UNCLE SAM'S WONDERS

All Executive Departments Send Treasures to the World's Fair.

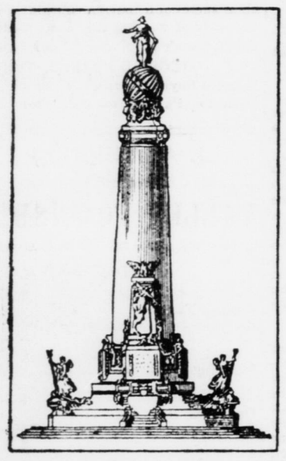
Display Installed In the Largest Governmental Exposition Building Ever Constructed — Precious Documents — Relics of Famous Statesmen and Soldiers. Working Postal Exhibit.

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government building from the eastern end, the visitor sees at his left a railroad postoffice car. This is not a mere coach standing idle,



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stagecoach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,966 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in lighthouses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Garnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human invention, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind every constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 150 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

CURIOUS THINGS FROM CHINA

The Most Magnificent Beds Ever Seen Are Part of the Celestial Empire's World's Fair Exhibit.

The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture are a part of this wonderful display. The carving and inlaying of ivory, bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese.

Models included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and home life of the Chinese, their weddings and funerals, Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop, Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them.

One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a small house of great beauty. One is a summer bed, the other for winter. The summer bed is hand carved and inlaid with ivory and bone figures and landscapes exquisitely carved and so skillfully joined as to appear a part of the wood. The bed and furniture are of carved bamboo. The bed consists of an anteroom, with tables, chairs and tea stands, and in an inner room, which is the sleeping apartment, there is a couch with coverings of gauzy silks.

The winter bed is still more elaborate. It consists of three compartments. The first contains four chairs, a tea poy and a chest of drawers. This is the sitting apartment. The second is the dressing room, and the third is the sleeping apartment, or the couch itself. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with ivory carving of birds, flowers and trees. The couch is covered with silks of the finest texture and in gaudy colors. The sleeping compartments are lighted with Chinese lanterns of silk hung at the outer entrance, while the light enters through gauze panels, hand painted and in forms of rosewood inlaid with ivory figures.

A table and dish made of highly polished ash, with exquisitely carved bamboo figures inlaid, are shown. The work is so artistically done that each article seems to have been made of one piece of wood.

There is also a large display of Chinese lanterns made of silk, gauze and other light material and some made of beads artistically arranged with glass centers. The silk and gauze are beautifully hand painted.

There are models of some of the great Chinese temples, theaters and arches, showing elaborate carving in wood and ivory and two large elephant tusks exquisitely carved.

WHARFAGE FREE AT ST. LOUIS

Twenty Miles of River Front For Water Craft at World's Fair City.

Free wharfage will be given to all boats landing at St. Louis during the World's Fair. Traffic Manager Hilleary of the Exposition and Joseph P. Whyte, harbor and wharf commissioner of St. Louis, have decided on the locations assigned to the various kinds of boats.

Yachts, steam launches and all boats propelled by their own power have been assigned wharf space between Choteau avenue and Biddle street. These streets, running east and west, form the boundary lines for the central business district of the city.

House boats have been assigned wharf space north of Biddle street and south of Choteau avenue.

St. Louis has a river front of twenty miles. The Broadway line of the Transit company parallels the river from the city limits on the north to Jefferson Barracks on the south. At no point are the cars more than five blocks from the Mississippi river. The World's Fair may be reached for one fare by transferring to any of the eight lines that cross Broadway and reach the Exposition grounds.

No charge will be made for wharfage. Application for space should be made to the harbor and wharf commissioner at the City Hall, on Twelfth street, between Market street and Clark avenue.

Fifteenth Century Guns.

In 1427, when the English in Normandy made their last assault on Mont St. Michel under Lord Scales, they attacked it with "several powerful engines and certain machines of war." Says an old writer, "They trained a battery so furiously against the walls that they made a breach." Among these formidable weapons were two enormous wrought iron guns, which they were compelled to leave behind on being obliged to raise the siege. They are still on exhibition with some of their projectiles in a railed inclosure just inside the main entrance to the town. The guns are of the kind formerly called "bombards" and are of different sizes. The larger one has a caliber of nineteen inches, thirty and a quarter inches being the greatest external diameter and twelve feet the total length, of which about three feet four inches belong to the smaller powder chamber in the rear. It weighs very nearly six tons. The other gun weighs about a couple of tons less, is of fifteen inches caliber and eleven feet nine inches long. These weapons are not cast, but "built up" guns, being formed of longitudinal bars about three inches wide, arranged like the staves of a cask and bound round closely with wrought iron hoops. The "Michelets," as they are called, are most likely of Flemish workmanship. Their projectiles are made of hewn granite, and those for the larger gun have been estimated to weigh 300 pounds apiece. The powder chamber is capable of holding about forty pounds of explosive.

