

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., September 20, 1889.

IN THE ORCHARD.

The autumn leaves are whirled away; The sober skies look down; On faded fields and woodlands gray, And the dun-colored town.

Through the brown orchard's dusty aisle, In sad-lured gown and hood, Slow passes, with a peasant's smile, A maiden pure and good.

Her deep, serene, and dove-like eyes Are downward bent; her face, Whereon the day's pale shadow lies, Is sweet with nameless grace.

The frolic wind beside her blows: The seat leaves dance and leap; With hands before her clasped, she goes As in a waking sleep.

To her the ashens skies are bright, The russet earth is fair; And never shines a clearer light, Nor breathes a softer air.

O wizard love! whose magic art Transmits to sun the shade, Thine are the beams that fill the heart Of this meek Quaker maid.

—*James G. Knapp, in The Century.*

About Frogs For Food.

They Cannot Be Raised Fast Enough For the Demand.

It is fair to assume that the frog, with all the force of whatever intellect he may possess, revolts at the public attempt to turn him from time to time directed toward him. Break-ek-kok-konax is naturally of a shy and retiring disposition, actively seeking seclusion on all occasions where men desire to gratify their fondness for him, and it is safe to say that he loves men far less than man love him.

This is natural, for the fondness men have for the frog, like the amphibian is solely due to the prompting of the palate and stomach, and man's love is "death to the frog." Naturally, he objects and shrinks modestly from observation when the hunter pursues him. Nevertheless the pursuit is kept up, and from year to year almost countless numbers of the batrachians are slain.

Mr. Frog begins life as a tadpole, and tadpoles are easily hatched and reared. The fertile American commercial instinct from time to time seizes on the notion that nothing is much easier than to produce a suitable marsh, stock it with tadpoles, furnish cheap food, which is all that is assumed to be necessary, and wait for the tadpoles to become frogs and multiply. Then, argue many sanguine persons, it will be easy to supply the market with frogs' legs at thirty or forty or fifty cents a pound. One proposition which goes to support the theory of this scheme is indisputable. There is a constant demand in all the great markets of this country for more frogs' legs than are ever supplied, and the price seldom falls very low.

FROG CULTURE STILL YOUNG.

It was with a view to learning the facts about these creatures how they are conducted, where they are, and what the measure of their success has been, that a writer applied to Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford.

"Frog culture," said the commissioner, "is still in its tadpole state. The facts are very few and simple. Frogs breed just like toads, by means of eggs and spawn and to hatch it out. As you are probably aware, the hatchlings are tadpoles, a minute, globular mass, with a vibrating tail. These little fellows at first are half transparent, but rapidly darken in color and increase in size. After a few weeks the tail shrivels, the legs make an appearance, and the head separates from the body, and the tadpole has become a frog. He is a very active and vivacious young person at this time and eats all kinds of animal food.

"Frog culturists at this stage feed him with raw meat, liver, heart and waste that have been chopped very fine. He grows rapidly until he is six months old, and then invariably falls sick, and in a majority of cases dies. The reason appears to lie in the diet. So far as we know, a frog lives on insects. He prefers them alive, but when hungry eats them when they are dead. In these cases, when frogs have been fed on flies, they are always prospered.

"As it is a matter of impossibility to get enough flies and other insects to feed a regiment of these batrachians the frog farmer is compelled to use meat instead. The result is the sickness and mortality I have described. It is so great as to make all frog culture a financial failure. Out of a hundred frogs, anywhere from sixty to ninety-five die when they are six months old.

"Even as it stands a great deal of work is being done. Frogs are, if not raised, at least fed and fattened for the market in New York, New Jersey, and especially in Ontario (Canada) Tennessee and many of the western states. There is a wonderful variety in the sizes attained. These around this part of the country are seldom large.

"A dozen pair of hind legs from New York and New Jersey weigh a pound on an average; the same number from Ontario will run three or four pounds, while from Tennessee and Missouri they go as high as five and even six pounds. The consumer naturally prefers a large leg. This is well illustrated by the price list. When the New York and New Jersey frogs have a monopoly of the market—high freight western articles out of the city, because they cannot be caught in cold weather—they bring from 30 to 50 cents a pound. When, later on in the year, the Ontario legs are received, the domestic article falls to 20 cents and the Ontario and western bring from 40 to 60 cents a pound.

"In Ontario the frog business is conducted on a large scale. The French Canadians inherit their talent in this field from their ancestors and are more skillful than any of their competitors.

