10W IT IS MADE BY UNCLE SAM'S EXPERT WORKMEN.

the Manufacturing Process From the Engraving of the Steel Die to the Finished Gummed, Pressed and Perforated Printed Sheet.

The first mechanical process in the manufacture of a postage stamp is the cutting, or engraving, of the die. This is a piece of steel of the finest quality, on the polished surface of which a man slowly and patiently cuts, line by line, the portrait or other emblem which has been adopted for this particular stamp. A steel engraving is what is called an incised plate-that is, every line which is to show in the finished print is cut into the surface instead of being left in relief, as in wood engrav-

The die which the engraver cuts is a "negative;" in other words, a reversal of the design which the stamp will show. The reason for this soon beomes apparent.

When the die is finished and proofs show it to be satisfactory it is hardened and fixed in the bed of a powerful press. Over it is then passed a steel the circumference of which is several times, perhaps four times, the diameter of the die Immense pressure is applied, so that every line on the surface of the die is impressed upon the surface of the roller as many times as the circumference of the roller is larger than the area of the die. In this way four perfect copies of the die are reproduced on the roller, but reversed. Each of these impressions is a "positive.

This roller is now hardened in turn in order that it may transmit the impressions once more, this time to the plate from which the actual printing is to be made. This plate is also of steel. The size is sufficient to print a whole sheet of stamps-from 200 to 300

at a single impres Into the surface of this plate the impression on the roller is forced by great pressure, once for each stamp in the subsequent sheet, and then the plate is hardened. These impressions are negatives, so that the prints from them the stamps themselves-will be posi-

The reason for all this preliminary work is most interesting. In the first place, printing could not be done from e single die because of the vast quanfitles of stamps required. In the second place, it could not be done from the roller, because on that the lines are in relief instead of being incised, and in the third place, it would not be fensible to have several dies or a large number of them engraved, both because the expense would be prohibitive and because no two would then be absolutely allike. The pre ent system makes it certain that ever; stamp of a certain lot is exactly like every other of the same lot-a gree safeguard nguinst counterfelting.

When three printing plate: have been made they are all fastened to the bed of a special printing press. When the muchinery is started the first plate is inked, then automatically wiped until it is like a mirror. The wiping removes all the ink except what clings in the lines of the 200 duplicate engravings which dot the surface,

Over the plate is laid a sheet of dampened paper, the plate is slightly warmed in order to permit the lnk to swell, and heavy pressure is applied. Meanwhile the second plate is receiving its ink, and then the third comes into play, so that, although all three are on the same press, each is at a given moment undergoing a different process from either of the other two. This has wrought a great saying of time over the old process of printing by hand. When the printed sheets are dry they go to the gummlag machine, in which they pass between a dry roller on one side and one moistened with mucilage on the other. From these rollers they are cast out, wet side up, upon an endless web, which carries them through a steam heated

They come out dry, ready for the perforations, which permit them to be torn apart easily. These are very easily made by passing the sheets between one cylinder studded with steel pins and another perforated with holes to match the pins. The two together act like the laws of a conductor's punch.

The last process is pressing the sheets by hydraulic power to counteract the tendency to curl, which is imparted by

The printing of stamps, like the printing of gold and silver certificates and bank notes, is subject to the most careful and constant inspection.

Every sheet of paper is counted before it is delivered to the printer, and before he goes home at night he must return exactly the same number of sheets, either of perfect stamps or spoiled paper, and no "seconds" or are given away to visitors .-Edward Williston Frentz in Youth's

The Elephant's Eye. "To my mind two things strike the observer vividly when standing close wild elephants in their native ints." writes a traveler, "The one is the gigantic size and his own comparative smallness. The other is the sion of the eye. This organ, which is surprisingly small in proportion to the size of the unimal and set for back in the head, is of a pale blue color much resembling that of a wall eve in a horse. Even woen an elent is at race his eye ba an uncomortably cold and sinister I ok."

egard one shows sconomy is e that we show an old aunt who is leave us something at last. SheuTOURING IN RUSSIA.

the Difficulties of One Who Cannot Speak the Language.

