Garrett P. Servica, the writer on scientific subjects, bad an interview with Mr. Marconi, and made doubly clear the conviction that he was not deceived about those signals transmitted from England to Newfound-

"So there is no question about the result of the Newtoundland experiments?" "None, '

"And we may expect to see your system of transatlantic signalling in commercial operation scon?" "I hope so I am going to England to arrange for It as soon as I can get away.

"Can you say how long a time will elapse before actual messages may be transmitted across the ocean?" not exactly. But probably it will not be long. It may take three or four months to make the preliminary arrangements."

"Where will your stations be placed?" "In Nova Scotla and at Cape Cod, on this side; in England and probably in Belgium, on the other

"How about transmitting such messages from and to points at a distance from the seaconst; do you think that can be done?" "I think no, but more experiments must first be tried. We do not yet know all the data of the problem. But I think eventually it

"You mean that when the system is perfected a message might be sent, for instance, from St. Petersburg or some point in the heart of Europe direct through the air to New York without being interrupted and without the use of any relays." "Yes, I think it possible that that may be

"How about the transcontinental business? Do you intend to try to send messages, say, from New York to San Francisco?" "Oh, I cannot say yet as to that. We have not yet gone far enough with our experiments. But I think it might be done; I do not see any impossibility in it."

"So you think you could send a wireless message from the Atlantic to the Pacifie?" "Yes, but it would require more power than over the ocean -just how needs more I am not pre-

There is no difficulty then as to obtaining the requisite energy to send messages across the widest occars, or even all around the earth?" "No, the range of energy needed is within easy practical reach. It took, I think, about 160 times as much energy to signal. across the Atlantic as it takes to run a single are light."

"When your signals were sent across the Atlantic, did they go in the air or through the earth, or how? "They went through the ether."

"The ether is supposed to interpenetrate all substances as well as to fill all space. But, practically, are there not resistances, etc., which would make the waves choose some partieular path in preference to others? "Yes, and I think the waves followed the curvature of the earth."

"In regard to the very important question of making the messages exclusive, so that anybody might not pick them up and read them in their flight, what is to be said?" "They can be made perfectly exclusive," he replied, "by having the transmitters and receivers wined in unison. Then only the properly tuned receiver can take the messages, and all other receivers would get nothing."

"How great a range is there at your disposal in tuning the instruments? Can you make as great a variety of tuned transmitters and receivers responding only to one and another as a manufacturer of Yale locks can make of locks that will open only to their proper keys?" "Well, I cannot vet say how great the range is, but it would seem to be very great, because we have millions of vibrations to choose from, and even if it were neceasary to have one thousand vibrations covering the field of each set of instruments, yet with millions to seleet from, thousands of such acts, each independent of all the others could be made. Suppose, for instance, we and ton million vibrations available and we allotted them in sets of one thousand to different instruments. then we could make ten thousand independent sets of instruments.

Will you abandon the use of kites in your later experiments?" "Yes, we

shall use masts." "How high will the masts have to be in sending messages between Cape Cod and England?" "About 150 feet. Messages have been sent 20 miles from an elevation of only two feet. The distance increase as the square of the height of the masts. There is probably a slight absorption of the energy in the atmosphere, and it is nec-

sary to make allowance for that." "But, of course, the height of the masts has nothing to do with the curvature of the earth, or with the getting over intervening obstacles?"

not at all." "And you believe you could sen! nessages across North America witoout regard to such obstacles as the Rocky Mountains, which rise 12,000 or 14,000 feet above sea level?" "Yes, I think it can be done. But more power is required over land than over ecause there is more absorption

"You will not stop with establishing communication across the Atlantic?"
"Oh, no. I hope not. I hope to see
the system in use all over the world."
"Would it be possible to send a mes-

A QUESTION OF MONTHS wage all around the earth so that it would come back to the starting point?" "I cannot say.

"The distance in itself would be no fatal obstacle?" "It would not."