"The demand for frogs' legs increases much more rapidly than the supply. In 1880 scarcely twenty pounds a day were sold in Fulton market, while now it is no uncommon thing to dispose of 2,000 and even 5,000 pounds in a morning. At first the demand was confined to French and Italians. Americans shared the curious British prejudice, engendered no doubt by the long wars between England and France, which regarded beef as the only food for a man, and frogs, the favorite delicacy of Paris, as a pitiful substitute for meat, and in consequence

Called every Frenchman a 'frog eater.' By degrees the Germans and then the Americans began to call for frogs until finally every first class hotel and restaurant in the land had them upon their bill of fare.

The difference between the demand and supply is well illustrated by the price. Twenty years ago it was only about one-half of what it is now, and it has increased steadily during that period. It is evident to any one who gives the matter thought that unless frogs are raised in captivity for the great city markets, before many years have gone by the price will be so high as to make the delicacy a luxury as costly as the finest terrapin.

"In catching frogs there has been little or no change in my recollection. The favorite method is a hook and line, with a small piece of red flannel as a bait. This is employed more than all other methods combined. In Ontario they have a practice which has been used in France and Belgium for centuries; they shoot their prey with a cross bow or arblast. The bolt transfixes the little reptile and makes so little noise as not to frighten its friends and neighbors. Some sportsmen use a rifle or a Flobert air gun. The latter is preferable, as the discharge makes almost no sound.

Spearfishing in the night time is a custom derived from the Indians. A flat boat, a powerful lantern, a spear and two men are all that is required. The frogs are attracted by the light and always face toward it. The light is reflected by their eyes and so betray them to the catcher. If the boat is moved noiselessly, by the man in the stern, the spearman who occupies the bow either beneath or behind the lantern, can approach the frog to within a few inches and then impale him without difficulty."

—*New York Mail and Express.*

Suffering Seals.

Seal fishing is one of the greatest industries of the Newfoundland coast, their skins bringing fabulous prices as articles of wearing apparel, while the oil is useful for many purposes.

The dwellers of the frozen north make clothing, boats, tents and even cooking utensils from the skin of seals, and use their oil and flesh for food.

These animals are among the most interesting of the animals that have their homes in the water. They have great soft brown eyes that gaze at you with the innocent, wondering look once seen in the eyes of a calf, and long before commerce found use for the seal their intelligence and docility gave them a place in the folk lore of the north.

Scotland and the Scandinavian people gave birth to many charming legends based on the belief that seals often transformed themselves into human shapes.

They are gentle creatures, easily domesticated, and become very much attached to their human friends; they are also very easily tamed, learning all the tricks that dogs perform.

It is said that when distressed the seal not only gives voice to its sorrow in plaintive cries, but that great tears will roll from its eyes.

The Newfoundland seal fisheries furnish over 700,000 skins to commerce annually, and Alaska about a third that number; and what is man's return for this revenue of money? Seal are cruelly killed. Off the Newfoundland coast they are skinned before life is extinct, despite their cries and writhings.

During the past spring over 500,000 of these poor creatures were captured and brought to Halifax and St. John, and all had been killed in a barbarously cruel manner. Such treatment merits the indignation of the whole civilized world, and it is a pity that the age does not still believe the old legends that would clothe the seals with power to return in other forms and to wreak vengeance on their persecutors, and yet it seems that a man who could take the skin and fat from a living animal while its moans bespeak its anguish and its great eyes pleaded for pity would not listen to any spirit or living creature, or to the small voice within.—*Picayune.*

He Offered His Uncle.

During the war, at a time of great depression, it is said that a public meeting was called in Oneida county, New York, for the purpose of stimulating the war spirit. It was a matter of general notoriety at the time that there was a decided political disagreement between Rescoe Conkling and his nephew, Mr. Morris Miller, and that they warmly opposed each other's views and measures. The meeting was a very fervent one, and in the course of it great enthusiasm was aroused for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. The speakers vied with each other in their devotion and personal self-sacrifice. One speaker offered to contribute a large sum of money, another offered an increased amount. An aged man arose, and with a broken voice declared that he had no money to give, but that he had a young son whom he would dedicate to the service of his country. Another father arose, and with tears in his eyes pledged the same sacrifice.

The enthusiasm was at its height and the house was carried away by the spirit of self-sacrifice, when Mr. Miller arose and eloquently expressed his devotion to the cause.

"I have," he said in thrilling tones, "no money to give, but I offer to my country my uncle, Rescoe Conkling!" There was dead silence for a moment and then suppressed laughter, and then a roar that shook the house. Business was resumed, the speaking went on, other pledges were made. But every now and then somebody would break out in a titter. "He offers his uncle, Rescoe Conkling!" and the fancy would tickle somebody else, until the whole house was convulsed again and again with merriment.

