The Practical Joke a Celebrated Man

One of the most famous of postmortem jokes was that perpetrated by the donor of the celebrated Scane museum of pictures and other valuable objets d'art to England, the late Sir John Sonne, who died in 1837. In his will Sir John made provision for the opening of three scaled cupboards on certain specified dates in the presence of the trustees. In 1866, that is to say almost thirty years after the death of the testator, the first of the mysterious receptacles was with much ceremony and breaking of seals opened in the presence of a committee of men, with the then president of the Royal academy, Sir F. Grant, at their head. Instend of a priceless treasure or some evidence that would throw an entirely new light upon some doubtful incident in political history the contents of the cupboard proved to be worthless ac-

counts, letters and stationery. Twenty years pased by, and the interest that had smoldered after the disappointment of 1800 was again fanned into flame at the prospect of breaking the seals of the second cupboard, at which rite there were present among others Dr. Alfred Water house, R. A., and Sir (then Dr.) B. W. Richardson. Like the cupboard mentioned in the well known nursery rhyme, Sir John's second cabinet proved "bare" of any sensation, the contents being chiefly composed of letters relating to certain long forgotten family quarrels that had not even the merit of being interesting. If some of those authorized to be present at the opening of the third and last receptacle of mystery were dubious about the profit that would accrue by letting the light of day fatl upon the contents thereof after sixty years' darkness one at least, Sir W. Richardson, looked forward with unabated interest to that day in 1896 when the last seal would be broken and the mystery solved, but he, alas, died just two days before the ceremony was performed, and the fact that Sir John had played a practical joke upon posterity was duly confirmed by the presence of a collection of perfectly worthless letters and papers,

MERRY MEALTIMES.

The Table No Place For Fault Finding. Nagging and Strife.

Has it ever been your lot to sit at a table with a group of young folks who ate the meal in silence or, with a few constrained remarks, looked askance at the head of the family before venturing on any remark? I have seen such a sight on more than one occasion. Doctors have told us over and over ngain of the beneficial results arising from a meal eaten with a contented frame of mind and with cheerful surroundings; but, sad to say, there are many households where each meal is a constant scene of blekering, nagging and fault finding.

This is not only the case where there are young children, who require a reprimand occasionally for carelessness, but I am speaking of those homes where the girls and boys are well into their teens. Wrong is that parent, elther father or mother, who chooses the hour when all are assembled round the table to mention some half forgotten grievance or to find some fault.

If any trivial thing has been done wrong or any duty omitted wait until dinner or tea is over before you scold, blame or reprimand. Let the food which God gives us for the purpose of nourishing and sustaining our bodies have the opportunity of accomplishing that end, which cannot be the case if every mouthful is swallowed with either a sarcastic word or an uncomplimentary remark. More indigestion, nervousness and other derangements are caused by the too common fault of uncomfortable mealtimes than many people would suppose, and it is our positive duty, which we should all try to remember, to make those hours of the day cheerful and agreeable to the children and to set them an example which you would be the first to notice and approve in others.-Scotsman.

So Nice and Sympathetic.

A gentleman whose one glass eye has served him for years had the misfortune to drop it. It smashed to atoms. This happened when he was far away in the country. He inquired of a friend where was the nearest place for him to go and get refitted.

"Why don't you call upon the girl you were flirting with all last night?" his friend inquired. "She has a first class reputation for making eyes."-

Prayer of the Convert.

A south sea islander at the close of a religious meeting offered the following prayer: "O God, we are about to to our respective homes. Let not words we have heard be like the clothes we wear-soon to be taken off and folded up in a box till another Subbath comes around. Rather, let thy truth be like the tattoo on our -ineffaceable till death."-Carle ton's Magazine.

The Temperature. "Why do you watch the thermometer on the wall so closely?" queried the in-

"Because," replied the untrained urse, "the doctor said if the temperature got any higher I was to give you another dose of quinine."

Bewildered.

