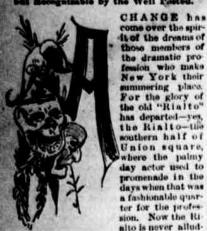
The Lounging Place of the New York Actors.

BLERS OF THE SUNNER TIME.

Pen Pietures of Many "Artists," Male and Female, and of High and Degree, Disguised Under Atlanes, enguisable by the Well Posted.



come over the spir-it of the dreams of those members of the dramatic profession who their For the glory of the old "Rialto" has departed-yes conthern half of Union square, where the palmy day actor us omenade in the a fashionable quar sion. Now the Ri

no one thinks now of appointing a meeting re with a brother artist. Oh, no; you must go further uptown. But the Rights still has its votaries among the lesser lights, and these still cling, with an affection born of habit, to the old Morton house entrance, of habit, to the old Morton house entrance, while they relate their varied experiences and triumphs of the past. As I strolled by the other day a young man rushed up to me eagerly and informed me that he had just been engaged as leading man for the "Tallow Dip" company. "Great farce comely," said be, "biggest success known since the "Mud Pia." By the same auther, too; bound to make a hit. We "tried it on the dog," out in ersey, and it was a regular go. If it hadn't

"Talk of salaries being down, they didn't cut mine for a cent, but then they know me. Now, some fellows may talk of hard times, but I'm all right," and he smiled a propert mile, the same I'd seen him use in "Top Floor Turmoils," that he was out with last season. I glanced at his attire. It consisted of a wide brim, gray felt hat, a la cowloy, brown corduroy knee breeches, darned in numerous places, a pair of patent leather ties, that looked as if they had seen good service, and a fiannel blouse that was several sizes too large for him. In short, a veritable nondescript. Poor fellow! he had drawn argely on his stage wardrobe for that cos-

"I'm stopping in town for a few days," he continued, "to find something to fill in time. Not that I have to, but I don't care to lay around idle. Spend too much money." I don't suppose the man had seen five dollars at one time in six months. "By the way, you haven't got a couple of cases handy, have you! I have telegraphed to Chicago for fifty, but it hasn't arrived yet. No! Well, it doesn't signify, I'll get it advanced from the manager. Good day," and he made away as if untold millions awaited him there,



ON THE RIALTO.

"There goes one of the cleverest soubrettes in profession," whispered my friend, as a haired, bleached little blonde whisked past us, clad in a sailor's suit with huge white to, end in a salor's suit with huge white hors embroidered on the collar of her set. "She sued a popular comedian last on for ten thousand dollars, for breach of mise of marriage, and recovered five usand. Since then she has been living in style in a flat uptown. Her mother is a great schemer, and I think she owes that state stroke direct to the maternal. I don't think

sho will do a song and dance this season."
"What is it?" I heard a group of men say.
"Where did they catch it?" said another;
and on turning to find out whether it was a
sea serpent or a mad dog I discovered a young mulatto woman, clad in the most astounding fashion. She wore a bright blue skirt, trimmed with bands of variegated bads; a large Gainsborough hat of white straw, loaded with red, blue and yellow ostrich tips; huge hoop ear rings depended from her ears, and a self complacent amile adorned her mouth. Beads hung round her neck and dangled from her low cut corsage. "Oh that is Pozarita, the Indian actress: 'Oh, that is Pogarita, the Indian actress

plays in border dramas. Strange you naven't heard of her," exclaimed a friend who was with me,

"And that large stout man with a Mexican sombrero is Waddles, the great mill-ionaire, who plays the Rattle King and the Ranch Chief. He affects that style because he has played that part for eighteen years, ill he really imagines he is the Rattle King. He travels in his own special car with the cattle—and takes out a new play this season with nine horses in it instead of four. They call him the horse actor, not hourse," resumed my companion. "Although his voice ian't as clear as it might be, he roars and rants so much." The Rattle King strode past me with mighty millionaire strides. He saw no one, his snub nose haughtily spurned the earth and sought the ethereal heights.

