Of Fate

Coperight, 1904, by T. C. McClure

change in the ceaseless lurching of arms about his neck as she smiled up the yacht or the dull roar of the waves at him.

Twice Katherine had tried to leave her stateroom and reach the cabin and ing her arms. had been forced back. Once the white faced stewardess had come to her door. There was no immediate danger, she | bor at St. Hilaire. You can reach Paris assured her. They would be notified by evening." at once if there were. If she was nervous, Mr. Hetherington said he would come to her. And Katherine had sent back word that she was not at all nervous, and Mr. Hetherington need not trouble himself at all about

When the girl had gone, she had thrown herself on the couch and given full vent to the terror that had haunted her all night long. She was afraid, afraid with her whole heart, of the great, lashing, hungry sea, that tossed and played with the vacht like some huge monster with its helpless prey and threatened every moment to hurl

it down to death. If Hetherington had been with her, if they two could have faced eternity in each other's arms, with the old love strengthening them, she would have known no fear. But as it was, a wild, nnreasoning childish terror made her tremble at every crashing wave, and she longed for even a sight of his face before the end should have swept them irrevocably apart.

The week at sea had passed like a troubled dream. They were to have made harbor the previous morning, and the storm had driven them off the coast. By this time she had thought everything would have been over-the brief, tearless parting with Hetherington, the meeting with her mother in

Paris and the trip to Berbec. Dear, lovely, lonely little Berbec up on the Normandy coast! The two sum mers she had spent there, in old Martigny's classes, had been the happiest of her life. She loved even the mem-ory of the crescent shore line, with the old boats drawn up on the sand and the nets drying in the sunlight and the brown skinned fisher boys and girls gossiping over their baskets of silvery

It had all been arranged and settled so decently, as Hetherington said. There had never been any open quarrels between them for the servants and public to gossip over, merely a quiet, courteous antagonism which required no explanation. The marriage had not been voluntary.

"It was the blessed, stupid mothers," Katherine said with gay cynicism at their last interview. "We're not the kind who settle down, Bruce, and be married and then do nothing but give house parties and dinner parties and yachting parties and all the rest of it. You were rich and nobody in particu-1ar, and I was poor and a Lorimer, and the wise little mothers simply saw a chance to found a dynasty of mutual benefit, and we drifted until they landed us under the orange blossoms. It is a little tangle of fate's skeins. We can't go back and untangle it, but we can do the Alexander trick and cut it."

He had agreed to the separation too readily, she thought. Even acknowledging perfect indifference on both sides, a little hesitancy would have been desirable. He had almost seemed cheerful when he had asked her what she intended doing at Berbec

"You haven't the ghost of a right to ask me." she had told him, "but there is nothing to conceal. Martigny keeps up his summer classes still. You know I studied under him there and in Paris. too, when we were poor, before"-She hesitated and went on with a light touch of bitterness-"before I was the fortunate Mrs. Hetherington. There is certain to be some of the old class left, and I can rest and study." "And be happy," continued Hether-ington. She had not answered.

She felt that he could not understand how she longed for the old quiet life away from the world. It was at Berbec he had first met her. Young and handsome, he had come to the little fishing hamlet on a yachting cruise and, with all the confidence of new riches, had expected to enter the little exclusive art and social coterie that gathered there. It had been her favor that had won him the entree, and be-fore the ivy that clambered on old Martigny's garden wall had turned to crimson they were engaged.

It was not until after the wedding in Paris at Eastertide that Katherine had realized how the world, her world, was smiling at her in polite amusement. It was so palpably a mariage de convenance. Not a breath of the sweetness of the wooing at quaint Berbec had reached it. It was merely that Kitty Lorimer had married Bruce Hetherington for his money, and all the host of nouveau riche Hetheringtons were to sweep into society under the shadow of the Lorimer wings.

