

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 5:23 p. m.; New York, 9:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:13 p. m.; Washington, 7:30 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

10:29 p. m.—Train 5, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York, 7:30 a. m.; Pullman Parlor car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:00 a. m.

9:25 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 a. m.; New York, 9:25 a. m. on week days and 10:35 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 6:20 a. m.; Washington, 7:30 a. m. Pullman Parlor car 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

7:26 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Ridgway, DuBois, Clearfield and intermediate stations. Leaves Ridgway at 3:00 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 FOR DRIFTWOOD FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

TRAIN 11 leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m.; Washington, 7:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:53 a. m.; Wilkesbarre, 10:15 a. m.; daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 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, 11:50 p. m.; daily arriving at Driftwood 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.

TRAIN 1 leaves Reno at 6:30 a. m., daily except Sunday, arriving at Driftwood 7:25 a. m.

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.
(Daily except Sunday.)

TRAIN 19 leaves Ridgway at 9:30 a. m.; Johnsonburg at 9:45 a. m., arriving at Clearfield at 10:45 a. m.

TRAIN 20 leaves Clearfield at 10:50 a. m., arriving at Johnsonburg at 11:44 a. m. and Ridgway at 12:00 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	6:30
12:18	9:38	Island Run	1:35	6:22
12:22	9:42	Mill Haven	1:31	6:17
12:31	9:52	Croystown	1:11	6:05
12:38	10:00	Shorts Mills	1:02	6:00
12:42	10:05	Blue Creek	1:56	5:54
12:44	10:07	Vineyard Loop	1:53	5:51
12:46	10:10	Carrier	1:50	5:48
1:00	10:22	Brockwayville	1:38	5:38
1:10	10:32	McMill summit	1:30	5:23
1:14	10:38	Harveys Run	1:26	5:20
1:20	10:45	Falls Creek	1:20	5:15
1:45	10:55	DuBois	1:05	5:00

TRAINS LEAVE RIDGWAY.

Eastward.	Westward.
Train 8, 7:34 a. m.	Train 5, 11:34 a. m.
Train 1, 1:55 p. m.	Train 11, 3:30 p. m.
Train 4, 7:25 p. m.	Train 11, 9:25 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, 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 oil region.

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

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

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

10:55 a. m.—Accommodation—For Sykes, Big Run and Punxsutawney.

9:50 p. m.—Bradford Accommodation—For Beechtree, Brockwayville, Ellmont, Carmon, Ridgway, Johnsonburg, Mt. Jewett and Bradford.

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

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. MATTHEW, E. C. LAPPY, Gen'l. Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N. Y. Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY

commencing Sunday May 26, 1895, Low Grade Division.

STATIONS.	No. 1.			No. 2.			No. 3.			No. 4.		
	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.
Red Bank	10:45	4:40										
Lawsonham	10:57	5:00	5:12									
New Bethlehem	11:30	5:25	5:12									
Oak Ridge	11:38	5:33	5:20									
Hayville	11:40	5:41	5:28									
Summersville	12:05	6:06	5:47									
Rockville	12:25	6:30	6:07									
Bell	12:31	6:38	6:13									
Fallers	12:44	6:35	6:35									
Reynoldsville	1:00	6:57	6:44									
Pancoat	1:08	7:05	6:52									
Falls Creek	1:20	7:25	7:00	10:55		1:36						
DuBois	1:35	7:31	7:10	11:00	1:45							
Babala	1:48	7:47	7:23									
Winterburn	1:56	7:58	7:34									
Fenseld	2:05	8:05	7:40									
Lyrics	2:15	8:15	7:50									
Glen Fisher	2:35	8:27	8:01									
Sensetta	2:40	8:44	8:18									
Grants	2:50	8:54	8:28									
Driftwood	3:20	9:25	8:55									

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.			No. 4.			No. 10.			No. 110.		
	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.	A.	M.	P.
Driftwood	10:10	4:00	6:35									
Grants	10:42	4:32	7:05									
Sensetta	10:52	4:42	7:15									
Glen Fisher	11:05	4:58	7:30									
Fries	11:20	5:10	7:44									
Fenseld	11:30	5:20	7:54									
Winterburn	11:36	5:26	8:00									
Fallers	11:47	5:35	8:05									
DuBois	1:05	6:50	8:25	12:10	5:00							
Falls Creek	1:20	7:20	8:52	12:30	5:10							
Sensetta	1:35	7:38	9:00									
Grants	1:42	7:45	9:05									
Driftwood	1:58	7:57	9:05									
Bell	2:10	8:09	9:17									
Reynoldsville	2:20	8:19	9:25									
Summersville	2:30	8:28	9:34									
Hayville	2:38	8:37	10:04									
Oak Ridge	2:50	8:48	10:20									
New Bethlehem	3:15	9:18	10:35									
Lawsonham	3:47	9:47										
Red Bank	4:30	10:30										

Trains daily except Sunday.
DAVID O. GIBBO, Gen'l. Mgr.
E. B. ANDERSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

IN A TURKISH HAREM.