Then I groped my way up into one of the dramatic agencies, kept by a man they call Alexander the Grent—for, though he is a little nan, his word is mighty. He shook hands

with me in his usual genial way,
"Nothing in your line this morning, miss," he said to my companion with a smile. He had smiled at her like this for many years, and had never yet had "anything in her line." We sat down a moment, when a fat woman came in, dressed like a school girl. se must have weighed fully 200 hundred dounds. A small toque hat, covered with forget-me-nots, bloomed above her faded hair, which had evidently been bleached and needed "touching up." "Now, Mr. Alexan-der, you really must have something for me. You know how all the papers spoke of my Parthenia when I played at the benefit, I want something romantic; I nover was fitted for 'heavies.' "
I looked at her, and if weight went for

anything "heavies" ought to be "just her line." Then the busy and polite little man excused himself burriedly and rushed out for uncheon. There were some striking contrasts in this office, from the well paid singing comeentras—those who simply go on to fill a scene or form part of a brilliant assembly in a ball room. One bright faced little youngster told the agent she was "at liberty, and would like to engage for 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,'"

"Of course I expect a wack's and

d course I expect a week's miary aderrow if you get the contracts ready. Good

was a genuine child of the profession, was 3 months old. Since then she had s on for "Little Evas" and all manner of dren's parts. These small prodigies sel-a are heard of later. Their forced growth m to blunt their intelligence, and after w years they become indifferent and loss itton. There are some exceptions, how-

into a tall and stately brunette. It proved to be my old friend, Louisa Magillip.
"I am on my way," said she, "to pawn this;" and she pulled out a dainty little watch. "Herbert hasn't had work for two watch. "Hertert hast had work for two months, and you know I came from Balti-more on my trunks last week," and she laughed lightly. "I go out in a fortnight with "Tue Tyrant of the Glen;" popular



THE PRIDE OF THE RIALTO. prices, but the salary is sure. Rather a come down for me, isn't it! Look, dear, quick! there goes the beauty," she cried. I looked, and beheld the pride of the Rialto, Clifford McMirnon, arrayed in white flannel trousers, a siik undervest and blazer, also of snowy purity, a pale turquois blue sash gird-ed his manly waist and just above it a large cross of diamonds gleamed and sparkled. He came along with a glance of aristocratic nonchalance, accompanied by a large Siberian bloodhound—a real "Uncle Tom" bloodhound. When the splendor of his passing bad died away I took another look at the old Rialto, Faces enger and wistful looking, faces hopeful and expectant, faces resigned

summer of their discontent." The wonder is how they manage to exist, the regular season closing usually the latter part of May, and not beginning till Septem-By accident, however, I discovered how one fellow, who is always well dressed, managed to thrive. It was down at a seaside resort. When I went to engage a room, fancy whom should I see behind the desk but Charley Rackett, a lively juvenile man, who had been out a season in the same company with me.

"That's how I work the racket," he said: "pardon my pun, but I come here every summer. Great head, good idea, sea air, salary, billiards, racing, all day to myself, for I'm only on nights."

I couldn't belp admiring the fellow's energy. certainly showed better judgment than living in a cheap boarding house in the city

and running up bills.

Up town, next to one of the agencies on Broadway, there is a place called "Soubrette's hall." The girls hire a room, two or three together, for economy's sake. Here they cook their little breakfasts and lunches and for dinner they go out. One little curly headed friend of more informed me, smiling, that she had potatoes twice a day, for break-

fast and lunch, only potatoes.
"But I don't care," she added; "I've got my wardrobe all fixed up for next season, and I've signed for forty-two weeks at fifty a week-tra-la," and she skipped merrily about the small room and commenced to twist her hair up in curl papers.

