,976.

A PRISONER now serving a term of two years in the Albany penitentiary for forgery, under the name of Herman, turns out to be a nephew of Baron Bernstein, of Germany, who has just died leaving the baronetcy and $2,000,000 to the prisoner. It will now be in order to petition the Governor for his release, so that he may go to the fatherland and enjoy his good fortune.

JUDGE MERRITT, of the Nashville Chancery Court has rendered a decision which, if sustained, will go a good way toward discouraging grain gambling. It is that transactions on margins, in which no delivery is contemplated, are wagering contracts and therefore illegal and void. In the case in question judgment was given for the full amount lost in the speculation, together with interest and costs.

EX-SECRETARY McCULLOCH thinks that the reduction of taxation is the only practicable measure for the relief of the national banking system. The reduction in the tariff last winter he considers insufficient. He says the tax should be taken off tobacco. The banks would have some relief if they were allowed circulation on the market value of the bonds, but he doubts whether Congress would consent to any reduction of security. He believes the compulsory features of the silver coinage law should be repealed.

COL. C. G. McCAWLEY, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in his annual report, dated Oct. 1, 1883, states that on that date there were 1,887 enlisted men in the corps, 883 of whom were on board ships in commission, and 1,004 doing duty at the several shore stations. During the year there were 888 enlistments, 131 recidivisments, 431 discharges, 16 deaths, and 564 desertions. He invites attention to the necessity of an increase of privates, as great inconvenience is felt for the want of them. He is unable to supply the demands of navy yards and vessels for marines, and the service suffers accordingly.

A POSSIBLE topic at the coming session of Congress will be the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians' lease of 3,117,800 acres of grazing land at two cents an acre. The syndicate which got the lease, which runs for ten years, have just made the second half-yearly payment, aggregating over $31,000. Every man, woman, and child of both tribes was paid $5, the money being in $1 and $2 greenbacks. The next payment will be in cattle, as the lease calls for half money and half cattle. In the Indian Territory it is believed that a number of United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives are interested in the lease.

BISHOP WINGFIELD told the General Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia that very few of the eighty millionaires of San Francisco are disposed to do anything for the cause of religion. There are 49 of American birth, 18 Irish, 8 Jews, 5 Germans, 4 English, and 1 French. Only one is a member of a Protestant church. Flood occasionally gives a few thousand dollars to the poor, and of those who have died, only James Lick has left a worthy monument. The Bishop quoted from a San Francisco paper, which described the living as generally misers, rascals, or fools, and the dead as having few of them gone with the poor to heaven, but as having rather "gone to meet Dives where the climate is oppressive and the water is scarce."

A HOUSE built to withstand tornadoes—so the "Minnesota Tribune" says—is that of a banker, the wealthiest man in Ocakis, Minn. All the corners are acute angles, and they sink back into other angles, giving this architectural freak the contour of a star. From the highest point of the roof the gutters sink suddenly, making great depressions. This angularity was, it is said, inspired by the banker's wife, who lives in constant dread of storms. The corners were made very sharp, to split tornadoes. The cellar walls are of unusual thickness, and the timbers of the structure are anchored in them, so that the house may not be blown down without taking up the foundations. All the weather boarding is put on in oblique lines.

THE announcement in cable despatches that the German military authorities have decided to at once increase the artillery arm from its present force of 340 batteries to 680, thereby doubling it may be taken coolly in the Fatherland, but it sounds rather startling here in America. We have in our whole country, which is not only enormously larger than Germany, but contains a much larger population, only sixty regular batteries, while only ten of these are light or mounted batteries, the rest serving as heavy guns in harbor forts. We did not have ten mounted regular army batteries a year ago. Germany quietly adds 340 more to the 340 she already has. The new move is due probably to the discovery that France has more available field batteries than she has and the German war budget is still capable, apparantly, of expansion.

