

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD**  
BUFFALO & ALLEGANY VALLEY  
DIVISION.  
Low Grade Division.

In Effect March 24, 1902. (Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108 No. 113 No. 101 No. 105 No. 107
Pittsburg	8:15 9:05 9:15 9:25 9:35
Red Bank	8:30 9:20 9:30 9:40 9:50
Lewistown	8:45 9:35 9:45 9:55 10:05
New Bethlehem	9:00 9:50 10:00 10:10 10:20
Oak Ridge	9:15 10:05 10:15 10:25 10:35
Mayes Hill	9:30 10:20 10:30 10:40 10:50
Summersville	9:45 10:35 10:45 10:55 11:05
Brookville	10:00 10:50 11:00 11:10 11:20
Jaysville	10:15 11:05 11:15 11:25 11:35
Fallers	10:30 11:20 11:30 11:40 11:50
Reynoldsville	10:45 11:35 11:45 11:55 12:05
Parsonage	11:00 11:50 12:00 12:10 12:20
Falls Creek	11:15 12:05 12:15 12:25 12:35
DuBois	11:30 12:20 12:30 12:40 12:50
Salida	11:45 12:35 12:45 12:55 1:05
Winterburn	12:00 12:50 13:00 13:10 13:20
Pennfield	12:15 13:05 13:15 13:25 13:35
Tyler	12:30 13:20 13:30 13:40 13:50
Benzenette	12:45 13:35 13:45 13:55 14:05
Grant	13:00 13:50 14:00 14:10 14:20
DuBois	13:15 14:05 14:15 14:25 14:35

Train 101 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 8:15 a. m., Brookville 11:10 a. m., DuBois 12:30 p. m., Reynoldsville 1:14 p. m., Falls Creek 1:59 p. m., DuBois 3:15 p. m.

WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108 No. 106 No. 102 No. 104 No. 106
DuBois	8:15 9:05 9:15 9:25 9:35
Salida	8:30 9:20 9:30 9:40 9:50
Winterburn	8:45 9:35 9:45 9:55 10:05
Pennfield	9:00 9:50 10:00 10:10 10:20
Tyler	9:15 10:05 10:15 10:25 10:35
Benzenette	9:30 10:20 10:30 10:40 10:50
Grant	9:45 10:35 10:45 10:55 11:05
DuBois	10:00 10:50 11:00 11:10 11:20
Falls Creek	10:15 11:05 11:15 11:25 11:35
Parsonage	10:30 11:20 11:30 11:40 11:50
Reynoldsville	10:45 11:35 11:45 11:55 12:05
Mayes Hill	11:00 11:50 12:00 12:10 12:20
Oak Ridge	11:15 12:05 12:15 12:25 12:35
New Bethlehem	11:30 12:20 12:30 12:40 12:50
Lewistown	11:45 12:35 12:45 12:55 13:05
Red Bank	12:00 12:50 13:00 13:10 13:20
Pittsburg	12:15 13:05 13:15 13:25 13:35
DuBois	12:30 13:20 13:30 13:40 13:50

Train 102 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m., Falls Creek 4:17 p. m., Reynoldsville 4:30 p. m., Brookville 5:00 p. m., DuBois 5:30 p. m., Reynoldsville 6:14 p. m., Falls Creek 6:59 p. m., DuBois 8:15 p. m.

Trains marked \* run daily; † daily, except Sunday; ‡ flag station, where signals must be shown.

**Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division**

In effect March 24th, 1902. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD.	
8:00 a. m.	Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	Train 13, weekdays, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.
12:30 p. m.	Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 p. m.
1:30 p. m.	Train 9, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	Train 10, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 p. m.
5:30 p. m.	Train 11, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:25 p. m.