Nilni Novgorod, where the great Russian fair is held, far on toward the cult proposition in all Europe from the standpoint of the traveler seeking rest and refreshment. I knew only one pronounce that too often. Nobody a hotel. One isvoschic after another would pick me up, seem to understand ship pier, a private residence. I was reduced to the numiliating necessity of making pictures of hotels, beds and food of all sorts-and quite without the trade of Russia was in German hands, I started out afoot in search of any mercantile looking person with close cropped blond beard and spec-Such a man I found, and he directed me in German to a traktir, where I had breakfast with the aid of more crude cartooning. "Coffee" is good Volapuk, and the waiter understood me at once, but I had to sketch a number of elliptical figures in my notebook and finally make a spirited drawing of the common or garden hen before he knew I wanted "eggs."

For dinner that night I went to a restaurant overhanging the Volga. It is one of my most baffling memories of travel that when in my thirst I made the sign of drinking and pointed to the river the waiter lowered a bucket out of the window into the stream and brought it to me filled with rich brown water.-New York Mail.

THE MUD DAUBER WASP.

She Entombs Living Spiders as Food

For Her Young. When summer warmth has awakened the maternal instincts of the insect world the mud dauber wasp may be seen gathering mortar at the margin of stream, pool or puddle. Filling her mandibles, which serve as both spade and hod, she bears the load of mud to some rough surface, rock or wall or board or beam. She spreads and shapes her mortar until, after many visits to the mud bed, she has built a tubular cell about an Inch long and three eighths of an inch wide.

Then her huntress instinct awakens and her raids upon the spider realm begin, for within this cylinder the mother mason will put a single egg. In course of time this will hatch into a ravenous larva whose natural food is living spiders, and these the mother proceeds to capture and entomb within her mud daub nursery. On this errand she may be seen hawking over and near cobwebs of various sorts, venturing within the meshed and beaded mares that prove fatal to most incomers and sometimes even to herself. If the occupant, expectant of prey, sallies forth to seize the intruder, it finds itself captive, not a captor. The wasp. shakes the silken filament from wings and feet, turns upon the spider, seizes and stings it, bears it to her cell and thrusts it therein,-H. C. McCook in

old Man of the Mountain. The title "Okl Man of the Mountain" was first applied to Lassan Ben Sabbal, who founded a formidable dynasty in Syria A. D. 1000. He was the prince or chief of the sect of the Mohammedans. Having been banished from his country, he took up his abode in Mount Lebanon, gathered around him a band of followers, who soon became the terror alike of Christians, Jews and Turks. They paid the most implicit obedience to his commands believed that if they sacrificed their lives for his sake they would be rewarded with the highest joys of paradise. For 200 years these "Assassins," as they called themselves, continued to be the terror of the country. Whenever their chief, the "Old Man of the Mountain," considered himself injured he dispatched some of his assassins secretly to murder the aggressor. This is the origin of our use of the word assassin for a secret murderer.

Ills We Might linve.

A famous writer said: "Man in gen eral, or, as it is expressed, on the aver age, does not live above two and twenty years, and during these two and twenty years he is liable to two and twenty thousand evils, many of which are incurable. Yet even in this dreadful state men will strut and figure on the stage of life. They make love at the hazard of destruction and intrigue, carry on war and form projects just as if they were to live in luxury and delight for a thousand ages."

A Need In Schoolmasters. We should like to see a regulation that every schoolmaster before the age of thirty should for one full year at least be banished from the school world and from the academic life even if for that year he had to work as a navvy, a sailor or a commercial traveler. The man who, being educated, only knows what life is will never take too narrow a view of the school course.-London Post.

Enjoy What You Have. Don't worry about your health. Keep in good condition and get as much fresh air as you can. People who are always puttering over themselves are like misers they don't enjoy what they have.-Boston Traveler.