THE following description of the darker side of life in the metropolis appears in the New York TRIBUNE: "Yonder in the dark bowels of the town is a life we never pierce. Think of the judges putting off litigants with the statement that the jails are full of people who cannot get bail and whom it is a mercy to try! Think of those whose wail of injustice never can reach the public press, so far above them are the smallest facilities of influence! Think of the trade in childhood going along monotonously, of the lives that never saw an innocent beginning, of multitudes who cannot ask for bread in English, of the legion who are fed from swill barrels, of the warmth that thousands never know except at the saloon stove, and lounging there like moths to the lamp, counting every heartbeat of the saloon-keeper to hear when he should say, "Depart,"—that man of grand surroundings. Can we wonder that saloon keepers reach so many of the offices? How idle it is to exclaim upon the man in the palace whose thousand vassals have nothing but a vote. Here, should Charity rush like a river, it would still be shallow. Rise, Charity, and be our Pharisee!"

AT the regular meeting of the Western Nail Association on Wednesday last, it was resolved to order a stoppage of all mills controlled by the association beginning December 22 and to last until February 4th. The card rate remains unchanged, viz: $3.40, with sales reported at $2.65.

Our Washington Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1883.

From different sections of the country there has been a lively demand for the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan in the Civil Rights case. Harlan was alone of the opinion that the Civil Rights law was constitutional. He has prepared at some length his reasons for the faith in it, and will have them printed and given publicity on Saturday next. It is not thought that anything will be done by Congress in the shape of a bill to give the negroes any more rights than they now enjoy.

Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, was here to-day. He was quite pronounced in the opinion that Mr. Randall will not be elected Speaker of the next House and that Mr. Carlisle will be. He thought Mr. Cox would show considerable strength. Mr. Cox has himself told several of his friends that he was confident of success. It is said to have been ascertained that so far as actual pledges are concerned Mr. Randall has not up to this time near so many votes as either Cox or Carlisle, and his hopes lie in the belief of his ability to capture votes from both of those gentlemen after the first or second ballots. Both of them think, however, that their friends will stick. Those who imagine that Mr. Randall is so certain to obtain the nomination for Speaker forget that four years ago, when the contest was narrowed down between him and Mr. Blackburn, a change of only six votes would have given the nomination to the latter. Mr. Randall has now much less strength and popularity than at that time. But he has confessedly much skill as a schemer and a manager, and it is not impossible that in the end this may win the victory for him. The contest for the speakership has not as yet opened here with any activity, but in a week or ten days from now it will be in full blast.

The District Commissioners sent a letter this afternoon to Postmaster-General Gresham, complaining that nearly all the newspapers in this District display advertisements for lottery companies, and saying that in the absence of any law excluding such newspapers from the mails such advertisements will probably continue, as according to report they derive each a profit of from $500 to $3,000 annually. They complain that in the absence of a law to prevent it, by the device of clubs, large numbers of tickets are purchased by a common agent. This practice prevails more especially among government clerks. The commissioners urge the propriety of legislation excluding from the mails in the District of Columbia all newspapers that publish lottery drawings, and forbidding under pain of dismissal, the purchase of lottery tickets by government employes. It is reported, they say, that several thousand clerks and government employes yield to the temptation of lotteries, and that they remit to the lotteries from this District many thousand dollars monthly.

One of the leading Republican papers of this city says: "In forecasting the next Presidential election it will be well for amateur statisticians to bear in mind that a solid South and forty-eight other votes will constitute a majority of the whole number of 401 electoral votes to be cast. As matters stand at present, this makes a very discouraging outlook for the Republican party." In an interview to-day Fred Douglass said that he would advise the colored people of Massachusetts to support Robinson for Governor against Butler. "While I have nothing personally against my old friend Butler," said he, "I believe that party should come before men, and the principle should come before party."

Indiana Republicans say an effort will be made to secure the Republican National Convention for Indianapolis, and the claims of that city will be vigorously advocated before the national committee at its meeting here next month. As Indiana is one of the doubtful States, they say if the convention is held in its chief city it will materially help the party to carry it for the Republican nominee.

AUGUR.

