

The Nervous Woman.

If only the fidgety, nervous women could see themselves there would be fewer sanitariums for nervous wrecks. The woman who would be calm and self-possessed should practise relaxation every day, and see how much it will do for her. She will no longer be a tiresome sight for her friends and will find it a great benefit to herself.

Face Your Difficulties.

When fortune smiles one day and frowns the next, many a woman who has been tenderly and luxuriously reared finds herself forced to care for herself in the most undreamed of and practical way. If she be "to the manborn," she goes bravely to work and keeps her heart sunny and true, so that her face may reflect happy quali-She is too sensible to pine and fret for what is lost, but turns to the brightness that gleams every now and then across her present pathway, and makes the most of it until she has no time for useless regretting. You can She will do for any emergency, and has genuine strength and stability, despite her "gentle ways" and ready

#### For Business Women.

The following little list was compiled some years ago, says the Buffalo Evening News, by a young girl just starting on a business career. has proved an invaluable help to her, she says, and so she gladly "passes it on" to any who are interested;

Be honest. Don't worry Be courteous to all. Keep your own counsel. Don't complain about trifles. Be loyal to your employer. Don't ask for vacations. Be business-like, not womanish.

Be prompt-a little ahead of time-Be neat and attractive, but unob trusive in your person.

in which it was intended. Do the very best you can each day and every day, so that when there is a chance for promotion you will not only be "called, but chosen."

Take kindly criticism in the spirit

#### The Hostess.

Tact and talent are required to be a good entertainer. The qualities essential to make an admirable hostess are various, and it would be difficult to say which is the most essential one. Here are some hints which an

One indisputable quality is to appear-and, if possible, really to feelinterested in the things that visitors discuss. However entertaining you may be, you should not lose sight of the fact that others may also want to air their talents in the conversational line, and you should give them a

There is nothing more exasperating to a guest than to listen in an abstracted, slightly impatient manner, and begin at once your own story before the words are fairly out of your

Listen attentively, interestedly, and to not show that you are waiting for one to finish.

Another phase of impoliteness is to anticipate the point of an anecdote or before in a different way." Such breaches are really unkindness, and would never be committed if you cultivated the faculty of putting yourself

And finally, while assuming an interest in others, do not assume that others are interested in all that appeals

Woman and Culture.

Language and literature are the bases of culture. No one will deny The world judges our social standing by the way in which we speak, the way in which we write letters, quite as much as by our clothes. If we can talk like an educated person, we are at once supposed to be such. I know a bright English woman has read widely and thoughtfully, and has studied good English consist ently for six or seven years. Now, though she had but the merest com mon school education and a few years ago her husband lived in mortal fear that she would make some egregious blunder that would disgrace his prossional reputation, she is almost invariably taken by those who know her but little for a Girton graduate-and Girton has a higher standing as a colege in England than Vassar or Smith or Wellesley in this country. The mere home study of language and literature, in conjunction with house-hold duties and the care of children, has wrought this marvelous transfor

The future of American culture de pends on the women. They alone have the leisure for it. Almost every woman has, or can have, a few hours a for reading and study, or for cultivat-ing the art of conversation, or letter-writing, or story-writing. If she would do the simple and natural and easy thing study her own language,

learn to write and speak well an think well, instead of joining a club for the study of Greek art, or English politics, or the social condition in Greenland, she would accomplish wonders for American refinement and the fichness and livableness of our national life.-Housekeeper.

#### The Woman Who Works.

If a young woman is compelled to earn her own living, there are many avenues open to her. There is the commercial world of typewriting, bookkeeping, stenography, etc. There are the fields of literature and art, and by art I include embrordery and designing, and there are the professions. First of all, a woman should decide to which of these various walks life she is best adapted Then, with a resolute purpose, she should push into her chos-en line of work, determined to let nothing stand in the way of her success. If she is not compelled to earn her own living, but is simply entering trust this kind of woman in everything. the business world in order to procure a little extra pocket money or become independent, in many cases it is far better for her to remain at home and fowls and give more of a variety, inperfect herself in household dutiesearn to make her own clothes, trim her own hats, make dainty collars for herself and do many other of the nice little domestic tasks that fall to the lot of women. If she has a calling in any line, however-though she may they feed and invest in a few bushels not be compelled to earn her own of wheat with profit to themselves. living-I say, by all means, let her cultivate her particular ent. In fact, she will do so anyway. Poverty, discouragementsnothing will keep her from it. What is in her is bound to manifest itself, though it may require the patience of Job in attaining results.-Chicago

#### Do You Keep a Scrapbook?

The very wide-awake house mistress has her scrapbook, and if not a scrapbook a box of assorted and labeled envelopes, and if not assorted envelopes it and slip out the can. Fill these pa a patent index contrivance with all the latest frills of fashion in indexes. Book, envelope or patent indexer or any other scrap collector, it is all the same-she keeps the hints that fall board and be kept indoors, or set on by the wayside and has them ready to peep in upon when she needs their good counsel.