A Hard Worker.

Slimson - Willie, they tell me you have the reputation of being the worst hoy in school. Willie-Yes father, and I can tell you I didn't get 't without a struggle.-Life.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner takes the nationality of her husLIFE IN THE BALKANS.

In Obliging Woman Whose House

Miss Edith Durlum in her volume of travel, "The Burden of the Balkans," frontier of Asia, I found the most diffi- tells this little story of life in that region: "One night a man came to us mysteriously. He said that in his village there were three traitors. Before word in Russian, "vodka," and one can anything further could be done they must be destroyed. They could not seemed to speak anything but Russian. be shot, for this would probably bring I could not get a cabman to take me to down the authorities, and it was impossible to buy polson because the law on the sale of it was very strictly enand then take me to a shop, a steam- forced. But 'madama' (myseif) was a friend of the doctor. No doubt if she asked him he would write her some thing that could be put in coffee. Then the three gentlemen could be asked to avail. At last, bethinking myself that supper and their political differences Nor had he any onietly arranged. doubt that I should fulfill this humble

Of the dangers of smallpox and like diseases Miss Durham says that the Be kan people show a childlike igno-ance. She writes: "At one village when I was leaving I was asked to give a little backsheesh to the priest's v fe. 'Poor woman!' they said. "Two c. her little children are ill of the smallpox, one has died, she has had it herself and is not yet well, but she cooked your supper in her own house and brought it here for you?" Another time a woman rushed out of a house, seized me in her arms and kissed me upon either cheek until I struggled Her three children were down with smallpox, and this warm greeting was an appeal to me to give help."

POMPEII A TOY CITY.

If Was Given Over to Imitation and Luxury, Emulating Rome.

Pompet, as can be seen on every and, was what Bulwac-Lytton describes it-a toy city, given over to mitation and luxury. Rome set both

he example and the pace. The excavations which have proceeded for more than a century and a half may be said now to be fairly completed. Nothing more is needed to gable the archaeologist to reconstruct the life of the ancient Roman colonynothing else to startle the modern seeker after truth.

The temples, the villas, the theaters, the buths, the gardens, disentembed at last, He gaping to the skies in heaps of variegated marble and granite, whispering their story maybap to the moon, yet telling it plainly enough to the passerby under the common light of day-a story of indolence and frivolity mistaken by the semibarbarie mind for pleasure, of gorgeous displays in public places, mysterious orgies in private, feasts incalculable, vinous libation to the gods, gladiatorial combats, chariot racing, human beings fed to lions-all in mimicry Rome, of Rome already beginning its downward course toward the catt.

Art they had to decorate the scene, within and without the peristyle, pictures and statues, arches and colonnodes in bronze and alabaster, porphy ry and Carrara, made luminous by Tyrian dives and a local red we have not been able to repeat, though much of it is quite restored.-Louisville Courier-

England's State Records.

England's state records are kept in great building known as the record office in London. Here are 130 strong rooms, and in these rooms the rolls and records for over eight centuries are kept. There is the chancery roll room, containing over 40,000 rolls of the chancery court, each roll consisting of thirty or forty skins of parchment stitched together and rolled up tight into a cylinder. Another set of rooms is set aside for the records of the king's bench and common pleas, the latter extending from the reign of Richard I, to the present time. Each roll is formed of a number of long parchment skins fastened together at the head and inclosed in stout vellum covers. Each roll weighs from 100 to 200 pounds and contains from 500 to 1,000 skins of parchment.

Twin Earthquakes,

Earthquakes which consist of two shocks separated by a brief interval of quiet or of two maxima of intensity are known as twin earthquakes. In Great Britain one in about every twenty earthquakes is a twin, and the strongest shocks experienced in that country belong to this variety. It is believed that twin earthquakes are due to impulses arising from two deached foci, separated in different cases from four to more than twenty miles, but lying along the same fault in the

It's Different When It's Your Own. "Young Dr. Keelhyme always imressed me as having nerves of iron, judging by the cool way he performs the most serious operations," remarked his friend, "but yesterday when I met him in consultation he was the most excited and rattled man I have

seen in a long while," "It must have been a most unusual and extraordinary case." "No: one of the doctor's own children had a mild attack of measles."-New

York Times.