As I rose to go there came in a much talked

of society star. The agent greeted her with great courtesy. She sank into a chair exhausted, exclaiming:

"Oh! the trouble I've had today. Only

think, the Squeers Lithographic company has printed fifty thousand portraits of me, and made the hair bright yellow. It's too late to do anything now. Bright vellow!" she reof a brunette." Her black eyes fairly snapped with anger. "I wouldn't have cared," said, "if they hadn't been paid for." She



"I WAS NEVER PITTED FOR HEAVIES." then unrolled a portrait of a blue eyed, flaxen haired blonde and held it up before him, "Well," said he, "I don't see any way out of this predicament unless you bleach your hair to match the picture." "Indeed I won't," she responded, indig-

antly.

I bade the agent good day, for just then I spied, across the street, the manager of a new tank play, who was looking for me to create the part of Delia, the "damp and dripping daughter of Diogenea."

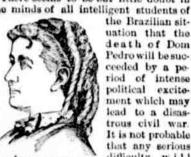
MAIUA PETRAVSKY.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

Recent Attempt on Dom Pedro's Life. What Troubles His Death May Cause. The recent attempted assassination of Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, calls attention to the fact that there is likely to be trouble in the Brazilian empire on the death of its ruler. From all the accounts which have been received it would seem that the attempt on the emperor's life is in itself an act which indicates but little. The assassin was a young man, who, it is alleged, was under the influence of absinthe when he fired the shot; at any rate be appears to be a weak character. who, if not permanently insane, seems to have been laboring under temporary aberration of intellect on the night of

There seems to be but little doubt in the minds of all intelligent students of the Brazilian situation that the

the emperor's narrow escape.



ceeded by a period of intense political excitement which may lead to a disastrous civil war It is not probable that any serious difficulty will PRINCESS ISABELLE. take place during

the life of the emperor. He is universally respected by his subjects, but there can be no doubt that a republican spirit has been growing stronger and stronger in the empire ever since Dom Pedro's greatest act-the emancipation of slaves in 1871.

The planters of Brazil form a large and powerful part of the people. When they were deprived of their slaves they did not yield without protest. This is undoubtedly where the republican party of Brazil had its origin. The planters re fused alliance to a man to the dynasty which took away from them the power to do as they pleased with the bodies of their shves. This element, together with the liberalists by principle, has, strangely enough, consolidated so that there is today a republican party of great power. They are, however, held in check by the venerable figure of the cultured and kindly old emperor. This is the situation, and it cannot be contemplated

without a reeling of alarm over the fu-



CHARLES. Dom Pedro will be succeeded by his daughter, Isabelle, who has for some time been regent, so that the emperor's death, so far as the actual working of the empire is concerned, would make but slight difference. She has been, since 1864, married to Prince Gaston, o Orleans, the Comte d'Eu, who will therefore be for Brazil a kind of imperial prince consort. There are by this marriage three children. It seems likely that Comte d'Eu may have an elephant on his hands when the good old emperor dies and the republican party begins to do something besides showing its teeth. The emperor is of the house of Braganza, and hi career has often been compared with King Louis, of Portugal, who is of the same royal house. Both abolished slavery and both have been known for their elemency.

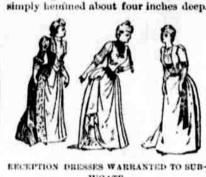
King Louis succeeded to the throne of Portugal on the death of his brother. He will in turn be succeeded by the Prince Royal Charles, who on the 22d of May, 1886, was married to the Princess Amelie, the daughter of the Comte de Paris, who is the father of Princess Isabelle, of Brazil. Thus it will be seen that Dom Pedro's death will have a stimulating effect on the house of Orleans, which will be advanced one step further in its rulership of Latin thrones. But what will happen in Brazil remains to be seen.

COSTUMES FOR WEDDINGS.

SUGGESTIONS ON DRESS FOR THE BENEFIT OF FUTURE BRIDES.