Each house mistress has her own scraps. She will not go amiss if she makes her plan as simple as possible without neglecting any department of the household, which has as many divisions as a kingdom. Cuisine is one grand division, which may be subdivided, the classifications in a good cookbook forming a trusty guide.

house cleaning, the care of beds, lin- it were." ens, baths, servants, suggestions for entertaining, are other departments to be elaborated.

Some suggestions that she meets with may be transient, relating to a prevailing mode or fad for this or that: others pertain to the eternal fitness of things, and hence merit a more honorable place among the scraps.

It is the part of prudence in the almost trackless wilderness of suggestions opened nowadays for the educato announce that you have "heard it tion of the housekeeper to exercise the best judgment with which she is fit with her individual circumstances rowed and smoothed down. -Chicago News.

## Fashion Notes.

A little silk elastic hidden in the appointed place.

A new material, much more durable and just as pretty as mousseline de soie, is called voile de soie. A new idea is the slashing of the

shoulder seam to insert a bit of bright color, which is laced across with cords and buttons. One gown of olive green cloth is

purple grapes-truly a nightmare combination for most complexions. An ecrue batiste, heavily hand-em-

broidered with big red and brown pop-ples, is edged with a ruche of red chiffon peeping from beneath the skirt. There is a craze for gowns where

the waist is a tiny bolero, pelerine, or sailor collar of the skirt material over a blouse of thin material or lace. Butchers' linen or some heavy crashlike material embroidered in silk in brilliant Bulgarian or Slavonic colors

is one of the greatest favorites in The cotton and silk mixtures con tinue to come in. Among them flecked tissue de soie, silk gauzes, satin lisse, and pointille cotton are familiar in name, but are much more beautiful

this year than before. The kimono increases in favor, but cuts, which are of frequent occur-there are some changes in both the rence in horses inclosed with barb long and short styles. They are wire fences will vary of course with



Thinning Fruits

There is much to be said on both sides of this question. If a man has a few trees in his garden it is an easy matter for 'him to thin the plums, peaches, pears and apples, thus secur ing larger and finer specimens. But what shall a man do who has one hundred acres, or one thousand acres devoted to one fruit? All he can do is to aim by pruning to remove any chance of over-loading the trees, and by thorough cultivation and enriching the soil bring the crop as near perfec-tion as possible. If the targe orchardist expends thousands of dollars in thinning out his peaches he may find later that those left upon the trees fall off, or something happens to them, thus all of his time may be wasted.

#### Oats and Fowls.

I consider oats one of the best feeds we have for poultry of all kinds and ages. I buy oat screenings of the oat meal mills and moisten it with milk for my small chicks, and nothing could make them grow faster or de velop into better fowls. If farmers would only try this feed in place of the corn meal that they use, they would soon learn that it is much better for the chicks: When they get a little older I pour boiling water on whole oats, and when cold feed this to the chicks. I always feed oats mixed with corn and wheat to my adult fowls and could not do without them. For this purpose the heavy white oats are the pest. When feeding whole oats to either fowls or chicks one must keep plenty of grit before them in order to avoid crop troubles. If farmers would get away from the corn they feed their cluding oats and wheat, they would increase their egg yield, and have healthier and better chickens. Simply because they do not raise anything but corn is no excuse for feeding it. for they could sell some of the corn

A Receptable for Plants.

