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

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**Northamer & Kellogg,**  
Woodward Building,  
Main Street.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY DIVISION.

Low Grade Division.

In Effect May 26, 1901. [Eastern Standard Time.

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 100 No. 101 No. 102 No. 103 No. 104
Pittsburgh	6:15 6:30 6:45 7:00 7:15
Red Bank	7:15 7:30 7:45 8:00 8:15
Lawsonville	8:15 8:30 8:45 9:00 9:15
New Bethlehem	9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00 10:15
Oak Ridge	10:15 10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15
Mayfield	11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15
Summersville	12:15 12:30 12:45 1:00 1:15
Brookville	1:15 1:30 1:45 2:00 2:15
Louis	2:15 2:30 2:45 3:00 3:15
Falls Creek	3:15 3:30 3:45 4:00 4:15
Reynoldsville	4:15 4:30 4:45 5:00 5:15
Pancoat	5:15 5:30 5:45 6:00 6:15
DuBois	6:15 6:30 6:45 7:00 7:15
Saluda	7:15 7:30 7:45 8:00 8:15
Waterbury	8:15 8:30 8:45 9:00 9:15
Pennfield	9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00 10:15
Tyler	10:15 10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15
Benezette	11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15
Grant	12:15 12:30 12:45 1:00 1:15
Driftwood	1:15 1:30 1:45 2:00 2:15

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburgh 9:00 a. m., m. Bank 11:30 Brookville 12:41, Reynoldsville 1:42, Falls Creek 2:59, DuBois 3:55 p. m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 100 No. 101 No. 102 No. 103 No. 104
Driftwood	6:15 6:30 6:45 7:00 7:15
Grant	7:15 7:30 7:45 8:00 8:15
Benezette	8:15 8:30 8:45 9:00 9:15
Tyler	9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00 10:15
Pennfield	10:15 10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15
Waterbury	11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15
Saluda	12:15 12:30 12:45 1:00 1:15
DuBois	1:15 1:30 1:45 2:00 2:15
Falls Creek	2:15 2:30 2:45 3:00 3:15
Pancoat	3:15 3:30 3:45 4:00 4:15
Reynoldsville	4:15 4:30 4:45 5:00 5:15
Brookville	5:15 5:30 5:45 6:00 6:15
Louis	6:15 6:30 6:45 7:00 7:15
Summersville	7:15 7:30 7:45 8:00 8:15
Mayfield	8:15 8:30 8:45 9:00 9:15
Oak Ridge	9:15 9:30 9:45 10:00 10:15
New Bethlehem	10:15 10:30 10:45 11:00 11:15
Lawsonville	11:15 11:30 11:45 12:00 12:15
Red Bank	12:15 12:30 12:45 1:00 1:15
Pittsburgh	1:15 1:30 1:45 2:00 2:15

Train 902 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m., Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 4:50, Red Bank 5:00, Pittsburgh 5:20 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

4:00 a. m.—Train 6, daily, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:30 a. 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 coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

7:30 a. m.—Train 4, daily, for Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:30 a. m., New York 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m.; Pullman Parlor car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

10:00 p. m.—Train 4, daily, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:30 a. m., New York 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m.; Pullman Parlor car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

11:15 p. m.—Train 1, daily, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:30 a. m., New York 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:00 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m.; Pullman Parlor car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.

### WESTWARD

8:30 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

8:30 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridgway and week days for DuBois, Clearmont and principal intermediate stations.

8:45 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

8:45 p. m.—Train 13, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

8:45 p. m.—Train 11, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

S. M. WEEKDAYS. S. M.

10:45	at Clearmont	11:00
10:50	at Woodville	11:05
10:55	at Quinwood	11:10
11:00	at Smith's Run	11:15
11:05	at Inawater	11:20
11:10	at Straight	11:25
11:15	at Glen Hazel	11:30
11:20	at Johnsonburg	11:35
11:25	at Ridgway	11:40

D.M. SUNDAYS.