"John Henry, I'll thrash you soundly if I ever catch you telling another that isn't true."

"And yet, ma, I heard you say to the minister that I had great imagination." -Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A show of daring oft conceals great wardlee-Lucan.

MISSING WORDS.

Annoying Gaps in English Language

That Cause Inconventences. The English language may fairly elaim to be the most prolific in the world. Not content with its native riches, it possesses in a special degree the faculty of assimilating everything useful from other tongues, ancient and modern. It ought indeed to be the most perfect vehicle of thought in the world, and in some respects no doubt

Rut, curiously enough, there are deficiencies in English not to be found in far less copious languages. While in many cases we have half a dozen words expressing the same or practically the same thing, there are, on the other hand, certain ideas that have no appropriate words to express them. In the words denoting relationship

ome notable gaps are found. The most glaring instance is the want of a word to distinguish between a male and female cousin. Other languages, such as French and Italian, have a separate word for each, but in English me addition or explanation is quired in order to make it clear which sex is intended.

Curious gaps occur here and there in our language if we look into it. The word "show" expresses the idea of making to see, but there is no word for making to hear-a phonograph, for example. "I took the phonograph to my friend and"- Whate "Got him to listen to it" would probably be the inelegant finish to the sentence.

On the other hand, "audience" means those who hear and applies very well to those present in a lecture hall or concert room. But what of those who see a cricket match, for instance? "Spec tators" is the nearest word, but it does not correspond exactly to "audience."

There is one deficiency in the lan guage so awkward and irritating that even at this late hour it ought to be made good. Need it be said that reference is made to indiscriminate use of the personal pronoun to denote either the person speaking or the person spoken of? This may not be a defect peculiar to English, but it is one from which the ancient classical tongues are entirely free,

"He said be had offered him money which he had declined," would be quite comprehensible either in Greek or Latin, but in English it necessitates a num ber of bracketed explanations which are positively annoying and destructive of grace and fluency.-London An-

THE GENTLEMAN BURGLAR. He Can Exist Only In Fletion, Never In Real Life.

Whenever a thief who is dressed otherwise than in rags falls into the police net there are chronicled the adventures of a "gentleman burglar."

Such a being is, of course, impossi ble. He is a literary creation, like the "Invisible Man." the Frankenstein monster, Kipling's Mowgli and the rest of the crew of prodigies that dwell

within book covers. As a character in fiction the "gentle man burgiar" could be made plausible and picturesque, for when we get into the realm of fancy there is an implied contract that the reader shall accept the author's premises and not bother about possibilities.

A burglar is just a thief-about the meanest of thleves.

To a man endowed with qualities of refinement and consideration of oth ers and honor-which are the attributes of a gentleman-burglary or other theft is impossible. The pride of such regard for hi of himself, would prevent his sneak ing into another man's house and taking his plate or his wife's jewelry. Then it must be remembered that the burglar is prepared to do murder to accomplish his robberies, and the idea of a gentleman committing murder for gain is too inconsistent even for fic-

A "gentleman burglar" is a contra diction of terms, like a brave coward or a tall pygmy. He may be better dressed or his booty may be larger than that of most burglars, but when it is all summed up he is a thief-just a plain thief-with the moral code and impulses of a pickpocket or a card swindler or any other predatory creature whose natural home is a prison and whose deserved and fitting raiment is a suit of stripes.-New York

She Got the Wool.

"A young American girl, on her first trip to Italy, entered a shop in search of black darning wool," says a writer in Harper's Bazar. "She spoke no Italian, the clerk spoke no English. She pantomimed darning a hole and pointed to her stocking. The clerk brought white darning cotton. She showed that her stocking was black, and black sarning cotton was produced. But she wanted wool. A long pause, then 'Ba-a!' blented the American girl. She got the wool."

"I was just telling our friend here. Molly, that it was storming on the day of our marriage." "Surely not, Hiram! The weather

was perfectly lovely!" 'Well, well! I don't know how I got so mixed up about it-probably because it's been storming ever since!"-Atlanta Constitution.

