### AMATEUR SCULPTORS

THEY NEED COOL HEADS AND FIRST CLASS PLASTER.

Bow Ornaments For the Home Can e Made if the Beginner Has a Litfle Ingenuity and Patience-Cast of the Baby's Hand.

Few people realize the pleasure and instruction that can be gained from making plaster casts. It is inexpensive, and the utensils required are found in every household. A cast of the baby's chubby hand or foot or, in fact, a cast of any kind is not only a delight, but an ornament. The great secret in making successful plaster casts lies in not getting excited. Care should be used when getting the plaster that it be plaster of paris and that it be bought from some shop where it is sure to be fresh, as that which is obtained from a drug store is apt to be stale and will not set properly.

A few quarts of plaster should be sufficient for a first attempt. A bucket of water, a tin basin, a tin spoon, some oil or scapsuds and, if possible, some common modeling clay and a bottle of ink are all the materials required. mold is first taken of the object, and when this is filled it gives the cast. There are two kinds of casts-those where only part of the object is shown, the other part resting on a tile or plaque, and those that show the whole object or are in the "round." The hand is about as simple an object as can be found and is more interesting than most things. As the hand on the tile Is the easiest, it would be well to start with that. Place a sheet of paper on a table and then grease the hand thoroughly with the oil or thick soapsuds to prevent the plaster from sticking to the skin when removing the mold.

When the hand is placed in the posttion wanted, fill the spaces underneath It, where it does not touch the inble with clay, or if clay cannot be obtained use putty. It is convenient to make a small wall of clay around the object to prevent the plaster from running, but it is not necessary. Put about a quart of cold water in the basin and pour the plaster into it, stir quietly and keep the spoon under water to avoid making bubbles. Use enough plaster to make it the consistency of batter. If a little saft is added or hot water instead of cold is used, the plaster will harden or set more quickly. A small quantity of ink or any coloring matter will make it easier to distinguish the mold from the cast and will also make it more brittle or rotten and ensier to separate the two. Pour the plaster over the hand, taking care that there are no bubbles, until it is about half an inch thick. It will require a few minutes for it to set and is ready to lift off when it can be scratched with a knife. It is easier to turn the hand and mold up and lift the hand out than to take the mold off the hand. If any plaster has run under the fingers, cut it away with a dall

Should the hand not come out casily, working the fingers separately will often loosen them. The mold should be allowed to dry a few hours and then be filled with white plaster, the same consistency as was used for the mold. A wall of clay about an inch high will have to be built around the edge of the mold, which when filled gives the tile for the cast to rest on. Let the whole dry and then chip the mold away with a kulfe. The mold, being of a different color, can be readily distinguished from the cast.

In making the mold for a east in the round, after the hand has been elled, sink it to about half an inch in a bed of plaster, leaving about half an inch for thickness. Make the rim smooth and, when hardened, oil. Now cover the upper half with plaster. When set, this should knock apart easily and the hand be lifted out.

Another way, but a more difficult one, after putting the hand half way in the plaster and before this has dried. is to put a thin strong string around all the edges of the fingers, letting the ends come out at the wrists. When the hand is entirely covered with plaster and before it has hardened, pull the string out, which cuts it in two, The manner of filling both these kinds of molds is the same. Oil and tie the two halves tightly together and fill with plaster, let harden and lift the molds

Only one cast can be made from molds like these. At shops where plaster casts are made and sold and a number of the same casts are wanted a celatin mold is made. Being elastic, it is easily pulled off without harm to the cast and still retains its shape and can be filled any number of times. The yellow or ivory finish that is given to many casts is obtained by using white shellae, which can be had already mixed from a paintshop. By adding oll paint any desired color can be ob tained. Rubbing with a cloth gives a high polish. A bronze finish can be by coating with a mixture of white wax dissolved in turpentine, to which bronze or green paint has been

A fine set of easts, which would in terest children and could be used in the olroom, could be easily made, such as fruit or vegetable forms, apples, bananas, potatoes and corn. or simple animal forms, such as frogs, fish, etc.; also models that one has made and wishes to preserve.-Good Housekeep-

An Exception.

A little girl read a composition bethe minister. The subject was "A Cow." She weve in this complimentaitence: "A cow is the most use ful animal in the world, except religion."-Lealle's Weekly.

pecame known in England about

#### LEARNING A TRADE.

The Danger of Making a Specialist of a Beginner.

