

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

Effect May 24, 1903. Eastern Standard Time.

EASTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 109, No. 113, No. 101, No. 107
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.	
Philsburg	8:15, 9:00, 1:30, 2:15
Red Bank	8:25, 9:10, 1:40, 2:25
Lawsonham	8:40, 11:22, 4:35, 7:07
New Bethlehem	10:10, 11:47, 4:50, 7:17
Oak Ridge	10:20, 11:57, 5:00, 7:27
Mayville	10:28, 11:56, 5:04, 7:30
Summersville	10:43, 12:11, 5:19, 7:45
Brookville	10:55, 12:23, 5:31, 7:57
Louis	11:10, 12:38, 5:46, 8:12
Falls	11:20, 12:48, 5:56, 8:22
Reynoldsville	11:30, 12:58, 6:06, 8:32
Pancoat	11:40, 13:08, 6:16, 8:42
Falls Creek	11:50, 13:18, 6:26, 8:52
DuBois	12:00, 13:28, 6:36, 9:02
Saluda	12:10, 13:38, 6:46, 9:12
Winterburn	12:20, 13:48, 6:56, 9:22
Pennfield	12:30, 13:58, 7:06, 9:32
Tyler	12:40, 14:08, 7:16, 9:42
Hennetts	12:50, 14:18, 7:26, 9:52
Grant	13:00, 14:28, 7:36, 10:02
Driftwood	13:10, 14:38, 7:46, 10:12

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m. Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 4:40, Red Bank 4:50, Pittsburg 5:20, p. m.

WESTWARD.	
STATIONS.	No. 108, No. 106, No. 102, No. 104, No. 100
A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.	
Driftwood	8:15, 9:00, 1:30, 2:15
Grant	8:25, 9:10, 1:40, 2:25
Hennetts	8:40, 11:22, 4:35, 7:07
Tyler	10:10, 11:47, 4:50, 7:17
Pennfield	10:20, 11:57, 5:00, 7:27
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Pittsburg	13:10, 14:38, 7:46, 10:12

Train 902 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4:10 p. m. Falls Creek 4:17, Reynoldsville 4:30, Brookville 4:40, Red Bank 4:50, Pittsburg 5:20, p. m.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division
In effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD
9:04 a. m.—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 p. m. New York 10:23 p. m. Baltimore 7:39 p. m. Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:50 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 p. m. New York 10:23 p. m. Baltimore 7:39 p. m. Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Train 6, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m. New York 10:23 a. m. Baltimore 7:39 a. m. Washington 7:15 a. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

1:05 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m. New York 10:23 a. m. Baltimore 7:39 a. m. Washington 7:15 a. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:27 p. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m. New York 10:23 a. m. Baltimore 7:39 a. m. Washington 7:15 a. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

8:33 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

4:38 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridgeway, and weekdays for DuBois, Clearmont and principal intermediate stations.

8:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

3:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

8:50 p. m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

JOHNSBURG RAILROAD.

A. M.	WEEKDAYS.	P. M.
10:40	at Clearmont	11:05
10:54	at Woodville	11:02
10:59	at Quilwood	11:03
11:04	at Smith's Run	11:09
11:09	at Instant	11:15
11:14	at Straight	11:21
11:19	at Glen Haven	11:27
11:24	at Johnsonburg	11:30
11:29	at Ridgeway	11:31

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
7:20	2:15	9:20	4:15
7:30	2:04	9:30	4:20
7:40	1:54	9:40	4:30
7:50	1:44	9:50	4:40
8:00	1:34	10:00	4:50
8:10	1:24	10:10	5:00
8:20	1:14	10:20	5:10
8:30	1:04	10:30	5:20
8:40	9:54	10:40	5:30
8:50	9:44	10:50	5:40
9:00	9:34	11:00	5:50
9:10	9:24	11:10	6:00
9:20	9:14	11:20	6:10
9:30	9:04	11:30	6:20
9:40	8:54	11:40	6:30
9:50	8:44	11:50	6:40
10:00	8:34	12:00	6:50
10:10	8:24	12:10	7:00
10:20	8:14	12:20	7:10
10:30	8:04	12:30	7:20
10:40	7:54	12:40	7:30
10:50	7:44	12:50	7:40
11:00	7:34	1:00	7:50
11:10	7:24	1:10	8:00
11:20	7:14	1:20	8:10
11:30	7:04	1:30	8:20
11:40	6:54	1:40	8:30
11:50	6:44	1:50	8:40
12:00	6:34	2:00	8:50

For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, Gen'l Manager.
J. H. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. HOYT, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

The Star
If you want the News

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CREDIT DUE TO SOMEBODY.

