



FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT

Fans of Fish Scales.

The tiny fans of peacocks' jays' and guinea fowls' feathers are pretty, but a newer idea is a fan made of simulated fish scales in tissue, gold deepening to copper for a carp, or silver to bronze for a salmon. All in dull mother of pearl sequins, with a white gown, the effect is fascinating.

To Refresh the Face.

When tired and weary after a day's outing or traveling, it is a great mistake to plunge the face into cold water, which really acts as an irritant, whereas tepid water produces quite the contrary effect. After washing off the dust on face and ears, a little butter-milk, or, failing that, rose water, dabbed on, will soothe and whiten the skin, taking away the feeling irritation.

Pretty Purse for Spending Money.

Bright purple, katydid green, vivid yellow and scarlet are the gay hues in which purses, card-cases and pocket-books are being made this season. The smooth-surfaced leathers seem to be as much in favor as the rough monkey skin, rhinoceros hide, elephant skin, etc., which have had such a long and successful reign.

The silver or gold mountings of these new leather goods are in a fanciful new-art style; dragon flies with outspread wings form the top of a pocket-book, while a nymph with golden hair and a cap of cowslips on her head forms the graceful mount of a purse of green leather. The bright hues and the fantastic designs of art nouveau seem to suit each other admirably.

Both New and Smart.

Do you know what causes the sleek, trim effect of a smart hat and why the smooth surface of the breast plume, which lies along the left side of the crown remains smooth and unruffled? It is because of the little cover of tulle which covers the plume like a close-fitting envelope. Very likely you have noticed it, but it is there, otherwise you could scarcely have been out in a sea breeze or high wind without ruffling and disturbing the short, soft breast feathers. If the plume is white very likely the veil also is white. But a fine black veil on a white breast of feathers is sometimes used. When the white plume is speckled with black, you notice it has a veil on. This detail of millinery is called the plume veil.

Names of Spanish Women.

A conspicuous fashion paper, says the London Chronicle, seems to have tried to give a feminine turn to the name of two of our duchesses—Consuelo, duchess of Manchester, and Consuelo, duchess of Marlborough—by printing the name Consuela. This shows a misunderstanding of the most characteristic of Spanish names. Consuelo is "comfort" or "consolation," a masculine substantive, but a feminine name. Nearly all Spanish women are christened Mary, with some special invocation; thus Mary of the Seven Sorrows is Dolores; Mary of Mount Carmel (the religious order of the national saint, Theresa) is our well friend Carmen and our agile Carmenita; Mary of the Immaculate Conception is Concepcion, and Mary of Good Comfort is Consuelo.

Full Throats.

The plump matron with rounded contour and full throat often finds it difficult to buy a silken stock ready made. The stock may be low or high, it is nearly always pinching tight, and not to be thought of save as an inducement to apoplexy. Sometimes cutting away the upper edge enlarges the surface, so as to make it fit. Sometimes a choux or rosette of tulle or ribbon bow with loops is stitched to one end, and the hooks that fasten the collar are then moved forward under the bow. This gives lee way, and the stock then fits reasonably; but it lacks the style of a smooth-backed stock. One must not choke, and yet one would gladly be smart in the matter of neck-dressing. Perhaps the dealers in such pretty articles of neckwear will begin to supply extra long models.

The New Skirts.

One cannot touch upon waists without mentioning the new skirts, for they are so closely allied to the waists in color and style as to pass for suits even though purchased separately.

The very latest skirts show the drop skirt, which is an entire skirt made of silk and finished with an accordion plaiting around the foot. This is the universal style for the drop skirt, which is not a scant skirt, but a very full one, quite as full as the dress skirt under which it drops.

A very successful French dressmaker, one who designs gowns for the Countess de Castellane, who is considered the best dressed woman in Paris, has a way of making the drop skirt separately, fitting it as though it were the dress skirt. It is just as full, just as well fitted to the hips, just as perfect in every way as the dress skirt. It is also very long and touches the floor in front. The back and sides are of sweeping length. Over this the dress skirt is finally made.—The Pittsburg Press.

Stylish Hats.