It is generally to the interest of an employer that an apprentice should not learn his trade as a whole, but only a little section of it, says Joseph Horner in Cassler's Magazine. It pays better to keep a lad repeating the performance of one section of his craft that to teach him all. More money is made. But the apprentice becomes a young specialist, a prig in his teens, cocksure which he may earn something over his normal wares and many a lad door not become disillusioned until he has to face the world and try his luck in other shops.

And therefore the best shops in which to place a lad are not the big establishments, but the small ones, where every class of work is done and where tools and appliances are often scant. A lad will learn more in these than in those replete with every appliance and minutely subdivided into sections and

The best training for a lad today is that which he can evolve for himself. The greatest evil that can befall him is to become a specialist and nothing more while in his teens. Yet that is what must happen if he spends several years tending machines or doing repetitive, unvarying tasks in one big establishment.

The lest training, therefore, today is that gathered by the peripatetic youth If a lad cannot gain experience in one place, he should move about, gathering as much as he can accumulate with one firm, then on to another, and attending training schools as opportunity offers. His views become broadened, becomes self reliant, and in time, having found his true work, he may settle down as a specialist.

#### DRESS UP FOR SUICIDE.

Said to Be an Invariable Rule With

Wamen Seeking Death. "If I should ever be called upon to furnish indisputable proof of the inherent pride of woman," said a police sergeant, "I would point at once to her invariable rule of dressing up in her best clothes when she goes out to commit suicide. In my experience on the force I have had occasion to handle a good many suicides and afterward investigate their personal affairs, and in every instance I have found that the poor unfortunates prepared themselves for death by donning their best bib and

"The majority of the printed reports of suicides say that the clothes of the dead woman were 'good' or 'well made' or 'elegant.' If the woman contemplating suicide owns a silk waist, wears it. Her broadcloth skirt and silk petticoat naturally go with this garment, and she selects her best shoes.

"I have looked up the history of many of these respectably elad suicides and lare found that they owned but one gown with which they could make ent appearance on the street and that that one good dress was chosen without exception as the appropriate garb in which to make the exit from this world's stage. It makes no difference what manner of death is chosen,

the costume is carefully selected. "Let a woman sleep her life away under the influence of drugs or burn her soul out with acids or sink into the slime of the river, she clothes herself in her most becoming garments and seeks the end with apparent tranquillity. Her instinct of gentility and elegane in clothes is with her to the last, and even in the face of death she shrinks from a pelific appearance in unbecoming raiment."- New York Sun.

High Mountains of the Moon,

The Lell pitz range attains enermous altitudes above the average level of the moon's surface and is sometimes seen projected far beyond the regular curvature of disk, thus destroying the circufar contour and giving it a notched or serrated aspect. Several of the peaks of these southern mountains measure 30,000 feet in altitude, while one has been estimated to attain the great height of 36,000 feet. All the chief mountains of the moon which can be seen from the earth with a telescope have had their heights ascertained. The German of servers. Beer and Maedler, have calculated the height of no fewer than 1,005 hunar mountains. The Doricl mountains supply an instance of great elevation, the peaks of the three leading ones being between 25,000 and 26,000 feet high. Among other lunar peaks may be mentioned Huyghens, 21,000 feet; Hadley, 15,000 feet; Bradley, 13,000 feet, and Wolf, 11,000 feet.

## Embalming.

"Practically." says an undertaker quoted by the Philadelphia Record. 'every corpse nowadays is embalmed. Perhaps not one body in a hundred is buried without having the fluid injected, and that settles it. You won't read your obituary notices then. People are coming to realize this more and more, and the old dread of being buried alive is fast dying out. But these nervous individuals have got to have some sort of post mortem bugaboo to worry them. If it isn't one thing, it's another, and as soon as you convince them that they are not going to be buried alive they get grave robbers on the brain. That's why we are now making a specialty of burglar proof easkets. Fact, I assure you."

Absolute Zero. Absolute zero is the point at which,

as has been determined from experiments with gases, matter would be without a trace of heat, could be cooler no farther. This point is 273 degrees below centigrade zero. A degree of cold so intense as this is, however, unobtainable. Even the meteorites which swarm is interstellar space most ted to some extent by the radi-

## A QUAINT CEMETERY.

WHERE OVER 100 OF THE COUNTRY'S EARLY LEGISLATORS SLEEP.

