How a Voen! Contest Between a Batch of Yankee Prisoners and a British Crew Ended-Noise of Rolling Shot as a Punishment.

"I have been in a number of full Bedged naval actions myself and in many more scrimmages," said a venerable man-of-war's man the other day, "so I am entitled to know something about the subject, but I am free to confess that the strangest fight on the high seas I ever heard about was one in which my father took part when he was a prisoner in the War of 1812. My father when a young man enlisted on the American privateer Prince de Neufchatel, which, as you may know, was one of the most famous privateers in our second war against Great Britain and which was finally run down and captured by three of the biggest of the British war frigates.

"The crew of the Prince de Neufchatel was divided into three batches, my father being in the one that was placed aboard the Leander, Sir George's flagship. After being relieved of all their baggage the prisoners were stowed away in the stuffy cable tier. As the squadron was several weeks from its destination and the prisoners were allowed to come up on deck only for a few hours each day, the problem of killing time was a serious one. How some of it was 'killed' my father's own words, as set down in his diary as follows, will tell:

"'Many of the first hours each night were spent in story telling, singing or "rigging" one another, all joining in to help pass the burdensome hours. The singing was made up of such songs as seamen generally learn by heart, but in our case most of the songs were commemorative of our recent naval victories over the English.

"'One night it was understood that our naval songs were not relished by the officers in the British frigate. This only brought about others with a louder chorus and an extra hurrah for Yankee thunder. In order to stop the annoyance the English picked out half a dozen of their best singers on board the Leander, who were backed by several dozen shipmates to join in the choruses. They stationed themselves around the open hatchway over our heads and began singing patriotic English naval songs.

"'We allowed them to finish their songs, when we struck up with one in opposition extolling the glories of the Yankee navy, each one of us striving to outdo his shipmate, especially in the chorus. Knowing that the character of our country was at stake and that it depended much upon our management and zeal whether it should be upheld in the face of our enemies, we strove accordingly to do our best as its representatives. The contest was kept up for some time, evidently to our advantage not only in the quality of the singing, for in this our opponents could not hold their own for a moment, but as to the number and variety of the songs, they having run out of their victories over the Yankees before our party was fairly warmed up to the fight.

That they might not flag in the contest they took up the songs, "The First of June," "Battle of the Nile." besides many others in which we felt not the least national interest, and we did not fall giving them the hint in in English that they were dodging the issue as first agreed upon. This they cared far less for than they did for the home thrust victory over them from the Yankees to each one of theirs over the French and Spanish.

'At last our fire became so warm that they were compelled to back out of the contest, chopfallen. And they had the satisfaction of having their defeat announced to all on board by three times three cheers, accompanied by handclapping and such other noises as each one of us could invent. Word now came from the deck that such noises could not be tolerated and that we must be quiet. This only aroused prisoners to greater exertions, mak ing what was singing before yelling now, as discordant as sixty loud throats could make them, each tuned upon a key peculiarly his own.

"In a few minutes the officer of the deck came down and with must blustering and many threats declared that if order was not maintained resort would be had to unpleasant means. If the most savage tribe of Indians had at once broken loose in a terrific warwhoop it could not have been louder than the yells of defiance that came from the prisoners on the conclusion of this officer's speech. He then tried to reason on the absurdity of prisoners persisting in the unequal contest, saying that "the order of the ship must and shall be maintained. If by no other means, I will order the marines to fire into the hold, and when too late

you will learn your folly!"
"'Had this advice been tendered previously to the threatenings it might have had the desired effect. But it was now too late. Advice and threats were alike thrown back with the utmost scorn and contempt. One big, brawny Yankee who was standing near the opening on the termination of the officer's last threat yelled out;

"Crack away, my Johnny. You can make killing no murder, but you can't so easily mend the shot holes in

your cables!"
"It will be remembered that we were in the cable tier, the great colls of rope being stowed in the bottom of e compartment, leaving only a little om for the prisoners. If the marines ed many of the cables would be ruined, and the officers would be obliged "If he mends his manners he'll task enough without troubling

himself about cables," said another

""Wait until you fall in with the Constitution, and you will learn something about firing."

