

The "Poker King" Dead.
A Famous Character Who had Won Two Millions of Dollars.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
"And so old 'Doc' Crawford is dead," said a well-known Philadelphia gambler, as he and a number of men of the same calibre stood before the handsome mahogany bar of a well-known hostelry in town, and listened to the reading of a cable dispatch announcing the end of the famous gambler.
After the echoes of surprise caused by the announcement had subsided, the first speaker continued, sadly:
"Poor old 'Doc.' I knew him well, and I knew him as the greatest poker sharp the world has ever seen. He worked the cards as you and I will never see them worked again, and how he did it nobody ever knew. They simply seemed to do whatever he asked them to do, and he asked them to win the dollars for him, and win the dollars for him they did every time, but just how not even the most expert of our gamblers could tell, although they 'stacked up' against him time and again.
"Old 'Doc,' for he was called, was a little, insignificant fellow, who had white hair and a silvery white mustache and white face, and white hands and long fingers, white, too; my, but they were white and long and slender, and his insignificance made him all the more game for the men who thought they caught a sucker in the little old doctor, who looked like a professor, and was cute enough to play it that way, even getting cards with his name printed on 'em as a professional man. This usually caught the gulls, and old 'Doc' proceeded to clean 'em out in great shape.
Why, he was in this town one night something like \$18,000 in an evening house, at a private party of gentlemen, who actually apologized for having kept him up so late over the game, and the doctor took away their good dust and never said nothing. That's the way he was built."
"Who was 'Old Doc'?" Nobody ever knew. He called himself Crawford, but that was all we knew of him here, except that once he said he came from Ireland when he was angered about being twitted about his nationality. That is all anyone learned about him. He wasn't much of a doctor, I guess, for he didn't know much about medicine, as we found out. I guess the old 'Doc' spent and earned fully \$2,000,000 in his life.
"Old Doc" had a world-wide fame, but he was best known in California where he played only with wealthy men simply as a business, but he did hesitate to take gamblers in his net and "taking in" it was to all intents and purposes. He was partly a lawyer, how nobody knew, and was very liberal, although traveling as a retired wealthy doctor. He had confederates in every city in the Union, simply to secure victims—he did the rest himself. He won much money, but died a pauper. He "worked" the Atlantic steamers until his game was found out, when he was debarred and blacklisted, and then went to San Francisco ten years ago, registering as Dr. O'Neill. He came back with the John L. Sullivan combination, acting as the big fellow's medical adviser, but returned to California. It is estimated that he "cleaned up" in the Golden State something like \$300,000. Once he was pitted against some local gambler who dealt him four queens. When the "pot" had reached nearly \$5,000 on the "col" had showed four aces, but where he got them no one knew. Fraud was cried, and the doctor had nearly "paid his checks"; then, but the others raked in the pot. They stopped a liquor dealer's note and a civil suit ensued, which showed up the doctor's peculiar methods.
"President Davis of the Narrow Gauge Railroad at Santa Cruz, met him, and it cost several thousand dollars for the acquiescence. An Alameda rancher lost \$7,000 to Doc, while a San Jose trader spent \$3,000 for the privilege of knowing 'Doc.' He then went to a farm down. Borrowing \$5,000 from a farmer, he strolled to Paris, he sailed for Paris, once more to tempt fate at the tables and private houses of the Parisians and to work the visitors to the Exposition. Whether he made or lost is not yet known, but certain it is that the famous poker king is dead and with him dies the secret of a most wonderful gambler as well as a most mysterious man whom nobody knows."

Are We Educating Too Much?

