

## IMPEACHMENT CASES.

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVEN SUCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

**The First Was in 1797 and the Latest in 1876—The Memorable Attempt at the Impeachment of President Andrew Johnson—Two Successful Cases.**

The removal of federal officers by impeachment proceedings, under section 4 of article 2 of the constitution, has been attempted seven times.

The Blount case was the first. William Blount, United States senator from Tennessee, was charged in 1797 with conspiring with British officers to steal part of Louisiana from Spain for England's benefit. The house prepared articles of impeachment. The senate expelled him, after putting him under bonds for trial. Blount's defense was that a senator was not a civil officer liable to impeachment, and on the question of jurisdiction only he was acquitted.

Judge John Pickering of the federal district court for New Hampshire was impeached in 1803 for drunkenness and profanity on the bench. The defense was insanity. On trial before the senate, Pickering was convicted by a party vote and removed from his office.

In 1804, Samuel Chase of Maryland, a justice of the supreme court of the United States and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was charged with improper conduct on the bench; among other things, with having indulged in "highly indecent and extrajudicial reflections upon the United States government" in the course of a charge to a Maryland grand jury. The impeachment proceedings, instigated and managed by John Randolph of Virginia, were political in their origin and animus. Judge Chase was acquitted through the failure of the prosecution to obtain a two-thirds vote against him in the senate on any one of the eight articles of impeachment. He resumed his seat on the bench and held it as long as he lived.

About a quarter of a century later, James H. Peck, a federal district judge in Missouri, was impeached for oppressive treatment of an attorney. The case was of no importance. The judge was acquitted.

Thirty years afterward, at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Judge West H. Humphreys of the federal district court of Tennessee joined the Confederacy and accepted judicial office under it, without taking the trouble to send his resignation to Washington. He was impeached mainly in order to vacate the office and convicted on June 26, 1862. One of the witnesses summoned to appear against Judge Humphreys was Andrew Johnson, then governor of Tennessee, destined himself to be the next subject of impeachment proceedings before the senate. One of the four senators who voted not guilty on the article charging Judge Humphreys with high treason was William Pitt Fessenden, whose vote five years later saved Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson was impeached on March 4, 1868, the 11 articles charging the president in various forms with violation of the tenure of office act, with violation of the constitution, with conspiracy to prevent the execution of the tenure of office act, with conduct and utterances tending "to bring into high office of president into contempt, ridicule and disgrace," and with the public declaration in his speeches while swinging around the circle that the Thirty-ninth congress was no constitutional legislature. It is not necessary to recite the history of the memorable trial, which lasted for nearly three months and in which the hottest of political passions were enlisted. Thirty-six votes were needed to convict. No vote was ever taken except on the three strongest articles—the second, third and eleventh—and on each of these the senate stood 85 for conviction to 19 for acquittal, impeachment failing by a single vote. One of the counsel who defended President Johnson was the Hon. William M. Evarts of New York.

The seventh and last federal impeachment was that of William W. Belknap, Grant's secretary of war. He was charged in 1876 with corruption in office, and the house voted unanimously to impeach him. He resigned hastily a few hours before the passage of the impeachment resolution, and his resignation was promptly accepted by Grant. The trial proceeded nevertheless. Belknap's defense was a denial of jurisdiction, based on the circumstance that when the impeachment resolution passed the house he had ceased to be a civil officer of the United States. The impeachment proceedings failed by the lack of a two-thirds majority in the senate for conviction.

It will be observed that in only two cases have impeachment proceedings against a civil officer of the United States been prosecuted successfully before the senate by the house of representatives. One of these was for the removal of a drunken and profane judge, whose presence upon the bench was a public scandal. The other was a purely formal proceeding to vacate the office of a judge actually engaged in open rebellion against the government, but technically still an incumbent of his office under the government. Of the five unsuccessful impeachment proceedings on record, two failed for want of jurisdiction. Of the whole seven cases, four concerned judicial officers. Only once has there been an attempt to punish by impeachment a cabinet officer. Only once has there been an attempt to punish and remove by impeachment a president of the United States.—New York Sun.

