Une tenth of the millionaires in the United States are women, according to the New York Herald's list.

It is reported that somebody wants to start a flying machine trust. Here is a promoter that is going to have trouble in floating his goods.

A huge meteorite has fallen in St. Louis county, Mo. Evidently exhibits for the world's fair of 1903 are coming from wide distances.

King Oscar of Sweden is an author, a historian, an orator, an artist and a dramatist, and he also writes poetry and plays the accordion. Yet he is popular. The good people of Sweden have some peculiar traits.

The value of the statement made by the agricultural department that the rayages of destructive insects cost the United States \$300,000,000 a year is somewhat impaired because of the fact that it can be neither corroborated nor refuted.

The mayor of Buenos Ayres has issued an order prohibiting those municipal employes who handle the funds from attending the officeholders were not to be found at their posts, but at the racetrack

It is now definitely established that consumption is a curable disease. Like every other chronic malady, if it is permitted to possess itself of the him. system and complicate itself with other disorders, it is beyond remedy. But, taken in time and dealt with in its incipient stages, recovery is practically assured.

The French have decided to introduce the automobile into the transportation service in North Africa to carry supplies across the desert of Saraha, from oasis to oasis, in place of camel caravans. It is expected that the new service will be more expeditions and economical. It looks as if the picturesque ship of the desert were about to disappear.

The present attitude of Europe toward the United States is discussed by rrof. David Kinley in the Forum. He explains how economic causes have produced a certain feeling of antagonism toward us, especially in Germany. He hopes that when this prejudice has been overcome America, England and Germany will unite in forming a triple alliance of the forces of peace and pro-

To Peterboro, N. H., belongs the distinction of establishing the first free public library in the world. It was incorporated in December, 1799. Although other towns had accepted gifts. of libraries, and there have been in Europe for three hundred years or for the formation and support of a free town library. Its first catalogue, issued in 1834, consisted largely of pretences. You're clothed and stuffed religious works, but there was a fair with the best o' everything the counrespectable representation of fiction both as to quality and quantity,

A big total abstinence crusade has been started in England, and its promoters talk confidently of forming an hard the piece of Cavendish he had army of a million "teetotalers" who will sign a pledge to "touch not. taste not, handle not." But no Father Mathew or John B. Gough has yet come forward to lead multitudes captive under the spell of burning eloquence, and it is not altogether probable that a million names will be signed to the rolls within a reasonable time. Great crusades are nossible when great leaders inspire great enthusiasms. But where is the Peter and Hermit of today? inquires the New York Tribune.

That the improved conditions of modern existence have added materially to the longevity of mankind is a matter that is being taken seriously in commercial circles. The Actuarial Society of America is to compile a new series of tables for the life insurance companies of the United States, which, the society maintains, will show a decreased mortality among the people of this country. This is expected to have the effect of decreasing the premium rates now charged, as the whole life insurance business is based on mortality tables. It cannot be doubted that, with sobriety and moderation in all things, the average man can live to an old age. The purification of foods, the marked advance in medicine and surgery, the wonders of modern science, are all assisting to prolong the existence of the man of the twentieth century. It remains for him educate himself to enjoy that exwith contentment and sucTHE COMPASS.

A thing so fragile that one feather's weight mightiest vessel, with her tons of or pathless seas from port to port will guide. O'e

What wonder, then, if lodged within the Some simple, yet unwavering faith may

To guide the laden soul to ports of rest And, like compass, point it to the sky?

The Junior Munsey.

# PRIVATE CORY.

BY ATROL FORRES

Perhaps it would never have happened had a comrade given him a word of encouragement. But the men were too intent on the grim work before them, so, in the bail of lead, when Private Cory dropped to the ground, it was generally understood that a bullet had knocked him over. Such, however, was not the case, as the ambulance corps following in the rear soon discovered. He had merely fainted from

fright. The doctor turned over the shivering hit of humanity to look for the wound, found none, and smiled. Cases of this races. An investigation and shown kind were not unknown to him. "Poor that on race Jays a majority of the | fellow," he murmured, "let him remain with the rest."