Burial Sites In Suburbs of Washington That Were Set Apart For the Free Interment of Congressmen

Dying Away From Home. On the eastern outskirts of Washing ton, where the city, stragging over the commons and vacant squares, halts at over some little piece of handleraft at | the edge of the marshes of the Anscostia river, stands the old Congressional cemetery, with its eightscore cenotaphs, memorials of departed statesmen. Years ago the tide of population surged westward and north ward, overrunning the salubrious highlands of those sections and establishing its burial grounds in the new re gions. But this little city of the dead was left alone in the deserted quarter, with the jail, the almhouse and the workhouse for neighbors.

In it are 160 cenotaphs to dead congressmen, stretching in monotonous rows through the cetaetery, all of them, with two exceptions, of a uniform chape and size, and erected at government expense to the memory of the government's dead representatives. Some of the stones mark the actual burying place of the defunct statesmen, but others, like those commen orative of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Thaddeus Stevens and others, merely stand in honor of those distipguished names. Since 1876 the practice of creeting conotaphs, begun it 17:00, has been abandoned.

When the cemetery was established in 1808, its projectors thought it would be a successful idea to secure the interment in the new cometery of congress men who passed away while serving their country in the then malarial climate of Washington and that it would give this mortnary site distinction above ordinary burying grounds,

So 400 burial sites were set apart for the free interment of congressmen dying away from home, and the place was named the Congressional cemetery. In those days it was impossible to transport a body long distances without great expense and trouble, and the purchasing of burial lots was expensive, so the privilege thus extended was readily accepted. The funerals were conducted with imposing ceremo nies, and the departed solons were laid away with pomp and circumstance in the spaces specially allotted and set apart for them.

As methods of transportation improved, however, with the years, and the families of the deceased found opportunity to take the bodies home for in terment, the practice fell into disuse, and ultimately a law was enacted providing that a cenotaph should be erected in the cemetery to every congress man who died in the harness, and for a number of years this custom was followed, so that many of the monuments mercly stand in memory of the congressmen without actually marking the burial sites.

In 1876 a law was enacted providing that no cenotaph should be erected unless interment was made in the cemetery, and there has not been a burial of a congressman in the plot since that

The cenetaphs are plain blocks of masonry, covered with cement to withstand the ravages of the elements. Each is inscribed with the name of the dead man, the state he represented in the house or senate and the date of his death. Some of the inscriptions are now illegible, but the oldest one decipherable is on a cenotaph in memory of Andrew P. Butler, a senator from the state of South Carolina, who died An stated, all the conotable are of uniform size and shape, except In two instances. One is a marble mon ument to Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, at one time vice president of the United States and famous in Revolutionary history, It is a pyramid shaped plie of marble about twice the height of the other equotaphs, surmounted by an urn containing a representation of an undying flame. The other is a monument to George Clinton of New York. also vice president of the United States and active in the war of 1312.

Among the cenotaphs is one to Pushma-ta-ha, a Choetaw chief, who, the inscription states, died of croup in the sixtieth year of his age while visiting Washington in 1824. Beneath this in scription is the statement that the red chieftain in his last breath desired the big guns to be fired over him. He had the salute he desired.

It might be economy if the govern ment were content nowadays merely to honor the departed congressmen with a cenotaph, for the 100 memorials probably did not cost as much as half a dozen modern funerals of defunct statesmen. Congressional funerals now are elaborate uffairs. There must be a Junket with every ceremony. body is transported to the home of the deceased in a special car, accompanied by one or two Pulirrans, containing a more or less sorrowing congressional escort, with a well stocked commissary, of course. There are carriages and flowers and mourning and a dis-

play of white sushes quite imposing. Then some day special services are held in the house and senate, and the family of the deceased is present to hear him eulogized and endowed with more virtues than ever they dreamed in his lifetime that he possessed. The eulogies are afterward printed in morocco covered volumes and distributed among the friends and constituents after which congress, deeming that it has performed its duty, dries its eyes and proceeds again to business .- Washington Letter in Los Angeles Times.