A professor in a leading German university has contributed an article to a Berlin magazine which is attracting much attention. In it he states that the number of young men now attending schools of the highest grade in the German empire is greater than ever before and out of all proportion to the population. He thinks that young men of the future should be encouraged to enter the universities, and that persons of genius should be aided in acquiring an education but he informs others that a college and professional education will not be likely to aid them in obtaining a living. He declares that there are more preachers than pulpits, more teachers than schools and more doctors and lawyers than can build up a paying practice. In most of the large German cities are thousands of men who have acquired many languages, are fine musicians or are learned in philosophy, history and mathematics, who cannot obtain employment and are living in a sort of a genteel poverty that borders on destitution.
About a year ago the minister of instruction in Russia issued a circular to the heads of universities, colleges and high schools, advising them not to admit as students the sons of peddlers, small traders, mechanics and laborers unless they displayed remarkable talent. He stated that Russia was well supplied with learned men and that the professions were overworked. He had observed that the sons of poor parents were more likely to be injured than benefited by what was called a liberal education. They show no gratitude to their parents or the State. As a rule, they were the reverse of industrious. Failing to obtain lucrative positions, they were uneasy and discontented. Many political and other crimes were committed by them, and they instigated more. In his opinion, Russia stood in greater need of contented farmers, mechanics, miners and sailors than of men who expected to gain a living by their wit and learning. He concluded by stating that he thought it would be an evil day for the country when it was obliged to obtain its laborers from abroad as France, England and the United States were then doing.
And now comes Rev. Dr. J. R. Hendrick, of New York, who, in an article published in the current number of the Forum, says: "It deserves serious consideration whether our popular education as now conducted does not operate to make the children of the poor dissatisfied with their lot, contemptuous of manual labor, and averse to the pursuits in which they are the most needed and would be the most happy." Last Summer a wealthy New York gentleman offered to give \$1,000, annually for the support of five poor boys while they were attending the free college which is supported by the city. He stated that his purpose was to constantly support twenty poor boys while they were taking a college course. Several of the local papers discussed this offer of assistance, but did not commend it. They stated that New York city was not suffering for more men who had received a college education, and one of them predicted that the young men who were fed, clothed and supplied with boons while they were attending a free college would require assistance all their lives.
If the children of the poor and ignorant derive neither pecuniary advantage nor happiness from a school education why should they be encouraged or their parents be urged to send them to school? That boys and girls who have been in school several years dislike to work is certain. A few years ago the board of education published a list of graduates of the old Central High School, with their occupations. It appeared that only one was engaged in an industrial pursuit. There are hundreds of children now studying Greek, Latin, German, French music and drawing in the public schools whose parents are so poor that they declare they can not obtain books for them. Will they or the public be benefited by this instruction? Is there any justice in taxing property to buy them books? In the attempt to elevate the masses by means of free high schools and free books may we not succeed in securing a population that will not work? A learned high class, like the poor, we have always with us. We now import most of the girls who do house work and men who work out of doors. In a few years they will all be brought from abroad.—Chicago Herald.

The Heat in Asia.

The horror of heat is unknown to us, or indeed to any part of Europe, though Naples and Athens are desperately trying sometimes. But to the native of Scinde, Central Asia, the shores of the Persian Gulf, the sun of Greece is but a trifle. The utter helplessness of man under this infliction adds horror to his sufferings. There is no hope and no resources when the red hot air penetrates to those underground chambers in which the summer is passed in Central Asia. "The inhabitants," we learn, "shut themselves up to escape"—probably closing all the apertures of their subterranean abodes, except those absolutely necessary for ventilation. The air down below, under such circumstances, cannot be imagined by one who has not a touch of experience. Houses of good class are solidly constructed under ground, with chambers and doors and corridors; but the mass of the people inhabit big holes, roofed over with no kind of permanent construction. Every winter the frost, and snow and rain play mischief with these rough pits, and the damage is not always repaired by the following summer.
Fancy thousands of Mongols in these dens, pursuing their filthy habits in semicircular, suffering the awful torment of heat, children walling, adults raving, always in want of water and generally of food, in an atmosphere beyond conceiving.—London Standard.

The Fascination of Niagara.

"Never," said an old resident of the village, "have I known of so many people going over the falls as during the past six months." During that time some eight or nine persons have been known to pass over, three of which have been deliberate suicides. It is a source of wonder to many people living here why persons will come from a distance to Niagara apparently to commit suicide. The press dispatch sent out from Binghamton under the impression that the last suicide was a Miss Mead, of that place, says that the young lady visited this place a short time ago and has been "strangely fascinated with Niagara ever since." It is a well known fact that scarcely any two persons have the same impression when first looking upon the rapids or falls. Only a few evenings since your correspondent heard a clergyman in a neighboring city make this remark: "I never look upon Niagara above the falls but that there is a strong desire to get into the water, lie down and die. I have no thought of suicide, but it always seems to me as if it would be pleasant to go with the water."
A lady from Rhode Island was making her first visit to Niagara, and was standing on one of the Sister Island bridges looking into the rapids underneath. She hurriedly took the arm of her companion and asked to leave the spot. Upon reaching the center of Goat Island she sank upon a seat, seemingly exhausted and very nervous. When asked the cause, she said, "I don't know what came over me, but if I had stood in the bridge another moment nothing could have prevented me from jumping into the rapids."
"Why," said her friend, "do you wish to commit suicide?"
"God forbid!" she said. "It was the furthest thought, but there was an impulse which I could not control, and I do not think I would dare live at Niagara."