Where Did We Get the Right to Borrow in Mathematics?
"Where did we get the right to borrow in mathematics?" asked a man who takes an interest in curious things. "We always pay back—a thing we sometimes fail to do in other relationships in life—but where did we get the right to borrow in the first instance? Take a simple illustration in subtraction: The teacher will tell the pupil to subtract 4,322 from 6,421. We put the problem down after this fashion:

6,421
-4,322

2,099

Here we have the problem and the result. We know that we cannot say "two from one." So we borrow one and say "two from eleven," and we get the result "nine." We pay back promptly, for instead of saying "two from two leaves nothing," we say "three from twelve leaves nine." But by what authority do we say this? When did we discover that this method would give us correct mathematical results? That's what I would like to know. Here we have one of the problems which the doctrine of evolution may deal with. I suppose some old fellow in the long ago found that it was necessary to devise a method of meeting this mathematical emergency, so he hit upon the idea of borrowing from one row of figures and paying back to the next, and so met and conquered a very serious difficulty. The idea originated with some one, and to that some one we owe something. Mathematics would be a meaningless science without this convenient plan, just as other things would be useless but for the clever inventions of men who have gone before. There is the thing, for instance, which stands for nothing, the naught, that round symbol 0. It has a history. We know how they calculated before it came into existence. But I will not tell you about it now. I was speaking about the borrowing habit in mathematics, and that is enough to think about at one time. Do you know how and when it originated?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

KEYS OF THE BASTILLE.

These Historic Relics of Old Paris Owned by an American.

The keys which locked the great gates of the Bastille at the time of its fall have been in America for a number of years. For nearly a century they remained in the possession of the family of the Frenchman who took them from the famous prison, though they have recently come into the possession of an Englishman living in Quebec. When the mob stormed the prison on July 14, 1789, a Parisian, Carrier Lechastel, is said to have been the first to rush over to the drawbridge as it fell. It was he, at any rate, who overtook a fleeing jailer and took the keys from him. The mob immediately struck the keys on the end of a spike, and an immense throng paraded with them through the streets. They were considered one of the most valuable trophies of the revolution. Lechastel kept the keys, and they remained in his family until 1850, when a descendant of the family emigrated to America, taking them with him. Eventually the keys were sold to John Hamilton of St. Louis, who kept them for twenty-five years, exhibiting them from time to time, when they were sold to a Canadian. One of the keys was obtained in France by General Lafayette and was presented by him to George Washington a year or two before his death. It hangs in the mansion at Mount Vernon and has been seen by thousands of visitors there. A Thrilling Story. A good story is told of a stuttering plebe at Annapolis who was accosted by an upper class man and ordered to tell him a story and to "tell it quick." The plebe started in as rapidly as his excited state of mind would permit about as follows: "I-I-I-I—was w-w-w-walking down the road a-a-a-a little while ago—n-n-n-n I met—met—met—met an upper class man, n-n-n-n; he w-w-w-was dandy f-f-f-fellow, n-n-n-n; he slapped me on the b-b-b-back an' said, 'Hello, old man!' n-n-n-n I was s-s-s-so excited an' happy I-I-I-I fell dead."

Really Antique.

An excellent plaster of paris cast may be seen in one of the Egyptian galleries of the British museum of the famous sycamore statuette known as the "Sheikh-el-Beled," or "Village Sheikh." The original dates from 3000 B. C. and is still in perfect condition, although it is the oldest known specimen of wood carving. It represents an overseer of the workmen engaged in building the pyramids close to Sakkarah, where it was discovered.—London News.

Killing Sharks by Electricity.

In the British navy the engineers have a curious way of killing sharks. They seal up a dynamite cartridge in an empty can and put the can inside a lump of pork. The pork is thrown overboard on a wire which has been connected with an electric battery. When the shark takes the bait, the engineer presses a button, which explodes the cartridge and kills the fish.

Willing to Waive That.

"Miss Angeline," began the poor but proud young man, "if I were in a position to ask you to be my wife?" "Good gracious, Mr. Throgson!" she exclaimed. "In a position? The idea! Do you think I would want you to get down on your knees?"—Exchange.

When a man is determined to interfere in the world, it is better not to interfere with him too much. If his purpose is right, he will be a dangerous wrestler.

—Schoolmaster.

The highest shot tower in the world is in Villach, Austria. Bullets from the upper level fall 249 feet.

"BALDY" MONSON'S SCALP.

How It Was Won by "Lucky" Baldwin in a Faro Game.