The following is a "handy" manner of providing receptacles for plants to be started in the house, like tomato. cabbage, etc. "Take a 3-pound fruit can and melt the rim off the open end and remove the label, then with strips of heavy manila paper four or five inches wide and long enough to reach twice around the can, and a ball of cord, you are ready to rapidly make as many seed-pots as you need. Wrap the paper around the can and knot, tie per pots with good soil and plant your tomato seeds, or any other seeds, for which such contrivances are needed. They could be set close together on a the ground in a cold frame, or any where for protection. Thin the plants to one (or more) and when ready to transplant have a furrow about the best way of collecting and arranging right depth; lift these pots with a trowel-a shingle answers the purposeand set them where they are to stay. Draw the earth close around and a little on top, and there you are-no disturbance of roots, no check to growth. Treated this way, it is smart plant that will ever know it has been transplanted. This is not House decorating, house furnishing, patented, but it is just as good as if

## Cultivating the Orchard.

One of the greatest errors of a horticulturist to make is planning more work than he can reasonably perform. Aside from anything else, proper cultivation of the soil during certain periods of the year is just as essential in a large orchard as a small one. and it should begin and continue from the time the trees are set out throughout their life. Before they begin to grow in the spring, all manure, trash and grass on the surface, should be plowed under so deeply that they will endowed in collecting the scraps that soon decay, and the land at once har-

Keeping the surface level, well pulverized and free from weeds and grass, is what should be striven after. for shallow level cultivation forms an shoulder strap helps it to stay in its earth mulch of the utmost value for conserving soil moisture. To destroy weeds, break up the surface soil and leave it level, for the most part, is better than a one-horse five-toothed cultivator-such as can be adjusted to do nearly any kind of work and operate well in narrow spaces. There are several kinds of disc harrows, how ever, that do good work and leave the soil in an almost ideal condition. embroidered with great clusters of if the land is level. Some makes of cutaway harrows may likewise be used to excellent advantage, provided there are not too many weeds and the like ground. Unless the soil is exceedingly on the loose or gravelly, a roller and drag are of little value, but there are several kinds of spring-tooth harrows which suffice well as surface cultivators. An orchard should certainly be cultivated after each rain to break the crust and prevent the soil from baking, and assuming that it has to be stirred with a heavy cultivator, the common straight and slant-toothed harrow should follow for smoothing down the surface. It is recommended that cultivation bogin in early spring and continue until late in the summer -The Epitomist.

## Treatment of Barb Wire Cuts.

The treatment best suited to such charming in silk of all sorts, as well as in plain and figured woolens of soft quality, with delicately flowered ribbons.

wire fences, will vary, or course, with piece. The nature of the wound. If the wound in the nature of the wound. If the wound on the piece. The nature of the wound in the piece is not the piece in the nature of the wound in the nature of the wound in piece. The nature of the wound in piece is not the piece in the nature of the wound in piece in the nature of the wound in piece. The nature of the wound in piece is not the piece in the piece is not the piece is not the piece is not the piece in the piece is not wire fences, will vary, of course, with

attending this part of the treatment will depend very largely on the loca-tion and character of the injury. In some instances it can only be effectively done by the veterinarian. In other instances, however, the owner may do much toward staying the flow of blood. Where a thread or string can be tied so as to compress the ruptured vessel above or below the wound, according as the flow comes from a vein or an artery, the object sought will be secured. The blood flowing from an artery is scarlet in color and frequently comes in jets, while that coming from veins is dark er colored and oozes from the wound rather than coming in spurts. Where the bleeding is less copious, it may sometimes be stopped by applying an astringent preparation, such as powdered alum, which becomes effective through contracting the tissues, which has the effect of closing up the blood vessels. In other instances flour, cobwebs or dust have been used, and while they may prove effective in stopping the flow of blood, their presence may work injury and hinder healing. Of course, searing with a hot iron will also be effective, where the blood flow is not so copious. When the bleeding is stayed the wound should be washed. If of a character to justify it, it should be stitched together, and if not no further treatment is required. Healing will be accomplished more quickly in the absence of applications than in their presence, although in some in stances an application may be helpful if it has the effect of keeping flies away from the wound.—The Farmer.

If your poultry houses are warm and dry, the hens will not have the roup.

Pullets intended for laying should receive special care. Feed on dry feed and keep away from male birds Light feeds of thoroughly parched corn is good for chickens, old and young. Charred corn is also good for

The floor of the duck house should he raised shove the surrounding ground and kept well littered with dry chaff or straw.

Thus far, no breed has been found which lays uniformly dark or light eggs. Sisters from the same setting of eggs may lay eggs one light and another dark. Cochins and Brahmas usually lay dark eggs.

For quick-growing market purposes Plymouth Rocks rank very high. Leg horns are among the best laying and Cochins the best sitters. The Ham burgs and Polish are among the handsomest. Taste and association has much to do with one's choice.

One reason that some flocks breed up so slowly is that the chickens are hatched from immature stock. Only the eggs from the best layers should set. Some pullets lay at four months old. They should be put in pen by themselves, when mature, and their eggs set.

