Nopaul Rajpoots Cause Their Daugh-

A Capuchin monk engaged in misalonary work in Nepaul, writing of Hindoo family life, remarks that it is very difficult rer parents to make advantageous matches for their daugh-ters. The Hindoos therefore find a means of ridding themselves of too many daughters by murdering them, It is a well known fact that Hindoos of high birth, those who are called rajpoots, caused their daughters to be put to death after their birth by men cially engaged to do so. This crim inal custom had become so general that in 1840 in the seventy-three villages of the Allahabad district there were only three girls under twelve years of age, and three years later in the town of Agra there was not one to be found under that age. All had been put to death.

The English government has very naturally passed severe laws against this abominable crime, but to evade them the Hindoos allow their girls to live until the age of twelve, after th they do away with them by administering poison in small doses. Orientals are past masters in the art of poisoning, and after some minute inquiries it transpires that in many districts twenty-five out of every hun dred girls have been got rid of in this manner. Those girls who have been spared they marry very early, generally between fourteen and fifteen years, and that not according to their own choice, but by the will of their parents, which is decisive.

An Indian family of good rank could not keep an unmarried daugh-ter. It would not only be a public shame, but also a crime against reli-To procure husbands for those who have not already found them there are a number of Brahmans, old and decrepit, called Kulin Brahmans, who go about with the one object of going through the ceremony of the seven steps" with as many young girls as they can upon receipt of a sum of money, but who afterward leave the country and perhaps never see them again.—Pall Mall Ga-

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of England who could not speak the language of his kingdom was George I.

In the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, a king was killed (Richard III.) and a king was crowned (Henry VII.).

The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," was first assumed by Edward III. of England when he took the title of king of

assumed in England in 1527 by Henry VIII. The title before that was "your grace" or "your highness" for the king

William IV, was at the time when he succeeded to the throne the first William of Hanover, the second William of Ireland and the third William of Scotland.

Henry VIII. was the first to assume the title of king of Ireland. The title king of Great Britain was assumed by James VI. of Scotland when he became James I. of England.

Richard I, was the first to call himself king of England. Every king from William to Henry II. called himself king of the English. The title was assumed by Egbert, the first king of

King of France was a title borne by the monarchs of England for 432 years, and when Elizabeth became queen of England she was also "king of France," that queen she would be king.

The Spendthrift.

Once upon a time there was a spend thrift who made his father very happy through his profligate habits. "My son," said the parent, "you

d every penny that you get, and must cease. Remember that the nies make shillings and the shillings make pounds. If you do not change your habits of always spend ing to habits of judicious saving, I will not spare the red."

The admonition had no good effect of e youth, and he continued to spend ennies before they could accu-

mulate into shillings. His father spoke no more about the matter, but he applied the rod most vigorously to him until he howled with

Moral.—He who spends the pennies will get the pounds.-New York Her-

Instinct of Horses In War. Arabian horses manifest remarkable ourage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded and perceives that he will not be able to bear his rider much he quickly retires from the con flict, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has still sufficient But, on the other hand, is nder is wounded and falls to the nd the faithful animal remains thin, unmindful of

Plenty of Color. That Mrs. Wadhams to whom you me the other evening reed me the other event

"Is that so? Which one?" any old one. They all look, you get close to them, as if the had been thrown on by the ful."—Chicago Herald.

Str Arthur Bullivan discovered at Monte Carlo one time that certain restaurant proprietors had a way of regulating their charges with the appearance and standing of their customers. When lunching alone, Bir Arthur was in the habit of frequenting one particular place where he knew to a centime

what the prices were. One day there sat at the table adjoin-

ing his own a wealthy Russian noble-man. Upon asking for his bill the composer found that the prices were exorbitantly high. He sent for the proprietor and demanded an explans

The man, an Italian, recognized Sir Arthur as an influential client and was profuse in his apologies. He explained that the mistake lay with the eashier. Going over the items to which exception was taken, the proprietor said: "The couvert I take him off directly, and the butter I charge him to the grand duke. He not notice it."

The idea of charging to the grand duke an item against whose extertion always struck the great composer as a decidedly humorous way of getting out

A Royal Road to Wealth.

When a certain late shah of Pers became temporarily embarrassed for money, he had quite a unique method of filling his purse. He would go to the market, where, after examining the shops, he would select one and, turning to the proprietor, would say, "Will you take me in as a partner in your business for the day?" The offer was, of course, eagerly accepted. The shah would take his seat near the shop entrance and say to his courtiers, whom he always took with him or these occasions: "Now, I'm salesman. Who'll buy?" The latter, not daring to refuse the offers of the royal merchant, set about clearing the shop of its contents, paying sometimes £50 for goods that were not worth £10. No one was allowed to beat down prices or to leave the place without making purchases. When everything was sold, the shah had a list of the cost price of each article made out and loyally, shared with the shopkeeper the amount of the profit realised.

