

Republican Ticket.

JUDICIARY. Judge of the Supreme Court, HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Tioga County. STATE. State Treasurer, WILLIAM R. HART, Dauphin County. COUNTY. Prothonotary, &c., CALVIN M. ARNER. Sheriff, GEORGE W. SAWYER. Commissioners, J. J. PARSONS, C. F. LEDEBUR. Auditors, R. Z. GILLESPIE, E. L. JONES. Jury Commissioner, C. H. CHURCH.

REPUBLICANS should not neglect the payment of their State or County tax before the first of next month, else they may lose their vote.

A MATTER requiring attention just now is the payment of taxes in order to secure a vote. We urge this upon the attention of the Republicans, and trust they will attend to it at once. Don't put it off till the last minute.

CHOLERA was a little late in getting to our shores this year, but it got here all the same. Let us hope it will be frozen out during the winter, so that the seeds of the disease will not spring up next summer to plague us.

AMERICA still ahead! The race between the American yacht, Volunteer, and the Scotchman, Thistle, yesterday, was easily won by the former. This is the first horse for America, and if she wins to-day will again hold the championship, but if the Thistle wins, another race will take place to-morrow.

The steamer Alesia, arrived in New York bay Friday evening last having on board several cases of genuine Asiatic cholera. The vessel had 560 passengers aboard, mostly Italian immigrants. Eight persons died on the voyage and were dropped overboard. It is believed there will be no danger of a spread of the disease owing to the lateness of the season.

It is believed at Chicago that Parsons, one of the condemned Anarchists, will reveal the actual perpetrator of the Haymarket massacre—that is, the one who threw the bomb—if he can save his neck by doing so. It is desirable, of course, that the wretch who threw the bomb, as well as those who aided and abetted him in his murderous work as did the condemned seven, should be punished for his crime; but anything that Parsons would do in connection should be taken with large allowance. His head is near the noose, with little hope of escape, and in his desperation he might seek to implicate one far beyond the reach of the authorities, or even an innocent man, in order to save his neck. The law had better be allowed to take its course.

The Philadelphia Times in referring to the Free Trade platform advocated by the Record, and which is in reality that approved by the present administration, says: "It carelessly follows the theory of the Cobden club of England and of the Free Trade club of New York, by excluding any and every expression looking to the protection of the wages of American labor. The incidental protection to our general productive industries which have given the country its exceptional wealth and prosperity, is pointedly rejected, and the protection of the labor that is well paid and sovereign in our land against the ill-paid and voiceless labor of Europe, for the first time, are absolutely ignored in a Pennsylvania political platform."

JUDGING from remarks attributed to Justice Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, there is little hope for the condemned Anarchists in an appeal to that august tribunal. He says it is very rare indeed that the Supreme Court ever touches a criminal case decided by a State Court. The Anarchists, to get their cases before the Supreme Court, must prove that the Constitutional rights of the prisoners or the Federal laws were broken in the trial. As the chief ground upon which counsel for the Anarchists base their hopes of a favorable consideration of an appeal to the highest judicial tribunal in the land is the allegation of undue zeal of counsel for the prosecution in the search for evidence against the accused, Justice Miller's language would seem to settle the question in advance. That prosecuting officer who failed to display zeal in the search for evidence to convict those brought before him would be sadly lacking in one of the

chief qualifications for his office. The more one considers this claim, the more ridiculous does it become; and the course of the counsel for the condemned men can best be explained by the theory that they are doing what General Butler says a man under sentence of death has a right to do, take advantage of quibbles to save his life.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

The W. C. T. U. meets the 21 and 24th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President—Mrs. E. H. Holman. Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Roberts. Recording Sec'y—Mrs. L. A. Howe. Cor. Sec. & Treas.—Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Who unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also.—Hab. 11, 15. The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward.—Rev. 11, 18.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania will be held October 12, 13, and 14, 1887, in Lewisburgh, Union county. Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U., will be present, and make an address on Social Purity. The number of Unions has greatly increased during the past year, there being now over one thousand in the State, and this is expected to be the largest and most important meeting ever held.

The Bradford Era in noticing a speech made in that city recently by P. A. Burdick a celebrated temperance orator says:

Among other remarkable statements the following produced a profound impression as showing the hostile and bold attitude of the liquor traffic toward all that is dear and sacred to home and country.