[OUR REGULAR LETTER.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, '83

The visitor to the Supreme Court room while the court is in session may find much of interest in the proceedings, but the nine immaculate silk gowns that enwrap all the learning, dignity and gravity of our highest judicial tribunal are a shock to his idea of Republican simplicity. Not one of the judges seems to feel at home in that sombre relic of a past age, which in the eighth century was donned only on occasions of pronouncing sentence of the gibbet from the King's bench. The American people, reared in an atmosphere of democracy, have never yet realized, and probably never will realize, the wearing of these black mantels lends any greater degree of dignity to the bench than the trappings of Marcus Furius Camillus made him more terrible in the eyes of those who ultimately got the best of him. Besides, these ill cut mantels have a disagreeable faculty of enticing themselves above the ears of some of the members of the court, whose ineffectual attempts to keep them in place are at times as ludicrous as they are exasperating. One heaves a sigh of real pity for Judge Miller, who would unquestionably yield a year's salary for the privilege of shedding this gownish, and we might say clownish, heritage from the English law. It is unbecoming in our peculiar system of government, and is decidedly objectionable to all who have business with the court.

The aristocracy of money may have had something to do with the perpetuation of the custom of robing the judges in this country, inasmuch as most of them have been men of large wealth. The present bench is composed of men of business who have always had a weather eye to the main chance. The chief justice is said to be good for a half a million, while his associates, Matthews and Blatchford, are equally endowed with worldly goods. Justice Gray is one of the Beacon Hill stock of Grays, all of whom feathered their nests comfortably in the early days of Boston—men who knew how to gather in and keep what they gathered. Justice Bradley is what might be called well-heeled, and so is Justice Harlan and Justice Woods. Justice Miller, however, is the one exception on the bench who is not rich, and who, perhaps, has been unable to accumulate owing to the impecuniosity of his Iowa clientage, to whom his professional services have been rendered for many years in the interests of charity. The judge has always been generous to others without being exactly just to his own household. Judge Field possesses immense wealth, and has an income amply sufficient every year to add a fine block to his already large possessions in San Francisco.

The social status of the ladies of the court families as compared with that of the "cabinet ladies" and the families of senators, is a subject that often agitates the society circles of Washington, and I do not believe it has ever been authoritatively settled. It is still an open question whether the wife of a Senator outranks the better-half of a Supreme Court judge, and whether the wife of a cabinet officer does not outrank them both. Mrs. Dahlgreen's book on etiquette does not settle the matter, and in all probability it will remain a subject of social controvery to the end of time—of the republic. To many, all this may seem trivial, yet it should be remembered that the social requirements of those high in office can scarcely be imagined by those not familiar with Washington society. The families of cabinet members declare that they are the executive branch of the government, and, therefore, quite the equal, if not the superiors, of the legislative and judicial branches. The social families of the senators, when their turn comes, say they should have precedence, for, does not the Senate decide, after all, whether a man shall be a judge upon the Supreme bench or a member of the cabinet. I am not much of an authority on these subjects, but in my opinion the Supreme Court should have social precedence. The position and work of the judges is of great importance. A law in this country is not a law if it is questioned until it shall have been passed upon by the Supreme Court. The House may pass a bill which the Senate may pass. The Senate has a right to reject the House bill, and the President has the power to veto the bill. From the action of the House there is an appeal; from the action of both houses there is an appeal, but when the Supreme Court has decided upon a law there is no appeal. It is final and absolute.

The present court is composed, generally, of men past the meridian of life. Some of the judges are now on the three score and ten roster. Their families are, like themselves, too old to devote their lives to hollow society. The family of the chief justice in Washington consists of his wife and daughter. His wife met with an accident about three years or more ago and broke her leg. She is now happily recovered, but she cannot wear herself out in looking after people she does not know, half of whom make themselves conspicuous out of curiosity. The daughter is bright and amiable and does what she is obliged to do in a very gentle way. The family of Judge Miller, the oldest judge on the bench in term of service, consists, while in Washington, of his wife and young daughter. His age is about sixty-five. His wife is much younger, but is much of the time an invalid. The daughter, educated in Germany and France, and a most brilliant musician and linguist, cannot be expected to throw her life away in social mockery and neglect and forget her accomplishments. Judge Field's family consists of his beautiful wife and such relatives as they may happen to have. Justice Gray is a bachelor, and, therefore, has nothing to do but to accept or decline invitations. Judge Blatchford, the latest appointed member of the court, has certainly a hand-some house, but I know nothing of his family. Judge Harlan's family are in mourning, and therefore exempt from social obligations. Judge Stanley Matthews, who built a beautiful house on Connecticut avenue after he was appointed to the bench, cannot entertain because of the death of a son. The wife of Judge Bradley is old and feeble, and not equal to a winter in "society."

