Then on American Citizen Discovered That Iridium Could Be Used For Protecting the Points, and the Perfeet Pen Resulted.

To an American is due the credit for having made the fountain pen the useful article it has come to be, for without the gold pen point, which cannot corrode, the fountain pen would be

The manufacture of gold pens was commenced in the United States in 1835 by a watchmaker of Detrol . Attempts been made in England to make gold pens prior to that time, but they met with little success. Alloyed gold is too soft to make a durable point, and this circumstance made it necessary to protect the pen points with diamonds or rubles until John Isaac Hawkins, a citizen of the United States, but residing in England while the experiments in the manufacturing of gold pens were in progress there, accidentally discovered that the native alloy of tridium and osmium ore, one of the hardest and most refractory of all metallic alloys, could be used for protecting the points to much better advantage and more cheaply.

Hawkins' rights were purchased by a elergyman of Detroit, who induced the watchmaker above mentioned to manufacture gold pens. The first pens made by him were poor substitutes for the quill then in use. In 1840 his plant was taken to New York, where the business was enlarged.

Quite an improvement was added to the plant by the machines for the making and tempering of the pens, invent ed by John Rendell, one of the employees of the establishment. This establishment soon produced a gold pen so perfect that it combined the elasticity of the quill with the permanency of the metal. About 1850 it was discovered that by imbedding the iridium points in the gold instead of soldering them on the corrosive influence of the ink on the two metals, the solder and the gold was avoided and a firmer hold in the pen was given to the points.

The gold pen has been brought to its present degree of perfection by the American manufacturer, and the industry from its inception has been characterized by the use o' American methods. For the production of the gold pen a high degree of skill is necessary, and only experts are employed In the different plants.

The gold used in the making of the pens is obtained from the United States assay office. It is then melted and alloyed about sixteen carats fine and rolled into a long, narrow ribbon, from which pen blanks or flat plates in the shape of a pen, but considerably thicker than the finished pen, are cut by means of a lever press or die and punch. The blunt nib of the blank is notched or recessed at the end to receive the iridium that forms the exceedingly hard point which all good pens possess.

The iridium is coated with a cream of borax ground in water and laid in the notch formed in the end of the blank. It is then secured by a process of sweating, which is nothing more or less than melting the gold of which the pen is formed so that it unites solidly with the iridium. The blank is then passed between rollers of peculiar form to give a gradually diminishing thickness from the point backward. The rolls have a small cavity in which the extreme end of the iridium pointed nib is placed to prevent injury to the iridium. After rolling the nib of every is stiffened and rendered spongy by hammering

This is the most important process In the manufacture of the pen, as the clasticity of the pen depends entirely upon this operation. The pen is then trimmed by a press similar to that which is used for cutting out the blanks or by automatic machinery. When the blank has been trimmed the name of the manufacturer and the number of the pen are stamped on it by means of a screw press.

The pen is given its convex surface also by means of a screw press, the blank being pressed between a concave die beneath and a convex one above. Quite a little force is necessary to bring the pen to the required convexity, and when this operation is completed two jaws approach the blank and press it up on opposite edges, thus giving the pen its final shape.

The next step is to cut the iridium into two points by holding it on the edge of a thin copper disk which is charged with fine emery and oil and revolves at a high speed. -The nib is then slit by a machine and the slit cleared by means of a fine circular saw. After slitting, the nibs are brought together by hammering, and the pen is burnished on the inside by a concave form and on the outside by a convex form. This is necessary to give the pen a uniform surface and greater elasticity.

These nibs are then set by the fingers alone, after which operation the pen is ground by a lathe with a thin steel disk and a copper cylinder, both charged with fine emery and oil. The slit is then ground by a fine disk, and the sides of the nibs and the points are ground upon the copper cylinder. After the grinding is done the pen is polished upon buff wheels, which completes the

ocess of manufacture. Before the pen is placed upon the market, however, it is given a thorough inspection to see that it possesses the proper elasticity, fineness and weight, then passed to an inspector who tests it and weighs it.-Chicago Chronicle.

The Stray Bullet.

It is an odd fact that the most expert marksman cannot equal the unerring accuracy of the stray bullet in reaching the mark -Baltimore American.

OLD TIME DENTISTRY.

