The Number of Things That a "Gentleman" Cannot Do Without Losing Social Prestige Is Too Great by Far to Catalogue.

An interesting book might be written on the influence of the English landowning class. Even in these days of ubiquitous manufactures, when to look at a map of England is to wonder how it is possible for a landowning class even to exist, the social and political influence of that class is something more than maintained.

The ambition of every successful Englishman is to have "a place in the country," to get a footbold on the aspiring territorial ladder, and the ranks of the landed gentry are continually being re-enforced, more so perhaps today than ever before, by recruits from the industrial army. The Immense utility of the English country gentleman will not be questioned by any one who really knows England.

But at the same time it is equally indisputable that the sort of life he affects-the endless indulgence in sport, the salmon stream, the grouse mour, the hunting box, the pheasant preserve and so on-is on the whole one of more or less harmless and often irresponsible idleness and that the neighborhood in which he lives is rarely apt to regard him as an apostle of strenuous

The "country" everywhere stands for lelsure, and so long as the "country" continues to represent the supreme object of an Englishman's ambition and his social ideal so long will England be

Again, in an old and stable land, with social standards as fixed as the social foundations and governed by a monarchy, the conventions play an enermous part, and the conventions in England are all against hard work. It is the leisure class that rules, that makes up society, that holds all the positions men naturally covet.

A sort of "Four Hundred" atmosphere permeates England. In America one gets a whiff of it on Fifth avenue and at Newport, but in England one is never away from it. The number of things, for instance, that a "gentleman" cannot do without losing social caste is, in England, so prodigious as to form almost a schedule of forbidden industries. There are some trades and professions that are "respectable," and

those that are not. Only an Englishman knows which is which, why a doctor ranks socially above a dentist, why a man who sells should be irretrievably below the man who manufactures, and he, the Englishman, knows it by an instinct which is born in him and which he never examines and so cannot define. Any one who can tell why the merchant should consider himself and be considered by others the social superior of the biggest storekeeper in the kingdom will be well on the way toward understanding England.

The daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of kettles marries the owner of the largest dry goods store in London. Why should she be thought and spoken of as having married a little, though only a little, beneath her? Personally, I do not know. I merely observe, without attempting an explanation, that the man in the wholesale business is more looked up to than the man in the retail business, that while former is not averse to talking about his affairs, the latter is only too anxious to "sink the shop," and that social position in England is regulated by a host of perfectly factitious and entional considerations more readily felt than expressed.

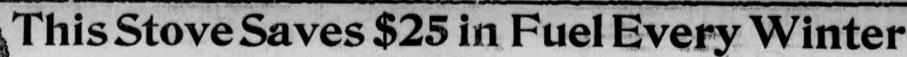
Such graduations exist of course to some extent everywhere, but nowhere are they so stereotyped, nowhere do they strike so deeply, as in England. 1 have never yet been able to discover an Englishman who had not the social rivilege of despising some other Engishman, and the lower one penetrates in the social scale the more complex and mysterious and the more rigidly defined do these lines of demarcation

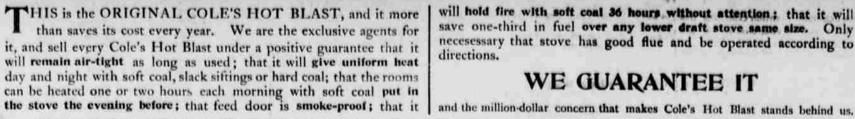
The point is that throughout England the sense of the nobility of work for its own sake, if not actually lost, has become so confused by the intrusion of quite alien factors that the sphere of action open to a young man of whatever rank is sensibly circumscribed. The country, while democratic in form, is not democratic in spirit. It has not accepted and does not subscribe to that gospel of work which lies at the root of American strength, American success, American democracy.