Ivory Congratulations. A very famous American dentist met the English husband of an American friend of mine with the genial congratulation: "My dear sir, I wish you joy! You have married a first rate set of teeth."-Fortnightly Review.

Businesslike.

Here lies Jane White, wife of Thom-White, stonemisson. This monu ment was put up out of respect for her memory and as a specimen of his work-manship. Tombs to the same style, £50 .- London Tit-Bits.

Cairo the Gambler's Paradise.

Modern Cairo must be a sort of gambloc's paradise, budging from some facts which I recently had from a friend who has been investigating the subject. In one of the principal streets near Mohammed All square a gentleman who knows the town well pointed out over twenty first floors over the shops with the names of bars upon them, every one of which he knew to be a gambling bell, and a police official admitted to the investigator that the town was full of such places. The police do not seem to be at fault. They raid the places from time to time, but the offenders, nearly all foreigners and mostly Greeks, are protested by their consuls and let off lightly and return to the business the next day, I should guess that the business is chiefly carried on for foreigners as well as by them. There is a sort of cosmonolitanism about gambling, and its votaries are drawn from all corners of the earth by the scent of the game. But this seems to be one respect in which Egypt has not improved under British influence.-London Truth,

A Queen's Cold Cure.

"You have a cold, ch?" said the physician. "Well, suppose I give you the same prescription that Queen Eliza-

He took down an ancient folio, "Dr. William Bulleyn's prescription for a cold, which Queen Elizabeth used all her life, was this," he said.

"Takes nutmegges, the root called dornike, which the apothecaries have; setwall, gatangall, mastike, long pepper, the bark of pomecitrone, of melon of sage, hazel, marjorum, dill, spiknard, wood of aloes, cubebe, cardamon (called graynes of paradise), lavender, peniroyalis, the bone of a hart's heart grated, cut and stamped, and beat your spices grossly in a mortar. Put in ambergrice and musk, of each half a dram. Distil this in a simple aqua vitae, made with strong ale, in a serpentine. To tell the virtue of this water against cold, phlegme, dropsy, heaviness of mind, coming of melancholy, I cannot well at the present, for it is too great."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Exchequer.

In past times it was the custom for the king's justiciar and his subordinates to make up the royal accounts twice a year, at Easter and Michaelmas, on a table which was the most striking object in the chamber in which they assembled. This table was covered with dark russet cloth divided into squares, which gave it a checkered, chessboard-like appearance, and in the columns and spaces the accounts rendered by the sheriffs and great landowners who attended for that purpose, were entered and reckoned It was the checkered cloth, so conspicuous throughout the proceedings, that gave rise to the name exchequer, just as the stars painted on thirty feet high. At San Diego, Cal. the celling of another historic room originated the name "star chamber."-

The Doctor In the Duel.

London Globe.

A medical man in France was asked to be present at a duel in his professional capacity. He got up early, traveled some miles, "flamed" the swords and ministered to his client, who was slightly wounded. When both honor and wound were healed he looked for his fees and sent in a bill for \$10. The patient replied through his wife, who wrote: "I am told that between men of trade in such a matter. Neither the doctors nor the seconds are brought on in your claim I shall, to my great regret, be obliged to leave to others the duty of settling this fine point with

When Women Smoked.

In a copy of the Old Farmer's Almanac, printed about 1800, we find the following article on "the prevention and extinction of fires:" "Never read in bed by candlelight, especially if your bed be surrounded by curtains. Strictly forbid the use of cigars in your family at all times, but especially after night. There is good reason to suppose a house was lately set on fire by a half consumed cigar, which a woman suddenly threw away to prevent being detected in the unhealthy and offensive practice of smoking."

