# THE SCHEDULES.

League and Brotherhood Will Conflict in Sixty Games.

THEY ARE ALL READY TO PIGHT.

W. I. Harris Believes That the Fight Will Be Bitter, That Both Leagues Will Last the Season Through, but "After That the

The lines of hattle between the National and the Players' leagues have at last been definitely settled. The ten club circuit of the League has been smashed and a new schedule adopted, as I held it would be. The deal which the magnates labored so bard to make at Cleveland was finally consummated at New York, and it was made on the anact lines that I had predicted. That is, Washington retired altogether and Indianapolis gave its players to the League and retained its franchise, continuing as a ninth, but inactive, member. In other words, Mr. Brush is ready to take any vacancy that may occur in the west in either this or next season, and if in a few years the League is in proper and if in a few years the League is in proper shape for ten clubs Indianapolis returns to

Meanwhile, there will be no baseball at the Indiana capital. The only reason for the entire withdrawal of the Washington club was the decision of President Hawett to play ball in the Atlantic association. It is said, but there is no certainty of its truth, that the League gave Mr. Hewett assurances that whenever it was desirable to make a ten club circuit he should have the first call in the east. Both Brush and Hewett were well paid for their sacrifice for the good of the League. The former got something like \$60,000, most The former got something like \$00,000, most of which was paid by the New York club, and Mr. Hewett took home with him a check for about \$10,000, which came from the

eague treasury. That Mr. Brush was positively sincere in maintaining that he desired to please his peo-ple and himself in remaining in the League was shown by his action at the League meeting. After having been discussing the terms of surrender all of Thursday night, all day Friday, down into the small hours of Saturday morning, it looked as if no satisfactory basis could be reached. Then Mr. Brush arose and said, with earnestness: "Gentle-men, we have been a long time at this. I will pay \$10,000 into the League treasury if you will agree to drop the discussion right here and go ahead with ten clubs," The offer was, of course, refused, but it was

ande in good faith.

And the schedule. Well, that schedule prepared by Messrs. Spalding, Soden and Nimick is a clever document. They have brought their strong clubs in conflict with the Players' league weak clubs wherever practicable. As league weak clubs wherever practicable. As to conflicting dates, the ten club schedule wasn't in it with the new one. In the city of New York, for example, the two organizations conflicted in the whole schedule in thirty-seven games. Under the new document they conflict in sixty-two games out of seventy. Evidently the mag-nates intend that it shall be war to the knife. The Brotherhood lenders began by annou-The Brotherhood leaders began by announcing on every possible occasion that they would wipe the old League out of existence. The old League has accepted the challenge then given, and not a gent is on. That it will be a surve field of test few doubt.

If the start the policy of "live and let live," which

apparently seemed to animate them when they gave their schedule to the League, the result would not have been different, for the reason that they really forced the fight by adopting a schedule that pre-empted the best playing dates and in the best cities that could possibly be arranged, and unless the League wanted to throw the business altogether they were bound to follow the lead shown. No one can blame the Brotherhood, and the rotherhood will not gain any sympathy by ifting the responsibility of clashing on to shifting the responsibility of clashir the League. Conflict was inevitable. The reduction of the circuit puts a new

aspect on affairs. It was a great move for the League, and when all the teams are filled the League will not be far behind the Brotherhood in playing strength. The two weak teams re New York and Pittsburg. Surely John B. Day should be able to get a rattling team ut of his present list. Here it is: Catchers—P. Murphy, Buckley, Somers, Clarke and O'Rourke.
Pitchers-Welch, J. Sharratt, Rusie, Bur-

Infielders-Dooley, Scaplan, Bassett, Far-

rell, Crane, Siefke, Denny, Giasscock. Outfielders—Tiernan, Hornung, Hines, Of course Mr. Day will not retain all these

men. Glasscock will be made captain, and he and Manager Mutrie will select a team with proper substitutes, and those not needed will go to Pittsburg and Cleveland. John T. Brush, after the deal for his play-

ers had been completed, wagered a suit of clothes that New York would win the pen-nant, and Director Schmidt, of Indianapolis, made two bets of like character. Al Spald ing took Brush's bet.
The Brotherhood leaders, while, of course

not hilarious over the success of the League in strengthening its line of battle by mobiliz ing its troops, so to speak, are not dismayed at the outlook. They say that they are satis-fied with the justice of their cause. They feel that they are entitled to their share of public patronage, and have the utmost con-fidence that they will get it. They still insist that they have all the players and are bound to win. Looking at the situation as it now stands and weighing all the circumstances, it is fair to say that the Brotherhood will at the start have the best of it, because their teams, as made up, contain the larger noted players than the League teams, and because they will at the start be aided by the sympathy of many persons who are not ball cranks in the strict sense of the word, and who ordinarily do not spend much oney in baseball.

