BICKEL'S FOOTWEAR

A Grand Display of Fine Footwear in all the Latest Styles.

We are showing many styles in Ladies' Fine Shoes and Oxfords at prices sure to interest you.

Big Bargains in Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Large stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Shoes and Oxfords.

Repairing Promptly Done.

JOHN BICKEL.

Spring Clothing Sale.

It doesn't take long for an inexperienced buyer to see how easily he can save from $3 to $5 on his suit by buying it at this sale.

Men's fine fancy worsted or scotch mixture suits, former price $18 and $20, now	$14
Men's all wool Clay worsted or fancy cheviot suits, former price $14 and $16, now	$10
Men's fancy cassimere or scotch tweed suits, former price $10 and $12, now	$7
Men's good all wool business suits, former price $7 to $8, now	$5

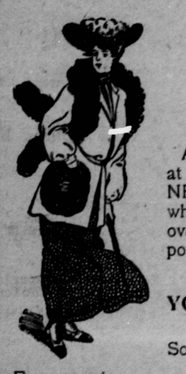
You will find every item above exactly as stated.
Making your clothing purchases during the sale an absolutely satisfactory one from every stand point.

Schaul & Nast,

LEADING CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,

137 South Main St., Butler.

Huselton's



We wish to announce ourselves at Home particularly to the Young Men and Ladies this week.

All the nobby dressers will turn in at this store for inspection of their NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR—which is clear up to the mark—just over their former efforts if that is possible.

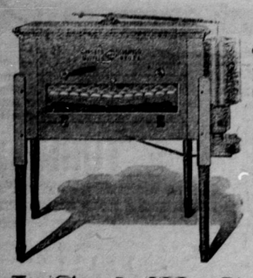
YOU WILL FIND all the old favorite leathers. Some new leathers—early favorites.

For any price You wish to pay. NEW LASTS! THE NEW TOES! All the style a shoe can carry. Ease!

We make a specialty of Men's heavy shoes. Just what you want for your early plowing. Give us a trial.

HUSELTON'S, Opposite Hotel Lowry.

The Cyphers Incubator



It is the original and only genuine patent-diaphragm, non-moisture and self ventilating incubator. Winner of Gold Medal and Highest Award at the Pan-American Exposition, October, 1901. The standard hatcher of the world. Call and see this incubator at the store of

J. G. & W. CAMPBELL

210 South Main Street, Butler, Pa.

Spring Millinery

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR SPRING

Flowers will be very popular, especially small flowers, foliage and berries. Our assortment is complete. Ornaments and novelties. The new ideas in gold ornaments are very attractive. Our line of novelties is larger and more varied than ever before. We display exclusive styles in patterns and show the latest productions in Trimmed Hats. A beautiful array of Children's Hats. A handsome line of Ready-to-Wear Street Hats and Chiffons.

Malines' Ribbons and a wealth of other things that help to beautify the new season's headgear. COME AND SEE THEM.

Rockenstein's

328 South Main Street, - - - - - Butler, Pa.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

WEEDS IN ALFALFA.

Dodder Very Destructive—The Most Effectual Way to Combat It.

The best grades of alfalfa seed contain comparatively few weed seeds. The low grades, however, which are mostly screenings, often carry large numbers of weed seeds, as is the case with a sample which contained 6.8 per cent of weed seeds, or nearly 32,500 per pound, of which 5,490 were dodder.

Dodder is the weed most destructive to the alfalfa plant. It is a parasite, having no leaves, and appears as a tangled mass of fine yellow stems winding about and clinging to other plants. The seed germinates in the ground and sends up a slender stem that winds

DODDER PLANT ON ALFALFA STEM.

around the alfalfa plant to which it attaches itself. The dodder root soon dies, while the stems continue to grow and thrive on the juices of the alfalfa until it has matured seed or the alfalfa has been killed.

Dodder occurs over most of the area where alfalfa is grown, except in the extreme northern states.

When once established, it is very destructive and difficult to get rid of. The only effectual way to combat it is to mow the infested area and burn the cutting. There are two species, which are about equally common and destructive to alfalfa and red clover. The seeds of these are of nearly the same size and are not easily distinguished. The larger dodder seeds approach the smaller alfalfa seeds in size and therefore are difficult to clean out thoroughly. In buying alfalfa seed it is essential to know that it is free from dodder seed.