Queer Instruments In Harvard Den-

Like many other of the "new" professions, dentistry is a very old one. It is known that 400 years before the beginning of the Christian era Egyptian dentists filled teeth with gold, but no trace of their methods of doing their work has ever been found. Aesculaplus, the patron of physicians, was the first famous dentist in Roman history, and the old Romans used a toothpick very much like the little wooden one that is made today. The Arabians ages ago produced a dentifrice, but it soon seemed to be very generally used,

The story of dentistry is told in the instruments it has employed. As they are known today they had their beginning in the sixteenth century, but their evolution has been slow. In the Harvard Dental school in Boston there is a collection of instruments used by dentists in the first half of the last century. One of the formidable tools it includes is what was called a key, doubtless from its peculiar shape which was used for extracting teeth, the process being to slowly and painfully twist and pry the offending molar out of its place. In order that no mistake should be made the dentist began operations by hammering and prodding one tooth after another with a sort of bludgeon until he had satisfied himself-not to mention the tortured patient-that he had found the most sensitive one and therefore the most likely candidate for extraction.

The grandfathers of the delicate steel tools that lie in rows on the modern dentist's table were small in number, but large in awfulness. There are in the Harvard collection chiscis and mallets, rude forceps for removing the teeth, miniature crowbars used to repair cavities for filling, flics for sharpening the cutting and grinding sur of teeth and one particularly faces horrid instrument, known as the pel-

lean, with which teeth were "lifted." How rapidly and recently dentistry has become one of the Important sciences appears in the fact that in the middle of the last century blacksmiths were doing their hest-or worst -to relieve the victims of the toothache, while today institutions like the Harvard Dental school attract students from all over the world. Besides, while it was sure torture to go to the dentist in the so called "good old days," such a visit now is comparatively comfortable, so far has the profession gone in the direction of performing its operations without caus ing pain.

BITS FROM THE WRITERS.

There is nothing in life worth make ing a secret of-except one's income.-Seton Merriman,

Civilization means universal civility. and to be civil to everybody argues a great power of telling lies.-Eden Phillpotts.

How exquisite in life is the art of not seeing many things and of forgetting that have been seen! - James Lane Allen.

Truisms, whether they lie in the depths of thought or on the surface, are at any rate the pearls of experience.-George Mcredith.

Have you never observed that if you conscientiously neglect to do your work it somehow manages to get done with out you?-Henry Harland.

Relations, as somebody said, are dis agreeable acquaintances tofficted upon us by Providence. But it is no use losing one's temper about what they say. It only pleases them.-Richard

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, when the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when, lo, of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder and then well mixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediate-

Carefully Led Up To.

"Yonder." said the party of the first part, "Is the house in which I was born. We lived on the first floor. McBooth Rantington, the great tragedian, occupled the upper apartments. He was not only a famous actor, but a singularly fortunate man."

"Then," responded the party of the second part, "you were born under a lucky star, eh?"

N. B.—The management begs to state that it considers this one of the most elaborately worked out jokes we have produced this season.-Louisville Cou-

Woman's Presence.

What a consoler is woman! No presence but hers can win a man from his sorrow. The soldier becomes a lightsome boy at her feet: the anxious statesman smiles himself back to the free hearted youth beside her and the still and shaded countenance of care brightens beneath her influence, as the Aosed flower blooms in the sunshine.

Depends. "Do you believe the old saying. "There's no place like home?"

"That depends." "Depends upon what?" "Upon whose home you are referring to."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There's music in all things, if met had ears .- Byron.

THE DOCTOR KNOWS.

He Is Not Deceived by the Story His

Patient Hands Him. It was into, the doctor's patients had either passed away or were mending, and he was sitting with a number of his acquaintances in a corner of the club room.

"It's a strenuous life we lead," droned the man of medicine, "with the grim side turned uppermost as a rule, but now and then we get a laugh out of it-a laugh with the lid on, of course; we can't afford to show we're amused. I often wonder," he went on genially, "why some of you chaps ever send for a physician. You don't tell him the truth once in twenty times. You're in a bad way and you're sorry, and to hear you talk I'd think your mouths were cold storage boxes for butter. You suspect that lobster or a rich sauce you ate day before yesterday is at the bottom of the trouble, You know what's curled you up, and you're frightened out of a year's growth for fear I'll learn.

