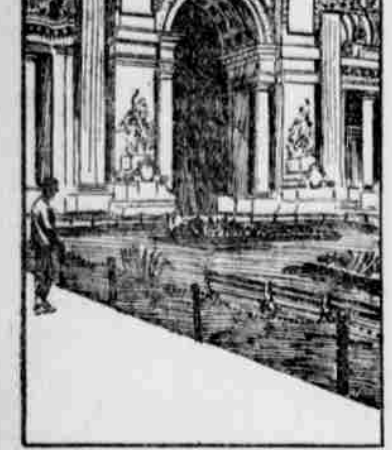


# PHILIPPINES AT WORLD'S FAIR

Complete Exhibition of Island People and Industries Covers Forty-seven Acres and is Independent of Larger Show.

Not even in the heart of Manila city could there be found forty-seven acres of Philippine territory as interesting as that amount of space covered by the islands' display at the World's Fair. Here is an exposition within an exposition, a little wheel that revolves independently of the larger one encompassing it.

Scores of buildings are filled with exhibits, native life is depicted by as many different villages as there are tribes on the islands, military drills are given by Philippine troops, and concerts are rendered by native bands. For its amusement features the Philippine exposition has the humorous Igor-



SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, WORLD'S FAIR.

ro, who dines on dog meat, and visitors are entertained by Visayan actors and actresses. Nothing is lacking to make the show complete.

The Administration building is a replica of the government offices in Manila, while the Art and Education building reproduces in miniature the cathedral within the walled city, even the mellow tints of age being faithfully rendered. A section of the ancient but still serviceable town wall has been reconstructed to serve the double purpose of a gateway to the show and a museum of arms and war relics. The other main edifices are types of Filipino homes, being built of undressed timber, bamboo and rattan, with thatched roofs and broad verandas.

Then there are the tribal villages, nestled under the trees, some of the houses perched high up among the boughs, others on piles above the waters of the Arrowhead lake, all of them actual dwellings fashioned of native materials by native workmanship and illustrating the manners, customs and pursuits of their occupants. Here are women weaving a coarse cloth on a rude hand loom, others making baskets, others tending irrigated fields of rice. One group of men are in village council, trying an offender according to their tribal laws; others are slowly moving in a circular dance to the thump of tom-toms and the clang of brass gongs; others, again, are suelling iron by the aid of a primitive but most ingenious bellows, the constituent parts of which are a bamboo tube and an airtight mop of feathers working therein like the piston of a syringe. And these are but a few of an almost endless variety of life pictures.

The ethnological problem is a somewhat complicated one; but, although there are no fewer than sixteen races represented among the village dwellers, the scouts and the constabulary, each race speaking its own dialect and following its own customs, all may be roughly classified into four groups—the true aboriginals or non-Malays, the pagan Malays, the Christian Malays and the Mohammedan Malays.

The first are the dwarf Negritos, with dark skins and woolly heads, wearers of scanty raiment, proficient in the use of the bow and poisoned arrow, a race of nomads and forest dwellers, pagans pure and simple. They live in their own stockaded villages.

Next to them are the Igorrotes, whose origin is traced back to the first wave of Malay invasion. Here, again, we have scanty clothing, amounting almost to nudity, but copper colored skins, long wavy tresses, pleasant featured faces and fine physiques, even though the stature be small. Among these pagan Malays are the head hunters and the dog eaters. They are savages, yet have their code of laws and a knowledge of several primitive industries.

The Christian Malays, produced by the second wave of invasion, are represented by the Visayans, a tall and handsome race, dressing well, living in pretty homes, skilled in weaving, dyeing, basket making, hat making, wood carving and other handicrafts, Muslims of no mean merit, the one group of natives who came early and thoroughly under the influence of the early Spanish settlers.

Very different are the Moros, who sweep into the islands from the Malay peninsula last of all, bringing with them their Mohammedan religion, also a knowledge of gunpowder acquired with the Koran from the Arabs—fanatics like their teachers, pirates, blood-thirsty, treacherous and vindictive fel-

lows, ever at war among themselves and with the whole outside world. Despite their ferocity they are a clever race, dress handsomely, have their sun-tans, and their slaves and are expert seamen, while long continued pillage on the high seas has surrounded them with many of the luxuries and conveniences of western civilization.

