

ELEPHANT STORIES.

THEY GO TO SHOW THAT THE GREAT BEASTS CAN REASON.

How One of the Huge Fellows Amused Himself at the Expense of a Hippopotamus—Protecting Himself from Annoyance.

In my opinion the elephant is the most intelligent of all animals. He thinks for himself, and no matter in what position he may be placed, or what emergencies he may be called upon to meet, he seems to be endowed with enough common sense to be equal to all occasions. He has also a strong sense of humor, which at times is so marked as to be almost human.

This sense of the humor was unusually well developed in an elephant I knew in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. He was kept in a great inclosure in the open air, so that he had plenty of room to roam about. In the same inclosure was a very large hippopotamus, for whose comfort and amusement a great stone basin had been built and filled with water, and the hippopotamus in turn furnished amusement for the elephant. It was quite early one morning—before the hour for admitting the public to the garden—when I noticed the elephant walking around on the stone edge of the basin, curiously watching the hippopotamus.

I felt quite sure that the elephant was up to some prank, and I was not mistaken for, just as soon as the ears of the hippopotamus came into view, the elephant quickly seized one of them with his trunk and gave it a sudden pull. The enraged hippopotamus lifted his ponderous head clear of the water and rose to take breath, and the elephant would commence his antics. Around and around the beast would go, keeping a sharp lookout for the little ears of the hippopotamus, which he would seize the moment they appeared. His evident delight in teasing his huge neighbor was very comical, and there could be no doubt that he thoroughly enjoyed it.

Again, one day the keeper placed some food for the hippopotamus in a corner of the inclosure, and at once the hippopotamus began to leave the water to get it, but the elephant slowly ambled over to the same corner, and arriving there first he placed his front feet over the favorite food in such a way that the hippopotamus could not get at it, and gently swayed his trunk back and forth and acted altogether as though he were there quite accidentally, until the garden was thrown open to the public and he went forward to receive the daily contributions of bread, cake, pie, etc., which were always offered him by his keepers.

Elephants appear to take much enjoyment in life and exhibit a good natured spirit even while at work. In the animals' quarters at Bridgeport, some time ago, two little elephants showed evident pleasure in the tasks that were set for them. Even in their state of infancy, the grand beasts, who were born in the grand forests, when their mother stood on its head just as it was used to doing in the circus and the other would look anxiously on until its own turn came to stand on its head and be admired by the other.

In his native clime, during the hot hours of the day, the elephant usually seeks the friendly shade of a grove of trees so as to shield himself from the burning rays of the sun. Some time ago in Central park the elephants in summer were kept in an open inclosure where there were no trees or shade of any kind, and during the hot days, when the mercury was well up in the nineties, the heat was almost unbearable. Intently watching the elephants there were always many persons carrying sunshades or umbrellas to protect themselves from the sun's rays.

I wonder how many of these onlookers realized that the elephants were carrying sunshades, too, for such was really the case. On the very hot days the great quadrupeds would take the way that was given them, or when they could get it the newly mown grass, and completely thack their backs with it to shield themselves from the sun. They will sometimes do this same thing in fly time to protect themselves from being bitten, for, strange as it may seem, the elephant's skin is very sensitive. In Africa there grows a tree called the heglit tree, which bears fruit known by the name of lobobes. Now the elephant is very fond of lobobes, but the fruit grows so high up as to be quite out of the animal's reach. Of course that does not deter the elephant from trying to get it. True, he cannot climb a tree, but he has a big bump of ingenuity and we may rest assured that he gets the fruit by some means or other.

Sir Samuel Baker, the great African traveler, was fortunate enough one day to see an elephant in the very act of getting the fruit. The elephant would retire a short distance from the tree and then rush at the trunk as full speed, striking his head against it with such force as to make the tree tremble in every limb and to shake down the fruit, repeating the charge again and again until enough lobobes had fallen to satisfy his appetite.—Our Animal Friends.

A T. to Particulars. Banko—Stranger in New York, I see. Farmer—Y. 've just about struck it, b'gosh!

Banko—T. 's what I thought. Now, let me give you a 'steer.' Farmer—N. ch obliged, but I'm rather long on 'steers. If you kin make it a couple of young milk cows, I'll take 'em, b' y. h.—Saverville Journal.

El Ferry, the wooden clog genius, was the first American drummer of commercial travel, being obliged to make regular trips from his home in Connecticut over into New York to dispose of his wares. This in 1750.

The bronze cent was issued in accordance with a law passed in 1857, and its design was begun in 1864.

A SMILING FACE.