"" "Hurrah for Old Ironsides!" " . "Three cheers for the gallant Per-

'Many such expressions came from the prisoners, so the officer was compelled to retire in discomfiture, his retreat being greeted by nine hearty

"I expected unpleasant consequences to follow immediately after his leaving the hatchway, as indeed did all the soners whose mad excitement left them sense enough for a sober thought, But we were not disturbed for the remainder of that night. The singing and shouting were kept up until daybreak, not allowing the wardroom officers a moment's rest, as they were situated on the deck immediately above We were told on the next day that we would be provided for if we persisted in disturbing the ship's compa-

'Nothing daunted by this threat, the prisoners began their singing on the following night as before. songs and choruses had gone on for two hours or more without any notice being taken of our proceedings when all at once a dozen shots of the largest size in the frigate (forty-four pounders) were let loose on the deck above us and left free to roll with the motion of the ship the livelong night. Scantling was so fixed on the deck as to confine the area of their rolling to the space directly over our heads.

"As the shot passed from one side to the other at each roll of the frigate they caused a low, barsh, thunderlike rumbling as deafening, as dreadful as and more horrible than the booming of 10,000 Chinese gongs intermingled with as many bell clappers. They were brought suddenly to a standstill when coming to the scantling and with jar and noise but little less than the discharge of small artillery.

'In this there was no variation, except as they came in contact with each other, when the sharp snap of the balls meeting was enough to split the brains of us who were underneath with the advantage of the planks immediately above our heads to convey and magnify the rumbling noise as a sounding board a hundredfold,

"'Many of us were determined to brave it out and let those on deck know that they still had the same party to deal with. Some strove hard to keep up the singing, but the power of cold shot was greater. Some jeered, laughed and joked, but the rolling shot were impervious to all such inducements to quit their noise. Some swore, raved and cursed, but the shot went booming on stupidly, dead to every alluring blandishment or imprecation. Some hallooed, yelled and whosped. On came the shot, doggedly indifferent to it all. Some blustered, threatened and stormed. Still rolled on the shot as stoically unconcerned as if it were their legitimate employment. Some sighed, grouned and roared, Rumble-de-bump went on the shot, utterly regardless of the throbbing ear drums and twitching nerves of the sufferers below.

"The singers, the jokers, the sneerers, the whoopers, the stormers and the roarers one by one dropped off till all in the cable tier were silenced. Finally not one sound was to be heard save that caused by those dull, heavy messengers of mortal anguish which kept on rolling their unceasing rounds, thereby creating torments fit only for the damned. I have read somewhere that the greatest physical punishment yet put upon the human frame is that of being placed in a confined position where water was slowly but constant ly dripping, drop upon drop, upon th bare head of the victim. But I am sure the originator of this assertion could never have been in the situation we were in that night, with those shot rolling on the deck so close to our heads that we could scarcely sit in an

upright position. " Ever after this if we continued our songs later than 10 o'clock the shot were set rolling and ceased not until the songs were hushed. The shot were an accompaniment neither agreeable to the performers nor melting to the hearers and which we were glad to dispense with even at the expense of losing the reputation we had so fearlessly earned by the display of our vocal talent under the very thunder of England's heaviest armament, whose deafening roar was only equaled by its never ceasing roll, which slackened not till her every opponent lay low in silence." "-New York Tribune.

The Secret of Whistler's Mustery. It has often been said that Whistler's art was an art of evasion. But the reason of the evasion was reverence. He kept himself reverently at a distance He knew how much he could not do, nor was he ever confident even of the things that he could do, and these things, therefore, he did superlatively well, having to grope for the means in the recesses of his soul. The particular quality of exquisiteness and freshness that gives to all his work, whether on canvas or on stone or on copper, a distinction from and above any contemporary work and makes it dearer to our eyes and hearts, is a quality that came to him because he was an amateur and that abided with him because he never ceased to be an ama-He was a master through his lack of mastery. In the art of writing he was a master through his lack of mastery. There is almost exact parai-lel between the two sides of his gen-Nothing could be more absurd than the general view of him as a masterly professional on the one side and a trifling amateur on the other. He was certainly a painter who wrote. But by the slightest movement of Pate's little finger he might have been a writer who painted.—Metropolitan

THE CUNNING FOX.

