

### Railroad Time Tables.

#### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT MAY 19, 1895.

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

**EASTWARD**

9:04 a. m.—Train 8, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 9:22 p. m., New York, 9:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:15 p. m.; Washington, 7:50 p. m. Pullman parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

11:39 p. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 a. m., New York, 7:33 a. m. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers may remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9:45 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:52 a. m., New York, 9:33 a. m. on week days and 10:35 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:20 a. m.; Washington, 7:49 a. m. Pullman cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Harrisburg. Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

**WESTWARD**

7:20 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 7:30 p. m. for Erie.

9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

6:57 p. m.—Train 11, daily except Sunday for Kane and intermediate stations.

#### THROUGH TRAINS FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 4:50 a. m., Washington, 7:20 a. m.; Baltimore, 5:52 a. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 a. m.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood at 6:17 p. m. with Pullman parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

TRAIN 3 leaves New York at 8 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11:30 p. m.; Washington, 10:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood at 6:17 p. m. with Pullman parlor car from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport.

TRAIN 11 leaves Reno at 6:35 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:50 a. m.

#### JOHNSBURG RAILROAD.

(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnstown at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clermont at 10:40 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clermont at 10:50 a. m. arriving at Johnstown at 11:44 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:09 a. m.

#### RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD R. R.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.		NORTHWARD.		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
12:10	9:30	Ridgway	1:35	9:30
12:18	9:38	Clearfield	1:43	9:38
12:26	9:46	Mill Haven	1:51	9:46
12:34	9:54	Croyland	1:59	9:54
12:42	10:02	Shorts Mills	2:07	10:02
12:50	10:10	Blue Rock	2:15	10:10
12:58	10:18	Vineyard Run	2:23	10:18
1:06	10:26	Carrier	2:31	10:26
1:14	10:34	Brookwayville	2:39	10:34
1:22	10:42	McMinn Summit	2:47	10:42
1:30	10:50	Havacs Run	2:55	10:50
1:38	10:58	Clear Creek	3:03	10:58
1:46	11:06	DuBois	3:11	11:06

**TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.**

Train 8, 7:17 a. m. Train 11, 11:31 a. m.  
Train 6, 1:45 p. m. Train 1, 3:00 p. m.  
Train 4, 7:55 p. m. Train 11, 8:25 p. m.

S. M. PLEVOST, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

#### BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

The short line between DuBois, Ridgway, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls and points in the upper part of the region.

On and after June 17th, 1894, passenger trains will arrive and depart from Falls Creek station, daily, except Sunday, as follows:

1:40 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.—Accommodations from Punxsutawney and Big Run.

8:50 a. m.—Buffalo and Rochester mail—For Brockwayville, Ridgway, Johnstown, Mt. Jewett, Bradford, Salamanca, Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Johnstown with P. & E. Train 3, for Wilkes, Kane, Warren, Corry and Erie.

10:53 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

7:40 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Bechtelre, Brockwayville, Elmont, Canton, Ridgway, Johnstown, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

5:10 p. m.—Mail—For DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney and Bradford.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of Ten Cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains. From all stations where a ticket office is maintained. Thousand mile tickets at two cents per mile, good for passage between all stations.

J. H. McINTYRE, Agent, Falls Creek, Pa.  
R. G. MATTHEWS, Gen. Pass. Agent, Buffalo N. Y.  
E. C. LAFFEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, Rochester N. Y.

#### ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY commencing Sunday May 26, 1895, Low Grade Division.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 1 No. 2	No. 10 No. 106	No. 101 No. 110	
Bed Bank	10 45	4 40	10 10	10 10
Lawsonville	11 30	5 25	11 30	11 30
New Bethlehem	11 30	5 25	11 30	11 30
Oak Ridge	11 38	5 33	11 38	11 38
Maysville	11 46	5 41	11 46	11 46
Summersville	11 54	5 49	11 54	11 54
Brookville	12 02	5 57	12 02	12 02
Bell	12 10	6 05	12 10	12 10
Faller	12 18	6 13	12 18	12 18
Reynoldsville	1 00	6 57	6 44	1 00
Panost	1 08	7 05	6 52	1 08
Falls Creek	1 20	7 25	7 00	1 20
DuBois	1 30	7 34	7 10	1 30
Sabula	1 48	7 47	7 23	1 48
Winterburn	1 59	7 58	7 34	1 59
Penfield	2 08	8 06	7 40	2 08
Tyler	2 15	8 16	7 50	2 15
Glen Fisher	2 26	8 27	8 01	2 26
Benezette	2 40	8 44	8 18	2 40
Grant	2 50	8 54	8 28	2 50
Driftwood	3 20	9 25	8 59	3 20

Trains daily except Sunday.

DAVID CARGO, Gen'l. Supt.  
JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

#### THE PASEO.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows of slim acacias, palms and alamos. Mr. Jose, Andres and Agustin.

Andres, Jose and Agustin  
Stroll down the alameda slow  
'Neath spreading boughs with plate between  
Where rose and belled Granada grow.  
Tall gray sombreros, silver trimmed,  
Bedecked with spangles, ample brimmed,  
Shade from bright rays by clouds undimmed  
The eyes of all.

They loiter on with airy grace,  
A turn of head this way and that,  
While sparkling smiles light up the face  
Accenting gay, theatrical.  
Their jaunty jackets reach the waist,  
With rows of buttons closely placed,  
And braided trousers tightly laced,  
Costumes complete.

A greater charm is found by far  
Than shade, bright flowers and tropic  
weather.  
In Juana, Inez and Leonor,  
All pretty maids who drive together,  
Clear olive faces, lips of red—  
But back of them the warbler's head,  
The dross, accredited  
For watchful eyes.

The wavering heat is broken by long rows of slim acacias, palms and alamos. Mr. Jose, Andres and Agustin.

—L. W. Green in "Land of Sunshine."

#### REDHOT JOURNALISM

##### TRIALS OF A CONFEDERATE NEWS-PAPER DURING THE WAR.

Wanderings of The Rebel in Three States. Henry Watterson Was Editor in Chief. His Meeting With General Bragg—How the Paper's Career Was Closed.

The story of The Rebel in its wanderings over the south is one of interest. Survivors of the Army of Tennessee especially remember the little sheet that found its way to the camps daily and inspired the boys to renewed energy and hope for the cause they deemed the right. Like the loved and inspiring "Dixie," The Rebel fired the southern heart by its very name.

The Rebel first saw the light Aug. 1, 1862, in Chattanooga. It was a four column folio, published by Franc M. Paul. Thousands of copies were sent to Bragg's army at Tallahoma, Tenn., and often the supply was inadequate to the demand, owing to the fact that the publisher's press, a drum cylinder, could not print them fast enough. Often the press was kept going all day to supply the demand from the army sutlers.

So popular did The Rebel become in a few weeks that the publisher in October, 1862, engaged the young but versatile and rising journalist, Henry Watterson, to edit the paper. Mr. Paul brought to the assistance of Mr. Watterson Mr. Albert Roberts, a vigorous writer and trained journalist of Nashville. He was a humorous writer, using the hom de plume of "John Happy."

Watterson and Roberts kept The Rebel at white heat, and the paper grew in importance and size, being made a five column paper shortly after the publication began. Well does the writer remember the eagerness of the army for the only highly prized paper. The boys in camp could not rest until its arrival every morning on the train from Chattanooga.

When General Bragg began his retrograde movement in the spring of 1863 to Chattanooga, The Rebel was supplied to the army with much difficulty. When the army arrived there, the paper was in still greater demand. In the summer of that year, however, it became evident that the Federals were coming to Chattanooga for the purpose of capturing that important point. And then it was The Rebel began its meanderings over the south.