"No, he is not hurt at all," he said to one of his assistants. "His wound will come afterwards when he recovers from that faint, and God help him then.' There is no bullet wound that will give him the agony that is before

"Shall I throw a bucket of water over him, sir?" asked a man with a blood stained bandage round his head. but sufficient of his face left uncovered to show his intense disgust at his

"No, you must not disturb him," was the curt answer, and he turned to give his attention to the burdens which the stretchers were now quickly depositing in the improvised hospital.

"Poor lad," he mused, as he bent over his work. "I must give him a word of encouragement when he comes around.

But when, later on, Private Cory staggered to his feet, the kindly doctor was too busy to notice him. He looked wonderingly round the tent. Then the remembrance of what he had done seemed to rise up and strike him full in the face. He sank down with a hoking sob. He clutched the earth with his hands, as men do when struck down in battle with a mortal wound. t was a burning hot day—the wounded were suffering terribly from the incase heat-but he shivered with cold Outside the shells were screaming, while now and again came the subdued but harsh growl of the smaller arms. It seemed as if a thousand voices were shouting at him and reproaching him for his cowardice. Then human voice joined in the wild orchestra.

"You bloomin' cur. Call yourself man?

It was the stern sergeant of his company who had been brought in wounded in three places before he had given up. His face was gray with the pain more municipal libraries, Peterboro he was enduring, but he must needs was the first place to vote money give vent to his disgust at such pusilanimity. A contemptuous smile played about his bloodless lips.

"I call it gettin' money under false try can send out, includin' s and baccy, and then yer go andpah!" and he broke off. "I couldn't hev believed it o' any man in the whole bloomin' company.

He stopped because the pain of his wounds became too great, and he bit in his mouth to stifle a groan, but

other men took up the cue, No agony of the battlefield could equal what Private Cory was now enduring. He quivered as if acted upon by some powerful electric current, but he made no answer to their taunts, and continued to lie with his face turned to the ground. He tried to reconstruct the wreck of his manhood, but his brain was still in a whirl and those shricking shells outside still seemed to be telling the world that he was a miserable coward.

A man was handing round some broth. He had been hours without food, and the savory odor caused a craving hunger to take possession of him. A pannikin full was being passed from which men took a drink, their expectant comrades looking on with eager, wistful eyes. Cory raised his head, hoping his turn had come, but he was immediately greeted with a storm of curses that caused him to drop it again. Fool that he was to ex-

pect it. He might have known. "Give Cory some of that soup. Hold

At that moment the doctor came up. "My lad," he said not unkindly, "you way make a soldier yet. Drink this," and he handed him the tin vessel.

"He is the broth of a boy," shout ed a man, and this poor joke was greeted with laughter, even by those who knew that they had but a few hours to

Cory sat up. The soup seemed to put life into him, and ne ceased to shiver. He was barely out of his teens but his face in its ashy grayness looked more like that of a man who had

passed his prime. "Feeling a bit better now?" began

"He'll run for it as soon as he is able," remarked another. "Whew, listen." he broke off as a shell exploded

"They seem to have got range of us

For a few seconds there was stience as the men realized their danger. The angry growl of the quick firet was every now and then punctured by the long, deep monthed baying of the

Boers' Long Ton. "They are aiming at us," shou od a man, running into the tent with his right arm hanging helpless by his side. Immediately there was a violent concussion: the air filled with smoke and pungent smell, and the tent lit up with a tongue of flame. In an instant three or four men sprang forward and

the fire was extinguished. "The next shot will count a hit

am not mistaken. Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when a huge rent suddenly opened in the canvas and a shell dropped right into the middle of the The wounded ducked under their covering as if they would bury themselves beneath the ground. The doc tor, with another, rushed forward; but Private Cory was before them.

"Not you, doctor," he shouted, as he seized the bomb. "Quick, man. Into the bucket with

said the doctor. "No, there's no water. Merciful powers!" But Cory had dashed through the pening, and was running like a hare.

They were all dumfounded for a mo-Then a cheer broke from them when they realized what he was doing -a cheer in which dying men joined. "Throw it away! Now! Throw it! yelled the doctor after him.

Still he ran. The music of what he knew was their applause rang in his Nothing had ever sounded so ears. sweet to him as this. He smiled. It reminded him faintly of his achievements in the football field when the crowd roared their approval. The ball he carried now was heavier, but the applause-only he knew what it meant to him, and he clutched the destructive missle like a child hugging a doll. He felt inclined to kiss it. If he lived he would be a man and a comrade again, If not-but he ran on.

