



FARM AND GARDEN

Eggs by the Pound.

There has been much talk about selling eggs by the pound. In and around some of our larger cities there are many sold in that way, but they are not sold in the shell. Cracked eggs and the larger ones among the dirty eggs, if fresh, are broken out, and the white and yolk well beaten together. Some packers use a churn to thoroughly mix them, which is important, as if they are put up just as they come from the shell, the yolk becomes dry and mealy. They are then frozen solid and kept in cold storage until wanted. They are packed in tins of from ten to forty pounds each, and of course the demand for them comes principally from the bakers for cakes and similar purposes. It is said that a pound of the frozen egg is equal to ten eggs of the average size. They will not keep sweet long after they have been thawed out, so that it is important that the user knows how many pounds he needs at one time, and opens no more than that. Packers who are careful to avoid putting in any tainted or spotted eggs get about twelve to thirteen cents a pound, while other grades not so carefully selected have to be sold at ten cents.

Value of Drainage.

More than one farmer who has put tile or other underground drains in his fields, or a part of them, learned this year the value of drainage in a drought as well as in a wet season. It gives the circulation of air through the soil that keeps it light and friable, so that the roots penetrate through the soil to find the moisture they need. The soil does not pack after a rain, partly owing to the coming up of air from the tiles through the very channels that the water followed when it passed down to them. Some noticed that the rows, particularly of corn, which were almost directly over the line of the drain, kept green longer and produced a better crop than those which were between the drains, and the poorest rows or parts of the field were those farthest from the drain. Some say the yield was doubled in the close vicinity of the drains, in which case we should think the drains were too far apart for a very dry or a very wet season. But this is not all the value of drainage. Land that is properly drained can be worked much earlier in the spring, and is much less affected by the frosts in spring or fall because it is dryer. Wheat and clover are not so often lifted, and the roots broken during the freezing and thawing of the winter, and is thus less liable to winter kill.

Corn and Fodder for Winter Feeding.

This year we used a corn harvester. Much of the corn was down badly. It did the work entirely satisfactorily. Its greatest advantage, however, was found in filling the silos. Fewer hands by five did the work in less time than we had ever before been able to accomplish it. The corn being bound in bundles was much easier loaded and unloaded. We should now no more think of filling the silos without the help of the binder than of cutting wheat with a cradle.

Another short cut with the corn crop we learned last year was to run the shock corn through an ordinary wheat separator. Thus the corn was shelled and the fodder shredded all at one handling. Next to putting the crop into the silo, with us this is the most economical and satisfactory method of caring for it. We had not the least trouble in saving either corn or fodder last year, but they were very dry when threshed. This year we propose doing the work earlier and mixing oats with the grain and straw with the fodder. With this precaution we shall put 300 bushels in a bin. We run the fodder into the barn. The machine expense was only four cents a bushel. Those who have tried it say the corn does not keep well into the following summer. We shall husk enough for next summer feeding.—Dr. H. P. Miller, in New England Homestead.

Overcoats for the Bees.

"Overcoats" for each hive of bees cost about a trifle. These are called winter cases by the manufacturers, and may be bought for a small sum. They are cut out ready to put together, and when thus shipped in the flat freight is very low. We can still get something cheaper if we care to work out the cheapest plan, and can buy boxes of about the right size at our neighboring stores that dry goods and groceries have been shipped in. It matters not only for looks, whether they are all one size or not. But they must be large enough to cover the hive and come down on the ground or sunk a little in the ground. There are always many good tight boxes, that are made of matched lumber, that are absolutely tight, and we want no cracks for the snow and wind to blow through.

The hives should be set down close to the ground preparatory to receiving these boxes, and of course all the upper stories and supers must be removed, so that a box say fourteen or fifteen inches deep will answer. After making these boxes absolutely tight except one side, turn it down over the hive bottom up, fitting it closely to the ground, and cutting an entrance just opposite the entrance in the hive. This entrance must be fixed nicely and conveniently for the bees to come out and pass in at their pleasure, and need not be very large; an inch or inch and a half hole will answer. Fix an alighting board in

front a foot wide, as a board is better than the earth banked up, for it will warm up and dry off better than the ground.

With this arrangement we do not use any chaff cushions, or chaff packing anywhere, but close the hive up tightly with the ordinary lid that belongs to it. Chaff cushions and chaff packing go with the regular chaff hive, and perhaps the chaff hive system is the most complete method of wintering bees out doors, but it is not practiced to such extent as formerly, owing to the expense of such hives.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Treatment for Scab.