**JOHNSBURG RAILROAD.**

WEEKDAYS.	
8:15 a. m.	at Clemont
8:30 a. m.	at Woodville
8:45 a. m.	at Quindoc
9:00 a. m.	at Smith's Run
9:15 a. m.	at Instant
9:30 a. m.	at Straight
9:45 a. m.	at Glen Hazel
10:00 a. m.	at Johnsonburg
10:15 a. m.	at Ridgway

**RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD**

WEEKDAYS.	
8:30 a. m.	at Ridgway
8:45 a. m.	at Island Run
9:00 a. m.	at Owen's Creek
9:15 a. m.	at Croyle
9:30 a. m.	at Short's Mills
9:45 a. m.	at Blue Rock
10:00 a. m.	at Carrier
10:15 a. m.	at Brockway
10:30 a. m.	at James Mills
10:45 a. m.	at McMillan
11:00 a. m.	at Harveys Run
11:15 a. m.	at Falls Creek
11:30 a. m.	at DuBois

For time tables and additional information, consult ticket agents.

**J. B. HUTCHINSON**, Gen. Manager. **J. H. WOOD**, Gen. Pass. Agt.

**J. C. MCMASTER**

RIDGWAY, PA. DuBois, Pa., in Corbett building, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Practice limited to diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

**J. H. HUGHES**

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**First National Bank**

OF REYNOLDSVILLE. Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$20,000. C. Mitchell, President. Scott McCallister, Vice Pres. John H. Kaucher, Cashier. Directors: C. Mitchell, Scott McCallister, J. C. King, John H. Corbett, G. E. Brown, G. W. Fuller, J. H. Kaucher.

**PERFUMES AND HEALTH.**

**How Flower Scents May Be Obtained In Three Ways.**

Pure violet essence is said to be especially suitable to nervous people, but it must be obtained from the flowers themselves, not from the chemical imitations. Chemically derived perfumes are irritant, poisonous even, to persons of especially sensitive constitution.

True flower scents are obtained in three ways—first, by spreading fresh blossoms upon glass thickly smeared with pure grease, letting them stand in the sun and as they wilt replacing them until the grease is as fragrant as the flowers; second, by repeatedly infusing fresh petals in oil, and, third, by infusing them in ether, which is then distilled to a dry solid.

As this solid sells for about \$250 an ounce it is easy to understand why the ether process, though far and away the best, is not commonly used. But the scented grease and the essences made by steeping it in pure spirit are never cheap. After all the scented possible has been extracted from the grease it is still fragrant enough to make the very finest perfumed soap.

All the citrine scents, bergamot, neroli, orange flower water, are refreshing and in a degree stimulating if properly prepared. To make a lasting perfume some animal base is essential—musk, civet or ambergris.

**Getting Into Moral Debt.**

Philip D. Armour, millionaire and philanthropist, continually warned young men against getting into debt. He loved free men and despised slaves. When asked if he admired a certain brilliant orator, he said: "He may have a superb voice and fine presence, but can't you hear the rattle of his chains? That man is not free. He is under moral obligations that demoralize him. He is not speaking the deepest truth in his soul, and I haven't time to hear any slave talk. I want a man to be just as free as I am."

On another occasion he said: "Don't get into debt—I mean moral debt. It is bad enough to get into debt financially. There goes a young man who is mortgaged. That young man is leaguing it along with a debt, and it will take twice as much power to get him along as the man without a debt. There are other debts and obligations that are embarrassing in their entanglements. Don't get into debt morally, my boy; don't get into debt so that you may not exercise your freedom to its limits."

**The Sun Is Seldom on Time.**

The sun does not keep good time. He is almost always too fast or too slow. Once about the middle of April he is just on time, then not again before the middle of June. At the beginning of September he joins the clock a third time, and lastly once more late in December. Now, it would seem as if he were started at the way he had neglected us. In February he fell back until he was fifteen minutes late. By the beginning of March he had made up five minutes of his loss, and before the month is over he will have caught up to within five minutes of the schedule. Meanwhile the days have been growing longer very rapidly. We begin March with our nights longer than our days. We end it with our days longer than our nights. In the one month we have added to the length of our day an hour and twenty minutes, a bigger gain than any other month can show.—Professor S. C. Schmeucker in Ladies' Home Journal.