Some one had wisely said that it requires often but the turn of a straw to make a coward a hero, or a hero a coward. Cory was a man again. The paralysis of panic that had seized him few hours ago and had frozen his heart existed now only as a hideous dream. Another 10 yards—he was quite 50 from the tent. He heard them urging him to throw it. A few more yards, then with a tremendous effort he hurled it from him. Instantly there was an explosion, and Cory fell on his

"Poor chap. He is done for, I doubt," said the doctor, as several raced forward, followed by a number of wounded, who limped in pain.

They knelt by the poor shattered body. The sergeant, his old tormentor, regardless of his own wounds, had been among the first who rushed to his as sistance.

Cory raised the only hand left him, which the sergeant clasped, murmuring something about forgiveness. A smile of exultation played about his face for a moment, then the film of death gathered over his eyes. He tried to speak, but no words came in obedience to the moving of his lips, for his soul had taken its flight to that land where brave spirits are at rest.-The World's

#### AN ASTONISHING LAND.

In Guatemata SI Will Buy 86 and Railroads Have Mahogany Ties.

An American railroad man landing in Gautemala (Port Barios) encounters various surprises, the first one of consequence being, perhaps, the answer of what is the railroad fare to Gautemala City, which is about 190 miles away and 50 miles beyond the terminus of the railroad. The price of the ticket to the railroad terminus-140 miles -is \$14, or 10 cents a mile. Being determined, however, to comply with all reasonable requirements, you hand out \$15 in American money, and on getting your change, receive the second surprise, as the agent hands back your \$10 United States note and \$16 in Gautemala money besides. You now learn that one American dollar will buy \$6 in Guatemala.

You find the passenger train a very good one. Everything is in excellent condition and the engine is a fine one. The train is equipped with air brakes. The track is very poor. The rails are heavy for a narrow gauge road, but the track is badly out of The ties are mahogany, rosewood and ebony, but even ebony lasts only about two years. The train runs at about 10 miles an hour and makes long stops. The road has nine locomotives, several years old; 25 passenger cars, 10 of which are first class; 200 box cars and 20 flats.

Locomotive engineers get \$8 a day for a run of 80 miles; conductors \$7 a day, with no overtime; brakemen \$75 a month and negro firemen the same Agents get from \$100 to \$250 a month. most of them receiving about \$200. The operators are all natives. The chief dispatcher gets \$300, which be it remembered is equivalent to only \$50 of American money. An American can-not live here for less than \$150 a month. I find that the other two roads in this country pay about the same as this one, except that on one of them engine men get \$10 a day. Any railroad man in the United States who has even the poorest kind of a position on good road will do well to keep it rather than try Gautemala.-Gautamala Correspondence of the Railroad Ga-

Among the peasants of Turkey al most all the doctoring is still done by women. In Constantinople there are laws against these healers, but they flourish nevertheless.

CIRCUS CHILD'S SCHOOL.

NO LONGER A MATTER OF BRU-TALITY AND HARD USAGE.

the Little Performers Trained Without Either Correction or Correton - Must First Get Them Interested in Their Work-Devices for Saving Life and Limb

"Brutality was the characterizing enture of the old school of juvenile raining among the showmen of the past." The speaker was William Martell, head of a well-known family of perobatic performers. "The new methd is the opposite," continued the performer. 'I have accomplished results hat have delighted the public, and never yet have I raised my hand, in correction or coercion ither against the little ones whom I have trained to do the most difficult feats. In fact, in spite of the prevailing coninental notion that juveniles must be hammered into shape, as it were, and cuffings and blows are the necessary lot of aspiring acrobat, I believe that by the more scientific, and certainly more approved, method, a higher standard of excellence may be at tained.

"As for myself, I may say I was hammered into shape, but by no means as brutally as many that I have known. It may be that recollection of the bar baric methods has made me more len ient, and at least more enlightened in the training of juveniles today,

"At five years of age I was a Ger man turner. At the age of ten I was so proficient on the bars and trapeze that a showman immediately offered to train me for the prefession. was against my parents' wishes, but the glamour of the showman's life encouraged me to win my parents' consent, and I was taken in hand by my trainer for better or for worse.