It is related of a clergyman who was the father of a charming and beautiful daughter that one day while preparing his Sunday sermon he was sud-denly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. The sentence at which he left off was this: "I never see a young man of splendid physique and the promise of a giorious manhood almost realized but my heart is filled

with rapture and delight." His daughter, happening to enter the study, saw the sermon and read the words. Sitting down, she wrote underneath, "My sentiments, papa, exact-

Anxious to Do Right. The children had quarreled, and Willie had struck Tommie. Instead of returning the blow Tommie turned and

ran down the hall.

"Where are you going, Tommie?" asked his mother.

"Kitchen," answered Tommie tersely. "What for?"

"You said if anybody was mean to me to heap coals of fire on his head, and I'm goin' for the coals."—Chicago

The Word Bible. The word Bible furnishes a striking instance of a word's rise from very low to high estate. To the bulk of English speaking folk it now means it meant any book whatever or ser to speak by the card lest equivocation undo us. Tracing the word Bible straight home, we find it as bubles, but another name for the papyrus reed of Egypt .-- National Review.

A series of Failures.

A coroner's jury in Ireland delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business:

"We, the jury, find from the new dector's statement that the deceased came to his death from heart failure superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."

Hear the Other Side. Hear the other side. Don't believe too fully any man's version. His neighbor will come and search him out. Likewise, if people form a hasty judgment of you, wait patiently till they hear the other side. Probably they will not need to hear it from you. If so, it is a great saving to your saif respect.

Quite an Innovation. "For a new actress she adopted an original way of drawing attention to

self." "Attempted suicide? Diamonds sto len? Breach of promise case?"
"Nothing of the kind. She simply learned how to act, and acted."—An-

Miss Lily (after the pro don't think you'd better see paps to-day, Tom. My dressmaker has just been here with her bill. Tom Featherhead—This is just the He will be giad to get rid of

DUMAS ON SNAKES.

Characteristic Story of the Impe-cuations French Author.

When M. de Villemessant was founding Le Grand Journal, he wrote to Dumas, asking for his assistance. Dumas at once prepared a romance in six volimes. In the meantime the editor asked him for some articles or cause ries, which were to be published immedintely. "I have the very thing!" cried Dumas. "I was just about to start on whole series about snakes." "On akes?" "Yes. I have the entire submakes ?" ject at my fingers' ends. I spent half my life studying them. There's not soul who knows anything about the dear, interesting little creatures. You will find it will be a great success—this article." The editor, half convinced, agreed to accept this article "on snakes," saying to himself, "After all, Dumas is very likely to hit on something effective." "If you want s little cash in advance, you can draw on me." "I have plenty," said Dumas, "for the first time in my life, I confess; but, still, I really have enough."

They parted, and the editor returned to his office. On arriving there he found Alexander's secretary waiting for him with the following paper,

ready signed: Received the sum of 50 napoleons on account of my story. A hearty squeeze of the hand. The next day the secretary arrived with the first feuilleton and a letter,

which ran: My Dear Friend-Be kind enough to sand the bearer the sum of 9 napoleons. A. D.

The very same evening came a dispatch from Havre: On receipt of this please send 20 napo-leons to my lodgings at Frascati. A thousand thanks. A. D.

An hour later came another:

My Dear Boy—I should have said 13, not 30, naps. You are my best friend. The feuilleton is on the road.

A. DUMAS. The finale of this capital story is no less characteristic. The feuilleton ar-rived by post on the following day and was found to contain exactly four lines of Dumas' composition, two at the beginning and two at the end of the paper. Thus it ran: "I copy from my good friend, Dr. Revoil, the following particulars about snakes." Then came a long essay on that subject, all copied out in his own neat handwriting and closed by this original remark. "In my next I will deal with the boa constrictor, the most curious of all the

BIRD DOGS.

lome of the Almost Human Work

snakes."-Black and White.

Roading denotes that a dog is follow ng a trail toward the birds by their foot scent, as a man in an analogous manner might follow a flock of sheep by watching their tracks.

Drawing denotes that a dog is approaching birds by a scent in the air, as a man might follow a flock of sheep by the long line of dust hovering over and around the trail. Drawing is considered a much superior manner to roading. It is commonly marked by reater accuracy, quickness of execution and dash of manner.

