heart," says a woman who knows

whereof she speaks, "for almost any

skin can be made to become firm and

"The woman who desires a good skin

must learn to breathe, and next to ex-

ercise. Let her stand for five minutes

before the open window, heels togeth-

er, head up, chest out, chin in, hips

back and hands hanging loosely at the

sides. While in this position she must

draw a long, deep breath through the

nose and exhale slowly through the

"Half an hour before breakfast it is

well to drink about a pint of hot wa-

ter containing a pinch of salt. Char-

coal tablets after each meal are also

excellent, but it is absolutely neces-

sary to wash the body every day in

finishing with a brisk rubbing with a

coarse towel. After this the face

should receive special treatment. Few

people wash their faces properly. The

principal work should be done at

night, and unless the skin is very thin,

a rather coarse washcloth should be

used, with plenty of warm water,

While the pores are open massage the

skin with a little lanolin, applying

with the finger tips, and knead the

cheeks with the knuckles and paims

"Any one desirous of avoiding undue

lines and wrinkles on throat and face

should use this treatment patiently for

one month. The improvement in the

complexion will by that time speak for

How to Educate the Boy.

Not a few fathers hurt their sons

and damage the careers of those sons

by picking out careers for them, Train

up the boy in the way he should go,

and then let him choose his own work,

In the choice of a vocation, as in the

choice of a wife, every young man

preceding decade of his life. These

interpretations mean that I would not

ducate my boy under a private tutor.

however, educate boys, but a boy who

is trained alone is liable to fall in ad-

justing himself to his membership in

va, but not for one instant would I

a human boy, to be trained up for serv-

of our new world.-Harper's Weekly.

PASAIONS

THE DAY

Some of the new ribbons have a real

Old English embroldery is to have an

Stylish toques are made of the glis-

Some of the new jackets have two

Volle de soie is a thin silk nun's

veiling, attractive for informal even-

A suit of white serge, flannel or cor-

duroy, is an essential part of the spring

The most gorgeous plume of all is

all red one side the quill and all

Coats to the linen and pique cos

tumes vary from the three-quarter

A deep cream lace waist to wear

with a brown silk coat and skirt is

bloused under a bertha-like arrange-

ment made of three circular folds of

Of the materials for rather dressler

waists, suitable for house wear, and

to go with jacket suits, it is recom-

mended that they match in color, or

at least approach in tone, the skirts

A charming dinner waist for an "at

home" dinner is of pale blue silk mus-

elbow length and are untrimmed.

There is a stock collar of the muslin

laid in folds and striped around the

top and bottom with the narrowest of

Returns of the receipts from shipping

on the Suez Canal in January show an

increase on the year from \$1,003,575 to

with which they are worn.

Irish lace bands.

Norfolk to the very short Eton.

lace edge.

ing gowns.

brown silk.

outfit, it seems,

creamy yellow the other.

all summer run.

blondes and brunettes.

tening black horsehair.

graduated tucks up the back.

itself."+Pittsburg Dispatch.

of the hands,

tepid water, with plenty of pure soap,

elastic, clear and hardy.

mouth.

LIVES OF CHINESE GIRLS.

of Them Tells About Her Studies -Poetry and Painting Important. of the little Chinese girl of to-day, although an improvement in some respects upon that led by her sister of an earlier generation, is still mightily amusing from an American or European standpoint.

She is betrothed at thirteen. Her course of study, which is painstaking and thorough, by the way, includes a knowledge of the poetical names of flowers and the rearing of goldfish.

A clever little Chinese lady, Miss Wong Jin Linu, daughter of a diplo mat now residing in St. Louis, talked to an interviewer a short time ago, giving some interesting details on this subject, says the Philadelphia North

"I was born thirteen years ago in Shanghal, Chinn," she said, "and have been betrothed since I was twelve to Master Sah Fok Kylun, a son of Admiral Sah, of China. I am yet too young to be married. For five years I shall remain in my father's house, the marriage ceremony taking place when I am eighteen, or two years after I become of age. In China a girl is of

age at sixteen. Master Sah, who is seventeen, resides also with my father. This is sometimes the custom in China among families of the upper class, in cases where two families are on very intimate terms,

"Master Sah and I see very little of one another, although we are in the same house. Judged by the way American young people act, Chinese boys and girls are very shy.