After the first month, however, the two leagues will stand on their merits as caterers to the amusement of the public. Those who expect to see the League wiped out this season will be disappointed, and those who expect the same fate for the Brotherhood will find themselves mistaken. This season both organizations will go through with their schedules. Somebody, in fact nearly every body, will lose money. Next season is too far ahead to speculate on. Conservative aseball men fear that the fight will injure baseball. Everybody will be surfeited with the game; certainly in the neighborhood of New York no one need sigh for more. Last year there were 140 games in that vicinity.
This meason there will be 350. Now figure out the profits.

W. I. HARRIS.

CHINESE METHODS OF EATING. The Mongolian Stomach Satisfied with Two Meals a Day.

[Special Correspon SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 .- It is not the purpose of this paper to state that Chinamen use chopsticks instead of forks and spoons to carry their food to their mouths. That has been said once or twice before, to my certain knowledge. In fact such startling revelations rightfully belong to that class of "racing writers" who hasten through China, stopping only a few minutes for refresh-

Nor will I undertake to repeat the national menu of the Mongolians. I have seen it stated in at least one newspaper article that Chinamen eat rats. I will not say whether they do or not. But, as a matter of fact, they eat much less inviting dishes than a good, fat rat well broiled and properly seasoned would make. This question of what shall be eaten is largely a matter of taste and education, rather than fixed upon any well defined lines or classification of what is fit for human food. The French are fond of equine chops, but Americans have not included horseflesh in their bills of fare. Indians and Chinamen are particularly fond of roast dog, yet we are not. People abroad prefer game in an advanced state of decomposition, but it is very offensive to our olfactories.

Therefore, what a people cats is of less interest than how they est it.

The first peculiarity which struck me

in the matter of eating in China was the hours for meals. The Chinese are early risers, but they begin the business of the day upon empty stomachs. Breakfast is partaken of in the middle of the forencon. Then business is suspended until the rice is boiled and everybody eats his fill. In the middle of the afternoon another feed is taken. Two meals a day is the rule, and tea drinking is indulged in ad libitum.

Dining tables are spread in the stores and shops, and are usually round boards, in the center of which stand the large bowls, well filled with a nameless mixture of boiled vegetables, meats, etc. The meat is boiled until the floah separates from the bones, and is readily divisible into small parcels. Each person goes to the kettle and fills his bowl with goes to the kettle and fills his bowl with rice. It holds about a quart, and is held in one hand and the chop sticks in the other. The food is literally shoveled into the mouth, and the sticks are dipped into the center bowl, all partaking of the common stock. No side or separate dishes are found on the tables. Bread is but little used, and almost entirely con-fined to doughnuts boiled in vegetable oil.

oil.

Vermicelli is popular. It is made by making the dough into paste. Then the stuff is drawn out in long strings like yarn on a reel, and hung in the sun to dry. It is boiled before being eaten. Fish, fowl and eggs comprise the chief meat dishes. Pork is only used as seasoning for vegetables. An ordinary sized pig, of say 200 pounds weight, is cut into 400 bits and sold to as many people. A half pound to a pound of fat pork boiled in a pot of cabbage or sweet potatoes will give a palatable flavor to the whole. The Chinese eat to live, and do not live

The Chinese eat to live, and do not live to eat. I have visited several Chinese hospitals and medical dispensaries, but nospitals and medical dispensaries, but never heard of a case of dyspepsia or gout. The quantity of meat eaten daily by a European would make a feast for a Chinese family of ten. And the ex-penses of a moderate smoker for one cigar after each meal would make a princely income for a Chinaman, upon which he would support a family and save money. BEN TON.

MAGIC AND CHARITY.