Loving Pals In Misery.

Two cots stood side by side in the Emergency hospital. On one was the form of a man, a great big, strong looking fellow. On the other was the figure of a boy, a little fellow not more than ten years of age. The head of each was swathed in bandages, and while the man bore his suffering in silence the boy cried and moaned and sobbed.

"What's the matter, sonny?" asked the man as the boy cried aloud.

"I fell off a roof," was the answer the lad returned between his sobs.

"Hurrah for you!" returned the man. "I fell down a ship's hatch. Let's shake."

An hour later the nurse came into the ward and walked over to the cots. Both the patients were sound asleep and in the hairy fist of the sailor rested the tiny hand of his little companion in misery.—San Francisco Call.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

The Achievements of Individuals and Nations Faithfully Recorded by This Encyclopedia of Society.

By FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair.

"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of expositions.

A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world, for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deduction and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society. It constitutes a classified, compact, indexed compendium of the achievements and ideas of society in all phases of its activity, extending to the most material as well as the most refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, from the production of the shoes on our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the brains and hands of men in what are called the fine arts of civilization.

The Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will give to the world in revised and complete details "a living picture of the artistic and industrial development at which mankind has arrived" and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor and for the public an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science, and, what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization, in a highly selected, accurately classified array.

The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits.

The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been prepared to present a sequential synopsis of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized exposition the world has yet seen.

The St. Louis classification is divided into 16 departments, 144 groups and 807 classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed.

At the head of the Exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The Department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures access to all parts of the world. The Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy, which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization and solved problems in which society is involved.

Last is placed physical culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to treat himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of—or, rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in—the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which its presents.

Cost of Seeing the World's Fair.

From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend the same money he would pay in any other year for train fare alone. This is an absolute fact.

The Western Passenger Association has agreed on a ten day excursion rate, 250 miles or more from St. Louis, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

The First Ocean Steamer.

The first steam vessel which crossed the Atlantic ocean was under the American flag and was named the Savannah. The launching took place in New York harbor on Aug. 23, 1818, and the first trip, began March 28, 1819, was from New York to Savannah, Ga., which was reached April 6.

She was advertised by her owner, William Scarborough of Savannah, to make the ocean trip, starting May 20, and passengers were advertised for. None, however, was willing to risk the voyage. The vessel sailed May 25, reaching the Irish coast June 16. The next day Lieutenant Bowin of the king's cutter Kite boarded the ship, thinking that because smoke was issuing from her smokestack that the vessel must be on fire.

Captain Rogers had charge of her during the voyage and afterward took her to Copenhagen, St. Petersburg and other foreign ports. The steamship was built by Francis Pickett and had a fuel storage capacity of seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood, and her wheels were so constructed as to be removable in stormy weather.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

St. Louis Hostelries Prepared to Handle Vast Throngs—Prices Not to Be Increased—Hotel Inside of the Exposition Grounds With a Capacity For 6,000 Guests.

Ample hotel accommodations have been provided for the World's Fair visitors at St. Louis both within and outside of the Exposition grounds.

The Exposition management has organized a free information service. A pamphlet has been issued for gratuitous circulation explaining many of the conveniences that have been provided. A list of all the hotels, with rates, is contained in this pamphlet. The entire city has been canvassed, and many thousands of private house-

PORTION OF VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

holders have arranged to receive visitors. These houses are in every section of the city, and the rates at which guests will be received is a matter of record on the books of the bureau.

The Inside inn, a hotel on the Exposition grounds, has a capacity for 6,000 guests. The Exposition management has control of the rates, which have been fixed at from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, European plan, including admission to the grounds. On the American plan the rates range from $3 to $5 per day. The hotel is 400 by 800 feet and is three stories high.