THE FARM FLOCK.

The Day of Unlimited Ranges Passing Away—Profit In Small Flocks.

Regarding the sheep industry in the United States W. J. Battison in an annual review of the subject for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers says the conditions indicate that the future prosperity of the American sheep industry lies in a gradual but radical change in the manner in which it is conducted. The day of extremely large flocks on unlimited ranges is beginning to pass away. The sheep will have to be kept in smaller flocks and those adapted to closer confinement substituted for breeds which are dependent on a wide range for profitable existence.

Surprise has often been expressed that farmers in the eastern and middle states do not pay more attention to sheep. The cause appears to be in a great measure the same as that which prevents the growing of carpet wools in this country. Other branches of agriculture require less care and exertion or yield better returns for capital invested and time and labor expended.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages, there is still a good profit to be made from sheep, and a tendency is noted in New York state toward an increase in the number of small flocks on farms in heretofore exclusive dairy sections, the sheep being kept partially for the purpose of destroying weeds in the pasture.

The estimated value of the wool crop of 1903, based on the value of the scoured pound at the seaboard, is 124,366,205 pounds, having a total value of $58,775,873, the value per pound for fleece being 48.8 cents and for pulled wool 43.4 cents. The total value of the wool crop is 3.14 per cent less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to a reduction in the total quantity of wool produced.

On the other hand, the value of fleece wool, it is stated, has increased 7.86 per cent and that of pulled wool 9.32 per cent. In 1903 the average weight of fleeces was 6.25 pounds as compared with 6.50 pounds in 1902 and the average shrinkage 60.8 per cent as compared with 60 per cent.

Squash Bugs.

The process of collecting squash bugs by hand must apparently be the main reliance of the gardener against this pest for many years to come. It has long been known that if small boards, such as old shingles, are laid loosely upon the ground beside the squash vines a large proportion of the bugs will congregate under these at night, so that they are easily collected the next morning. This is well worth practicing in connection with hand picking from the vines.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

The Harvesting, Curing and Cleaning of the Seed.

Though distributed almost throughout North America, Kentucky blue grass reaches its best development in the rolling country of north central Kentucky, northern Missouri, southern Iowa and a small area on Lake Erie in Canada, and it is from these districts that the seed crop is harvested. In Kentucky the greater part of the seed crop is secured in the heart of the blue grass region, within a radius of twenty-five miles from the center of a triangle formed by lines connecting the cities of Lexington, Paris and Winchester. All blue grass seed is sent to the mill for screening. Kentucky has seven blue grass seed mills—five at Paris, one at Lexington and one at Georgetown. There are one at St. Louis, two at Kansas City, Mo., and one at Creston, Ia. Most of the mills draw their supply of rough seed from the surrounding country, but in some cases it is brought to the mill in car load lots.

The amount of rough seed harvested per acre varies greatly. A good crop is fifteen or twenty bushels per acre, while sometimes not more than two to five bushels are secured, though twenty-five bushels per acre is not uncommon.

The total crop in Kentucky is variously estimated at from 300,000 to 600,000 bushels of rough seed, of which about 60 per cent is fancy grade, the balance being extra clean or waste. The crop west of the Mississippi is much smaller, probably not over 25,000 or 30,000 bushels of fancy.

Harvesting the Seed.

Kentucky blue grass blooms the latter part of May, and the seed ripens usually the second or third week in June. The average time for harvesting is about June 10 to 15. Stripping usually begins when the panicle is yellow and the culm still green. At this time the grain is solid or at least firm, and the future ripening will enable it to reach full maturity.

The blue grass seed is harvested both by hand and by horsepower machines. When Kentucky blue grass seed was first collected it was stripped off by hand and rubbed through sieves to clean it. The first improvement was what is known as the hand stripper, which soon became generally used. This stripper consists of a comb made of long, flat teeth set close together on the front edge of a small scooplike box. The stripper is held in one hand and swung through the blue grass and with a dexterous twist is brought up again so that the seed stripped off falls to the rear part of the scoop. It is still used to gather seed along the roadsides and in waste places.

Stripping by Machinery.