A Wonderful Electrical Exhibition for

On Easter Monday the attention of the whole scientific world will be specially directed to an exhibition that is to be given in New York city for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work. Of course it is not the fact that this institution, meritorious as it is, is to be the beneficiary which interests scientists. It is that the exhibition itself is to be the most complete and most marvelous demonstration ever made of the possibilities of applied electrical science. It is not so long ago that the great Paris exposition was opened, and on that oc-casion Mr. Edison surprised the world by exhibiting a greater collection of electric machinery than had ever been displayed in a group before, but elec-tricity moves rapidly, and the develop-ment of its science is rapid, too. The Wizard of Menlo Park turns out inventions and completed machines with a rapidity which would be impossible if it were not for the facilities of his wonderful workshop and his marvelous cre-Now, therefore, he is able to show

much more than when he spent over a hundred thousand dollars on the French exhibit. That display has been brought back intact, numerous additions to it have been made, and the whole will be exhibited to the public in Lenox lyceum. for some weeks to come; all the proceeds to go to the Woman's exchange.

It would be manifestly impossible to describe even a small fraction of the whole number of these machines in this brief article. There are hundreds and hundreds of them, from dolls that talk and walk about to electric railroads and lights. As many as possible are to be shown in actual operation, and one room is fitted up as a stage on which are performances such as pressing a button to hear the opera that is being sung in Paris



ORIGIN OF THE HARP.

at the moment, or touching another button to have your boots blackened or your breakfast cooked by a self-acting machine. This performance is called "A Peep Into the Twentieth Century," and will include scores of marvels that seem now almost as impossible as the steam engine and the telegraph did to those who witnessed their birth.

The main hall of the Lenox lyceum is a circular room, lofty and large-as beautiful a hall as any in the country. It is to be illuminated as no room was ever illuminated before. A tower twenty feet high has been placed in the center, from the inside of which electricians will work miracles in the way of optical illusions. The tower is dressed as a maypole. Five thousand electric lights, in colored lamps, form a part of its outer decorations, and as many more are twined in the fourteen streamers that are stretched from the top of the pole to the center of the hall. Every conceivable trick that can be played with the artificial lightning the world now uses to see by will be played for the amusement of the audiences, not only in this hall, but all over the building. For example, a very beautiful statue—the creation of Miss Lawson, the well known sculptor-is placed in one of the lobbies and fairly irradiated with dazzling light that comes from some-where, but nobody but the experts who arranged it know from where. This statue, by the way, would probably delight Tom Moore more than anyone else, if he could see it, for it is a beautiful embodiment in marble of his fancy of the origin of the harp-the passing of the mermaid.

The electrical exhibit is not all that is likely to attract a multitude of people to Lenox lyceum, though it and the performances of Edison himself and a corps of his experts will be the main attractions. The forty lady managers of the exchange are among the leading society women of the city, and they have combined their resources to fit up the ladies' parlor of the lyceum as a drawing room of the greatest possible elegance, where they will receive their friends and the public during the exhibition. In this room, too, are to be exhibited some of the wonderful tapestries, bricen-brac and embroideries made by the women con-aignors to the exchange. In other parts of the buildiess exhibits will also be

made of numberless other specimens of

In addition to all this there will be concerts twice a day by the Hungarian Elite band, under the direction of Dr. Leo Sommer. This band, sometimes called the Royal Hungarian orchestra, includes several notable soloists, such as an infant violinist and a performer on a cymbalon, violinist and a performer on a cymbalon, which is an instrument new to this country and is reckoned the equivalent of four pianes. Altogether the affair is very notable, none the less so for being under the sole direction of Mr. A. B. de Frece, a gentleman who has managed all the principal charitable entertainments in the city for some years past. This is the fiftieth one he has managed without asking or accepting a cent for his services.

DAVID A. CURTIS. DAVID A. CURTIS.

Some Queens of Song Whose Reigns Have Ended.

FOUR DIVINE DIVAS OF THE PAST.

Etelka Gerater, the Bavarian Prima Donna Annie Louise Cary and What She Did "for Charity's Sake"—The Marriages of Clara Louise Kellogg and Christine Nilsson

It is a notable fact that the honors of the stage are seldom divided equally between drama and song. Fifteen years ago, for instance, there were more great singers than great actresses. Now the case is reversed. Fifteen years ago Gerster, Cary, Nilsson and Kellogg were in their halcyon days; but it would have been hard to select at that time our actresses as great. Now, we have one or two truly great prima donnas (with many of great promise) and fully a dozen actresses of almost phenomenal talent.

