When mother is making baby's short clothes she will find it a great saving of labor if she will do these two things -make the neckbands of the little dresses a trifle larger than necessary; then draw very narrow tape through When making the sleeves, cut them a little longer than needed, and sew horizontal tucks below the elbow. Baby grows very fast, and as the arms tengthen the tucks can be let out, and the tape is not drawn so tight. In this way the dresses will last much longer, without being outgrown.—Utica (N. Y.)

#### Interior Illuminating.

The first consideration, as always in the furnishings of a house, is that of utility. We want lights that we may see, and that in the way best adapted to the sensitive structure of the eye. The delicate retina shrinks instinctively from a harsh, brilliant light, and from one which strikes mercilessly upon it without shade or softening influence of any kind. It requires a steady light, and at the same time a strong one, but just as we soften the direct rays of the sun with shades and draperies, and as nature herself seeks to do wth foliage and softly drifting clouds, having obtained the strongest and steadiest light possible, we must make it as soothing

and as agreeable as well.

Much also depends upon where the lights are placed to obtain the most satisfactory results. Every one is conscious of discomfort, even on a day that is slightly overcast, in walking when the sun is directly overhead, while the now a man who has the entree to every slanting rays dipping over one's shoulder are most agreeable. The results are the same with artificial lights. If the ceiling is very high and the lights sufficiently shaded to be inconspicuous, they are permissible in a room devoted to entertaining, but even under those conditions there should be side lights to focus the attention rather than direct it to the ceiling, which is usually neither beautiful nor interesting.—Martha

#### Cutler, in Harper's Bazar. Planning the Wardrobe.

The wardrobe must be planned each season. The average woman does well to decide on a few colors, the most becoming, and stick to them. Her very jewels should be made to harmonize with the chosen colors. What is the use of owning diamonds if they are not becoming? Of what use is a necklace of emeralds if green is not included in one's color scheme? Of course, colored stones may be worn with black or white, but it is better to consider one's jewels in relation to the entire wardrobe. The first advantage of having a few colors is economy. One silk petticoat, one hat, one wrap, etc., may be made to go twice or three times as far as they would if many colors had to be matched. Another advantage is that one gains a certain individuality in her appearance. A certain artist's wife confines her colors to black, white and yellow. She never departs from those hues, and the result is that she is called handsome without actually being more than fine looking. She is always perfectly dressed, and the harmony of her gowns, hats, jewels, flowers and accessories is most attractive.

One need not carry the limitation quite as far as this. A dark woman might choose navy blue, brown, yellow the see, nuts, green vegetables and sale the set of six nice and sale the set of si and white, with perhaps a little red and ads furnish the elements of growth bright green carried into the trimmings of her hats. A blonde woman would substitute black for brown, and mauve or violet for yellow. Sticking to these colors year after year, the wardrobe would soon become harmonious and distinctive.

The study of harmony in color is well worth while to the careful dresser. The most exquisite combinations are seen in beds of pansies, or nasturtiums, or in hydrangeas. If one can conquer the feminine shudder there is nothing more beautiful than a richly-hued caterpillar or a painted butterfly. All rts of color hints are to be gained

by keeping one's eyes open to nature. Having selected one's colors, it is comparatively easy to decide on the number of gowns one needs in a season. It is also much easier to avoid buying useless things.

# Buttons.

A deep blue chiffon broadcloth costume is smartly finished with flat brass buttons in three sizes.

Small tucks serve to adorn and to catch in the fulness of the Eton-like blouse, while two of the large buttons serve at each side, top and bottom The lace revers are faced with tucked taffeta inlaid, which also faces the Three medium sized buttons are on the upstanding part of each cuff. The yoke is outlined over the sleeves the tiniest buttons, which also serve for fastening the skirt each side eatches the sections of tucked inlaid

strapping around the skirt. Taffeta covered buttons are the feature of this rose collenne. The large ones are the size of little French peas; the small ones are mere pinheads. They fairly cover the front panel of the tucked skirt, and the waistcoat, and also appear at the rounding of the bolero and the cuffs. The frills are of

Though buttons of lace or enamel might appear on this dress of checked voile in chrysophrase green and white, those that catch the girdle of green hued roses, pale browns shading into taffeta are made of great pieces of golden yellow and soft reds.