"Water color painting has consumed many of my leisure hours. We begin to paint on paper and then, when we are well advanced, paint on silk. A scene on a hillside or bamboo growing, or a beautiful lake are familiar sub-

"Girls in the upper class in China are taught to rear flowers. We learn the culture of the nundreds of beautiful flowers which bloom in China, particularly the chrysanthemum, the

poeny and the lotus lily. "Often we go out to the ponds and lakes to gather lilies. That is considered a very nice pastime for young

ladles. "Our education is not regarded as complete unless we know the poetical names of all the flowers, as well as how to take care of them. This is not very difficult, because our recreation is almost always taken in the flower

"To rear roldfish is another accomplishment of the Chinese girl.

"The reason why a Chinese girl is betrothed so long before she is married is, as my parents have explained to me, because the Chinese like to have worldly affairs settled as soon as possible. Parents wish to be sure that whatever may happen to them their daughter will be taken care of: there fore every family, even the poorest, is anxious to secure a daughter's betrothal just as soon as the family can afford it. In families of the upper class there is no anxiety as to the settiement of a dau-hter, but marriages are often arranged to cement friendship between two families."

Nordica Bed Jacket.

If there is one luxury that a woman will appreciate, even one who is supplied with all the essentials of a mod ern outfit, it is a comfortable little jacket which she can slip on in the morning as she sips her cup of coffee or chocolate. Nothing among the vast assortment of fancy negligees meets with the enthusiastic approval with which this knitted affair is received. First to send it on the highway to popularity was Madame Nordica, who was presented with one of these a few weeks ago when making a tour of the country. It was exactly the thing she had longed for, but had never been able to find, and you may be sure she exhibits the pretty little jacket to all her intimates, who immediately sit down and begin to copy it.

This jacket's greatest charm lies in the fact that there are no frills and furbelows to get in one's way, and it is as warm as anything possibly could be, for it is knitted of heavy wool, and, while far from tight-fitting, it clings to the figure just enough to suit all requirements. It consists of one piece and is worked in a plain stitch; rather, It is knitted so. The sleeves are in the regulation coat style, and there is a porder three inches wide of knitted colored wool, pink, blue or violet, all around the bottom and down the front, while at the neck it rolls over to form a collar. Through the neck of this is run a wide soft satin ribbon with long lin, accordion pleated. The sleeves are ends to tie, which is the little garment's only method of closing. Women who are fond of reading for a few minutes before settling themselves for night's slumber will find this jacket a genuine treasure.

nen have good complexions nat.

but let those who have not take \$1,836,000

The Cost of War as an Influence For Peace

It Will Require the Wages of 18,000,000 Men to Meet the Dally Expenses of the Japanese-Russian Conflict --- War a Vet Dearer Luxury For Europe. :: :: :: ::

By JAMES CREELMAN.

R. GLADSTONE once, in a | to-day France claims to be able to budget speech — cited by Mr. Moriey as a text to the chapter of his biography dealing with the Crimean MOK war-made the following impressive statement:

"The expenses of a war are the moral check which it has pleased the Almighty to impose upon the ambition and lust of conquest that are inherent in so many nations. There is pomp and circumstance, there is glory and excitement about war, which notwithstanding the miseries it entails, invests it with charms in the eyes of the community, and tends to blinds men to those evils to a fearful and dangerous degree. The necessity of meeting from year to year the expenditure which It entails is a salutary and wholesome check, making them feel what they are about, and making them measure the

may calculate." The conflict between Russla and Japan must soon demonstrate the soundness of Mr. Gladstone's view of the increasing cost of war as an influence for

cost of the benefit upon which they

peace. There can be no doubt in the minds of those familiar with the subject that the comparatively small expense attending the war of 1894, in which Japan not only vanguished China but won her footing in the family of nations, had much to do with the light-hearted enthusiasm in Japan for a war against Russia which preceded the night attack on Port Arthur. The military glory won by the Japanese in that short and one-sided war, not to speak of the enormous money indemnity and the cession of the rich island of Formosa, were stupendous rewards for