True scab is a familiar disease to sheep raisers in every part of the world. The most prominent symptom is an itchingness of the skin compelling the sheep to rub, scratch or bite itself whenever possible. It will scratch and kick itself with its hind feet, thus destroying the wool wherever the feet can reach. It will also bite itself, and will become extremely restless, more particularly at night, preventing the animal from resting and make it nervous and irritable.

The treatment of scab is a very simple matter, if taken in the start before there is much irritation of the skin. The parasite does not penetrate the skin, like those producing mange in the horse and dog. The parasites producing scab in sheep live on the surface, like lice, so most any of the ordinary dips applied to them will come in contact with the parasites and kill them, but may not kill the eggs, which will hatch out in from ten days to two weeks, when the application must be repeated. If the disease has been allowed to become chronic, then there will be scabs formed so that enough parasites will get under and not come in contact with the medicine, and they will still live to perpetuate their kind.

In order to treat scab successfully the wool should all be clipped off, so as to expose the skin as much as possible to the air. Like mange in the horse, the diseased animal should be separated from the well and should be well fed, to build up the physical strength as quickly as possible, as it is a well-known fact that parasitic life lives at the expense of physical life. Build up the physical strength, and the body offers greater resistance to parasitic life.

After the animals have been dipped they should not be turned into pastures where they were while suffering from the disease. The parasite is not long lived, consequently animals kept out of an infected pasture for a couple of months can then be safely turned in again.—Dr. William McLean, State Veterinarian of Oregon, before the Northwest Wool Growers' Association.

Potatoes for Profit.

The difficulty of raising good potatoes is due as much to the soil, seed and climate as to any method of culture, and it is often useless for farmers in one section of the country to attempt to compete with those in more favorable places to raise fancy potatoes. Yet I believe it is only the fancy stock that pays. Ordinary potatoes do not pay any more than ordinary yields of a crop prove profitable. We must be able to raise large, fancy potatoes and extra large crops, to make this business pay. Then, indeed, we have a specialty that one can depend on to prove very profitable.

As I said at the beginning, potatoes are largely a matter of location, climate and soil. If these are not naturally supplied, I consider it profitless work to attempt to raise these products for commercial purposes. It is far better to devote the time and attention to other farm crops. But supposing these to be supplied. It is then only necessary to study the most approved methods of potato culture to find success. The first essential is to see what the market demands. So-called fancy potatoes are always of a fair uniform size. The abnormally large potato is neither profitable to raise, nor in great demand. It takes too long to cook it, and housekeepers do not want it. A moderate size and uniform throughout is the most desirable crop that we can desire. Plants that yield heavily of such potatoes are the best for commercial uses.

Next to size the color and condition of the skin should be considered. The delicately pink-tinted potato is the one that attracts attention, and invariably receives the prize. To obtain this the seed must first be selected with that in view. If one can give the potatoes the right soil and fertilizer, his tendency to a thin, pink-tinted skin will become emphasized. Undoubtedly both the appearance and quality of the potatoes are greatly influenced by the soil and fertilizers. Some soils produce fine commercial potatoes without much effort on the part of the farmer.

The potatoes require particularly an evenly balanced fertilizer of nitrogen, sulphate of potash and phosphoric acid. This should be supplied in the proportion of about four per cent. of the first, eighteen per cent. of the second and six per cent. of the third. This fertilizer is strong enough however, at first to burn the young sprouts of the seed, and consequently it must be put in the trench or hill long enough before planting to permit it to become dissolved and chemically mixed with the soil. In any case the fertilizer should be mixed with the soil so that it will not come in direct contact with the potatoes. A light soil with plenty of the right fertilizer will keep the potatoes from growing muddy and soggy in appearance, and tinge it with the bright pink color that is so much desired by housewives and marketmen.—W. O. Haverland, in American Cultivator.



A Winter of Warm Tints.

This blending of several tones of one material is reaching a pitch of perfection which the most fastidious artist might envy, and the fine work of the Indian women. Yellow silk is another of their favorites, but violet was the prevailing color this year.—Chicago Chronicle.

One Woman Cobbler.

There is a woman cobbler at Grand Rapids, Mich. She is the only woman working at that trade in the state, and for all she has heard, in the country, though it's a good trade, she says.

