WESTWARD							
STATIONS. Driftwood. Grant Bennezette Tyler Pennield Winterburn Sabuia. Dullois. Palis Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville, Futler. Inwa. Brookville. Summerville. Waysville. Oak Ridge. New Berhiehen a wsonham gad Bank Puitsburg.	**************************************	No 106 A . M.S. E 6 151 T 155 T 7 44 E 10 17 5 30 T 145 44 E 10 133 E 10 10 10 E 10 E 10	i 50 22 12 22 25 2 38 23 00	No. 114 P. M. 95 107 65 21 5 30 6 44 6 50 6 155 6 38 6 45 7 30 810 15	#8 1 #8 1		

Train 342 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Fails Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.30, Brook ville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; § daily, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division In effect March 24th, 1902. Trains leave

EASTWARD

OR a m-Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury,
Wilkesbare, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate sta-tions, arriving at Philadelphia 5:22 p.m.,
New York, 8:20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5:00 p. m.;
Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car
from Williamsport to Philadelphia and pas-senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-loyton.

senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

2:50 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sanbury. Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:52 p. m., Washington 8:50 p. m., Baltimore 7:39 p. m., Washington 8:50 p. m., Baltimore 7:39 p. m., Washington 8:50 p. m., Pestifuied parior cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Train 6. daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. M.; New York, 7.13 n. m.; Baltimore, 2:39 n. m.; Washington 4.05 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, 9:33 a. M. en week days and 10:18 a. M. en Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 a. M.; New York, 9:33 a. M. on week days and 10:18 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.

2:27 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sanbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:12 a. M.; Washington, 8:30 a. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

2:27 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sanbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 a. M.; Washington, 8:30 a. M. vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., Sunday; Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:30 a. m. vescaleger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3:33 a. m.—Train 17, daily for Buffalo via

B:33 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo vis Emperium.
4:38 a. m.—Train 9. daily for Eric, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBols, Chermont and principal intermediate stations.
9:44 a. m.—Train 3. daily for Eric and Inter-

mediate points.
3:48 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emportum. 5:45 p. m.--Train 6t, weekdays for Kane and

	JOHSONBURG RAILROAD.						
		n. m.	WEEKDAYS.	n. m.			
460	1000	10.41	ar Clermont ly	11 00			
200	2000	10.38	Woodvale	11 04	****		
901		10 35	Quinwood	11 67			
3100	V44	10.31	Smith's Run	11 10			
	****	10 25	Instanter	11 16			
2100	2244	10 20	Straight	11 20	23-4		
200	2004	10 11	Glen Hazel	11 28	100		
1997	2232	4 52	Johnsonburg	11 40	F4.75		
202		9 40	tv Ridgway ar	12 01	100		

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

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Gen Manager Gen. Pass Agt

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that an application il be made to the Court of Common Pleus of ferson county, on Monday, April 28th, 19th, 2 o'clock p. m. by Frank J. Black, D. E. Chran, George W. Stoke Jr., M. U. Coleman, J. Lobertson and Frank Harley, under a corporation act approved April 29th, 1874, of the several supplements thereto, for the arter of an intended corporation to be call—"The Firemen's livin I Association" of ymoidswille, Pa., the character and object which is for the unspose of inculcating a livit of harmony in, and increasing the chiefle of the Pre Bepartment of the borough Beynoldswille and creating and maintains a fundamental of a firm of the present of the court of the course of the critical of the speads, anathans and funda from other legitimate arrees, for the relief, support and burdal, of a members who may be cripped, disabled titled.

The * Star

A PROCLAMATION

We preclaim our offer to the people that we sell VINOL on a positive guarantee. If it does not succeed in benefiting you we will refund the entireamount

ing you we will refund the entire amount of purchase money.

If you are troubled with any of the following ailments we know that VINOL will help you. Anyway you should give yourself the chance to be benefited by it, particularly as you take no risk in losing money if it does not help you.

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Sore Lungs, Irritability, Nervousness, Chronic Colds, Hacking Cough, Nursing Mothers,

Weak Mothers. Come in and get a book which tells all

DRUGGIST.

AUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RY.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JAN. 5, 1902.

BASTERN TIME.	10	6	8	14	
The second secon		-7-	-		_
Leave.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg Allegheny Butler Craigsville West Mosgrove Echo		* 0 00	445 844	+ 4 10	*10 00
Rutler		10 12		5 21	11 2
Craigsville		*****		5 55	11 8
West Mesgrove	*****	244 65	*****	6 20	*10.00
Echo		11 20	*****	6 50	
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BASTERN TIME.	13	9	8	11	7
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Allegheny	11 00	****	6 43		7.2
warmen see h	A. N.	1000000	200000	PACE AND	A

ler 4:35 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

.C. & M. Junction. P. M. A. M. Leave Arrive. A. M. P. 3 † Daily except Sunday.