And the knowledge of the world's Judgment of them had bred a vague, mutual distrust, a fear born of love and pride that the other one might give credence to the world's rumor. After that the drifting apart had been swift, and the end had come deliberately. She had wished to spend the summer at Berbec alone. He had refused posttively to permit it. If she went against his wishes, he would consider it final. Before she had fully realized what it meant she had tossed back her answer. It was final then. She would go to Berbec. The following week

they had sailed for France. A sudden, sharp rapping on her stateroom door startled her. She caught clung for support to the side of the berth. The moment of danger had come, and they had sent for her. Not called for him he would meet even ference, but is never more than a few death without a word. But if she inches above the ground. could call, if there was only yet time, only a moment of grace, to reach him the fact that it never loses its first take of pride, that she loved him with all her heart and wanted his presence with her now at the supreme moment when all the world had fallen away to nothingness and there was only the before her and his love to bear ne. . The rapping sounded heavier and more imperative.

It was Hetherington's voice. She turned the lock with steady fingers, a sudden peace strengthening her. He and storm beaten in his dripping oilskins, his face white and grim as he

looked down at her. "Has it come, dear?" she asked, lifting her face to him. "I'm not afraid-

He caught her to him closely and SOME FAMOUS CAVES Intensity.

"Not afraid in death, Kit," he said bitterly. "Then why in life?" She closed her eyes and shrank closer to him. Death had become a friend to be met with smiling eyes and welcoming happiness. As Hetherington raised his head she waited, expect antly. The lurching and groaning had stopped. She wondered if they were Since daybreak there had been no sirking and tightened the clasp of her

"How dear death is together!" she as they swept in long, heavy seas over said softly. "I'm not one bit afraid." His eyes lighted with sudden comprehension, and he stood back, loosen-

> "The danger is past," he said. "I came to tell you we had made the har-

> arms longingly. "Not alone," she said; "not alone

COMPENSATION.

#### All Things Are to Be Had if One Will

but Pay the Equivalent. Life consists almost wholly of buying, selling, paying. There are no gifts, nothing that does not call for an equivalent. If we cannot pay for gifts in kind we must pay in gratitude or

If I would have a good situation I must pay for it not only in labor, but in promptness, intelligence, faithfulness and good manners. If I would have good service I must pay not only in money, but in consideration, recognition, appreciation, fairness. I can hold no one to me if I misuse him.

All things are to be had for the buying. Would you have friends? Then pay the price. The price of friendship is to be worthy of friendship. The price of glory is to do something glorious. The price of shame is to do something shameful.

Friendship, glory, honor, admiration, courage, infamy, contempt, hatred, are all in the market place for sale at a price. We are buying and selling these things constantly as we will. Even beauty is for sale. Plain women can gain beauty by cultivating grace, animation, pleasant speech, intelligence, helpfulness, courage or good will. Beauty is not in the features alone; it

is in the soul also. Good will buys good will, friendliness buys friendship, confidence begets confidence, service rewards service, and hate pays for hate, suspicion for suspicion, treachery for treachery contempt for ingratitude, slovenliness,

laziness and lying. We plant a shrub, a rosebush, an orchard, with the expectation that they will pay us back. We build roads, mend harness and patch the roof with the same expectation. We will trust even these unconscious things to pay their debts.

Some of our investments are good and some are bad. The good qualities we acquire-moderation, industry, courtesy, order, patience, candor-are sound investments. Our evil institutions and habits are bad investments, involving us in losses. We become debtors to them, and they are exacting creditors, forcing payment in full in money and labor and sometimes in blood, agony, tears, humiliation or shame. - From "Balance: The Fundamental Verity, by Orlando J. Smith.

### ANCIENT BURIALS.

of Women In Their Graves.

A cemetery belonging to a garrison of Longobards has been found near Ascoli, on the Tronto, at a pass across the Apennines, in Italy. The site of the fort is the top of an island of rock now occupied by a little hamlet called Castel Trosino. All the warriors were laid with their faces to the east. Near the head was found a comb made of horn or bone and a round shield with iron boss. On the right lay a long, straight iron sword in a scabbard of hide. Against the right shoulder was laid a long wooden spear and on the left a dagger in a highly ornamented sheath, decorated with gold, as well as a bow and arrows in a quiver.

Generally there was present the buckle of a broad belt, often decorated applique for belt and scabbard, fashioned of gold, silver or bronze. Small gold plates seem to have been sewed to the coat in the shape of a cross. One grave contained a heavy cuirass of plates bound together with iron wire. The horsemen had big shears for clipping manes and a large bronze feed trough with two movable handles. Often bits, saddles and harness were laid beside the dead.