Pointing is the stop which the dog makes when he has definitely located the birds or when he thinks he has done so. It is the preliminary pause to accurately determine the whereabouts of the hidden birds before he springs to capture. If he misjudges and springs in the wrong direction, all his pain and labor come to nothing. In his training he is encouraged to point, but is prohibited springing, so that after a stanchly.

If by any act, willful or otherwise, he alarms the birds and they take wing, it is called a flush. If the dog when going up wind on game flushes the birds, he commits an error. If under certain circumstances he flushe when going down the wind, the erro may be excused on the ground that be ing up wind of them it was imposs to scent them and therefore imp to know of their presence.-Outing.

A Human Paradox.

One often hears an amusing paradox—such as a brass tin whistle going around a square, a home whitewashed terra cotta, and "an awfully nice" thing. But it is not a common occurrence to come across a "black white man," and yet this phenomenon is to be seen almost any day in New York. The gentleman is said to be a colored minister in the city, and aithough in the distance he bears the outward reblance of a white man-more especially on account of his pallid features and gray white hair—he is unmistak-ably of the colored race, and what is consonance with his paradoxical ap-pearance he is wont to relish "hot ice cream puffs!"—New, York Times.

Here is the method used in the manu-acture of a mirror: After the glass has been carefully polished on both sides it is laid on a firm table (usually of stone), with upturned edges, and one or more sheets of tin foll are laid upon the plate. Quicksilver is then spread over it and at once forms an amaigam with the tin, making a reing surface.

Naturally. One Girl-Jack tried to kiss me last

On Its Own Merite.

A young man who spent his summer vacation on a Maine farm says that new instances of the thrift and shrewd-ness of his landlady are constantly thrusting themselves upon his atten-

One day a wagon load of unexpected relatives descended on the farm, and relatives descended on the farm, and the mistress was, as she afterward frankly said, "put to it" to provide enough food for dinner. She brought forward among other things an apple ple which seemed to the boarder far inferior to the pies she usually made. But when she served it she spoke of But when she served it she spoke of ber reputation as a piemaker.

"They do say at the sociables that nobody's ples quite come up to mine," she remarked, with a beaming smile, "and apple pies are what you might call my specialty. I've often been asked for the recipe, but I tell 'em it's knack and judgment does it, not rule."

The ple disappeared, and then, when her guests were not as hungry as they had been, she brought forth a second ple, flaky of crust and luscious to the "Why, Aunt Mary," said the youngest of the party, a boy of twelve, "I think this ple's ever so much better

than the other, and you haven't said word about it!" His aunt looked at him without s much as a twinkle in her eyes. "This one will go down without praising, I reckon," she said gravely.

The Recessity of Mystery.

To be content in utter darkness and ignorance is indeed unmanly, and therefore we think that to love light and find knowledge must be always right. Yet (as in all matters before observed) wherever pride has any share in the work even knowledge and light may be ill pursued. Knowledge is good and light is good, yet man perished in seeking knowledge and the moths perish in seeking light, and if we who are crushed before the moth will not accent such mystery as is needful to us we shall perish in like manner. None but the proud will mourn over this, for we may always know more if we choose by working on, but the pleasure is, I think, to humble people in knowing that the journey is endless, the treasure inex-haustible.—"Lamps of Architecture,"

Conversations. "What's the matter, dear?" "Nothing."

"Yes, there is." "No-that is, nothing to you." "Come: tell me."

"I was thinking couldn't you eat your breakfast once without reading

"You know I have to hurry." "There was a time"-"Now, now."

"I scarcely ever see your face." "But surely you don't object"—
"Yes, I do. It's horrid of you."

"But this is Monday morning, and"-"Precisely. It's Monday morning, and you know I like to look at the advertisements on Monday morning. New York Herald.

Needed, Too, Apparently, Teacher-Now, what do you undertand by brain work?

Boy-When a man works with his

Teacher-Correct. And what is man Boy-When a man works with his

hands. Tencher-That's right. To which of these classes do I belong when I teach you? What do I use most in teaching

Boy-A strap.

Grandma's Object Lesson "My, my, my!" said the little girl's randmother. "You mustn't make so much fuss when you have your hair combed. When I was a little girl, I had my hair combed three or four

times every day." "Yes," said the child, pointing at the poor little gray knot on the back of the good old lady's head, "and see what you've got for it!"-Chicago Record-Herald.

An old sea captain, under the im-pression that he was saying a good thing, asked a lady passenger why men never kiss one another, while dies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces.