"Accordingly, instead of taking me into your confidence, you tell me an impossible story. And if I cross examine you closely and bedge you in you'll rejuctantly admit that you've been somewhat indiscreet. You smoked four eigura Thursday and took six drinks. Doesn't it ever occur to you that I know by your flutters that you smoked from breakfast to bed and took sixteen drinks and six more for good measure?

"If I were to believe you and dose you for your allments as you describe them you'd never get well. Now and then I have to give you strychnine and nitroglycerin to restore the action of the heart, and to listen to you I might conclude that you'd had too much pink ice at a children's party.
"As I hinted, we doctors get some

fun out of it, but what do you do it for? We were not always doctors, we haven't always taken the best care of ourselves, and we're not fools."-Providence Journal.

FEATHERED GLUTTONS.

Some Very Greedy Birds That Are Tremendous Feeders.

Despite the fact that "the appetite of a bird" has become a common phrase for light enting, investigations show that birds are tremendous feeders. The diet of the average kestrel in small European hawk) is calculated at 1,000 mice a month, to say nothing of insects and worms. The barn owl is as voraclous as the kestrel. An investigator, after caging one of these birds, gave it seven mice one after the other. The first six immediately disappeared, each with a gobble and a guip, and the owl dld its very best to treat the seventh in a like manner. Limitations of abdominal capacity, however, prevented, and though the gobble came off the gulp did not, so that for twenty minutes or so the tail of the seventh mouse dangled from the corner of the bird's beak. But in due course it swallowed the body, and three hours later the pangs of hunger reasserted themselves

and the owl ate four more mice. Four pounds would be a heavy weight for a heron. Yet one of those birds, which was trapped in England, disgorged two recently swallowed trout. one of which weighed two pounds and the other one and a half pounds. Another captured had contrived to put away three trout averaging three-quarters of a pound apiece, although it was only four months old, and another had dined upon seven small trout, together with a mouse and a thrush,

Among the greedlest birds are wood pigeons, which will continue to gulp down food until their crops are almost at the bursting point. From one of these birds, shot as it was returning from a raid in the fields, no fewer than 800 grains of wheat were taken. Another had contrived to cram down no fewer than 600 peas. A third was endeavoring to sustain nature with 180 beech nuts and a fourth with sixty

Who sets the fashlons? Sometimes an original idea emanates from a humble workwoman, and after fusion in the brain and improvements and suggestions given by the great autocrat it emerges, Minerva-like, in full panoply, complete and victorious. Numbers of diligent seekers, a horde of assistants, voluminous notes, chetches, ideas, are pressed into the service. Artists lend their willing services, while the sartorial adept combines, exaggerates, alters old modes, culling, like the bee,

Creating the Fashions.

on.—London Graphic. Costly Correspondence. "I see that a letter supposed to have been written by Henry VIII, has just

flowers of fancy here and there until

the bright vision of beauty is realized

and the forthcoming styles are decided

brought \$2,000." "That's nothing. A letter of mine just brought \$10,000."

"Indeed?" "Yes; to a girl who sued me for breach of promise."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Separation.

Mrs. Grogan-Keegan an' his wife had a flerce scrap. Mrs. Hogan-An' did they separate? Mrs. Grogan-They did, but Keegan was most dead before th' cops could get th' twisters on Mrs. Jeegan an' separate thim!-Puck.

Paving the Way. "Has Harold asked your father to

give his consent?" "He told father last night that he had made \$5,000 in a real estate deal, so I suppose he's asking him on the installment plan."-Milwaukee Journal.

No man is matriculated to the art of life till be has been well tempted George Ellot.

THE IRISH PEASANT.

Its Hospitality is Only Equaled by His Courtesy.

The especial characteristic of the Irish pensants, according to Frank Mathew, in "Ireland," is an old fashloned courtesy. They are all sure, he asserts, that they are descended from chiefs, and their manners are ruled accordingly.