The Western Brewer, page 2,000, Oct. 15, 1885, says:

If the brewer and the saloon keeper must pay the bulk of all the taxes, then the Western Brewer will demand that churches and other ecclesiastical property shall not be exempt from taxation; that the employment of chaplains in all institutions supported by public money shall be discontinued; that all public appropriations for institutions of a sectarian character shall cease; that all religious services now sustained by the government shall be abolished and the use of the Bible in the public schools shall be prohibited; that the appointment by the President or Governors of all religious festivals and feasts shall wholly cease; that the judicial oath in courts be abolished and simple affirmation under the penalties of perjury take its place; that all laws enforcing the observance of Sunday as Sabbath be repealed; that all laws looking to the enforcement of Christian morality be abrogated and all laws be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights and impartial liberty; that in the government no privilege or advantage shall be conceded to Christianity or any other special religion and that our entire political system be founded and administered on a purely secular basis. If the religious part of society intends to put the burden of taxation upon the shoulders of our trade while their own favorite institutions go scot free, it is quite time to pull down the barriers built up by the churchmen.

The following is taken from the last article ever written by the late Henry Ward Beecher, a short time previous to his death:

"I rejoice to say that I was brought up from my youth to abstain from tobacco. It is unhealthy, it is filthy from beginning to end. I believe that the day will come when a young man will be proud of not being addicted to the use of stimulants of any kind. I believe that the day will come when not to drink, not to use tobacco, not to waste one's strength in the secret indulgence of passion, but to be true to one's nature, true to God's law, to be sound, robust, cheerful, and to be conscious that these elements of health and strength are derived from the reverent obedience to the commandments of God, will be a matter of ambition and endeavor among men."

As life moves on, and our comrades and our leaders drop on this side and that, and we look back through the mist of years on those whose friendship or whose society long since set its mark on our own souls, how thankfully do we recall those whose spontaneous and half unconscious utterances once rebuked, it may be, or guided, or encouraged, or inspired us; planted in our souls the germ of thought or the seeds of action.—Dean Bradley.

The effort to save men from the curse of drunkenness is distinctively a Christian duty, a labor of love. It ought to have its fountain-head in every individual church. If through the church and Sunday school the people could be educated up to the horror and danger of the liquor traffic, we would soon get the prohibitory laws. Christ's law of love for one's neighbor is all we want to blot out the curse forever.

Give Them A Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

DON'T EXPERIMENT. You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good as the genuine. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at G. W. Howard's Drug Store.



Mason & Hamlin Organs and Pianos.

The Cabinet Organ was introduced by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy over all others, and their name is a guarantee of quality. Exhibited since 1867.

Proclamation of General Election.

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An Act to regulate the Elections of the Commonwealth,' passed the 23 day of July, A. D. 1869, it is made the duty of the several counties, to-wit: within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the place at which the election is to be held. 3d. LEONARD AGNEW, High Sheriff of the county of Forest, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county of Forest, that a General Election will be held in said county, on

Tuesday, November 8, 1887.

between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. at the several Election Districts. The Electors of Barnett township at Jacob Mazer's Center shop. The Electors of Green township at the house of L. Arner. The Electors of Harmony township at Alexander School House. The Electors of Hickory township at the house of J. W. Ball. The Electors of Howe township as follows: Those residing in the Election District of Middle Howe, to-wit: those embraced in the following boundary, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of Warrant No. 3188 intersects the line of Warren and Forest counties, thence south by west lines of Warrants 3188, 3183, 3187 and 3185 to a point where the west line of Warrant 3185 intersects with the Jenks township line; thence by Jenks township line east to a point where the eastern line of Warrant 3799 intersects said Jenks township line; thence north to northeast corner of Warrant 3799; thence by the line of 3799 west to the southeast corner of 3803; thence north by said east line of 3803 to a post the northeast corner of said Warrant; thence by the line of 3803, thence north by the east line of Warrants 2878, 2880, 2882, the Fox Estate, 2991 and 2755 to where the east line of 2755 intersects the Warren and Forest County line; thence by said Warren and Forest county line west to the northwest corner of Warrant 3188, the place of beginning, at Gusher City School House. The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of East Howe, to-wit: Those residing east of the above described Middle Howe, at Brookston, in Brookston Library Hall. The Electors of Howe township residing in the Election District of West Howe, to-wit: Those residing west of the above described Middle Howe, at Brookston, in Brookston School House. The Electors of Jenks township at the School House in Marion. The Electors of Kingsley township at Newtown School House. The Electors of Tionesta township at the Court House in Tionesta borough. The Electors of Tionesta borough at the Court House in said borough. At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot: One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. One person for State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. One person for Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Courts of Forest County. One person for Sheriff of Forest County. Three persons for County Commissioner of Forest County, (each elector to vote for only two persons.) Two persons for Jury Commissioner of Forest County, (each elector to vote for only one person.) The act of Assembly entitled 'an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' passed July 2, 1819, provides as follows, viz: 'In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for an office shall not attend on the day of election, the elector who shall have received the second highest number of votes for that office at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for an office shall not attend, the person elected shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district in which such officer shall have been elected, present at the time of election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy. I also give public notice to the electors of Forest county, that by an act entitled 'An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the election of this Common-