Schools and colleges exist for the purpose of alding us to keep up with the knowledge of those who have never

NOT WORTH TWO PASSES.

so the Railroad Man Bought the Pig

Woman in an emergency is resource ful to a degree that would astound some men, as a freight agent of one of the railroads that enter St. Louis found. Men have long lain awake pights thinking of a sheme to beat a railroad. This little woman didn't quite succeed, but she would have done so had not the agent gone back on his word. The family had decided to move to a western city. The lady called on the agent to see how the goods were to be shipped. He told her she could ship them according to regular rates or else charter a car. He explained that the latter would be cheaper if she had enough goods, and the lady decided to take a car. New, there are two well grown boys, and as money is not overplentiful in the family she wished to abridge expenses as much as possible. She went to see the agent again and asked if she could send her two boys In the car. He told her that she could not, and, as might be expected, she asked why. He couldn't make her understand just why, and when she nsked him if the company never let anybody go along with the goods he said that they did with stock, "If you were shipping live stock that accided tending, we would do it, Now, you haven't a cow or horse or p'g, and there would be no use sending any one along." She appeared to see the point this time and went away. A day or two later she came around again and asked for passes for the two boys. "Why, madam," said the agent, "I

can't issue any passes. You haven't any live stock."

"Yes, I have," said the little woman. "I've bought a pig."

Then the agent was in trouble again He said he couldn't give passes where the fare amounted to about 88 apleed for two boys for a lonely little pig. She reminded him of what he had said and told him that she had paid \$2.25 for the pig for that purpose, and he ought to be as good as his word. Like all rallroad agents, he tried to get out of the trouble smoothly, but only succeeded after he had purchased the plg for \$2.50, an advance of "two bits" on the cost.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If brooms are hung in the cellarway they will keep soft and pliant.

Lamp wicks should never be longer than will reach to the bottom of the oil well of the lamp.

If a piece of calico is pasted over holes and cracks in plaster, they may be whitewashed or papered over and will hardly show.

Add a little turpentine to the water with which the floor is scrubbed. It will take away the close smell and make the room delightfully fresh.

Excellent lamp wicks may be made of men's soft felt hats by cutting them into strips the width required, letting them soak two hours in vinegar and drying them.

A bed should never be made under two hours from the time it has been slept in. It should be aired thoroughly and beaten until it is light. Open all the bedroom windows and let the fresh air and sunlight into the room.

If you have handsome vases on the mantelpiece or on top of the bookense, till them with clean dry sand, which will weight them so they will not be overturned easily. In buying any ornament be careful to examine the bottom and see that it is perfectly dat and so will stand steady

Passenger Elevators

So common are passenger elevators no w and so absolutely necessary in the tall office buildings that the history of the first one has been almost forgotten and yet it created a sensation in its day. This elevator was placed in the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York when it was built, and as the first passenger elevater in the world it was a drawing eard as one of the sights of New York. A smal! plate suitably inscribed in forms visitors to the Fifth Avenue ho tel elevators today of that fact. It was a screw elevator, the carriage being raised or Lowered by the revolutions of a big screw. Compared with the swift moving elevittors of today, which shoot up and down rapidly and smoothly this was a very crude affair. Many of New York's private houses are now equipped with elevators so adjusted that the passenger operates them by pushing a button. These are practieally automatic.

Natural Dissidvantages. "Taking into consideration the things

Sharp has had to contend against, I think his success as a lawyer has been remarkable."

"Why, what did he ever have to con-Tend against?"

Everything. He came of a wealthy Taully. He didn't have to work his way through college. He never studied by the Ught of a pine torch, never had to drive a dray, never walked six miles to sebool and wasn't compelled to borrow his books. He had every possible tfacility, and yet he has done well from the very start."-Chleago Tribune.

To Use Externally. Customer -! want 10 cents' worth of

zine for my sister. Drug Clerk-What kind of zine? There are about 40 kinds. What does your sister want to use it for?

Customer -1 don't know the kind. She said I must not tell what she wanted it for?

Drug Clerk - Was it oxide of zine she Customer-Yes, that's it; outside of zine to put on her face. - Brooklyn Life.

