## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty sents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on amplication.

are low and uniform, and will be intrinsiced on application.
Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 42; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.
Local notices i0 cents per line for one insersertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Oblituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
Business cards, five lines or less, 55 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

over five fines, available tising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAIDTO LAW PHINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Belfast city corporation has decided to place shelters for consump-tives in one of the public parks. Protest meetings are being held.

Gen. C. A. Whittier, formerly in charge of the United States customs at Manila, returned to this country by way of Siberia. It took him two weeks to cross the latter country on the new railroad.

Of the \$1,636,274 worth of bananas which came into New York city within the last year 2,862,000 bunches were from the British West Indies, 1,152,000 bunches from Costa Rica, 877,000 from Colombia and 355 from Cuba. They pay no duty.

The cotton crop of Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina is about 1,000,000 bales, worth \$50 each. Georgia and Mississippi produce 1,400,000 bales, and Texas 2,400,000. More than half the cotton is now produced west of the Mississippi river.

The area planted to rice in Japan in 1901 is given officially at 6.978,384 acres, the area in barley and wheat together at 4,452,242 acres. The average yield of rice per acre was 36.5 bushels, of barley 22.3 bushels, and of wheat 18.4 bushels.

Lord Salisbury will be remembered for three things—for having defeated home rule, for having kept the peace between France and Britain at the time of Fashoda, and for having prevented the intervention of Europe in the South African war.

Notwithstanding the strenuous effort to induce the purchase of Canadian goods to the exclusion of the manufactured products of the United States, and despite British preferential tariff duties, the United States is constantly increasing its exports to the Dominion.

A curious memorial of the Boer war is recorded from Surrey. Burstaw, in that county, a drinking trough and fountain have been erected by a local personage in memory of 4,000 horses killed and wounded during the South African war from 1899 to 1902, "in a cause of which they knew nothing."

The shoemakers in Madrid recently combined to encourage dancing, with the object of wearing out as much shoe leather as possible. They hired several dancing halls and charged 6d admission. Each admission ticket bears a coupon, 20 of which entitles the owner to a new pair of shoes free of charge at the union store.

A peculiar business transaction was recorded at Lebanon, Pa., when Grocer John Light transferred to Baker Wm. A. Garrett a 15-acre farm in Berks county for a consideration of 7,000 loaves of bread. The bread is to be de-livered in quantities such as may be needed to supply the daily demand of patrons at Grocer Light's store.

The naval construction program of the French admiralty for 1904 comprises 70 vessels. Of this huge total 59 are to be torpedo boats, which are to be constructed by private shipbuilding firms. Sixteen new submarines are to be built, one armored cruised of 13,644 tons and 23 knots speed, and two torpedo boat destroyers, with a

The United Kingdom now consumes \$5,000,000 worth of bananas a year. Three-fourths of the supply comes from the Canary Islands and the balance from the West Indies, the imports from the latter source being the growth of the past three years. In In 1902 the total English imports amounted in value to \$5,159,770, against \$4, 261,475 in 1901 and \$2,671,594 in 1900.

Colorado, Wyoming and Utah have many women officeholders, three recent elections giving the office of city treasurer to women, two receiving the city clerkship and one town elected a woman clerk and recorder. Both Idaho and Colorado have women state superintendents of public instruction, the one in the latter state is now serving her third term. The national superintendent of Indian schools is a Wyoming woman.

A New York magistrate has suggest ed a fund for prisoners' wives. The unfortunate women and children who onment of the husband and father frequently suffer much more than does the man upon whom the punishment is inflicted. Justice and the welfare of the community demand a penalty from the wrongdoer, and the wives and children who incidentally suffer are not considered in the matter at all

#### HIS GREATEST FIGHT.

Gorman's Effort to Capture the Democratic Nomination Is a Hard One.

Gorman is making the fight of his life in Maryland. His issues are "Down with the nigger" and "up with the trusts." Gorman stood in with the trusts when he made the Gorman-Wilson tariff, and he has been standing for the trusts ever sinec. He wishes to cut out Cleveland as a friend of the trusts and he means to do it, and he knows that by standing for "a white man's govern-ment" he will have the solid south, says the Boston Journal.

No doubt among the political demo-

crats Gorman stands much higher than Cleveland. Gorman's recent bitter attack upon President Roosevelt, on account of the colored race, is intended to make the south solid for Gorman. Gorman hates Cleveland and is bound to

have the trust builders with him. Cleveland a few months ago was regarded as the choice of the speculative elements in Wall street. Gorman notes that Cleveland did not say anything against Roosevelt's handling of the coal strike and the trust question. Gorman made a bid for the Wall street support. Gorman remarked that the president was "imprudent in interfering with mat-ters which did not properly belong to his office and that, therefore, he had un-settled business." He was standing in with Baer and standing against refer-ence. The ice is pretty thin along there.