Advantage of Free Raw Materials.

There were 142 cotton-mills in operation in the Southern States in 1880. There are now 389. The increase in the number of mills is not so great as the increase in capacity of production. The average dividends earned by these Southern mills will not fall below 9 per cent. This prosperity illustrates the value of free raw material and the further advantage of bringing the mill and the material together. As long as cotton shall be grown and used for cloth the cotton manufacture established in the Southern States will be a permanent and flourishing industry.—Record.

Not the Only One.

"My friend," said one passenger to another in a railroad car, "excuse me, but is that liquor you're drinking?"
"It is, that."
"And how much, may I ask, did you pay for that bottle?"
"Fifty cents."
"Fifty cents! I never spent fifty cents in my life for liquor."
"You ain't the only one, my friend, that sponges for his drinks, but you ain't going to get any of this, you bet!"—Boston Courier.

Old Honesty Tobacco.

IN OUR POPULAR BRAND
—OLD HONESTY—
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
FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE
IN CHEWING TOBACCO
—TOBACCO—
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
OLD HONESTY
A FAIR TRIAL.
Ask your dealer for it. Don't take any other.
JOHN FINZER & BROS.,
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LOUISVILLE, KY.
New Advertisements.
SALESMEN WANTED
To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed, SALARY AND EXPENSES paid to successful men. Apply at once stating age. Mention this paper. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
34 39 St. Rochester, N. Y.

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A. GRAHAM & CO.,
of Hecla, have completed their mill, trams, etc., and are now prepared to furnish LUMBER AND BILL STUFF of every kind, in any quantity.
WHITE PINE, YELLOW PINE, HEMLOCK or OAK will be delivered promptly and at very reasonable rates.
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SHORT-HAND.
THE "REPORTING STYLE,"
BY ELDON MORAN,
is the name of the best book for Self-Instruction ever published. Pitman's System, Price, \$1.50. Sample pages free. Lessons by mail. Address THE "SHORT-HAND" COMPANY, 1522, Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
34 38 1m

Financial.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN
—ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES—
For a Term of Years,
AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST,
IN AMOUNTS FROM
\$2,500 TO \$50,000!
—A. BROCKERHOFF,
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BELLEVILLE, PA.
REAL ESTATE BROKER.

Machinery.

JENKINS & LINGLE,
[Successors to W. P. Duncan & Co.]
BELLEVILLE, PA.
IRON POUNDERS and MACHINISTS.
Manufacturers of the
VULCAN CUSHIONED POWER HAMMER
BELLEVILLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS,
FLOURING MILLS,
o ROLLING MILLS, & C. o o
Works near P. R. Depot. 11 60 ty

Miscellaneous.

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(Successor to Lawrence L. Brown.)
DEALER IN
ANTHRACITE COAL,
WOODLAND COAL,
BITUMINOUS COAL,
GRAIN, CORN EARS,
SHELLED CORN, OATS,
—STRAW AND BALED HAY.—
Respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, at
BROWN'S OLD COAL YARD
near the Passenger Station.
34 33
W. M. EHRLE, CHAS. M. ROBINSON,
RUBLE & ROBINSON,
ARCHITECTS
—BUILDING CONTRACTORS—
PHILADELPHIA,
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CENTRE CO., PA.

HEATING FURNACE.

An excellent Furnace, large enough to heat a good sized house, with double heat pipes, in the best manner. Can be purchased cheap by applying at this office. 34 36 ty

FIFTY DOLLARS FOR LIFE-SCHOLARSHIP.

PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE
1709 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Positions for graduates. Time required 3 to 4 months. BEST EQUIPPED. Best course of study. Circulars free if you name this paper. 34 35 2m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT OF Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Rudolph Fletcher, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested by the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to hear and determine exceptions, if any, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of D. W. Fletcher, administrator of the estate of Rudolph Fletcher, deceased, and trustee appointed to sell the real estate of said estate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, in his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 23rd day of October, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all claims against said estate, and all claims to be debared from coming in on said fund.
J. C. HARPER,
Auditor.
34 36 3d

Financial.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN
—ON FIRST-CLASS MORTGAGES—
For a Term of Years,
AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST,
IN AMOUNTS FROM
\$2,500 TO \$50,000!
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o ROLLING MILLS, & C. o o
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ST. MARYS, ELK COUNTY, PA.
Under the direction of the Benedictine Sisters.
The scholastic year, which consists of two sessions of five months each, commences the
FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER,
and closes the last week in June.
TERMS—To be paid invariably in advance.
Board and Tuition, per session, \$75 00.
Music, French and Drawing form extra charges.
For particulars, apply to
SR. DIRECTRESS,
34 33 3m

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 8TH, 1889.
Examinations for Admission to the Next Year, June 29 and September 13.
This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Course of Study: 1. A Full Scientific Course of Four Years. 2. A Latin Scientific Course of Four Years. 3. The following SPECIAL COURSES, of two years each, following the first two years of the Scientific Course: (a) AGRICULTURE; (b) NATURAL HISTORY; (c) CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS; (d) CIVIL ENGINEERING. 4. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Agriculture. 5. A short SPECIAL COURSE in Chemistry. 6. A reorganized Course in MECHANICAL ARTS, combining shop-work with study. 7. A new Special Course (two years) in Literature and Science, for Young Ladies. Ample facilities in Vocal and Instrumental Music. 8. A carefully graded Preparatory Course. 9. SPECIAL COURSES are arranged to meet the wants of individual students. Military drill is required. Expenses for board and incidentals free. Tuition free. Young ladies under charge of a competent lady Principal.
For Catalogues or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D.,
President,
27 25 State College, Centre county, Pa.

To Farmers.

J. S. WAITE & CO.,
BELLEVILLE, 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 not good mechanics to manufacture our fine line of
CARRIAGES, o BUGGIES, o SURREYS & SPRING WAGONS.
The best proof is that we find ready sale for our new goods, which some of our competitors do not. A second carload of celebrated Carriages and 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 article, 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.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS.
Messrs. Shoemaker and Scott offer for sale seven building lots located on east side of Thomas street, 50x100 feet.
Also, thirty-five lots located on east side of public road leading from Bellefonte to Bellefonte Furnace, 50x175 feet.
Also, sixty lots on Halfmoon Hill, 50x150 feet.
For further information call on or address,
R. H. BOAL,
Belleville, Pa.
34 4 4f

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his farm, located five miles east of Bellefonte, on the east side of Nitany Valley,
—CONTAINING 150 ACRES,—
about 110 of which are cleared and in the highest state of cultivation, the balance well stocked with thrifty young timber. There are
EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS
of all kinds, an abundance of Fruit, two springs of good water and two large cisterns upon the premises. Schools, churches and public buildings. 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 12 f

FARM FOR SALE!

In order to settle up their estate the heirs will sell 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 bank barn, a 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 suit purchaser.
For particulars address
THOMAS FOSTER,
222 North Third street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
34 31 f

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 to State College, at prices less than half the asked for, less desirable lots adjoining. Price, \$150. Ad. dress, R. M. FOSTER, 222 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
34 6 f