Indian Legend of Why He Is Hated

by the Wolf. The wolf hates the fox. According to the Iroquois Indians, this is why: One cold, wintry day a fox who was prowling about looking to see where he might steal his dinner saw a wagon coming. It was loaded with fish and was driven by some fishermen who were taking home their day's catch, "Ab, ha!" said the cunning fox. "Here comes my dinner." And he fell down and pretended to be dead. The fishermen, seeing him, picked him up and threw him into the wagon among the Then the fox slyly threw out some fish and when the fishermen were not looking jumped off himself and made off with the fish he had thrown out. Pretty soon afterward he met a wolf, who said, "I am hungry, and I guess I will eat you for my dinner." But the fox said, "Would you rather not have fish for dinner?" The wolf replied that on the whole he thought he would prefer fish. Then the cunning fox told him of the trick by which he had just got his own dinner and advised him to try it. The wolf was pleased with the idea, so he ran through the woods and hended off the tenm which the fishermen were driving, falling down in the road before it and pretending to be dead. But the fishermen, who had by this time discovered the trick the fox had played upon them, instead of taking him into the wagon, beat him with clubs so that he barely escaped with his life. And on a hillside near by sat the fox, who laughed and laughed.

LIGHT WAVES.

Different Kinds Brought Into Conjunction Produce Darkness.

Every light wave, as a wave of the sea, consists of two portions, in one of which the water is lifted above the general average level of the surrounding ocean and in the other is depressed below it. These two portions form the "crest" and the "trough" of the wave spectively.

If two or more sets of waves are caused to traverse the same surface, as by dropping stones into still water, for instance, a complicated network of ripples is produced. At certain points the crest of one wave will coincide with the crest of another, and the two will combine to form one crest of double the height, the trough also being twice the depth.

At other points the crest of one wave will fall on the trough of another, and as the same particles of water are called upon by equal forces to move in opposite directions at the same time ey will remain stationary, and the surface will not be disturbed at those points.

Similarly, as light consists of waves in the ether, it has been shown by Fresnel that if one ray be caused to fall half a wave length behind another the troughs of one set of waves will combine with the crests of the other set to neutralize one another, so producing still other, or dark patches, at those particular points in the midst of the surrounding light.

A Helpful Spirit.

There had at first been six names or the list of candidates to be sent by popular vote from the little seaport town to the great fair, but gradually the list had dwindled, for two of the candidates went so far ahead of all the others that it became a farce to retain the other names.

It was when affairs had been at this point for three weeks, and within twenty-four hours of the time set for counting the last votes, that Miss Mattle Hawley met one of the candidates

"I don't know what to do," said Miss Mattie with a distressed look in her eyes. "I want you to go, and I want her to go, so at last I bethought me how I could help you both. So I went into Jones' and bought ten dozen cakes of soap and put half the coupons in for you and half for her."-Youth's Companion.

Spreading Gloom.

No accusation is commoner among intimates than that of spreading gloom. Each member of a family privately feels how cheery he or she would be if only the others would make an effort to be cheerful too.

"I am naturally of a gay disposi tion," said a young man to his friend as they walked sadly along together, "but I require an echo." "And I can be very gay, too," said

the other, "but I also require an echo!" They continued their walk in dreary silence.-London Outlook.

The Poetical Farmers of Korea.

The Korean, who is a poet before he is a cultivator, speaks of his rice as "the golden sand." When it sprouts it is "the bright green field." It then becomes "the blue green plain." When it begins to ripen it is "the mottled fade wave;" when ripe, "the yellow gold wave." When cut it is "the yellow

ice," and when harvested it is "the

home of the golden child."

capable of anything.

Capable Both Ways, Pretty Daughter-So you don't like Jim? Her Father-No. He appears to be capable of nothing. Pretty Daughter-But what objection have you to George? Her Father-Oh, he's worse

than Jim. He strikes me as being

He-If I had known how sarcastic you were, I never would have married you. She-You had an opportunity of oticing it. Didn't I say, "This is so sudden," when you proposed to me after a three years' courtship?