This attack of Gorman on Roosevelt is received with amusement in Washington; for it discloses the hypocrisy of the anti-trust professions of the democrats. When Roosevelt ordered that the law which President Cleveland did not enforce must be enforced to regulate trusts to find the leading democratic candidate for the presidency declaring that "Roosevelt is imprudent and is unsettling business"—imprudent because he enforces a law enacted for that pur-The negro-phobia and pro-trust platform of the democracy, accordingly, is the high bid which Gorman makes for the leadership of the democratic party next year. And four years ago the democrats claimed to be the only simon-pure anti-trust party!

Including Maryland, the old southern states run by race hatred will have 282 votes in the next democratic national convention. To this vote may be added the vote of Missouri, making 318 in all. In the north the trust proposition will be made prominent, but the nullification of the fifteenth amendment is for southern votes. Gorman hopes, by opposing the administration's trust regulation policy, to get the democratic delegates from the New England states, from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Thus Gorman would have more than a majority of the votes of the convention, and that would be a good start for the necessary two-thirds. But democratic papers in the north warn Gorman that he is playing with fire—

that the north will resent a race war.

But a factor to be reckoned with is Tom Johnsonism and Bryanism. While Gorman has drawn up a plan which seems to him to read well, he must reckon with those Bryanized forces in the democratic party which in 1900 and in 1896 dominated the party. It is not to be supposed that the forces which were in majority in two national republican battles, will be silent or unimportant in

The republicans do not disguise their satisfaction with Gormanism as an issue. In 1896 Gormanism was an issue from the tariff point of view and the republicans elected McKinley with a rush. In 1904 if Gormanism is brought forward again, not only in the matter of tariff, but in the matters of wind water in trusts and negrophobia, the republicans will unhesitatingly indorse the part which the president took in enforcing the law regulating the great corporations. The republicans will stand solidly for the protection of capital against promoters and of labor against exploit-

What will become of the Bryanite contingent if such men as Gorman are nominated? Unquestionably there will be a socialist ticket which will largely divide the democratic vote.

## COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

IT It seldom happens that an election in any state results in so expansive a victory as that which the republicans folly of their own democratic repre in Ohio have just achieved. triple victory-a triumph for the republican party, for genuine democracy and for the country. It is the knell of Bryanism, and in that fact it bodes nothing good to the democratic party .-Washington Post.

The fact that Senator Hanna or any other prominent republican achieves a great personal triumph in his own state, due in part to the popularity of the administration, is no reason why nearly a score of states already pledged to the support of President Roosevelt in 1904 should go back on him. Senator Hanna has done himself credit by declining to give it any encouragement. By so doing he has enhanced the al-ready high regard in which he is held by republicans generally, but for the present, at least, they will continue to regard President Roosevelt as the logical candidate in 1904.-Indianapolis Jour-

nal. Silver is back to 591/2, and the government has resumed its purchases. Somebody must have explained to the silver men that they can really make more money by not trying to make it in too big bunches.—Indianapolis News

(Ind.) The Ohio democrats in the last previous election had ignored Bryan and his fads. They got soundly whipped. trand of politics. This campaign was planned to show the world that Bryan-lsm and Johnsonism were yet wirely Bryan and his friends maintained that ism and Johnsonism were yet winning was lopped off .- St. Louis Globe-Demodoctrines.-Boston Herald.

#### NOT POLITICAL

The Panama Matter Does Not Ente Into the Presidential Campaign in This Country.

Recognition of the de facto government of the republic of Panama does not constitute a basis for a political issue in the United States. Circum-stances have put the United States, as the agent of peace and protection on the isthmus, in such a position that it is bound to forestall any injury to American citizens, and to recognize a provisional administration. It has not only kept within its rights so far, but has done no more than its duty, says the St. Louis Republic (dem.).

The revolt against the Colombian government will probably signify the success of the canal project, whether Panama should remain independent or whether it should again unite with Colombia. If Panama should continue as a free republic there should be no difficulty in arranging a canal treaty. If an unforeseen cause should once more combine Panama and Colombia, harmony would not prevail unless Colombia would acquiesce in the plans for an

interoceanic shipway.

Colombia incited the revolution by dallying with the isthmian canal treaty. Panama considered the canal necessary for its welfare, and the attitude of the central government forced the trouble. The opinion was generally held that Colombia did not accede to the plans because some of its public officers had excessive itchiness of palm. The Unit-ed States government was not operating as a "legislative agent" or a financial-salve physician and it did not realize the Colombian dreams. Colombia then disregarded the interests of Pana-

ma, and Panama revolted. The United States has large rights and great authority, as well as grave responsibility, in isthmian affairs. It conformed to recognize duty in taking steps for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of life and property. While the canal affair, in which the United States is probably the most interested party, was the cause of the revolt, and while it is a matter of international importance, it is, theoretically, only an incident. Should the revolution be beneficial to the United States, as it will, there will be still no reason for blaming this government unless it proceeds to take offensive steps beyond its recognized policy.