The blues to wear a smiling face And laugh our troubles down, For all our little trials, Our laughter or our tears, Beneath the magic of a smile Our doubts will fade away, As melts the snow in early spring Beneath the sunny ray.

The nice to make a worthy cause By holding it our own; To give the current of our lives A true and noble tone.

The nice to comfort heavy hearts Oppressed with dull despair, And leave in error darkened lives A gleam of brightness there.

The nice to give a helping hand To cheer, earnest youth; To watch with all their sayardness, Their course and their path; To strive, with sympathy and love, Their confidence to win, To smile to open wide the heart, And "let the sunshine in!" —London Tit-Bits.

PUGNACIOUS BISMARCK.

How He Almost Precipitated a Second Conflict With France.

The rapidity with which France was repairing the disasters of the war and the ease with which she met her financial obligations is imposed on her astonished Europe, and perturbed the statesman at Berlin. Her military force was being judiciously reconstructed, and it seemed also as if the calculation of Prince Bismarck as regards the re-constitution of her internal government might be falsified. The German chancellor desired to see established what a Russian diplomatist happily described as a republic dissolute.

Notwithstanding his efforts to bring this result about and the impracticable character of the Comte de Chambord, which rendered the restoration of monarchy for a time impossible, there were indications that a stable system of government would be founded which would enable France to recover a strong position in the community of nations. Prince Bismarck was resolved this should not be, and suddenly, in May, 1875, Prince Hohenzollern, the present chancellor of the German empire, who was then ambassador in Paris, appeared at the French foreign office and asked for explanations regarding the scheme for the reconstruction of the French army. The Duc de Broglie, in his interesting account of the embassy of M. de Gontaut-Biron to Berlin, describes the consternation which followed this attempt to provoke another quarrel with France. Another French minister interfered to prevent it, and Bismarck could easily have disregarded the remonstrances of both. England would certainly not take up arms if he paid no attention to her representations, and Russia would have thought twice before incurring the hostility of Germany in view of coming events in the Balkan peninsula.

The fact, though not generally known, is that the greatest influence in preventing war was that of the Grand Duke of Baden. While the relations with France were becoming complicated the Emperor William happened to be staying at the summer seat of the Grand Duke of Baden on the Lake of Constance. One day the grand duchess, who was his daughter, came into her study and showed him a number of contracts from the press. He perceived at once that the country was drifting into war, and after a consultation with his son-in-law, who was strictly opposed to provoking a war, which, however successful for the moment, would have been most disastrous to the name and character of Germany, the aged monarch went off that very evening to Berlin, and Prince Bismarck had to beat a retreat.—Quarterly Review.

A Dangerous Musical Instrument.

It has been discovered that the oboe is the most dangerous instrument that is played on—dangerous to the player. A profound German medical authority says that it is doubtful if a healthy man playing any instrument for a correct method ever suffers through playing upon any reed or brass instrument, but those who have any weakness of the heart or circulation may be injured by playing any wind instrument.

As it is quite easy for a musician to inspire between the phrases of the music, but impossible for him to inspire without overblowing his instrument, it follows that the instruments that require the least expenditure of breath are the more injurious for the reason that the player must hold his breath for long intervals.

This is the case with both the oboe and the flute. The charge is probably true that the curious swelling of the lips that is caused by the double reed mouthpiece of the instrument frequently causes cancer.

The eminent scientist who has discovered these things about the comparatively harmless oboe should allow ascertains whether accoutment and concertina playing does not superinduce muscular paralysis in an aggravated and incurable form.—New York Journal.

Henry James.

It is said that Henry James, the novelist, maintains that single blessedness is the only condition for an artist of genius, giving as a reason that the details of domestic life exhaust fine nerves and delicate mental fiber. He confirms his theory by living in bachelor chambers in London, entertaining his friends charmingly, and in turn being entertained by them, and yet, although surrounded by bright, attractive women, his heart still holds its allegiance to self.

For many centuries the Chinese have dated all their public acts, documents and chronicles from the accessions of the emperors.

There is an alibi of quiet malice by which women can connect a subtle poison from ordinary trifles.—Hawthorne.

Artifice is weak. It is the work of mere man, in the imbecility and self-distrust of his mimic understanding.—Hart.

The Old Newfoundland Fisheries.

It has always been a common notion that for the first half of the sixteenth century the French, Spanish and Portuguese had the Newfoundland fishery to themselves. Judge Provese disposes summarily of this idea and brings forward ample proof not only that the English fishing fleet was there to great strength, but that for the whole century, and most certainly from the accession of Elizabeth, it ruled. This heterogeneous fishing colony in most masterful fashion, Spain was computed to have 6,000 sailors on the land at the present. Portugal was not very far behind, while France was probably only slightly represented this century.