Take shelter in any but on the moun tains, and you will be greeted as if its inmates had been longing to see you. This will not be due to the fact that you seem prosperous; indeed, you would be even more graciously comed if you were in rugs. Nor is their courtesy only exhibited when they are hosts. Once when I was exploring the Burren of Clare a ragged old woman seated by the wayside accosted my equally ragged driver. "Excuse me, sir." she said, "but did you happen to meet a louf on the road?" "'Deed then, ma'am." said he, bowing respectfully, "and I'm sorry I did not." "Who was sho?" I nåked him when we had driven out of her hearing. "'Deed then, and I don't know," said he, " "Tis some poor soul that has lost her loaf and will be goin' to bed hungry tonight." On another occasion an aged man, clad in knee breeches and a swallowtail cont. addressed me as I was ella blug a path in Connemara, "I am thinkin', sir," said he, "that you are Mr. John Blake." "Well, sir," said I, "you are thinking wrong," "Well, sir," he answered solemnly, "says I to myself as I saw you come up the side, that is Mr. John Blake, and if 'tis not, says I to myself, 'tis a fine unsthandin' young man he is, whoever he is." Now I am convinced that he knew I was a stranger, but was not that a charming way to suggest that I should sit healde him on the low ferny wall and discuss the ways of the world?

BORROWED PLUMES.

How an American Became a Man of Mark In Russin.

Andrew D. White's first diplomatic experience was as an attache at St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean war. The war brought to Russia "One many American adventurers. man who came out with superb plans," Mr. White says, "brought a militia colonel's commission and the full uniform of a major general. At first he hesitated to clothe himself in all his glory, and therefore went through a process of evolution, beginning first with part of his uniform, and then

adding more as his courage rose, "During this process he became the standing Joke of St. Petersburg, but Inter, when he had emerged in full and final splendor, he became a man of mark: indeed, so much so that serious difficulties crose. Throughout the city are various corps de mirde, and the sentinel on duty before each of these, while allowed a carly to present arms to an officer of lower rank, must, whenever he enteless sight of a general officer, c. if out the catire guard to present arms, with the beating of

"Here our American was a source of much difficulty for whenever any sentinel caught sight of his gorgeous enaulets in the distance the guard was instantly called, arms were presented and drums beaten, much to the delight of our friend, but even more to the disgust of the generals of the Russian army and to the troops, who thus rendered abourd homage and found themselves taking part in something like a bit of comic opera."-Exchange.

An Old English Bulled.

"Green deeves" is a good old English ballad and tune mentioned by Shakesoure in the "Merry Wlycs of Windsor" and has been a favorite since the latter part of the sixteenth century. The tune is much older than the words. probably as old as the days of Henry VIII. It is also known as "The Blacksmith" and "The Brewer" and was a great favorite with the envallers. A modified version is found in the "Beggars' Opera." The tune is still sung to 'Christmas comes but once a year" and many other songs of the same rhythm or with the burden "Which nobody can deny."

In the Orange Free State. At he examination for admission to the British Military college at Sandhurst many candidates in answer to a question about hydrogen wrote that the gas was not found in the Orange River Colony. This puzzled the examiner, who told the story to an army coach. The coach, after thinking we do now with the accent on the sec-awhile, said: "I have it. I remember and syllable is one of the unsolved mysimpressing the fact on a number of my pupils that hydrogen does not occur in the free state."

A subscriber who complained to the publisher that his paper was "damp" received the reply from the patient and long suffering editor that perhaps it was because there was so much "due"

Another View. Mrs. McSplurge-When I go out with this lovely new frock people will think I've been shopping in Paris. Mr. Me-

Splurge-Maybe they'll think I've been

cracking a safe.-Cleveland Leader.

he look at the longest, and why?

He-Here's a puzzle for you. She-Let's have it. He-Give a woman a bunch of photographs to examine, ingluding one of her own, which one will

New Tooth In an Old Saw. "Then he doesn't find that 'all the

world loves a lover?" "Not exactly. His experience is that all the world guys a lover."

Pedantry and taste are as inconsistent as gayety and melancholy.-Lava-

STYLES IN COATS. Origin of the Cutaway Freek,

Sack and the Dress Cont. The modern cutaway sprang from the body fitting justaneorps of the French as known to the courtiers of Louis XIV, and Louis XV., and the garment was in turn probably evolved from the freek or tunic worn in the fourteenth century.

The first trace of a cutaway in any thing like its present form, says the Sartorial Art Journal, is seen in old prints of French military uniforms, early in the eighteenth century. civilian use it was worn in England about 1785 as a riding coat, the talls being very long. In 1853 it was adopted in France for walking as well as for riding and was then in shape and cut much nearer the modern cutaway than any of its predecessors, though it was usually double breasted. Early in the nineteenth century the

entaway had eight or nine bustons, only the fourth, 64th and wisth being used. This admitted of the weare: showing his neckeloth, fancy waist cost and frilled shirt to the best advantage. Not till 1840 or thereshout did the cutaway become almost identical with the modern garment and slace then the changes in its shape have been comparatively slight. In 1811 the word "cutaway" became a figure in the language.