By the women were worn gold hairpins with rounded flat heads, gold earrings of different shapes, finger rings and gold plates. One ring has the names Gerontius and Regina engraved on it. Crosses and necklaces of gold and beads of glass, silver bracelets, pottery vases and plates of glass, cups, combs and other articles of the toilet accompany the remains of women.

## A CURIOUS TREE.

One of Nature's Queer Products That Are Found In Africa.

The Welwitschla mirabilis is a wonder of the vegetable kingdom. It grows on the barren land of the western side of Africa, where rain is almost unknown and the only moisture is that from dews which fall at night. This plant was discovered in 1860 by Dr. Welwitsch, an eminent scientific traveler. The welwitschia is a tree which lives for many years, many specimens being estimated as more than 100 years old.

Every year of its life increases its size, yet it never grows higher. Rising just above the ground this strange plant, looking like a rough round table, regularly enlarges by adding concen her breath as she rose unsteadily and flat upper surface of the trunk is very tric layers to its circumference. The hard and dark, resembling in color and texture the crust of an overbaked loaf. The trunk attains the size of from Hetherington, she knew. Until she fourteen to eighteen feet in circum-

> The welwitschia is remarkable in two leaves and never gets any more These leaves increase in size year after year until they attain the length of six or eight feet or more. They are flat and leathery and frequently split into numerous straps.

A Definition.

"Diplomacy, Lester," said the henpecked man, replying to the inquiry of his small son during, it may not be necessary to explain, the temporary absence of the majestic wife of the one as 380 A. D., and burial within them paused in the doorway, tall and dark and mother of the other, "diplomacy is entirely ceased with the sack of the what makes a man carve a turkey and the visitors their favorite belps, includ
| Afterward they came to constitute a place of pilgrimage, but by degrees | about it. One of his best discourses. the visitors their favorite neight including the only portions which he himself really likes and at the same time look people lost interest in them, and their very existence was at last utterly formula that on the duty and reward of board to the poor, actually took up three and a half hours in delivering. like a putty saint."—Smart Set.

OLD WORLD CAVERNS AND MAZES THAT PUZZLE SCIENTISTS.

Purposes Cannot Be Satisfactorily concealed beneath their own."

near Chiselhurst was recently travthe antiquarian.

one yard and four.

Many of these entrances are fifty, eighty or even a hundred feet in depth and three or four feet in diameter. bewn from the living rock. They pass straight down through the overlying sands and gravels into the chalk beneath, in which are excavated several large and lofty chambers, arranged symmetrically round the bottom of the shaft.

All sorts of explanations have been advanced to account for the existence turned loose therein and left to wanof Dene holes. Some authorities say der about in the cold and darkness unthey are merely prehistoric chalk pits. til death overtook him.-London Ex-But this is obviously ridiculous, for there is plenty of surface chalk to be had in the neighborhood without sink-

ing shafts for it. Others assert that they were used as places of refuge when an invader may be urged the fact that the bottom of a Dene hole would be about the last would care to be found by his enemy. Another favorite theory with some the habitation of our forefathers in days before the art of building was of permanent habitation has been found in any of them, and it is much to be feared that any race dwelling in the Dene holes would quickly succumb of prehistoric man. Long ages ago, to ague and rheumatism.

els, places of sepulcher and even silos the common animals of England, primall these explanations are mere guess- caves in this region.

race that excavated them and attributed them to the magic arts of the Britthe labor of constructing them must have been enormous. It is estimated quarried and raised.

At Trelowatren, in Cornwall, are ome very remarkable subterranean chambers and galleries, the original

Some of the galleries are more than ninety feet long and, though high enough inside to allow of a man standing upright, are approached only by very low doorways, through which any one desiring ingress would have to creep on his hands and knees. Chambers and galleries alike are lined

Other similar but smaller underground structures have also been disovered at Boliet and Pendeen, in the Land's End district, as well as in the parish of St. Constantine and at Sancreed, near Penzance.