wealth, approved Jan. 30, 1874.' Sec. 1. All elections for the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the elector on the back of the ballot opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number of the elector who received the same. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district, in addition to the name prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector's name has been written, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks and overseers of every election held under this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be each sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, if there shall be such minority inspector, if not, then by a justice of the peace or justice of the peace and the inspectors and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this act, or if any officer of election shall act without being duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court. No person shall be liable for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word 'voted,' with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of some certificate, except where some one is entitled to vote because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the person shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required or addressed on said naturalization certificate. Sec. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or laws in that behalf made, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on this list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. I also make known the following provisions of the new Constitution of Pennsylvania: ARTICLE VIII. SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION. Sec. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. Second.—He shall have resided in the State one month before the election, and a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months, (immovably) preceding the election. Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before election. Sec. 2. The General Election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may, by law, fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto. I also give official notice of the following provisions of an act approved the 30th of July, 1887, to-wit: 'An act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections of this Commonwealth.' Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are heretofore authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and shall be labeled 'Judiciary;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled 'State;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all the county officers voted for, including office of Senator and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled 'County;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all the township officers voted for, and be labeled 'Township;' one ticket shall embrace the names of all the borough officers voted for, and be labeled 'Borough;' and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes. Notice is hereby given, That any person holding any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or this State, or any city or corporation, district, whether constituted civil or otherwise, or a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or in any city, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, or of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for. The Judges of the aforesaid districts shall represent voters and take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at the Prothonotary's office in the Borough of Tionesta, as follows: 'All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residences be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall before two o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER NINTH, 1887, and all other judges shall before twelve o'clock, m., on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER TENTH, 1887, deliver said returns, together with the return sheets, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Forest County, which said returns shall be filed, and the day of filing hereinbefore mentioned, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection. Given under my hand at my office in Tionesta, Pa., this 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the one hundred and twentieth year of the Independence of the United States. L. AGNEW, Sheriff.

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BERRIES, FRUITS & VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS, IN SEASON.

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Executors Notice. Estate of Hon. John Reek, late of Tionesta, Forest County, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. And those having legal claims against the same, will present them without delay in proper order for settlement to

SEBILLA RECK, W. B. RECK, Executors. or MILES W. TATE, Attorney. June 14, 1887.

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The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best.

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Most direct route to Pittsburgh and the East. Only route landing passengers at Union Station without delays or transfer. Trains run by Eastern Time. Time table in effect July 10, 1887.

Table with columns for Northward and Southward, and rows for various stations like Pittsburgh, Erie, and Buffalo.

Buffalo Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh 9:30 a. m., arrives at Oil City 2:30 p. m., returning leaves Oil City 2:30 p. m., arrives at Pittsburgh 7:45 p. m., stopping at all stations.

BUFFALO PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

TIMETABLE IN EFFECT June 19, 1887.

Table with columns for Westward Pittsburgh Division and Eastward, and rows for various stations like Erie, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN—Leaves Philadelphia 11:00 a. m., arrives Tionesta 12:30 p. m., Tionesta 1:00 p. m., arrives Oil City 6:45 p. m.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN—Leaves Oil City 6:00 a. m., arrives Tionesta 7:00 a. m., Tionesta 7:30 a. m., arrives Philadelphia 11:00 a. m.

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