"Is it your impression that such waves as you employ can only be sent between points situated on the surface of the earth, and cannot be senteven disregarding the supposed absorbing shell in the rarefled region of the air above our heads-away from the earth to some other body, say moon? "Well, that is what the experiments so far made seem to indicate, but we cannot yet be altogether

# LANGUAGE OF THE TURKEY.

## An English Naturalist Thinks He Peder

stands the Gobbler's Cries. Nelson Wood, an English scientist has made a life-leng study of the lan guage of birds and he thinks he can not only understand what many of the feathered creatures are saying, but also express things to them which they understand. He has many inter esting things to tell about the birds he bas mer.

The creatures of the air, so he says talk the least; (urkeys, chickens and such feathered creatures, as they do not fly very much, talk the most. The explanation of this is natural.

The birds that do not fly are al ways in more danger and they have many notes of warning. Language among them, of course, as it must have been with primitive man, is but an expression of the simple needs: Danger, hunger, warning, pleasure and such sensations are the first emo tions expressed.

To illustrate the various calls which a turkey has, Mr. Wood cites a note for overhead danger, another for danger on the ground, a third for a bank in the distance, another of complaint when being driven, a different call in open meadow from that is bushes, a special signal at night, as well as a special kind of note used in ordinary conversation.

Chickens have even more modes of expression. A hen has three distinct songs, one when seeking her nest another for calling her mate and third for eroening to herself or in the scarch for food,

The rooster has several distinct notes and Mr. Wood says that some of these the ordinary person never observes. There is one, a low fine whis tle which the rooster uses sometimes on a dark day when going to roost. but when the rooster really begins to carry on an extensive conversation is when he meets another chanticleer in

It ranges all the way from a defiant chuckle which invites the other fellow to fight as surely as the proverbial chip on a boy's shoulder, to a feminine croon which means fear and a desire to retire.

Perhaps of all birds the parrot is the most intelligent. People have been accustomed to think of the par rot as simply a mimic, but Mr. Wood pretends to have known many that actually understood the words they were saying. One of his parrot friends always saluted him with "Good morn ing" early in the day and "Good night" in the evening.

The ability of crows to smell gunpowder a long distance off has always been asserted for them and those wh have studied the birds to any extent easily recognize varying caws, show ing fear, warning or affection, as the case may be. That birds are able to express pleasure every one knows. The cheerful lift of the songsters is only one way in which they show their joy of living in such a good world as this.

How a Blind Man Can Tell Time. Perhaps many people have noticed that the blind man who plays the hand organ day after day at Grand avenue bridge has a watch in his pocket. He

has a watch, and can tell time, foo. Yesterday a man dropped a nickel in his cup, and, noticing the watch, asked him for the time. It was a queer question to ask, but he saw the watch and wanted to know whether the blind man

was simply pretending to be sightless, "I think I can tell," said the blind man. He held it up close to his ear

and slowly turned the stem-winder. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight," he counted, and then he said: "That means 72 minutes, I wound up the watch tightly at 3 o'clock and so the time ought to be about 12 minnies part 4. Here, look and see how near I came to it."

His questioner looked, and the time was 4.18. He was only six minutes

"Do you mean to say that you can

your watch?" "Not exactly, but I can come mighty near it; usually within ten minutes, and it's very easy, too. All you have to know is how long one click in winding up will run the watch. I'll explain. Suppose that at 3 o'clock I wind up my watch until it is tight, as we say; that is, until another turn of the winder would apparently break a spring. At have passed. The maker of dough-5 o'clock I wind the watch again and nuts and dumplings was a more imporfind that the winder clicks 12 times before the watch is wound up to the place where it sticks. Then I know that 12 clicks will run the watch 129 minutes, and that one click represents 10 minutes of time."-Milwaukee Sen-

Benefit of the Birch.

tineL

The cane should never be used as the ordinary instrument of school punishment. A cane may possibly bring about irreparable damage, and caning on the hands is the most senseess and cruel form of punishment im-The birch is the best imlement of punishment for small boys, Firstly, it hurts; secondly, if applied n reason it does no harm.--London



The Duke of Mariborough's new ouse in Curzon street, London, is pereptibly "taking form," and the fron pillars and girders of the frame look like a huge skeleton. A feature of the interior is to be the marble hall and staircase winding round it, with pretty galleries. The house will not be ery lofty, considering its also, but, tanding alone and among smaller buildings, it will be very light and niry. The site was a present to the Duchess Consuelo from her father, Mr.