As for the trimmings of the triple skirt, it consists of a Mechlin lace applique with two tiny frills of Val. be-low. The same idea serves for the broad collar, save that there's one row oof lace. This opens to show a swathed front of ivory white chiffon.

This, of course, is the merest glimpsing of the button subject .- Newark Ad-

#### A New Fad.

Every smart florist in the country will be interested in the latest fad at Newport—paper flowers for decora-tions. The craze has taken some of the florists off their feet, but none of them knows why gilded Newport is turning the cold shoulder on beauty roses, orchids and gardenias grown in hothouses to go wild over the artificial varieties made in the slums. All paper flowers thus far used at Newjort have been furnished by the most prominent firm of stationers in New York, with branches in other large cities. According to their special agent at Newport, a commission is being paid by the firm to one of the three most celebrated cotillion leaders in New York society, but this is supposed to be a dead secret. It seems cruel that fickle fancy should despoil the poor, honest florist, who is so grateful for your patronage that he employs the same roses over and over again, but the use of paper flowers will relieve social entertainers of a program that has caused many of them to lose hours of sleep. Paper co smart house in the country, but wh needs the extra money, is at Newport booming paper flowers. Already the committee in charge of the annual Coachmen's ball at Newport has pre-pared to imitate Tashionable society, and Oddfellows' Hall will probably be turned into a bower of paper roses when Hannah and Dennis have their great spree.-Town Topics.

## About Feeding Children

Do not forget that the baby outgrows his food, just as he does his clothes, and that timely additions to his dietary are a valuable means of preventing scurvy, rachitis, diarrheal disturbances and other diseases of dietetic origin, says Medical Brief.

Many children are peevish and illtempered because they are improperly nourished. A revision of the diet with suitable additions will satisfy the child and transform it into a happy, grow ing youngster. A healthy child has an instinct for sweets, and this should be gratified in moderation. Honey is one of the best of sweets, or a little good butter scotch or sweet chocolate may be used.

It is better to overfeed than to un derfeed a growing child. Overfeeding is less apt to occur with a properly selected diet, for the child will be satis fied with a lessened bulk of food. It is not a good plan to feed children on thin soups and similar fluid foods, as they are filled before the demand for nourishment is satisfied.

Children, often eat too much meat resulting in abnormal stimulation of the nervous system and imperfect nu-trition of the bony and muscular and repair in a satisfactory form.

When children lose appetite, instead of pampering them with injudicious indulgences, try feeding them nothing but fruit for a day or so, when appetite will quickly reassert itself unless some disease is incubating.

Children who are properly fed will suffer little, as a rule, from toothache, headache, nerves, broken sleep, etc. Proper ventilation, daily outdoor exercise and regular meal times are all essential to appetite and good digestion.



The wool waist gains in favor over heavy linens and cheviots for coo weather.

Large and realistic birds, one regrets to note, are numerous in the milliners windows.

Among the wool waists batiste, flan nel, mohair, albatross and veiling are favorites.

The lingerie waist will be worn all winter, and soft silks have by no means lost popularity.

The sweater has become almost a necessity of life in the wardrobe of women who love out-of-doors. A white felt hat had a wreath of

shaded blue roses around the middle of the low crown and a twisted band of blue velvet under the wreath. Black strap slippers, dainty white

stockings, a fine white linen dress and shirred mull hat with tricorne tendencies complete a very pleasing rig. The idea of the drooping veil, which in chiffon does suggest more or less the

old-fashioned "weeper" once worn at

funerals, is carried out with excellent effect in ostrich plumes. A typical hat was a brown beaver

# The Life Story of a Frog.....

T Reference to the front commences existence as a black speck in a shelless egg, deposited with numerous others on rushes or weeds, or under watercress leaves. The eggs run together and form jelly-like masses called spawn. Each egg, like those of the hen and all other animals, contains a germyolk, from which the living animal is hatched, and a food-yolk, the latter be-ing simply the nourishment which the living creature will absorb during the time of its imprisonment in the egg.