Discretion the Better Part.

"I'm perfectly convinced," said the ambitious young man, "that I can write the greatest novel of the period.' "Why don't you go shead and do it

"Oh, I wouldn't think of such thing. I am happy now in my belief on the subject. Where's the good of my risking disappointment?"

Quite Offhand. Standar-Did that deaf mute orator make a set speech? Doyle-No. He

spoke offhand -Cleveland Leader.

this! I owe it to German Syrup 'til to-morrow what you can do

The Tarantula Killing Wasps.

The tarantula killer is a bustling, unquiet creature. When running on the ground its wings vibrate continuously. When it sights its prey it flies in circles around it. The taractula trembles violently; now runs and hides now, rising rampant, shows signs of fight. The watchful huntress finds a favorable moment, darts upon its victim with curved body and thrusts in its sting if possible into the soft abdomen. Often the spider is at once paralyzed, but a second and even a third wound is sometimes necessary The victor seizes its motionless prey with its jaws and drags it to a hole previously dug. She thrusts it in, deposits an egg upon it and covers it up. In this case the bulk of the tarantula insures sufficient food for the offspring, and one alone is provided, as seems to be the case with the cicada storing wasps. But the mud dauber and her lik, which select smaller prey, garner many, rarely scaling a cell ere it is quite full.-H. C. McCook in Harper's Magazine

How the Tibetans Dress.

Lay and cleric alike, the inhabitants of Lassa are entirely similar to those of the rest of Tibet. There is indeed but one difference even in the dress. In one province through which we passed the women use a turquoise studded halo as a headdress. In Lassa fillet ornamented in the same way bound close down over their hair, fluffed out on either side, and falls down over the shoulders. It is one of the most becoming ways of doing the hair that I have ever seen, and for a certain type the entire dress of a woman of Lassa would be a becoming costume for a fancy dress ball at home. The dress of the men and the women is very similar. There is a single undergarment and one heavy native cloth robe, dun or crimson in color, and usually patched, which both sexes pull in around the waist with a girdle, the men pouching it at the waist to form the only pocket that they use,-World's Work.

Earthquakes.

Earthquakes generally do their work with great rapidity, but there are exceptions. While Caracas and Lisbon were destroyed in a few minutes, the Calabrian earthquakes beginning in 1783 lasted four years. Earthquakes travel across the earth at velocities varying between several hundred and several thousand feet a second, the greater the intensity of the shock the greater being the velocity. The sen waves that frequently accompany earthquakes also travel at tremendous speeds. A submarine earthquake near the coast of Japan in 1854 gave rise to sea waves which traversed the whole breadth of the Pacific at the rate of 370 miles an hour. At Simoda, Japan, the waves from this earthquake were they were only six inches high

A Persistent Fighler. The measures of Wilberforce in the British house of commons for the abolshing of the British slave trade had a hard struggle before they finally prevailed. On Feb. 15, 1805, Wilberforce moved "without entering into any ar gument" for a bill to abolish the slave trade after a limited time and for committee to consider its propriety He had been introducing such a bill almost every year for fifteen years, al though his twelve resolutions against there is a question of delicacy which the traffic were carried in 1780 without forbids even the slightest appearance a division. But year after year the bill came to wreck, either in the house of lords or the commons, suffering defeat the ground for money. If you persist | in 1796 because several of its support ers had gone to see a new comic opera It was doomed to disaster again in 1805, but finally triumphed in 1807.

The bridegroom in Mexico finds marriage a very costly business. He is expected to buy the trousseau, and he is fortunate if he can satisfy the extravagance sanctioned by custom and prompted by ardent passion. Young men from the country are said to be often seen in the City of Mexico purchasing all sorts of finery for the ladies of their choice, and the spectacle they present as they consult the measurements, which they carry with them for all sorts of garments, is very

"DO IT TO-DAY!"