Decidedly we are going back to the se of bold buttons, but only as decorative elements in tailors' as well as dressmakers' gowns. On some of the prettiest velveteen and corduroy sults large wood button molds covered with intensaly gay brocade have advantageously appeared. The buttons are as big as a half dollar, are slightly onvex in form, and the bit of brocade that covers each mold shows a very Frenchy basket of flowers, a blossom wheathed shepherd's erook, a flute. ips and tambourine bound with rib-There is no gainsaying the harm of these or the brilliancy of hose that have velvet rims and cut steel or strass centres. Again we hear the title Valois applied to these, and a gay bit of brocads is used in the ecoration of a dark nown a set of rounde buttona completes the color study, without adding greatly to the expense.-Chleago Record-Herald,

An Original Idea. "Truly, woman has an Inventive brain, and in nothing does she show it more than in the ways that suggest themselves to her of earning money said a woman recently. "I was told the other day of a girl, anxious to turn an honest penny, who announced that any one giving her the name and iddress of an engaged girl would receive three pence! When she had cotected a goodly number of names of prospective brides she took them to various shops, drapers, shoemakers, ladies' outfitters, milliners and so on, and bargained for so much for each oddress. The shop people gave her a certain sum-how much I do not know -and then dispatched their catalogucs to the future wife, who, I doubt not, was extremely astonished at the publicity her engagement enjoyed. Whether the venture was a fasting success I have not ascertained, but of the originality of the Idea there can be no question,"-New York Tribune.

# Great Men's Views on Women

Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly -- Gladstone

He that would have fine guest's let him have a fine wife.—Ben Johnson. Disguise our bondage as we will, tis woman, woman, rules us still .-Monre.

Kindness in woman, not their beaucous looks, shall win my love. Shakespeare.

Oll and water-woman and a secret hostile properties.—Bulwer -are

Lytton. The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman .- Macaulay.

If the heart of a man is depressed with cares, the mist is dispelled when

a woman appears .-- Gray, Lovely woman, that caused our cares can every care beguile,-Beres-

He is a fool who thinks by force or skill, to turn the current of a wom an's will -Samuel Tuke Raptured man quits each dozing

age, O woman, for thy loveller page,

Earth has nothing more tender than plous woman's heart.-Luther.

There is a charm of youth and happiness that carries a certain amount of thoughtfulness for a time. Yet this charm is only a passing one, and soon fails to win consideration if it is not accompanied by a certain lignity of poise and wisdom and tact, which youth, as well as age, may pos tell the time of day by winding up aces. The old saying, "beauty is only skin deep," is daily proved by the superior charm which genuine beauty of character exerts on the most trivial

minded of individuals. No young woman can afford to be bluff and careless in her treatment of the world. In the old days of the Colonial times, manual work was more necessary than exact culture, but they tant factor in the society of a 100 years ago than the skilful teacher or worker in any skilled field of today. Women did not have time to be proper ly educated. Their energies were limit

ted to their homes. All this is changed The world demands of any one who would reap its rewards of success a great deal of intelligence, and also umselfishness. It demands good man ners, which have their root in unselfishness and thought for others. A wise young woman who expects to succeed in any vecation does not expect any consideration because of her 'thoughtless" youth. She aims to be thoughtful and considerate as well as helpful. A girl who is called to enter a family as a companion, governess or even as a serving maid may be so

tactful and thoughtful that she is invaluable or she may be so thoughtless that every one in the house is

relieved when she takes her depar-One of the greatest elements o success which a young woman car pessess is the power of effacing her own personality in her work. In other words, the power of doing her work se quickly and so well that the work er is forgotten in the perfection of The aid her helpful hand has given, the tast and care she has exercised, make her invaluable. She the numberless thoughtful things she has done, which a careless woman been the greatest value of her work,

a well as her skilled knowledge. When one sees a hurrled crowd of charm of youth, but full of carcless ness and slangy and coarse in their language, as the youth of the begin ning of the 20th century often are, wishes a young person to be anything but happy, but there is a certain joyousness which is possessed of a sweet seriouzness of manner. A well bred, refined woman, trained for any work, succeeds far better today than a coarse, foud woman in any position in life. The time has gone by when exuberant youth will be accepted as an excuse for bad manners.-New York Tribune.