DOM PEDRO.

Our New York Letter.

Regular correspondence of ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1883.

They tell a good story apropos the arrival of Patti. The diva it will be remembered for the last few trips to and from this country, has been in the habit of traveling by the Arizona of the Guion Line, "the greyhound of the ocean." The captain of this vessel is a ladies man par excellence. Men as a rule do not like him, and as a rule he does not care for them, but with ladies he is extremely popular. Among his customs is that of inviting half a dozen ladies every afternoon to his stateroom to drink tea. Patti of course grew very fond of him, much to the indignation of her husband, Nicolini, who cordially disliked him, and, in fact, took pains to show it. On the voyage to England last spring, Mme. Patti invited the captain to visit her at her castle in Wales, and the gallant tar promised to do so. Later in the season however, he wrote her regretting he could not avail himself of her kind invitation, as his sojourn on shore was always extremely limited, and hence he could not very well afford to go on an extended journey. Mme. Patti must have been gravely offended at this, for, when some months ago it was definitely decided that Patti was to sing again in this country, the agents of the line sent a representative to her, requesting to be informed what staterooms should be reserved for her on the Arizona, and on what day she proposed to sail she replied very laconically: "I do not wish to sail on the Arizona. In fact I shall not travel any more by a line whose officers are not gentlemen." The surprise of the agent and the chagrin of the gallant master of the Arizona may be imagined, but the story leaked out and is now told with a great deal of gusto in shipping circles.

An interesting chapter might be written on popular sea captains, who are well known in both hemispheres on account of the enormous extent of travel between the Old and New World. There is the captain of the Alaska, for instance. He is very popular with the owners of the line on account of the care he takes of his ship. During a voyage he fairly lives on the bridge. With passengers, however, male as well as female, he is very unpopular, on account of his stern, ungracious and repelling ways. The captain of a certain steamer of the White Star Line is a great favorite among men, while ladies are inclined to think poorly of him because he pays little or no attention to them. He is very fond of a game of poker and of a social glass, and hence is always a welcome figure in the smoking room. His sociability is not unremunerative, for he is an expert poker player, and generally wins the money from his opponents.

The Red Star Line has a strict rule forbidding masters of their vessels to take their wives with them on a voyage, either as passengers or guests. One of the captains was married some months ago, and desired to give his wife a wedding trip across the ocean. On arriving in port, he went to the company's office and asked permission to take his wife across. "Certainly, captain," was the reply. He then went to Philadelphia where he was domiciled, and returning the day before the ship was to sail, came on board. Meeting a steward, he gave him some order, when to his amazement that official tipped his cap and remarked: "I beg pardon, sir; you're not in command of the ship, sir; Captain —— is in command sir." Our friend at once posted to the Secretary's office. "Did you not give me permission to take my wife aboard?" he asked. "Yes, sir," blandly replied the official, "and to save you all trouble and make the voyage as pleasant as possible, we have reserved the two best staterooms for you and Mrs. —— and ordered Captain —— to take the ship across. The instant she touches Antwerp you will take command of her again." The young wife remained in Europe for some months and returned on her husband's ship, taking her sister with her and registering in maiden name. The captain never met them except at meal times, and in fact was never in the saloon except on these occasions. When he met them on the deck he just touched his cap to them. When the ship made this port he reported what he did at the company's office. "I wished to show them," he said, "that a man can and will do his entire duty even though he has his wife aboard."

Some weeks ago the Appleton's published a little book called "Don't," consisting of a series of precepts as to what violations of good form, or good taste or good manners one is to avoid in polite society. One of the members of the firm told me the other day that the book had really an enormous sale. The first edition of 25,000 had already been exhausted, and in fact orders were coming in so fast that there was some difficulty in filling them. "Strange to say," he added, "most of the books have gone to Boston, and the demand now is from the West, from such cities as St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago." This would seem to show that although each of the above cities seems to think that the Sun ought to rise where it is located, they are yet anxious to rub off the rough edges which make Western people noticeable wherever and wherever he they get into the more polished society of the East.