She would almost as soon peg new soles on a pair of worn-out shoes or patch a pair of uppers as play the piano, and she can do both, and, according to the testimony of her neighbors, do both well.

Many girls and women are employed in shoe factories to do certain parts of the work where shoes are made by machinery, but Mrs. Harmer isn't that kind of shoe operator. She can and does do all the work of a skilled cobbler from the stitching of a split seam in a woman's kid shoe to the pegging of a sole on a cowhide boot. She is every bit as good a cobbler as her husband, as he proudly admits, and he learned the trade when he was a boy, from his father.

Husband and wife work side by side at the same work bench and share the work equally. He started business 10 years ago, and worked so well that he had to hire a bigger store and needed help.

It wasn't competent help that he got at first, and that's how his wife happened to turn to cobbling. She didn't need to do it, but she wanted to and she keeps it up, because she likes it and feels proud of helping her husband provide for the family and build up his business.

They make up a specialty of constructing shoes for deformed persons and that pays well. She isn't yet 30, this woman cobbler, and she is good to look at. She has three bright children, and her home reflects the domestic happiness of the family.

Deceptive Lace Imitations.

"Without being conceded, I think I know more about lace than most people," said a woman of taste recently, "but the imitations that are made nowadays would deceive the very elect. I frankly confess that it is impossible for me to detect the difference, unless I see the true and the false in direct comparison, and even then, unless I am on the lookout for the deception, I am not able to tell which is which."

"Just to show how little people really know about lace, I will tell you what happened to me a short time ago. I have a stomachache of old Venetian rose point, which has been exhibited in loan collections as a rare specimen several times, and this winter I wanted to use it on a black velvet gown, but had nothing that seemed appropriate to use on the sleeves, and the skirt. 'Why don't you match it at S's?' said my niece, who overheard the discussion. I fairly gasped! 'Match my old rose point!' I exclaimed. 'Yes,' she answered calmly. 'I am almost sure that I saw that pattern there the other day.' So, half out of curiosity and half because I really needed the trimming, I went to the shop next day, and found that she was quite right. The pattern was almost similar, and the imitation wonderful, so I bought a sufficient quantity to trim the gown handsomely, and took it to my dressmaker. The result was so good that I really felt quite ashamed to wear it, particularly as one of the best judges of lace in New York came up to me and exclaimed: 'My dear Mrs. S., you are wearing a fortune on your back tonight. I have seen the stomacher before, but had no idea that you owned so much of that magnificent lace! Now, what was I to say! I could not tell such a connoisseur to her face that she had taken an imitation lace bought at S's the week before for priceless antique, so I simply smiled and made no reply.'—New York Tribune.

Origin of Gulpure Lace.

The origin of gulpure lace is wrapped in mystery. But there is a pretty tradition regarding it current in the villages where it is made. It is said that centuries ago a certain Venetian sailor returned from a voyage in eastern waters and brought to his betrothed, a worker in needle point, a bunch of the beautiful and delicate coraline, which he told her was the lace made by mermaids living in the coral caves of the Indian seas. "Pretty as it is," said the maid, "I will make something far prettier with my needle, and my bridal veil shall be of the mermaid's lace." The sailor had went off on another long voyage, and during the months of his absence the girl worked day after day with her needle forming white dots and tiny stars, and uniting them with delicate "brides" till at last an exquisite scarf of gulpure was produced, which was so beautiful that when she wore it as a bridal veil all Venice spoke of it in glowing terms of admiration, and many noble and royal women became the patrons of the young lace maker.—Chicago Tribune.

Costly Gowns of Indian Belles.

The Oklahoma Indian women are not the most beautiful creatures in existence, yet "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Many women of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Ponca tribes have dresses costing from \$750 to \$1500 apiece. They are not made in what we should call the latest styles; the decorations are what count.

The squaw's money is nearly all spent in purchasing costly ornaments for their clothing. These ornaments are in the shape of jewelry and precious stones, elk teeth and pearls. It is nothing out of the common to see an Indian girl walking around over her reservation with \$500 worth of elk teeth tied to her dress in decorative style. Again, a two-carat diamond is no curiosity to these dusky belles. Most of the dresses are made from soft

DISSECTING A METEOR.

Government Geologist's Description of a Stone from Heaven.