The paper was removed to Marietta, Ga., Messrs. Watterson and Roberts staying in Chattanooga for a few days after the plant had been shipped. The shelling of Chattanooga in that month soon convinced the editors that they, too, must go if they would avoid capture by the Federal army, and they left to join the paper. Editor in Chief Watterson had been sharply criticizing General Bragg while the paper was in Chattanooga. One evening he visited a gentleman's house in that town, and it happened that General Bragg was also a visitor. The two gentlemen had never met, and while waiting for the host to appear, after being ushered into the parlor by a servant, Watterson and Bragg began a casual conversation, which soon turned upon the war. Although he knew he was in the presence of an officer of high rank, Watterson little suspected it was the commander in chief of the army. He indulged in some criticisms of General Bragg as he had been doing in The Rebel. The general listened for awhile in almost speechless wonder, but controlled himself till his fiery orator had abused him for some minutes, when he arose, and addressing Mr. Watterson asked:

"Do you know who I am, sir?"  
The editor replied that he had not that honor.  
"My name is Bragg, sir," said the now fully aroused commander.  
Of course Watterson was somewhat taken aback, but in his most courtly and chivalrous manner assured General Bragg that he had not meant to be offensive, but that his criticisms were made in good faith and from motives of sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Confederacy. But apologies were not asked or given.  
General Bragg, however, never forgot nor forgave his critic. After the battle of Chickamauga, while the paper was at Marietta, Watterson continued his at-

#### LINCOLN'S LOVEMAKING.

Abe Encountered His Political Rival While Addressing Miss Todd.

In 1859 Miss Mary Todd of Kentucky arrived in Springfield to visit a married sister, Mrs. Edwards. At the instance of his friend Speed, who was also a Kentuckian, Lincoln became a visitor at the Edwards', and before long it was apparent to the observant among those in Springfield that the lively young lady held him captive. Engagements at that time and in that neighborhood were not announced as soon as they were made, and it is not at all impossible that Miss Todd and Mr. Lincoln were betrothed many months before any other than Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Speed knew of it, writes John Gilmer Speed in The Ladies' Home Journal.

At this time, as was the case till Lincoln was elected to the presidency, his one special rival in Illinois was Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Douglas had more of the social graces than Mr. Lincoln, and it appeared to him that nothing would be more interesting than to cut out his political rival in the affections of the entertaining and lively Miss Todd, and so he paid her court.

A spirited young lady from Kentucky at that time in Illinois would have been almost less than human if she had refused to accept the attentions of the two leading men of the locality. Therefore Miss Todd, being quite human, encouraged Douglas, and again there was what nowadays would have been called a flirtation. This course of action did not spur Lincoln on in his devotion, but made him less ardent, and he concluded, after much self-worment, to break off the engagement, which he did, but at the same interview there were a reconciliation and a renewal of the engagement.

#### THE REGENT DIAMOND.

The One Precious Stone That Comes Nearest to Being Awless.

The Regent diamond, which surpassed in size by the Great Mogul and several other well known stones, is really the finest of all, being nearly faultless in form and purity and the most brilliant diamond in the world today.

Its French history dates back to 1717. In that year it was purchased from its English owner, for the French regalia, by the Duke of Orleans, then regent of France, whence its present name. It had previously been known by a name almost as famous.

In 1717 French finances were in a desperate strait. The people were starving, the treasury was nearly exhausted, credit even was lost, yet under the persuasions of the Scotch financier Law and the French Duke of St. Simon the regent of France, hesitating where every monarch of Europe had refused, finally agreed to the price of \$675,000.

Greatly to the relief of the duke, his net appealed to the pride of the French people, and instead of condemnation for his extravagance he received their applause. In the light of subsequent events their approval has a touch of the prophetic.

The first prominent appearance of the diamond in the French regalia was in the circlet of the crown made for the coronation of the boy Louis XV, in 1722. After half a century it was again the center of a new crown, that which in 1775 weighed heavy on the head of the young Louis XVI till he cried out in discontent, "It hurts me!"

Then come 1789 and the fire and blood and fury of the French revolution.—Charles Stuart Pratt in Lippincott's.