There are more than 150 established hotels in St. Louis, and a signed agreement has been made between many of their managers with the Exposition officials that rates shall not be raised during the Exposition period. Many new hotels have been built on sites adjacent to the Exposition grounds, and the published fixed rates warrant the assertion that no one need pay exorbitant rates for accommodations either at hotels or private houses.

Among the new hotels may be mentioned the Hotel Napoleon Bonaparte, which stands at Clayton avenue and Skinker road, overlooking the Exposition grounds. This hostelry will accommodate 5,000 persons. The rates, European plan, are from $1 to $5 per day. The Grand View hotel, south of the Exposition, on Oakland avenue, has a capacity for 5,000 guests, and the rates are $1 to $1.50 per day, European, and $2 to $2.50 per day on the American plan. The Kenilworth, on West Park boulevard and Billon avenue, has a capacity of 1,500 guests, with a rate of $1.50 per day.

The above mentioned are a few of the new hotels that have been erected near the Exposition grounds for the accommodation of World's Fair visitors. All told there are about twoscore. All are within easy walking distance, and all are situated on high ground, with comprehensive views of the grounds. All of the structures are well built, and in some of them the most luxurious quarters are obtainable. The rates are established and will not be increased during the Exposition.

NEW MUSIC FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Three Compositions by Famous People. Band Tournament.

Musical people and all who appreciate good music may thank the World's Fair for three notable compositions, written upon the invitation of the Exposition management. These are the "Hymn of the West," by the most distinguished living American poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, the music for which was written by Professor John K. Paine, who is at the head of the music department of Harvard university; "Louisiana," a march by Frank Vanderstuken, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra; a waltz, "Along the Plaza," by Henry K. Hadley of New York, who has won his laurels long before this as writer of operatic and other musical compositions. This music will be heard publicly for the first time upon the opening of the Exposition on Saturday, April 30, and frequently thereafter in the musical programmes of the greatest of world's fairs. These are the only official compositions.

Thirty thousand dollars will be given in prizes for the best bands at a tournament to be held during the Exposition. All through the World's Fair the musical feature will be prominent. The most famous bands of the world are under contract to participate during considerable periods. Among these are Le Garde Republicaine band of France, the Royal Grenadier band of England, the American National band, Sousa's band and others.

A Desperate Man.

It was in a restaurant, and the young wife looked anxiously at her husband as he devoured a double portion of lobster salad.

"I wish you wouldn't eat that, dear," she urged. "You know it never agrees with you, especially at night."

"It doesn't, but I don't care," he said as he tackled a huge mouthful. "It's my turn to take care of the baby tonight, anyhow."—New York Press.

A Fair Warning.

Mrs. Browne—Don't you think the new neighbor is cute? She has such a coaxing little way about her.

Mrs. Greene—Well, she'll get herself into trouble if she tries her coaxing little way on either of my hired girls.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Trouble.

"I wonder why Mr. Oldbow goes to see Miss Frocks after she has rejected him so emphatically," remarked Hojack.

"Just to pass away the time," suggested Tomdik.

"But the reason he was refused was that he had already passed away too much time."—Detroit Free Press.

THE WINTER OF 1861.

Coldest of the Nineteenth Century In New England.

The winter of 1861 was noted for being one of the coldest, and, in fact, it was the coldest one, in the century. The coldest day of the winter was Friday, Feb. 25, and is known as cold Friday. There had been a heavy storm of light, fine snow. It cleared off cold, and the wind blew a perfect gale, thus making the cold more fearful. The air was filled with snow so thick one could see only a rod or two in any direction. Men who were obliged to be on the road perished and were found frozen as hard as marble statues. A very few travelers survived the ordeal. But few had thermometers in those days to tell how cold it really was, but what few there were registered 40 to 50 below zero in Androscoggin, and in Aroostook county it was even lower. Penobscot bay was frozen over so solid that Sam Randall of Vanalhaven took a horse and sleigh and, together with the Hon. Martin Kiff, who was the representative to the legislature from Vinalhaven, cruised from Vinalhaven to North Haven, then to Saddle island, then to Camden and thence across country to Augusta, where he left Kiff and returned to Vinalhaven again safely. Portland harbor and Boston harbor were frozen over solid. Thousands of the Boston people availed themselves of the fact, and the ice on the harbor was covered with skaters.—Lewiston Journal.

Misunderstood.