Any one who has looked into English trade unionism must have realized how largely it is mixed up with class spirit. The workingman who knows that his employer drives down to the office at half past 10, takes a couple of hours for lunch, is home again shortly after 5 and thinks himself somewhat of a 'hustler" if he is content with three holiday in a year is not likely to have a keen appreciation of the dig-nity of labor. His ideal insensibly bees that of doing as little as he can, of striving to reproduce on his own plane his employer's mode of life and of regarding work as an unpalatable terruption of the real business of ex-Hence the "ca'canny" policy English trade unionism.-Sydney ooks in Harper's Weekly.

"I reckon John must have been cut but fur one o' these here geniuses that writes for the magazines," said the old

"What makes you think so?" "Can't make money enough to git his their brand of soap had been their cut as' would rather watch a star the world would have been than dig a well?"—Washington Star.





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SOUTH AMERICAN ANTS.

The Most Dangerous and Troubles some Enemies of the Hunter.

"What are the most dangerous and troublesome beasts you ever encoun-12" a famous big game hunter was asked, after he had finished telling a string of yarns about his adventures in South America.

"Ants," he replied. "They are far worse than bears, laguars, alligators or any other beasts about whom hair raising stories are told. They give the hunter in tropical and subtropical countries more trouble than anything

"Once I rested my gun against a tree to take alm at a deer. There was an anis' nest in that tree. As soon as I fired the ants tumbled out in swarms and fell all over my guide and

"We were nearly stung to death and had to tear our clothes off and wallow up to our necks in the mud of a nearby swamp before we could get any relief.

"Another time I elimbed a tree to wait for mountain lions. I did not notice that there was an ants' nest in the trank, for the ants were all indoors when I climbed up.

I shot a mountain lion and started to climb down, but the ants had been disturbed by the firing and they swarmed all around that tree trunk by millions. I had to slide over them, and I didn't forget it for a week."

ACADEMY OF BRAN.

A Celebrated Italian Literary Institution and Its Aims,

The Academy of Bran was the most celebrated of Italian literary academies, and its title was borrowed from a previous literary society at Perugia, Accademia degli Scossi, or the Academy of the Well Shaken. The device of the earlier society was a sieve, and its motto "Il plu bel flor ne coglie" (It collects the finest flour).

The principal object of the Bran society, the Accademia della Crusea, was the purification of the Italian language, in order to effect which, in the spirit of pedantry common to the age, it reintroduced many obsolete words which had been replaced by more effective derivative forms or foreign adaptations.

Its greatest work was the Vocabulario della Crusca, the Vocabulary of the Bran, published in 1613. whole tone of this work was archaic. It affected to regard the fourteenth century as the Augustan age of Italian literature and endeavored to make the standard of that period a standard for all time. The Accademia della Crusca is now incorporated with two older societies, the Apatici, or Impartials, and the Florentine academy

ANIMAL TAILS.

Some That Are Quite Useful as Well

The tall, or, more strictly speaking, the caudal fin, of a fish is, says Professor Seeley, "the great organ of motion," and among the mammalia we find several useful tails.

The most remarkable is, perhaps, that common to most American monkeys, which is as good as a fifth hand, owing to its prehensile powers. The yellow tailed howler, if it is shot when hanging by the tall, will remain suspended for some hours, so tight is the grip. Humboldt noted in South America how spider monkeys form themselves into clusters by means of their limbs and talls, the whole group being suspended from a bough by the

tail of the strongest. The long, thick tall of the kangaroo, which serves as a balance against the heavy hind quarters, especially when the animal leans forward to browse and also aids in supporting it when in its characteristic upright position, is also a most valuable appendage.

Senator Vest's Pledge. Just before his first election to the United States senate the late Senator Vest went to a caucus of Missourians who were members of the general as-Following a competitor who had talked three mortal hours, Vest spoke for three minutes, concluding with these words: "As for myself, I have to say, with the full knowledge that the pledge I now make will influence your votes tomorrow, that if I am elected to the United States senate during my entire term I shall draw my pay regularly like a gentleman and spend it like a thoroughbred." He was elected and served the state for twenty-four years.-Kansas City Star.