Some Pretty Styles for the Post Ceremons Recention-The Evolution of the Sleeve. The Newest Fashions in Hats and Bonnets Described.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-1 have heard that a number of young ladies are contemplating matrimony, though I had thought that everybody was married last June, so I am happy to tell them that the very newest things out in the way of wedding gowns is to use fine white book muslin with satin or moire sashes and accessories, and tullo veils with myrtie and orange blossoms. The skirts can be simply hemimed about four inches deep.



JUGATE.

The front of the skirt can be laid in deep plaits on each side of a front breadth of satin or moire, or the plaits can meet. The back breadths are full and hang from the top without drapery, and can be walking length or a train. A wide sash with fringed out ends is suitable of ribbon, and in several instances the sash has been made of hemstitched muslin. Some have double skirts, with the upper one drawn up on the left side under a sash and with flowers and foliage. White pinks, lilac, jasmine and myrtle are all suitable flowers for a bride.

A widow can wear pearl gray silk or cashmere or Henrietta silk warp in gray of the palest shade, and this can be trimmed lavishly with lace. It is not permissible for a widow to wear a veil, but she may wear a spray of orange blossoms at her throat and in her hair if she so desires and is young. If she is going to travel she can wear a poplin gown or plain cashmere in any quiet color or shade, and it is quite the thing to be married very quietly and go off for a short period of lunacy on a honeymoon.

A reception after a wedding or any other kind of a reception makes it possible for ladies, particularly young ones, to wear some very killing toilets, and they can be modeled after those presented in the illustration. The right hand one is made of silk warp Henrietta cloth in silver gray, with a full vest front of pale pink crepe de chine and trimmed with black velvet ribbon. The vest is shirred at the neck in a manner which leaves a little ruffle at the top.

The second is made of pale robin's egg blue Bengaline silk, the skirt raised on the right side over a cream colored faille panel braided with silver braid. Around the waist and as a pointed collarette are ornaments of iridescent beading, though these can be better replaced with lace over darker blue, as beading is rather heavy for Bengaline. Indeed gold braid over faille would be lighter and more dressy.

This model would be very pretty for a young lady in nun's veiling, or Clairette, or simple cashmere, but should be in light delicate tints.

The third costume is for young married ladies and is superb in its elegant style. The front is of very rich shrimp pink satin, and the vest of moss green velutina, with a wide revers of Irish point lace, which is also laid upon the front of the waist and extends over the shoulder, forming a V point in the back. There are pocketiids of the velutina. The sleeves are puffed by means of plaits along the middle of the arms, with a slash at the top with satin let in, and deep cuffs of point lace. A pink satin standing collar is covered with lace laid on flat, as is also a pointed girdle at the waist. A handsomer costume need not be desired. It would require about eight yards of velutina at \$1 per yard and two of satin at \$1.50 a yard and four yards of lace at whatever price one wanted to pay. The style is so simple that any lady who can make any kind of dress can achieve it, and it is one of those toilets that keep in fashion three or four seasons with no material altera-

The newest styles in hats are encouraging, and some of them are very beautiful both in design and form, but they may change materially before the season is fully open. It is seldom before the middle of September that the "openings" are held, and these are pattern

nms sent along to "feel the market." The bonnet is of light, golden brown velvet, with rich bows of a still lighter shade of very heavy satin faced gros grain silk. A very pretty lemon colored aigrette is perched on the left side.



TWO DIVINE INSPIRATIONS.

The hat is of hunter's green velvet, trimmed with gros grain ribbon, with an armure bordering and black ostrich tips. Green enters very largely into all millinery goods, and so does brown, in the various shades. Bonnets cost just as much as ever, though they are perceptibly smaller. OLIVE HARPER.

FLOWERS OF THE SOUTH.

C. L. CHARLES, OF COSTA RICA, ON THE WOMEN OF THAT COUNTRY.

They Are a Good Deal Like Their More Northern Sisters, but There Are Differences Which Are Agreeably Discussed Herelo.