She Knew Her Dad. Smithers-Do you know any one who has a horse to sell?

-Yes; I suspect old Brown has. Smithers-Why? She-Well, papa sold him one yesterday.-London Punch.

cerity is the basis of all true friendship. Without stacerity it is like a ship without ballast. ASKING QUESTIONS.

The Art of Interrogation Should Be

"Do not ask questions" is the worst piece of social advice which age can give to youth. A man who never asks questions is the dullest fellow in the world. He had better ask too many than too few. We can defend ourselves against curiosity, but no armor avails agninst indifference. We must resign

ourselves to be bored to death. What is the secret of the art of interrogation? Putting aside quick sympathies, which lie at the root of every social art, we believe the most essential quality for those who would excel in it is directness. The art of asking questions so as to learn, instruct, please and influence is not the art of beating about the bush. The questions which offend and silence are the questions which suggest some ulterior motive. It is a found out scheme which makes men angry. Anything of the nature of a trap keeps us on our guard. If we once fall into one we resolve it shall be the last time. Suspicion kills confidence. Interrogative hints are utterly useless. The average man does not dislike to be questioned. He bates to be startled, crossed, interfered with, reproached, wearied or betrayed. He hates the questions which are not ask-

ed with a simple intention There are questions which are asked not because the asker wants to know, but because he intends to tell. Others, while ostensibly directed to find out a man's opinion, are really intended to reflect upon his character. Some men inquire as to their neighbors' projects in order to put difficulties in their way. Strings of meaningless questions are poured out by those who desire to pretend an interest in some subject which they neither know nor care anything

We believe the conclusion of the matter to be this: The art of interrogation s a serious branch of the social art. Well asked questions are of the essence of agreeable intercourse, but the interrogative mood will not justify an impertinence, an interference, a verbal assault-nor, for the matter of that, a bore.-London Spectator.

ODD NOTIONS OF WOMEN.

Rosa Bonheur treasured a small lead image of St. Anthony of Padua as a lucky charm.

Caroline Herschel firmly believed that if she met a cross eyed beggar in the morning it presaged the discovery of a new star that night.

George Eliot was a slave to the in fluence of the hunchback and clubfooted man and did no literary work upon the day when she saw one. Lady Millais, the wife of the great

painter, was convinced that the crack of doom would sound for any one who stepped on a crack in the sidewalk. Harriet Beecher Stowe belived that it was bad luck to throw away a tooth-

brush which bad outlived its usefulness and, to the anguish of her house hold, preserved every one that she had ever used. Queen Victoria cherished a number

of superstitions, and, among them, she believed that the removal of ber wedding ring would surely bring calamity and that a pet Manx cat would bring good luck to the royal household.-Ev erywhere.

Didn't Care to He Presented. The wife of a well known naval officer tells an amusing story of some of her experiences in Washington society. On one occasion when she was asked to receive at an army and navy german a congressman entered with a lady leaning upon each arm. One of the floor committee at once approached him with the polite request that he give his name in order that be might be pre sented to Mrs. Blank, who received the guests of the evening.

"No, thank you," was the nonchalant reply. "I don't care to be introduced. I have two ladies now to take care of. and that is about as much as I can manage."

Grace In Old Forests.

Some trees are more graceful than others. The elm and oak are noted for their perfect and graceful form. All their branches appear to be perpetually moving, stirred by every wind that blows, and the same may be said of the pine. The graceful movements of its limbs, the sighing sounds of its stems and evergreen needles, send forth a solemn symphony. Everything contributes serene grace and simplicity to old forests.

Behind Her Back. "She's very studious." said one wom-

"Yes," answered the other. "And doesn't seem to care for gos siping in the least."

"Oh, I don't know about that," answered the other with a smile; "she merely prefers to talk about Helen of Troy and Romeo and Juliet to paying attention to what is going on in her own neighborhood."-Washington Star.