"Because," the lady replied, "the men have something better to kiss and the women haven't."

"Do as I tell you," Tommy's mamma cried. "It's about time you realized the futility of struggling against the inevitable. Do you know what that means?

"Yes'm," replied Tommy. "It means there's no use o' your washin' my hands an' face 'cause they'll only get dirty again."

The landlady was speaking.
"Mr. Barnstorme, how do you like our eggs? The tragedian's face relaxed into an expression of joy.
"Hard boiled!" he cried. Until that

moment people had willfully mistaken his taste.—Baltimore Herald. In a Close Place. "How do you manage to live within your income, Briggs? Don't you feel cramped?"

his people what a martyr he is.—Phila-delphia Press. "Cramped, did you say? Why, I have got to go out and borrow \$10 every time I want to stretch myself."—Smart Set.

When People Laugh.
People laugh when they are am
when they think people expect
to be amused and when they
want to be rude and don't know
else to do,—Les Angeles Harald.

THEY DRINK SEA WATER

Cockatoos and Wild Pigeons Do Not Seem to Mind It. "In 1881, while resident on Gazelle

peninsula, the northern portion of the magnificent island of New Britain, in the south Pacific, I had many opportunities of witnessing both cockatoos and wild pigeons drinking salt water. I was stationed at a place called Kapairs, the then 'farthest out' trading station on the whole island, and as had but little work to do I found plenty of time to study bird life in the vicinity. Parrots of several varieties, all of beautiful plumage, were plentiful, and great flocks of white cockstoos frequented the rolling, grassy downs which lay between my home and the German head station in Blanche bay, twenty miles distant, while the heavy frost of the littoral was the haunt of thousands of pigeons. These pigeons, though not so large as the Samoan or eastern Polynesian bird, formed an agreeable change of diet for us white traders, and by walking about fifty yards from one's door half a dozen or more could be shot in as many minutes. "My nearest neighbor was a German.

and one day when we were walking along the beach toward his station l noticed some hundreds of pigeons fly down from the forest, settle on the margin of the water and drink with apparent enjoyment. The harbor at this spot being almost landlocked and the water as smooth as glass and with out the faintest ripple, the birds were enabled to drink without wetting their plumage. My neighbor, who had lived many years in New Britain, told me that this drinking of sea water was common to both cockatoos and pigeons alike, and that on some occasions the beaches would be lined with them, the cockatoos not only drinking, but bathing, and apparently enjoying them-selves greatly. During the next six months, especially when the weather was calm and rainy, I frequently noticed pigeons and cockatoos come to the salt water to drink.

"At first I thought that as fresh water in many places bubbled up through the sand at low tide the birds were not really drinking the sea water, but by watching closely I distinctly saw them walk across these tiny runnels without making any attempt to drink. Then, too, the whole of the Gazelle peninsula is cut up by countless streams of water, and rain falls throughout the year as a rule. causes this unusual habit of drinking sea water? Another peculiarity of the New Britain and New Ireland pigeon is its fondness for the chili pepper berry. During three months of the year, when these berries are ripe, the birds' crops are full of them, and often their flesh is so pungent and smells so strongly of the chill as to be quite uneatable."-Chambers' Journal.

Birds In Indian Legends. All primitive people regard the bird

as specially wise and favored. Living in the air, he is regarded as exercising control over atmospheric phenomena, and, knowing so well his own migratory seasons, the Indians observe his flights as foreboding ill or good to

The Hurons believe that the dove carries the souls of the departed hence, The Dakotas say the storm bird dwells so high as to be out of human vision and carries a fresh water lake on his back, so that when he plumes himself it rains, when he winks his bright eyes it lightens, when he flaps his wings thunder rolls. The Alaskans hold much the same idea about the "thunder-

Among them all the eagle is mighty. brave, aspiring, the symbol of their warriors for apparent reasons. The kinglisher is anxious to serve his brother man.

Royalty and Profaulty.

William the Conqueror did not introduce swearing into England, but be brought with him a very forcible oath. William was accustomed to swear "by the splendor of God," and on such occasions he combined with it the "terrible aspect of the eyes," which always took the place of swearing in the case of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. After William's time the rulers of England, with possibly here and there an excep tion, swore with great frequency and vigor. It is related that even Queen Bess, whose auburn locks did not belie a flery temper, would break into a string of expletives that would rattle the royal windows and frighten the household and royal attendants from all sense of diplomatic recourse.-London Tatler.

The First Quarrel. After the explosion the following were found to be injured:

The Groom, - Slightly scratched about the face, force of character and self esteem somewhat shattered; will hereafter show timidity under like circumstances. The Bride.-Dignity hurt, but not

broken; showed unexpected courage;

will recover slowly.