The frog's egg is about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and contains food enough to sustain the young inmate for about a fortnight. When he can wriggle his way out he bears no resemblance to his parents, and is any form or color. Cubes of pale aspic called a tadpole. By means of a sucker on the under side of his head he exceedingly pretty effect; or the aspic attaches himself to a weed or some other object in the water.

In a few days a mouth with horny jaws, but no tongue, is developed, and a digestive canal ten times as long as his body is coiled up like a watch-spring for internal use, while his tail on tender plants and decaying vegetable matter, for at this stage he is a

And he is not like some of those big be delightful in winter. pretenders we know of, who live in the water and yet are not fish, having to come to the surface to breathe at-mospheric air. The tadpole, like a true fish, breathes through gills-delicate, curtain-like structures, hanging from the gill arches, and colored red by the blood flowing through them. He takes in water through the mouth, passes it into his throat, and then out at the gill slits at the side of the neck, and so conveys life-giving oxygen to his blood. His heart has two chambers only, an auricle and a ventricle (later on, when he becomes an air-breathing animal, there will be two auricles and one ven-

By this time the eyes are perfectly formed, and the mouth is removed to the extremity of the head.

All this time he is only a tadpole with no limbs, but underneath the skin they are preparing. About the end of the third week the hind limbs appear in the shape of two little projections on the surface where the body is joined to the tail, and grow rapidly. The fore limbs are also sprouting, but are at first hidden by the two folds which form the gill coverings. In a few weeks they push their way through the folds and appear almost suddenly.

Towards the end of the second month the lungs come into use, and froggy sometimes rises to the surface and takes in a breath or two of air, thus for the time being becoming both a water-breather and an air-breather. But towards the end of the third month a change comes over him-a change as great as that which converts the soft and shapeless chrysalis into the winged butterfly. This is the great epoch in the frog's life, and is called the meta-morphosis. Not only are his size and shape changed, but his internal organs undergo alteration.

First, he ceases to feed; the outer layer of his skin falls off, the gill-clefts close up and the gills are absorbed, the disappears; the limbs, particularly the hind limbs, lengthen; the lungs are enlarged, the digestive canal water the disappears and soon completely two ounces of black pepper, half an ounce of white mustard seed, half an ounce of allspice; add one will be a seed to larged, the digestive canal undergoes change, and froggy is no longer a water-breathing, fish-like creature, but ly. This will keep for years. an air-breathing land animal. In keepworms and insects will find to their

But what becomes of the long tail? haps imagine. It is absorbed; beginning at the tip, it gradually shrinks till it disappears. But though the frog loses in one direction, he gains in another. All through his infancy and youth he has been tongueless, now he is furnished with that useful member, though it is not fixed in the usual man ner: its base is fastened to the front of the lower jaw, and its apex is turned backwards toward the throat. This tongue is covered with a slimy secre tion, and can be darted forth with lightning-like rapidity to capture some poor victim and convey it straight into

The greatest interest attaches to the frog and his transformation from the fact that in the successive stages of his development he resembles the adult form of a group of animals lower down in the scale of being. The frog and his cousin, the toad, stand at the head of the Amphibian class, being far in advance of their relatives, the newt and salamander. The mature frog car walk, run and leap on land, and still swim well in the water; the movement of the limbs in the latter element being almost identical with those of a man in a similar situation. He is also very strong. By the aid of the well-developed lower limbs and their great muscular power some frogs can raise themselves in the air to twenty times their own height, and traverse at a bound a space over fifty times the length of their own bodies.

Yes, though the present-day frog is but a pygmy compared with the giant Amphibians which roamed the land in the far off Carboniferous Period of the world's history, he is truly a wonder ful little animal, and the X-rays have helped to reveal to us the marvels of his structure and the changes it underpies.-London S. S. Times.

Sixty thousand elephants are annually slaughtered to give the world its very.

# Household

Matters

To Improve Salt Ham-

An experienced housekeeper says that if one soaks salt ham that is hard and dry one day in water, and one day in milk it will be greatly improved.

Brightening Oilcloth.
To brighten oilcloth, wash it with clean water to which some borax has been added, then wipe it with a flannel cloth dipped in milk and wrung as dry as possible. Refreshing to the Eye. Aspie jelly is a valuable aid in garnishing salads, cold meats, game pies

and so on. It is refreshing to the eye always, and may be made to assume

is chopped to present a rough surface.