#### Battle of the Buckles.

In a petty war carried on between the rival cities of Athens and Eggea a small body of soldiers entered the latter town. They were met by an angry mob of women who unclasped their girdles, which were fastened with metal buckles, and attacked the foe furiously. The soldiers hesitated, not wishing to injure the women, but the affray became so serious that they fled down the streets. The women pursued them, using their long sashes as lassos and striking the enemy without mercy.

#### Love's Prodigality.

A Michigan avenue youth was dilating to a friend upon the charms of his adored one. His friend was disposed to distrust somewhat the accuracy of the young man's vision.

"She is beautiful, you say?"  
"As a star!"  
"And rich?"  
"Bah! I know not nor care."  
"True, that is a secondary consideration. But is she very wise?"  
"Wiser than Solomon!"  
"Excellent. I suppose she is also of fine family?"  
"Family, my boy? Family? Why, that girl has a family tree that would shade Lincoln park!"—Chicago Times-Herald.

#### True Courage.

True courage is cool and calm. The bravest of men have the least of a brutal, bullying insolence, and in the very time of danger are found the most serene, pleasant and free. Rage, we know, can make a coward forget himself and fight. But what is done in fury and anger can never be placed to the account of courage.—Lord Shaftesbury.

#### THE DESTRUCTIVE TEREDO.

Piling of Wharves and Railroad Trestles Ruined by It.

The teredo is the most destructive marine animal we have. It enters the submerged part of the piling of wharves or railroad trestles and bores into the interior. When it penetrates the surface of the wood it is about the size of a pin, but increases in size, always lengthening, but never leaving any part of the hole it bores until its full mission is accomplished. In this way it stretches from the original pin hole entrance far into the interior of the wood and swells in size to the diameter of a large lead pencil. At the big end are the cutters, two clam shells that rotate from side to side and cut a smooth, round hole. The worm sometimes attains the length of ten inches.

Hundreds of such worms attack the exposed wood at the same time, and in a short time honeycomb it. However numerous they are, they never interfere with one another, and no instance is found where one borer has cut into or crossed the boring of his neighbor, though the partitions left between the borings are sometimes as thick as a sheet of paper. Another peculiarity is that as the places of entrance are no larger than pin heads and the worms remain and do their growing inside, the wood may be almost entirely consumed inside, yet the surface appears sound and unaffected. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, the wooden pile gives way and its fellows follow in short order, and the wharf which appeared substantial is wholly ruined.

#### THE ROMAN LEGIONARY.

The Roman legionary is a personage of remarkable interest. He is indeed the first soldier whom we seem to recognize as such—a disciplined man of the highest training, with pride in himself, confidence in his leaders and considerable esprit de corps; in fact, a warrior whom the modern soldier can take to his heart.

There were legions and legions, of course, as in modern armies there are regiments and regiments. Some indeed, like the famous Tenth, enjoyed even a nickname, "The Larks" (Alauda). The men, if we are to believe Vegetius, suffering from the same weaknesses, could be raised by the same means to the same excellence as the veterans of the peninsula war. As to the lighter moods of the Roman legionary, are they not immortalized in the name of a Roman emperor?

Tacitus tells us how Germanicus, always a popular general, having had a son born to him in the camp, dressed the lad like a little soldier, complete even to his boots (caliga), in the hope of pleasing his men. The men of course made a pet of him and called him Calligula, or Little Boots, and it is by his camp nickname of Little Boots that Claudius, son of Germanicus, lives in history to this day. It is a curious example of the persistence in the nature of fighting men. Cochrane's rough Chilian sailors dressed up his 5-year-old son as a tiny midshipman and made a pet of him in the same way.—Macmillan's Magazine.

#### Roses in a Tomb Five Thousand Years Old.

Flinders Petrie, the archaeologist, while excavating among some ancient Egyptian tombs, found a wreath of roses which had been bound into a garland and buried with the dead thousands of years ago. M. Crepin, the botanist and microscopist, made a careful examination of this queer find and prepared a paper on it, which he read before the Royal society of Belgium. From this paper it appears that in places where the flowers were matted together they still retained their color as well as a very faint odor. The species to which they belong is now extinct, but a rose resembling them in several particulars is still grown in Egypt and Abyssinia.—St. Louis Republic.