On millinery all sorts of flowers are used, roses perhaps being the favorites, from the tiny Bankia specimens to the beautiful La France, while some exclusive models boast large sprays of hy-

drangea in various colorings. As a rule, this latter flower disappears with the early summer, but it has found great popularity this summer and promises to remain with us for some little time to come.

The treader hat has been revived for traveling, but it shows very little trimming, indeed—in fact, nothing more than a rosette of very soft satin and a couple of quills. This shape is not universally becoming, but it is really smart when properly adjusted.

The newest toque of all appears to be a plateau shape folded in two, the principal trimming, generally a wreath of flowers veiled in tulle, being found between the two brims, with a bow of velvet ribbon at the back resting on the hair. The ordinary plateau shape continues as popular as ever.—Washington Star.

Two Old New Games.

In European fashionable circles two new games will soon become popular, if one may judge by the enthusiasm which greeted them when they were played a few days ago, for the first time, at a large festival given by a wealthy landed proprietor.

One is known as "the necktie race." The players are horsemen, and, as in an ordinary race, each strives to be first at a distant goal. Midway between the starting point and goal, however, are several ladies, and each horseman, as he reaches them is bound to dismount, hand the reins to a groom, have his necktie tied by one of the ladies, and then mount again and race for the goal. Before the race begins each horseman selects the lady whom he desires to favor him in this manner.

The second sport is known as "the apple race." On the course over which the horsemen are to go are placed four basins filled with water and each containing a floating apple, and each horseman on reaching the basins is required to dismount, kneel and grasp, if he can, one of the apples with his teeth. That this is no easy task can readily be seen. Furthermore, if he succeeds in grasping the apple he must keep it in his mouth until he reaches the goal, for if he drops it while his horse is galloping he cannot win the prize.—New York Herald.

Women in the Professions.

Sixty years ago no woman in America, so far as is known, had ever been regularly accredited as an authorized practitioner in law, medicine or theology. Indeed, it seemed then far more unlikely that women would be allowed to preach than to vote. When Antoinette L. Brown imparted to her classmate, Lucy Stone, at Oberlin, her intention to become an ordained minister, Lucy, who already aspired to become a voter, exclaimed: "You can never do it!" Yet Antoinette was ordained, and ministered to an orthodox congregation some 50 years ago, while Lucy, after a half-century of heroic effort, died a disfranchised citizen.

Of the three learned professions, medicine has proved the most generally available for women. There are now many thousands of physicians of every school practicing medicine successfully in America and England, and even to some extent in foreign countries. Indeed, a medical diploma has proved invaluable to many women missionaries, giving them admission to the harems of Turkey, India and China, which would otherwise have been closed to them.

While there are thousands of successful physicians, there are a few hundred successful clergymen, who have ministered acceptably to congregations and done credit to their pastors.

But in law comparatively few women have been able to support themselves by the practice of the profession. In exceptional cases they have done so.—The Woman's Journal.



FASHION NOTES

Low and flat is the word in the Paris model hats.

Panne velvet is to be seen and mirror velvet and satin.

A white chiffon boa is edged with a narrow ribbon in black and white.

Jet buckles and pins, as well as jetted laces, are very good on hats, and buttons of jet are used to finish straps in mourning millinery.

Very brilliant colors appear in some of the Paris hats, orange velvet and rich crimson and chiffon frills are combined with velvet and fur.

How are reversible skirts in silk? Black for one side and a black and white plaid for the other. The economical woman has two silk skirts in one.

New velvet ribbons are of velvet on both sides and of a solid color in the centre, with edges striped with the color of the centre and white. It gives a pretty shaded effect.

Many jewels and pearl embroidery will be seen upon the hats to match the jeweled effects in gowns which will be worn this winter. Gold and silver lace and embroidery appear with the jewels.

All-silk hats, taffetas, which will be worn this winter, are among the prettiest for children. They wear them to match the coats. Blue with blue, red with red, and black with anything. They are chiefly worn in colors. Other things are prettier in black.

A one-shoulder bishop sleeve model is being brought out for the season's uses. It may be made in full-length style with an Aligon wristband or a flare cuff—or, again, in three-quarter length and finished with a frill. The lining may be omitted if desired. The sleeve is particularly suitable for shirtwaists of silk or light wool.

MR. M'KINLEY'S DESCENT
HIS ANCESTRY AS TRACED BY THE REV. A. STAPLETON.