A House Beautifier. Nasturtiums, says an authority, grow beautifully in water. Fill hyacinth glasses with slips, putting a few pieces of charcoal in the bottom of the glass, lengthens and broadens into a splendid and pour in fresh water. Put the glass paddle. He swims about, and feeds in a light window, not necessarily a sunny window, and the stalks will

#### Rugs vs. Carpets.

The hygienic advantages of floors covered with removable rugs instead of dust collecting carpets are so well known and realized that the tendency now is to have bare floors and rugs for the sake of comfort and convenience as well as to follow the trend of fashion, says the Manchester Union. Good hard wood floors are blessings that certainly are anything but disguised, for they always look well, form a pleasing con-trast to any kind of rugs and above all they are easy to keep clean. In case, however, one has an old floor of soft wood that is hard to treat satisfactorily and the laying of a hard floor is not possible or practical, a floor of hard pine put down on top of the old floor may be made to look almost as well as one of expensive hard wood. For this pine foor a stain, one of those especially repared, should be used, a light or medium color being preferable to a dark one, and it should be remem-bered that several thin coats will wear much better than one thick one. After the stain is put on the floor may be oiled or varnished with good results.



Baked Corn-Cover the bottom of a pudding dish with corn, then a layer of rolled crackers, add salt, pepper and butter. When the dish is half full of alternate layers of corn and crackers, pour in a pint of cream or milk and bake slowly.

Tomato Sauce For Bottling-Take a gallon of ripe tomatoes, add five pods of red peppers and cook until tender, strain through a coarse cloth; then stir thoroughly into it two ounces of salt, gar and boil slowly for three hours. While still warm bottle and cork tight-

Apple Salad-Cut small round slices Ing with all these proceedings Mr. Frog from the top of six nice King apples, hollow them out, making the pieces as a herd of sixty or eighty head of cat the composed entirely of thorough shapes of the apples. Cut the scoopnigs in small squares and put them in a bowl. Cut, also the same size, the same quantity of white celery hearts It does not drop off, as we might per- and English nuts. Have half a pint of mayonnaise. Mix it with the salad. and finish with a quarter of a pint of whipped cream. Mix gently and serve in the apples.

Chocolate Cake-One and a half cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of milk, one and three fourths cupfuls of flour, a quarter of a pound of chocolate, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda. Scrape the choc- | ica. olate fine and add five tablespoonfuls of sugar to it (this in addition to the cupful and a half). Beat the butter to a cream. Gradually add the sugar, beating all the while. Add three tablespoonfuls of boiling water to the choc olate and sugar. Stir over the fire until smooth and glossy; then stir into th beaten sugar and butter. Add to this mixture the eggs, well beaten, then the milk and the flour, in which the soda and cream of tartar have been thoroughly mixed. Bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven. This will make two sheets. Frost it if you like. Mayonnaise Dressing-The important

thing in compounding a mayonnaise is to have all ingredients and utensils a the same temperature, whether chilled or moderately cold, the ingredients in perfect condition, and the proper proportion of oil-one pint to the yolks of two raw eggs. Season the eggs with a saltspoonful of salt and a tiny pinch of pepper, and beat with a wooden or silver fork until it thickens; add one teaspoonful of vinegar; beat thoroughly, then slowly add a little of the oil, beatng vigorously all the time. Add a few crops of vinegar (until not over two tablespoonfuls have been used altogether), alternating with the oil until the dressing is like a smooth, thick cream. Keep in covered glasses in the refrigerator. Should the yolks of the eggs not thicken before the other ingredients are added, discard them and beat up others. There is no danger of curdling if the eggs are very fresh and the oil be added very slowly.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mary Twain will be seventy on November 30.

It was denied that the health of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was failing.

Aguinaldo, the former chief of the Filipinos, has settled down as a farmer. Bishop Potter told Diocesan Conven-tion Sunday baseball is pagan in origin

and tendency.
Funds for a memorial to the late
Mayor Collins, of Boston, have reached
\$11,290.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw will leave the Cabinet Frebruary 1, 1906.