Though no question was made of the right of all these nations to equal share in the trade, the supremacy of the British seamen, chiefly from Devonshire, half fishermen, half pirates, seems never to have been disputed, or never, at any rate, successfully disputed. The soil of Newfoundland or Terra Nova, it is true, was not in its moment. Its value as a refuge in time of stress of weather and a place upon which to dry and pack the spoils of the deep. But upon this seemingly barren foothold the English adventurers, with that acquisitive instinct which foreign nations and ourselves are just now calling by different names, began to dig. The first firm and zealous grip, while in the floating and, upon the whole, peaceful republic, which spent half of every year between the desert shores of Labrador and the grim headland of Cape Race, our countrymen seem to have secured for themselves undisputed sway.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Eating an Elephant.

The flesh of the elephant is eaten in its entirety by several of the African tribes. A detail of the process of butchering the animal is not pleasant reading. The tools used are the assegai and hatchets. The rough outer skin is first removed in large sheets. Beneath this is a subcuticle, a pliable membrane, from which the natives make water-skins. The elephant yields large quantities of fat, used in cooking their sun dried bitong, or dried strips of the elephant's flesh, and also in the preparation of the vegetables. African explorers of the Canadian race agree that one part of the elephant's carcass, when properly cooked, is a succulent dish that will regale the most delicate taste. This part, very strangely, is the first joint of the leg below the knee, which one would suppose to be the toughest portion of the animal.

To prepare the joint a hole three feet deep is dug in the earth, and the sides are baked hard by means of large live coals. Most of the coals are then taken out, and the elephant's foot is placed in the rude oven. The whole is then filled with dirt, tightly packed, and a blazing fire is built on top, which keeps it up for three hours. The foot is then evenly baked, and the whole is then eaten with a spoon. The Kaffirs esteem this their greatest luxury, and a feast on elephants' feet is the occasion of a merry-making that suggests the possum feast of slavery days in the south.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Misogynists.

M. de B., contemplating one day the two figures of Justice and Peace kissing each other, when he was sculptured above a fireplace, said to a friend: "Look, they are kissing each other. They are saying adieu, never to meet again."

At the funeral of a mission in a country parish everybody wept save one peasant. Another asked him, "Why don't you weep?" "I do not," he replied, "belong to this parish."

Arresting a Dead Body For Debt.

A scene as disgraceful to the parties concerned, the authors of it as it was hurtful to the feelings of the humanized spectators occurred in the neighborhood of Shoreditch. The funeral procession of a person of respectability was passing to the burial ground of Shoreditch, when the hearse was stopped by a number of sheriff's officers, one of whom presented a writ for £80 at the suit of a person with whom the deceased had had dealings. As the law is at present stands authorizes a creditor to arrest the departed frame of his debtor, the officers proceeded to take the body out of the coffin, then placed it in a shell which they had brought with them in a cart, and in this vehicle conveyed it away.—Annual Register, 1843.

House Vices.

The old idea that vines growing on a house tend to make it damp is denied by some of the best authorities, who contend that just an opposite effect is produced, as the vine draws out all the moisture it can for food. This is said to be especially true of the Japanese ivy and the Virginia creeper, which shield the walls and so cool them, without dampness.—New York Post.

Needs Another.

Doctor—No appetite? Then buy a wheel, and you will soon have one. Patient (a year later)—I've lost my appetite again, doctor.

Free Telegraphing.

In Germany it is the privilege of the kaiser and kaiserin to telegraph as much as they like in their own country free of expense. This privilege also extends to the dowager empress. Foreign telegrams are, however, paid for at the ordinary rate.

BABBAGE MACHINE.

MECHANICAL CALCULATOR THAT COST ENGLAND £17,000.

An Invention That Attracted Wide Attention For Many Years, but Which Was Finally Abandoned as Being of No Practical Use.