Daily. † Daily exception of the Passenger Rock Rochester, N. Y. (Form N. P. 2.)



MEN AND WOMEN

is proving to be the most satisfac-

tory shoe we have ever sold. We have "Waukwells" in all sizes and styles, and can highly commend them for style, easy fit; and long wear.

Be sure and see them before purchasing inferior shoes sold at the same price.

We know the "Waukwell" shoe will please you.

BING-STOKE CO., Reynoldsville,

T C. MCALLISTER.

RIDGWAY, PA.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY.

THE SAFEGUARDS THAT HEDGE ABOUT ITS MANUFACTURE.

Care With Which Even the Shavings the Peculiar Paper Used Are Handled-Counting and Recounting the Trensured Sheets.

Uncle Sam's paper money has its birth in the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington. Here a corps of engravers cut its lines into plates of steel. Five hundred men and women are in one room. It is the largest printing office in the world. Here are struck from these plates the notes which we give the butcher and the Each steel plate when not in actual use is stored away in a great burglar proof vault to which only the highest officials know the combination. At the side of each printing press is a little indicator like a bicycle cyclometer, which keeps tally of every piece of paper money printed. Thus is Uncle Sam kept informed as to the exact number of paper notes of all denominations which teave his presses daily.

If there is any secret which Uncle Sam jealously guards, it is the process of manufacturing the fiber paper upon which his money notes are printed. He pays a Massachusetts firm a big price for it, and this firm does its work under the surveillance of a government agent. The paper is manufac tured of the finest rags, cleaned, boiled and mashed into pulp. As it is rolled into thin sheets silk threads are introduced into it by a secret process. These are the distinguishing marks making imitation of the paper well

nigh impossible. The sheets of paper, already counted twice and placed in uniform packages at the paper mill, are stored in a treasury vault and issued to the bureau of engraving and printing as wanted. Before leaving the treasury they are counted three times more, and the receiving official at the bureau must receipt for them. Then the bundles are unwrapped, and the sheets are counted twenty-eight times by a corps of women. This is to insure that each printer gets the recorded number-no more, no less. Before any employee of the division in which this paper is kept can leave for home each night he must exhibit to a watchman at the door a pass certifying that every fragment of every sheet passing through his fingers has been accounted for

If one sheet of this precious paper be lost, the entire force of men and women having access to the room where the inisplacement has occurred are kept in, like so many school children, to find it. Each sheet is issued from the vault for the printing of a definite amount of money upon it. If the lost sheet were intended to ultimately represent \$4,000 worth of notes, the group of employees to whom the responsibility of its misplacement has been traced must make good that amount if they cannot locate it within a reasonable

Twenty-four times more are the sheets containing the printed money counted after leaving the presses. Then they are scaled in packages of 1,000, placed on racks in a drying room of 130 degrees temperature, unpacked, horoughly examined, smoothed in powerful hydraulic presses and packed n wooden cases. These cases are hauled to the treasury in an ironclad wagon. Six guards, heavily armed, accompany this wagon whenever it makes a trip.

No attempt to steal Uncle Sam's money while undergoing any of these stages of manufacture has yet been detected. As a matter of fact, the money would be practically useless, for its printing is not completed until after it makes this guarded journey to the treasury. There the finishing touch is added in the printing of the colored seal upon the face of each note. With the six sealing presses the same precautions are taken as with the two hundred and fifty big money presses in the other building. Each sheet coming from the former has a row of notes printed upon it. The sheets are put through small machines, operated by girls, who cut out the individual notes. Even the small strips, falling like shavings from their machines, must be carefully col-lected, sent to the bureau of engraving and printing and there belied into pulp. An employee found with even one of these ribbons of waste paper is liable to imprisonment for fifteen years and

Between these different processes the paper money has been counted and recounted six additional times. Finally the single notes are placed in stacks of 100, with all of the blue numbers printed on their faces in sequence. They are then wrapped in paper, labeled, scaled with red wax and stored in the great treasury vaults. Thus each piece of paper money now in circulation has been officially counted sixty-three

In our mints the system of accounting for the blank metal out of which the finished coins are stamped, of keeping tally on the coining machines' work of counting the finished product, of pucking it, of scaling it in cloth bags, of transporting it under guard, of counting it many times again and finally of storing it away is practically the