sacrifice of blood. For ten years, therefore, Japanese the financial devastation involved in modern war on a large scale. With producing his mendacious call, readily less than 50,000 men she drove the decoyed the love-mad gobbler within Chinese from Korea, invaded Manchuria, captured Port Arthur and Welshould be left alone. If he is not worthy of being left alone the parent has grievously injured the boy in the populous empire in the world to sue lurks behind the dulcet call of his Hai-Wel, smashed the Chinese navy or peace-all within seven months. As a business investment-from a Pagan distrust, however, and despite his point of view-the war with China was bluster and hurry to reach the side I would educate my boy with boys, al-

though not entirely by boys. Boys do, Japan. But the present war in Asia is a different thing, Russia must send her reinforcements more than 5000 miles humanity. He is to become a brother by rail. Japan must carry all her of the common lot. He therefore troops across the seas. Hundreds of should learn early how to adjust him- thousands of men must be put in the self to his fellows. Neither would I field on each side. All this aside from educate my son abroad; he is an the cost of maintaining and operating American boy. I should be glad to warships, have him get all that is best from the lit is es

It is estimated that Japan's avail private school in Lausanne or Gene- able army at the present time aggregates about 400,000 soldiers. The cost have his ideas formed by the French of landing this force on the Korean or master or his methods by the German. Manchurian coast at the rate of, say, A primary note in his character should \$10 per man, exclusive of horses, arbe the American, although a note more tillery and supplies, would be \$4,000fundamental is the human. He is, as | 000, Mr. Roche, formerly minister of ice in this great, interesting new life the cost of maintaining the Japanese Il not be gre ngs of more than 8,000,000 Japanese ollers to support the war, at the averige wage rate of tweive cents a day. 45,000,000. In other words, more than one-third of the male population of Japan can barely earn the daily cost Hyacinthine blue looks well on both of the struggle. Nor is the loss to Japanese commerce included in the esti-

> mate. In the Turko-Russian war it cost Russia about sixteen cents a day to support each soldier in the field. But that was in a densely populated, fertile country, with comparatively inex-

pensive transportation, It is different in Manchula, All supplies must be drawn from a great distance. Clothing, transportation and food are dear. Besides, before the Ruschuria now-they must be carried more than 5000 miles by rail. Putting the naked cost of transportation at one cent carrying 100,000 troops-excluding artillery, horses and supplies-would be

at least \$5,000,000. Mr. Roche believes that when Rus- Tribune. sia has got over the first expense of her war with Japan her army and navy will cost her from \$1,500,000 to \$1,750,000 a day so long as she has to fight only in the Far East. Assuming the larger figure to be correct, it will take the wages of 7,000,000 Russian laborers to meet the expenses of the

All this relates to the war of Russia with Japan in Asia. But if the conflict should spread to Europe if the great powers should take the field against each other, the estimated cost of the struggle under modern condilons is staggering.

Official figures show that in 1871 it the afternoon, cost France more than \$2,000,000 a

mobilize within forty-eight hours about 2,000,000 men and 600,000 horses and mules. Germany can put 2,550,-000 men in the field, Austria 1,300,000 and Italy 1,200,000. Schaffe, the Austrian economist declared in 1896 that a war involving the European Continental powers would cost France \$5,-100,000 a day, Russia \$5,000,000 a day, Germany \$5,000,000 a day and Austria \$6,000,000 a day.

Accoding to Mr. Roche a conflict between the European powers to-day would cost for the first two months, including the initial outlay, the immense sum of \$400,000,000, and if 3,-000,000 soldlers should take the field the daily cost would amount to \$6,-000,000 a day.

With these estimates in sight, even though they are mere approximations, it is not hard to understand why the statesmen of Europe are straining their wits and their energies to confine the present war to Asia.

If it takes the wages of 15,000,000 men to pay the daily cost of the war between Japan and Russia-a war confined within a radius of 1099 miles -what would a general conflict mean to the overtaxed population of Europe?

Hunting the Wild Turkey.

Several different methods for taking the wild turkey are pursued, the most popular being the "calling" method, The wild gobbler, like his tame brother, is an inveterate lover, which quality since even before the white man first came to hunt him in Virginia and the Carolinas has led him blindly into a vastly more serious trouble than the matter of squabbles with his such a trifling outlay of money and jealous brothers. Long, long ago some observing aborigine learned to call him to his doom by imitating the sepolicy has been more or less blind to ductive yelp of the hen turkey. The ambushed savage, well practised in easy range of his deadly arrow. The white man learned of the Indian, lady-love. His desire is tempered by a paying business investment for of the lovelorn hen, he is wary, and cautiously dallies in his coming, to assure himself that all is well. will detect the faintest error in the most carefully modulated call, or will see the slightest movement. Then swift and still as a fleeting shadow he will steal away to the deepest cover, there to remain in hiding till his fears subside before his rising ardors.-Field and Stream,

Dieting, Gains Weight.