7:20	at Ridgway	7:30
7:25	at Island Run	7:35
7:30	at Corn's Bend	7:40
7:35	at Crooked Run	7:45
7:40	at Short's Mills	7:50
7:45	at Rock	7:55
7:50	at Carrier	8:00
7:55	at Brookway	8:05
8:00	at Jones Mills	8:10
8:05	at McMillan	8:15
8:10	at Harveys Run	8:20
8:15	at Falls Creek	8:25
8:20	at DuBois	8:30

For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents.

J. E. HUGHES, J. E. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

## CROWNING GEORGE III

A DESCRIPTION OF HIS CORONATION AS SEEN BY A GENTLEMAN.

Picturesque Incidents of the Ceremony—The Anointing of the King—Gorgeous Banquet—King Edward's Coronation Will be a Similar Function.

"As the friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a pass-ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey, and as I had a fine view of the procession out of doors from a one-of-a-kind room, which your neighbor, Sir Edward, had hired at the small price of 100 guineas, on purpose to oblige his acquaintance, I will endeavor to give you as minute an account as I can of all the particulars omitted in the public papers."

So wrote Mr. James Heming to a friend in the country ages ago. His letter is dated Tuesday, September 22, 1701, the day on which George III, was solemnly crowned. Mr. Heming faithfully guarding his precious pass-ticket which gave him the right to rove where he chose, was afoot overnight. The fronts of the houses in all the streets that could command the least point of view were lined with scaffolding, like so many galleries or boxes, raised one above another to the very roofs. These were covered with carpets and cloths of different colors, and filled quite early in the day with richly dressed spectators, the mob underneath making "a pretty contrast" to the rest of the company.

Of course, there were plenty of foot soldiers on the ground. Mr. Heming relates how surprised he was to see the officers familiarly conversing and walking arm in arm with many of the private. This surprise lasted until "we were let into the secret that they were gentlemen, who had put on the dresses of common soldiers, for what purpose I need not mention."

Mr. Heming has a tender heart. "It gave me pain," he confesses, "to see the soldiers, both horse and foot, obliged most unmercifully to belabor the heads of the mob with their broadswords, bayonets and muskets, but it was not unpleasant to observe several tipping the horse soldiers slyly from time to time (some with halfpence and some with silver, as they could muster up the cash) to let them pass between the horses to get near the platform, after which these unconscionable gentry drove them back again."

Still he himself is not above having recourse to "the irresistible argument of half a crown." One of the guards accordingly pilots him to the hall gate, where he got admittance just as their Majesties were seated at the upper end under magnificent canopies.

The procession began to quit Westminster Hall between 11 and 12. He seems a veritable "familiar" does this Mr. Heming in his power to dart hither and thither. Being willing to see the royal procession pass along the platform through the streets from Westminster Hall to the west door of the abbey, he hastens from the hall, and "by the assistance of a soldier," gets back to his former station at the corner of Bridge street, where the windows commanded a double view at the turning.

He has not, however, the words to express "that innate joy and satisfaction which the spectators felt and expressed, especially as their Majesties passed by, on whose countenances a dignity suited to their station, tempered with the most amiable complacency, was sensibly impressed." The young sovereign had only been married to the good Queen Caroline in the previous July. It was noticed that as their Majesties and the nobility passed the corner which commanded a prospect of Westminster Bridge they stopped short and turned back to look at the people, whose appearance, as they all had their hats off, and were thickly planted on the ground, which rose gradually, Mr. Heming compares to nothing but a pavement of heads and faces.

Mr. Heming next turns up in the Abbey, but it is not to be wondered at that he did not get there in time to have so distinct a view as he could have wished. Still he saw a good deal, and "our friend Harry Whitaker had the luck to be stationed in the first row of the gallery behind the seats allotted for the nobility." Harry Whitaker consequently supplements the narrative at this interesting point.