There Are Women Old and Young, Tall and Wrinkled.

An account of the visit I paid to the zenana or harem of a Mohammedan nabab in a native state may not be without interest.

A carriage and mounted escort of soldiers were sent at 8 o'clock one morning to convey us to the castle. A gate in the immense walls of the compound led us into the ill kept gardens. Passing from these into the courtyard and through long colonnades and untidy passages, we were conducted finally into the zenana. A large and lofty room, with walls on three sides and a colonnade opening on to a courtyard, was the apartment in which we were received. Chairs were brought for our accommodation, but with the exception of the matting on the floor the place was without furniture.

Women, some young and tall, others old and wrinkled, passed and repassed while we waited for the begum to appear. They were all dressed in the same fashion. Trousers of light colored damask or satin clothed them from the waist. These pantaloons were baggy above, but so close fitting from the knee downward that they have to be sewed up after they are on. They are unsewed and removed once a week for the bath. A short bodice, reaching just below the breast, is worn, and then round the body and over the shoulders and head is wound the sari of muslin or silk, which falls in graceful folds from the hips and shoulders. The begum kept us waiting, and we were told the reason was that she was putting on all her jewels to do us honor.

Presently she came in—a small, young woman, with an oval, immobile face and smooth, black hair. She wore tight trousers of a rich green damask and a sari of cloth of gold. On her bare ankles were anklets of uncut emeralds and diamonds, said to be worth 40,000 rupees. On her arms were a large number of jeweled bangles and armlets, on her fingers rings of beautiful rubies and diamonds. Round her neck were strings of fine pearls, and, suspended by studs of large diamonds in the outer rims of the ears, she wore across the hair at the back of the head pearls, emeralds and rubies, prettily set as a kind of collar. The ears were pierced in several places to allow rings and jewels to be inserted, and in the nose a small diamond was worn. The little jeweled lady did not speak English, and after we had admired her jewelry conversation soon came to an end.

Her weebaby was brought in dressed in colored silk, with a gold laced cap on its little bald head. The nabab joined us, and there was much lively chat over the subject of our visit to the state. In such a zenana the most rigorous seclusion of the wives is enforced—wives, I say, for in this zenana the begum was the chief and the only wife and was married the day after the death of the first begum.—London Queen.

THE SIN OF FRETTING.

There is one sin which it seems to me is everywhere and by everybody underestimated, and quite too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech, so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes more or less complaining statement or something of other which probably every one in the room, or in the car, or the street corner, it may be, knew before, and probably nobody can help. Why say anything about it? It is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment, ill cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort. There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance may be found in the course of every day's living, even at the simplest, if one only keeps a sharp eye out on that side of things. Even Holy Writ says we are prone to trouble as sparks fly upward. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is a blue sky above; and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.—Helen Hunt.

The Horse as a Fighter.

Said an ex-cowboy: "I never saw either cows or buffaloes attack a horse so as to amount to anything, but I want to rise right up and testify to the wonderful fighting powers of the horse. He is built for more ways and kinds of fighting than any other product of nature. He can bite, and he can kick out behind, and he can strike with his fore legs. When he is in action, he fights all over. If you want to see fun, you should see wolves attack a bunch of horses on the plains. The horses get together with their heads forming the hub of a wheel and their bodies forming the spokes. Then they fight the wolves with their hind legs. They fill the air with wolves, and every wolf lands dead, wounded or ill. Horses avoid a fight as a rule, but will go out of their way to kill a snake. They jump on the snakes, clubbing their hoofs and using them like a mallet. The only other fights they seek are with unmounted men, whom they frequently attack, or else with one another, and in the latter case they resemble a buzzsaw in action, all parts going at once."—New York Sun.

Costly Music.

There is a dentist in San Francisco who is noted for his musical tastes and his high charges. His ordinary fee is \$15 per hour. His extraordinary fee is unknown. Some time ago a lady was in his chair and the dentist was conversing with her while her mouth was filled with rubber dams and things. Carried away by his enthusiasm while talking of a certain song, he offered to sing it for her. Taking an inarticulate, rubber intercepted sound for the piano, which stood in one corner of the operating room. There he toyed with Polyhymnia, the muse of music, doubtless much to his satisfaction, and turning to his patient asked how she liked it. "Very much indeed, doctor," came the reply in muffled tones, "but it would have been cheaper at a concert, for here it has cost me \$3.75."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A City of Champagne.

Epernay, France, is a vast subterranean "city of champagne." For miles and miles there are streets hewn out of the solid chalk, flanked with piles of champagne of all blends and qualities. There is no light in this labyrinth of streets, crossings and turnings except what the sputtering candles afford. All is dark, dank and damp, with the temperature away down about zero. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay have underground cellars which cover 45 acres and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine. There is a whole street in Epernay lined with fine chateaux, the proprietors of which possess similar establishments. The whole town is honeycombed with these underground galleries for the manufacture and storage of champagne.—Paris Letter.