The eggs are made out of the food eaten by hens. The question of differences in value of eggs for culinary purposes depends not on the breed but on the food. To secure eggs of the best quality the food must be clean, sound and wholesome and the water pure and fresh.

## Woman Has "Mouse Farm."

Breeding white, plebald, black and Japanese mice is the latest household industry which is receiving attention woman living in the northern outskirts of Washington, D. C., has embarked in the business quite extensive

of \$10 per 100, and regularly, once every week, she delivers 50 of them to a leading bird and animal dealer, who sends them out to his customers in this and other cities. In this way she earns \$5 every week, and \$21 and \$22 per week from the other sales of her mice. It would be hard to imagine easier money than the \$5 which she receives weekly for her "dwarf cattle." The rearing of fancy mice involves little or no work, and the proceeds are for the most part pure gain.

She has at her home part of a large room partitioned off, and the floor covered with straw and earth. This is her mouse farm. It must be cleaned up now and then, and new straw and earth put in for the mice, but aside from this, her only care is to feed them twice a day and keep their basin full of fresh water. The mice increase at such a rapid rate that by selling 50 every week she is able to keep the number down to about the original limits.-Indianapolis News.

## Horse Sense.

My maternal grandfather, van der Meerchaut, had a little Cossack horse captured from the Russian invaders in 1814. The old gentleman was lame in one leg, as the result of a hunting accident, but withal a good horseman when once in the saddle. When out on his trips in the country on business and coming home at night he would frequently fall asleep in his commodious Cossack saddle. The horse would make a bee-line for home at an easy, but swift pace. Arriving there it would rap on the front door with its foot until the watchman would open the porch and take the old gentleman out of the saddle. My grandmother told me this happened almost every week. Horse and master under stood each other. Not being able to walk very well, he would hunt from horseback, the horse following the setters and coming to a standstill when one of them was on a point; tho old gentleman guiding him entirely by pressure of the knees and voice, and having both hands free for his fowling piece. The horse died at an old age on the place, as most of our servants Peace to his ashes.-Forest and

# **AUDITORS' REPORT** Of the Finances of Reynoldsville Bor-

March 7th, 1904. AS. A. CAMPRELL AND JOHN HOWLETT Poor Overseers. n account with the boroough of Reynolds-ille Poor District for year ending March 7, JAMES A. CAMPBELL, ACCOUNT

ough for Fiscal Year Ending

To am't in hands J. A. Campbell March 2, 1966.
To am't from J. A. Campbell...
County Treasurer
By am't Bor. Treas. receipts... \$140 43 JOHN HOWLETT ACCOUNT. To am't balance in hands John
Howlett March 2, 1963 .... \$ 65 64

By am't bal, in hands Howlett. \$ 65 64 8 55 61 8 55 A

GEO. W. SWARTZ, Ex-Tax Collector, n account with the borough of Reynoldsville or the year ending March 7, 1904. To sm't due from G.W. Swartz last settlement. By am't treasurer's receipts. bal, in hands of G.W. Swartz. \$ 615 84 \$ 645 PL 30 07

\$ 643 01 \$ 645 91 To am't due from G.W.Swartz \$ 873 62 \$ 873 02

WATER To am't due from G.W.Swartz last settlement... By am't Treas, receipts... " balance in bands of G.W.Swartz... 89 89 10 30 \$ 100 19 \$ 100 11 LIGHT.

To am't due from G.W.Swartz last settlement. By am't of Treas, receipts.... balance in hands G. W. Swartz 481.79 \$1,411 79 \$1,411 79 I. M. SWARTZ, Tax Collector, in account with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending Murch 7, 1904.

\$ 933 00

To am't duplicate.

of 5% added on \$518.32

By am't 5% rebate on \$1.378.19.
25 Col.'s 5 on \$13.9.28

05 " \$362.99

\$2,398 72 \$2,398 72 To am't duplicate

55 added on \$121.75

By am't 55 rebate on \$1.335.13

25 Col.'s 5 on \$1.285.37

55 \$125.50

518.00

Treas. receipts. due from I. M. Swartz \$2,203 72 \$2,203 72 5% added on \$147.56.

By am't 5% tebase on \$447.56.

BS Col. s 2 on \$447.56.

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S Col. s 3 on \$441.5

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due from I. M. Swartz

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By am't 55 rebate on \$44.68.

35 Usl. \* \$ an \$451.5.

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54 ... POLICE.

treasurer's receipts... due from I.M. swartz \$ 734 38 \$ 744 38 JOHN H. KAUCHER, Treasurer, In a count with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1904. honorou.