The oldest and most commonly used horsepower machine is the comb stripper, which consists of a platform hung on wheels and armed in front with a heavy steel comb, similar to that used in the hand stripper. The upper surface of this comb is smooth, and when harvesting a laborer kneels on the platform and cuts off the panicles as they are caught by the comb. For this he uses a broad, flat knife, which is passed back and forth over the comb. The stripper, which takes a breadth of between five and six feet, is drawn by one mule and has arrangements for raising and lowering the platform so as to accommodate it to the height of the grass.

Methods of Curing.

There are two general methods of curing now employed. One may be called the indoor method and the other the outdoor method. In either case the seed, mixed as it is with grass and weeds, is piled in low and narrow ricks or windrows.

When the curing is done in a building, the ricks are usually four to five feet high by five broad at the bottom.

To cure in the field a space is first mowed close and is sometimes scraped, leaving a smooth, hard packed clay surface. The seed is then ricked up on the dirt or on the short grass stubble, much of the coarse stuff, such as weeds and timothy, being shaken out and removed at this time. Some cure their seed out of doors for the first three or four days, during which time, if the weather is favorable, the seed becomes nearly dry. It is then taken to barns to finish curing, when it can be piled in larger ricks than would be safe with fresh seed. After piling up every rick should be turned at least three times daily for the first four or five days. When for any reason large ricks are not turned often enough, the seed becomes fired and assumes a dusty gray appearance, with a musty smell, and the vitality is damaged or destroyed.

Old Time and Modern Screening.

Before the civil war all blue grass seed was cleaned by hand by rubbing it through wire screens. In the early years of the century lime and sand were used to assist in cleaning the seed. Today the seed is cleaned at the mills with powerful machinery, so that hundreds of bushels of "fancy" can be turned out in a day.

News and Notes.

On five acres the United States is shown topographically, with its principal crops, at the world's fair.

Over $100 for a single potato tuber is startling. Four pounds (24 potatoes) of the famous new Scotch potato El Dorado sold at the Smithfield show for £600.

Cleanliness—Just simple, inexpensive cleanliness—will greatly extend the keeping quality of milk. It is claimed that cool, clean milk has gone from Chicago to Paris and arrived in good condition.

The fundamental item of the Clark method of grass culture is that in preparing the seed bed every inch of the land is turned, moved, mixed, made fine, pulverized, from ten to fourteen times.

Curious Recipes That Were In Use In the Fifteenth Century.

An old volume, the "Noble Boke of Cookry, ffor a Prynce Houssolde or eny other Estately Houssolde," written about the year 1467, contains many rare and curious recipes in use in those days not only for ordinary dishes, but those to be eaten on fast and fish days. It is curious in reading this cookery book to find that there are the same birds, beasts and fishes, the same courses and sometimes the same names to dishes as in a modern one, but, although the names are often the same, the ingredients and the preparation are very different. For instance, their "blanche mange" was composed of lamprey or other fish, and their custards contained fresh pork minced small.

Here is one recipe from the book: "To make mon amy take and boil cows' cream and when it is boiled set it aside and let it cool. Then take cow curds and press out the whey; then bruise them in a mortar and cast them in the pot to the cream and boil together. Put thereto sugar, honey and may butter, color it up with saffron and in the setting down put in yolks of eggs well beaten and do away the strain and let the potage be standing; then arrange it in dishes and plant therein flowers of violets and serve it."

Some of the recipes in this quaint old book were intended specially for a "lorde's" table. For instance, a pike was to be served whole to "a lorde," but cut in pieces for the "commonalte." Cabbages were to be thickened with grated bread for ordinary people, but served with yolks of eggs for a "lorde." The dishes at this time used at table were either gold or silver for great occasions and wooden trenchers and platters for ordinary use. It was not till the time of Queen Elizabeth that plates of metal and earthenware began to be generally used instead of wood.

WILLS IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Documents That Are on File in Somerset House.

In the heart of London, facing on one side the famous thoroughfare known as the Strand and on the other looking on the Thames, will be found Somerset House, once a private palace, but now devoted to various departments of the inland revenue of Great Britain.