ENGLAND BEWARE!—William H. explained Mrs. Highstrung, as she laid down the paper. "Have I not told you a war with England over Behring Sea?" "What do I care?" growled her spouse, who took no interest in military matters.

"I don't care what you care or don't care," returned Mrs. Highstrung, with some vehemence. "This war is about seals, and if England wins they can charge any price they please for seal-skins, and if I ain't got one yet. If a war broke out you've got to go and fight for y'r country, d'ye hear?"—*New York Weekly.*

Pussy's Lofly Flight.

And Elder's Story of a Georgia Cat and an Eagle.

Elder Simon Peter Richardson tells the following excellent story, the details of which are said to be true and the scene of which is laid in Jackson county.

A bald eagle was in the habit of hovering over a barn in which a favorite cat was educating a fine brood of kittens. The cat was generously fed from the dwelling near by, and was accustomed to convey to the barn dainty relays of food for the sustenance of her dependent family.

The eagle took in the situation, and set out for the surprise and capture of the cat and her transport of provisions.

One day that cat was en route to the barn, having her teeth fastened into a mass of well-cooked and seasoned provisions for her young.

The eagle, with an eye traditionally keen and instant, caught sight of her stealthy movement, and fell upon her from the exalted air, frenzied with an intense appetite which had been whetted for the adventure.

A spectator, innocent of the nature of the animal which suddenly was seen to whirl upward in the embrace of the ravenous bird, supposed that the eagle had captured a rabbit, and he intently watched for results. It was noticed that the line of flight was entirely vertical. The bird, with its prey, ascended in a straight path whose track was clearly marked by tufts of loose feathers violently tossed from the point of contact.

In time the struggling pair attained to a giddy eminence and came to a standstill in the sky. The eagle's wings had drooped once or more, and he had given plain evidence of pain and terror. Yet he had not once seemed disposed to relax the awful grip he appeared to have upon the animal.

At length and suddenly a descent was begun, simultaneously with which the pincions of the monster bird were sent to widely extend. Then the movement downward took greater force, and soon the spot was reached whence the upward flight had started. The combatants had fallen to the very point where they had first encountered each other.

But the scene was destined to be repeated. The spectators now recognized the supposed rabbit to be a cat, and the same shot away for the barn with the original meat between her teeth which she had there when ambuscaded by the eagle.

Investigation proved that the cat had caught the eagle's throat and lacerated his flesh to the breast, laying him wide open. The eagle had long since let go of the cat, but the latter, seeing that death was the certain recompense of so mighty a fall, had fastened her claws into the flesh of the bird and made the latter's wings do parachute duty in assisting her, without injury, to the ground.

At last accounts cat and kittens were "doing as well as could be expected."

HE FELT MUCH BETTER.—Minister—I'm glad, Bertie, to see that you kept your promise to me and came to church to-day, instead of going fishing?

Bertie—Yes, sir.

Minister—Don't you feel better than if you had gone to the creek?

Bertie—Yes, sir; 'cos pa said if I followed him to-day he'd lick me good.

Old Honest Tobacco.

IN OUR POPULAR BRAND

—O L D H O N E S T Y—

Will be found a combination not always to be had.

A Fine Quality of PLUG TOBACCO at a Reasonable Price.

Look for the Red H tin tag on each plug.

If you are looking for a

—O F I R S T - C L A S S A R T I C L E—

IN CHEWING—O —T O B A C C O—

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE

—O L D H O N E S T Y—

A FAIR TRIAL.

Ask your dealer for it. Don't take any other.

JOHN FINZER & BROS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

34 12 H

Machinery.

JENKINS & LINGLE,

Successors to W. P. Duncan & Co.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

IRON FOUNDERS

and **MACHINISTS.**

Manufacturers of the

VULCAN CUSHIONED POWER HAMMER

BELLEFONTE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS,

FLOURING MILLS,

ROLLING MILLS, AC., AC.

Works near P. R. R. Depot. 11 50 Iy

Financial.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN

—O N F I R S T - C L A S S M O R T G A G E S—

For a Term of Years,

AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST,

IN AMOUNTS FROM

\$2,500 TO \$50,000!

—A. BROCKERHOFF—

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

31 10 Iy BELLEFONTE, PA.

Insurance.

D. W. WOODRING,

No. 11 Bush Arcade,

Agent for the best

—FIRE, LIFE OR ACCIDENT—

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

All business in his line carefully and promptly attended to.

34 9

GEO. L. POTTER & CO.,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,

Represent the best companies, and write policies in Mutual and Stock Companies at reasonable rates. Office in First's building, opp. the Court House.