If you want to find out how great a man is, ask him: if you would ascertain how great he lan't, ask his neigh-

What Douglas' Gaze Yielded. In the presidential campaign of 1850 the Democrats in the west made an ef feetive point by contrasting Mr. Buchanan's long public career as a senator ecretary of state and infinister to Eng land with General Fremont's limited experience, consisting of a service of 21

lays in the United States senate In the great campaign of 1860 they tried the same tactics, which had prov ed so successful, to dispurage Mr. coln. He had served but a single term to congress, while Senator Douglas had for many years enjoyed a national rep-

This point was arged in a heated discussion overheard between an ardent supporter of Senator Douglas and a German voter who favored Mr. Lincoln. The former finally thought to overwhelm his opponent by saying:

"Who is this Lincoln, anyhow? Nobody ever heard of him until Senator Douglas brought him into notice by holding joint debates with him. Senator Douglas, on the other hand, is a great statesman. Why, he has had his eye on the presidential chair for the last ten years."

"Vot is dot you say?" was the reply. "You say Meester Dooglas have had his eye on the president chair for the last ten yenra? "Yes; that is just what I said."

"Vell, you shoost tell Meester Doog las eef he keep hees eye on dot chair

shoest a leedle vile longer he vill see old Abe Lincoln sitting down in it." That closed the debate amid a roar of laughter from the bystanders.--Lippincott's Magazine.

Curtous Vienna Law.

They have curious laws in Vienna and enforce them too. Recently Marie Friedl and Felix Kopstein, aged 15 and 13 years respectively, were walking along a street in the Austrian capital when they came across an old woman staggering along under the weight of a heavy package. Moved by pity, they offered to carry it for the old woman, a proposition to which she readily ac-ceded. The kind hearted children had not gone far before they were arrested by a policeman for carrying parcels without a license. The children were taken to a police station, where the officer in charge jectured them upon the enormity of their offense. They were kept under arrest for six hours and then released with a warning.

It seems that there is a corps of engers" in Vienna to which a municipal statute grants the exclusive right of "carrying" inside the city. The bay and girl had violated the law by carrying the old woman's burden, and under such an interpretation of the statute a man who carries a package for a woman with whom he is walking may be "run in" by the first policeman who sees him.

The Way the Boy Put It.

Different sermons may be preached from the same text, and there may be more or less of truth in each of them. "Here is an account," said Mr. Morse, pointing to a paragraph in the evening paper, "of the way in which a boy was saved from drowning by a mastiff which belonged to his cousin. The boy ventured too near the edge of a treach erous bank, lost his footing and fell into the lake. The dog dashed in after him and succeeded in pulling him out.

"There," said Mrs. Morse, turning an accusing glance upon her 10-year-old son, "that shows how dangerous it is for a boy to go too near the water." "Why, mother," said the boy in sor-

rowful astonishment. "I thought father read it because it showed how perfectly safe I'd be wherever I went if you'd only let him buy me a big dog!" Mr. Morse coughed and became dis-

creetly absorbed in the quotations of

Too Much. "You say you think your boy has too great an appetite?" said the physician to an anxious mother. "Do you realize how much a growing boy can ent?",

"I should think I ought to if any body does," returned the boy's parent

"I'll just put the case to you, doctor. "Where we were, up in the moun tains, the waitress would come in and sny to my boy, 'We have fried fish, steak, liver and bacon, baked and fried potatoes, rye biscuit, muffins and dry tonst.

"And that boy Ned would say, "I'll take it all. please-and some eggs."-Exchange.

Evolution of the Apple.

Apples are new in the economy of the world's use and taste. At the beginning of the last century few varieties were known, and we can go back in history to a time when all apples were little, sour and puckery-crab apples and nothing else. The crab apple was and is in its wildness nothing but a rosebush. Away back in time the wild rose, with its pretty blossoms that turn to little red balls, apple flavored, and the thorny crab had the same grandmother

Junior Partner-1 received a note from our bookkeeper this morning saying that he wouldn't be able to come to work for several days

Senior Partner-What's the matter with the man? Junior Partner-His wife has been cutting his hair .- Town Topies.

"Gentlemen of the jury." eried the council for the defendant, "if there ever was a case which in any case must be carefully compared with other cases this case is that case." "Which case?" asked the puzzled

Domestle Economy.