Professor George P. Merrill, curator of the department of geology of the National Museum, who is engaged in making a chemical analysis of the specimen known as Ardmore meteorite, has recently issued a statement concerning a stormy meteorite which fell near Felix, Perry county, Ala., on May 15, 1900. This meteorite, says the Washington Times, has many points of resemblance to the Ardmore meteorite, which latter stone contains an element so difficult of classification as to lead many scientists to believe that Professor Merrill is on the point of discovering a new mineral. Professor Merrill, however, does not share this belief, thinking that under further examination the baffling constituent will prove to be a known quantity.

For the details concerning the fall of the Alabama meteorite, as well as for securing the specimen itself, the National Museum is indebted to J. W. Coleman, who visited the locality and obtained the statements of eye witnesses. Professor Merrill describes the general appearance of the stone as follows:

"So far as can be learned—a part of the information being obtained by Mr. Coleman from negroes—the stone at the time of the explosion broke into three pieces, the larger of which was the one brought to Mr. Sturdevant, and which is said to have originally weighed about seven pounds, as already noted. Another small piece was found, but has disappeared, and was the third, if such there was, was never found. The stone, as obtained by Mr. Coleman, was broken into five pieces, which weighed altogether 2949 grams. It was about 13 centimetres in its greatest length by nine in breadth, and about the same thickness, and was covered, except where broken, by a very thin black crust, nowhere more than half a millimetre in thickness. The color on the broken surfaces is dark smoky gray, almost black. It is very fine grained, with numerous small dark chondrules, not more than one to two millimetres in diameter at most, and with no metallic iron visible to the naked eye. The mass is quite soft and friable, and resembles in a general way the stones of Warrenton, Warren county, Mo., and Lance, France, more closely than those of any other locality with which the author is acquainted."

"The color is, however, darker than is the Warren county stone, and the chondritic structure more pronounced than in that of Lance. It is, moreover, uniformly gray in color, and not speckled with white, as is the last named. Under the microscope the stone is seen at once to belong to the chondritic type, as is indeed evident on close inspection by the naked eye. The essential minerals are olivine, augite and enstatite, with troilite and native iron, the silicates occurring in the form of chondrules or associated in more or less fragmental particles, embedded in a dark, opaque or faintly translucent base, which is irresolvable, so far as the microscope is concerned. The structure is pronouncedly fragmental, and the stone belongs beyond question to the group of tufts."

After a careful and minute investigation into the microscopic structure of the specimen Professor Merrill determined the mineralogical composition to be as follows: Metal, 3.04 per cent; troilite, 4.76; silicate, 1.17; graphite, 0.35; soluble silicate (olivine in part), 72.60; insoluble silicate (enstatite and augite in part), 18.07.

Name of Cape Nome.

Professor Davidson in the National Geographic Magazine says that during the last four years he has made numerous inquiries concerning the origin of the name of Cape Nome. He searched every available chart and narrative of the region until the Admiralty chart of 1853 was found, which proved to contain the earliest use of the name. This discovery convinced the professor that the name must have been given during the voyage of the Sir John Franklin ships Herald and Plover. So he wrote to the chief of the Admiralty asking if any officer on these ships was named Nome. The following is the reply: "When the M. S. chart of region was being constructed on board H. M. S. Herald attention was drawn to the fact that this point had no name, and a mark (? Name) was placed against it."

"In the hurry of dispatching this chart from the ship this (?) appears to have been inked in by a rough draughtsman and appeared as Cape Nome, but the stroke of the 'a' being very indistinct it was interpreted as C. Nome, and has appeared with this name ever since."

"This information is from an officer who was on board the Herald when the chart was made."

Encke's Comet and Murdered Presidents. Encke's comet has heralded the death by assassination of three presidents of the United States. President Lincoln was assassinated on April 15, 1865; Encke's comet appeared Jan. 25, 1865, and was visible five months. President Garfield was the victim of the assassin's onslaught on July 2, 1881, and died Sept. 19; Encke's comet appeared Aug. 20, 1881, and was visible to the naked eye. President McKinley was attacked on Sept. 6, and died on Sept. 14, 1901; Encke's comet appeared on Aug. 15, 1901, and was visible for several weeks.—London Daily News.

The Point of View. "What makes you think that authors haven't a common sense?" asked one publisher.

"Why," answered the other, "if they had they wouldn't be authors, would they?"—Washington Star.

FASHIONS OF 1920.

A Frenchman's Forecast of Feminine Fads Twenty Years Hence.