This illustrates the way in which children are misunderstood:

A car, crowded full of people, a little girl squeezed down in one corner among bundles and looking over the top of a bandbox containing a dress for a fashionable lady uptown—a poor, little, half pinched up, shriveled little girl.

In walks a fashionable young woman, superbly dressed, and bounces herself down on a seat. This little girl keeps her eyes on this young woman; never takes them off. The young woman gets a little restive about it. Finally as she starts to get out she says:

"The next time a lady gets into the car I'll thank you not to stare her out of countenance."

The little girl says, "Ah, miss, I was only thinking how beautiful you were."—Schoolmaster.

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Likely to Get Even.

Old Friend—What became of that beautiful full length portrait of yourself and your first husband?

Mrs. Twotimes—It is hidden away up in the garret. My second husband has never seen it yet. I'm keeping it for a surprise.

"A surprise?"

"Yes. If he ever again gives me a ten cent bottle of perfumery for a Christmas present, I'll give him that painting for a New Year's present."

A Manless Island Colony.

On a small island in the Greek archipelago there is a colony which is composed entirely of women. It is a sort of religious order which considers it a disgrace for one of its members to even look at a man. So when a fisherman approaches the island the women pull the gray cowls of their cassocks over their heads and turn their backs. Provisions are never imported, as the women raise their own products, being strict vegetarians. Only the matron, who is annually elected head of the colony, is ever allowed to leave the island. The others remain on the island all their lives, taking their turn at tilling the soil, washing, housekeeping and fishing.

There is hardly a single group of insects which does not suffer from the appetite of one or more species of bird. The eggs and larvæ are dug and pried out of their burrows in the wood by woodpeckers and creepers; those underground are scratched and clawed up to view by quail, partridges and many sparrows; warblers and vireos scan every leaf and twig. Flycatchers, like the cat family of mammals, lie in wait and surprise the insects on the wing, more particularly those flying near the ground, while swifts, swallows and martins glean a harvest from the host of high flying insects. When we think humming birds are taking dainty sips of honey from the flowers they are in reality more often snatching minute spiders and flies from the deep cups of the calyxes. When night falls, the insects, which have chosen that time as the safer to carry on the business of active life, are pounced on by crepuscular feathered beings; the cavernous mouths of whippoorwills engulf them as they rise from their hiding places, and the bristle of night hawks brushes them into no less rapacious maws if, perchance, they have succeeded in reaching the upper air.—New York Post.

The Home Paper of Danville.

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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
—BLOOMSBURG DIVISION

WEST.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M
New York ... lv	2 00	....	10 00	1 40
			P. M.	
Scranton ... ar	6 17	....	1 50	
	P. M.			
Buffalo ... lv	11 30	2 45	....	...
	A. M.			
Scranton ... ar	5 58	10 05	....	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Scranton ... lv	†6 55	*10 10	†1 55	*6 55
Bellevue ...	....	....	....	....
Taylor ...	6 44	10 17	5 03	6 44
Lackawanna ...	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 50
Duryea ...	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 53
Pittston ...	6 58	10 33	2 17	6 57
Susquehanna Ave ...	7 01	10 37	2 19	6 59
West Pittston ...	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 02
Wyoming ...	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 07
Forty Fort ...	....	....	2 31	....
Bennett ...	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 14
Kingston ... ar	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 20
Wilkes-Barre ... ar	7 40	11 10	2 50	7 30
Wilkes-Barre ... lv	7 10	10 40	2 30	7 10
Kingston ... lv	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 20
Plymouth June ...	....	....	....	....
Plymouth ...	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 29
Nanticoke ...	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 37
Hunlock's ...	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 43
Shickshinny ...	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 53
Hicks Ferry ...	8 11	†11 43	3 30	†8 03
Beach Haven ...	8 20	11 48	3 37	8 09
Berwick ...	8 27	11 54	3 44	
Briarcreek ...	†8 32	..	†3 50	....
Willow Grove ...	†8 36	....	†3 54	†8 24
Lime Ridge ...	8 40	†12 09	3 58	†8 28
Espy ...	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 34
Bloomsburg ...	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 40
Rupert ...	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 45
Catawissa ...	9 02	12 32	4 22	8 50
Danville ...	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 05
Cameron ...	9 24	†12 57	4 43	....
Northumber'd ... ar	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 30