The buildings of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries show all the varied natural products, also the extremely primitive processes as yet in vogue, while in the Women's building we are introduced to a number of native manufactures, including the beautiful pinafores from the just, banana and pineapple fibers. This information is collated in the Building of Commerce, where a unique and most effective method of exhibiting is followed. In one hall are samples of all the articles produced for export, among which Manila fiber, of course, holds the chief place of prominence, while in a second hall are all the manufactures from every country that are imported and find a ready market among the populace. Thus the business man gets a dual lesson. He sees what he can profitably take from the islands, and also what he may profitably send to them. When it is added that a large number of representative Filipinos have been brought over to visit the Exposition and study American business methods and manufactures, it will be recognized that great benefit both to the islands and to the world at large must result from this work of mutual enlightenment.

## CONCERTS BY MASSES BANDS

Prizes Aggregating \$30,000 to Be Distributed at the World's Fair.

Never were musical events in America planned upon such an elaborate scale as those of the World's Fair. A series of concerts will be given by competing bands in contest for prizes offered by the World's Fair. These contests will take place in Festival Hall, Sept. 12 to 17.

Nine cash prizes, aggregating \$30,000, are offered for the successful bands. The prizes are divided so as to give to the organization scoring the highest number of points \$3,250; \$2,500 will be given to the band scoring the second highest number of points and \$1,500 to the one getting the third highest number.

The above division is made for bands in Class A, which consist of twenty members. In the B class \$10,000 will be given in prizes—first, \$4,500; second, \$3,500; third, \$2,000.

Class C, which includes bands of thirty-five members, will enjoy the division of \$12,750. For the organization scoring the highest number of points a prize of \$6,000 has been named. The second prize is \$4,000 and the third \$2,700.

Bands employed by the Exposition are not permitted to contest. All players must be bona fide members, and each musician must have been enrolled at least three months prior to the date of the contest. Each band must send to the bureau the name of its members and a nominal entrance fee.

Festival Hall concerts by massed bands will be given at 7:30 each day during the contest, in which all contesting bands will take part under the direction of a distinguished conductor. All bands entering must agree to play one concert in addition to the competing concert and massed concert.

A separate programme has been prepared by the Bureau of Music for each class, and each band will play through the full programme of its class. The numbers in all three programmes are by eminent composers and are chosen with the view of bringing out the qualities of the bands performing them. The list of composers includes Wagner, Bizet, Strauss and Leoncavallo.

## WEATHER AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Cool Nights and Delightful Indian Summer to Be Expected at St. Louis.

Usually the warmest month of the year, July proved to be one of the most pleasant of the World's Fair season, the average temperature being 67 degrees, a record lower than that made by either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or Chicago. The weather bureau records show that the temperatures in St. Louis during July were just between the extremes recorded at New Orleans and St. Paul, cities located at great variance.

August in St. Louis is a month of cool nights, and September and October are the most delightful months of the year. It is that period known as Indian summer, when the foliage and birds linger to challenge the coming winter. Nowhere on the American continent is there a spot more delightful than the World's Fair city, a garden of blooming flowers and spraying fountains.

St. Louis, like all cities, experienced several hot days during July, but her highest temperature recorded was 93 degrees against 94 degrees registered by the thermometer at Chicago. On the same day the mercury rose to 96 degrees in Philadelphia, and scores of heat prostrations were reported from New York and Boston.

The relative humidity shows St. Louis to be about normal. Assuming absolutely no moisture in the atmosphere to be zero and absolute wetness to be 100, the relative humidities for July, taken from the records of more than twenty years, Boston shows 70.6, New York 72.2, Philadelphia 68.6, Cincinnati 64.8, Chicago 66.9 and St. Louis 66.3. The same degree of heat in two places, with different degrees of humidity, would cause it to seem the better at the point of greater density.

St. Louis may therefore rightly claim to be a summer resort this summer, positively one of the most comfortable and delightful places on the map.

## REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR

What Distinguished Statesmen and Others Say of the Educational and Inspiring Exposition at St. Louis.

The public utterances of distinguished men who have visited the world's fair have but one note, and that of emphatic praise. Here are some of their comments:

Hon. John Hay, secretary of state: "I have never seen nor heard of anything so fine."

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury: "Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him to the Fair simply to study any one of at least a thousand exhibits."

Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio: "A visit of ten days by a man of ordinary aptness and appreciative capacity to the Fair is almost equal to a postgraduate course in a university."

Hon. Benjamin H. Odell, governor of New York: "St. Louis has been badly misrepresented by accounts which say that her weather is unbearable. The Fair is wonderful."

Hon. George C. Pardee, governor of California: "The governor of the Golden State, who has spent all his life within her borders, finds that he knew only a little about his state until he came to the Fair and saw all her varied products assembled together."

Hon. Albert B. Cummins, governor of Iowa: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is on the grandest scale of any exposition the world has ever seen."

Hon. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it."

Hon. Pennington Chaterton, governor of Wyoming: "I wish the Fair the greatest success it certainly deserves it."

Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New Jersey: "It is well worth coming from New Jersey to see even a small part of this Fair."

Hon. A. B. White, governor of West Virginia: "I cannot speak too strongly of the greatness of this Fair."

Hon. William J. Bryant: "The Exposition is an unparalleled wonder."

Hon. John Sharp Williams, member of congress from Mississippi: "The most wonderful thing of his kind."

Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia, formerly secretary of interior under President Cleveland: "I am highly pleased with the Exposition and believe it to be one of the triumphs of modern civilization."

Hon. Perry Belmont of New York: "In magnitude and beauty the Fair is wonderful. It is worth coming a long distance to see."

Hon. Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Michigan delegation to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis: "It is positively sinful for parents to fail to bring their children to see the Fair."

M. Paul Dupuy, editor of Le Petit Parisien of Paris, France: "I admire the Exposition for its immensity, its spirit of the sublime, its general beauty and its complete success."

E. P. Shants, president of the Clover Leaf route of Chicago: "The Fair is a big success and will continue to become a greater success as it progresses."

## Pumice Stone.

Pumice stone is a porous feldspathic scoria from volcanoes. The pores are linear and so fine as to be barely visible except by means of a magnifying glass. Its specific gravity is 2.2 to 2.4—water being the unit—but by reason of its spongy texture floats on water. It consists chiefly of silica, with sometimes 17 per cent of lime, 6 per cent of soda and 4 per cent of potash. It is of grayish shades of color, passing into yellow and brown. The chief source from which it is obtained for commercial purposes is Campo Bianco, one of the Lipari islands, where it forms a hill nearly 1,000 feet high. In the arts pumice is largely employed, mostly in a pulverized state, as a polishing material for ivory, wood, glass, marbles, etc. It is also used in lump for grinding and smoothing metallic surfaces, leather, etc., and in the preparation of pulchrements, etc. Quantities of the pulverized pumice are used in making fancy soaps.

**Meerschmann Pipes.**  
"A meerschmann pipe that would have brought \$25 ten years ago would bring more than \$10 now," said a tobaccoist. "Meerschmann pipes used to be fashionable and popular in America, but they are not much sought for today."

"Isn't strange that the liking for them should have waned. The meerschmann is an unsatisfactory pipe at the best. Drop it and it is irrevocably broken. Try to color it, and for a month it tastes like soap."

"Isn't the meerschmann in one of these pipes that colors anyway. It is a mixture of beeswax and oil that the carvers rub into the block before they carve it. You could smoke a pipe of pure meerschmann all your life, and at your death it would be as white as it had been at your birth. It is the oil and beeswax—only that—which colors."—Washington Post.

## Faults in Conversation.

Dean Swift once said: "There are two faults in conversation which appear very different, yet arise from the same root and are equally blamable. I mean an impatience to interrupt others and the unconsciousness of being interrupted ourselves. The two chief ends of conversation are to entertain and improve those we are among or to receive those benefits ourselves, which whoever will consider cannot possibly run into either of those two errors, because when any man speaketh in company it is to be supposed he doth it for his hearers' sake and not his own, so that common discretion will teach us not to force their attention if they are not willing to lend it, nor, on the other side, to interrupt him who is in possession, because that is in the grossest manner to give the preference to our own good sense."