Much that is actually absurd has been written and printed about the women of Costa Rica. Taken altogether they are not so different from their sisters of the north. Womankind is much the same the world over. The same little amusing weaknesses, the same contrarieties, the same adorable characteristic blending of impulse and inconsistency. How do they look and act, these Costa Rica fair



SENORITA FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO. ones? As a rule they are more industrious than any one gives them credit for being. They are not above making their own dresses-some of the richest of them. They do not even disdain to sweep and dust. They do not by any means spend their time lolling in hammocks and smoking cigarettes. The lower classes smoke, it is true, but generally after working hours. They do not spend all their time at mass, by any means. They do not go every morning, and when they do go it is perhaps for but half an hour. They read the newspapers and a good deal of poetry. They do not read many novels.

They have a great desire and aptitude for the study of modern languages-especially French and English. They are fond of music, and as a class sing and play fairly well. They are gentle and affectionate by nature. Occasionally, but not often, they "gush" over their friends. They dress tastefully considering the lack of really good dressmakers in the country. They dance beautifully and without any instruction. There is no such thing as a dancing class in either San Jose or Cartago. One would be vastly appreciated, however, since danc-



DAUGHTER OF EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO. ing is the principal amusement. They would go to matinee, if there were one to go to, and they like to go shopping quite as well as girls elsewhere. This they do more leisurely than it is done in the north. The stores usually send sample books, "libras de muestras," to the homes of their lady customers, so that the latter may choose and decide pretty nearly what they want before going to purchase it. The clerks are all men or boys; there are no "salesladies." This makes the shopping tour an agreeable sort of pas-The interchange of greetings, the shaking of hands and the various compliments which are gracefully turned afford a foreigner some amusement.

Some of the girls of Costa Rica are at heart the veriest coquettes. One of the handsomest, cleverest young men of Costa Rica, son of an ex-president and himself ranking high as lawyer, litterateur and diplomat, has been twice jilted by only moderately attractive girls to whom he was engaged. He remains in consequence a confirmed old bachelor



TOLTEC MAID -A SAN JOSE BELLE. One thing that would strike a foreigner as peculiarly dismal is the number of girls and women who are in mourning. It is one of the few heath-

enian customs from which Costa Rica has yet to be emancipated. People go in mourning for all sorts of relations and relations-in-law. And as everybody is related to everybody else in the little republic and people die here as they die in other lands, the women are frequently called on to go "de luto." The worst of all is putting the innocent little children es in arms even-in dismal, unrelieved black. It is hideout; the fastening of a nightmare upon the sweet un-consciousness of childhood. It is hid-

Many of the ladies of Costa Rica never wear hats, but go about with a parasol and a silk shawl, either white or of some delicate pale tint. These shawls cost \$20 to \$40. They last a long time without soiling in the slightest. The girls are not really averse to hats, but the truth is millinery is horribly expensive. There is no milliner in the country. Hats are imported already trimmed and sold at ridiculous prices by the general dry goods stores. No merchant has the wit to import capotes untrimmed or little frames for bonnets, which would be so suitable, comfortable and charmingly pretty for the eternal summer of the There are hardly any blondes in Costa

Rica, except foreigners. The legend of the white horse and the red haired girl is unknown. There are blue eyes and gray eyes, nevertheless. The Spanish eye need not be brown or black. Its peculiarity is length rather than width. The white above and below the pupil is never seen. It lacks the pure, innocent, wondering look of the northern eye, for this reason: The is a suggestion of wickedness in the Spanish eye-a gleam of passion suppressed and partially concealed by the heavy lids. As a rule the women have not pretty mouths; their lips are pale, and few have fine teeth. These few, however, almost compensate for their less fortunate sisters. Scarcely ever is seen a thin woman. The danger is of embonpoint. Tranquil and happy lives, early marriages, and freedom from



A SENORITA. the distractions of unsmooth love currents are the reason for this. Nearly all marriages are love matches, and in consequence happy ones.