How He Went.

Mr. Arthur Roberts tells many a good anecdote of English music hall proprietors and performers. Says he: "The late George Fredericks, who became proprietor of the Bedford, Camden Town, developed while there a fine soul for irony. He had engaged for a week a comedian who, as a performer, was too dreadful for words. After the opening night he came down to the bar, brimming over with pleasure. 'Well, gov'nor,' he cried, 'I think I knocked 'em! How do I go?'"

"George replied, as quietly as possible: "'Go? You go on Saturday.' And he did."

Forgotten Now.

First Stranger (surprised)—Why, are you a literary man?

Second Stranger (sadly)—No. I used to think I was, though. I am the author of the book that was the rage of a season a dozen years ago.—Somerville Journal.

A French Savant

has discovered that many perfumes aid health by destroying disease microbes. Thyme, lemon, mint, lavender, eucalyptus and other scents proved very useful.

Montenegro has its name from the color of its mountains. The word means "black mountain."

Absinth.

No intelligent person should have any doubt about absinth being a dangerous, insidious and subtle liquor. Whatever temporary service it may yield, subject to medical advice, the moment that necessity ceases its further use is a cruel violation of the laws of health and is not inapt to lead to the abandonment of common decency in appearance and deportment. The practical and scientific conclusions in regard to the use of absinth are summed up briefly in the statement that the evil effects of drinking absinth are very apparent. Frequent intoxication or moderate but steady tipping utterly deranges the digestive system, weakens the frame, induces horrible dreams and hallucinations and may end in paralysis or in idiocy.

Chambers says: "Absinth is a spirit flavored with the pounded leaves and flowering tops of certain species of artemisia, chiefly wormwood, together with angelica root, sweet flag root, star anise and other aromatics. The aromatics are macerated for about eight days in alcohol and then distilled, the result being a green colored liquor. Adulteration is largely practiced, usually with the essential oils of others herbs, but even blue vitriol is sometimes found in so called absinth. Its effect upon either man or woman not actively engaged in manual work of some kind must be dangerous. It makes the brain dull and unreliable. Under its effects the merest glimpses of mental sunshine are immediately followed by prolonged periods of dejection. Sensible persons are safest if they never touch absinth."—Brooklyn Eagle.

People Who Look Over Houses.

"My duty is to show intending tenants over the 'houses to let' which appear on our books," said a man employed by one of the great firms of land and house agents in London. "It might surprise you to know that some people have a perfect craze for looking over houses, though they are comfortably housed enough already and have no immediate intention of removing. I have shown the same couple—middle aged folks with nothing to do apparently—over scores of houses, from cottages to mansions.

"And as for 'faddy' people—well, I am afraid that the ladies are, in general, the hardest to please, but then, you see, the whole responsibility is mostly left to them. Some of them find that every house they look at has some serious drawback, and they will keep me for hours at a time while the peer about. As a general principle the ladies want a bigger and finer house than they can afford. Often enough the gentleman who accompanies them never says a word, but lolls about and smokes listlessly."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ancient Artists.

Is it known generally that works of art were well paid for in ancient times? A German review furnished recently some particulars about that question. Polygnote of Thasos, who lived about 450 B. C., refused, it is true, any payment for his works and declared that he was sufficiently rewarded with the title of citizen of Athens, which had been conferred on him. But such distinterestedness was seldom imitated. Thirty years later the painter Zeuxis of Heracleum was called to the court of Archelaus I, king of Macedonia. He received for his frescoes in the palace of Pella 400 "mines," about \$3,000. Mnason of Elathca paid \$20,000 for a "Battle With the Persians," which he had ordered from Aristides, the leader of the Theban school. Pampilius of Sydon gave a course of lectures on painting; each pupil paid for attendance one "talent," or \$1,200 a year. Apelles received 30 gold "talents," about \$240,000, for a portrait of Alexander I, ordered by the city of Ephesus.

Hard to Catch the Expression.

A young woman of St. Joseph, Mo., was walking down the principal street a few days ago, when, seeing a young man in the passing throng, she went up to him, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. Then she disengaged herself and ran, blushing, away, while the young man looked at her in pained amazement. She afterward explained that the young man was an utter stranger, but "when my eyes met his, and he looked so good, so noble and so true, I wanted to kiss him, and I did." It is scarcely necessary to say that every young man in St. Joseph is anxiously studying how to look good and noble and true when he goes down the street on the dry goods store side.—Buffalo Courier.

A Good Name.

The late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen was once asked why he didn't simplify the spelling of his name so as to make it less perplexing for the average American. The inquirer was informed that it was a fine Norwegian name in the first place, and, secondly, that it was worth a good many dollars to its possessor as a distinctive trademark for his literary wares.

Prescription by a Rival.

Florence—I should like to do something that would make him miserable for life.

Mabel—Then why don't you marry him.—Vogue.

Karl's Clover Root

the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25cts., 50cts., \$1.00. Sold by J. C. King & Co.

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