## Origin of Vaudeville.

The word "vaudeville," which now means a play in which songs are introduced, is a corruption of *Vaux de Vire*, the names of two valleys in Normandy. A fuller in Vire, in the fifteenth century, composed some humorous and satirical drinking songs, which were very popular throughout France, under the name of their native place, "Vaux de Vire." The terms seem to have been corrupted into *voix de ville*. A collection of songs was published at Lyons in 1561 entitled "Chansons Voix de Ville," and another at Paris in 1576 called "Recueil des Plus Belles Chansons en Forme des Voix de Ville." Both these publications were probably reprints of the original songs. At any rate, the name "vaudeville" has in some way grown out of them.—Boston Globe.

## What Our Eyes Do Not See.

Suppose that our eyes were attuned to the vibrations revealed to us by the bolometer. Instead of seeing the stars that we now see we should perceive those whose light has long been extinguished, whose existence the methods of modern physics have enabled us to prove. The sun would appear surrounded by its corona, changing in form and position every instant, and we should no longer be obliged to wait for total eclipses to study this phenomenon. Currents of hot air would become visible like snow squalls, and the science of heat would have no more secrets.

## The Rod of Aaron.

The "divining rod," also known as "wand of mercury," or "rod of Aaron," is a forked branch, usually of hazel, sometimes of iron or brass and copper, and by which minerals and water are supposed to be discovered beneath the surface of the earth. Suspended by the two prongs or between the balls of the thumbs it is thought to show by a clear inclination the spot where a mine or spring is hidden under ground.

## fooling Baby.

Mrs. Noop—My baby cries all night. I don't know what to do with it. Mrs. Knowit—I'll tell you what I did. As soon as our baby commenced to cry I used to turn on all the gas. That fooled him. He thought it was bright daylight and went to sleep.—Trained Motherhood.

## His Whiskers.

Mrs. Vernon Greene—Why on earth don't you get your husband to cut off his whiskers? Mrs. Smith—Perlie-I wouldn't have him do it for the world. I want him to let them grow and get them all out of his system.

## Something in Danger.

"Does the captain say whether we shall break the record or not?" "Yes. He says either the record or the boiler must go."

## How lovely!

God hath yoked to guilt her pale tormentor, misery.—Bryant.

# A BOON TO FARMERS.

THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Country for All Practical Purposes Converted Into a Huge City.

Farmers Are Materially Benefited and Appreciate the Convenience.

The extension of the mail free delivery has brought the farming interests into closer relation with the city life and business as never before, and residents of the rural districts have not been slow to take advantage of the facilities thus accorded, and tens of thousands are now transacting their business through the mail—buying and selling merchandise and banking with safety and satisfaction, where only a few years ago such methods were looked upon with some distrust. In a recent conversation with Mr. William J. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings of this city, the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular, we have depositories," said Mr. Jones, "is that it is the greatest factor and people prefer to entrust their money with a strong, established and conservatively managed banking house, rather than with one that is new, and therefore untried, and that is the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular. We have depositories," said Mr. Jones, "is that it is the greatest factor and people prefer to entrust their money with a strong, established and conservatively managed banking house, rather than with one that is new, and therefore untried, and that is the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular. We have depositories," said Mr. Jones, "is that it is the greatest factor and people prefer to entrust their money with a strong, established and conservatively managed banking house, rather than with one that is new, and therefore untried, and that is the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular.

became known, and he was bothered by death with "friends" who wanted to get their hands on his money. "How about the expense in transacting banking business by mail?" queried the reporter. "The expense amounts to very little," replied Mr. Jones, "a bank depositors; smaller sums may be sent by money order or registered mail at a slight expense, but after all," said Mr. Jones, "the safety, the money deposited is the greatest factor, and people prefer to entrust their money with a strong, established and conservatively managed banking house, rather than with one that is new, and therefore untried, and that is the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular. We have depositories," said Mr. Jones, "is that it is the greatest factor and people prefer to entrust their money with a strong, established and conservatively managed banking house, rather than with one that is new, and therefore untried, and that is the principal reason why Banking by Mail with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings has become so popular.

**ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.**  
One of the oldest and best Colleges in the country. Good traditions. Strong faculty. Healthy and attractive situation. Beautifully wooded campus. Commodious buildings. Adequate equipment. Five courses of study. Over fifty Elective courses offered. Only Phi Beta Kappa College in Western Pennsylvania. Moral and religious tone healthy and wholesome. Expense unusually moderate. Help for needy students with good brains. Fall term opens September 20. President William H. Crawford, Meadville, Pa.



### The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption is

# OTTO'S CURE

Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢, 50¢

Sold by H. Alex. Stokes.

### The Eldredge

For Thirty Years

The name Eldredge has stood for the BEST in the Sewing Machine World. Here is a New Eldredge; BETTER than EVER, and Superior to all others. It is a self regulating, self threading, automatic tension release, automatic bobbin winder; positive four motion feed; capped needle bar; noxious self adjusting roller bearing wheel; steel piano key fly; laminated woodwork; with a beautiful set of nickel plated attachments.

National Sewing Machine Co. BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS.

C. F. HOFFMAN, AGENT. Reynoldsville, Pa.

**Spats.**  
Where did spats come from? Highland soldiers wore them first. Because of the bravery of highlanders at Lucknow and elsewhere in India during the Indian mutiny the people of England looked about for some way to show their admiration. Scrutiny of the highland dress disclosed that spats were the most suitable for adoption, so they were adopted and have been commonly worn ever since.

**The Exception.**  
"I am getting up a subscription list for the relief of the poor. Can't you put your family down, sir?" "Madam, since you ask a personal question, I don't mind telling you that I can put 'em all down, except my wife's mother."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Sensible.**  
Cholly—Charming widow, isn't she? They say she is to marry again, Aley—I wouldn't want to be a widow's second husband. Cholly—Well, I'd rather be a widow's second husband than her first, doncher know.

**Expensive.**  
"They say her wedding beggared description." "Oh, more than that?" "Indeed?" "Yes, it beggared her father."

**To Be Ironed.**  
Mr. Truener—Where on earth is my new silk hat? I've looked everywhere for it. His Bride (sweetly)—You said you wanted it ironed, dear, so I have sent it to the laundry.

**Caught the Idea.**  
Bluster—Do you mean to say that I am a liar? Bluster—I hope that I could not do so ungentlemanly a thing. But I see you catch my idea.

**You don't change much to people**  
you see you frequently, but the man who sees you once in five years notes a great difference.—Arlington Globe.

**Single Nothingness.**  
A number of Philadelphia lawyers, says the Philadelphia Ledger, were exchanging stories of their experiences with witnesses under examination. One of the party told the following: He was questioning a witness and said, "You have lived in Philadelphia a number of years. How long?" "Just twenty-five years." "Where did you live before that time?" asked the lawyer, hoping to prove an important point. "I didn't live," replied the witness. "I was single."

**A Sense of Personal Insecurity.**  
"What would you do if you saw a ghost?" said the man who tries to make sport of people. "Dat ain't de question," answered Mr. Ernest P. Pinkley. "What bothers me is what dat ghost is gwine to do if he sees me."—Washington Star.

**Her Objections.**  
"Does she object to the fact that her husband deceives her?" "Not so much as she does to the fact that he lets her know he does it."—New York Tribune.

**Hard Work.**  
He—Let me think a minute. She—But the doctor said you mustn't overwork yourself.

**Eskimos' Appetites.**  
The Eskimos have enormous appetites. An arctic explorer relates that he saw a boy eat 12 pounds of solid food and drink a gal, and a half of liquid with great gusto. This same explorer observed an adult eat ten pounds of meat and two capdes at a meal. Sir P. Phillips tells how a lad of seventeen years ate twenty-four pounds of beef in twenty-four hours.