The Costa Rica women, like their northern sisters, are given to gossip. But it is never an unkindly sort. It cannot be called scandal, nor are there any scandal mongers. Even though they may relate the questionable deeds of any one they seldom venture to criticise. It would seem as if they remembered the biblical injunction to "judge not." There seems to be an utter lack of bitterness, the tongue venom which makes itself so felt in the north under similar conditions.

Among the lower classes there is a certain kind of rugged beauty. The declassees are, some of them, very pretty even when spoiled with paint and powder. The criadas, or house servants, are more frequently than not married women or widows with one or two little children. A good cook nearly always has her baby playing on the stone floor of the kitchen where she is at work. It is as natural as that a good milk cow should have her little calf close at her heels. Such a woman is more to be relied on than a young girl. The girls of the peon class are as disinclined to work and as eager to play the fine lady in panolon and gewgaw spangles as the delicately nurtured and highly accom-



plished senoritas are inclined to be use ful and industrious members of society. C. L. CHARLES.

The White Dragon in China. Chinese superstition is illustrated by the following story from a native paper at Sie-fu, in Kiangsi: "A white dragon was seen April 12. Dragons like water, and it had rained since about the middle of March straight on, ending that day in a most tremendous hail storm, which smashed in the roofs of a good many of the country people's buts about their ears. Suddenly a powerful fishy smell became perceptible, and people coming in from the fields reported the presence of a huge creature, extending about two mow (about a third of an acre), disperting itself by wriggling and squirming in a pool of water. The next day a few people ventured out to see it. It was quite white, with scales two feet in size, with horned head, claws, and a long tail, just as represented in pic-tures. The 18th of March fine weather returned and the dragon was gone,"-Chicago

Valuable Autographs. There are between 60 and 150 visitors who write their names daily in the big book in Independence Hall. They come from every state in the Union, with a few scattered trav-elers from abroad. Philadelphians seldom register, if any of them ever venture to enter the "Cradio of Liberty." "We average "We average about 100 names every day," the custodian says, "and a big book, such as you see on the

"What becomes of such books! Are they carefully preserved in a fireproof vault for a memorial for future generations?" Well," he said, "I guess we'll send ours to the paper mill. You see, folks always want to write their names somewhere, and we keep this book as a kind of safety valve so the won't be hacking up the woodwork with their knives, or scribbling on the fresh paint."— Philadelphia Inquirer.

desk, is filled in about six months.

There is a St. Bernard in England which never has been benched that \$5,000 has been refused for. This dog, which rejoices in the homely name of Robert, is located down Cornwall way, and had it not been for the death of its owner, Mr. James, nothing would have probably been heard about the dog, which the deceased gentleman positively refused to exhibit. Furthermore it is stated that the dog is not for sale at any price and St. Bernard exhibitors are warned of the

Rushed to His Fate.

A man was found dead on the floor of the office of a summer hotel one morning last week, and the jury brought in a ver-dict, "Died of shock." It was supposed that he spoke to the clerk while register ing.-Burdette

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

Few Remarks Showing How Valuable the Play of the Fourth Best Is. There can be no question but what the play of the fourth best is one of the most val-uable plays in the game of whist. I well replay of the fourth best is one of the most var-uable plays in the game of whist. I well re-member the first article which Mr. Trist (who originated the play, or rather who first strongly advocated it) wrote on the subject strongly advocated it) wrote on the subject some years ago, and the storm it raised in whist circles. There is a certain class of whist players—and they are, alast too numerous—who are conservative to the pitch of being unbearable. To change in any way the good old methods of playing the game, to introduce anything new, is looked upon with holy horror by these players. Mr. Trist's innovation was greeted by this class with bisses. This was especially the case in England until Cavendish took the matter up and adopted the play.

and adopted the play.