To am't in treasurer's hands last settlement. last settlement.
To am't from Co. Treasurer.
"fm Burgess Simmons
"ias. A. Campbell,
Poor Overseer
To am't from Gro. W. Swartz,
Ex-Tax Collector. 149 43 615 84 To am't from E. Neff, J. P.
L. J. McEutire,
Clerk of Council
To am't from Reserved of Health
Auditor-General 104 45 42 55 8 24 1720 00

for Foreign Insurance.
To an't from I. M. Swartz,
Tax Collector.
To an't fin C-auty Commissioners, use of hose house
To an't from F. S. Hoffman,
paving account.
By an't of vouchers red'm'd. 4879 93
"trea-surer's 15 48 89
"bal in treas'rs hands 589 62

\$5,518 35 \$5,518 34 Bond.
To am't in treasurer's hands
last settlement.
To am't from G. W. Swartz,
Ex-Collector.
To am't from I. M. Swartz,
Tax Collector.
To am't of Certificate of Indebtedness No. 5.
To am't from 4 mill tax col.
By am't vouchers redm d.
Bonds redeemed.
In. on bond coupons.
Paid State treasurer
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of Treasurer 15.
Bal. in Treas. bands. BOND. 1,650 0 1,100 00

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from Geo, W. Swartz
Ex Collector

I. M. Swartz Tax Col.
By am't vouchers redeem'd.

Treasurers 15

bal in Treas. hands. 89 89 545 00 550 00 5 50 109 10

\$664 60 \$664 60 To amount in band Treas.

last settlement.

from Geo. W. Swartz
Ex. Collector

I. M. Swartz, Tax Col
By am't of vouchers redeem'd 1,529 42

Treasurers 15. 15 29

Bal in bands treas'r. 1,464 68 1,534 35 \$4,009 39 \$3,009 30 POLICE To amount from I. M. Swartz
tax collector
By am't of vouchers red'md 705.00
Treasurers 15 7.95
To amount of over draft on
police account.

L. M. SIMMONS, Burgess, In account with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1904. To am't rec'd fines, licenses, ac By am't boro treas, 's receipts 180 00 \$ 180 00 \$ 180 00

AN ITEMIZED STATEMENT Of the expenses of the borough of Reynolds-ville for the year ending March 7, 1994. DAY LABOR ON STREETS. Phomas Clawbaugh, St. Com. 8223 54 Frank Lechener. laborer 103 88 Ohn Williams 97 92 William Ellenberger 60 04

STONE FOR STREETS, &C LUMBER FOR STREETS, &C HARDWARE, LABOR ON SEWERS, &C. L. G. Lidie Reynoldsville Hardware Co. Jacob Henninger John Cottle ne Hardware Co. Chas, Ritzie, stove for hose r CLERK, STATIONERY, PRINTING, &C.

L. J. McEntire. C. A. Stephenson. W. C. Elliott. Ridgway Publishing Co. M. M. Davis, Solicitor. Fred J. Butler, auditor. David H. Breakey, auditor. PAVING, ENGINEERING, &C.

C. B. Hastings
E. T. McGaw
James B. Caldwell
A. G. Milliren, viewer for Willow alloy extension
Cyros H. Blood, viewer for
sewer, Main and 10th st. 48 50 Mrs. Cora Mitchell, for burgess costs.
Revere Rubber Co., for hose.
Dr. J. B. Sterley, ground rent
Jennie E. Welsh, for deed of
Dietz alley extension.
GH. C. Reitz, recording deeds
Ninlan Cooper, mak'g dup c't.
Reyn, Light & Power Co.
J. M. King. police salary.
Geo. Warrick.
Harry Compine

Fred. Burns.
John Spears
Thos. C. Shields
Redemption of Certificate of
Indebtedness No. 5.
Bonds Redeemed
Bond Coupons Redeemed
Interest on borough bonds
Reynoldsville Water Co

50 270 550 SUMMARY OF EXPENSES to total exp. day labor on sts. team lumber for sts., &c stone hardware & labor 129 28 on sewers, &c.
To total exp. clerk, stationery,
printing, &c
To total exp. paving, engineering, &c. 340 E4

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ing. &c.
To total exp. sundry items
By total am't vouchers paid.
bonds
bond coupons pd \$11,186 13 11,186 13 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the borough of Reynoldsville for year end-log March 7, 1904. RESOURCES. ro am't due from John How-lett, Poor Overseer. To am't due from G.W.Swartz, Ex-Collector—

On Borough account
On Bond account
On Water account
On Light account
To am't due from I. M. Swartz, Collector— On Borough account On Bond account— On Water account— On Light account— On Police account— mt due from John H. Kau-

cher, treasurer— On Borough account On Bond account. On Water account. On Light account. LIABILITIES.