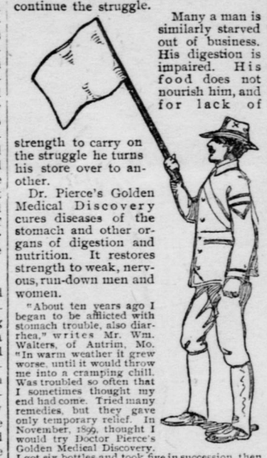
Perhaps the most interesting government department in Somerset House is that devoted to the filing of wills, and, as might be supposed, the collection is immense, varied and extraordinary, ranging from the will of Shakespeare himself (containing practically the only known autograph of the world renowned poet) right down to mere curiosities in wills, such as those carved on the lid of a desk or contained within secret cabinets or escritoires.

Here for 25 cents one may inspect the will of any British person. There are wills leaving immense sums to cats and dogs; wills written in human blood. But the most interesting one has quite a romantic history.

It is the will of a British official who died in Cairo of the plague. Before his death he took care to prepare his will upon parchment procured from the skin of a freshly killed goat, but as he handled this skin himself it was thought later on that the will might have the power of transmitting the dreadful plague from which its writer died. Accordingly, after having been passed from hand to hand with somewhat disastrous results in the way of plague and death, the will was put into a bottle of spirits. Arrived at Somerset House, the will was read to the next of kin and deposited among the archives of the department.—Kansas City Independent.

STARVED OUT.

Many a garrison has been forced to give up the fight and hang out the white flag of surrender, when lack of food has weakened the men past all power to continue the struggle.



Many a man is similarly starved out of business. His digestion is impaired. His food does not nourish him, and for lack of strength to carry on the struggle he turns his store over to another.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It restores strength to weak, nervous, run-down men and women.

"About ten years ago I began to be afflicted with stomach trouble, also diarrhea," writes Mr. Wm. Walters, of Autrin, Mo. "In warm weather it grew worse, until it would throw me into a cramping chill. Was troubled so often that I sometimes thought my end had come. Tried many remedies, but they gave only temporary relief. In November, 1896, thought I would try Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I got six bottles and took five in succession, then thought I would wait for a time and take the one left. Soon found I had symptoms of the trouble coming back, so took the sixth bottle and it cured me. I have enjoyed the best of health this summer, and the credit all belongs to your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I can't express my many thanks to Dr. Pierce for his remedy, for it did so much for me. Words cannot express how severely I suffered.

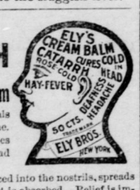
"If any doubt the above statement let them address me, and I will take great pleasure in answering."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm



cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

For Piles.

Sample mailed free.

One application gives relief.

The continued use of Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil permanently cures Piles or Hemorrhoids—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning, Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

PAROID READY ROOFING.

PAROID. The Roofing with NO TAR. Won't dry out. Won't grow brittle.

ANYONE can apply it. Tins, Nails and Cement in core of each roll.

REPRESENTS the results of years of Experience and Experimenting.

ONLY requires painting every few years. Not when first laid.

IS Cheaper than Gravel, Slate or Shingles.

DEMAND for PAROID is world wide

MADE IN 1, 2 AND 3 PLY

Other Facts, Samples and Prices are yours if you will ask us.

L. C. WICK, BUTLER, PA.

L. C. WICK,

DEALER IN

LUMBER.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our Marble and Granite shops from corner of Main and Clay streets to No. 200 N. Main street, (opposite W. D. Brandon's residence), where we will be pleased to meet our customers with figures that are right on

Monuments & Headstones

of all kinds and are also prepared to give best figures on

Iron Fence, Flower Vases

etc., as we have secured the sole agency from the Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, for this town and vicinity.

P. H. Sechler

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

R·R·TIME·TABLES

B R & P R R

Time table in effect Nov. 22, 1903. Passenger trains leave and arrive at Butler as follows:

LEAVE FOR NORTH.

7:30 a. m., mixed for Punxsutawney, Du Bois and intermediate stations.

10:17 a. m. daily, vestibuled day express for Buffalo, connects at Ashford, week days, for Rochester.

6:30 p. m. local for Punx'y, Du Bois and intermediate stations.

11:25 p. m. night express for Buffalo and Rochester.

ARRIVE FROM NORTH.

6:08 a. m. daily, night express from Buffalo and Rochester.

9:45 a.m. week days, accomodation from DuBois.

5:31 p.m., daily, vestibuled day express from Buffalo. Has connection at Ashford week days from Rochester.