The Martyred President Sprang from the Scotch Irish Race—Head of the Clan Came to America in 1743—Great Grandfather Was a Revolutionary Soldier.

The following genealogical sketch of President McKinley was prepared by the Rev. A. Stapleton of Carlisle, Pa.: "It should be a matter of regret to all true historians that the campaign histories of President McKinley were erroneous in several important genealogical details. The data herein given may be relied on as correct, as they are the result of researches in the court records and other authorities still extant.

"The ancestors of President McKinley belonged to that sturdy race of people called the Scotch Irish, so called because in 1607 King James I. located a large number of Scots in the northern part of Ireland on lands from which the Irish had been evicted. These settlements were gradually augmented by immigration until eventually the Scotch-Irish element predominated in this region. They were staunch Presbyterians in faith and in course of time developed traits and peculiarities so marked as to almost stamp them as a distinct race.

"In course of time this noble people were overtaken by many hardships, such as the successive failure of crops, besides very unsatisfactory civil and religious conditions. Their only source of relief was in immigration to America, in which they were encouraged by agents of the American colonies. After 1715 the immigration became very extensive, the chief port of arrival being New Castle on the Delaware, below Philadelphia.

"The Scotch-Irish being citizens of the British realm their arrival is not a matter of record like that of the Germans, Swiss, Dutch, etc., who are designated as foreigners in the colonial records, and were required to subscribe to an oath of allegiance upon arrival, besides a subsequent naturalization. Hence it follows that citizens of the realm are more difficult to identify than foreigners by the historian. Our only recourse is in tax lists, land warrants, court records, etc.

"In the case of President McKinley we have an undisputed retrograde record to his great-grandfather, David McKinley. We know that he was a revolutionary soldier that he was born in York county, Pa., that he removed to Westmoreland county after the revolution, and in 1814 to Ohio, where he died. In the cemetery of the Chatland Lutheran church in Crawford county, Ohio, may be seen two modest granite markers with the following inscriptions: 'David McKinley, Revolutionary soldier, Born, 1775; died, 1840,' and 'Hannah C. Rose, born, 1757; died, 1840.'

"David McKinley was the father of James, born Sept. 19, 1783, married Mary Rose of Mercer county, Pa., and removed thence to Chatfield, where he purchased a farm, on which he died. He was the father of William McKinley, Sr., born in 1807, and died in Canton, O., in 1892. The latter was the father of President McKinley. Hannah C. Rose, buried by the side of David McKinley, was the great-grandmother of the president. She was also the great grandmother of former Mayor Rose of Cleveland.

"For the history of the family prior to David the soldier, we must rely on the courthouse records at Lancaster and York, Pa. From various documents and entries we think the evidence incontrovertible that David McKinley, the head of the clan McKinley in America, landed at New Castle and located in (now) Chancetown township, York county, Pa., in 1743. At that time he was well along in life. He was accompanied by his wife, Esther, and three sons, John, David, Stephen, and a daughter, Mary. There are frequent references to these sons in the county archives.

"The immigrant was a weaver by trade, but, like all thrifty artisans of that day, he secured a good homestead. It is possible, but not probable, that he arrived in the province earlier than 1740, but in this year his name first appears on the records in a warrant for 16 acres of land on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Susquehanna river in the distance.

"That he was a man of enterprise is shown in the fact that in 1794 he circulated a petition for a public highway, which he also presented to the court. The following year he was made supervisor and doubtless had the task imposed on himself to engineer his road to a completion. His name occurs frequently in the most honorable way, showing him to have been a man of unusual probity and worth as a citizen.

"David McKinley, the immigrant, died intestate in 1757, leaving his wife and children as already named. His daughter was intermarried with Samuel Gordon. The settlement of the estate shows personal property to the value of \$220, or \$1100, besides the plantation, which was divided. Later, however, the son John (who with his mother, was the executor) purchased the entire estate.

"This leads us to the consideration of the second generation, viz., John McKinley, eldest son of the immigrant. Before entering upon details we here throw out the precautionary statement that the names McKinley and McGinley are both contemporaneous and interchangeable in our early records, owing to the carelessness of scribes. They were, however, separate families in York county. The McGinleys proper came from James McGinley, who died in York county in

1755, leaving an only son John. No relationship is known to have existed between the families, although remotely it might have been the case. The president's ancestors, so far as we have ascertained, always wrote their name as now.