**The Going to Theater Face.**

Will some one please explain the "going to the theater face" of the average New Yorker? The question is suggested by a long experience in lobbies while the auditors are passing into the houses for the evening performances. The writer stood for nearly an hour engaged in the seemingly hopeless task of discovering "the cheerful theater goer." But in they poured, men and women, each and every one with firm set jaw, gloomy brow and the look of despair. Perhaps it is because the long distances traveled on crowded cars and the thought of an equally uncomfortable homegoing make a night at the theater seem just a bit like work to the residents of this narrow isle.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**The Turnip.**

The seed of the globe turnip is about the twentieth part of an inch in diameter, and yet in the course of a few months this seed will be enlarged by the soil and the air into 27,000,000 times its original bulk, and this in addition to a bunch of leaves. It has been found by experiment that a turnip seed will under fair conditions increase its own weight fifteen times in a minute. Turnips growing in peat ground have been found to increase more than 15,000 times the weight of their seeds in a day.

**There is a Difference.**

City Editor—Why do you say, "He ran into the police station puffing and blowing?" "Puffing" and "blowing" are synonymous. Reporter—Not at all. There's a vast difference, for instance, between puffing a man up and blowing him up.—Catholic Standard and Times.

**An Intense Adaptation.**

"Thimmerton represented an Indian brave at the masked ball." "Oh, was that it? I have been laboring under the impression that he went as a feather duster."—Washington Times.

**Luck.**

I am a firm believer in luck. Why, some people are so unlucky that were they to travel backward they would stub their toe.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Old age makes a specialty of discovering lost opportunities.—Chicago News.

**A COOL RECEPTION.**

**It Was Not Surprising, Though, In View of the Explanation.**

Letters of introduction are not invariably serviceable. For one reason, they may be too frank. Harry Furness in his "Confessions of a Caricaturist" says that when a brother artist was setting forth on his travels in foreign climes he was provided with a letter of introduction to a certain British consul.

The writer of the letter inclosed it in one to the artist, saying that he would find the consul a most ardent snob, a humphous, arrogant humbug, a cad to the backbone. Still, he would probably offer some courtesies to any one who had a good social standing and thus compensate the traveler for having to come in contact with such an insufferable vulgarian.

On the return of the artist to England the writer of the letter asked how he had fared with the consul.

"Well, my dear fellow," drawled the artist, "he did not receive me very warmly, and he did not ask me to dinner. In fact, he struck me as being rather cool."

"Well, you do surprise me," rejoined his friend. "He's a cad, as I told you in my letter, but he's very hospitable, and I really can't understand this state of things. You gave him my letter of introduction?"

"Why, I thought so; but, do you know, on my journey home I discovered it in my pocketbook. So I must have handed to him instead your note to me about him!"

The explanation was quite adequate.

**Brains Make Soldiers.**

A discussion recently took place in the smoking room of a Swiss hotel between a German and an American as to the merits of their respective armies. The former believed in discipline and trained troops. The American believed in training, too, but held that a lot depended upon the material trained. "Given," quoth he, "that brains are lacking, no amount of physical training will make up for them. Take the American troops, comparatively untrained, and see how well they fight. It's because of their brains."

"Nonsense," rejoined the aroused German. "Untrained troops can never stand against well drilled ones. Take your country, for example, with practically no drilled army. What would you do?" He paused impressively and then said, "What would you do if Germany landed an army of 250,000 perfectly drilled and perfectly equipped men on your shores?"

"Bury them," was the quiet but complete rejoinder.—Detroit Free Press.