This motto is displayed on a downtown desk: "The elevator to success is generally stuck; try the stairs." Homely, but wise .- Boston Traveler.

There are those who think that it their brand of soap had been known the world would have been cleaned

AN OFFER DECLINED.

the aweed Ring to Bribe

Nast, the Cartoonist, A lawyer friend one day intimated to Nast that in appreciation of his great work a party of rich men wished to send him abroad and give him a chance to study art under the world's masters. The friend was probably innecent enough, an unconscious tool of

Nast said very little except that he appreciated the offer and would be delighted to go but for the fact that he had important business just then in New York. He fancied that he detected the far, faint odor of a mouse under the idea, but he did not mention this to his friend. On the following Sunday an officer of the Broadway bank where the ring kept its accounts came out to Morristown to see Nast. He talked of a number of things. Then he said:

"I hear you have been made an offer to go abroad for art study." "Yes," nodded Nast, "but I can't go.

I haven't time." "But they will pay you for your time.

I have reason to believe you could get \$100,000 for the trip," Nast pondered a moment, then:

"Don't you think I can get \$200,000?" "I do, I believe from what I have heard in the bank that you could get You have a great talent, but you need study and you need rest. Besides, this ring business will get you into trouble. They own all the judges and jurous and can get you locked up for libel. My advice is to take the money and get away."

Nast looked out into the street and perhaps wondered what \$200,000 would do for him. It would pay the mortgage on the house in the city. It would give him years of study abroad. It would make him comfortable for life. Presently be said:

"Don't you think I could get \$500,000 to make that trip?"

The bank official scarcely hesitated. "You can. You can get \$500,000 In gold to drop this ring business and get out of the country." Nast laughed a little. He had played

the game far enough. "Well, I don't think I'll do it," he said. "I made up my mind a long time ago to put some of those fellows behind the bars, and I'm going to put

them there!" The banker rose rather quietly. "Only be careful, Mr. Nast, that you do not first put yourself in a coffin!" he smiled.

It was not until two years later that he met Nast one day on Broadway. "Nast," he said, "you did it after all!"-Albert Bigelow Paine in Pear-

FRUITFUL FACTS.

Lemons are an excellent remedy in pulmonary disease. Persia practically e

ly of the date trade. Sicily has some of the finest lemon orchards in the world.

The pear tree will continue bearing fruit for several centuries. The cherry, the peach and the plum

all originally came from Persia. Strawberries are regarded as particalarly good for sciation and gout.

At one time strawberries were sold strung on straws. Thus they got their

The banaua is a perfect food. Weight for weight it is claimed to be as nutritious as the beefsteak.

that new varieties are produced.

About one pineapple in 20,000 has seeds in it, and it is from these seeds

Prunes are the dried fruit of certain kinds of plums which are put into very slow ovens. The finest of all, the French prunes, are made in Provence.

Not One Agreed.

Dr. X. of Capitol hill has-rare thing for a Washington physician-an Irish driver. The doctor's horse is kept at a livery stable, and when its owner and the driver arrived there on a Sunday morning not long ago the doctor discovered that his watch had run down hours before. He asked the time of one of the men lounging about the stable. The man produced a noisy to turnip and announced the hour as 9. The livery stable keeper's watch made it 8:57. Somebody else's had it 9:10.

"Come on, Jim." said the doctor to the driver, "It's no use. No two of these watches agree."
"No two of thim!" said Jim. "Faith,

divil a wan of thim agrees!"-Washing-

The Sunday school class was singing "I Want to Be an Angel," and the teacher said to one little fellow, "Why con't you sing louder, Johnny?" "I'm singing just as loud as I want to be an angel," answered the incorrigible Johnny.

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others,-Bruyere.

SCHWAB'S GOOD DEEDS.