When Gerster's voice gave way after months of illness the calamity was not hers alone; the whole world lost by it. In 1887 she sang for the last time in public. When she landed in New York on a November morning of that year she intended to carry out an extended concert tour. She sang once in New York; but her old admirers, who had gone expecting to hear that won-derful bell like voice, which had so pleased them in times gone past, were disappointed. A few nights afterward she sang in New Haven. It was apparent that she could not continue the tour, and she retired to the home of her brother, a New York physician. hoping that a few months of rest would bring back her waning vocal powers. It was a vain hope. That New Haven concert was her last. Notwithstanding Mme, Gerster's wonderful

success in concerts, it was in opera that red at her she appeared at her best. In the lighter masterpieces, like "La Sonnambula" and "Linda di Chamounix," she was absolutely un-rivaled. She is said to have been, without exception, the finest Amina on the modern stage. was born at kaschau, Hungary, in 1856, and made her debut as an opera singer in Vienna. Before she KTELKA GERSTER.

visited the United States for the first time (in 1877) she had been triumphantly received at Berlin, Florence, St. Petersburg and London. Seven years before America heard for the first time the wonderful voice of Etelka Ger-ster, Annie Louise Cary made her debut in New York. The younger generation of music lovers hardly know who Annie Louise Cary was, but the older ones, who beard her sing, remember her with a thrill of admiration for her talent and regret for her absence

from the stage.

She was born in a little town in Kennebec,
Me., in 1842. Even when she was a little girl her voice was so rich and mellow as to attract attention and her father sent her to Boston to study music. Shortly afterwards she became a member of Dr. Bartol's church choir and did so well that her friends organ-ized a concert for her benefit, and the result enabled her to go to Europe in 1866 to pur-sue her studies. In 1867 she made a successful debut in Copenhagen as Azucena in "Il Trovatore." She sang in Sweden and Nor way under the management of Ferdinand Strakosch and, later, won veritable triumphs in Stockholm, Berlin and London.

The young prima donna was rapturously received in the United States when, in 1870, she made her first professional visit to the country of her birth. She sang in company with Kellogg, Nilsson and other famous artists, and was at once established as the representative American contralto. Miss Cary's admirable qualities did not stop with her ability to sing. As a woman she was as lovely as she was talented as a singer. Whatever was hers was also the property of the poor—she played the part of "boofer lady" in real life as well as she played and sang her

mimic parts on the stage.

A pretty story is told of her kindness to a poor German woman and her little child. It was during the early days of the famous mission at Five Points, New York city. Miss Cary, as well as many other prominent people, was straining every point to keep the tiny easis in Gotham's desert of iniquity green, and was a frequent visitor to the mi sion house. She sang one night some simple songs to the group of children who had been gathered together from the surrounding slums, and her sweet voice and gentle man-ner completely won their hearts. It was perhaps a week later that a carriage drove up to the theatre door just as Miss Cary was finish ing her evening's performance. It contained one of the ladies from the mission, who told Miss Cary that a poor German woman had called at the mission and asked with stream ing eyes to see the lady who had sung to the children. The woman would not tell why he wanted to see Miss Cary, but begged for



ANNIE LOUISE CARY.

Miss Cary hesitated only long enough to change her stage costume for a street dress before she drove post haste to the address given by the German woman. They found ber in a cold, cheerless attic of a back street tenement, and in her shivering arms she clasped a sick child. The latter, during her infrequent moments of consciousness, constantly called for the lady who had sung at

Miss Cary relieved the tired mother of her burden and held the child in her own arms while she sang softly the same songs the little siril had heard her sing before. The child's wailings ceared at once. In the meantime willing hands had built a warm fire in the empty stove and had brought nourishing food. But cold and hunger had circady done their work, and the child sighed away her little life in Miss Cary's arms as the great singer sang low and sweet of the angels and be who has said: "Suffer little children to

Mise Cary retired from the stage about twelve years ago, after having married a rich New Yorker named Raymond. She has charge of one of Gotham's big charities, and where good is to be done there is she, the

sang in a chorus during a Brookiya concert
not long ago, but says she has not courage to
sing a sole in public now.

Perhaps it is hardly fair to class Clara
Louise Kellogg with the prime doune of the
past, for she was still singing last season.
But it would be still less fair to say that Miss
Kellogg was then at her best. The larger But it would be still less fair to say that Miss Kellogg was then at her best. The larger cities were oftener than not omitted from her list of concerts. Miss Kellogg was essentially a business woman, and she sang as long as there was money in singing. When the public ceased to pay its dollars to hear her, she stopped singing and not until then.