It is well known also that subterranean galleries of precisely the same character have been found beneath the old forts or "raths" of Ireland, and from this circumstance some authorities are inclined to believe that they were intended as storehouses for reserve warlike stores, arms and provi-

These Irish galleries, however, must ous beehive shaped underground cham bers which are so abundant in County Cork and elsewhere and which are called by the peasants "Dane holes" because, they say, the Danes were wont

o hide in them in olden times. This may have been so, by the way, for many of these subterranean apartments would form excellent hiding places, but they were certainly constructed originally by the Irish themselves at a period long anterior to the

advent of the Danish invaders. Probably they are allied to the Picts' houses" of the Orkney islands, which are either chambered tumuli or underground dwellings, or both.

The rock "tombs" of the ancient Etruscans are also of this category. Men lived within them, and they also buried their defunct relatives within them, underneath the floor, just as the Inuits do now. A few inches of earth sufficed to separate the living from the dead. In Peru, again, are similar subterranean tumuli houses covering

When the British conquered India they thought the vast cave temples of Ellora and elsewhere were the work of giants, and in that belief they were almost justified, for it even now well nigh passes comprehension how or by what means they were originally constructed

From one series of these alone it is estimated that there were excavated 1,000,000,000 tons of solid rock. Near Aurangabad is a collection of splendid subterranean temples, with single chambers, and halls measuring 270 feet deep by \*50 feet wide, and these extend for miles.

The roof is of living rock, supported by hundreds of rock hewn pillars, and all around are chapels, chambers and cells. It, in fact, constitutes in its entirety a sort of gigantic subterranean "holy city," just as would be built nowadays above ground. But of all artificial caves the cata-

ombs at Rome have been the cause of most wonderment and speculation. It about 600 miles of galleries, the greater portion of which is still unexplored. Constructed for the most part between the beginning of the second and the end of the fourth century as a species of subterranean cemetery, they began to be disused as such so early city by Alaric in 410 A. D.

Afterward they came to constitute a \*otten.

Then on May 31, 1578, some laborers digging in the Campagna discovered a further excavations, and these in turn revealed to the amazed inhabitants of

India and the Roman Catacombs. | though the finest and most extensive, fro make only a gentle rocking for the | their own eyes and like or dislike a pic The famous underground labyrinth are not the only ones of their kind in the world. Near Naples, for instance, Crash! Engine and cars and flesh and suit their particular fancy. These peo-

Who constructed them, in fact, no ancient capital of the island; at Taorbody knows nor for what purpose nor mina, in Sicily; at Alexandria, and else-

For an instant she hesitated in the revulsion of thought, then held out her six feet to ten and in width between lit may be mentioned, are also regarded by the best authorities as being merely disused quarries. But at Pogglo Gajella, near Chiusi, the ancient They have been cut out of the solid | Clusium, are some remarkable undernow, sweetheart. I am afraid in life, chalk at an enormous expenditure of ground works of vast extent to which time and labor, the walls showing everywhere marks of the workmen's given for the catacombs proper will

They consist, for the most part, of An even greater mystery attaches to low, winding, labyrinthine passages, the Dene holes of Essex and Kent, an- leading in and out of one another and cient artificial caverns in the chalk, round and round in the most perplexhaving deep, narrow, vertical en- ing manner, but constantly conducting the explorer back to a large circular central hall, the roof of which is supported by a massive cylindrical pillar No plausible explanation has ever

been offered regarding the original purpose of this mysterious subterragists believe it to have been intended as a place of execution for criminals, the condemned person being simply

RELIC FROM THE STONE AGE

A Body From the Prehistoric Bury In Somersetshire, England, may be when the elephant and rhinoceros, the Others have hazarded the theory that lion and bear, the hyens and wolf, the they were prisons, subterranean chap- great elk and the reindeer were among for the storage of green fodder. But itive man and savage beasts lived in

At the entrance to these caves the aborigines, clad in skins, kept fires tain. One is that they are very ancient. So long ago as the reign of Henry IV. people knew nothing of the they made flint hatchets, knives and they made flint hatchets, knives and arrowheads. Not long ago a trench kinky knot?-Wesleyan Advocate. was being dug within the mouth of one ish king Cuncbeline. Another is that of these caves for the purpose of drain-

It was found necessary to break up a that from one single group of Dene stalagmite floor of two thick layers. holes in Hangman's wood, Essex, no Between the layers was a deposit of fewer than 150,000 tons of chalk were cave earth and stones, in which was discovered the skeleton of a man of very great antiquity in an excellent state of preservation. With it were found several flint knives and flakes. Experts who made a careful examination of the skull, which has projecting brows and receding frontal bone, have decided that it belongs to the stone age a frog. Physicians frequently recomand is of a type intermediate between the paleolithic and neolithic ages.