"During the time that gambling was in its glory on the Pacific coast," said an old Californian, "Lucky" Baldwin was easily the most daring chance taker of all the notable argonauts. Baldwin did some amazing stunts in that day of all day and all night drinking, when over-mellow men, most of them with radies suddenly acquired that they hadn't had time to stop and figure on how much they possessed, tried to outvie one another in the capers they cut with the Lady Fortune. "One night in the late fifties 'Lucky,' as he was then called, walked into the famous old Alcatraz club on Kearney street in San Francisco after having been religiously shunning his bed for about three days and nights running—and in that shape 'Lucky' was, in those days, ready for anything. "A famous dealer in the Alcatraz club—the biggest gambling establishment on the coast at the time—was 'Baldy' Monson, so called because his poll was bare of hair as a part of butter, except for a tiny patch that remained, right on the crown of his head. It had been a cowlick, and with consistent stubbornness, it had refused to go when the rest of 'Baldy's' hair had departed. "Baldwin strolled over to where 'Baldy' Monson was acting as lookout for the Faro game, preparatory to taking hold of the box himself, and drawing Monson's head down 'Lucky' began to count the hairs that the dealer had left on the top of his head. "How many have you got left?" Baldwin asked Monson. "Eighteen, 'em an' an inch or more long, the last time they were counted," soberly replied 'Baldy.' There may be some trifling short ones besides in the tuft, but they don't figure. "Eighteen, eh? said 'Lucky.' Well, it's just foolishness to be packing around only eighteen hairs. Turn me the king, open, for \$18,000, and if I win your eighteen hairs go with the pot—how's that? "Baldy' glanced inquiringly at the proprietor of the club, who was standing by, and his employer gave him the nod. Monson took the dealer's chair and began the deal. The king went down near the middle of the box, and the proprietor of the club scrawled a check for \$18,000 on the Bank of California and handed it over to Baldwin. "Lucky" snipped the eighteen hairs off 'Baldy' Monson's head with the razor edged blade of his pocketknife, had the housekeeper at his hotel tie them up in tiny pink ribbon, with a double bow to set them off, and exhibited the tuft in the window of the Bella Union, labeled 'Baldy Monson's Scalp.'—Washington Post.

Eccentricities in Palaces.

The Russian Empress Anne built a great palace of ice and on occasions when the fancy seized her punished several of her dainty courtiers by compelling them to pass the night in this great chamber of state, where they were almost frozen to death. The czar Paul, ancestor of the present emperor of Russia, constructed a room formed entirely of huge mirrors, where he spent hours walking to and fro in full uniform—a singular taste for the ugliest man in Russia. One of the native princes of Java cooled his palace by making a stream fall in a cascade over the gateway, and the Indian despot Tipoo Sahib placed beside his dinner table a life size figure of a tiger devouring an English officer, the roar of the beast and the shrieks of the victim being imitated by hidden machinery.

Animals with Hands.

The Use of the Paws in Conveying Food to the Mouth.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it to their mouths. As their fore legs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of the pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the salad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other. In "Alice in Wonderland" the lizard is always making notes on a slate and then trying to rub them out again with his fingers. Many lizards' feet are so like hands that it is rather surprising that they are only used for running and climbing. But that is the main purpose to which lizards apply them. The slow, deliberate clasping and unclasping of a chameleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleep-walker might make were he trying to creep down the banisters. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a certain superficial resemblance to the feet of the parrots, which more than other birds use the foot for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding. To see many of the smaller rodents—ground squirrels, prairie dogs and marmots—hold their food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dexterous use of hands without thumbs. Rats and mice do not, as a rule, "clinch" what they hold, but merely support it in their paws, the movements being much less human than they appear. Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is remotely "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his neat little palm, fingers and thumb, and with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting insists on shaking hands. But no one feels in the least inclined to grasp the clawed digits of any of the rodents which use their paws to hold food. They are only "holders," not hands.—London Spectator.

Her Old Sweetheart.

A young man and a young woman lean over the front gate. They are lovers. It is moonlight. He is loath to leave, as the purring is the last. He is about to go away. She is reluctant to let him depart. They swing on the gate. "I'll never forget you," he says, "and if death should claim me my last thought will be of you." "I'll be true to you," she sobs. "I'll never see anybody else or love them as long as I live." They part. Six years later he returns. His sweetheart of former years has married. They meet at a party. She has changed greatly. Between the dances the recognition takes place. "Let me see," she muses, with her fan beating a tattoo on her pretty hand, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?" "Really I don't know," he says. "Probably my father."

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