During the years when her voice was at its best that best was simply wonderful. Such clearness, such flexibility, such richness had seldom been heard before, and it is improbable that the future has many such combi-

many such combi-nations in store. Miss Kellogg was one of the few women who have made great suc-cesses with the pub-lic without first making a success making a success with the newspaper men. She was never a favorite with the reporters, and apparently she had no desire to be. It is said that she did not always a year.

did not always even clara LOUISE ERLLOGO. courteous to them. The joke about the cold-ness of Mary Anderson is proverbial; but it ness of Mary Anderson is proverbial; but it said that all the witty paragraphs sent out at "Our Mary's" expense had been rehashed from similar ones written with Clara Louise as their subject. Down to November, 1887, she was looked upon as being almost without sentiment. Then her little romance devel-oped. Years before—no one seems to know how many—she had been saved by a plucky how many—she had been saved by a plucky young man from drowning. This young man was Carl Strakosch, a nephew of Max Strakosch. He was a good deal younger than Miss Kellogg; but his heroism resulted in a strong friendship between them, and the friendship developed into love. They were married in Eikhart, Md., and so far as anywhole known have been very harror.

body knows have been very happy.

Writing of Kellogg's marriage recalls
the entirely different but no less unusual one of Christine Nilsson. This latter took place in Paris in 1887. The Spanish Count de Casa Miranda was the bridegroom, and the strange part of it was the story that Mme. Nilsson married the count not because she felt any very overwhelming affection for him, but because she loved his daughter so well. The latter was at the time a grown up young lady, and had for several years been Mme. Nilsson's traveling companion and dearest friend. Her father, the count, was very fond of his daughter, and objected to having her away from him so much. Finally the matter was satisfactorily arranged by the marriage of the loving papa to the no less loving friend, who thus became the mam-ma of her beloved companion.



CHRISTINE NILSBON.

By the way, it was just before her mar-riage to Count de Miranda that Nilsson had her exciting earthquake experience at Men-tone. It was 3 o'clock in the morning when the shock came, and almost in an instant the botel was a ruin. Notwithstanding the crash of falling walls and ceilings Mme. Nilsson did not lose her presence of mind. She did not stop to dress, but she did stop to unlock her trunk and take therefrom about \$150,000 in money and jewels. The count's daughter shared her room as usual and, wrapping shared her room as usual and, wrapping themselves in blankets and bedclothing, they made their escape as best they could. This was not Mme. Nilsson's first thrilling adventure. In 1885 she was singing at Stock-

holm. She had just finished a song when the enthusiastic crowd rushed toward Charles XII square. The police vainly tried to stop them—women fainted and children screamed and a frightful panic resulted. The scene Hundreds of people were trampled under foot and the air, which so short a time before had been filled with the diva's wringing tones, re-verberated with the cries of the wounded and dying. Mme. Nilsson through it all remained calm and did her best to prevent the panic from extending to those near her. She disbursed thousands of kroner to relieve the suf-ferings of the wounded and gave several con-certs, the proceeds of which were devoted to the same good cause. DAVIS DEACONS.

Observations on Whist. The hands are as follows:

A-Q, 6, 3 diamonds, a hearts, kn, 10, 9, 5 spades, k, 10, 5, 4, 3 clubs. B-A, 10, 9, 7 diamonds, q, 7, 6 hearts, a, q, 6 spades, q, 9, 6 clubs, C-K, 5, 4 diamonds, k, 9, 8, 5, 4, 3 hearts,

k, 5, 4, 3 spades. D-K, 8, 2 diamonds, kn, 10, 2 hearts, 8, 7 spades, a, kn, 8, 7, 2 clubs. Four clubs turned up by A. Round 1—C 5 h, B 6 h, D 10 h, A a h.

C leads the fourth best of his largest suit. D, however, does not signal for trumps (which he could do by playing kn h instead of 10, and afterward following with 10), bocause, although he has five trumps, he is not strong enough in plain suits. He prefers to wait and see where the rest of the trumps lie. Round 2—A 4 c, C 3 h, B q c, D 2 c. The play of D of the 2 instead of the ace deserves attention. D knows that A can have but five trumps, as A must have three better than the 4 and only one smaller, as he (D) holds the 2. Now if D should play his high trumps first at the turning point in the game, just when he wants the lead, he would not be able to get it unless he held the command in trumps. Consequently he plays his trumps conservatively

Round 3-B 9 c, D kn c, A k c, C 3 s, Round 4—A 2 s, C 4 s, B q s, D 7 a. It is now apparent to A that D holds over him in trumps. This was plain to him even on the first round, when C showed his weakness. A therefore shows his weakness in plain suits by leading the 2 of spades, his only plain

suit of four. Round 5-B7d, D2d, Aqd, Ckd. Round 6-C k h, B 7 h, D kn h, A 3 c. D plays his kn hearts in order to unlock C's suit and A is forced to trump.