Apparently the body had been placed | toad be rubbed over the diseased parts in a small passage leading off from the as a cure for the quinsy. great passages to the stalactite caves ance by stones piled around it. The stalagmite floor had formed over it all effectually preserving it to the present day.-Harper's Weekly.

#### ANIMALS IN BATTLE.

The Gorilla's Powerful Arms Make I a Formidable Foe.

Fish fighting is a most popular sport in Siam. The two fish, trained from the age of six months to fight, are placed in a large glass bottle. It is most curious to note each fish's atti tude when it becomes aware of its ad versary's presence in the bottle. Swell ing with rage and pride, they sail around and around the parrow space, pretending not to notice each other until suddenly one fish makes a savage dart at its unwelcome companion, bi ing its fins and body. The fight continues until the referee sees that the issue is no longer in doubt, when the contest is stopped.

Horses use either their teeth or their hoofs as a mode of defense. A curious instance of the effectiveness of these weapons once occurred at Sheffield park. A bulldog, barking and snarling, chased a horse turned loose around and around a meadow, not with angry in tent, but purely from excess of high spirits. After galloping around the field several times the horse stopped dead and, turning sharply around, lashed out at the yelping dog, with a

fatal result, for its skull was cloven. The gorilla is a most formidable on ponent in battle, its great strength ly ing in its powerful arms. Few animals of the forest have the slightest chance of overcoming a gorilla. A python has been known to encircle its coils around the gorilla's body, only, however, to have its own body torn open by its ad versary's hands.

Waste of Energy.

If you hold your fist as tight as you can hold it for fifteen minutes the fatigue you will feel when it relaxes is a clear proof of the energy you have bee wasting, and if the waste is so great in the useless tightening of a fist it is still greater in the extended and con tinuous contraction of brain and nerves in useless fears, and the energy saved through dropping the fears and their accompanying tension can bring in the same proportion a vigor unknown be fore and at the same time afford protection against the very things we fear ed. The fear of taking cold is so strong in many people that a draft of fresh air becomes a bugaboo to their contracted sensitive nerves. Drafts are imagined as existing everywhere, and the cor traction which immediately follows the sensation of a draft is the best means of preparing to catch a cold.

ous way to say of his chaplain, D Barrow, that "he was the most unfair preacher in England because he c hausted every subject and left no roo for others to come after him." It was indeed too much the doctor's way When he got hold of a topic he neve

PUT ON THE BRAKES.

sepulchral chamber. This resulted in Slow tp. or Before You Know It You Try to Look at It Though the Eyes

The limited goes sixty miles an hour Rome "the existence," to quote a con- In the smoker men joke and play cards ling of a picture is to try to see it Made by Men Ages Ago, and Their temporary account, "of other cities and tell risque stories. The day coach through the eyes of the artist who concealed beneath their own."

Of course the Roman catacombs, al
es are crowded and comfortless. The painted it. This is not a usual methheavy sleepers as they sway to and od. Generally people look only through some very elaborate ones are to be blood are ground up together in a ple will tell you, "Oh, I don't know ersed from end to end by a party of the British Archaeological association, but the explorations are said to have

some very elaborate ones are to be shapeless, horrid mass. Off the track!