There is not a day in the year when any one of the seven great treasury vaults does not contain in coin, bullion, notes, certificates or bonds sufficient to make you or me one of the richest of the world's multimillionaires. The most capacious of these strong boxes are in the basement of the treasury. A large guard of men-mostly old soldiers, commanded by a captain and lieutenant—watches them day and night. These -watches them day and night. These gualilians are heavily armed, and they patrol their beats every quarter hour throughout the night.—Saturday Even-

The first mandalin made in America was turned out in Chicago and was built by Joseph Bohmann, an Instrument maker who was well known at the time as a manufacturer of violins. The date was 1883 or 1884. The writer of this article was teaching and playing the mandolin in Chicago at the time, using a small model imported French Instrument, and remembers the Bohmann instrument particularly on necount of its unusual size, much larger than any he had ever seen, its peculiar shape and its very crude construction as compared with those of a later date. Nevertheless it was a be ginning. Other manufacturers experimented, and it was but a short time until Bohmann and other makers were turning out instruments that were accepted by professions as superior to the imported mandolins. From that time to the present progress and continual improvement has been the rule until now the American instruments bave passed all competition.—Clarence L. Partee in Men's Magazine.

A Chinese Legend. The origin of wedding customs, such as the wearing of a vell, the throwing of old shoes for good luck, etc., seem to have a perennial interest for the public. But here is a new and charming legend to account for the throwing of rice at the fleeing bride and bride-

The custom, it seems, is Chinese, A. famous sorcerer named Chao became jenlees of the power of another sorcer er, a woman, and, conceiving a plan to destroy her, he persuaded her parents to bestow her upon his supposed son The erafty Chao chose the most unlucky day for the wedding, the day when the "Golden Phensant" was in the accordant, so that when the bride entered the red chair the spirit bird would destroy her with his powerful bent. But Pench Blossom gave direc tions to have rice thrown out at the door, and she passed out unharmed while the epirit bird was devouring it.

An eminent London physician advances the theory that excess of salt is one of the four factors which cause enneer. It is essential, but is inoperative without one or two others. Excess of salt may arise from too much meat. He considers that other factors are overnourishment, an impure condi tion of the body resulting, owing to the nonger and nonoxidation of food. Some focal irritant or stimulant, such as friction from the stem of a pipe or irritant from some micro organism. must always be present. Cancer is seldom seen among Jewesses, possibly from the difference of diet. Savages so far as is known, are exempt from cancer, and they get no salt. All the domestic animals, except the plg, are subject to cancer, and sait is given to sheep, cows and borses, but never to

The Teeth.

If you are a dyspeptle with tender teeth, says a dentist, use a small, soft brush twice a day, and just before stepping into bed rub with your foreflager a little dry blearbonate of soda about the root of the gums. Some folks use a solution of carbolic and soda as a mouth wash, which is very nearly as good, and I always advise, instead of the employment of cental slik, a parrow rubber band, such as you buy for deak use. The rubber run between the teeth will eatch any deposit and won't cut the gums as thread often does.

Stherton Camels.

The native camels of Siberia are a source of constant wonder to travelers. On the Mongolian plateau, for instance, the thermometer often registers a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, but the camels do not mind it at all, walking about as blithely as if the weather were as balmy as spring. On the other hand, the temperature on the Gold desert in summer is sometimes 140 degrees above zero, and the beasts mind that heat just as little as they do the

Mohammed made the people believe that he would call a hill to him and from the top of it offer up his prayers for the observers of his law. The people assembled, Mohammed called the hill to come to him again and again, and when the hill stood still be was never a whit abashed, but said. "If the hill will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed will go to the hill."-Lord Bacon.

How an Elephant Grows While we must not overlook the difference between the supply of food in nature and captivity as well as the equally different conditions of both food and exercise in either state, it is somewhat interesting to note the increase in weight and height of a young Indian elephant in captivity, a state to which it was brought when about fifteen months old. During nearly a conple of years the captive put on nearly half a ton (to be more accurate, some 1,100 pounds of avoirdupois) and not far short of eighteen inches.

The increase in both weight and height was greatest in the early months and slower in both cases as time went on, and the greatest gain in any single month was ninety pounds and four inches. Considering the immense rations given to elephants in menugeries, it may be thought, perhaps, that the results are none too great for the cost. Yet to gain ninety pounds in a single month is prodigious all the

Carried Millions on His Back.