Babbage's calculating machine opened a whole volume to do its marvellous history, and the justice. In the year 1837 Babbage's calculating operations by taking a number of wheels to a wheel cutter at Lambeth to have the teeth cut in them. Toward the end of July, 1837, the inventor commenced upon the difference engine, and he worked on it for four years regularly, with the result that he had now only £1,475. The very first difference engine made, however, was put together between the year 1820 and June, 1832. It consisted of from six to eight figures. A larger and more perfect machine was afterward commenced in 1833 for the government. The latter was to have six orders of differences, each consisting of about 20 places of figures. It was also intended to print the tables it computed. In 1827 Babbage's wife died, and he was advised to travel on the continent, being in a low state of health. He left the drawings, however, in order that the work might be carried on in his absence, and he also gave his banker instructions to advance £1,000 while he was away. In the beginning of 1829 the government directed the Royal society to inquire into the machine, and the administration also directed that a fireproof building should be constructed in East street, Manchester square, close to Babbage's house, 1 Dorset street, in which it was intended to place the machines when finished. One day early in 1832, finding he could no longer make payments in advance, Babbage informed the engineer in charge of the works that in future he would not pay him until money was received from the treasury. The mechanical work and disassembly of the machine was then suspended. One of these, in receipt of 3 guineas a week, was afterward the famous engineer, Sir J. Whitworth.

Babbage's troubles had just commenced. His best draftsman came to him one day and said he had just received a tempting offer from the French government, whereupon his tortured employer had to give him a substantial increase of salary in order to retain his services. After the strike of the inventor's men years of delay and anxiety followed, Babbage applying repeatedly to the government for its decision upon the subject, but in vain. Notwithstanding that the difference engine was suspended, this indomitable man still continued his inquiries, and having discovered principles of far wider extent, he ultimately embodied them in the analytical engine. Both machines can be seen on application at the South Kensington museum. For upward of 20 years Babbage maintained, in his own house and virtually at his own expense, an elaborate establishment for carrying out his views. He died at his London house on Oct. 18, 1871, and Sir Robert Peel directed to the house of commons, in March, 1843, that, although £17,000 had been spent by the government on the machine, Babbage himself had never received a shilling.

And yet the invention was not wholly valueless. An eminent and wealthy manufacturer of Manchester came to London and saw this machine, and, on inspecting closely, he found mechanical contrivances which he subsequently introduced with the greatest advantage to his own spinning machinery. Of course, even after the machine had been definitely set aside by the government, a vast amount of interest was taken in it by the public. Many members of both houses of parliament were very fond of putting perille questions to the inventor. "Pray, Mr. Babbage," cried one of the ancient dandies, "if you put the wrong figures into the machine would the right answers come out?"

The fame of Babbage's calculating machine spread to the ends of the earth. Count Strzylecki once told Babbage that the Chinese inquired after it. The gulleible Celestials were anxious to know whether the machine could be carried in the pocket. The inventor assured them, however, through his excellency, that "it was essentially an out-of-pocket machine."

The difference engine was not exhibited in 1851. Its loan was refused to New York and also to the Dublin exhibition of 1847. It was, however, exhibited in the exhibition of 1863, but space for its drawings was refused, and that the authorities had a low opinion of the thing will be evident from the fact that payment of 8 millions a day for a competent person (formerly Babbage's secretary) to explain the mechanism was refused by the commissioners. General Babbage, the inventor's son, assured me that Wellington, when premier, went to Lambeth to personally inspect the machine, and, having seen it as at work, he is quite perfect in his way—he directed the chancellor of the exchequer to arrange for other grants, his idea being that the calculating part should be finished first, in order that there might be something of real value to show to parliament in return for the money of the nation. General Babbage further assured me that when the machine was abandoned it could, in his opinion, have been entirely completed for £500.—Strand Magazine.

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Doctor—No appetite? Then buy a wheel, and you will soon have one. Patient (a year later)—I've lost my appetite again, doctor.

Free Press.

It is stated by an authority on education that nine-tenths of the world's teachers are women.

PEDESTRIAN'S PLEASURES.

Remarks In Toking of the Old Original.

It may be thought that the good old coach of pedestrianism will not fall to the wayside. The bicycle has, perhaps, gained more than he has lost, but he has lost something, and that by no means unimportant. It is a great convenience to him to have time and distance to so considerable an extent. The enjoyment in the way of the air and change and the poetry and exhilaration of every rapid motion is delightful, but this sensuous satisfaction is likely to be obtained at the expense of mental stimulus. The bicyclist cannot tarry to study the tint or texture of the flowers or breathe their fragrance. He cannot listen to the songs of birds or the hum of bees. His course is over the world's conventional tracks, and, though nature speaks in countless tongues, he hardly catches so much as the echo of any of them. The woodlands and the byways, where lurk the choicest manifestations of beauty, he cannot visit. On his nightly runs he sees only the shining road before him reflecting the light of the moon and stars, but he cannot lift his eyes to the milky way or view the still more glorious tenantry of the heavens.