So goes humanity's train. Here is a what I like," which is their way of sayboy who got to running on a fast ling, "If I don't like it right off I don't

There are also others at Syracuse, boy who got to running on a fast ling, "If I don't like it right off I don't thrown no new light on the puzzle which are unique in that they are sup- schedule. He began by plifering from care to be bothered to like it at all." these wonderful excavations present to posed to have been of pagan origin; at his father's till. As he grew older he Such an attitude of mind cuts one Malla, beneath the foundations of the made faster time. Down grade he off from growth and development, for goes, and soon comes the crash. Newsboys cry a murder and a suicide. The well satisfied with myself and quite crowd halts for a moment. His friends indifferent to the experiences and feel The so called "catacombs of Paris," Altogether there are about four miles it may be mentioned, are also regard-bad!" A young man is off the track! feeling and experience of another man

too slow for these record breaking sider a moment you will understand times. Mother is "old fashioned." The why. The world itself is a vast panooff the track!

ulated successfully. Surely I am as scene—in fact, according to his sepa-shrewd as he. \* \* \* A pistol shot. A rate point of view or separate way of man is off the track! Our age is a rapid one. Business and experience and feeling.-Charles H. Cof-

society go at a sixty mile clip. Rather fin in St. Nicholas. will drive their trains into the ditch. Many of them run wild. There are frequent collisions and wrecks innumerable by getting off the track. Look out, thriving but venturesome merchant and reckless young woman and gay young man! The race is not to the swift alone. Put on the brakes.

#### THINK OVER THESE.

Why are all cowpaths crooked? How old must a grapevine be before it begins to bear?

What wood will bear the greatest weight before breaking? Can you tell why leaves turn upside lown just before a rain?

You can see any day a white horse, but did you ever see a white colt? Why does a horse eat grass backward and a cow forward? Why does a hop vine wind one way

and a bean vine the other? Where should a chimney be the larger, at the top or bottom, and why? How many different kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood and what are they good for?

Can you tell why a horse when tethered with a rope always unravels it, while a cow always twists it into a

Old Time Remedies. Strange as it may seem to some, the ingredients of the witches' caldron "Macbeth," at least a part of them, were once standard remedies amor centuries a sovereign cure for agu was the swallowing of a small toac that had been choken to death on St John's eve, and a splendid remedy for rheumatism was to fasten the bands of clothing with pins that had been stuck into the flesh of either a toad or mended the water from a toad's brain for mental affections and that a live

Letters of Introduction. Letters of introduction should not be worded in too complimentary or highly flattering terms. As they are left unsealed and delivered in person It is embarrassing for the caller to de liver them. The letter should simply introduce the bearer, state that he is a friend and that any courtesy or entertainment shown him will be greatly appreciated.

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**OPULAR** 

of Danville.

SEEING A PICTURE.

The first necessity for the proper see-A young girl thinks her mother is which a picture gives us. If you congirl goes to places her mother has rama, and from it the painter selects warned her she should not frequent. his subject-not the copy of it exactly, • • • One day a brazen, drunken creato do this even if he tried. How could ture, cursing and shricking, is loaded he represent, for example, each blade thre, cursing and shrinking, is loaded into the patrol wagon. A woman is of grass, each leaf upon a tree? So off the track! A man gets in a hurry to be rich. as he sees it, as it appeals to his sym-His father went slowly, carefully, successfully. But father's methods will painted the same landscape the result not do. What's the use of moiling and would be twelve different pictures, diftoiling when a quicker way may well fering according to the way in which do the business? So-and-so has spec-

> Quick Turn. "Did you ever make any money on the board of trade?" "Yes. I made \$175 there one day in

seeing it, influenced by his individual

less than twenty minutes." "Whew! What did you do with it?" "Oh, they got it back before I had a chance to see it."-Chicago Record-Her-Slow up, or before you know it you ald. will be off the track.-Milwaukee Jour-

"That policeman at the second crossing is a misplaced humorist." 'What makes you think so?"

"I asked him today if he wore gloves on Sunday. He said no: he wore 'em

Rather. "Would you permit your daughter to marry a titled roue?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle. "I don't know," replied the hostess

the Rooeys belong to a very old

family?"-Exchange. J J. BROWN THE EYE: A SPECIALTY

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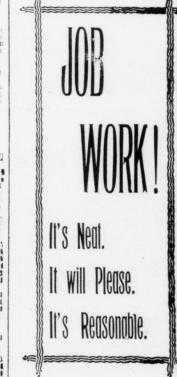
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