**Wonders in the Equine Foot.**

The foot of a horse is one of the most ingenious and unexampled pieces of mechanism in the whole range of animal structure. The outside hoof is made up of a series of thin vertical laminae of horn, about 500 in number. Into this are fitted about 500 more thin laminae, which belong to the coffin bone, both sets being elastic and adherent. The edges of a quire of paper inserted leaf by leaf into another quire will furnish a good idea of the arrangement of the laminae in all the feet, amounting to about 4,000. These are distributed in the most secure manner and in a way that every spring is acted upon in an oblique direction. Verily there is a display of nature's wonder everywhere.

**Stopping a Fast Train.**

People often wax impatient because express trains cannot be stopped at some unimportant little station at which they wish to alight. They should consider the cost of satisfying their whim. A train going at a rate of sixty miles an hour can be stopped within 120 yards from the first application of the brake. Now, enough power is lost to carry this same train fifteen miles over a plane surface. First there is the momentum acquired by the train flying at this remarkable rate of speed, then the loss of steam in applying the brakes and lastly the extra amount of coal to compensate for all these losses, for all of which impatient passengers would not care to pay.

**A Chance to Retaliate.**

The minister was young and easily embarrassed. The first time he performed the marriage ceremony it was for a couple who were both younger and still more easily embarrassed than he.

When he had finished the service and murmured a few kindly meant but halting words to the young couple whom he had just united, the bride looked at him, blushing, but confident.

"Thank you," she said clearly. "It's real kind of you to congratulate us, and as long as you haven't ever been married yet, maybe we'll have a chance some day to retaliate."

**How to Make a Bulldog Let Go.**

Says a breeder of bulldogs: "The quickest way to release a person from the jaws of a bulldog, if he is unfortunate enough to be bitten, is by catching the dog's hind paw. In the center of which is an exceedingly tender spot called the heart. This should be pressed or, even better, the paw taken into the mouth and bitten with the teeth. The dog will relinquish the hold at once. It is a desperate remedy, but a sure one, and one that is resorted to by the professional dogfighters."

**Philosophy of Mr. Peckem.**

Mrs. Peckem—John, I hear that Jones' house burned down a week after he was married.

Mr. Peckem—Well, troubles never come singly, you know.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Character in the Eyes.**

Steady eyes are always a sign of singularity of character, except when the head is slightly tilted back and the eyes look through half closed lids. Then the possessor does not trust, but is to be trusted. Shifting eyes betoken a treacherous nature, one thoroughly dishonest, deceitful, restless and discontented. Clear eyes are a sign of good constitution. Frequently persons in ill health have comparatively clear eyes, but even in these cases they have either great recuperative powers or they have wasted health originally good.

Small eyes are indicative of an alert mind, of cleverness, wit and spontaneity. Large eyes show a quieter nature, one slow to rouse, but more intense when fully wrought upon. Long eyes belong to more sensitive temperaments than round eyes. They proclaim more dreamy natures, more contented, less aspiring. Round eyes show ambition. They are sometimes found with unmistakable signs of an artistic nature, which is an indication of a rare combination of a sense of business and a love for art. Deep set eyes show thoughtfulness and logic. Eyes that seem to stand out from the face show love of action.

**Banned to Use a "K."**

There was once in eastern Tennessee a judge well versed in the law, but entirely self educated, who had this same obstacle of orthography to contend with all his days. In early life he had lived in Knoxville and for a long time insisted upon spelling the name Nashville. His friends at last educated him up to the point of adding the K. So thoroughly, in fact, did he learn this lesson that when a few years afterward he removed to Nashville nothing could prevent him from spelling the name "Knashville."

After a few years' residence there the judge moved again, this time to Murfreesboro. One day he set down to write his first letter from this place. He scratched his head in perplexity a moment and finally exclaimed: "Well, I'll give it up! How in the world can they spell the name of this place with a 'K'?"

**When Finished.**

Busy persons, forced to defend themselves from interminable talkers who have little to say, can appreciate a hint to which Henry IV. of France once resorted. A parliamentary deputy called upon him and made a long speech.