London's Corporation has resolved to confer the freedom of the city on Gen-eral Booth. The German Emperor spends much of his evenings at home in reading aloud to the Empress.

Mr. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, agrees with Admiral Dewey on the necessity for big ships.

Emperor William has again posed for a set of official portraits of himself, this time in full regimentals. President Roosevelt is the most pop

ular of any foreigner among the French people, especially the Parisians. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declined

to serve as an Equitable director. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bryan, accom-

panied by their son and daughter, William and Grace, have started on their tour of the world.

soon take root, and afterwards furnish plenty of bloom. Such glasses would be delightful in winter.

Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States, is endeavoring to secure the fine Washington mansion of the late L. Z. Leiter as headquarters for the Embassy.

Armed with cameras and note books, many German tailors visited Marien-bad during the recent sojourn there of the King of England, who is still re-garded all over Europe as the arbiter of men's fashions.

### LABOR WORLD.

Organized labor is planning again to have a Chicago bank.

Labor disputes in Canada last year involved a loss of 1,450,000 working days.

The quarterly New York State labor bulletin shows much improvement in trade conditions.

Orders for 100,000 tons of shipping have been placed with Clyde builders at London, England.

Clerks in Belgian railway offices esteem themselves lucky if after long service their annual salary amounts to \$600.

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, said, at Atlantic City, N. J., that he did not expect a strike of coal min-ers next spring.

The campaign of the International Typographical Union for an eight-hour workday in book and job offices has received the hearty support of the American Federation of Labor.

Depression in the upholstering and tapestry manufacturing industry, at Philadelphia, has resulted in the closing of four large mills and a fifth will probably shut down within a few months.

New York is having a building boom. There aren't enough men in town to do the work, and many architects fairly groan when they see new customers come in to ask for plans and specifications.

Webster as a Farmer. Webster was a scientific farmer; he believed thoroughly in the value of bred animalsshires and Devons. He had severa! yoke of Devon oxen which were his particular pride. Besides, there were blooded sheep and swine.

All in all, Webster was considered

by his neighbors the best farmer of the country. He was, moreover, a friend generous and considerate.

There used to be a saying down Plymouth way that a stranger could always tell when Webster was at home by the cheerful looks of the people ten miles around--Oliver Bronson Capen in Country Life in Amer-

When you give your seat to a womam in a crowded car, is it an act of politeness or a cowardly pandering to the greed of a company that will not run enough cars to accommodate the public? asks Town Topics.

Stamp collectors will profit by the separation of Norway from Sweden. All the stamps that bear the portrait of King Oscar ceased to be valid on

#### Pennsylvania Railroad. In effect May 29, 1904. Main Line.

I Sea Shore Express, week days 024 a in
Harrisburg Express, (ex Sun.) 926 a m
Main Line Express, daily 11 01 a m
Philadelphia Accom., (ex Sun.) 12 53 p m
Day Express 237 p m
Mail Express, daily 591 p m
Fastern Express 811 p m
Sundays 12 57 p m
Leave Cresson-Westward.
Sheridan Accom., week days 8 10 a m
Pacific Express, daily 8 32 a m
Pittsburg Express 3 57 p m
Chicago Special 4 34 p m
Pittsburg Accom 4 53 p m
Sheridan Accom., week days 707 p m
Main Line, daily 7 56 p m
Main line, dairy
Cambria & Clearfield Division.
- m 135 -00 1001
In effect May 29, 1904.

eave Cresson—Eastward.

Leave Patton—Southward.
Train No. 768 at 6:50 a. m. arriving at Cresson
Train No. 769 at 3:38 p. m. arriving at Cresson
at 4:25 p. m.

at 4:25 p· m.

Leave Patton—Northward.

Train No. 704 at 10:47 a. m. arriving at Mahafiey at 11:43 a. m. and at Glen Campbell at 12:16 a. m.

Train No. 708 at 6:67 p. m.

# **NEWYORK** ENTRAL

& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

(Pennsylvania Division.) Beech Creek District.