"If," in an offer to give something, renerally a padlock with the key in river.—Atchison Globe.

GORGEOUS MALE ATTIRE.

Laws Against Sartorial Excesses In

Considering the way women are maligned in these days for their fondness for purple and fine linen, it is rather a shock to find that the sumptuary laws of the past were directed mainly against male excesses in the matter of raiment. There is, for instance, an ordinance issued by the lord mayor and common council of London in 1811 with regard to the dress of 'prentices, who were in many cases the sons of wealthy city merchants, gaining "freedom of city" by apprenticeship. It was ordained in the proclamation, among much else, that they should wear "no hat lined, faced or tufted with velvet, silk or taffety, nor any lawn bands nor lace edged collars nor any pukadillie or other support about the collars their doublets nor breeches or doublets of any kind of silk nor gloves garnished with silver or gold lace, velvet or silk nor girdles or garters or shoe ties of silk or ribbon nor any rose or such like toyes at all upon the shoes or garters nor sleeves held out by a framework of wire nor silk stockings nor Spanish leather shoes nor any shoes with high heels nor the hair done with any tufts or locks, but cut close in decent manner."

LINCOLN TO YOUNG MEN.

He Urged Them to Bear Their Share In Political Life.

Abraham Lincoln's belief that young men should get up and show what they can do, without waiting to be sought out by older folk, is set forth in the following letter written to William H. Herndon, then at Washington, under date of June 22, 1848:

As to young men. You must not wait to be brought forward by the older men. For instance, do you suppose that I should ever have got into notice if I had waited to be hunted up and pushed forward by older men? You young men get together and form a "Rough and Ready club" and have results meetings and club" and have regular meetings and

elub" and have regular meetings and speeches.

Take in everybody you can get. Harrison Grimsley, L. A. Enos, Lee Kimball and C. W. Matheny will do to begin the thing, but as you go along gather up all the shrewd, wild boys about town, whether just of age or a little under age—Chris Legan, Reddick Ridgely, Lewis Zwizler and hundreds such. Let every one play the part he can play best, some speak, some sing and all "holler."

Your meetings will be of evenings; the older men and the women will go to hear

older men and the women will go to hear you, so that it will not only contribute to the election of "Old Zach," but will be an interesting pastime and improving to the intellectual faculities of all engaged. Don't fail to do this. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Method by Which They Are Cultivated In Japan.

quite an important article of export from Japan to China. Shikoku Island, where much camphor is produced, is the chief home of this industry. The method employed is as follows: Oak trees about thirty years old are felled in the autumn, and incisions are made with axes at intervals of three or four inches. The trees are then cut into logs four or five feet long and are left in dark, secluded parts of the forest.

After three years mushrooms make their appearance in the incised portions, and when the crop shows signs of growing thin fresh logs are provided. These mushrooms will grow at every season of the year, but in winand spring artificial stimulus is needed, which is supplied by steeping the logs in water and striking them with mallets or axes to prepare the beds and facilitate the growth. The autumn crop is the largest. The mushrooms after being collected are dried e sun or by artificial heat.

Picturesque Padua.

Padua, in spite of its flat surround ings, is one of the most picturesque cities of upper Italy. And the seeker after gardens will find many charming bits along the narrow canals or by the sluggish river skirting the city walls. Indeed one might almost include in a study of gardens the beautiful Prato della Valle, the public square before the Church of St. Antonio, with its encircling canal crossed by marble bridges, its range of baroque statues "worthies" and its central expanse of turf and trees. There is no other example in Italy of a square laid out in this parklike way, and the Prato della Valle would form an admirable model for the treatment of open spaces in a modern city.-Century.

What a Baby Can Do.

flower or color.

and your hysband should have separat-

"Mercy on us! How could that be?"

His Grand Present.

The Bridegroom-You said you were going to give me a grand present on our wedding day. How about it? His Father-in-law-Didn't ! give you my daughter?-Philadelphia Bulletin.

Nothing Truer Than This.

What a man can do dejents a good deal upon how much faith some good woman has in him.—Chum,

An Incident In Which the Good and Bad Tragically Mixed.