## Women and Perfumes.

"Wood violet? Fifty cents an cunce Thank you. Anything else? Now, I knew that girl would ask for violet before she spoke a word. Why? Well, I can't explain it exactly, only when one 1, 3 sold perfumes as long as bays she anticipates her customer tastes at a single giance. Sometimes I get the tip from the woman's gown or her carriage or her general appearance, but almost invariably I can lay my hand on the right bottle of pertime or nachet before the woman ask

The clerk paused suddenly, rested her slender well-kept hand on a bot tle of high-priced toilet water and cast significant glauce in the direction of n young woman who was bearing down upon the perfume counter. The new customer were a stylish golf skirt and a cale Fedora, and had just finished glass of milk and vichy at the soda counter. When she had carried off her purchase, which, sure enough, proved to be the bottle of tollet water, the clerk remarked:

"I was right you see, That sort of a girl, well-groomed, tailor-made, and given to athletics, likes toilet water in her daily bath. She'd use bay rum like her brother, only it is a trifle too masculine.

"White violet is the most popular of all extracts, it is particularly the favorite of the woman who dresses in I have one customer who affects the most stunning gray frocks. cloth, silk and velvet in winter, exquilawns and dimities in summer, and almost as strong to her passion for violet. Just she buys gray stockings, gloves and purses to match her gowns, so she has every tollet accessory in violet. It perfumes her am monia water, her face and tooth powders. She buys violet extract, scap and follet water, and quantities of sachet. Yet when she is near you, you can detect just the faintest most Ulusive of perfumes. Why? Because he understands the art of using them.

a great deal of purple, heliotrope or any of the blending tints, and she will use heliotrone extract which is heavjer and more lasting than violet. The rosebud girl, she of peachy cheeks and baby blue eyes, goes in for white rese, crab apple blossom or lilles of the

valley, odors that are delicate, "The showy women, particularly those who wear diamonds and overtrimmed gowns when they shop of mornings, select the heaviest perfumen like franzipanni. Whenever an over-dressed woman approaches me I can safely gamble on her ordering the strongest perfume in stock,

Only old-fashioned people Inputfor lavender now. There's one white baired southern woman who buys it regularly, and I'd love to peep into her linen closet."-New York Sun.



tiest of the artificial flowers to be Strings of pearls nearly two inches

in length are festooned below larger and beautifully jewelled ornaments.

In negligees and blouse waists as well as in under petticoats, silks with the small figures in the weave makeup most attractively. Colonial slippers, with the small toe,

the high heel and the square buckle of gold, sliver of dull jet, continue in favor for home wear. Such pretty things as there are in hat pins in the flower designs-syet

peas, pinks, all kinds of flowers in the soft French gray or with the rose-A pretty hat of black is trimmed with two big clusters of white violets with a little of the green foliage. The

hat is of velvet and the crown has

small inlets of cream lace, Small pendants in the deep bronze gold are of Egyptian design and show a beautiful combination of stones. In one of these is a beautiful, deep-colored topaz, and several pendants are ender pear-shaped baroque pearls.

# TRAINED-NURSE SCHOOL

FIRST STARTED IN PHILADELPHIA SEVENTY YEARS AGO,

Now There Are More Than Vity Thou-Earnings - Especially Valuable in Set-

Mrs. Sairey Camp is dead and buried beyond all hope of resurred tion. In her place is a neatly attired. woman with more medical knowledge manages to make heraelf useful and than was pessessed by an M. D. 75 agreeable to young and old. It is years ago. The growth of the profession does not seem to have attract ed much attention, but it is undoubtmight have neglected to do, which has edly one of the most extraordinary educational phenomena ever wit-nessed. So far as the records go, the first school for training nurses was choulgirls possessed of the radiant established in Philadelphia in 1828. It was known as the Philadelphia Lying in Charity and Nurse School, and was an innovation which met little encouragement. Old-fashfoned nurses one becomes thoughtful. No one and midwives, hospital attendants, and even physicians opposed it bit terly and denounced the employment of young women in a sphere which, they said, propriety forbade them to enter