By amt of bonds outstanding \$4,035 66
248 04

orders overdraft on police By am't of borough credit.... 257 95 434 68 20 00 100 00

4,976 33 4,976 33 The foregoing accounts audited this seven-teenth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred and four and found to be correct.

D. H. BREAKEY, L. L. GOURLEY, Auditors

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

Capital Surplus \$40,000 Scott McClelland, President; J. C. King, Vice President; John H. KaucherCashier

Directors: Scott McClelland J. C. King Daniel Nolar John H. Corbett J. H. Kaucher G. W. Fuller R. H. Wilson

Does a general banking business and solicits the accounts of merchants, professional men, farmers, mechanics, miners, lumbermen and others, promising the most careful attention to the business of all persons. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent. First National Bank building, Nolan block

Fire Proof Vault.

State Supplied Cats.
Some 300 and odd cats, says an

American paper, are maintained by the United States government. These cats are distributed among about fifty post-offices and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying postal matter and canvas sacks. Their work is of the utmost importance in the New York postoffice, where from 2,000 to 3,000 bags of mail matter are commonly stored away in the base-ment. Formerly great damage was done by the mischieveous rodents, who gnawed holes in the sacks and thought nothing of boring clean through bags of letters in a might Troubles of this sort no longer occur since the official pussles keep watch Each of the postmasters in the large cities is allowed from 8dols, to 40dols. a year for the keep of his feline stau

Port Arthur and Cincinnati are in the same latitude.

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

m—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilcabarre, Harleton, Pottsville, Scra Harrisburg and the intermediate tions, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 New York, 9:30 g.m.; Baltimore, 6:30 Washington, 7:15 p.m. Puliman Park from Williamsport to Philadelphia an senger coaches from Kane to Philade and Williamsport to Baltimore and Vineton.

sonker coaches from Rane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baitimore and Washlagton.

2:39 p. m.—Train \$ daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, 
arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New 
York 10:23 p. m., Baitimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parior cars 
and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Train \$, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:32 a. m.; New York, 
7:23 a. m.; Baitimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 
3:30 A. M. Pullman Sleeping cars from 
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, 
Philadelphia passengers can remain in 
Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, 
Philadelphia, 7:17 a. M.; New York, 
9:33 A. M. on Weekedays and 10:38 a. M. on Sunday; Baltimore, 2:15 a. M.; Washington, 5:30 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, 
and Williamsport to Philadelphia, nat 
Williamsport to Washington. Passenger 
coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and 
Williamsport to Baitimore. 
2:41 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, 
2:41 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, 
2:41 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, 
3:41 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, 
4:43 a. m. weekdays, 10:38 a. m., Sunday, 

Hattmore 7:25 a. m., Washington, 
8:45 a. m. Vestibuled buffet sleeping cars and passeeger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and 
Washington.

WESTWARD

WESTWARD 1:33 a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo via

Emporium.
4:41 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Eric, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBols, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.
9:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Eric and inter-mediate points.
3:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily, for Buffalo via Emporium. 5:45p . m.--Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

JONSONBURG RAILROAD. a. m. WEEKDAYS. Woodvale Quinwood Smith's Run Instanter Straight Glen Hazel 9 50 Johnsonburg 9 35 Iv Ridgway ar

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD

ar Falls C'k iv 8 63 Reynoldsville 8 18 Brookville 8 45 New Bethl'm 9 30

For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents. W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager. Pas. Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUF FALO & ALLEGENY VALLEY Low Grade Division.

n Effect Nov. 29, 1903. Eastern Standard Time STATIONS. ed Bank. New Bethleh Dak Ridge Maysville mmerville rookville... 1 15 1 23 1 37 1 50 1 55 2 03 2 29

Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.06 a. m., Red Bank 11.10 Brookyille 12.41, Revnolds ville 1.14. Falis Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.45 p. m.

WESTWARD STATIONS. abula. Du Bots.... Falls Creek .

Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.30, Brookville 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.25 p. m. No. 107 daily between Pittsburg and DuBois. On Sundays only train leaves Driftwood at 8.20 a. m., arrives DuBois 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves DuBois 2.00 p. m., arrives Driftwood 3.40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

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

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