Cupid.—Badly shocked; will recover. Mrs. Gay-Yes, I know my husband can't afford all these things, but I'm

ouying them to please him. Mrs. Schoppen-To please him? Mrs. Gay-Yes; there's nothing that leases him more than a chance to tell

A Fair Offer.
Tim Tuff—Aw, I cud lick youse wid both me hands tied behind me. Swipsey Mulligan—Will yer let tie em?—Ohio State Journal.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE

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Additional train leaves Punxautawney for But-ler 4:35 F. M. daily, except Sundays. Nore—On Sundays train 6 arrives Buffalo 6:16 F. M. Rochester 7:35 F. M. and train 3 leaves Buffalo 9:30 A. M. Rochester 8:30 A. M.

CLEARFIELD DIVISION. 75 78 70 72 EASTERN TIME. P. M. P. M. Arrive. Leave. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Arrive. Leave 1 25 Reynoldsville. 8 20 1 05 Palls Greek. 5 20 12 40 DuBois. 8 12 12 34 C. & M. Junetion. 7 81 11 51 Curwensville. 7 18 11 38 Clearl'd, Mt. St. 4 7 10 11 30 Clearl'd, N. Y. C. P. M. A. M. Leave. Arrive. A. M. P. M.

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In Effect May 25, 1902. (Eastern Standard Time. EASTWARD. No 109 No. 113 No. 101 No 105 No 107 A. M. A. M. A. N. P. M. P. M. STATIONS. 10 26 11 56 10 43 10 60 12 23 11 10 11 36 11 32 12 52 11 46 immerville... owa ulier teynoldsville Falls Creek... Sabula Winterburn Pennfield Tyler Bennezette

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 8,00 a.m., Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.35 p. m.

WESTWARD Driftwood ... Grant Bennezette Tyler Pennfield Pancoast. Reynoldsville. Fuller owa... Brookville

Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.16 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reymoldsville 4.30, Brookville 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 & Erie Rallroad Division In effect March 24th, 1902. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD 604 a m—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Seranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:50 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parior, car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and Washington to Baltimore and Washington of Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

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ar Ridgway Iv 7 00 12 30 4 10 Mill Haven 7 10 12 30 4 20 Croyland 7 21 12 30 4 30 Shorts Mills 7 25 12 34 4 34 Biue Rock 7 28 12 36 4 37 Carrier 7 33 12 40 4 37 Lanes Mills 7 47 12 54 4 54 McMinn Smt 7 31 10 5 20 Iv Falls C'k ar 8 15 12 5 5 5 ar Falls C'k L 8 10 1 20 5 5 8 ar FalisC'k tv 8 10 1 20 4 Reynoldsville 8 23 1 32 0 Brookville 8 50 1 50 New Beth'm 9 30 2 28 Red Bank 10 10 3 20 iv Pittsburgar 12 35 3 30 4 50 11 47 New Beth! m 3 30 2 28 6 4 3 11 10 Red Bank 10 10 1 20 7 25 1 30 9 00 1 w Pittsburgar 12 35 3 30 9 45 p.m. a.m. m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m. consult ticket agents,

J.B. HUTCHINSON J. R. WOGIL, Gen Manager Gen. Pass Age

J.B. HUTCHINSON Gen. Pass Agt Gen. Pass Agt 12:30 p. m.—Train 8. daily for Sunbury, Harsrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 16:34 p. m., Haltimore 7:39 p. m., New York 16:34 p. m., Haltimore 7:39 p. m., New York 16:34 p. m., Haltimore 7:39 p. m., New York 16:34 p. m., Haltimore 7:39 p. m., Washington 8:50 p. m.—Train 6. daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8:54 M., New York, 7:11 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 4:60 a. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. M.

11:06 p.m.—Train 4. daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 a. M.; New York, 8:33 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:35 a. M.; Vashington, 8:30 a. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, M. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, New York, 9:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:33 a. m., New York, 9:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:33 a. m., New York, 9:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:33 a. m., New York, 9:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:33 a. m., New York, 9:31 a. m. weekdays, 10:33 a. m., Sunday) Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington, 8:30 s. m. Vesibuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffaio to Philadelphia and Washington.

washington. WESTWARD a. m.-Train 7, dutiy for Buffale via

Emportum.

1:38 a. m.—Train 0, daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for Dullion, Clermont
and principal intermediate stations.

1:50 a. m.—Train 1, daily for Erie and intermediate points. mediate points.