"And to think that ten months ago I looked like The time-worn injunction, "Never put

day," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it to-day!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it TO-DAY—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. ¶No matter how deep-scated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thou ands of apparently hopeiess cases of long trouble.

(New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

For sale by Boyle-Woodward Drug Co.

Max Muller said that the Brahmans in particular pride themselves on the age of their Vedas, which, according to some critics, date from 6000 B. C.; according to others, from 1200 or 1500 B. C. Even this more moderate date is far beyond that of the Old Testament or any other sacred book, so that to the Brahmans must be given the cred it, if credit there be, of possessing the oldest, the most remote and consequently the most diffic i of the sacred books of the world.

"What," asked the youth, "was the happiest moment of your life?"

"The happlest moment of my life," answered the sage of Sageville, "Is yet

"When do you expect it?" queried the inouisitive voungster.

"When people cease to ask fool questions," replied the philosophy dispenser. Chicago News.

Right Now.

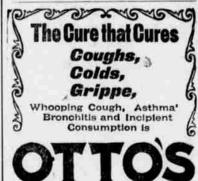
After all, what's the use? No matter how hard we may fight, we lose in the end; no matter how much we may seemingly conquer, in the end we are wretchedly beaten; no matter how much we are in the public eye, within two weeks after our death we are too dead to be talked about. There is only one time in the world, and that is now.-Lawrence (Kan.) World.

Didn't Like Cannibals.

Head of Foreign Trade Office-Where would you prefer to go as our agent? Young Traveler-Well, if possible where the natives are vegetarians

The cloudler the day, the sunnier should be your smile.





OTTOS CURE Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts grammer and For sale by Boyle-Woodward Drug Co.

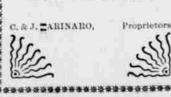


FACTORY

REYNOLDVILLE, PENN'A.

One of the largest macaroni factories in the state. Orders sent C. O. D. or on good reference anywhere in the United States. Also wholesale agents

Premium Flour.



REYNOLDSVILLE CANDY WORKS

Has put in a five horse power gas engine for manufacturing all kinds of

Ice Cream and Sherbets

and are now ready to supply any person at wholesale and retail at any hour. Also we deliver promptly. Remember that we have both 'phones.

## WANTED!

Girls to learn Cloth Picking and Winding.

Enterprise Silk Co. \*\*\*\*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUFFALO & ALLEGRENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Low Grade Division

In Effect May 28, 1905.		Eastern Standard 1 me			
KASTWARD.					
STATIONS, Pittsburg Red Bank Lassenham New Bethlehem Oak Ridge, Maynort. Summerville Brookville Iowa. Fuller Reynoidsville Pancoast. Palls Creek DuBois Sabula. Winterburn Pennfled Tyler Bennezette	A. M. \$ 5 200 5 265 5 325 5 49 6 05 6 16 16 6 39 6 5 5 32 7 00 7 12 7 25 7 35	10 34 10 52 11 10 11 10 11 20 11 42 11 42 11 57 11 57	A. M. § 9 00 11 05 11 18 11 44 12 10 12 24 12 52	4 00 4 18 4 50 4 58 6 5 21 5 58 4 58	No 10 1- M 7 55 - 03 - 12 - 40 - 12 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10

18 13 ... 12 38 18 18 § 8 40 ... § 3 05 § 8 45 A.M. P. M. P. M. P. M. F. M. Train 951 (Sunday) leaves Pittsburg 9.0. a. m., Red Bank 10,55 Brookville 12,26, Reynoldsville 12,59, Palis Creek 1.14, arrives DuBois 1.20 p.m.

WESTWARD No 108 No 108 No 102 No. 114 No.110 Sabula.

DuBols.
Fails Creek.
Pancoast.
Reynoldsville.
Fuller.

Trains marked \* run daily: I daily, except sunday: † flag station, where signals must be hown.