The late Senator Vest of Missouri used to tell a story of good luck and hard luck without a counterpart, according to the Buffalo Commercial. One day, while he was a member of the Confederate congress, he lost a month's pay somewhere on the streets of Richmond. Just as the woman in Scripture who lost a plece of silver called together her friends and neighbors and sought diligently until she found it, he called his friends and went with them on what seemed a hopeless search through the snow covered, dimly lighted streets of Richmond. The chances were a thousand to one against success. "We hadn't been out fifteen minutes when a young lieutenant in our party stooped down and picked up my lost roll. I was in high glee and wanted to treat. We were piloted to a cafe which, pending some repairs, had a ladder of about a dozen rungs instead of stairs. We all climbed up, considering it a great lark, all the while talking about what a lucky fellow the young lieutenant was and predicting great things for him. As we climbed down again the young lieutenant fell from the ladder and broke his neck."

GUILDS OF THIEVES.

Organized Bodies In China That Thrive on Fees.

China is the country of guilds, and the guild of thieves in any district might almost be described as a recognized body. It is treated with by all householders until it has become a kind of insurance agency against theft. All gatekeepers and night watchmer pay a small monthly fee to this guild in order that no thieving may take place on the premises over which they have control. Then if anything does go wrong it will be due to a free lance who would be promptly murdered if captured by the guild thieves them-

A recent writer on China states that a friend of his who employs many hundreds of coolies pays a regular monthly samry to the head of the thieves in that district. The man comes to the office on pay days like other employees to draw his wages. If, however, anything has been missed from the factory during the month the value of it is deducted from his salary until the article is restored, which is invariably done within a short time.

KAFFIRS AND SNUFF.

a Pinch Standing Up.

snuff taking is universal, and it is a

grave breach of manners to ask your

host for a pinch when you are stand-

The reason for this is found in the

treacherous practices of former times.

When one man wished to kill another

a favorite device was to ask him for a pinch of snuff, and then, while the

unsuspecting victim was fumbling for

his snuffbox, the murderer had a splen-

did opportunity. As this trick for tak-

ing a man at a disadvantage became

familiar it naturally grew to be a point

of good manners to make your request

when squatting on the ground, when

The Kaffir spuff is made from crude

tobacco grown at every kraal, which

is powdered up and mixed with the ash

of the aloe, carefully ground on a stone

and damped. It is always etiquette

to ask for snuff, and the donor grants

your request grudgingly, lest he should

Suspicious.

that a friend of his had gone not long

before to see the parish minister of

Craigle, near Kilmarnock, and, finding

him for the moment engaged, had turn-

ed into the churchyard, where he

sauntered past the sexton, who was at work digging a grave. As the clergy-

man was detained some time, the vis

itor walked to and fro along the path

and at length noticed that the sexton's

eyes were pretty constantly fixed upon

him. At length he stopped and, ad

dressing the gravedigger, asked: "What

are ye staring at me for? Ye needna

tak' the measure o' me, if that's what

you're ettlin' ut, for we bury at Ric-

carton."-Reminiscences of Sir Arch-

An Oddly Placed Church,

The old chapel of ease at Tunbridge

Wells, England, stands partly in Kent

and partly in Sussex; but, more than

that, it also stands in three parishes.

When the clergyman leaves the vestry

he comes out of the parish of Frant, in

Sussex, and if he is going to officiate

at the altar he walks into the parish

of Tunbridge, in Kent. If, on the other

hand, he is going to preach the sermon

he walks from Frant into the parish of

One of Man's Blessings When a man talks too much his wife

pulls at his coat for him to sit down

and it is not until she is dead and he

makes a fool of himself that the world

recognizes how much of his past good

record was due to this coat tail censor.

Uncle Eben, "is de man dat keeps

huntin' around to see how many nui sances he kin find to kick about."-

ibald Geikie.

Speldhurst.

-Atchison Globe.

Washington Star.

Dr. Sloan of Ayr many years ago said

witching medicine with it.

clearly you were intending no evil.

ing up.

In South Africa among the Kaffirs

MUSHROOMS ON TREES.