The Seaside hotel business in the vicinity of New York will probably be completely revolutionized by next season. The fate of Mr. Charles E. Leland who last year had the Hotel Brighton at Brighton Beach, will serve as a warning to other adventurous hotel men, and the railroad company which owns the entire property will never be able to make such a contract again as they had with him. Mr. Leland is a member of the celebrated family of hotel keepers who at one time had a practical monopoly of transit trade, and who certainly are experienced enough to conduct the business in the manner in which it ought to be run. Yet during the past summer his losses averaged close on $500 a day, and when the season closed he was laboring under a debt of $40,000. He might have pulled through very nearly even, had his contract not compelled him to hand over to the road 15 per cent. of the gross receipts every day, no matter how much the earnings were exceeded by the costs of running the hotel. Mr. Leland has now compromised with some of his creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar. But there will be no more Coney Island for him.

Anybody acquainted with the manner the Temperance question is being handled by the associations in this city, cannot but be surprised to see as thorough and honest an editor as Major Bandy bring the "Mail and Express" to the support of the Cooper Union Branch of the Association. The prime mover and leading spirit in this concern is a man named Gibbs, a tall, thin, sallow-complexioned, black haired and bearded Yankee, who has all the shrewdness with which the members of his race are habitually credited. This man conducts a dairy restaurant in Nassau Street, where nothing stronger than coffee is sold, and where an oatmeal and milk diet is religiously encouraged. His connection with the Association is understood to have helped him enormously in his business. Unfortunately for him, there was another shining light in the association who was also a dairy restaurateur.

This worthy after a while came to the conclusion that Gibbs was getting all the cream of the Temperance business and that by the time Gibbs was through with the milk jug, and it reached him, there was very little skimmed milk left. Thus, he seceded, formed an Association of his own and runs meetings every Sunday at Chickering Hall. Of course all this is very amusing to people who know the way such things are conducted, and hence the surprise of seeing a paper of the standing of the "Mail and Express" used as an organ for a catchpenny affair. Major Bandy can scarcely be well informed as to the real influence and importance of the Temperance Association.

A Famous Galaxy.

People who delight in beautiful and good books will be astonished when they see, if they have not already seen, the announcements of the "Caxton Illustrated" and other editions of standard authors, issued this season. The typography, and all mechanical qualities of printing and binding are simply superb, and the prices a veritable marvel to the old time book buyer. The list includes the works, complete, of Dickens, 15 volumes, reduced in price from $22.50 to $9.00 net; Thackery's, from $16.50 to $6.75; George Elliot's, from $12 to $3.75; Washington Irving's Works, from $20 to $4; Scott's Waverly Novels, from $30 to $7.50; Hawthorne's Works, from $21 to $6.50; J. Fenimore Cooper's, from $32 to $12.50; Bulwer's, from $31.25 to $8.50; Wm. Black's, from $15 to $4; DeQuincey's, from $18 to $6.50. The publisher sends them to any one for examination before requiring any payment, on reasonable evidence of good faith, and will send a large catalogue of these and other works free upon application. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Versey, St., New York.

WOMEN will be more than ever disgusted with politicians when they find that the elections have failed to reduce the price of fall bonnets.

STOCK MARKETS.

Reported up to 12 o'clock, by De Haven & Townsend, Bankers, No. 36 S Third Street, Philadelphia. Stocks bought and sold either for cash or on margin.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14, 1883.

	bid	asked
U S 3's, Ext	100¼	——
U S Currency 6's	134	——
U S 4½, new	114¾	115
U S 4's	122¼	122¾
Pennsylvania R R	58¾	58¾
Philadelphia & Reading R R	26	26¼
Lehigh Valley R R	71½	71¾
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	46¼	46½
United N J R R & Canal Co.	195½	196
Northern Central R R Co.	57	58
Hestonville Pass. R R Co	17	17½
Roll. N. Y. & Phila. R R Co.	12	12½
New Jersey Central	84¾	84¾
Northern Pacific Com	28¾	29
" " Pref'd	63¾	63¾
North Pennsylvania R R	68	69
Philadelphia & Erie R R	17½	18
Silver, (Trades)	87	90

Climbing the Spiral Stairs.