"I could easily subsist on \$2 a mouth," was the statement made by Henry Lobb, the North Fond du Lac jeweler who has been experimenting for several months at the suggestion of the professor of physical culture in Ohlo State University. Lobb, on account of his occupation, is able to earry his diet to extremes, and last jeweler who has been experimenting commerce of France, believes that Ohio State University. Lobb, on account of his occupation, is able to a day for each man, including clothing, fall went for a week with no food at equipment, food, transportation and all. At the present time he consumes munitions. He estimates the cost of as a daily ration one gallon of milk, war to Japan, including the navy, at raw oats such as are fed to horses, about \$1,000,000 a day. If this be a and corn. In order to aid digestion he fair valuation of Japan's fighting ex- puts his victuals through a coffee penses, it will take the entire earn. grinder and sometimes soaks them in water. He drinks all the water he cares for. In the summer time he cats fruit and takes salt, but no pep-This out of a total population of about per and no sugar. He eats but two

meals a day,

Lobb has gained in weight to the extent of over thirty-five pounds in a few months and states that the stomach trouble with which he used to be afflicted has entirely left him. - Indianapolis Sun.

Honey From Seventy Colonies of Bees, A load of extracted honey, weighing 4000 pounds, was recently hauled from Tuscola to Davison, and was the product of seventy colonies of bees owned by James McKay. This was an average of fifty-seven pounds per colony, and worth, approximately, \$600. The bees did almost all the work, McKay's sian troops can take the field-aside part being merely providing hives and from the 150,000 said to be in Man-comb foundations, getting stung a few times and extracting the honey-a light and pleasing task throughout. The collection of two tons of honey in a single per mile for each soldier, the cost of season by seventy colonies of bees was extraordinary doings. Still, the bee not only "improves the shining hour," but cloudy days and Sundays .- Detroit

Joint Affliction.

When the Halliday twins were babies their mother always referred to them collectively. This was natural enough, for they shared everything, from their baby-carriage to chicken-

As they grew a little older, however there were slight differences between Elnora and Endora, but Mrs. Halliday took no account of them. When they had reached the age of seven she still referred to them in a way which struck casual listeners as amusing.

"Where are Elnora and Endora?" asked a cousin, who had come to spend

"The twins have gone with their day to keep an army of 600,000 men father to have one of their teeth out." in the field against the Germans. But said Mrs. Halliday, calmly.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Finances of Reynoldsville Bor ough for Fiscal Year Ending March 7th, 1904. JAS. A. CAMPBELL AND JOHN HOWLETT

Poon Overseens.
In account with the boroough of Reynolds ville Poor District for year ending March 1 JAMES A. CAMPRELL, ACCOUNT.

To am't in hands J. A. Campbell March I, 1983.
To am't from J. A. Campbell County Treasurer
By am't Bor. Treas. receipts. \$119 43 \$149 43 \$149 (3 JOHN HOWLETT ACCOUNT.

GEO. W. SWARTZ, Ex-Tax Collector, In account with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 2:01. Bonovou.

\$ 643 91 \$ 645 91 Bosb.

WATER To am't due from G.W.Swartz last settlement.

By am't Treas, receipts.

balance in hands of 83.63 G. W. Swartz 19 30

To am't due from G.W.Swartz

\$ 100 19 \$ 100 ff To am't due from G.W. Swartz By am't of Treas receipts. \$ 933 60 "balance in bands G. \$81.79

\$1,411 70 \$1,411 70 1. M. SWARTZ, Tax Collector In account with the belough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1304.

Bonowin. To am't dupticate on \$135.22 Treasurer's receipts. \$1,038 72 \$2,098 72

Trens. receipts. due from L. M. Swartz. \$1,000 72 \$1,000 72 WATER.

LIGHT.

\$ 7.4 18 \$ 7.14 18 POLICE.

treasurer's receipted due from I. M. Swartz 8 734 38 8 744 38

To am't of duplicate.