The old colonial uniform worn by Washington, with its flaps buttoned back; the coat worn by Nelson at the battles of St. Vincent, the Nile and Trafalgar, and the coat worn by Napoleon when on his way to St. Helena were all in a general way similar to the cutaway frock,

The convertional dress cost of our time is a refined younger brother, so to speak, of the cutaway freek and for it we are indebted to the French, who on the other hand credit the English with originating the coat that has evolved into our double breasted frock, The cont last named was introduced into France by Montesquien in the year 1750.

Incidentally, we may add, the pres ent black dress coat has by the English spenking untions been restricted to evening wenr little more than half a century. In some continue tal comtries the dress coat is "proper form" for wear at court or other important formal assemblages held in the day-

The suck cont probably dutes from the "Minerandos," who introduced it into English in 1772, though a garment somewhat similar was worn by the Roundheads of Comwell's day,

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

An elderly person is a natality poor judge of a circus.

We don't blame the condition. We have done worse them kink and scream to leave one may

The young have work, but it is the last pride; the last joy of the aged, that they are able to do it. Sometimes a hosters has this kind of

misfortune: Her greets have such a good time they don't want to go home Be careful what you say the same peaple. [N. B.-On second thought we have decided not to use that word

"some,"] When a man has a picture taken, for the first five weeks afterward be spends a g to left fine to thing surreptitions have at it mid madering if every one ofte mea the goodpoints in it so pluin to his eyes .-

Minute Animal Life.

"The microscope teaches us," says a scientist, "that there are uniquals so wonderfully minute that if a thousand of them were ranked abreast they could easily swim, without being of the finest cambric needle over made. Yet each of the infune ereutaring is a highly organized number of particles, capable of moving about of stoling and devouring food and of helioving in all respects as becames an animal as distinguished from a fragment of un-organized matter." The human mind is utterly iscapable of realling the structure of these little creatures and of fully appreciating their marvelous adaptation to the life they are des- you're too poor,' he said." tined to lead,

How we came to pronounce July as teries of speech. Name i, of course, after Julius Caesar, it should roully be pronounced to rhyme with "duly," and so our forefathers actually did pronounce It. Spenser, for instance, has the line. Then came bot July boyling like to fire," and even so late as Johnson's time the accent was still on the "Ju." It is one of many words which would

An old churchyard near London is famous for the inscriptions on its tombtiones. There is one on the memorial of Susannah Barford, died 1652, act. 10

years and 13 weeks. The concluding

Dr. Green arranges with the Nicce of Dr. Bosches to bandle her famous Uncle's Great
Throat and Lung Cure. lines beneath the skull and crossbones

startle those ancestors of ours, spoken as we speak them now.—London

Chronicle.

Her stage was short, her thread was quickly spunn, Jrawne out and cutt, got heaven, her worke was done. This world to her was but a traged play. and saw't, dislik't and passed

on her monument are:

Insurance and Assurance. "Pa," asked Tommy, "what's the difference between 'assurance' and 'Insur-

"Well, my son, one is what the agent has, and the other is what he persists in Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists. trying to sell you."-Catholic Standard

LIFE ON A WARSHIP.

Why the Men Are Allowed to Indulge In Athletic Sports.

To see a thirteen inch gun loaded and fired is a sight not to be forgotten. The projectile is thirteen inches in diameter, about three feet in length and weight 1,100 pounds. The powder charge for target practice is 250 The cost for each shot is pounds. about \$500. When all is ready on the range the signal siren sounds, there is a blinding mash, a roar like thunder and a jarving shock. Then you hear the whining screech of the shell, for all the world like a fast express rounding a sharp curve. The projectile is visible almost from the time it leaves the gun. You see it rip through the target and strike the water beyond, throwing up a column of liquid many feet high. The shell sklps, much like the flat stone "skinper" of our boxhood, and again a column of water shoots up two miles or more farther out, to be repeated time and again. The shell in Its flight can be watched without the ald of glasses for eight miles or more in clear weather.