#### Napoleon's Mother.

Napoleon's mother was as much of a soldier as her great son. On one occasion, when he wanted his own way, she gave him to understand that the first duty of a soldier was obedience and that if he wished to be a soldier he must, first of all things, learn to obey. He had, to the end of his life, the highest regard for his mother. At his court she was styled "Mme. Mere." Speaking of the influence of the mother on the character of the child, he said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother."

#### Have You a Shoe Tree?

The fashionable woman who does not own a shoe tree in these days is far behind the times. These "trees" are rather expensive. They must be carefully made from the last of the shoes they are to hold. They cost \$5 a pair, and one must have one less pair than she has slippers and shoes. With ordinary usage they are indestructible. They keep the footwear in excellent shape and condition for the longest possible term of usefulness.

I have also seen the world, and after long experience have discovered that ennui is our greatest enemy and remunerative labor our most lasting friend.—Justus Moser.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee. It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose, 25cts., 50cts., and \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.

#### THE CIRCUS RING.

In various ways the circus of the present day differs from that of the past, but the ring remains unchanged. It is always 42 feet 9 inches in diameter. Go where you will, search the world from China to Peru, with diverging trips to the frosty Caucasus and the desert of Sahara, and never a circus will you find without a ring 42 feet 9 inches in diameter.

There is a reason for this remarkable uniformity. Circus riders and circus horses are nomadic. Wherever their wanderings bring them they must find the ring always the same, else they will be disturbed in their performance, if not really rendered incapable. Trained to the 42 feet 9 inch ring, the horse and his rider have grown used—worn, one might say—to the exact angle of delicacy toward the center of the ring which the radius of 21 feet and a given speed produce.

The mound on the circumference of the ring always has on the inside a level, so to speak, of earth, at the same angle as that into which radius and speed throw the driver. As for speed, that, after the horse has gone round two or three times and is warmed to his work, is the same through the act. In fact, a strap generally holds his head so that he cannot get beyond a certain pace.

The ringmaster snaps his whip, the clown shouts, the band plays louder and louder, but the horse knows just how much this empty show means and jogs on at the same old pace until, with the last jump through a tissue balloon, the act is ended.—Exchange.

#### Monday Is Washday.

I don't see why it isn't just as well to hang out the family wash on Wednesday as upon Monday. Yet I have known women who wouldn't have a flat unless they could wash on Monday. As five floors of two families each can't dry in the back yard and on the roof on the same day, and the Monday prejudice is very strong, landlords have had to erect huge telegraph poles in the rear of flat houses, from which pole lines are operated on a level of each floor. This system also affords the additional pleasure of a near view of the number and character of your neighbors' family wash.

There must be some substantial reason for a woman doing just as her neighbors do and what all women in the civilized world do and have been doing for hundreds of years.—New York Herald.

#### The Luxurious Romans.

The Romans had no flower shows. There were "bread and circuses," but not bread and flowers. The luxurious Roman used roses in enormous quantities at his banquets. It was a fine joke to have roses fall from above on guests, reclining at their tables, and the flowers in such quantities as to smother them. A writer in The Quarterly recalls a picture of Alma Tadema's "The Rose Feast of Elagabalus," which shows the superabundance of roses. To spend on a banquet in roses 4,000,000 sesterces, equivalent to about \$160,000, is recorded by Suetonius, but possibly Suetonius exaggerates.

#### Must Be So.

"What do you think of this previous existence theory?"  
"I know it to be supported by facts. For instance, I know a woman only 27 years old who often thoughtlessly tells about things that happened 35 years ago."—Indianapolis Journal.

#### Wedding Presents.

Wedding presents are always sent to the prospective bride whether the acquaintance has been only with the bridegroom or not.—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### A Sulu Diver.

It appears the most gifted native diver—a Sulu Islander of the finest physique and in perfect training—cannot stay longer under water than about 2 1/2 minutes. The greatest depth such divers are known to attain is 17 1/2 fathoms.—Chambers' Journal.