"Resuming our narrative of the McKinleys, John, son of the immigrant, was born about 1728 and in his day was one of the foremost men of York county. He became a large land owner and frequently figures in important business transactions. When hostilities broke out with the mother country he staunchly supported the revolution and was made a wagon master for Chancetown township by the committee of safety. He died on his estates Feb. 18, 1799, being survived by his widow, Margaret, an only son David, great-grandfather of the president, and daughters Esther, Jean, Elisabeth and Susan. The widow subsequently married Thomas McCulloch. She died in the winter of 1781.

"This leads us down to David McKinley, grandson of the immigrant and great-grandfather of the president. He was born on the old homestead in Chancetown township May 16, 1755. In 1776 he enlisted in Capt. Reed's company of Ferymen in the war of the revolution. This was the Seventh company of the Eighth battalion of York county militia. The militiamen, it should be remembered, were called out in emergencies and were drafted in sections for active service, making what were then called tours of service. In this way nearly all the militia of Pennsylvania saw many tours of service, much hard fighting and the most perilous kind of military life.

"The local historians of York county had been in correspondence with the president respecting his York county antecedents. He had expressed himself as much gratified by their researches and interest in his ancestry, and faithfully promised at an opportunity time to visit the scenes of his ancestral abode. Several dates for the proposed visit were partly agreed on, and great preparations for the visit were in prospect, when the Spanish war compelled successive postponements of the visit.

"As a matter of interest we may add that a muster roll of the company of which his great-grandfather was a member, and ever since the revolution in the possession of the descendants of Col. John Hay, was some years ago presented to the president and received by him with many expressions of delight and satisfaction."

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The oldest inhabited house in England is on the River Ver, close to St. Alban's abbey. It is octagonal in shape, and supposed to be 11 centuries old.

The first English postage stamp was black, but the postmarks were hardly visible on it, and this tone was followed by red, with the familiar portrait of Queen Victoria.

In the picturesque village of Allesley, Warwickshire, Eng., an ancient custom which is found to linger here and there, is still observed. The church bell is rung at 5 o'clock every morning in the summer and at 6 o'clock in the winter, in order to arouse sleeping villagers and enable them to start to work in good time. The curfew is also tolled at 8 o'clock each evening.

A German farmer named Obermayer, had, unfortunately for himself, taken the fancy of a strapping lass who worked in his fields. Finding languishing look and bashful advance of no avail, the girl who was gifted with almost herculean strength, repaired to the farmer's house at a time when he was sure to be alone and on prayer and entreaty proving futile bound him with a rope which she had the forethought to bring with her, and having gagged him drove him off in one of his carts to her own cottage, whence, brow beaten and cowed he departed only for the village church.

An American railway company received a letter from an eccentric individual wherein he offered a considerable sum of money for the privilege of being permitted to ride 1000 miles on the cowcatcher of a famous express. Probably the queer application arose out of a wager, but, in any case, it was refused without hesitation, and the would-be perpetrator of the extraordinary freak was compelled to travel in the more conventional manner at the rear of the locomotive instead of in front of it, a mode of progress which would hardly commend itself to prudent minded passengers.

The members of the Osterlout family of Susquehanna are the most famous wildcat and rattlesnake hunters in northern Pennsylvania. For years Herman Osterlout has tramped over the hills of Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike counties, catching rattlesnakes for New York and Philadelphia museums. He has been bitten by rattlesnakes innumerable times. He has killed more wildcats than any other man in the state. His record is 127 cats. Mrs. Osterlout is an experienced huntress, and she accompanies her husband on many of his trips. She has captured and killed scores of rattlesnakes and wildcats.

The Only Chance.

"Do you think the north pole will ever be discovered?" asked the scientist.

"I couldn't say," answered the capitalist. "Possibly a trust may some time be persuaded that there is money in it."