The people of Penn's city are obstinate when they feel that they are in the right. The school went on turning out graduates each year, and gradually overcoming the prejudices of the conservatives. Nevertheless the change was slow. In 1880 there were only a dozen of these institutions, in 1885 a score, and in 1890 31 schools with 16 scholars.

Then came a change which was al-most magical. What brought it about is impossible to tell. It is true that many old-fashioned nurses about this time committed grievous errors, and that the advocates of women's medical colleges arged the extension of the trained-nurse system, but these cannot be regarded as sufficient in their influence to have brought about the revolution. In every part of this country and Canada new schools were opened, and each was soon filled to the limit. In the scholastic year 1894-1895 the schools had more than trebled, and the pupils doubled, the totals being 131 and 3983, Three years later the schools were 377 and the scholars 8805. In 1890 the total number of graduates was 20,000, in 1896 35,000, and today it is supposed to be 50,000,

The banner record is held by the old Philadelphia institution, which has graduated over 3200 in its long and honorable enreer. In the distribution of schools the numbers follow the intelligence, rather than the population of the various states. Thus, the authorities say. Maryland has six, while Massachusetts has 42, and Tex as, with its 3,000,000 people, has but two, while Illinois has 31. These figures do not include a large number of institutions which turn out skilful nurses. In nearly all of the big cities of the eastern and central states are homes, asylums, and refuges, where young women are hired to act as nurses. The Institution educates them, but simply with a view to utilizing their labor afterwards, and not with the intention of preparing them and then losing their services. There are more than 200 places of this class which average 10 girls each. Neither does it include scores of young women who have attended med ical colleges and have been unable to be graduated. They make competent nurses, and by many people are pre-"Then take the woman who wears ferred to the alumnae of third-class

schools. The course varies from one to three years, and averages two and onequarter years. The students receive their board, lodging, fuel, light and washing, and some honorarium. Then education is supposed to be equal in value to the services they render, and the money to be complimentary payment. Such is the theory, but in actual practice the schools, which are almost invariably attached to hospit als, pay the trained nurses from \$5 to \$15 a month. Upon graduation, the larger part of the pupils take up active work. Here they command from \$15 to \$30 a week, the price varying with the case, the city, and the rules of the various nurses' clabs

which have been established. In New York City the regular vate according to those in charge at the various headquarters, is \$25 a week. In most instances, the work is not as exhausting as is popularly supposed. Sometimes it is very severe for a couple of days or several weeks. This period is followed by one of less labor and continued exertion while the patient recovers. The easiest tasks are those of caring for the chronic infirm. the aged, and those who suffer from accidents. The hardest are those which are obstetrical or which deal with the insane or the temporarily

deranged. The trained nurses have now a world of their own. In several cities they have clubs. Their profession has its own literary organ, and in smaller towns there is always some school which takes the place of a local headquarters.

The general practice of a nurse is to take two or three weeks off each year for a vacation. Some who are ambitions go to Europe and there study the hospitals of London and Paris. A few continue their medical studies, and finally secure the degree of M. D. But-and here comes what promises both to increase and decruse the numbers of the profession -a large percentage get married and give up the cailing or else confine it to their own household. The old belief that a sick man is never a hero, and that the atmosphere of a sickroom contains no romance, has been proven absolutely false by experience. The nurse who makes a sick man

happy, who ministers by fine cooking, pleasant manners, a cheery smile, and t soft, careasing hand, always wins esteem, generally affection and often love. Several of the school keep lists of graduates, and the number checked off as married forms a larger percentage than toose similarly enecked