Invisible Architecture in a New England Parsonage.

"Yes," she said, "our children are married and gone, and my husband and I sit by our winter fire much as we did before the little ones came to widen the circle. Life is something like a spiral staircase; we are all the time coming around over the spot we started from, only one degree further up the stairs."

"That is a pretty illustration," remarked her friend musingly, gazing into the glowing coals which radiated a pleasant heat from the many-windowed stove. "You know we cannot stop toiling up the hill, though."

"Surely we cannot, and for myself I don't find fault with the necessity provided the advance in life is not attended with calamity or suffering, for I have had my share of that. Not long since my health utterly broke down. My system was full of malaria. My digestion became thoroughly disordered and my nerves were in a wretched state. I was languid, ate little and that without enjoying it, and had no strength or ambition to perform even my light household duties. Medical treatment failed to reach the seat of trouble. The disease—which seemed to be weakness of all the vital organs—progressed until I had several attacks which my physicians pronounced to be acute congestion of the stomach. The last of these was a desperate struggle and I was given up to die. As the crisis had partially passed, my husband heard of the merits of PARKER'S TONIC as an invigorant in just such cases as mine. I took it and felt its good effects at once. It appeared to pervade my body, as though the blessing of new life had come to me. Taking no other medicine I continued to improve, and am now in better health than I have been for a long time."

[Extract from interview with the wife of Rev. P. Perry, Pastor of Baptist Church, Coldbrook, Mass. nov. 3-m1.

THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1884

About sixty million copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

If you where to paste end to end all the columns of all THE SUNS printed and sold last year you would get a continous strip of interesting information, common sense, wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon then back to Printing House square, and then three quarters of the way back to the moon again.

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It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of American newspapers, or of its influence on the opinions and actions of American men and women.

THE SUN is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord 1884.

If you know THE SUN, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not know THE SUN, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

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October 13, 1883-tf

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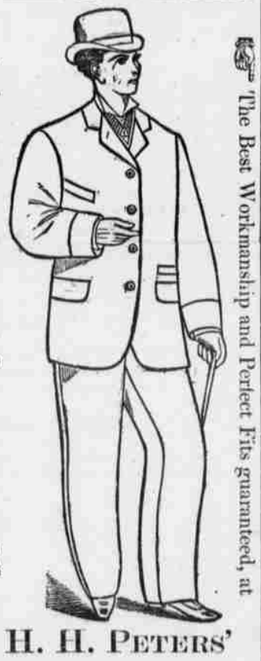

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MAY 27th, 1883.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:

(Via PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.)

For Philadelphia at *5.00, 6.45, 11.40 a. m., and *3.10 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia at *5.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

(Via EAST PENN BRANCH.)

For Reading and Harrisburg, 6.00, 8.40 a. m., 12.15, 4.30, and 9.05 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 8.00, 9.40 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Harrisburg, and waypoints, 7.35 a. m., 9.00 p. m.

Trains for Allentown leave as follows:

(Via PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 1.00, *1.35, *4.30, and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 8.30 a. m., 3.30, and *4.30 p. m.

(Via EAST PENN. BRANCH.)

Leave Reading, 7.30, 10.18 a. m., 2.00, 3.50, and 6.15 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 7.50, 9.50 a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Lancaster, †7.30 a. m., 1.00 and †3.40 p. m.

Leave Columbia, 7.30 a. m., 1.10 and 3.40 p. m.

† From King Street Depot.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Reading, 9.00 a. m. and 8.00 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 7.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Trains via "Perkiomen Railroad" marked thus (*) run to and from Depot, Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, other trains to and from Broad street Depot.

The *5.00 and 6.45 a. m. trains from Allentown, and the *1.35 and 5.15 p. m. train from Philadelphia, via Perkiomen Railroad, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

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