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	8 30 100 ar	Mahaffey	lv 700 3
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8	7 37 11 54	Mitchells	7 46 4
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	6 35 10 57	Woodland	8 45 5
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Connections—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railway: at Jersey Shore with the Fall Brook District; at Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania; at Philipsbury with Pennsylvania railroad and N Y and F C R R; at Clearfield with the Bufalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railway; at Manfley and Patton with Cambria and Clearfield division of the Pennsyvania railroad; at Manfley and Patton with Cambria and Clearfield division of the Pennsyvania railroad; at Manfley with the Pennsyvania and Northwestern railway.

Geo. H. Daniels, W. H. Northrup, Gen. Pass. Agt., Gen. Agent, New York, Williamsport, Pa.

J. P. Bradfield, Gen'l Supt., New York.

Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern

R. R. Condensed Time Table in effect June 9, 1888 Leaving Ramey.

Butte, Mont., is rightly called the Gibraltar of trade unionism. Every conceivable occupation is organized.

Farmers of the Northwest are to form a union and become affiliated with the general Federation of Labor.

Clerks in Belgian railway offices osteem themselves lucky and the second control of the con

Ferny d... Waltz le... Ramey ..... Houtzdale... To Ramey. 

Connections at Osceola Mills with Houts-date and Ramey with P R R train leaving Tyrone at 7:20 p. m. For full information apply to J. O. REED, Superintendent.

# Philadelphia &

Reading Railway. Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke. IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1904.

Trains Leave Williamsport From Depot, Food of Pine Street.
For New York via Philadelphia 7:30, 10 a. m., 12:29, 4:00, 11:30 p. m. Sunday 10:00 a. m., 11:30 p. m. For New York via Easton 10 a. m., 12:20 noon, Sundays 10 a. m.
For Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Ma-

roon, Sundays 10 a. m.

For Philadelphia, Reading, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Ashiand and all points in Schuylkill coal region 7:30, 10 a. m., 12:29, 4 and 11:39 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m., 12:39 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m., 12:39 p. m.

Trains for Williamsport:

Leave New York via Easton 4, 9:10 a. m.
1:20 p. m. Sundays 4:25 a. m. and 1 p. m.
Leave New York via Philadelphia 12:16, 4:28, 200; a. m., 2:00 and 7:00 p. m. Sundays 12:16 a. m., 4:25 a. m., 12:00 and 9 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, Reading Terminal, 4:36 a. m., 8:36 and 10:20 a. m., and 4:35 p. m., and 11:30 p. m.

Through coaches and parlor cars to and from Philadelphia and New York.

Tickets can be procured in Williamsport at the City ticket office and at the depot, foot of Pine Street.

Baggage checked from hotels and residences direct to destination.

EDSON J. WEEKS, General Passenger Agent

A. T. DICE,
General Superintendent.
Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.
Parlor Cars on all express trains.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. Railroad. In effect Sept. 7, 1903. Southward.

Train No. 1 (Express) leaves Huntingdos (every day except Sunday) for Mt. Dallas at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:20 a. m.
Train No. 3,(Mail) leaves Huntingdon (every day except Sunday) for Mt. Dallas at 5:55 p.m.
arriving at Mt. Dallas at 7:30 p. m.

Train No. 7, (Sundays only) leaves Huntingdon for Mt. Dallas at 8:95 a.m., arriving at Mt. Dallas at 10:05 a.m.

37-All trains make connections at Mt. Dallas for Bedford, Pa., and Cumberland, Md.

Northward.

Train No. 4 (Mail) leaves Mt. Dallas (every day except Sunday) for Huntingdon at 9:33 a. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 11:10 a. m. Train No. 2 (Fast Line) leaves Mt. Dallas (every day except Sunday) for Huntingdon at 3:40 p. m., arriving at Huntingdon at 5:15 p. m Train No. 8, (Sundays only) leaves Mt. Dallas for Huntingdon at 4:00 p. m., arriving at 5:30 p. m.

All trains make close connections with R. R. both east and west at Huntingdon. CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

Seattle wants an Alaskan exposition in 1907, to celebrate some anni versary or other. Los Angeles wants to commemorate the centennial of the pony express in 1909. Sedalia, Mo. already has on foot a project to cen tenniolize Missouri in 1920. We here by propose an exposition in Panama in the year 2205, in celebration of the first centennial of the opening of the Panama Canal, suggests the Portland Orgonian.

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