among the alumnae of the colleges, The course of study is severe and demands all the time and attention of the pupils. It is about the same in all the leading hospitals. Much of the work is hard manual labor, and includes dusting, sweeping, bed-making, the preparing and giving of diet, assisting at surgical dressings and operations, and the moving of patients. In many of the schools there are kit chens where the students are taught to prepare invalid's diet, and where bright girls often become excellent chefs. In their studies they are required to obtain a fair knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeuties, and what is generally known

as first aid to the injured. Out of the trained-nurse movement have grown two new philanthropic activities. One is well represented by the Church Nursing Clubs and the other by the Nurses' Settlements. In the former the nurses are really employed by women's societies nitached to churches. Frequently they work for half pay and in not a few instances they have contributed their pervices where they have been able, to the cause of humanity.

In the Nurse Settlement system the nurses have established settlements of their own, but more often have foined social settlements conducted by university men and women. In this field of labor they have been exceed ingly successful. If those in charge of the big nettlements of this city are not mistaken, the trained nurses have accomplished more good than any other equal number of workers The result is, of course, due to their calling. It is hard for a man or wonan educated and well dressed to win the confidence of the "submerged Weeks, months, and even years clapse before the worker is admitted to some rough circle, which she wishes to ameliorate. It is in different with the trained nurse. Sickness brings her into the circle without exertion on her own part, and here nine times out of ten she wins the friendship and love of both the patient and the patient's family,-New York Post.

## BILLIARD BALLS

The Time, Care, Trouble and Expense of

Making Them. Few persons who wield a billiard cue are aware of the time, trouble and expense of making the ivory spheres The billiard ball in its natural state s the principal means of defense for an elephant. In time the elephant falls a victim to the venturesomhunter, and he parts with his tusks which are the most valuable of all his possessions to commerce. Most of the tusks find their way to London, which

is the greatest sales mart for ivory. There are different kinds of ivory and only the finer kinds are suitable for making billiard balls. The best comes from the small tusks, which are from four to six inches in diameter at the thickest end. They are sawed into blocks, each section being large enough to allow of the turning of a single ball.

The factories devoted to the billiard ball industry in this country usually receive the ivory in this shape, the sections being marked so that the turners know from what part of the tusk each piece comes and in this way can calculate as to its grain and quality. It takes a long time to produce a perfect billiard ball, and only

skilled labor is employed. The exact centre of the ball is drat discovered by means of measurement. The block is then placed in a socket and one-half of the ball is turned by an instrument made of the finest and sharpest edged steel. The half turned ball is then hung up in a net for awhile; then the second half is turned and the ball hung up as before In a room the temperature of which is kept from 60 to 10 degrees,

The roughly turned ball is kept in this position about a year. Then comes the polishing, whitening, etc. A good deal of hard rubbing is also necessary, as the ball, before being used, should be as near a certain weight as possible and measure two and three-eighths inches in diameter. It has been found impossible to ke two balls exactly the same weight, Very often they will be heavier on one side than on the other, and fcequently they split right through the centre. This is due to decay.

Not until after it has been placed on the tuble is the real life of the billiard ball shown. The pores of the ivory may close, and then if the ball is kept in a hot room it is likely to crack, or it may crack by reason of concussion with other balls. This is one of the great difficulties to contend against. To overcome this the balls should be kept in as even a temperature as possible,

When a billiard ball is first used, it occupies the first rank. A crack may soon be exposed and then it is returned to the factory. The nick is shaved off, and it comes back slightly smaller in size. It may then find its way into some second rate billiard room. After some more hard usage it is again returned to the factory and comes forth again much reduced in size and probably becomes a cue ball

in pool. After it is found to be practically useless for the purposes for which it was originally made it is bought by dealers in bone and ivory and the ball is then turned into buttons or burned and used in the making of ivory black. -New York Herald.

# 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 pair 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.

Northamer & Kellock. Woodward Building, Main Street.

Estimates cheerfully given.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Low Grade Division. In Effect May 26, 1901. LEastern Standard Time.