**A Greenland Superstition.** When a child dies in Greenland, the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned with regard to this peculiar superstition, they will only answer, "A dog can find his way anywhere."—London Millon.

## A BIT OF RAINMAKING.

An Effort in the Hebrides Islands That Was Fruitful of Success.

Lieutenant Boyle T. Somerville of the English navy, who lived many years in the Hebrides islands, tells the following interesting tale regarding the work of a professional native rainmaker. Toward the end of the year, just after yam planting, there came an unusual period of drought, so that an inland tribe in the island of Ambraym went to its rainmaker and demanded his immediate attention thereto.

He at once set to work to weave a sort of hurdle of the branches and leaves of a tree famed for its rain-producing qualities, which, being finished, was placed, with proper incantations, at the bottom of what should have been a water hole in the now parched bed of the mountain torrent. There it was then held in place with stones. Down came the rain; nor did it cease for 48 hours, by which time it had become too much of a good thing. Soon the rain producing hurdle was quite 10 feet under water in the seething torrent, and the people, much to their dismay, saw that their yams and the surrounding earth were beginning to wash away down the hillsides.

The lieutenant continues: "Now mark what comes of fooling with the elements! No man of the hill country was able to dive to the bottom of the water hole to pull up the hurdle with its weight of stones, so the merciless rain still held on. At last the shore natives, accustomed to swimming and diving, heard what the matter was, and some of them coming to the assistance of the compeller of the elements was recovered from its watery bed and—the rain stopped!"

It is such a coincidence as this, happening perhaps once in a decade, which causes this people, now thoroughly Christianized, to refuse to give up their rain doctors, although all other outward forms of rank superstition appear to have been freely abandoned.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Cracking of Trees.

The catnip never shows the "sere and yellow leaf" in autumn like the sumac, hard maple, etc., for the reason that its leaves are caught in a green, unripened state by the first severe frosts. In one night their bright green is turned to a dingy black. This sudden check gorges the cambium layer and new wood of the stem with water. An excess of water swells the protoplasm of the cells to such an extent as to rupture the inelastic bark, and in trees where the cell structure of the wood is not ripe the crack will extend into the wood often with a noise like an explosion. This often occurs in the fall when it is not cold enough to stop growing. Sometimes we have much loss in nursery in this way with varieties not fully ripe when the first frosts come. Sometimes indeed it injures very hardy varieties. In such cases the swelling of the protoplasm comes from the water absorbed at the ground surface when combined wet and cold come together in autumn. The cracking of cherries and pears comes from the same cause—that is, by absorbing water on wet days, causing an expansion of the protoplasm. With trees the best treatment is to cover the rupture with moist clay and then wrap to exclude the air as much as possible.—Iowa State Register.

## The Crawfish and the Levees.

"Whenever I hear of a break in the levee down in my district, I know that nine chances to one a crawfish have caused it. The assertion may sound slightly exaggerated, but it is a fact nevertheless that the troublesome little crawfish work more danger to the levees than does the water. On a big rise, when the bed of the river is stretched from embankment to embankment, the crawfish burrow into the levees and live there in the moist earth. They multiply faster than maggots and loosen up the earth worse than moles.

"The levees may be completely sodded with grass and you see no external evidence of the damage going on within, but when the next big rise comes you will see it. I have frequently known the water to break through the levee two or three feet from the top, and you can attribute it to nothing but the destructive work of crawfish. This was particularly true of the break at Offat's in 1899, when a portion of the town of Greenville was submerged. The builder of the levee in the future will have to take into account the crawfish as one of his most stubborn foes."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## Swearing.