"It was some years before I became eccomplished enough to make a pub lic move, and bitter years they were But with my first public performance I took on a new lease of life, as it were, and felt myself on the high road to wealth and fame.

When I was married and little ones came into my care it was my one thought to make them accomplished acrobats, and to do this by a method radically opposite to those conceived by showmen to be the only sovereign method-infinite patience and painstaking.

"Children are marvellously susceptible. The first thing necessary is to make them interested in their work. This is done by showing them the rewards of success and by inspiring absolute confidence. The confidence of a child is a wonderful thing and well worth cultivating.

By the old method, when a child nade a slip he got a blow with a stick as well as a hard fall. This either took the courage out of him or drove him to desperation so that he made daring leaps and plunges through sheer recklessness. By the new method, to avoid accident is the main feature. In all my training of juveniles I cannot recall a single accident of any seriousness, for the rea son that I watch every move and take every precaution, thinking of many things at once. When a child learns to stand erect on my shoulders as go whirling around in a circle on the high wheel, if I see that there is going to be a fall I let everything go in order to save the child. The little acrobat soon learns that this guardian eye is ever upon him, and he gains confidence with every effort.

"There are many devices for th saving of limb and life, of course, These used in training, even when there is a reasonable belief that prociency might be attained without their use. One of these is called a 'mechanic.' It is a sort of body harness which leaves the arms and legs free, and from which a rope extends to a pulley on the ceiling, thence along some distance to another pulley and down into the hands of a strong manip-

"When the child is standing on an other's shoulder and whirling around in the 'three' or 'four high,' as we term the acrobat upon acrobat trick, if he wavers or falls the man at the rope has but to pull the rope, suspendng him in midair or letting him down to the floor softly. The 'mechanic' i then a very valuable aid to invently training, and aids in inspiring complete confidence in the young mind.

"Another safeguard in training is to have efficient assistants ever at hand. Some of the tricks that are accomplished-for instance, the aforementioned 'four high'-are exceedingly dif-

ficult and dangerous. "A fall would mean serious thingsthe breaking of limbs and, perhaps, something even more serious, an utter loss of confidence on the part of the child performer. After the little fellow has learned to balance himself aloft without calling too much upon the man at the rope, the 'mechanic' is dispensed with and two trained helpers follow the act around the stage with hands ready to seize a wavering figure with the first sign of a fall These helpers are never once called off until the child has mastered thoroughly and confidently the difficult art of balancing aloft. Even in moments of completest self-reliance there is danger of a lapse, and only days, weeks and months of training upon a single difficult act can insure that pro ficiency which justifies a public per-

formance. "With the first public exhibition all discouragments and illusion that the labor did not pay and that the acrobatic art is not worth the cost is at once dispelled. The music, the lights, the glow of a thousand faces and the deafening applause with which the finest feats are greeted—all these fill the infant mind with a new inspiration. He begins to see that after many

months of hard work amid many dangers he has accomplished something which is the marvel not only of those

of his own ago, but of his elders. "A natural emulation inspires him to even better work. He begins to resard training as a passime rather than a season of pennuce, and when the following pay day he opens a little bank account all his own, starting on the highway to independence, if not, indeed, wealth, he is thankful to those who have spent such efforts in his behalf, and shows it by going back into training with delighted zeal. Indeed, instead of driving them to work, as a father drives his son into the potato patch with his hoe in hand, I am constantly repressing my little performers, watchful of the first signs of fatigue and over-exertion. Often, while traveling through the country, when an opportunity occurs for a holiday, I say, 'Which shall we do-try that new feat again or go on the excursion?' The answer is always the same "The new feat!" Then, if we have time, the excursion.

"And while the body is thus trained you may be sure that other accomplishments and graces of mind are not neglected. Every morning there is an hour or two of hard study over school looks, and I find that the perfect phy sical condition of the child makes for wonderful alertness of the mental fac-

"In spite of the vicissitudes of circus life performers keep themselves in the prime of condition, eschewing the commonest dissipations and maintaining a high standard of conduct This is absolutely compulsory, course many pleasures common to the ordinary man are missed. But when one meets a retired acrobat, as was my pleasure a few days ago-a man who is his 85th year could lift a buil lock or climb a rope hand over hand clean to the peak of the main tentone sees the reward of a life of abselute temperance in all things, of outdoor labor and constant strife to excel. This veteran of the circus ring. must say, was the best preserved specimen of humanity it was ever my delight to meet, sound as steel, with the physique of a man of 40 still, and jovial as a freshman.