EAST.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Northumberl' ...	*6 45	†10 00	†1 50	*5 25
Cameron ...	6 57	....	†2 01	†5 34
Danville ...	7 07	10 19	2 11	5 43
Catawissa ...	7 24	10 32	2 23	5 56
Rupert ...	7 26	10 37	2 29	6 01
Bloomsburg ...	7 33	10 41	2 33	6 05
Espy ...	7 38	10 48	2 40	6 13
Lime Ridge ...	7 44	†10 54	†2 46	†6 20
Willow Grove ...	†7 48	....	†2 50	....
Briarcreek ...	7 52	....	†2 53	†6 27
Berwick ...	757	11 05	2 58	6 34
Beech Haven ...	8 05	†11 12	3 03	6 41
Hicks Ferry ...	8 11	†11 17	3 09	6 47
Shickshinny ...	8 22	11 31	3 20	†6 59
Hunlock's ...	8 33	....	3 31	†7 09
Nanticoke ...	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale ...	8 41	....	3 42	7 22
Plymouth ...	8 45	1152	3 47	7 28
Plymouth June ...	8 47	....	3 52	..
Kingston ... ar	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Wilkes-Barre ... ar	9 10	12 10	4 10	7 50
Wilkes-Barre ... lv	8 40	11 40	3 50	7 30
Kingston ... lv	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne ...	8 58	a12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort ...	†9 00	....	4 07	....
Wyoming ...	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston ...	9 10	....	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave ...	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston ...	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea ...	9 23	....	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna ...	9 26	....	4 32	8 10
Taylor ...	9 32	....	4 40	8 17
Bellevue ...	....	....	....	....
Scranton ... ar	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 22
	A. M.	P. M.		P. M
Scranton ... lv	10 25	†1 55	....	11 10
				A. M
Buffalo ... ar	....	7 55		7 00
	A. M.	P. M	P.M	A.M
Scranton ... lv	10.10	12.40	†3.35	*2.15
	P. M.	P. M	P.M	A. M
New York ... ar	3 30	5 00	7 35	6 50

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
‡Stops on signal or on notice to conductor.
a Stops on signal to take on passengers for New York, Binghamton and points west.