Round 7-Akn s. Cks. Bas. D8s. This play illustrates one of the peculiarities of the plain suit games, and the situation of the spades deserves to be studied. If, in round 5, B, instead of playing a small dia-mond, had returned as lead of spades by playing the ace, then it must be apparent that C's king would have made. But now C is caught in a trap. He knows that B must have the ace, and that in round 5 he has fined his q. He knows that if he passes A's kn, B will hold up his a, consequently he is bliged to play k second hand.

Round 8—B 6 s, D 7 c, A 9 s, C 5 s.

Round 9-D 2 b, A 3 d, C 8 h, B q h. Round 10-B a d, D 8 d, A 6 d, C 4 d. Round 11-B 10 d, D kn d, A 5 c, C 5 d.

These inst two plays show the intricacies of the game. The play of the heart by D en-ables A to throw off one of his diamonds, and this enables A to play in the eleventh round so that A can make his an all trump. This would really have made no difference in one game, as A's ten of clubs was bound to make, but if B's remaining trump had been larger than D's second one, B's play would have saved a trick.
Tricks 12 and 13 are esptured by D with

A and B make three by cards.

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8, 50. Men's All-Wool Cheviot Suits at \$6 50, \$7 50, \$8, 30, \$10, Men's Fine English Corkscrew Suits at \$8, \$10,

2. Men's Black and Blue Wide Wale Cheviot uits at \$7 50, \$9, \$11, \$13. The Finest Prince Alberts Suits at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$, \$18. i.6, \$18. Largest assortment of Boys' and Children's Suits in the city. Boys' Suits at \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8. Children's Suits, 80c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. All-Wool Children's Suits at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50. \$3, 44. \$5.

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DENNSYLVANIA KAILROADBURED In effect from Nov. 10, 1889. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and rive at Philadelphia as follows: Philadelphia Lancaste News Express 11:25 p. m. 125 p. m. EASTWARD.

Phila Express:

220 a. m.
Fast Line:

44 a. m.
Lancaster Acco.

525 a. m.
Harriaburg Express

Lancaster Accom.

Columbia Accom.

Columbia Accom.

A thante Express:

Line:

Lancaster Accom.

210 a. m.

210 a. m

Olumbia.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agen
CHAS. E. PUGH, General alanager.

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILBOAD READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1850, trained leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:
For Reading and intermediate points, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:25, 3:55 p. m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.
For Philadelphia, week days, 7:50 a. m., 14:45, 5:55 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:45 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 7:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For Allentown, week days, 7:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For Pottsville, week days, 7:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
For Lebanon, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:35 p. m.
For Harrisburg, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:35 p. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 7:50 a. m., 12:35, 5:35 p. m.
For Quarryville, week days, 9:55 a. m., 2:56 p. m.
TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.
Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m.,

Leave Reading, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m. :55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 8:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 6:18, 10:00 Leave Philadelphia, week days, 615, 1000 m., 4:00 p. m. teave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:60 a. m., 1:50 p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days 4:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m.
Leave Allentown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 450 Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:50 a. m.,

Leave Pottaville, week days, 5:30 a. m., 529 p. m.
Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 1267; p. m.; Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:30 a. m.; Sunday, 5:50 a. m.
Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:30 a. m.; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.
Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf and South street wharf.
For Atlantic City, week days, express 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Accommodation 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:30 a. m., 450 p. m.;

9:00 a. m., Account of the Assessment of the Ass A. A. McLEOD, C. G. HANCOCK, Vice Press, & Gen'l M'sr. Gen'l Pass'r Ags

that the prices and styles are popular there and L BAILROAD, Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and alle

NORTHWARD. Arrive at 5:11 1:95 6:40 0:32 Hobanon HOUTHWARD.

Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Lebanon 7:12 12:00 7:15 7:55 0:10 Manheim 7:25 1:16 7:25 8:16 Manheim 7:56 1:16 7:58 8:46 Lancaster 8:27 1:02 8:18 8:12 Arrive at Columbia 8:25 2:00 8:25 9:20 A. M. WILHON, Bupt. R. & C. Railroad, B. M. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

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