8:45 p.m. week days, mixed train from Du Bois and Punxsutawney.

Trains leave the B. & O. Station, Allegheny, for Buffalo and Rochester at 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and for local points as far as DuBois at 5:10 p.m.

B & O R R

Time table in effect, May 15, 1904. Trains for South and West, leave Butler—town time: WEEK DAYS.

6:20 a.m. Allegheny Accommodation.
8:00 a m, Allegheny & Cleveland Ex.
9:10 a m, Allegheny Express.
11:40 a.m, " "
1:40 p m, Ellwood Accomo.
3:35 p.m, Allegheny Ex.
5:00 p.m, Chicago, Ellwood, N Castle.
5:20 p.m, Allegheny Ex.
5:50 p.m, Allegheny Ac.—New Castle.

SUNDAYS.

8:00 a.m, Allegheny & Cleveland Ex.
10:25 a.m, Pittsburg Ex.
3:35 p m, Allegheny Ex.
5:50 p.m, Allegheny Ac.—New Castle.

GOING NORTH—WEEK DAYS.

9:42 a.m, Kane & Bradford Mail.
4:55 Clarion Accomo.

SUNDAYS.

9:42 a.m, and 8:00 p.m. to Foxburg.

For through tickets, Pullman reservations and information apply to W. R. TURNER, Agt. Butler, Pa.

E. D. SMITH, A. G. P. A., Pittsburg, Pa

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 29, 1904.

SOUTH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
BUTLER.....Leave	6 15	8 40	10 35	2 35	4 50	
Saxonburg.....Arrive	6 45	9 05	10 58	3 00	4 56	
Butler Junction.. "	7 20	9 30	11 25	3 25	5 20	
Butter Junction...Leave	7 30	9 35	11 30	3 25	6 15	
Natrona.....Arrive	7 38	9 43	11 39	3 33	6 24	
Tarentum.....	7 44	9 47	11 46	3 40	6 30	
Springdale.....	7 55	9 57	11 58	3 51	6 42	
Claremont.....			12 16	4 06	7 01	
Sharpsburg.....	8 16	10 18	12 26	4 12	7 11	
Allegheny.....	8 30	10 30	12 40	4 25	7 25	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Leave Butler for Allegheny City and principal intermediate stations at 7:20 a. m. and 5:05 p. m.

NORTH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Allegheny City.....lv	6 20	8 30	10 25	2 20	4 10	
Sharpsburg.....	6 31	8 45	10 37	2 35	4 23	
Claremont.....	6 43	8 55	10 43	2 47	....	
Springdale.....	7 02	9 12	10 58	3 04	4 42	
Tarentum.....	7 14	9 24	11 09	3 20	4 52	
Natrona.....	7 20	9 31	11 16	3 30	4 57	
Butler Junc.....ar	7 30	9 40	11 25	3 45	7 01	
Butler Junc.....lv	7 45	9 45	12 30	4 05	7 05	
Saxonburg.....	8 09	10 09	12 54	4 35	7 30	
BUTLER.....	8 35	10 35	1 20	5 05	7 55	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—Leave Allegheny City for Butler and principal intermediate stations at 7:00 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

FOR THE EAST.

	Week Days.			Sundays.		
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
BUTLER.....Lv	6 15	....	3 35	7 20	....	
Butler J'ct.....ar	7 30	....	3 25	8 10	....	
Butler J'ct.....lv	7 40	....	4 00	8 14	....	
Freeport.....ar	7 43	....	4 02	8 17	....	
Kaklminetas J'ct....."	7 47	....	4 08	8 23	....	
Leechburg....."	7 58	....	4 20	8 36	....	
West Apollo....."	8 14	....	4 39	8 57	....	
Saltsburg....."	8 44	....	5 08	9 23	....	
Blairsville.....lv	9 20	....	5 42	9 52	....	
Blairsville Int.....ar	9 27	....	5 50	10 00	....	
Altoona.....ar	11 35	....	8 50	1 40	....	
Harrisburg.....ar	3 10	....	1 00	6 35	....	
Philadelphia.....ar	6 23	....	4 23	10 20	....	
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Through trains for the east leave Pittsburg (Union Station), as follow:—