New York City.—Norfolk styles make a marked feature of the season, and are noticeable in waists as well as jackets. The smart May Manton



MISSIE'S NORFOLK WAIST.

model shown is made on the latest lines and is correct in every detail. As shown the material is fine serge flannel woven in a pretty fancy plaid, collars, cuffs and belt being of black velvet, but plain flannel, corduroy, velvet, striped flannel, cashmere and all waist and dress materials are suitable, as the design is equally appropriate for the costume and the odd waist.

The foundation, or fitted lining, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper is laid in box pleats that are stitched at their under folds and extend from the neck and shoulders, the closing being effected by means of buttons and buttonholes worked through the pleat at the centre front. The two seams sleeves are in dress style with slightly flaring cuffs.

The Sandal Slipper. One, two or three straps adorn the modish sandal slippers.

A Favorite Shirt Waist. The shirt waist that closes at the

eighth yards of velvet to trim as illus. trated.

Plumage for Winter Millinery. According to the Millinery Trade Review, ostrich plumes enrich many of the Paris pattern hats, and will be extensively used by our own milliners, despite their increased expensiveness because of the war in South Africa. Long feathers will sweep around the brims of the large hats, art coming to the assistance of nature if the plume grown on the wing of the bird should lack in length for the modiste's demand; abundant use will be found for demi-long plumes on hats of every description in vogue; and tips will hold up brims, and otherwise appear in the garnishing of fashionable hats.

Mountings of small tips supplemented by a wispy egrette will continue to trim bonnets. Compromises, however, in respect of cost, will be found in the use (instead of ostrich) of the long plume made of the feathers of the goose, the turkey, the duck, the chicken and the barnyard fowls generally, and plumes of all varieties of pleasants will be in exceptionally high favor. Breast mountings, pom-poms and quills were as notable in the recent as in the earlier millinery exhibitions, with the neigleur treatment of plumages, the painting, stenciling, dotting and spangling heretofore remarked upon, and wings are coming again into notice.

The Sandal Slipper. One, two or three straps adorn the modish sandal slippers.

A Favorite Shirt Waist. The shirt waist that closes at the

neck is finished with a standing collar that terminates in a point, and at the waist is a narrow curved belt.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age three and a half yards of material twenty inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three-eighth yards of velvet to trim as illustrated.



A COMFORTABLE HOUSE GOWN.

The neck is finished with a standing collar that terminates in a point, and at the waist is a narrow curved belt. To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age three and a half yards of material twenty inches wide, three and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three-eighth yards of velvet to trim as illustrated.

A Becoming Home Gown.

Comfortable home gowns, that are tasteful and becoming at the same time that they can be slipped on with ease, are essential to every woman's outfit. The charming May Manton model shown in the large illustration fulfills all the requirements and has the merit of being in the latest style. The original is made of turquoise blue chialle with black figures, the front and undersleeves being of plain blue Sapho satin. The revers of black velvet and the edging a fancy galloon, in which threads of gold are woven, but many equally satisfactory materials might be suggested. Cashmere, albatross, princess crepe, nun's veiling and French flannel are all fashionable, while soft silk always make a handsome gown.

The back is fitted with a centre seam, side-backs and under-arm gores that curve to the figure and give a princess effect. The full front is tucked to yoke depth, then falls free, its edges being attached under the fronts proper, which are turned back to form revers. Beneath is a snugly fitted body lining that extends slightly below the waist line. The fancy sleeves are arranged over fitted linings and are curved at the lower edge where they fall over soft puffs. At the front is a velvet ribbon that is attached at the under-arm seams, brought around to the front and bowed.

To cut this gown for a woman of medium size thirteen yards of material twenty-one inches wide, eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide or seven yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with two and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide for full front and undersleeves and seven-

A POPULAR SHIRT WAIST.

three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Right this Way for your

PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, EASELS, MOULDINGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, PENS, INK, PENCILS, ETC.

Cabinet work of all kinds made to order. Upholstering and repair work of all kinds done promptly.

We guarantee all our work and you will find our prices right.

Also agents for Kane patent Window Screens and Inside Blinds and Screen Doors. Estimates cheerfully given.