While the life of a sallor, from captain down to apprentice, is an almost continual round of work, some time is found for athletic sports, such as least racing, football and baseball, The oldeet of this is to give the men recreation and at the same time to foster the said of competition. Beddes, it makes the men easier to manage. The ship with a strong football or baseball team or the fastist race boat almost Invariably has a happy and easily manufact crew-a crew that will swear that its officers are the finest men in the world, and Blowlee the officers swear by such a crow. Some ships have training tables for their athletic tenns, the expense usually being defrayed by the officers. The team or boat erny, as the case may be, is petted by the officers and idolized by the erew, and for some time before a hard come - the men are excused from various duties in order that they may give more time to training.

Ever bandeddjeand cruber has its race boot, purchased by contributions from others and mean. The prices paid for these hoats is, as a rule, contingent amon their winning certain specified race. The builders are willing to take of mee, knowing that the crew will do Hs be t to win. For a winning boat the price is often as much as \$1,000, willle for a least that proves less speedy the buil 'er will accept \$500 or less. On the result of a fleet bont race as much as \$30,000 has been known to change hands, and large some are This is, of course, contrary to sporting inclinat is as strong in the mayy a chewlare and it is not always possible to hold down the lid.-Leslie's Weekly.

The End of the World.

That the earth will eventually dry up and all living things will die of thirst Is the theory of a scientific writer. He says that he both Africa and Asia, and inceed in all the great levels of the world, the water beds are drying up. Many lakes well known during the historical period have entirely disappeared, while others are shrinking rapidly. "Explorations in central Asia have proved that for centuries a zone stretching from the cast to the southeast of this part of the ezar's dominion has been daying up. Deserts are gradually spreading, and reports show that it is only in the neighborhood of mountains, round whose brows vapors condense and fall, that irrigation can be carried on or life itself can be preserved."

Just What He Meant.

An American in London once attended a dinner where Henry Arthur Jones to'd a story about Beerbohm Tree, "Mr. Tree," said the playwright, "met

a friend of his one afternoon in Regent "The two stood and conversed a little

while, and then Mr. Tree said: "Trave you been down to see me act

lately, my boy? "No; too poor,' said the other. "Too poor," Mr. Tree exclaimed, Willy, you spend enough on wine and

But the other, nettled, interrupted. "'I don't mean Um too poor. I mean

A FAMILY SAFEGUARD



The best family safeguard is a reliable household medicine that will cure croup, ngles, colds, chilly sensations, running affections—that will keep the children proof updited all contagions diseases, Quality a neglicine is Boschee's German Syrup, which has a record of 35 years in

the cure of consumption, catarrh and all large and broughlal troubles,

Clic fame of German Syrup as a conptive cure, since its purchase by Dr. Green from the niece of the famous Dr. Boschee, his extended to all parts of the earth. It has big sales everywhere, to

WANTED!

Girls to learn Cloth Picking and Winding. Enterprise Silk Co.

李老老在李老老在我在我在我的我们的 医克里氏病 医克里氏病

PENNSYLVANIA RAHJUJAD BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY Is in Green the poor

n Effect May 28, 1105. Enetien Stonen Cinin,

KASTWARD. No 10+ Ka. 113 Ha. 101 No 15 h. 97 STATIONS. Benz Pennseld. Pyter. Bennezotte.

Frain(5) Sanday) leaves Pitts burg v.0. a. m., feel Ban's (0.5) Broosville 1. 25, fleynolds ville 12.50, Palls Creek 1.14, arrives DuBots 1.20 p.m.

Train 22 (Sunday I taves Dulicos 4.00 p.m. Fulls Creek 4.07, Reynoldsyline 4.29, Brookylle 4.29, Bed Bank 6.20, arrives Pittsharg 9.30 p.m. On Sundays only train tenves Diffewood at 5.29 n.m., arrives Pullois 10.20 a.m. Returning leaves Dulicos 2.00 p.m., arrives Driftwood 4.00 p.m., arrives Driftwood 4.00 p.m., suppling at Informediate stations.

Trains marked * row daffy; \$ sally, except unday; * the station, where samals must be war red on baseball and football Philadelphia & Eric (Katrona Divi ion

the later of the regulations; but the In effect May 28th, (905. Frams leave Driftwood as follows: EASTWARD

EASTWARD

3 (4 a m—Train 12, westings, for sunbury
Wilkesbarre, Haztelov, Potsythe, Scranton,
Harrisburg and the intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:55 p. m.,
New York, 6:39 p. m.; Bullithore, 5:59 p. m.;
Washington, 7:55 p. m. Pulmant Purior car
from Wilhamsport to Philadelphia and passenger come has from Game of Philadelphia
and Williamsport to Baltimore and WashIngton.

and william-port to Baltimore and Wash-ington.