Any effort to make a political issue of the Panama matter would have to be founded on not only the proceedings connected with the revolution, but also on the merits and benefits of the pro-posed canal. There is no dissent from the view that a canal would be good for the southern, middle and western states, and that it would do no injury to the eastern and northern states. The canal project seems to have the favor of nearly all of the states and of most foreign governments. How the affair could be made a political issue by either party is hard to perceive. The ground could be some unreasonable extreme of interference not yet developed by our state department.

## THE FAULT-FINDERS

Republicans Do the Work and the Democrats Raise All the Objections.

The democratic leaders in the house have been full of sympathy for the woes of Cuba. They have constantly found fault with the repathican majority for not making greater speed toward establishment. lishing those trade relations with Cuba so evidently demanded by her interests and our own, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Yet when the bill to do these very things came up in the house the demo-crats sought to kill it with an amendment to remove the differential duty or refined sugar. The direct effect of such amendment would be to transfer a large part of the sugar-refining industry from the United States to Europe. Indirectly it would destroy the sugar growing industry of democratic Louisiana Missis sippi and Texas by depriving it of a near-by market of refineries.

Of course that was not what the democrats really wanted to do. Had the republicans accepted their proposal they would have run crying to the senate to save a leading industry of three democratic states from the destructive sentatives. What they really wanted to do was merely to "put the republicans in a hole" by killing the Cuban treaty so they could denounce the republican administration for failing to carry out a great national policy.

"We do the work and you find the fault," was the phrase in which Speaker Cannon at the close of the fifty-seventh congress described the attitude of the two great parties toward questions of national interest and honor. The accuracy of the description was again proved the course of the house democrats.

And yet there are thousands of wellmeaning democrats who cannot understand why the American people refuse to trust their party with the great business of government.

Mr. Bryan should have faith in the country's prosperity when he finds himself able to give up \$50,000 without a murmur.-Washington Star.

Whot does Mr. Bryan mean going abroad on a steamer named the Majestic? Has he become an imperialist?—N. Y. World (Dem.)

The democratic party has wiser and stronger men than Bryan and Johnon, and its old principles were at least better than those it borrowed in 1896. Its defeat in 1904 seems certain in any case, but it need not add all the follies of crankdom to its burdens of error

### THAT MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

Major Runcle Testifies that it was Written at the Request of Gen. Wood—It Attacked Gen. Brooke.
Washington, Nov. 28.—The senate committee on military affairs yesterday heard Maj. James E. Runcie, of Havana, probably the most important witness that will be offered by the opponents of Gen. Leonard Wood in their attempt to prevent his content of the content of the content witness that will be offered by the opponents of Gen. Leonard Wood in their attempt to prevent his conopponents of Gen. Leonard Wood in their attempt to prevent his confirmation to be major general. Maj. Runcie was on the stand several times during the day, telling the committee of a dinner at Santiago, Cuba, attended by himself. Gen. Wood and Ray Stannard Baker, a newspaper man, at which it is alleged, was planned the magazine article attacking Maj. Gen. Brooke that has figured conspicuously in the Wood case. Wood case.

Wood case.

Runcie was stopped more than once during the course of his testimony and told to give nothing but facts of which he had personal knowledge. This did not exclude his story of the dinner incident which resulted in the issue of subpoenas for three other witnesses, among whom is Gen. Brooke.

Brooke.

In his testimony Runcie explained that he had acted as the confidential adviser of Gen, Wood for nearly two years and that they lived together at Santiago. It was while they were living in the same house that Mr. Baker went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article.

Baker went to Santiago in search of material for a magazine article. A meeting was arranged between the three men and a dinner followed, testified Maj. Runcie, at which was discussed the plan to have published an article which would exploit the success of Gen. Wood in dealing with affairs at Santiago and draw a comparison with the situation at Havana unfavorable to the administration of Gen. Brooke.

parison with the students at ravaing unfavorable to the administration of Gen. Brooke.

Maj. Runcie declared that Gen. Wood asked him to write the article and that he had done so. The article was given to Baker and published in February, 1900, over the name of Maj. Runcie. He asserted that Gen. Wood knew what the article contained and that they had corresponded about it as the result of the furore created by its publication. He offered to produce copies of letters which he had written to Gen. Wood concerning his own defense. It was not until after Gen. Wood succeeded Gen. Brooke that the article was published. The effect was a severance of the relations between the witness and Gen. Wood.

#### GROVER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Cleveland Declares that He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidential

a Caudidate for the Presidential Nomination.