A Sure Sign.

When a young man talks about the business of "our firm" in a pitch of voice that can be heard from one end of a street car to the other it is a sure sign that his wages have been raised to \$6 n week.

The Prize Winner. Naggsby-How did the contest in op timism result last night?

Waggsby-Gaggster won the prize by laughing most heartily at one of his own jokes.-Baltimore American.

Hobson-How is your brother doing st college?

Dobson—Fine. He's singing tenor and playing second base.—
tuapolis Journal.*

NATIVE PLATINUM.

"Noble" Metals Extracted From This Peculiar Substance.

On the slopes of the Ural mountains in Brazil, California, Australia, Canada and many other countries a pe culiar substance known as native platinum is found. This is an alloy of the metals platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium and ruthenium, together with a little gold and iron. All of these except the last mentioned are the "noble" metals. They do not tarnish in the air and are not soluble in any single acid. The most plentiful metal occurring in native platinum is that from which it takes its name. This metal is of a gravish color and with one exception is the heaviest substance known. Its fusing point is extremely high, and this property, together with its freedom from tarnishing, causes it to be largely used for the manufacture of crucibles and other vessels required by scientists to stand a very high temperature. It is also

sometimes used as a substitute for gold in photography, and when deposited in a thin film on the interior of the tubes of telescopes it forms a dead black surface, which prevents the light from being reflected by the polished sides. Palladium is of a lustrous white

color. It is the most easily fused of the metals found in platinum ore, and can even be volatilized. A curious quality which this metal possesses is that when beated to redness it is porous to hydrogen gas, allowing it to pass through somewhat in the same manner that blotting paper permits the passage of water. The silvery white color of palladium and its freedom from tarnishing render it useful for making scales and division marks on scientific instruments. A mixture of this metal with mercury is sometimes used for filling teeth. Osmium is a metal which possesses two remarkable properties-it is the most refractory of the metals, resisting fusion at the most intense heat, and it is also the henviest substance known, being twenty-two and a half times heavier than water. Together with fridium, It occurs principally in a peculiar variety of native platinum called osmiridium. This mineral differs from ordinary platinum ore in that it contains larger proportion of osmium and iridium than platinum. Osmiridium is found in small particles, varying in weight from one-sixth to one-third of a grain. These particles are extremely hard and are used for pointing non-

wearing pens. Metallic iridium possesses a white steel-like appearance. The knife edges of delicate balances and other bearings which require extreme hardness are often made of it. An alloy of 10 per cent iridium and 90 per cent platinum has been found to be very little affected in volume by changes of temperature and is the substance of which the standard meter kept in the international metric bureau at Paris is made. Rhodium and ruthenium are metals of little practical use. The former occurs in platinum ore to the extent of 5 to 6 per cent. The latter is found only in osmiridium and averages about 5 per cent of that mineral. The metal which ranks next to platinum in price is zircontum, which occurs in hyacinth and some other rare minerals. Uranium is remarkable for its high atomic weight, the heaviest known.-Chambers' Jour-

The Sedan Chair.

The sedan chair is named after Se dan, the town where it was first used. The earliest mention of it in England occurs in 1581. Early in the following century the Duke of Buckingham caused much indignation by its use in London. People were exasperated at that nobleman employing his fellow men to take the place of horses to carry him. Prince Charles brought from Spain in 1623 three curiously wrought sedans, two of which he gave to the Duke of Buckingham. A few weeks after their introduction Massinger produced his play, "The Bondman," and in it he thus adverts to the ladies:

For their pomp and care being borne in triumph on men's shoulders. The reference is doubtless to Buckingham's sedan, which was borne like a palanquin.-"Bygone England."

Favorably Struck.