It may be said without exaggeration that swearing forms an important factor in the masculine vocabulary of nearly every civilized nation. Great writers like Shakespeare knew this. A collection of Shakespearean oaths and epithets with their etymology would fill a volume. Shakespeare realized that they were inseparable from a faithful portrayal of virile human character; that no truthful picture of common life would be possible without the use of that strong vehemence language in which men express their emotions. But conventional propriety forbids to nineteenth century writers what the Elizabethan age not only tolerated, but approved.—Philadelphia Pizzas.

## Whistling on Shipboard.

If you want to see a disgraced man, just whistle on shipboard before a sailor. You never knew a sailor to whistle. He will tell you all about "whistling down the wind," but he could not get up a pucker to save his ship. You remember that old story about a sea captain who refused to take aboard a woman who whistled, and knowing the old superstition feared that with her on board he would be sure of shipwreck. I do not know how it is with the captains of vessels now, for almost every woman seems to know how to whistle and keeps up the fashion.—Detroit Free Press.

## ANIMALS AND MUSIC.

A Composer Thinks All Living Things Sensitive to Musical Tones.

"The Influence of Music on Man, Animals and Plants" was discussed by Director Asger Hamerik in a lecture at the Peabody conservatory. Of the second part of his subject he said:

"There is no doubt of music's power in animals. All singing birds are subject to the influence. The spider, the mouse and the snake can be charmed with tunes. I saw on St. Paul street one day a runaway horse stop suddenly where a street organ was being played and tremble all over. I had once a Gordon setter that would play with his paw on the keyboard of my piano and, with a kind of murmur, try to imitate the human voice, making an effect that, if not musical, showed at least that the dog's mind attempted something in that direction.

"I have had personal experience with the musical qualities of mice, for I once used to play the piano in a room where there were many mice. When I played for a little while, out would come trooping a critical audience of mice, which seemed perfectly tame so long as the music lasted. I experimented with them again and again and arrived at the conclusion that they undoubtedly were in some way influenced by and very susceptible to music. I grew tired of my faithful auditors after awhile and closed the doors of the concert hall to them by having a tinner cover the holes and cracks in the floor.

"The song of the bird and the crowing of the rooster are not their conversation. They have a kind of chirping for that. What, then, do the song and the crowing mean? Joy, contentment, exultation—as with man. When a rooster has had a good dinner, or when the sun shines brightly and warmly, or when any other cause makes it think that life is worth living, the rooster crows joyously. Music is with man also an expression of emotion, but with him it has been reduced to a science and is not, therefore, used naturally for every expression of happiness, as with the uneducated and unscientific rooster or songbird.

"I believe that everything created, like ourselves, with ears, is susceptible to musical tones, and it is probable that, if we could only find it out, there is musical material in all such animals that could be developed and cultivated in some way."—Baltimore Sun.

## Thought They Were Worth It.

Billings was a traveling man, carrying a line of handkerchiefs and neckwear. He met a rather attractive young woman on one of his trips, and before he realized how ill it comported with his duties he had married her.

Nature had never intended him for a married man, and he was seldom at home, even when his duties would have permitted him. Finally he became irregular in the matter of remittances, and his wife, needing some pin money, took down his route book and found a letter would reach him at Peru, Ind. So she wrote him there, asking for \$10. He was in the Bears House billiard room when he read the letter. He had no \$10 to spare. He needed all his money for his own follies.

But the request annoyed him. He got up, walked about the room for a moment, and his eyes at length rested on a deck of cards, lying where some man had completed a game of solitaire. The top card on each pile was a nine spot.

Billings looked at them a moment, then picked up the four cards, inclosed them in an envelope and sent it to his wife. At Crawfordsville he received another letter from her, demanding in indignant terms what he meant by sending her four nines. He sat down in the writing room of the Robbins House and wrote the following reply: "You wanted \$10. I sent you four nines. Four nines are worth \$10 any time."—Chicago Herald.