New York, Nov. 28.—Grover Cleveland has sent the following letter to the editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

Eagle:
"Princeton, November 25, 1903.
"My Dear McKelway: I have wanted for a long time to say something which I think should be said to you before others.
"You can never know how grateful L am for the manifestation of

ful 1 am for the manifestation of kindly feeling toward me on the part of my countrymen, which your initiative has brought out. Your advocacy in the Eagle of my nomination for the presidency came to me as a great surprise; and it has been seconded in such manner by democratic sentiment that conflicting thoughts of gratitude and duty have caused me to hesitate as to the time and manner of a declaration on my part concerning the subject—if such a declaration should seem necessary or proper.

"In the midst of it all and in full view of every consideration present-I am for the manifestation of

view of every consideration presented, I have not for a moment been able nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that in any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the province of my party for the presinomince of my party for the presi-

online of m, pedency,
"My determination to do so is unalterable and conclusive.
"This you, at least, ought to know from me; and I should be glad if the Eagle were made the medium of its conveyance to the public. Very sin

cerely yours, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

## REVIEW OF TRADE,

Signs of Improvement are Noted in

Several Branches of Business. New York, Nov. 28.—R. G. Dun & o.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Seasonable temperature and holiday purchases stimulated retail trade, making results more satisfactory during the past week than at any recent date. Improvement was most conspicuous in heavy wearing apparel and kindred lines that have apparel and kindred lines that have remained dull because of the mild weather. Another encouraging feature was the resumption of work at many mills, although there is stail much idle machinery, especially in the textile and iron industries.

In view of the numerous wage reductions there is noteworthy harmony between employers and workers, indicating that labor leaders appreciate the necessity of sharing in

preciate the necessity of sharing in the readjustment. Grain shipments increased with the approaching close of navigation on the lakes, and freight traffic was subjected to the greatest pressure of the season. Railway earnings for three weeks of November averaged 5.2 per cent. larger than last year.

It is at last possible to perceive an improvement in the demand for pig iron, due to the exhaustion of supplies by consumers the extensive re-

plies by consumers, the extensive reduction in output and absence of further price concessions. Business is by no means brisk, nor is there any expectation of wholesome activity during the remaining weeks of this year, yet there is evidence of returning confidence. ing confidence.

ing confidence.

Judge Cleveland's Becision.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 28.—The formal decree of the probate court in relation to the Philo S. Bennett will, of which William J. Bryan is an executor, was announced Friday by Probate Judge Cleveland. After reciting the facts in the case Judge Cleveland decrees that neither the sealed letter by which it appeared that Mr. Bennett expressed a desire to give \$50,000 to Mr. Bryan and family and the typewritten document in the possession of Mr. Bryan, nor the envelope containing the letter should be admitted to probate as part of the will. Otherwise the will was allowed and ordered to be recorded.

# Pennsylvania

RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD
DIVISION.

In effect May 24, 1903.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD
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5 03	1 03		Harveys Run	8 35	1 19	6 3		
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BUFFA'.O & ALLEGHENY VALLEY
DIVISI N.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.  EASTBOUND.								
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WESTBOUND.

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Via L. G. Div
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Bennezette,...
Pennfield,.... 

Note—Train 107 on Sundays will make all stop between Red Bank and DuBois, \*Daily, 'blaily except Sunday, 'Sunday only Flag Stop. For Time Tables and further information, ap ply to Ticket Agent. ply to Ticket Agent. W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.

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Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'
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Fort Allegany with W N Y A Standard for Standard for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethpor
south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporius
and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCluffe Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

**BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. F** Time Table taking Effect June 23, 1902



"The Grand Scenic Route." READ DOWN.

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P. M. P. M. A. M. a STATIONS. 3 05 2 00 7 15 Cross F'k Junc. 11 00 6 35 3 00 3 55 1 00 6 25 ar Cross Fork dp 11 50 5 45 2 16:

P.M. P.M. 8 58 1 00 Ly Sinnamahoning, Ar 1 40 165 6 15 1 40 ar.....Wharton....iv 3 00 9 55

At Sinnamahoning with P. R. R.-P. & E. Div. H.H.GARDINER.Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Buffalo, N. У. W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt. Galeton. Pa. M. J. МсМанон, Div. Pass Ag't., Galeton, Ра.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa. \*

A businessrelating to estate, collections, real
estates, Orphan's Court and general law business
will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW†
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Will give prompt attention to all business en?
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Oollections promptly attended to. Real estate adoption claim agent, MICHAEL BRENNAN, THOMAS WADDINGTON,

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Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated.

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To LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND
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I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties
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on me.
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Emporium, Pa.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.

I take pleasure in informing the public that 2 have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and lancheon served at all hours. no27-lyr Wm. McDONALD. no27-1yr

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Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened
for the accommodation of the public. New in all
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PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular sheet Music,
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Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction
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