"Papa, have—have you seen Harold since you told him he was too poor to think of-of marrying me?" "Yes. I ran across him at the club last evening. We got into conversa-

tion, and he struck me-er"-

"Struck you! Oh, papa!" "Struck me as quite an agreeable young man. I understand his uncle has left him \$200,000."-Kansas City Journal.

What They Wanted.

To explain why his trip had proved so poor, a commercial traveler once wrote a long account of how the weather had affected business in the territory in which he had traveled. In due time he received this reply from his firm: "We get our weather reports from Washington. Don't send us any more. What we want is orders."

Not the Kind He Wanted. "If you're so hard up." said the easy mark, who was temporarily unable to extend the accommodation asked, 'why don't you borrow some money

"Heavens, no!" exclaimed the other. "Why, he always expects to be paid back."—Chicago Post.

Improvement on Nature.

life if we had not so many wrong steers.—Baltimore American.

COLLAR AND CRAVAT.

Ways In Which They Affect the Appearance of the Wearer.

Men who do not want to look any fatter in the face than they can help have an easy means of accomplishing their purpose. Not all of them are aware of the effect that may be created by the form of a collar or cravat.

"The stout man who wants to look as thin as he can," said a haberdasher's clerk, "ought to wear a tie of the kind known as a four-in-hand. Preferably it should be dark in color and drawn tight. That carries down the line of the face and lengthens it to a degree that tends to make the face look thin-

"Another aid to making a man lo thin is in the height of his collars Stout men who want to look thin should wear high collars and closed ones. Any collar that opens in front makes one look stouter under nearly. every circumstance. Such collars are becoming to the thin men.

"The fat man should avoid the kind of tie that has a horizontal effect. This will add pounds to his appearance-it his face, at least.

"On the contrary, this cross effect will make the thin man look stout. The broad scarfs have little effect on a man's looks one way or the other When he wears them it is the collar that makes the difference.

"He should therefore see that h wears a high one that does not open if he wants to look as thin as possible, whereas if he wants to seem stouter an open collar will produce that effect for

English Smugglers. Smuggling was carried on with great boldness in England a century ago When Samuel Pellew was appointed collector of customs at Falmouth early last century he found corruption the chief characteristic of the service. One day be surprised a party of his own men attempting to smuggle in a cargo of wine in broad daylight. Pellew, who was a conscientious man, so worried the smugglers that they threatened his life repeatedly and posted bills offering a reward for his assassination. One smuggler, who kept a public house. erected a battery of guns to defend his illicit goods, and when a sloop of war exhibited what he considered a too inquisitive spirit actually fired on her. The vessel's guns were too low to reply with effect, but her crew landed in oats, attacked the house in the rear and leveled it to the ground.

The Difference In Two Words Did it ever occur to you to think of

the difference in significance of the two words "seems" and "appears?" We say "it seems to be true" or "it appears Are those expressions to be true." identical, or if there be a difference what is it?

There is a difference, and it consists chiefly in the strength of the expres-If we read a story and say, "That story seems to be true," mean that it has the semblance of truth and we infer that it is true. If we say, "That story appears to be true," we mean that the statements made in it or the incidents related go to show

Its truth. In other words, "appears" refers to the actual presentation of something to our view; "seems" refers to an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing being true.

First Type Cast In America. It was a good man, Christopher Sower, who made the first punches and matrices and east the first type in The anvil he made is still preserved. They were for a German Bible which he published.

"The price of our newly finished Bible, in plain binding, with a clasp, will be 18 shillings," he said, "but to the poor and needy we have no price. John the Baptist sent the message to Christ, 'Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?' and Jesus sent back word, 'The poor have the gospel preached to them."

Sower's German Bible was printed in 1743 and was the first Bible published in America in any European

Thoroughly "Done Up." "Have you done up my shirt yet?"

asked the patron of the laundry. "It is just out of the ironing room answered the clerk, "and we will have It done up for you now, so that you may take it along with you."

"All right. I hope it has had better luck than the last one I had done up

"Better luck?" "Yes. You did it up so completely in the ironing room that it wasn't worth doing up in the bundle."—Judge.