Madam Poor Fido, be was such a nice dog! I am so sorry he died. Bridget-So am I, mom. Many's the plate be saved me washing.-Baltin

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IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1901. NORTH BOUND. EASTERN TIME. 4 6 10 14 2 Leave. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. ..... 9 00 ..... † 4 10 \*10 00 10 12 ... 7 45 1 35 8 11 ... 8 20 2 05 juffalo......Ar. 11 50 5 40 lochester . Arrive. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.

dditional train leaves Butler for Punxsulaw-7:45 a. M. daily, except Sundays. SOUTH BOUND. EASTERN TIME. 13 9 3 5 7 | Leave | A. N. | A. M. | P. M est Mosgrove. tintler 9 47 5 34 Allegheny 11 00 6 45 .... 7.30 Arrive A. N. A. N. P. M. P. M. Additional train leaves Punx sutawney for But-er 4:30 F. M. daily, except Sundays. CLEARFIELD I "ISION 75 77 BASTRIN TIME

1 20 Reynoldsville 8 15 1 00 Fails Creek 8 07 12 25 DuBots 8 00 12 28 C. & M. Junction. 7 21 11 49 Curwensville 7 08 11 80 Clearl'd, Mr. St. 9 7 00 11 30 Clearl'd, N. Y. C. P. M. A. M. Lenvo. Arrive. A. M. P. M. Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Trains 3 and 6 are solid vestibuled, with hand some day couches, cafe, and reclining chair cars.

Trains 2 and 7 have Pullman Sleepers between Buffalo and Pittsburg, and Rochester and Pittsburg.

EDWARD C. LAPEY General Passenge

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In Effect May 26, 1901. | Eastern Standard Time.]

	EAST	WAUD			
STATIONS.  Pittsburg. Red Hans Lawsonham New Herblehem Onk Rifge Mayswille Stockville Brookville Brookville Brookville Paneonst Fulls Creek Duttols Sabula Winterburn Pennfield Tyler Rennezette Grant	% 6 109 4. M. 5 6 10 5 6 21 16 28 6 44 16 7 7 7 7 7 7 4	A. M., 15 15 15 19 28 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 11 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11 12 11 11	No.101 A M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	Me 105 P. M. 1 § 1 180 4 184 4 50 4 184 4 50 4 58 5 04 5 30 6 30 6 30 6 30 6 30 7 00 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 10 7 1	10 10 No
Driftwood	A.M	A. M	# B 00	B A 25	1

Train 901 oSunday) leaves Pittsburg 9,00 a.m., Red Bank 11,10 Brookville 12,41, Reynoldsville 1,14, Falls Creek 1,29, DuBols 1,35 p. m.

Re 108 No 108 No 102 No A. M. A. M. A. M. P. E 6 15 11 25 6 51 12 10 7 17 32 56 7 25 13 34 7 30 12 39 6 50 12 51 STATIONS. traftwood. lennezette. Tyler Pennfield Winterburn Sabula Falls Creek ummerville... laysville... oak Ridge. iew Hethlehem

Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBols 4.19 p. m. falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.39, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.30 p. m. Trains marked \* run daily; § daily, except sunday; † flag station, where signals must be

Phi-adelphia & Eric Railroad Division In effect May 26th, 1901. Trains leave

n effect May 26th. 1901. Trains leave
Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD

90 n m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury,
Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m.,
New York, 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:30 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Puliman Parior car
from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash
ington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash logiton.

2:46 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sombury, Har-risburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:37 p. m., New york 10:23 p. m. Baltimore 7:39 p. m., Wash-logiton 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars-ind piessenger conches Huffalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.

2: p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Har-risburg and Intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:25 A. M.; New York, 7.11 a. m.; Haitimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:35 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

Harrisburg to Philadeiphia and New York, Philadeiphia passengers can remain in sieceter undisturbed until 7:39 A. M. 11:40 p.m.—Train 4.daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadeiphia, 7:22 A. M.; New York, 9:33 A. M. on week days and 10.38 A. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:39 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, and Withmasport to Philadeiphia, and Withmasport to Washington. Passenger conches from Eric to Philadeiphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:17 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, archiving at Philadeiphia, 7:22 a. m., New York, 9:31 a. m. weekdays; 40.33 a. m. Sunday) Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:30 a. m. Vestioned buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Burfalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD

Washington. WESTWARD Emportum.
1:38 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Eric, Ridg.
way, and week days for DuBois, Clermont
and principal intermediate stations.
2:44 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-

diate points.
p. to. Train 15, daily for Buffalo via 5:45 p. m.--Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

is Pittsburgar For time tables and addition consult ticket agents. J. B. HUTCHINSON J.

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