## Hotel Life in New York.

At one of the up town hotels a delightfully homelike touch is given to life within its walls by the privilege, when desired, of having the coffee follow a dining party into the reception room. In one particular parlor, which is full of nooks and embrasures, large and small, to accommodate groups of various size, it is quite common to see the quaint little table and dainty service set out before several different companies. The toned lights and nests of luxurious cushions make it extremely easy to dawdle indefinitely over this final course, and the groups dissolve slowly and with evident reluctance, to keep evening engagements.

Turkish coffee is often served in odd little oriental cups set in standards, quite like tiny egg cups, and the requisites of this beverage—to be piping hot and of a smooth, creamy thickness—are never missed here.—New York Times.

## Good Days.

Mrs. Cobb, the daughter of the Rev. H. V. Elliott, and a son of Edward Elliott, his brother, were one day dining with the celebrated Bishop Wilson of Calcutta, whose sayings used constantly to be quoted. The bishop went up to the former and said: "Your father wrote a great work on the Apocalypse. I congratulate you on being the daughter of such a man?" Then turning to his other guest he said, "And your father forbore to write about the Apocalypse—a wise forbearance!"—London Gentlewoman.

## Dutiful For Once.

Boy—My tooth aches, and mamma said I should come here and let you look at it. Dentist—I see. It must come out. Won't take but a minute. Now be a brave little man, and I'll— Boy (hastily backing off)—Mamma didn't say I should let you pull it; she only said I should let you look at it.—Good News.

## Depravity in High Life.

"This coupon," said Old Bullion, energetically trying to clip one from a government bond with a dull pair of scissors, "is what might be called a tear off for revenue."—Chicago Tribune.

## SOME OLD TIME GAMES.

Many of the Present Day Sports Were Borrowed From the Past.

It is curious to note how some of the games of the early ages have been handed down to the present time. The game, for instance, known to most of us as odd and even was also a favorite with the young Egyptian, and many of the little counters that he used are still preserved in the British museum. There is also the game of drafts, which was played on a checkerboard in the earliest times. The poor children were content with draughtmen and boxes made of rough pieces of clay, but the richer ones usually had beautifully carved iron headed draughtmen and boxes.

The young Greeks, too, were well provided with toys and games for their amusement. The toys were chiefly dolls made of baked clay, the arms and legs being jointed with string, and therefore movable. They had a favorite game called Chytrid, which has been preserved through many ages, and is now played by boys of today under the well known name of puss in the corner. In France the game is called quatre coins, or four corners. Both in the old game and in the modern version five players are required, one occupying each of the corners, while the fifth player stands in the middle. In ancient Greece he wore an earthen pipkin on his head and was called pout; in France at the present day he is the nigard, or simpleton, and by us is called puss.

To guess the number of fingers another held up was also a favorite amusement, and this, too, is frequently played at the present time. So you see how carefully the character of the amusements and the playthings of the very early ages has been maintained in the toys and games in use today.—Newcastle Chronicle.

## Save the Forests.

Some years ago the government of Bavaria sent a skilled forester to study the conditions of timber growth in the United States. While here he made the remark, as if speaking of a matter generally known and accepted:

"In 50 years you will have to import your timber, and as you will probably prefer American kinds we shall begin to grow them, in order to be ready to send them to you at the proper time."

What an instance of scientific forethought, and what a warning! Perhaps it is not yet too late to grow on our own lands the timber we shall need a generation or two hence, but if we are to do so it is time to take rigorous steps to stop reckless forest destruction and to encourage scientific cultivation.

While our government sells outright its forest lands for \$2.50 an acre, France obtains almost exactly the same sum yearly from each acre of its forest land by sales of timber. We spend our capital; France makes an income, and safeguards its capital.

Palissy, the famous French potter, who was wise in other things as well as in porcelain, declared that the neglect of forests in his day was "not a mistake, but a calamity and a curse for France." That country has since learned the lesson. When will ours follow its example?—Youth's Companion.