Catholic Priest Tells of Former Steel

Trust President's Kindness, The Rev. Father Ferdinand Kittell, rector of St. Michael's church, Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., the church which Churles M. Schwab, former president of the steel trust, built at an expense of \$200,000, recently made this statement in Denver, says the New York Times:

"I would like to tell you of all good deeds of that good man, C. M. Schwab, but it would take too long. Few know of the multiplicity of his good works, but I know.

"For instance, I can certify that he has paid out more than \$2,000,000 to persons whom he believed to have lost money by reason of the formation of the shipbuilding trust. There was one case of a widow in New York who lost all she had in the business, and she had had nearly \$500,000. Mr. Schwab drew his check for \$400,000 and gave it to her. I saw the check."

Novelty In Paper Chases.

The latest fad in London is to hold paper chases in motor cars. One car ts given a load of paper cut up into little pieces and leaves a trail of paper as it whirls through the country, The other cars follow the trail and try to catch the first car.

How the Chinese Batch Fish.

The Chinese have a method of hatching the spawn of fish and thus protecting it from those accidents which generally destroy a large portion of it. The fishermen collect from the margin and surface of water all those gelat inous masses which contain spawn of fish, and after they have found a sufficient quantity they fill with it the shell of a fresh hen's egg. which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently batched and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in

Shooting With Horseshoe Natis.

Horseshoe nails kicked about the conds of the world by horses innumerable are far from the useless fragments we might think them. Gunmakers tell us there is no Iron so well atted for their purpose as that derived from horseshoe nails and similar worn fragments. The nails, made originally of the best stuff obtainable, receive 'rom the constant pounding of the aorses' feet on hard surfaces a pecular annealing and toughouing, making them a most perfect substance for the manufacture of the finest gun barrels.

Dr. Holmes' Shoe Horn.

That Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was not only the autocrat of the breakfast table, but was also an autocrat of himself, is humorously illustrated in his four foot long shoe horn, which is now one of the prize relies of famous people in the possession of a Boston collector.

The autocrat, though a little man physically, was big in dignity-and philosophy. The bending down to put on a low shoe by the use of the ordi-nary horn seemed to him to smack of louttishness, and, besides, was there not in the act a needless-an uneco nomic-waste of red corpuscles?

Accordingly he had a common steel shoe horn affixed to a long cane-like handle and ever after gave an exhibition of a gentleman putting on his boots in conformity with the most exacting laws of deportment and byglene.-Boston Herald.

A Question of Weight.

The enthusiasm of oarsmen for their sport is, I think, keener even than that of the golfer. They never can help talking "shop." The other day a young oarsman told me of his engagement to be married and also of the engagement of another well known oarsman. I en deavored to find words suitable to the occasion, but I was stopped, as he promptly interjected, "You know, mine's 11 stone 3, and X.'s is only 9 stone 1. The ruling passion was strong in love.

The Consultation.

Friend-You've never been called in consultation, have you? Young Doctor -No, but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten times as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does.

The Doctor's Viewpoint. Doctor-Well, sir, I congratulate you

It's all nicely over. Newestpop-And what is it, doctor? Doctor -One hundred dollars, thank you.-Town Topics

A civil guest will no more thin all than eat all the feast.—Herbert.

THE WRANGLERS.

Why Cambridge University Honor

Men Are So Besignated. In the middle ages when learning was elevated to respectability in European colleges exercises consisted largely of disputations, and those who engaged in them were called disputants or wranglers. One candidate was pitted against another or against a college don to thrash a question out. Wrangle is a very suitable word, for the process often consisted of a battle royal, carried on by twisting an opponent's words so as utterly to baffle or confuse

In the University of Cambridge in the fifteenth century 'an ould bachelour," as representative of the university, had to sit on a three legged stool thence the word tripos; "beffore Mr. Proctours" to test the abilities of the candidates for degrees by arguing with "the eldest son" of them.