22 5

J. C. WEAVER, GENERAL INSURANCE

Agent, Bellefonte, Pa. Policies written in Standard Cash Companies at lowest rates. Indemnity against Fire and Lightning. Office between Reynolds Bank and Germania Hotel.

34 12 Iy

The most interesting exhibit at the Rockville (Ind.) fair was the miniature locomotive, made by Willert Blue, of Montezuma. It was not a representation, but a real, working locomotive, with all parts attached, and capable of being fired up and run with steam. Every piece of this engine was made by Mr. Blue during odd times at his home. He made the models, did his own casting, in fact, "built her from the ground up." The young gentleman has never been employed in any machinshop, nor has he had any practical experience. He is a professional musician and piano tuner.

Peculiar in the combination, proportion, and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength, and creating an appetite.

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34 12 Iy

To Farmers.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

—S E E D S.—

Farmers are advised that we have a stock of Choice Reclaimed Western Clover Seed; the only seed of this quality in Centre county. We invite a comparison of seeds under magnifying glasses. Choice and Prime Clover Timothy Seed. Choice and Prime Alfalfa, Hay Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Lawn Grass, Brown Corn Seed, Hungarian Millet, and all other grass seeds sold at a seed store.

Garden Seeds. Ferry's five cent papers for four cents. Landreth's five cent papers for four cents. Henderson's Tested Garden Seeds at list prices.

We sell Beans, Corn, Peas, by dry measure at low prices.

We are agents for the sale of the South Bend Chilled Plows, the most popular plow now in use. Repairs for same. Roland Chilled Plow is the best level land side plow now in use. It is the best chiller the working parts are the most durable, it cleans in any soil, and is in every respect the best and side plow, and is sold at the lowest price. Universal plow is one of the new inventions and is adapted to plowing soft or hard soil in the same field. The beam can be changed for deep or shallow plowing by means of a thumb screw in about a quarter of a minute; they are a great favorite with those who use them.

Spring Tooth Harrows. We have purchased a stock of the Clipper Spring Tooth Harrows. We sell isch tooth harrows for six, and guarantee to indemnify any purchaser against any pretended claims of those who try to use a spring tooth harrow monopoly. We caution our friends to beware of any false representations. The monopoly agents make many representations to enable them to keep up prices. Call on us before purchasing.

Cultivators for one or two horses. Buggies, Spring Wagons and Farm Wagons. Mowers and Reapers, Fodder Cutters, Churns and Log Poppers, Agricultural Salt, Fertilizers and Land Plaster, Lined Meal, Cider Mills and Presses, Thrashers, Separators, Portable and Traction Engines. Batters and Shippers of Hay.

Your patronage is solicited.

McALMONT & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

34 4 Iy

J. S. WAITE & CO.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We do not claim to be finished mechanics, but we simply say to our customers and competitors that we use better stock and employ none but good mechanics to manufacture our line of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, & SURREYS & SPRING WAGONS.

The best proof is that we find ready sale for our goods, which some of our competitors do not. A second carload of celebrated Conklin Wagons now on hand, and the largest stock of implements ever brought to Bellefonte.

We are glad to have Farmers call any time to examine these goods, and if you find it will be an advantage to deal with us, we will be ready and willing to promptly replace any defective parts, as we fully guarantee all goods sold and handled by us.

We make a specialty of Repairs and Repair Work on all kinds of Buggies and Wagons.

34 11

Sales.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By Virtue of a decree of sale made in the matter of the estate of Mary A. Noble, late of College township, deceased, the undersigned will offer at public sale at State College, Pa., on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1889,

beginning at 3 o'clock p. m., the Real Estate owned by said Mrs. Mary A. Noble, deceased, consisting of

THREE TOWN LOTS,

situated on the main street, immediately opposite and facing the College grounds, upon one of which is erected a new two-story double frame dwelling, supplied with water, both rooms, water closet and heated by steam. It is now occupied by Mr. F. L. Olds. The other lots are vacant and the adjoining lots. This is a first class chance for an investment, as the property can be leased very advantageously and with no difficulty whatever.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one third in two years, the second and third payments with their interest semi-annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. For any further information inquiry of the undersigned at State College, Pa. or of James L. Hamill, Attorney for Administrator at his office in Bellefonte.

W. C. PATTERSON,

Administrator.

34 45 4

CHAPEL BUILDING LOTS.

Messrs. Shoemaker and Scott offer for sale seven building lots located on east side of Thoms street, six by ten feet.

Also, thirty-five lots located on east side of public road leading from Bellefonte to Bellefonte Furnace, six by ten feet.

Also, sixty lots on Halfmoon Hill, 50x150 feet.