JOHN H. KAUCHER, Treasurer. In a count with the borough of Reynoldsville for the year ending March 7, 1994. Lonoron \$1,852 84 684 00 180 00

149 43 Clerk of Council To am't from Board of Health

1720 00

20 00

100 00

704.50

738 8

63,518 45 \$3,518 45

\$1,009 39 \$3,009 39

257 95

Auditor General
for Foreign Insurance,
To am't from I. M. Swartz,
Tax Collector.
To an't from County Commissioners, use of hose house To am't from F. S. Hoffman, paying account. By am't of vouches red'm'd. 4,879 93 " treasurer's 16 48 87 " bal in treas'ra hands. 580 62

Rond.
To am't in treasurer's lands
last settlement.
To am't from G. W. Swartz.
Ex-Collector.
To am't from J. M. Swartz,
Tax Collector.
To am't of Certificate of Indebtedness No. 5.
To am't from 4 mill tax col.
By am't wouchers redm d.

"Honds redeemed.
"Bonds redeemed.
"In. on bond coupons.
"Paid State treasurer
4 mill tax.
"of Treasurers 15.
"Bal. in Treas. hands. 1,650 00 1,100 00 23 48

20 14 34 51 730 51 \$1,000 94 \$4,000 94 WATER To Am't in hand treasurer
last settlement
from Geo. W. Swartz
Ex Collector
E. M. Swartz Tax Col.
By am't vouchers redem'd
Treasurers 12
bal in Treas. hands 29 71 530 00 5 50 100 10

\$204 60 \$864 60 Lieur To amount in hand Treas.

last settlement...

from Geo. W. Swartz
Ex. Collector

I. M. Swartz, Tax Col
By am't of vouchers redeem'd 1,523 42

Treasurers 15

Bal in hands treas'r, 1,464 68 1,534 3

To amount from I. M. Swartz
tax collector
By am't of vouchers red'md 793 00
Treasurers 15 793
To amount of over draft on
police account. \$ 802 95 \$ 802 93

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

AN ITEMIZED STATEMENT Of the expenses of the borough of Reynolds ville for the year ending March 7, 1904. DAY LABOR ON STREETS. Thomas Clawbaugh, St. Com. \$22.54 Frank Lechener. laborer 103.58 John Williams ... or 92 William Ellenberger ... 60 04

TEAM LABOR ON STREETS STONE FOR STREETS, &C. Priester Brothers. LUMBER FOR STREETS. &C. HARDWARE, LABOR ON SEWERS, &C. L. G. Lidle
Reynoldsville Hardware Co.
Jacob Henninger
John Cottle
Geo, Pierce
E. T. McGaw Chas. Ritzle, stove for hose r. CLERK, STATIONERY, PRISTING, &C.

340 B PAVING, ENGINEERING, &C. C. B. Hastings. 2, E. r. McGaw James B. Caldwell. 2, I. W. Milliren, viewer for Wil-low alley extension. Cyrus H. Blood, viewer for sower, Main and 19th st. 84 70 5 00

48 50 2,640 45 SUNDRY ITEMS Stoke, for Board of 2,371 95
Dr. J. C. Sayers, for fungat's
Dr. J. C. Sayers, for fungat's
H. E. Phillips, signs for Boff
S. W. Reese, for dog He, tags,
E. T. McGnw, assessing dogs,
Mrs. Cora Mitchell, for burgess costs.
ore Rubber Co., for hose.
J. B. Sterley, ground rent
nie E. Welsh, for deed of
Dietz alloy extension.
C. Reitz, recording deeds John Spears.
John Spears.
Thos. C. Shields
Redemption of Certificate of
IndeStedness No.5.
Bants Redeemed.
Bond Coupons Redeemed.
Interest on borough bonds.
Reynoldsvilie Water Co.