2.30 p. m.—frain's, daily for Subjury, Har-rishorg and principal intermediatestations, arrives at Philiaelphia 132 p. m., New York 0.23 p. m. Baltimore 7.32 p. m., Wash-laston 8.33 p. m. Vestimored parlor cars and plessonger conches, Ruffate to Philiael-phia and Washington.

20 p. m.—Train 4, Jaily, for Bar-rishurg and intermediate substons, ar-riving at Philiaelphia (233 A.M.; New York, 7.13 a.m.; Haitlimor, 2.30 a.m.; Washington 3.30 x M. Paliman Siesping cars from Harrisburg to Philiaelphia and New York, Philiaelphia passengers can female in

Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper numisturied until 7:0 A. M. 11:26 pine. Frain statilly for Suntarry, Harrisburg and in empediate stations, arriving at thinde-unit 7:17 S. 3. New York, 2:33 A. M. Oc week days and 0.38 A. M. On Suntarry, Harrisburg and Suntarry, Harrisburg and Suntarry, 13:17 S. 3. New York, 2:33 A. M. Oc week days and 0.38 A. M. On Suntarry, 13:18 A. M. Washington, 8:29 A. M. Philiadelphia and Williamspari to Washington, Passenger quarters from Eric Philadelphia, and Williamspari to Sullimore, 2:36 A. M. — Park II, Gally from points south 26 thereburg, arriving databases. Williamsport to taillimore, 12:0 a.m. - Train it, daily from points some Lof Harrisoure, arriving stallimore 7:25 a.m., Washington 8:0 a.m., with through Poliman cars and passenger con hea to Washington.

WESTWARD tist a. m.-Train 7, daily for Buffalo vis stations. 5:45 p. m.--Train 61, daily for Emperium and intermediate stations.

JOHNSONBURG HAILROAD.

WEEKDATS. ar Clermont Iv Woodvale Straight Gles Hazel ly Ridgway ar

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections

WHEEDAY. 9. m. p.m. a.m. 8.25 ; 10 9 20 ar Ringway by 6.50 j 155 5.40 8 04 1 40 9 20 Creylind 7 15 11 19 ... 7 5 6 10 8 800 ... 855 Shorte Mills 7 15 11 19 ... 7 56 1 40 8 51 Rine Rock 7 i0 12 15 6 00 8 10 1 12 13 8 47 Carrier 7 24 1 25 6 12 7 45 1 12 7 8 77 Brockwayer 7 24 1 25 6 12 7 45 1 27 8 37 Brockwayer 7 24 1 26 6 12 7 8 1 2 8 3 34 Lanies Mins 1 37 12 10 6 52 7 14 ... 8 30 McM mp Smt 1 41 1 0 30 7 20 1 45 8 25 1 Riveysy Lun 1 45 12 40 ... 7 25 1 10 8 20 by Falls Carrier 7 34 1 25 6 5 5 10 8 20 by Falls Carrier 7 34 12 5 5 6 5 10 12 56 6 58 by Harlock gar 9 31 1 25 6 55

W. W. APTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Pass Traffle Mer-GEO, W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenner Agr. DITTSBURG. CLARION & SUIL MERVILLE RAILROAD

enges) rain Schedule. First Class Trains, ally except Sanday, connecting with P. R. Towns at Summerville. GOING EAST.

Ciarlon, icave. 7.50 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 4.-5 p.m. Strationville, 8:m. 11.20 .m. 4.-5 p.m. Waterson, 8:12 11.20 4.88 p.m. Corsica 5.30 11.46 4.67 p.m. summerville ar 8:40 11.20 3.15 j.m. GOING WEST. No. 2 Summerville, lv, 8.55 a.m. 52.20 n.m. 4 mp.m. Corsica. Corsica, 9.14 12.2 35 Waterson, 9.20 12.4 9.49 Strattonville, 9.43 1.66 1.00 Clarlon, arrive, 9.55 1.10 2.10

Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

In effect October 17, 1904. For further information address the Company's general office at Brookville Pa.