Northamer & Kellogg.
Woodward Building, Main Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.
Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 26, 1901. (Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108 No. 106 No. 104 No. 102 No. 100
Pittsburg	8:15 9:00 9:30 10:00 10:30
Red Bank	8:30 9:15 9:45 10:15 10:45
Lawsonham	8:45 9:30 10:00 10:30 11:00
New Bethlehem	9:00 9:45 10:15 10:45 11:15
Oak Ridge	9:15 10:00 10:30 11:00 11:30
Mayville	9:30 10:15 10:45 11:15 11:45
Summersville	9:45 10:30 11:00 11:30 12:00
Brookville	10:00 10:45 11:15 11:45 12:15
Iowa	10:15 11:00 11:30 12:00 12:30
Falls Creek	10:30 11:15 11:45 12:15 12:45
Reynoldsville	10:45 11:30 12:00 12:30 1:00
Pancoat	11:00 11:45 12:15 12:45 1:15
Fowler	11:15 12:00 12:30 1:00 1:30
DuBois	11:30 12:15 12:45 1:15 1:45
Sabula	11:45 12:30 1:00 1:30 2:00
Wintersburg	12:00 12:45 1:15 1:45 2:15
Pennfield	12:15 13:00 1:30 2:00 2:30
Tyler	12:30 13:15 1:45 2:15 2:45
Bonnetts	12:45 13:30 2:00 2:30 3:00
Grant	13:00 13:45 2:15 2:45 3:15
Driftwood	13:15 14:00 2:30 3:00 3:30

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9:00 a. m., Red Bank 11:10, Brookville 12:41, Reynoldsville 1:14, Falls Creek 1:29, DuBois 1:45 p. m.

WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 109 No. 107 No. 105 No. 103 No. 101
Driftwood	8:15 9:00 9:30 10:00 10:30
Grant	8:30 9:15 9:45 10:15 10:45
Bonnetts	8:45 9:30 10:00 10:30 11:00
Tyler	9:00 9:45 10:15 10:45 11:15
Pennfield	9:15 10:00 10:30 11:00 11:30
Fowler	9:30 10:15 10:45 11:15 11:45
DuBois	9:45 10:30 11:00 11:30 12:00
Sabula	10:00 10:45 11:15 11:45 12:15
DuBois	10:15 11:00 11:30 12:00 12:30
Falls Creek	10:30 11:15 11:45 12:15 12:45
Pancoat	10:45 11:30 12:00 12:30 1:00
Reynoldsville	11:00 11:45 12:15 12:45 1:15
Iowa	11:15 12:00 12:30 1:00 1:30
Brookville	11:30 12:15 12:45 1:15 1:45
Summersville	11:45 12:30 1:00 1:30 2:00
Mayville	12:00 12:45 1:15 1:45 2:15
Oak Ridge	12:15 13:00 1:30 2:00 2:30
New Bethlehem	12:30 13:15 1:45 2:15 2:45
Lawsonham	12:45 13:30 2:00 2:30 3:00
Red Bank	13:00 13:45 2:15 2:45 3:15
Pittsburg	13:15 14:00 2:30 3:00 3:30

Train 902 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m., Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 5:00, Red Bank 5:30, Pittsburg 5:50 p. m.

Trains marked * run daily; † daily, except Sunday; ‡ flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

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

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108 No. 106 No. 104 No. 102 No. 100
Driftwood	8:15 9:00 9:30 10:00 10:30
Grant	8:30 9:15 9:45 10:15 10:45
Bonnetts	8:45 9:30 10:00 10:30 11:00
Tyler	9:00 9:45 10:15 10:45 11:15
Pennfield	9:15 10:00 10:30 11:00 11:30
Fowler	9:30 10:15 10:45 11:15 11:45
DuBois	9:45 10:30 11:00 11:30 12:00
Sabula	10:00 10:45 11:15 11:45 12:15
DuBois	10:15 11:00 11:30 12:00 12:30
Falls Creek	10:30 11:15 11:45 12:15 12:45
Pancoat	10:45 11:30 12:00 12:30 1:00
Reynoldsville	11:00 11:45 12:15 12:45 1:15
Iowa	11:15 12:00 12:30 1:00 1:30
Brookville	11:30 12:15 12:45 1:15 1:45
Summersville	11:45 12:30 1:00 1:30 2:00
Mayville	12:00 12:45 1:15 1:45 2:15
Oak Ridge	12:15 13:00 1:30 2:00 2:30