Philadelphia & Eric Railroad Division In effect May 28th, 1905. Trains leave Driftwood as follows: EASTWARD

EASTWARD

2:04 a m—Train 12, weekdays, for Sunbury, Wilkesburre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:13 i, m., New York, 9:39, m.; Baitimore, 6:09 p. m.; Washington, 7:15 p. m. Puliman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Washington, 7:15 p. m. Puliman Parlor car from Williamsport to Baitimore and Washington 9:10 p. m.—Train 8, dally for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 1:32 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m. Baitimore 1:30 p. m., Washington 5:30 p. m. Palliman 6:30 p. m., Washington 5:30 p. m. Vestibated parior cars and passenger coaches, Sunato so Philadelphia 1:00 p. m.—Train 6. darly, for Harriving at Philadelphia 1:20 a. M.; New York, 7:15 a. m.; Baitimore, 2:20 a. M.; Washington 3:30 a. M. Puliman Sieeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York, Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 1:20 a. M.

11:05 p.m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and invermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:17 a. M.; New York, 2:34 a. M. on week days and 19:38 a. M. on Sunday; Haitimore, 7:15 a. M.; Washington, 5:30 a. M. Puliman sleeper from Krie, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, not coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Washington. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, p. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, p. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, p. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, p. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia, p. Passenger coaches from Erie to Thiladelphia, and Williamsport to Philadelphia.

Williamsport to Washington. Passenger coaches from Erle to Philadelphia, and Williamsport to Rattimore.
2-is a. m.—Irain 14, daily from points south of Harristucz, arriving Bailtimore 7:25 a m., Washington 5:16 a.m., with through Poliman cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

\$:32 a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo via Koporium.

141 a. m.—Train 8, daily for Eric, Ridg-way, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and principal intermediate stations. 150 a. m.—Train 3, daily for first and inter-mediate points.

345 p. m.—Train 15, daily for Buffalo via Emporium also for Eric and intermediate stations. :45 p. m.-- Train 61, daily for Emporium and intermediatestations.

JOHNSONBURG KAILROAD WEEKDAYS. ar Clermont Iv Woodvale Quinwood Smith's Kun Instanter Straight Glen Hazel Johnsonhurs 10 40 10 45 10 49 10 59 11 04 11 15 11 33 11 50 lv Ridgway ar

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

ar Ridgway iv 8 30 11 25 5 40 Croyland 7 10 12 15 6 00 Shorts Mills 7 10 12 15 6 00 Shorts Mills 7 10 12 15 6 07 Carrier 7 2 12 25 5 12 Carrier 7 2 12 25 5 12 25 ± 10 04 1 40 Croyland Shorts Mills Blue Rock Carrier Brockwayv'l Lanes Mills McMinn Smt Harveys Run Iv Falls Cikur Iv Duitots ar 34 ... 8 30 30 1 15 8 25 25 1 10 8 20 10 12 55 8 08 

W. W. ATTERBURY,

V. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Pas, Traffic Mgr, GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Age.

DITTSBURG, CLARION & SUM MERVILLE RAILROAD nger Train Schedule, First Clas

illy except Sunday, conne Trains at Summerville. GOING BAST No. 1. Clarion, leave, 7.59 a.m. 11.10 a.m.
Strattonville, 8.00 11.20 "
Waterson, 8.12 " 11.32 "
Corsica 8.56 " 11.45 "
Summerville, ar, 8.40 " 12.00 " 4.15 p.m 4.25 p.m 4.38 p.m. 4.53 p.m. 5.13 p.m.

GOING WEST. Summerville, iv. 8 55 a.m. 12 20 a.m. 6 20 p.m. Corstea. 9.11 " 1238 " 6.35 " Waterson, 9.30 " 12.60 " 6.45 " Strattowille, 9.45 " 1.00 " 7.00 " Clarion, arrive, 8.55 " 1.10 " 7.10 "

In effect October 17, 1994. For further infor-mation address the Company's general office at Brookville Pa.