"It is said that athletes are shortlived. This may be true in the ranks of pugilism or any contesting profes sion depending upon single violent and strenuous competition between long periods of training. But with the professional acrobat it is different. One lay's work is very much like another's, with a new feat added and an old one discarded from time to time, and the chances of his attaining a long life of health, strength and consequent happiness are as certain as anything may be in this world. This is not one of the least rewards to which the youthful performer may look forward."-Kansas City Star.

#### INSECT STINGS.

What Causes the Swelling and Some

Remedies to Be Applied. The fact of death occasionally resuning from the sting of insects such as bees and wasps is no doubt largely responsible for the species of terro which the presence of these insects brings upon many persons. Only recently, for example, a case was reported of a laborer who placed in his mouth a gooseberry, which proved to contain a wasp. The wasp stung him at the root of the tongue; he went into his cottage and medical aid was summoned, but death ensued in five minutes. In wis instance, of course, death most probably supervened on suffocation due to intense swelling in th throat, and was not due directly to the poison itself.

Vomiting fainting delirium and st por strongly suggest a highly virulent substance of the nature of a toxin The precise nature of the poison of wasps and bees is not known They possess a polson bag and sting and the fluid secreted is as clear as water, exhibits an acid reaction and in fact contains formic acid But this acid can hardly account for the severity of the symptoms sometimes following a sting. Fatal results have, indeed, occurred which could only be attributed directly to the toxic action of the sting. Some persons, however, endure the sting with impunity, others develop alarming symptoms, such as blood poloning, and undoubtedly the toxicity of the sting depends very much upon the condition of the soil into which it is mplanted.

One of the old-fashioned remedies and we believe a good one, is to apply immediately to the part stung the juice of a raw onion. The rationale of this remedy is not clear, the sulphur oil in the onion possibly serving as a pailiative. The sting at any rate, if it remains in the wound, should be extracted and the puncture dressed with a little weak ammonia and afterwards a little bromide of ammonia may be added, which frequently serves as a sedative. Judging from the great number of wasps which have somewhat suddenly appeared in the country during the recent hot weather, this seasonal pest promises to be of no small dimensions The intense irritation caused in some persons by mosquito bites may be promptly relieved by the application of ipecacuanha, either the vinum or the powdered root, made into a paste with water or vinegar.-The Lancet.

An English art journal says that for a goodly number of years the turnover at art sales in London may be

roughly placed at over \$5,000,000. Nothing seems to depress the prices at art sales, not even the prolonged war in South Africa. It has been more and more apparent during the last few years that London is the best market in the world for the sale of objects of

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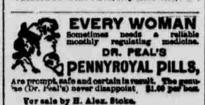
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The lessons only which have cost us pain, which we have learned in struggle, which have been born out of anguish of heart, will heal and really bless others. It is when we have passed through the bitterness of temptation, wrestling with evil and sore beset, victorious only through the grace of Christ, that we are ready to be helpers of others in temptation. It is only when the chords of our love have been swept by it, and when we have been conforted and helped to endure, that we are fitted to become comforters of others in sorrow.—J. R. Miller.

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\*11 15 \$12 35 \$ 5 30 \$10 A. M. P. m. P. m. P. Train 912 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.30, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.30 p. m. Trains marked \* ran daily; \$ daily, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

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

FOR a m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Whikesbarre, Harleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p.m., New York, 9:30 p.m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p.m.; Washington, 7:15 p.m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia

from Williamsport to Philadelphia and Passenger coaches from Kaue to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:46 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury. Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:33 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:39 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m., Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

1:02 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. M.; New York, 7.13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:06 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 and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 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, 8:30 a. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

2:17 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at 2:17 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at 2:17 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at 2 Philadelphia, and

burg and principal intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m.. New York 9:33 a. m. weekdays, (0.35 a. m. Sundays Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and pas-senger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington, WESTWARD:

WESTWARDS ain 7, daily for Buffalo via WESTWARD:

3:39 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

4:38 a. m.—Train 2, daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuRois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.

9:44 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

1:48 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

:45 p. m.--Train dl, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

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iv Falls C'k ar
iv DuBois ar