	10.5 8 2	WARD			
STATIONS.  Stations.  Led Bank Awsonlints  Saw Rethlehem Jak Kidge Maysville unincerville trockville owa  Tuller leynoldsville 'ancoast alls Grock Julios	No 109 A. M. \$ G 10 \$ 6 31 \$ 6 31 \$ 6 35 \$ 6 35 \$ 6 35 \$ 6 35	No.113 A. St 9 0 15 9 28 9 49	No. 301 1 9 60 11 10 11 21 11 47 11 56 12 24 11 56 11 56 11 56 11 56	F. M. S 1 305 4 184 4 505 4 184 5 5 50 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 12 5 5 6 6 6 10 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	No 107 11 M. 5 00 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50 1 50
Sabula Vinterburn Pennield Cyler tennezette Frant Oriftwood	7 28 7 35 7 43 8 00	100000	1 45 1 45 1 45 2 20 2 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20 4 20	7 10 7 10 7 18	Note

Train 501 (Sunday) leaves l'ittsburg 2.00 a.m., Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Fails Creek 1.29, Duilois 1.35 p. m.

WESTWARD							
STATIONS. Driftwood Grant Bennezette Tyler Pennield. Winterburn Sabula. DuBois Falls Creek Pancoast. Reynoidsville Fuller Iowa. Brookville Summerville. Maysville OakRidge New Bethichem	No 108 A. M. *5 200 6 27 46 32 46 58 47 64 7 15	No 105 A. M. § 6 15 16 40 6 51	-	No. II4 P. M. \$5 10 5 17 15 21 5 49 6 00 6 32 6 38	No. III 9.551 16.255 7701 7734 1776 1811 1833		
Lawsonham Red Bank Pittsburg	8 31 8 45 *11 15	9 57 10 10 112 35	\$3 06 \$ 20 \$ 5 30	7 15 7 30 110 15			

Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4410 p. m., Falls Creek 4-17. Reynoldsville 4-10, Brook ville 5-10, Red Bnnk 5-30, Pittsburg 5-30 p. m. Trains marked \* run daily; \$ dally, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division

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

Prittwood as follows:

EASTWARD

3:99 a m—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury,
Wilkesbarre, Hazieton, Pottsville, Scranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 5:23 p. m.,
New York, 9:39 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:39 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parior car
from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger conches from Kane to Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington. ington. 3:49 p. m.-Train s, daily for Sonbury. Har-

inston.

13:45 p. m.—Train S. dally for Sunbury. Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations,
arriving at Philadelphia 7:33 p. m., New
York 19:33 p. m., Baltimore 7:39 p. m., washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars
and passenger coaches, Buffaio to Philadelphia and Washington.

1:02 p. m.—Train S. daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. M.; New York,
7.13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:39 a. m.; Washington
4:05 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York,
Philadelphia passengers can remain in
sleeper undisturbed annil 7:36 a. M.; Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at
Philadelphia, 7:23 a. M.; New York, 9:33
a. M. on week days and 10:85 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 a. M.; Washington, 8:30
a. M. Pullman alexares from Eric,
and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Washington, Passenger
coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Washington, Passenger
coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and
Williamsport to Baltimore,
2:47 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:212 a. m., New York
9:33 a. m. weekdays, 19:43 a. m. Sunday;
Haltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:30 a. m.
Vestibuled buffet sleeping care and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and
Washington.
WESTWARD!

2:38 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via
Emportum.

Emporium.
4.38 a. m.—Train 0, daily for Erie, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBots, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
134 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and inter-mediate bulgs. mediate points. 5:48 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
1:45 p. m.--Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

a. m. weredays.			a. m.			
***		10 20	Smith's Run Instanter Straight Glen Hazel		11 00 11 04 11 07 11 10 11 16 11 29 11 29 11 40 12 01	
P. TI 7 30 7 33 7 00 7 00 7 00 7 00 7 00 7 00	2 15 2 15 2 08 2 08 1 54 1 51 1 47 1 43 1 28 1 19 1 15 1 05	9 25	ar Ridgway ly Island Run Carm'n Trusfr Croyland Shorts Mills	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	12 10 11 17 11 30 11 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	P. III
6 30 6 13	1 13 12 53	6 58	ar Falls C'k lv Reynoldsville	8 10 8 21	1 20	5 1