When they are grown up, the young ladies of the future who were born with this century will look back with amazement on the manners and dress of the days when their mothers were girls. If M. Octave Uzanne be a true prophet, evolution in things feminine will move, not by degrees, but by remarkable bounds between the present year and 1920. The long dresses of today will appear far more quaint to the girls of that period than do the flounced skirts of the 80s to the modern woman. In 1920, says M. Octave Uzanne, the "feminine prejudice," which causes ladies, except of course in ballets, "to object to displaying the calves of their legs," will have become entirely extinct. "Rational dress," as advocated by extremists, will not, however, prevail. The knickerbocker will not out the petticoat, but the latter will never fall below the knee. On the other hand, the present clinging skirt will be abolished, and dresses will grow fuller in width as they decrease in length. M. Uzanne believes that these revolutions in costume will be promoted by hygienic considerations. He is a violent opponent of the long skirt, on the score of its being a microbe collecting and distributing agent. In the name of the laws of health, he likewise is persuaded that the corset has but a few years to live, and will in 1920 be preserved, if at all, in museums of discarded instruments of torture. Finally, veils will also be tabooed for hygienic reasons, as they act as nets for microbes, which are gathered in their meshes and thence are conveyed to the mouth and eyes. Suddenly breaking away from health considerations, M. Octave Uzanne indulges in flights of far more fanciful prophecy. In 1920, it seems, occult arts, necromancy and astrology will flourish as they never did before, except among the Alexandrine Greeks at the commencement of the Christian era. "Astral influences," in which, presumably, M. Uzanne believes, will be an article of faith with the ladies of 1920, and they will dress accordingly. "They will be aware that black predisposes them to Saturnian melancholy; that blue subjects them to lunar fancies, that gray devotes them to Mercury, with his gift of pecuniary prosperity, that red places them under the Olympian sway of Jupiter, that golden yellows associate them with the sun, the giver of worldly success, and that, lastly, greenish yellows bind them wholly to Venus and her love philters."—London Telegraph.

THE SALVATION ARMY LOAN.

Practical Plan to Provide for Poor of Big Cities.

The floating of an issue of \$150,000 thirty-year, 5 per cent gold bonds by the Salvation Army, in furtherance of its Western colonization project, calls public attention to what is without doubt the most practical and the most rational plan to provide for the poor of the great cities that has been attempted in this country. Like every philanthropic enterprise of this character, the Salvation Army colonization scheme has its business aspects as well as its humanitarian side. Projects of this character fall in their humanitarian purpose unless they can be successfully financed. The bonds about to be issued are to be secured by a mortgage upon the colonization lands of the Salvation Army, which now have an estimated value of \$250,000. That the investment in the bonds is regarded as a good one, not only from a financial point of view, but from the standpoint of a sane, practical and worthy scheme for lifting up the submerged classes in the large cities, is shown by the fact that \$120,000 of the bonds have been taken by Senator M. A. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick, Washington E. Connor, George E. Hopkins, John E. Mulholland, Benjamin F. Tracy and others. That there can be no question about the social and industrial success of the project is also indicated by the fact that there are now on file applications from over 1,000 families, now residing in large cities, who are anxious to secure the privilege of settling on a model farm in any of the three colonies that are to be established. The project is far-reaching in its industrial, civil and humanitarian possibilities and merits public encouragement.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Needed Reimment.

Mr. Finnigan—Phwat's that yez do be paintin'? Miss Annabelle Finnigan—Cupid, pa. The god of love, ye know, Mr. Finnigan—Fer th' love of heaven, put a R-ragan an him. He looks like a soft caddy.—Judge.

He who has no shame has no conscience.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division.

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

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 108, No. 112, No. 104, No. 106, No. 110, No. 114. Includes stations like Pittsburgh, Red Bank, Lawrenceville, etc.

WESTWARD.

Table with columns for STATIONS, No. 108, No. 106, No. 104, No. 102, No. 100, No. 98. Includes stations like Driftwood, Grant, Gettysburg, etc.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

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

1:00 a. m.—Train 13, weekdays, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

1:45 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Vestibule buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

4:05 p. m.—Train 14, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Vestibule buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

11:00 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Vestibule buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

12:10 p. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:25 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Vestibule buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

12:10 p. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

4:08 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridgely and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.

1:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

1:45 p. m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

Table with columns for a. m. WEEKDAYS, a. m., p. m. Includes times for various stations like Driftwood, Grant, Gettysburg, etc.

For time tables and additional information consult ticket agent. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.