Keystone Express	daily		3:00 A.M.
Manhattan Limited	"	(No coaches)	3:35 "
Pennsylvania Limited	"	(No coaches)	7:15 "
New York "	"	"	7:15 "
Atlantic Express,	"		7:30 "
Main Line Express,	"		8:00 "
Day Express,	"		12:01 Noon
Mail Express	"		12:45 P.M.
Chicago Mail (note)	daily		4:50 "
Eastern Express,	"		4:55 "
New York Express,	"		7:10 "
Philadelphia Express	"		9:00 "
New York Special, daily for New York, only.			1:50 "
Philadelphia Special daily. Sleeping cars to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. No coaches			10:00 "
Philad'a Mail, Sundays only			8:30 A.M.

Note—Carries coach passengers between Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge all rail route) 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 p. m. daily, "Pennsylvania Limited," and New York limited, 7:15 a. m., week days.

Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division.

Trains leave Kaklminetas Junction as follows—

For Buffalo, 9.46 a. m. and 11.48 p. m. daily, with through parlor and sleeping cars.

For Oil City, 7.42 9.46 a. m., 2.40, 6.07 and 11.48 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9.46 a. m., 6.07 and 11.48 p.m.

For Red Bank, 7.42, 9.46, a. m., 2.40, 6.07, 10.15, and 11.48 p. m, week-days. Sundays, 9.46, 10.40 a. m., 6.07 and 11.48 p. m.

For Kittanning 7.42, 9.28, 9.46, 11.14 a. m., 2.50, 5.55, 6.07, 7.39, 10.15, and 11.48 p. m. week-days. Sundays, 9.46, 10.40 a. m., 6.07, 10.44, and 11.48 p. m.

"†" Stops only on signal or notice to agent or conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

For detailed information, apply to ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agt. Western District, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

BESSEMER & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

TIME TABLE in effect June 19th, 1904.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

NORTHWARD (Read up)			Daily Except Sunday	SOUTHWARD (Read down)		
10	14	12	STATIONS.	9	11	13
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
7 20	1 44	10 50	.....Erie.....	7 00	1 00	4 50
7 03		10 24	.....Fairview.....	7 20		4 56
6 53	1 30	10 12	.....Girard.....	7 31	1 27	5 08
7 03	1 40	10 25	Ar. Conneaut. Lv	7 20	12 01	4 50
4 50	12 05	7 20	Lv. Conneaut. Ar	10 25		7 05
6 35		9 55	.....Cranesville.....	7 55		5 25
6 30	12 51	9 50	.....Albion.....	8 00	2 00	5 30
6 16	12 35	9 37	.....Shadeland.....	8 15	2 16	5 42
6 13	12 32	9 35	.....Springboro.....	8 16	2 13	5 44
6 07	12 28	9 28	.....Conneautville..	8 23	2 18	5 50
5 40	12 07	9 00	Exposition Park	8 50	2 45	6 18
6 55	12 40	9 43	Ar. Meadville. Lv	8 00	1 55	4 37
4 57	11 15	8 00	Lv. Meadville. Ar	9 45	3 25	6 05
6 20	12 18	9 15	A. Con't Lake. Lv	8 30	2 25	5 05
5 05	11 45	8 30	Lv. Con't Lake. Ar	9 15	2 58	6 28
5 40		11 00	Ar. Lincesville. Lv	8 25	12 45	5 50
		8 23	Lv. Lincesville. Ar			8 45
			.....Meadville Jct.....			
5 15		8 42	.....Hartstown.....	9 00		6 18
5 12		8 37	.....Adamsville.....	9 14		6 43
5 02		8 27	.....Osgood.....	9 21		6 53
4 55	11 27	8 20	.....Greenville.....	9 30	3 20	7 01
4 50	11 23	8 15	Lv. " Ar	9 35		7 05
4 45	11 18	8 10	Ar. Shenango. Lv	9 38	3 27	7 10
4 31	11 04	7 55	.....Fredonia.....	9 52	3 43	7 27
4 19	10 52	7 39	.....Mercer.....	10 08	3 54	7 43
4 14	10 46	7 33	.....Houston Jct.....	10 12		7 47
3 55	10 28	7 13	.....Grove City.....	10 31	4 15	8 03
3 43		7 02	.....Harrisville.....	10 42		8 20
3 35	10 13	6 54	.....Branchton.....	10 48	4 50	8 28
4 08	11 28		Ar. Hillard. Lv	7 10	2 55	4 20
2 55	7 10		Lv. Hilliard. Ar	11 20	6 20	
3 31	10 08	6 50	.....Keister.....	10 52	4 33	8 32
3 16	9 57	6 37	.....Euclid.....	11 06	4 46	8 48
2 50	9 35	6 05	.....Butler.....	11 20	5 16	9 15
	7 30		.....North Bessemer.....		6 50	
1 15	8 15		.....Allegheny.....	1 00	6 28	
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