Good For His Business. "If there's one thing I hate," de clared the passenger who had trouble with the conductor, "it's to be contradicted."

"Well," replied the man who shared his sent, "I like to have people talk back to me."
"You do?"

"Yes. I'm an auctioneer."-Philadelphin Ledger.

After a Bargain. The new woman had applied for marringe license. "How much?" she asked in a bust-

nesslike way. "Two dollars," replied the clerk. "Make it \$1.98," she said, "and I'll take two of them."—Chicago Post.

A Puzzle to the Last. When a woman tells a man just what she thinks of him she really tells him just what she wants him to think she thinks.—Somerville Journal.

All imposture weakens confide

MODESTY OF THE GREAT.

Gladatone and Darwin Pelt Themselves "Ordinary Persons." In "Studies In Contemporary Biography," by James Bryce, there occur two stories which caused some of the critics to express astonishment at the "modesty of the great." The stories are

"Meeting Mr. Gladstone in the lobby and seeing his face saddened by the troubles in Ireland, Mr. Bryce tried to divert his thoughts by mentioning a recent discovery-to wit, that Dante had been saved from want in his last pears by a lectureship at Ravenna. Mr. Gladstone's face lit up at once, and he said, 'How strange it is to think that these great souls, whose works are a bencon light to all the generations that have come after them, should have had cares and anxieties to yex them in their daily life just like the rest of us common mortals!"

"The words reminded me," adds the author, "that a few days before I had heard Mr. Darwin, in dwelling upon the pleasure a visit paid by Mr. Gladstone had given him, say, 'And be talked just as if he had been an ordinary person like one of ourselves.' The two men were allke unconscious of their

It is only the little who think themselves great. They are like those who do not know much and therefore imagine that there is not much to know. The great do not think themselves so, just as the learned are overwhelmed by their ignorance.

Sanke In a Street Car.

The snakes with which I have generally associated have mostly been the little chaps, such as the lively two foot garter snake that I had in a Kansas City street car one day. I had picked blos up in the suburbs of the city, and before taking the car back to the business section of the town I buttoned him in the inside pocket of my coat, Now, anybody who has ridden over the streets of Kansas City knows that in places it seems as though the cars were climbing up the roof of a barn. When I got on the car it was full, and so I had to grab a strap in order to stand up. Presently a seat became vacant beside me and I sat down. As I did so I glanced up and there was my poor little snake hanging to the strap had just left. Various other people noticed him at the same time, and the ensuing exhibition would have enabled any person in the car to secure a job as a circus acrobat at a handsome sal-After they had escaped I put the snake back in my pocket. conductor was a hero and stuck to his post, but he put me off the car and kept my nickel.-W. S. Dunbar in Out-

No Room For Him. Several relics of exceptional value and of unusual interest to archeologists were discovered in a small town near Nuremberg, and as soon as the news reached him the director of the Nuremberg Historical museum went to the village and introduced himself

to the mayor, saying: "I am in charge of the museum

Nuremberg, and I'd like to"-"You're too late, my good sir," in-terrupted the mayor. "We've already got here several merry go rounds, a bearded woman, a theatrical company composed of apes, a troupe of trained dogs and a band of Hungarian musicians, so you can readily see that we've got no room for your museum."

And with these words he nodded to the director and went away.

Nature and Deformity. her deformities, and all that is worthless or ungraceful generally drops off from a tree unless it be an injury to the trunk. From such effects the tree never recovers. Go into the forests and now often we see deformed trees, some bent and twisted, some parted till the original trunk becomes like two, each crossing and recrossing the other. This was done by depression or injury to the tree in its young and tender years. Nature has no power to right a broken law either in the animal or the veg. table organism. Punishment follows,

and deformity results. Childish Amusements In Boston. "Are you playing horse?" asked the benevolent gentleman who takes an

interest in children.