T. E. CLARKE, Gen. Superintendent. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE
In Effect Nov. 29th, 1903.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		
Scranton (D&H) lv	§ 6 58	‖ 9 47	‖ 1 42	‖ 4 28	.....
Pittston " "	7 05	‖ 10 15	§ 2 10	5 53	.....
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Wilkesbarre ... lv	§ 7 25	‖ 10 35	§ 2 45	‖ 6 00	.....
Plym'th Ferry "	7 32	‖ 10 42	‖ 2 52	‖ 6 07	.....
Nanticoke ... "	7 42	10 50	3 01	6 17	.....
Mocanaqua ... "	8 01	11 07	3 20	6 37	.....
Wapwallopen ... "	8 10	11 16	3 31	6 47	.....
Nescopeck ... ar	8 18	11 26	3 42	7 00	.....
			A. M.	P. M.	
Pottsville ... lv	5 50	.....	‖11 55		.....
Hazleton ... "	7 05	.....	2 45	‖2 45	.....
Tomhicken ... "	7 22	.....	3 05	3 05	.....
Fern Glen ... "	7 24	.....	3 15	3 15	.....
Rock Glen ... "	7 35	.....	3 22	3 22	.....
Nescopeck ... ar	8 02	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catawissa ...	.....	.....	4 00	4 00	.....
	A. M	A. M	P. M.	P M	
Nescopeck ... lv	§ 8 18	‖11 26	‖ 3 42	‖7 00	.....
Creasy ... "	8 30	11 36	3 52	7 09	.....
Espy Ferry ... "	† 8 42	11 46	† 4 02	7 20	.....
E. Bloomsburg "	8 47	11 50	4 06	7 25	.....
Catawissa ... lv	8 55	11 55	4 13	7 32	.....
South Danville "	9 14	12 13	4 31	7 51	.....
Sunbury ... ar	9 35	12 40	4 55	8 15	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	
Sunbury ... lv	‖ 9 42	‖12 48	§ 5 18	‖9 53	.....
Lewisburg ... ar	10 13	1 45	5 48		.....
Milton ... "	10 08	1 39	5 44	10 14	.....
Williamsport ... "	11 00	1 41	6 40	10 09	.....
Lock Haven ... "	11 50	2 20	7 37	.....	.....
Renovo ... "	A. M.	3 00	8 30	.....	.....
Kane ... "	.....	8 25	.....	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.			
Lock Haven ... lv	‖12 10	§ 3 45	.....	.....	.....
Bellefonte ... ar	1 05	‖ 4 41	.....	.....	.....
Tyrone ... "	2 10	‖ 6 00	.....	.....	.....
Philipsburg ... "	5 10	‖ 8 02	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield ... "	5 54	‖ 8 45	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg ... "	6 55	‖10 45	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	
Sunbury ... lv	‖ 9 50	§ 1 59	‖ 5 10	‖8 31	.....
Harrisburg ... ar	11 30	§ 3 15	‖ 6 50	10 10	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A M	
Philadelphia ... ar	§ 3 17	‖ 6 23	‖ 9 28	‖4 23	.....
Baltimore ... "	§ 3 11	‖ 6 00	‖ 9 45	‖2 20	.....
Washington ... "	§ 4 20	‖ 7 15	‖10 55	‖3 30	.....
	A. M.	P. M.			
Sunbury ... lv	‖10 00	§ 2 15	.....	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc. ar	11 45	‖ 4 05	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg ... "	‖ 6 55	‖10 45	.....	.....	.....
	A.M.	P.M.	P. M.	P M	
Harrisburg ... lv	11 45	‖ 5 20	‖ 7 20	‖11 05	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A M	
Pittsburg ... ar	‖ 6 55	‖ 1 50	‖ 1 50	5 30	.....
	P. M.	P M	A M	A M	
Pittsburg ... lv	‖ 7 10	‖ 9 00	‖ 3 00	‖8 00	....
	A. M	A M		P M	
Harrisburg ... ar	‖ 2 00	‖ 4 25	‖11 25	‖ 3 10	....
Pittsburg ... lv	.....	P. M		A M	
		‖ 9 40	.....	‖ 8 00	....
Lewistown Jc. "	.....	A. M.		P M	
Sunbury ... ar	.....	‖ 7 30	.....	‖ 3 00	....
		‖ 9 20	.....	‖ 4 50	....
	P. M.	A M	A M	A M	
Washington ... lv	10 40	.....	‖ 7 50	10 50	....
Baltimore ... "	11 00	‖ 4 40	8 40	11 45	....
Philadelphia ... "	11 40	‖ 4 22	‖ 8 30	11 40	....
	A. M.	A M	A. M.	P M	
Harrisburg ... lv	‖ 3 35	‖ 7 55	‖11 40	‖ 3 25	....
Sunbury ... ar	5 00	‖ 9 36	1 08	‖ 5 13	....
	P. M.		A M	A M	
Pittsburg ... lv	‖12 45	.....	‖ 3 00	‖ 8 00	....
Clearfield ... "	3 30	.....	.....	9 20	....
Philipsburg ... "	4 25	.....	.....	10 16	....
Tyrone ... "	7 00	.....	‖ 8 10	12 25	....
Bellefonte ... "	8 16	.....	9 32	1 25	....
Lock Haven ... ar	9 15	.....	10 30	2 10	....
	P. M.	A M	A M	P M	
Erie ... lv	‖ 5 55	.....	.....	.....	....
Kane ... "	8 45	.....	‖ 6 00	.....	....
Renovo ... "	11 50	‖ 6 40	10 30	‖ 1 15	....
Lock Haven ... "	12 58	7 30	11 25	‖ 2 50	....
	A. M.		P M		
Williamsport ... "	2 44	‖ 8 25	‖12 40	3 50	....
Milton ... "	2 25	9 15	1 25	4 38	....
Lewisburg ... "	.....	9 05	1 15	4 22	....
Sunbury ... ar	3 30	9 45	1 54	5 05	....
	A. M.	A M	P M	P M	
Sunbury ... lv	‖ 6 45	‖ 9 55	‖ 2 00	‖ 5 25	....
South Danville "	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50	....
Catawissa ... "	7 32	10 35	2 36	6 08	....
E Bloomsburg ... "	7 37	10 43	2 43	6 15	....
Espy Ferry ... "	7 42	‖10 47	.....	‖ 6 19	....
Creasy ... "	7 52	10 56	2 55	6 30	....
Nescopeck ... "	8 02	11 05	3 05	6 40