Train No. 1 leaving Greenville at 6:50 a. m.; Shenango 6.57; Fredonia 7:13; Mercer 7:28; Grove City 7:55; Keister 8:18; Butler 9:00, arrives in Allegheny at 10:25 a. m.; connects at Queen Junction with trains to and from Kaylor, and at Butler to North Bessemer.

Train No. 2 leaving Allegheny at 3:00 p. m.; Butler 4:40; Keister 5:30; Grove City 5:53; Mercer 6:13; Fredonia 6:34; Shenango 6:52, arrives in Greenville at 6:55; connects at Queen Junction with trains to and from Kaylor, and at Butler from North Bessemer.

E. H. UTLEY, General Manager. E. D. COMSTOCK, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Passenger service has been established on the Western Allegheny branch of the Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R., also on the Main line between Butler and North Bessemer, daily except Sunday.

Train No. 6 leaving N. Bessemer at 7:30 am arrives in Butler at 8:14, connecting with No. 14 for Erie and intermediate points.

No. 7 leaves Butler at 5:20 pm after arrival of train No. 11 from Erie and intermediate points, is due at N. Bessemer at 6:00 pm.

No. 21 leaving Butler at 9:15 am, and No. 22 leaving N. Bessemer at 1:00 pm, connect at Butler with trains from and to Greenville.

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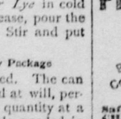

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Winfield R R Co Time Table

In effect Nov. 30th, 1903.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	A M	P M
Leaves West Winfield	7 30	2 45
" Boggsville	7 45	3 00
" Iron Bridge	7 55	3 10
" Winfield Junction	8 10	3 25
" Lane	8 20	3 35
" Butler Junction	8 25	3 40
Arrive Butler	10 55	5 58
Arrive Allegheny	10 02 pm	5 05
Arrive Blairsville	12 45	5 20

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	A M	P M
Leave Blairsville	7 50	2 25
" Allegheny	9 00	3 00
" Butler	7 35	2 35
" Butler Junction	10 15	4 40
" Lane	10 18	4 43
" Winfield Junction	10 30	4 55
" Iron Bridge	10 40	5 05
" Boggsville	10 50	5 15
Arrive West Winfield	10 05	5 30

Trains stop at Lane and Iron Bridge only on Flag to take on or leave off passengers.
Trains Connect at Butler Junction with.
Trains Eastward for Freeport, Vandergrift and Blairsville Intersection.
Trains Westward for Natrona, Tarentum and Allegheny.
Trains Northward for Saxonburg, Marwood and Butler.

B. G. DEALOR, General Manager.

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DR. JULIA E. FOSTER, OSTEOPATH. Consultation and examination free. Office hours—9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 M., daily except Sunday. Evening appointment. Office—Stein Block, Rooms 9-10, Butler, Pa. People's Phone 478.

GEO. M. BEATTY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office in John Richey Building. Office Hours—9-11 A. M., 2:30-5:30 P. M., 6:30-8:30 P. M. Sunday—9-10:45 A. M., 1-3:00 P. M. Night calls 331 N. Washington St. People's Phone 739.

DR. H. J. NEELY, Rooms 6 and 7, Hughes Building, South Main St. Chronic diseases of genito urinary organs and rectum treated by the mos approved methods.

Hemorrhoids and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

W. H. BROWN, M. D., Office in Riddle building, Diamond, next door to Dr. Bell's old office. Office Hours:—9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m.

J. C. BOYLE, M. D. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, After April 1st, office in former Dr. Peters' residence, No. 121 E. Cunningham St., Butler, Pa., next door to Times printing office.

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