The coronation sermon lasted only fifteen minutes. The king was anointed on the crown of his head, his breast and the palms of his hands. At the very instant the crown was placed on the king's head a fellow having been placed on the top of the abbey dome, whence he could look down into the chancel, with a flag which he dropped as a signal, the park and Tower guns began to fire, the trumpets sounded, and the Abbey echoed with the repeated shouts and acclamations of the people, which, on account of the awful silence that had hitherto reigned, had a very striking effect. The reverent attention which both their Majesties paid when (after making their second oblations) the next ceremony was their receiving the holy communion, brought to the mind of every one near them a proper recollection of the consecrated place in which they were.

And that there should have been a reverse to this benignant picture. According to "what Harry observed," there were such long pauses between some of the ceremonies in the Abbey as plainly showed all the actors were not perfect in their parts. Much chagrin and disappointment was occasioned to the spectators by the late return of the procession. In the open air the crowd had but a very dim and gloomy view of it, while to those who

## TIBET'S STRANGE RULER

PIGRIMS RECEIVED DAILY BY THE MYSTERIOUS GRAND LAMA.

The First Detailed Description of the Ceremonial—The Head of the Buddhist Faith Seems Always to Die in His Youth—Only Buddhist See Him.

A great deal of mystery has always surrounded the personality of the Dalai Lama of Tibet. Hundreds of pilgrims from Tibet, Mongolia and China are permitted every day to do homage to him, but any unbeliever who should attempt to enter his presence would do so at the risk of his life.

A Buddhist priest of Kalmuk origin and a subject of Russia has at last had the temerity to write an account of his reception by the Grand Lama. This man, whose name is Baza-Bakchi, made the pilgrimage to Lhasa about three years ago from his home near Astrakhan, at the north end of the Caspian Sea.

The Pantshen Lama is theoretically the spiritual successor of the great founder of the faith, but practically the Dalai Lama has the supremacy, owing to his residence at the capital. He is called the great king, while the other Grand Lama is known as the great teacher.

Somewhat or other, the Dalai Lama always dies young. At least, no writer who has ever visited Lhasa has ever spoken of him as anything more than a boy.

Colonel Holdich has said that the Dalai Lamas of Tibet are invariably children, and that they die as those die whom the gods love. Manning, who visited Lhasa in 1811 in the guise of a Hindu doctor, said the Dalai Lama was a well educated, princely child about seven years old.

It is a curious fact that Baza-Bakchi, the latest observer to see the Dalai Lama, fails to describe the appearance of the boy who is now in that exalted position; he compensates for this strange omission, however, by giving the first details yet published of the ceremony of presentation at the daily receptions which this Grand Lama gives to the pilgrims who are constantly flocking to the holy city.

When Baza-Bakchi was in Lhasa the Dalai Lama was not in his famous temple-palace on the sacred hill of Potala, for he had gone to his summer palace, Norbu-Linka, a charming abode in the midst of a park a few miles west of Lhasa. Thither the stream of pilgrims was pouring and the ceremony of presentation there is said to be identical with that at Potala.

The quaintness of Baza-Bakchi's short account can scarcely be reproduced from the Russian version from which the following has been translated for the Sun. As far as known it is the only report of the Kalmuk narrative that has yet been turned into English:

"The Dalai Lama," writes Baza-Bakchi, "receives, every day, all the pilgrims who have arrived in the holy city to pay him their homage. The audiences are usually given at 9 o'clock in the morning, everybody from the nobles to the common people being privileged to attend.

"At the time appointed for the audience the Dalai Lama enters the large hall and takes his seat on a throne that is about five feet in height. As soon as he is seated about 200 functionaries, half of them officials in the Government and half monks from the monasteries, take their places, a hundred to the right and a hundred to the left of the throne.

"Then the pilgrims and other devotees, who have been formed in line outside, begin to file into the hall, passing up between the lines of attendants to the throne where each in his turn stands face to face with the Dalai Lama.

"Guards, who are very conspicuous for their tall stature, enter the hall on either side of the line of pilgrims. The guards are provided with long whips and it is their duty to prevent anything unseemly from occurring.