If these trials turned out satisfactorily the moderator would compilment the candidates by saying to each, "Summo ingenii acumine disputasti" (you have wrangled excellently) to the foremost, or "optime quidem" or "optime only to what are still called senior and junior optimes. Not till 1753 was the word wrangler used of the highest hon-

First Stogles.

"The first stogy was made by hand in the wilds of Pennsylvania," said an Allegheny City man. "The story which they tell once in awhile in West Vir ginia and which must be true is that the long cheroots derived their names from the town of Conestoga, Pa. An emigrant train of wagons was finding its way across the state, and a supply of tobacco was found at Conestogs The emigrants got a lot of it, but failed to get any pipes, and so could not smoke unless they made pipes themselves. Necessity is the mother of invention. You may have heard that remark before. Anyhow, one of the men rolled a leaf of the tobacco in his hand and wrapped it with another leaf. That was the first stogy. Others followed his example, and they all called the article that they made a stora in honor of the town at which the tobacco was secured. That is said to be the true story of how the name stogy originated." - Louisville Courier-Jour-

The Name of Turner.

Not every Turner owes his name to a lathe working ancestor, for, as Mr. Davies wrote in his account of the York press, "the elaborate initial and expital letters and florested marginal borders (in the MSS.) were invented and drawn by the tournures and flourishers," and it is highly probable that they made impress on the nomenclature of posterity. Mr. Lower ("Patronymica Britannica") says that "those who dislike the plebelan tournure of Turner have contrived to turn it luto Turnoure" on the plea that they came from some tour noir in Normandy. He states that Turner is one of the most common of surnames and inclines to gree with Mr. Ferguson that the popularity of tourneys or tournaments had much to do with it .- Notes and Queries.

He Still Agreed.

Lord Justice Romer was a chancery judge in England for nine years before he was raised to the appeal court. Decisive in manner and no waster of words, his simple "I agree" has become famous. Lord Justice Rigby was giving an elaborate decision one day and happened to pause in that effective way he had to give emphasis to a point. In an instant came in Sir Robert Romer's sonorous "I agree," to the visible discomfiture of Sir John Rigby. "But I hadn't finished my observations," he said and thereupon continued his judgment, somewhat more exhaustively. At length he finished. "I still agree," said Lord Justice Romer. And the appeal court rang with unaccustomed laugh-

Looking Into the Future. "I guess I might as well quit school. said the boy.

"Why, my son?" "Oh, there ain't any use going, except to be able to help my little boy when I grow up, and if they have changed the way of doing things since you were a boy so that you can't help me it's likely I'm just wasting my time getting ready to help my little boy."

He got the help he wanted, but it was a good thing he didn't hear what his father had to say about newfangled school books after he had gone to bed.-New York Press.

Paul-Percy, what is your idea of success? Percy My Idea of success?

Well, it is having people run after me who used to run away from me. The more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.- Zimmer-

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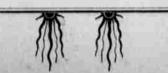
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11:50 p.m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p.m., New York 10:32 p.m., Haltimore 7:30 p.m., Washington 8:33 p.m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

1:50 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 1:32 A. M.; New York, 7:13 a. m.; Baltimore, 2:30 a. m.; Washington and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia and New York.

1:10 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York.

1:10 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and invermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 a. M.; New York, 9:13 A. M.; we week days and 10:82 a. M. on Sunduy; Baltimore, 7:15 a. M.; Washington, 8:30 A. M. Pullman sleepers from Erle, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington Passengor coaches from Erle to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington Passengor coaches from Erle to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Washington Passengor coaches from Erle to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Baltimore, 12:41 p.m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 a. m., New York, 9:32 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days and 10:32 a. m. New York, 9:33 A. m. week days

burg and principal intermediate stations, ar-burg and principal intermediate stations, ar-riving at Philadeiphia 7:32 a.m., New York 9:33 a.m. weskdays, 10:38 a.m., Sunday) Baltimore 7:25 a.m., Washington, 8:45 a.m. Vestibaled buffet sleeping cars and pas-senzer coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

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