Mushrooms grown on trees form

Where Staters Dress Alike. In Yucatan, Central America, sisters dress precisely alike, even to the tying of a bow, the turn of a button or the flower in the hair. In the tropics large families are the rule, and any day you may see in the country girls in groups of from three to a baker's dozwho belong to the same family, as their clothes will show. It is easy thus to distinguish the members of a family anywhere, and not infrequently the sisters are called by their favorite

Friend-I don't understand why you

Mrs. Aftermath-It was all owing to the baby's temper.

"We couldn't agree as to which one of us the baby took after."-New York Weekly.

Smith-I am the most reasonable man on earth. Jones-Then why do you always insist on having your own way? Smith-Because it's the most reasonable one. 'De worst nulsance on earth," said

TWO BITS OF LUCK.

may be said on the other side he almost always outlives her.

Patience is one of those things of which we don't get enough and every

Some people say that the cemetery widowers take notice a good deal quicker than the courthouse widowers. When a girl is as cross as two sticks

her a "street angel."

lover's little ones,-Atchison Globe.

The Marquis of Worcester, while imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1656, invented and constructed the first steam engine of which we have any authentic record and had it publicly exhibited the same year in Vauxhall in successful operation. In 1690 Dr. Papin invented and made a piston, and in 1698 Captain Savary devised and built a steam engine on a slightly modified plan, while in 1705 Newcomb. Cawley and Savary constructed their atmospheric engine complete in every detail. James Watt, who today en lovs the distinction of being the veritable author of this most useful contrivance, dld not appear upon the scene until 1765, just sixty years later. Pearson's Weekly.

Natural Cure For Rheumatism,

There is a wonderful grotto at Mon summano, Italy, called the Grotto Giusti, where the natural vapor is stated to be an lafallible cure for rhenma tham. Fifty years ago some workmen were quarrying for lime when they discovered the grotto, and its healing powers were first made known some little time later. In the lowest portion, appropriately named the Inferno, the temperature is about 95 degrees F., and here the victims from rheumatism sit and perspire for an hour at a time. Such a vapor bath is said to be of much greater service than a Turkish bath.

saying it was not premeditated, Rastus? You acknowledge that you broke into the plaintiff's hardware store and stole a bunch of keys. Rastus-Yassub, yassub. But dat wuzn't mab fault, Mistah Smiff done put locks on his chicken coop dat none ob mah keys would fit, an' dere wuzn't no udder way ter git in widout his heahin' me 'ceptin' by borrerin' dem keys. Yassuh; dat's de truf .- Judge.

"What would you do if you had

"Have it operated on." "Have it operated on? Why, I'll have you to understand that I made

Mrs. Annex-I'll tell you what I'll do, Bridget. If you'll consent to stay I'll raise your wages. Bridget-Listen to her, wud ye? Raise me wages, in dade! Ye'll increase me salary, that's

The Modern Way.

"Do you think the world is growing

better?" "No, confound it! I dropped the nickel the conductor gave me in change this morning, and it rolled off the car."-

The Lady-That isn't the same story you told me before. The Beggar-No. ady; you didn't believe the other one -Philadelphia Telegraph.

The greedy eye always misses more than a generous one.-Chicago Trib-



Reynoldsville, Pa.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS. It is not much trouble for the wolves to find fault with the sheep.

Always remember that a good deal When a husband is mean to his wife

one else gets too much.

at home and smiling and pleasant downtown old fashloned women call

One of the marvels of the age is the little indignation a girl will show at her father's great wrongs and the great indignation she will show at her

Invention of the Steam Engine.

No Premeditation

Justice of Peace-What do mean by

His Voice.

voice like mine?"

my fortune through my voice."

Yes. I heard you proposed to your wife with it."

Wages, Forsooth!

phwat ye'll do,-Brooklyn Life.

He And so they got married? She-Yes, they got married, were separated again in a week's time and have lived happily ever since.—Philadelphia Bul letin.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Changed It.



For The name Eldredge has atood for the BEST in the Sawing Machine World.