"The Dalai Lama makes a distinction between the pilgrims according to the value of the presents they bring him. Those who come without any gift receive indeed the benediction as well as the others but they depart without the special honors conferred upon those who bring gifts. Some offer gold, silver or copper plate engraved with a design of the universe in accordance with Buddhist ideas; others may offer a silk scarf or only a little tea or rice.

"It was on the morning of the third day of the month of the dog that I went out from Lhasa to Norbu-Linka. I found the pilgrims already assembled to the number of 300 or 400.

"I was introduced into the hall before most of them for my hands were full of presents. I was escorted in front of the throne on which was seated the Dalai Lama. My attendant told me to kneel and salute the great king by touching my forehead three times to the floor.

## CHINESE TRAITS.

They are Certainly Worth Careful Study by Western Folk.

One of the United States consuls in China, in pointing out the way to increase our trade with that country, calls attention to some of the peculiarities of the people. They are in the habit, he says, of handling everything very carefully, and for this reason they make cheap and flimsily-made articles last a good deal longer than other people do. They are very economical, and large quantities of old scrap iron are imported into China to be made into cheap but useful articles in the little blacksmith shops that are scattered throughout the country. Their intense love for pictures and artistic ornaments makes them buy cheap articles of that kind such as cannot be sold in this country, but are given away for advertising purposes.

Philippine Salaries. Governor Taft gets \$20,000, and each of his four assistants \$15,000, while there are 26 other officials who draw from \$4,000 to \$7,500 a year. In all there are 4,600 civil employes, not quite half of whom are Americans. The salary roll runs to over \$3,000,000, of which over two-thirds goes to the Americans. It must be borne in mind, however, that the cost of living is very high.

Because two-thirds of Germany's 150,000 music teachers are alleged to be incompetent, the coming Reichstag will be asked to pass a law compelling the teachers to undergo a state examination.

Muscular Soreness. As the result of over-exercising and exposure to heat and cold, or from whatever cause, may be treated successfully by the timely application of St. Jacobs Oil. A thorough rubbing is necessary. The Oil should be applied vigorously for at least twenty minutes, two or three times daily, when all pain, soreness, stiffness will be removed in twenty-four hours. It will also strengthen and harden the muscles. Football players, gymnasts and all athletes will find St. Jacobs Oil superior to any other remedy for outward application, for the reason that its action is more rapid and its effect permanent. Thousands of people all over the world use and recommend St. Jacobs Oil for muscular soreness. A twenty-five-cent bottle is quite sufficient to prove its efficacy. In cases where muscular soreness is complicated with any disease which requires an alternative Voger's Curative Compound should be taken. This prepared by the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Baltimore, Md., who will send a sample free on application.

California has almost a monopoly of the cultivation of apricots in the United States.

Best For the Bowels. No matter what ails you, headache, a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents, start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

A farmer near Lenox, S. D., shot a pelican that measured eight feet and four inches from tip to tip of its wings.

Wen a Case With a Poem. "I once won a case with one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems," says Congressman Brick, of Indiana, who is a lawyer, "and so I stand for him. I was defending a man charged with stealing silk, and it looked so bad for him that I decided on an appeal to the jury. I did the best I could with the evidence; but I banked most on the fact that the defendant was a young man with a wife and child, and that it would go hard for all of them to have him go to the penitentiary for a term of years. My whole argument led up to the point where I closed with Riley's little poem, 'Back from a Two Years' Sentence.' When I finished the jury was in tears, and even the judge and the attorney for the prosecution were affected. The jury took just one ballot, and returned a verdict of not guilty."

Women Prefer Surface Cars. Surface traction is for women. They will not climb stairs up or down if they can stay on earth. The men will go up or down or anywhere to get away from the women passengers, so that they will not have to read newspapers seven times over to avoid seeing women to whom they should give their seats. When the underground is completed it will be a good thing for the men of New York, who can find plenty of room over the earth or under it in the cars, as the women will stick to the surface roads just the same.—New York Press.