When Baron Rothschild was paying a visit to New York, a reception was given him in a certain great house. The affair was in charge of Brown, the famous old sexton of Grace church. Another reception was being held the same evening in a house almost immediately opposite, which was also in charge of the sexton. The baron wished to attend the second affair, but the street was full of mud, the night was disagreeable and no carriage was at the curbstone. He could not walk across without solling his boots and evening clothes, and for the moment be was in a predicament as to what he should do. But he was soon relieved of this dilemma. "I'll carry you across myself," said Brown jovially; "now, mount my shoulders." And, grasping him as if he had been a child, he exrried the nobleman across on his back -Ladies' Home Journal.

Balzac's Way.

Jules Sandeau relates that one time while living in Paris Balzae locked himself up in his room for twenty-two days and twenty-two nights, refusing to see any one and keeping the curtains closed and the lights continually burning even in broad daylight. The only human being he saw during this time was his servant, whom he rang for when he felt the need of food and I which he washed down with numerous cups of coffee. He would throw himself on his bed only when entirely exbausted from lack of sleep, and he remalned in complete ignorance of what vas transpiring outside, the state of be weather and even of the time and y of the week. He only freed himif from this voluntary entitly when he had written the word "End" on the last page of the manuscript he began when he entered his prison.

Light on a Great Question.

"It is my opinion," said one sage, that a man who has a college degree very likely to be successful in life." 'Yes," answered the other, "and it is rule that works both ways. A man the is successful in life is very likely to get a college degree."-Washington

Things You Can See Through. "Now," said the teacher, "we come to transparent subjects. Give us an instance. Miss Sophle."

"A pane of glass." "Very good. Now another?"

"A-n-keyhole, sir."

First National Bank

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital, · · Surplus. -

\$50,000. \$20,000.

C. Mitchell, President: Scott McClelland, Vice Pres.; John H. Kancher, Cashter Directors:

Mitchell, Scott McClethard, J. C. Kin. John H. Corbett, G. K. Brown, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kanther

Does a general banking by these and solventhe neverthals of one burns, professional making respect, me hards a new lands to an area and those, interesting to a self-case and the self-case and

Pi . Na treat their automate Names the

Fire Proof Vault.

SPRING SPRING SPRING

Sult or \$15.00 to order.

-Union Label on every Garment.

We are now ready with a full line of the choicest up-todate Spring and Summer Fabrics.

TWENTIETH CENTURY METHODS Single Price From Mills to Single Profit Man Direct WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.

In regard to the workmanship on these garmentswe employ only the most skilled Union labor.

Dundee Woolen Mills Tailoring Co.,

40 N. Brady St.

DuBois, Pa.

N. HANAU SPRING GOODS

I receive goods every day in Wash Goods, Dress Goods and Silks.

WASH GOODS

A. F. C. Ginghams, 10 cents Everett Ginghams, Silk Tissue,

Granite Cloth. Storm Serge Poplin,

39 cents

CLOTHING

want to close out my Clothing stock. If you want to save money now is your time. Come in and see for yourself.

Men's Fine B ack and Blue Clay Worsteds—Suits for \$10. \$8 and \$10 Suits for Suits for \$5.50. \$7 and \$8 Suits for Boys' Suits, \$15 and \$16 Suits for \$12 and \$13 Suits for

Mens Pants, \$3.00 for \$1.95. \$2.50 for \$1.75.

\$6.50, \$5.50. \$2.50 up. Men's l'ants, 1.75 for \$1.35. Men's Pants, 1.00 for 75c Men's Pants, \$2.00 for \$1.50.

CHILD'S SUIT. \$4.50 for \$3.50. Child's Suit, \$4.00 for \$3.00. Child's Suit, \$3.50 for \$2.50. Child's Suit, \$2.00 for \$1.50. Child's Suit, \$1.50 for \$1.00. Child's Suit, \$1.00 for Child's Suit, \$3.50 for Child's Suits, \$2.75 for \$1.95.

Reynoldsville Hardware Co.

Carpets Carpets . . Carpets . .

Measure your rooms, plan out any changes you may contemplate. March is the time to purchase your Carpets. All the new Spring patterns are here and if we are any judge of beauty, the carpets are handsomer than ever before. If you are not familiar with Reynoldsville Hardware Company Carpets, we may say that we've never sold a carpet that we are ashamed of, and the new stock is made up of just good, time-tried grades of which we have made a reputation.

We are looking for a volume of business; to introduce such results we are satisfied with small margins.

Reynoldsville Hardware Go.

CARPETS

LINED FREE.

1000 Yards Velvets 800 Yds. Tapestries 2000 Yards Ingrains



Direct from the Mills in assortment of styles and colorings at prices that defy competition.

Art Squares and Rugs, China and Japan Mattings, Lace Curtains and Blinds.

AT HALL'S, POSTOFFICE.