"Certainly not," answered the little Boston boy. "We are amusing ourselves by the assumption that Brother Waldo is an ichthyosaurus and that I am a prehistoric man in pursuit of hlm."-Washington Star.

"I am sorry to hear your unfortu-nate nephew has been closed out by the sheriff," said the friend of the family. "Have you any idea what his linbillities are?" "Yes. I've an idee he's liable to call

Loes," responded Uncle Silas.—Chicago Tribune. An Equine Puzzle Solved.

"Papa," said small Elmer, "I know why some pistols are called horse pistols." "Well, my boy, why are they so call-

ed?" asked his father. "Because they kick," replied the little philosopher.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Aunt Margaret-And if you're goodreal good-you'll go to heaven. Little Dorothy-Oh, is that all? I thought maybe you were going to give me a quarter.-Puck

"He said he'd rather face father Subscribe for than elope."
"And what did you say?"

"I said that father would rather have us clope."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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OTTOS CURE Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 256,50ct

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. DIVISION.

Low Grade Division. Effect May 24, 1903. | | Eastern Standard Time.

EASTWARD. RASTWARD,

No 109 No. 113 No. 101 No. 1 No. 107

A. M. A. M. A. M. P. N. P. M. STATIONS ittsburg. .. led Bank. . lowa Fuller Reynoldsville Pancoast Pancoast. Falls Creek. Du Hois. nezette

Train 901 Sunday heaves Pittsburg 9 9c.a. m. Red Bank 1.10 Broonville E.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.25, Dullois 1.35 p. m. WESTWARD STATIONS. riftwood .. Winterburn

ynoldsville Maysville..... Dak Ridge..... New Bethlebern

Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p.m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.20, Brookville 5.00, Red Hank 4.30, Pittsburg 2.30 p. m. Trains marked * run daily; 3 daily, except Sunday; † flag station, where signals must be shown.

Philadelphia & Erie Railrond Division in effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave

Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD 94 a m—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, linzieton, Potaville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the Intermediate stations, arriving at Pulladelphia 9135 p.m., New York, 9130 p.m.; Baltimore, 9100 p.m.; Washington, 715 p.m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Pulladelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

and Williamsport to Baltimore and Wash-inction.

12:30 p. m.—Train S. daily for Sunbury, Har-risburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:33 p. m., New York Bi-23 p. m. Baltimore 7:33 p. m., Wash-ington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuied parlor cars and passemer couches, Buffalo to Philadel-phia and Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Frain 6. daily, for Har-risburg and intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadelphia 4:25 A. M., New York, 7-13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2.29 a. m.; Washington 3:29 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from illarisburg to Philadelphia and Now York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeping undisturbed antil 7:30 A. M.

Philadelphia passengers can re-sice per undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

Pattoderphia Josemany of all Pettoder In sievere undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

H.90 p.u. — Train 4 daily for Sentiary Juartishurg and intermediate stations as a Ving at Patiadelphia, 7:22 A. S. New York, 9:33 A. S. On week days and 10:58 A. S. On Sunday; Billtimore, 15 A. M.; Vacinagion, 8:20 A. M. Pullman sicepers from Zire, and Williamsport to Washington, Physicage concluse from Exte to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington, Physicagae concluse from Exte to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:27 p.m.— Train et. anily for Sunbury, Parrishurg and Principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 3:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:31 a. m., Sunday) Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington, 8:39 a. m. Vestibuled buildet sleeping cars and passenger confines, Buthan to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD 4:31 a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.
is a. in. Frain 9, dully for Este. Ridge way, and week mays for fulfols. Chermont. way, and week days for faileds. Chermont and principal little ribedinate stations.

1:50 a.m. - Train 3. daily for Eric and intermediate points.

1:40 p. m. - I rain to, daily for Buttalo via Emportum.

1:41 p. m. - I rain to, daily for Kana and Intermed atoxiations.

JOHNONBURG HABIRDAD

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