270 78 530 00 SCHMARY OF EXPENSES. To total exp. day labor on sts. team 172 85 lumber for sts., &c 231 81 stone 15 65 hardware & labor hardware & labor
on swers, &c...
To total exp. clerk stationery,
printing, &c

To total exp. paving, engineering, &c.
To total exp. sundry items
By total am't vouchers paid,
bonds
bond coupons pd 129 28 340.84 2,640 45 6,881 92

\$11,186 13 11,186 13 FINANCIAL STATEMENT Of the borough of Reynoldsville for year end-ing 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 Water account. On Light account. To am't due from I. M. Swartz, Collector— Collector—
On Borough account
On Bond account
On Water account
On Light account
On Police account
To amt 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 \$4.0% 06 orders 24s 04

By am't of borough credit.... 4,976 33 4,976 83

The foregoing accounts audited this seven-teenth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred and four and found to be correct. FRED J. BUTLER, D. H. BREAKEY, L. L. GOURLEY, -Auditors

OF REYNOLDSVILLE.

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

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

Does a general banking business and solicite 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.

Funeral of White Elephant. Curious ceremonies are witnessed in Siam when one of the sacred white elephants dies. It is given a funeral grander than that accorded to princes of royal blood. Buddhist priests officiate, and thousands of devout Slamese men and women follow the deceased animal to the grave. Jewels and offerings representing some thousands of pounds are buried with the elephant.

While the general expenditures of the Government are steadily increas-ing from year to year the per capita expenditures, in proportion to popula-tion, do not depart far from a constant average. In 1870, owing to war debts, etc., the per capita taxation for the Government was \$10; in 1880, \$6.-07; in 1890, \$6.40, and in 1900, \$7.46. This year it is about \$7.

In the City of Washington there are 13,000 Browns, 15,000 Smiths, 14,000 Johnsons and 1000 Jones.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division In effect May 25th, 1903. Trains leave Driftwood as follows: EASTWARD 104 a m—Train II, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:28 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:60 p. m.; Washington, 7:50 p. m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport to Philadelphia and passagger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

senger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:30 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:32 p. m., Washington 8:48 p. m., Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia nd Washington.

4:00 p. m.—Train 6. daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 a. m.; Washington 3:30 a. m., Palitmore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington 3:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 1:30 p.m.—Train 4.daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 1:17 a. m.; Washington, 8:30 a. m. on week days and 10:38 a. m. on Sunday; Baltimore, 7:15 a. m.; Washington, 8:30 a. m. Pullman sleepers from Erie, and Williamsport to Washington, Passenger coaches from Erie to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:41 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 1:37 a. m., Washington, 8:36 a. m., Vestbuild buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD

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

141 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridg-way, and week days for DuB-is, Clermont and principal intermediate stations.

150 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and intermediate points.

115 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.

115 p. m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

JONSONBURG RAILROAD. n. m. WREEDAYS. woodvale Quinwood Smith's Run Instanter Straight Glen Hazel Johnsonburg ly Ridgway ar

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD

12 54 ar Falls C'k lv 8 05 1 15 5 12 Reynoldsville 8 15 1 29 5 27 Brookville 8 45 1 59 6 00 New Bethl'm 9 39 2 38 6 45 Red Bank 10 10 3 29 7 25 lv Pittsburgar 12 35 5 39 9 30 p.m. a.m. a.m.

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 DIVISION. Low Grade Division.

In Effect Nov. 29, 1903. Eastern Standard Time EASTWARD. No 109 No. 113 No. 101 Nol 1 No 107 A. M. A. M. A. M. P. N. P. M. 9 65 15 9 000 5 1 30 7 5 3 6 9 45 11 10 4 00 7 55 10 18 11 47 4 50 8 30 STATIONS. Red Bank. Lawsonham
New Bethlehe:
Oak Ridge
Maysville
Summerville
Brookville Sabula Winterburn Pennfleid

Tyler. Bennezette. Train 901 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.00 a.m., Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.45 p. m.

WESTWARD

No 108 No 108 No 102 No. || 14 No. || 19
A. M. A. M. A. M. P. STATIONS. Briftwood Grant Bennezette Tyler Pennfield Winterburn Sabola DuBois Falls Creek Pancoast Reynoldsville Fuller lowa. Brookville... Summerville...

Lawsonbam. Red Bank.... A. M.P. m.P. M.P. M.P. M. P. M.
Train 942 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m.
Falls Creek 4.17, Reynoldsville 4.30, Brook ville
5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 2.25 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.

YOUNG'S PLANING MILL

You will find Sash, Doors, Frames and Finish of all kinds, Rough and Dressed Lumber, High Grade Varnishes, Lead and Oil Colors in all shades. And also an overstock of Nails which I will sell cheap.

J. V. YOUNG, Prop.