## Cotton Gins.

Some recent improvements in cotton gins are claimed to insure much greater economy and efficiency than have hitherto been attained, the difficulty being now overcome of obtaining the full length of the various staples on account of the machinery in use tearing the lint before the parting of the entire length of the fiber from the rollers. As now improved, the machine is so constructed as to allow all changes for meeting these various lengths in staples to be made without even having to stop the operator from his work, whereas the gin now in use not only necessitates the stopping of the machine, but requires a great amount of time in which to effect the change. Another improvement in this machine is an appliance in connection with the inner blade, consisting of a spring which allows it to give when the pressure of cotton passing through the roller is too severe, thus preventing the inner and outer blades from coming in contact with each other. The great wear of the roller is by this means saved.—New York Sun.

## Mickey and Con.

A book minded scion of the Verdant Isle was seeking intellectual food at the public library and could not quite make up his mind as to the particular literary repast he wished to make. In his hesitation he wandered over to the case where the freshest volumes of the library's store are displayed for the stimulation of mental appetites. Here he saw a book whose title satisfied him that he had found just the thing he wanted. It was "Micah Clarke," by Dr. A. Conan Doyle.

Approaching the attendant, he said: "Please gimme 'Mickey Clarke,' by Con Doyle, out of that cupboard." He got the book, but the expression on his face when he came back with it 10 minutes later proved that he had mistaken the nationality of his hero.—Boston Herald.

## Cheerfulness.

That cheerfulness can be cultivated is well illustrated by the story of a lady and gentleman who were in a timber yard, situated by a dirty, foul smelling river.

The lady said, "How good the pine boards smell!" "Pine boards!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Just smell this foul river!" "No, thank you," the lady replied. "I prefer to smell the pine boards."—Ram's Horn.

## Stacked Against Him.

Traveler—Say, my friend, there's no meat in this sandwich. Waitress—No? Traveler—Hadn't you better give that pack another shuffle and let me draw again?—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Railroad Time Tables.

### BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between Buffalo, Rochester, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.

On and after Nov. 19th, 1893, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

7:10 A. M.; 1:30 p. m.; and 7:00 p. m. Accommodations from Punxsutawney and Big Run.  
8:50 A. M. Buffalo and Rochester mail for Buffalo, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.  
9:20 A. M. Buffalo and Rochester mail for Buffalo, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper oil region.  
9:45 A. M.; 1:45 p. m.; and 7:30 p. m. Accommodations for Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.  
2:30 P. M. Bradford Accommodation for Beechtree, Brockwayville, Elmont, Carnation, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.  
6:00 P. M. Mail for Buffalo, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Walton.  
6:00 A. M. Sunday train for Buffalo, Rochester, Ridgway and Johnsonburg.  
6:00 P. M. Sunday train for Buffalo, Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.  
Thousands of tickets at one cent per mile, good for passage between all stations. J. H. McCLURE, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.  
J. H. BARRETT, Gen. Pass. Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1893.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Drifwood.

EASTWARD  
9:04 A. M.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 12:30 p. m., Baltimore, 7:20 p. m., Washington, 8:50 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.  
11:30 P. M.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 A. M.; New York, 7:30 A. M.; Through coach from DuBois to Williamsport. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper until Harrisburg and Washington. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper until Harrisburg and Washington. Sleeper transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Harrisburg.  
WESTWARD  
7:22 A. M.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for DuBois, Harrisburg, Gettysburg and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 4:00 P. M. for Erie.  
9:50 A. M.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.  
6:27 P. M.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.  
THROUGH TRAINS. FIVE DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH  
TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 A. M.; Washington, 7:20 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:45 A. M.; Williamsport, 10:15 A. M.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Drifwood at 6:27 P. M. with Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.  
TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:20 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:40 a. m.; daily arriving at Drifwood at 9:50 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport and to DuBois.  
TRAIN 4 leaves Reno in 6:55 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Drifwood 7:52 a. m.

### JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 10 leaves Ridgway at 9:40 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:55 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:45 a. m.  
TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:55 a. m. arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:40 a. m. and Ridgway at 11:55 a. m.

### RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD. NORTHWARD.

P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
12:10	9:45	Ridgway	1:30	6:30
12:32	9:32	Island Run	1:16	6:15
12:31	10:02	Mill Haven	1:16	6:05
12:38	10:15	Croyland	1:26	6:05
12:42	10:15	Sherrill Mills	1:26	6:05
12:44	10:15	Rine Rock	1:25	5:54
12:46	10:20	Vineyard Run	1:23	5:51
1:00	10:22	Carrier	1:25	5:48
1:10	10:22	Brockwayville	1:26	5:48
1:10	10:42	McMinn Summit	1:29	5:35
1:14	10:48	Harvey Run	1:26	5:30
1:20	10:55	Falls Creek	1:32	5:33
1:45	11:05	DuBois	1:56	5:00

### TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.

Eastward. Westward.

Train 8, 7:15 a. m. Train 9, 11:30 a. m.  
Train 6, 1:45 p. m. Train 11, 3:00 p. m.  
Train 4, 7:55 p. m. Train 11, 8:35 p. m.

### S. M. PREVOST. J. R. WOOD.

Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Ag't.

### ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

commencing Sunday Nov. 19, 1892. Low Grade Division.

### EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 9	101	109
Bed Bank	10 45	4 40	10 45	4 40	10 45
Lawsomham	10 52	4 47	10 52	4 47	10 52
New Bethlehem	11 30	5 25	11 30	5 25	11 30
Oak Ridge	11 38	5 33	11 38	5 33	11 38
Maysville	11 46	5 41	11 46	5 41	11 46
Summersville	11 54	5 49	11 54	5 49	11 54
Brookville	12 35	6 20	12 35	6 20	12 35
Bell	12 31	6 26	12 31	6 26	12 31
Fuller	12 37	6 32	12 37	6 32	12 37
Reynoldsville	1 00	6 57	1 00	6 57	1 00
Pancoat	1 08	7 05	1 08	6 55	1 08
Falls Creek	1 26	7 23	7 00	10 35	1 36
DuBois	1 35	7 32	7 10	11 05	1 45
Sabula	1 47	7 44	7 22	—	—
Winterburn	1 59	8 00	7 35	—	—
Pentfield	2 06	8 06	7 42	—	—
Tyler	2 15	8 16	7 51	—	—
Glen Fisher	2 23	8 26	8 01	—	—
Benezette	2 43	8 46	8 19	—	—
Grant	2 53	8 56	8 30	—	—
Drifwood	3 20	9 25	9 00	—	—

### WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 10	106	110
Drifwood	10 16	5 50	10 16	5 50	10 16
Grant	10 42	6 30	7 05	—	—
Benezette	10 53	6 41	7 16	—	—
Glen Fisher	11 10	6 56	7 32	—	—
Tyler	11 20	6 59	7 44	—	—
Pentfield	11 30	6 19	7 54	—	—
Winterburn	11 35	6 25	8 00	—	—
Sabula	11 47	6 37	8 12	—	—
DuBois	1 05	6 50	8 25	12 05	5 40
Falls Creek	1 26	7 20	8 42	12 15	5 30
Pancoat	1 35	7 29	8 51	—	—
Reynoldsville	1 42	7 40	9 04	—	—
Fuller	1 58	7 57	9 05	—	—
Bell	2 10	8 09	9 17	—	—
Brookville	2 30	8 19	9 27	—	—
Summersville	2 38	8 28	9 34	—	—
Maysville	2 58	8 57	10 04	—	—
Oak Ridge	3 08	9 05	10 18	—	—
New Bethlehem	3 15	9 15	10 25	—	—
Lawsomham	3 47	9 47	—	—	—
Bed Bank	4 07	10 10	—	—	—

### TRAINS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

DAVID McCARGO, GEN'L. SUPT., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. P. ANDERSON, GEN'L.