The king listened patiently for a time, then he decided that his visitor would do well to condense his remarks. He took him by the hand and led him to where they could see the gallery of the Louvre.

"What do you think of that building? When it is finished, it will be a good thing, will it not?"

"Yes," replied the man of many words, not guessing what was coming next.

**He Was Only One.**

A soldier who had just enlisted was placed on guard over a cannon. It was not long before he abandoned his post and went to a tavern not far off, where he indulged in the flowing bowl.

"Fellow, why did you abandon your post?" exclaimed the captain, who happened to put in an appearance.

"Captain," was the reply of the inept son of Mars. "I've tried to lift that cannon, and I'm satisfied no one can carry it away, and if more than one of the enemy comes after it I can't keep them off."

**A Ruined Book.**

The man who has an old book rebound can never be too minute in his instructions to his binder. Once upon a time, it is said, a tattered "Shakespeare" was sent to the binders for the sole purpose of preserving a number of marginal notes in manuscript. What was the chagrin of the owner when his book came back with the edges neatly pared and gilt and the notes that he treasured half cut away.—New York Tribune.

**The father of the game of whist.**

Edmond Hoyle, lived to be 97 years old. His treatise on cards has been published in all languages, and probably no work except the Bible has passed through more editions. The original work appeared in London in 1742.

**Price of Blackwell's Island.**

The price of Blackwell's Island when it was purchased by New York city was not seven pieces of wampum, 120 pounds of tobacco or two stacks of firearms, the price of Manhattan Island, but \$30,000, paid to Robert Blackwell, the owner, who had married the daughter of the English captain Manning, who in 1673 surrendered New York city to the Dutch. When the English resumed control, Manning retired to Blackwell's Island, then known as Hog Island, and after his death it became the property of his daughter and son-in-law. It was sold in 1838 to New York city and since has been in use for various correctional and charitable institutions.

**Storing Oxygen in the Blood.**

Professional divers, who remain under water from two to five minutes at a time, are accustomed before submerging themselves to take deep inspirations for ten minutes. The object is said to be to store up oxygen, not in the lung cells, but in the blood corpuscles. This renders a temporary suspension of the breathing possible by supplying the corpuscles with an extra quantity of oxygen, to be exchanged chemically with the carbonic acid, produced by vital processes, in the blood.

**The English Language.**

I like to be beholden to the great metropolitan English speech, the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven. I should as soon think of swimming across the Charles river when I wish to go to Boston as of reading all my books in originals when I have them rendered for me in my English tongue.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

**The Unlucky Thirteen.**

"I hate to have to pack up again," protested the wife. "This will be the thirteenth time we have moved since we came to town, and that's bad luck." "But we owe'n' \$13 rent on this house, Marj," he said, "and it'll be a heap worse luck to stay here and have to pay it."—Chicago Tribune.

**In Stripes.**

"Will you kindly show me what you have here?" asked the visitor to the penitentiary.

"With pleasure," replied the warden, who had once worked in a dry goods store. "We have a few things in stripes that I think will interest you."

**WHAT WE SAY**

**Is What We Mean.**

There is no honor or profit in fooling people—especially the sick; our Vinol guarantee is made in good faith. Those who buy it and get no benefit from it may have their money back. Every sick person should be willing to try it on such terms.

People who are all run down—have no appetite—pale women and children—those who want to gain flesh—should try Vinol on our guarantee. It is just the medicine for old people and nursing mothers and all persons who have a hanging on cough or have any throat and lung disease.

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Silk Tissue, 25 to 50 cents	Poplin, 95 cents.

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Men's Fine Back and Blue Clay Worsted—	
\$15 and \$16 Suits for \$10.	\$8 and \$10 Suits for \$6.50.
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Fine Cassimere Suits, \$5.50.	Boys' Suits, \$2.50 up.

Men's Pants, \$3.00 for \$1.95.
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