The fourth best card may not inaptly be compared to the mark which indicates the compared to the mark which indicates the rise and fall of the tide. By observing the mark you can tell, if you compare it with the water level, just how high the tide is—just how much water there is in the bay. So when your partner plays his fourth best and afterward plays another card of the same suit, you can tell what cards his suit contains. For instance, where you waters water class 2.8.

suit, you can tell what cards his suit contains. For instance, suppose you partner plays 3 S, second hand plays 2 S, you have a, q, 7 S and play q, and fourth hand plays 4 S., you know at once that your partner has three spades better than the 3 and that he only held four originally because his fourth best was the 3 and the 2 was played on the first round. You rapidly deduct from the whole suit of spades the cards which have been played and those held by yourself, and then when you have considered the play of your opponents on your partner's lead, you can tell pretty well just what cards of the suit your partner holds. The cards which are left in the other hands after the first round are the 5, 6, 8, 9, hands after the first round are the 5, 6, 8, 9 10, kn. and k. Your partner has three of these thrids. You reason that he must hold one honor for he would not have opened the suit), and probably holds two, so that you are fairly certain that he has the kn. and k. This will probably be fully shown on the second round.

This shows how much can be gleaned from
the play of the fourth best.

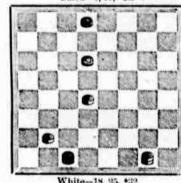
Here is another instance: If your partner

plays the 2, you know at once that his best suit is only four strong, and consequently that he has a poor hand, and this may decide you to take the game in your own hands, if your strength justifies it. Tom LANSING.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 24-By W. A. Shinkman. Black,

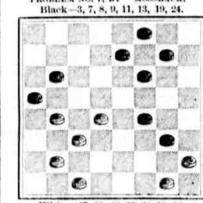
White. White to play and mate in two moves, Checker Problem No. 24-By J. P. Reed. Black-2, 10, *30,



White-18 95 499 White to play and draw. SOLUTIONS. Chess problem No. 23: 1...Kt to K 7. 1...Any move. 2. . Mates accordingly. Checker problem No. 25: Black-5, 12, 13, 23, *22. White-6, 10, 30, 32, *14. White. 1..14 to 18 1...22 to 15 2...15 to 6 2. 6 to 1 3.. 1 to 10 8...12 to 16 4...10 to 15 5...15 to 19 5. .23 to 26

6..30 to 23 6..13 to 17 7...19 to 15 7...20 to 24 ..23 to 19 . 5 to 9 9...19 to 16 9...17 to 22 10..15 to 18 11...18 to 23 11. .26 to 31 12., 9 to 13 13...11 to 7 13. .24 to 28

PROBLEM NO. 7, BY "MOSSBACK." Black -3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 19, 24,



White-17, 18, 22, 25, 28, 30, 32. Black to move and win.

Following is the solution Mossback : B. 1-6 W. 12-19 6-10 26-31 2- 9 Black wins. Played between L. E. and Harry. moved. 18-15 16-19 23-18 18-11 7-23 27-18 12-1631—27 7—11 15— 8 25 -21 8--11 3-12 10-7 12-16 7-2 28-24 4-8 14-10 6-1022 - 17Drawn. $\begin{array}{c}
20 - 27 \\
32 - 23 \\
2 - 7 \\
17 - 13
\end{array}$

Summer Besorts.

MT.GRETNA.

10-15

GOVERNOR DICK AND THE MT. GRETNA NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

Returning-

beave Gov, Dick. 11:00 125 255 625 Leave Mt. Gretna 643 1034 11:32 222 337 7:30 Arrive Lancaster. 8:10 11:35 12:38 3:35 445 8:35 Arrive Lancaster, 8:10 11:25 12:58 3:35 4:45 8:35
All trains of the Cornwall & Lebanon Railroad on arrival at Mt. Gretna station make immediate connection with the Narrow Gauge Railroad, Lunch or dinner can be obtained at the Park restaurant, thus avoiding the necessity of carrying baskets and bundles.

The Encampment of THE U. S. TROOPS continues throughout August, and the same interesting programme of daily exercises will be kept up. Cavairy and Artillery Brills each morning and afternoon. Dress Parade, 6 p. m.
Daily excursion tickets to Mt. Gretna may be obtained on application to the nearest ticket agent.