It does not seem a violent hypothesis that this condition of things must tend to weaken those habits of observation upon which so much that is great in art, science and literature depends, and that this will be deplorably apparent in the next generation unless some amiable interest can be developed. It is a serious question whether a White of Selborne, a Burroughs or a Thoreau could have been produced on an exclusive bicycle basis. Their natural tendencies might have overruled all tendencies of environment, but observation is a plant that starts early and grows by what it feeds upon, and amid surroundings and influences like the present they might not so easily have been inducted into those delightful and congenial labors that have sweetened the literature of our time. The bicycle interest has come to stay and to grow until some more potent attraction shall supplant it. But to balance it and prevent social one-sidedness and mental deterioration we need the extension and multiplication of such organizations as the Appalachian club, which will soon start upon an outing not to annihilate space, but to become acquainted with the wealth which occurs, and in acquiring health and strength, also to acquire information. It is something to know the world of men, but it is infinitely more important to know intimately the world of nature, for upon that knowledge rests all that man ever has accomplished or ever can accomplish. The fastest scooper may get to the end of life's journey the sooner, but he will not arrive with as much baggage as the more moderate and observant wayfarer.—Boston Transcript.

The Last of Boodle's.

Another old landmark is about to disappear. Boodle's is one of the historic clubs of London, a connecting link with the days of "dandies" and fox-hunting squires. More than half a century ago Fraud wrote:

In parliament I sit my seat Along with other soddies; In Jeremy street I dig my head And stir my back of Boodle's.

The proprietress of Boodle's is dead, and, as there is now no one to carry on the club, it must come to an end unless the members acquire the property. But there are only some 500 members, and this number would have to be doctored in order to run it as a members' club. But then, Boodle's would lose its distinctive charm, which lies in the fact that in its lofty, old fashioned rooms one is really at home.

It is the only club in London where one is unobtruded by a crowd and where one is never asked to pay for anything. A member's house account is sent to him only when he asks for it. Some of the gentlemen like Mr. Algernon Boodle may possibly recognize the club upon the lines of White's, but it will be the old Boodle's no more. Electric lights and cash payment will supersede wax candles and the convenient "flats."—Saturday Review.

Respectability at the Camera.

When the Princess of Wales visits the photographer she usually arranges that her sitting shall take place in the morning. A special studio is set apart for the princess and other members of the royal family. It is approached by a private door, which leads to an anteroom provided with easy chairs and a plentiful supply of illustrated papers. A small chamber is fitted up as a dressing room, and here it is to be found a maid from Marlborough House, who has preceded her royal mistress with a dressing case containing brushes and other toilet accessories. The princess, having dismissed the position in which she is to be taken, arranges herself and the operation proceeds. It is etiquette on these occasions for the photographer to address any remark he may have to make to the lady in waiting in attendance, who in turn addresses the princess, who replies through her also, but it is needless to say that etiquette is dispensed with by the princess in many cases.—London Letter.

Healthful Schoolrooms.

An ideal, but we are assured, quite necessary state of cleanliness for healthful schoolrooms requires that the floors shall be dampened and swept every day, with all the windows open, the dust to be done the next morning with a damp cloth. In addition to this cleaning Dr. Adams, who is the president of the Orange County Medical society, believes that at least every other day the floors should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water. The various women's clubs throughout the country whose members are interested in the work of the public schools will do well to find out how near the schoolrooms where their children spend the greater part of their waking hours approach this state.—New York Post.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PHILADELPHIA R.R.

On and after June 15th, 1886, the following trains will arrive and depart from Buffalo as follows:

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Buffalo and Rochester, Buffalo and Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York, Buffalo and Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, Buffalo and Utica, Buffalo and Schenectady, Buffalo and Binghamton, Buffalo and Elmira, Buffalo and Corning, Buffalo and Jamestown, Buffalo and Tonawanda, Buffalo and Cheektowick, Buffalo and Tonawanda, Buffalo and Cheektowick.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

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CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

Read Up

Table with columns for Station, Direction, and Time. Includes Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Jamestown, Tonawanda, Cheektowick.

TRAINS DEPART.

Table with columns for Train Name, Direction, and Time. Includes Buffalo and Rochester, Buffalo and Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York, Buffalo and Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, Buffalo and Utica, Buffalo and Schenectady, Buffalo and Binghamton, Buffalo and Elmira, Buffalo and Corning, Buffalo and Jamestown, Buffalo and Tonawanda, Buffalo and Cheektowick, Buffalo and Tonawanda, Buffalo and Cheektowick.

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FOR FINE JOB WORK CALL AT THIS OFFICE.