Carnegie on Scotchmen. Andrew Carnegie a short time ago was in conversation with a friend who was inclined to be very complimentary. He told Mr. Carnegie what a splendid gift his library was to Edinburgh and so much more needed than any other charity in the city, as the statistics showed that for a great many years there had not been one death by starvation there. "That," answered Mr. Carnegie, "does not arise from the number of charities in Edinburgh, but from the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."—New York Times.

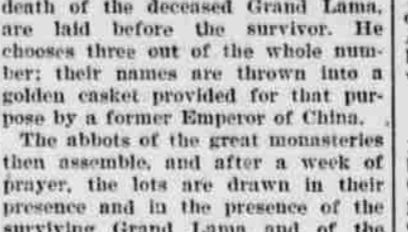
Railways in Straight Lines. There is a railway over the Egyptian desert which runs for forty-five miles in a straight line, but this is easily beaten in Australia. The railway from Nyngan to Bourke, in New South Wales, runs over a plain, which is as level as a billiard table, for 120 miles in a mathematically straight line. There is hardly an embankment, nowhere a curve, and only three very slight elevations.

## A Rome dispatch says that the pope is making his funeral plans. He has settled all arrangements for his funeral down to the remotest details. A monumental tomb is ready. It is the work of the sculptor Giuseppe Luchetti, and has cost 300,000 lire, which has all been paid. The dispatch adds that the pope leaves very little to his relatives in his will. He recently divided among them his purely personal estate.

## KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago. I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND CURED ME AND MADE ME WELL, AND THAT IS WHY I GLADLY WRITE YOU THIS, AND GLADLY THANK YOU FOR SIX BOTTLES OF IT I TOOK, TOGETHER WITH YOUR PILLS. MY HEADACHE AND BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WENT AWAY, AND I AM NOW AS WELL AS I CAN BE. I HAD LEFT TOGETHER MY GENERAL HEALTH WAS SO IMPROVED I FELT AS YOUNG AND LIGHT AND HAPPY AS AT TWENTY."—MRS. LOUISE GIBSON, 4313 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5200 profit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and cured thousands of cases of female troubles.

## Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes. A Substitute for an Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain relieving and soothing sensation of this is wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and neuralgia. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest, stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gony complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all your preparations." Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

## SEAFARING MEN

KNOW THE VALUE OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND OILED CLOTHING. IT WILL KEEP YOU DRY IN THE WETTEST WEATHER. LOOK FOR ABOVE TRADE MARK ON SALE EVERYWHERE. CATALOGUE FREE. SHOWING FULL LINE OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

## DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

FIELD MEDICAL INSTITUTE, EXPLOSIVES. McILHENNY'S TABASCO. The reckless people who are usually wrecked.

## SALZER'S New 20th Century OATS

CLEAR THE TRACK! Have you the much-needed health on earth. Salzer's New 20th Century Oats take the place of the biggest yielder everywhere. The last year's crop was the best. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a list of over 400 samples and lists them. Salzer's were the best. How do you like that? Mr. Farmer? Our new Oats are the best. They are completely revolutionized and growing and we export dozens of farmers to report yields in 1900 ranging from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. They are dirt cheap. Be in the swim and buy this variety this spring as well as your neighbors the coming fall for seed. It will surely pay you.

Salzer's Marvel Wheat—42 bus. per Acre. The only spring wheat on earth that will yield a paying crop under any soil, and will stand in very hard frosts. We also have the celebrated Black Pearl wheat, yielding on our farms, 40 bushels per acre.

VEGETABLE SEEDS. We are the largest growers and our stock of various Peas, Beans, Onions and all money-making vegetables is enormous. Prices are very low. Send our 50 cents up a box. Catalogue free.

For 10c—Worth \$10. Our great catalogue contains full description of our Seedless Raisins, yielding 100 bushels, and Triplicon Raisins, yielding 400 bushels per acre. We also have our famous, yielding 100 bushels per acre, our Peas and Onions, yielding 100 bushels per acre, our Peas and Onions, yielding 100 bushels per acre, our Peas and Onions, yielding 100 bushels per acre.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CORNER N.Y.C.