Thirty than EVER, and Superior to all others. Positive take-up; self setting needle; self threading shuttle; years automatic tension release automatic bobbin winder; positive four motion feed; capped needle bar; noiseless self adjusting roller bearing wheel, steel pitman; five ply laminated woodwork, with a beautiful set of nickeled steel attachments.

Ask your dealer for the Improved Eldredge B' and do not buy any machine until you have seen it.

National Sewing Machine Co.

C. F. HOFFMAN, AGENT.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUFFALO & ALLEGENY VALLEY

STATIONS.

Low Grade Division. n Effect May 29, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time

EASTWARD.

d Bank. owa uller teynoldsville lennezette.

Train 951 (Sunday) leaves Pittaburg 60t a. m. Red Bank 11.10 Brookville 12.41, Reynoldsville 1.14, Falls Creek 1.29, DuBois 1.40 p. m

WESTWARD

STATIONS. nnexette. Pennfield Winterburn Sabula DuBots DuBois.... Fails Creek . trookville

Train 952 (Sunday) leaves DuBois 4.10 p. m. Falls Creek 4.17, Keynoidsville 4.00, Brook Fille 5.00, Red Bank 6.30, Pittsburg 9.30 p. m. No. 107 daily bet ween Pittsburg and DuBois. On Sundays only train leaves Driftwood at 8.20 a. m., arrives DuBois 10.00 a. m. Returning leaves Pullois 2.00 p. m., arrives Driftwood 3.40 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations. OTrains marked * run daily: a daily, except Sunday; * fing station, where signals must be

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division

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

Wilkesbarre, Hazioton, Postsvine, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia 625 p. m., New York, P. J. p. m., Baltimore, 650 p. m., Washington, F. is p. m. Pullman Parlor carfrom Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

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

1:30 p. m.—Train's, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m. New Haltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington Sta p. m., Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

4:50 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 A. M.; New York, 7.15 a. m.; Baltimore, 2.20 a. m.; Washington 3.30 A. M. Pullman Sleepins cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

11:06 p.m.—Train 4. daily for Suntury, Harrisburg to distermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 A. M.; New York, 9:13 A. M. oweek days and 10:38 A. M. on Sunday; Palitimore, 7:15 A. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Eric, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger coaches from Eric to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Bultimore.

12:41 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 9:33 a. m. weekdays, 10:38 a. m., Sunday) Baltimore 7:25 a. m., Washington, 8:46 a. m. Vesticuled buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD

3:33 a. m.—Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Emportum. 1:41 a. m.—Train 9, daily for Erie, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations. 3:50 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and Inter-mediate points. 3:45 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emportum. 5:45 p. m.—Train 61, weekdays for Kane and intermediate stations.

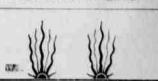
JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

p. m.		WEEKDAYS.		a. m.		
3 35	X 42.4	State	ar Clermont ly	***	10 40	
3 29	777.		Woodvale		10 45	
3 35	4+11	****	Quinwood	****	10 50	200
1 20	99.1	***	Smith's Bun	***	10 55	235
3 12	4444		Instanter	244	11 02	244
B 07		4.00	Straight		11 07	100
2 56	****	wave.	Glen Hazel	~1.00	11 19	337
2 40	****	****	Johnsonburg		11 35	
2.400			Law Miletin street at com-	2035	10.01	350

. ly Ridgwayar 12 01 ... RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections

Croyland 7 10 12 24 25
Shorts Mills 7 15 13 28
Shorts Mills 7 15 13 28
Struck Rock 7 19 12 22 4 24
Carrier 7 23 12 35 4 38
Rockway 1 7 3 12 45 4 38
Lanes Mills 7 37 12 50 4 53
McMins Smt 7 41 4 5 100 5 21
Iv Falls Char 7 59 1 50 5 85
Iv DuBols ar 8 83 1 25 5 20 ar Palis C's Iv. 7.55 | 15 5 16 Reynoldsville 8 08 1 29 5 37 Brackville 8 08 1 29 5 37 Brackville 8 08 1 29 5 46 New Bethl'm 9 20 2 38 6 45 Red Bank 10 00 3 20 7 25 Iv Pittsburgar 12 35 5 30 10 10

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