For further information call on or address,

R. H. BOAL,

34 4 H Bellefonte, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm, located five miles east of Bellefonte, on the east side of Nittany Valley.

—CONTAINING 150 ACRES—

about 100 of which are cleared and in the highest state of cultivation, the balance well covered with thirty young timber. There are

EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS

of all kinds, an abundance of Fruit, two excellent wells, water and two large cisterns upon the premises. Schools, churches and markets handy. This farm is one of the most productive in the valley, is in excellent condition, and will be sold on easy terms. Failure of health reason for selling.

For further particulars address the subscriber at either Bellefonte or Zion, or see him upon the premises.

GEORGE KAUFFMAN,

34 28 3m

FARM FOR SALE!

In order to settle up their estate the heirs will offer at public sale the very desirable property, known as the

R. M. FOSTER FARM,

adjoining the State College, Centre county. The property consists of

140 ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

upon which is erected a good barn, dwelling house, and all necessary outbuildings. It has excellent cisterns, choice fruit, good fences, and every foot of ground upon it is tillable.

It adjoins the State College farm on the west, and is one of the most desirable located farms in Centre county. Terms will be made easy or to suit purchaser.

For particulars address

THOMAS FOSTER,

222 North Third street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

34 24 ft

FOR SALE.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT STATE COLLEGE.

The heirs of Robert Foster, deceased, offer at private sale a number of most desirable building lots, along the main road at State College, at prices less than half that asked for less desirable lots adjoining. Price \$100.

R. M. FOSTER,

State College, Pa.

34 6 ft

Philadelphia Card.

EDWARD W. MILLER,

WOOD, BROWN & CO.,

Dealers in

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, &C.

429 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AND BRANCHES.

VIA TYROSE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrore, 6:55 a. m., at Altoona, 7:45 p. m., at Pitsburg, 12:45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrore, 11:55 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Pitsburg, 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrore, 6:40, at Altoona at 7:50, at Pitsburg at 11:55.

VIA TYROSE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 6:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrore, 6:55, at Harrisburg, 10:33 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrore, 11:55 a. m., at Harrisburg, 3:20 p. m., at Philadelphia, 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrore, 6:40, at Harrisburg, at 10:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 4:25 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—SOUTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:30 p. m., at Renovo, 8:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 11:00 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8:40 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven at 10:10 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:30 p. m., at Williamsport, 8:30 p. m., at Harrisburg, 1:10 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 11:00, leave Williamsport, 12:30 p. m., at Harrisburg, 3:13 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8:40 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:10 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12:40 p. m., leave Harrisburg, 11:45 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6:50 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3:15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 5:35, at Harrisburg, 9:45 p. m., Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.		MAY 1, 1889.		EASTWARD.	
TYRONE	BELEFONTE	TYRONE	BELEFONTE	TYRONE	BELEFONTE
7:25	8:15	8:15	9:05	8:10	9:00
8:40	9:30	9:30	10:20	9:25	10:15
9:55	10:45	10:45	11:35	10:40	11:30
11:10	12:00	12:00	12:50	11:55	12:45
12:25	1:15	1:15	2:05	1:10	2:00
1:40	2:30	2:30	3:20	2:25	3:15
2:55	3:45	3:45	4:35	3:50	4:40
4:10	5:00	5:00	5:50	5:05	5:55
5:25	6:15	6:15	7:05	6:20	7:10
6:40	7:30	7:30	8:20	7:35	8:25
7:55	8:45	8:45	9:35	8:50	9:40
9:10	10:00	10:00	10:50	10:05	10:55
10:25	11:15	11:15	12:05	11:20	12:10
11:40	12:30	12:30	1:20	12:45	1:35
12:55	1:45	1:45	2:35	1:50	2:40

TYROSE & CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD.		MAY 13, 1889.		SOUTHWARD.	
TYRONE	BELEFONTE	TYRONE	BELEFONTE	TYRONE	BELEFONTE
7:25	8:15	8:15	9:05	8:10	9:00
8:40	9:30	9:30	10:20	9:25	10:15
9:55	10:45	10:45	11:35	10:40	11:30
11:10	12:00	12:00	12:50	11:55	12:45
12:25	1:15	1:15	2:05	1:10	2:00
1:40	2:30	2:30	3:20	2:25	3:15
2:55	3:45	3:45	4:35	3:50	4:40
4:10	5:00	5:00	5:50	5:05	5:55
5:25	6:15	6:15	7:05	6:20	7:10
6:40	7:30	7:30	8:20	7:35	8:25
7:55	8:45	8:45	9:35	8:50	9:40
9:10	10:00	10:00	10:50	10:05	10:55
10:25	11:15	11:15	12:05	11:20</	