**How Could He Help It?**  
He—Do you think marriages are made in heaven? She—I don't know. Perhaps they are, but I'd be satisfied with one made in—or, that is, of course, I wasn't thinking what—oh, Charlie, do you really mean it?—Chicago Record-Herald.

## The Secret of Success.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unfailing success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia—the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders?—that it has proven itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints—a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25¢; regular size, 75¢. For sale by H. Alex. Stokes.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION. Low Grade Division. In Effect May 29, 1904. Eastern Standard Time

STATIONS.	NO 100 (No. 101)	NO 102 (No. 103)	NO 103 (No. 104)	NO 104 (No. 105)
Pittsburgh	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15
Lawsonham	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45
Brookville	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15
Mayport	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45
Summersville	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15
Reynoldsville	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45
Pancoat	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15
DuBois	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45
Driftwood	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15

## WESTWARD

STATIONS.	NO 100 (No. 101)	NO 102 (No. 103)	NO 103 (No. 104)	NO 104 (No. 105)
DuBois	6:15	7:15	8:15	9:15
Brookville	6:45	7:45	8:45	9:45
Reynoldsville	7:15	8:15	9:15	10:15
Lawsonham	7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45
Pittsburgh	8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15

## Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

In effect May 29th, 1904. Trains leave Driftwood as follows:

EASTWARD	
8:00 a.m.—Train 1, weekdays, for Sandburg, Harrisburg, Hagerstown, Pottsville, Columbia, Berks, and Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. Sunday and holidays only. Trains leave Driftwood at 8:30 a.m., arrive at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m., and leave Philadelphia for Sandburg at 2:30 p.m., arrive at Driftwood 5:30 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations.	
9:15 a.m.—Train 2, daily for Sandburg, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. New York 10:25 a.m., Baltimore 7:30 p.m., Washington 6:30 p.m., Philadelphia 5:30 p.m. Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.	
10:30 a.m.—Train 3, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m., New York 11:15 a.m., Baltimore 8:30 p.m., Washington 7:30 p.m., Philadelphia 6:30 p.m. Sleeper until 7:30 a.m.	
11:00 a.m.—Train 4, daily for Sandburg, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. New York 10:25 a.m., Baltimore 7:30 p.m., Washington 6:30 p.m., Philadelphia 5:30 p.m. Sleeper until 7:30 a.m.	
12:15 p.m.—Train 5, daily for Sandburg, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. New York 10:25 a.m., Baltimore 7:30 p.m., Washington 6:30 p.m., Philadelphia 5:30 p.m. Sleeper until 7:30 a.m.	
1:30 p.m.—Train 6, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.	
2:45 p.m.—Train 7, daily for Erie, Ridgway and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 12:30 p.m. New York 10:25 a.m., Baltimore 7:30 p.m., Washington 6:30 p.m., Philadelphia 5:30 p.m. Sleeper until 7:30 a.m.	
3:45 p.m.—Train 8, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.	
4:45 p.m.—Train 9, daily for Buffalo via Emporium.	
5:45 p.m.—Train 10, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.	

## JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD

P. M.	WEEKDAYS.	A. M.
8:30	at Emporium	10:40
9:00	at Emporium	11:10
9:30	at Emporium	11:40
10:00	at Emporium	12:10
10:30	at Emporium	12:40
11:00	at Emporium	1:10
11:30	at Emporium	1:40
12:00	at Emporium	2:10
12:30	at Emporium	2:40

## RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
7:30	at Ridgway	6:50	12:05
8:00	at Ridgway	7:20	12:35
8:30	at Ridgway	7:50	13:05
9:00	at Ridgway	8:20	13:35
9:30	at Ridgway	8:50	14:05
10:00	at Ridgway	9:20	14:35
10:30	at Ridgway	9:50	15:05
11:00	at Ridgway	10:20	15:35
11:30	at Ridgway	10:50	16:05
12:00	at Ridgway	11:20	16:35

For time tables and additional information consult ticket agents.

W. A. FETTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,  
Gen'l Mgrs., Jas. Traffic Mgr.  
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.