Gen. Pas. Agent C & L. R. R., Lebanon, Pa NED IRISH, Gen. Supt. Je28-3md

NECKWEAR-THE LATEST AND MOST fashionable styles and shades, the cheapest and best, at ERISMAN'S Gents' Furnishing Store, & West King street.

Cravelers' Guibe. LENNSYLVANIA RAILHOADSCHED
IN effect from May 13, 1886.
Trains LEAVE LANCAUTER and leave and a
rive at Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD. Past Linef
Lancaster Acco
Harrisburg Express
Lancaster Accom
Columbia Accom
Atlantic Express,
Philadelphia Accom
Sunday Mail
Day Express;
Harrisburg Accom
Mail Trainf

†The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent CHAS, E. PUGH, General Manager.

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION. On and after Monday, July 1, 1899, trains cave Lancaster (King street) as follows: For Reading and Intermediate points, week ays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 8:06 a days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 3:55 p. m. For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.; Sundays, 3:55 p. m. For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m. For New York via Allentown, week days,

For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:35 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:80 a. m., 3:48 p. m., Sunday, 8:55 p. m.
For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:48 p. m.,
For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:55 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:55 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:25, 5:40 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 9:25 a. m., 2:00, p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 2:00 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 5:05 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m., 2:10 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:30, 12:00 p. m. Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30 p. m. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35

p. m.
Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:35
p. m.
Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 12:30
7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 a. m.; Sunday, 5:30 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 a. m.,
3:00, 4:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestaut street wharf,
and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, expresses,
9:00 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:50
a. m. and 4:20 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 8:50
and 9:50 a. m., Accommodation, 8:50 a. m., 4:30
p. m. But was a. m., Accommodation, 830 a. m., 830 p. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—Express 7:00 and 10:12 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:05 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays—Express, 4 and 5:30 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:05 p. m.

Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticket offices. offices, A. A. McLEOD, Vice Pres, & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE

Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, May 12, 1889. NORTHWARD.
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
King Street, Lane. 7:00 12:35 5:40 8:06 3:35
Lancaster. 7:07 12:43 5:50 8:13 4:94
Manheim. 7:33 1:20 6:29 8:45 4:34
Cornwall. 7:59 1:46 6:48 9:17 5:01 Cornwall 737 12:45 2:39 8:10 4:30 Manhelm 7:58 1:16 7:57 8:40 4:30 Lancaster 8:27 1:52 5:23 9:12 5:02 King Street, Lanc. 8:35 2:00 8:30 9:30 5:10 A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

Clothing.

MARTIN BROS.

Men's All-Wool, one or two suits of a kind, at nearly Attractive

half--\$5 to \$12. Trousers-a room full to Prices select from - \$2 to \$5. In the Boys' and Children's

after. A saving of a half or a third if the right The active trade in Furnishing Goods is the

Department are things worth your looking

outcome of the unusual low prices put on all seasonable novelties that take them out rapidly. They must go, as the Fall stock coming in wil soon take their place.

MARTIN BROS,

Merchant

Tailoring, Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

NOS. 26 AND 28 NORTH QUEEN STREET. HIRSH & BROTHER.

Looking Ahead!

1st .- Closing out all Light-Weight Clothing and Furnishings.
2d.-READY for SCHOOL CLOTHES for the BOYS now.

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.

Closing Out!

In our Front Window to-day you can find what we have done as regards marking down the prices in our Children's Clothes. THE PRICES | SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

REMEMBER!

NORTH QUEEN ST. WINDOW ALL SHOULD SEE IT.

-IN OUR-

HIRSH & BROTHER,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

North Queen Street and Centre Square, LANCASTER, PA.

JESSE JONES & CO.,
Manufacturers CONFECTIONERS' FINE
PAPER BOXES. The most beautiful line in
the United States. 615 Commerce St., Philadeiunf Pa. Write for descriptive price list.
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