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.
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.
J. C. WEAVER, GENERAL INSURANCE Agent, Belleville, Pa. Policies written in Standard Cash Companies at lowest rates. Invest in Mutual Fire and Lightning. Office between Reynolds' Bank and Garman's Hotel.
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Dealers in
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS, & C.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
15 1
Railway Guide.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
VIA TYRONES—WESTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrones, 11:55 a. m., at Altoona, 7:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 12:45 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrones, 6:40 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 6:50 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrones, 6:40 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.
VIA TYRONES—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrones, 11:55 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7:50 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 10:25 a. m., arrive at Tyrones, 6:40 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7:50 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrones, 6:40 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7:50 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 3:30 p. m., at Renovo, 8:50 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 1:10 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6:30 p. m., at Philadelphia, 4:25 a. m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 3:30 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6:30 p. m., at Philadelphia, 4:25 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 5:20 p. m., arrive at Tyrones, 6:40 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7:50 a. m., at Philadelphia, 4:25 a. m.
VIA LEWISBURG.
Leave Bellefonte at 6:00 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 6:55 a. m., at Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3:15 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 2:30 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 3:25 p. m., at Harrisburg, 8:45 p. m., Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.
M y 1, 1889.
P. M. A. M. A. M. Arr. Lv. A. M. P. M. P. M.
6:40 11:55 6:35 Tyrones, 8:10 10 7 15
6:33 11:48 6:48 E. Tyrones, 8:17 17 7 22
6:29 11:43 6:44 Yell, 8:20 20 7 28
6:25 11:38 6:40 Bald Eagle, 8:25 24 7 33
6:19 11:32 6:33 Dix, 8:30 30 7 39
6:15 11:29 6:30 Fowler, 8:33 33 7 42
6:13 11:26 6:28 Hannan, 8:33 33 7 42
6:06 11:17 6:21 Pt. Matilda, 8:43 44 7 55
6:02 11:09 6:17 Martins, 8:51 51 8 05
5:59 10:59 6:05 Julian, 8:54 54 8 05
5:41 10:48 5:55 Unionville, 9:10 10 8 25
5:33 10:38 5:48 S. S. Int., 9:18 18 8 35
5:30 10:35 5:45 Mitesburg, 9:24 24 8 39
5:29 10:25 5:35 Bellefonte, 9:32 32 8 41
5:25 10:20 5:30 Mitesburg, 9:37 37 8 49
5:22 10:15 5:28 Curtin, 9:40 40 8 49
4:55 9:56 5:14 Mt. Eagle, 10:04 04 9 17
4:49 9:48 5:07 Towanda, 10:10 10 9 11
4:40 9:37 4:59 Eagleville, 10:15 15 9 27
4:38 9:34 4:56 Beth. Creek, 10:35 35 10 45
4:28 9:22 4:46 Mt. Hill, 10:54 54 10 56
4:23 9:14 4:43 Flemington, 11:05 05 10 51
4:20 9:15 4:40 Lk. Haven, 11:05 05 10 10
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

TYRONES & CLEARFIELD.

NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD.
MAY 13, 1889.
P. M. Y. M. A. M. Lv. Arr. A. M. A. M. P. M.
7:32 3:22 8:27 E. Tyrones, 6:50 17 4:05 17
7:38 3:27 8:31 Vall., 6:57 17 4:11 17
7:44 3:32 8:35 Yell, 7:04 17 4:17 17
7:50 3:37 8:40 Hannan, 7:11 17 4:23 17
7:56 3:42 8:45 Gardners, 7:18 17 4:29 17
8:02 3:47 8:50 Mt. Pleasant, 7:25 17 4:35 17
8:08 3:52 8:55 Summit, 7:32 17 4:41 17
8:14 3:57 9:00 Sand. Edge, 7:39 17 4:47 17
8:20 4:02 9:05 Retort, 7:46 17 4:53 17
8:26 4:07 9:10 Poconet, 7:53 17 4:59 17
8:32 4:12 9:15 Ocochee, 8:00 17 5:05 17
8:38 4:17 9:20 Boynton, 8:07 17 5:11 17
8:44 4:22 9:25 B. W. Miners, 8:14 17 5:17 17
8:50 4:27 9:30 B. W. Miners, 8:21 17 5:23 17
8:56 4:32 9:35 Blue Ball, 8:28 17 5:29 17
9:02 4:37 9:40 Philadelphia, 8:35 17 5:35 17
9:08 4:42 9:45 Wallacetown, 8:42 17 5:41 17
9:14 4:47 9:50 Bigler, 8:49 17 5:47 17
9:20 4:52 9:55 Woodland, 8:56 17 5:53 17
9:26 4:57 10:00 Barrett, 9:03 17 5:59 17
9:32 5:02 10:05 Leonard, 9:10 17 6:05 17
9:38 5:07 10:10 Clearing, 9:17 17 6:11 17
9:44 5:12 10:15 Riverview, 9:24 17 6:17 17
9:50 5:17 10:20 St. Bridge, 9:31 17 6:23 17
9:56 5:22 10:25 Carvers, 9:38 17 6:29 17
P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after
May 13, 1889.
Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, 4:45 a. m.
Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday, 10:25 a. m.
Arrive Snow Shoe, 8:05 p. m.

BELLEFONTE, NITANY & LEMONT R. R.

To take effect May 13, 1889.
WESTWARD. EASTWARD.
MAY 13, 1889.
P. M. A. M. STATIONS. A. M. P. M.
2:05 5:50 Montandon, 9:10 5:45
2:15 6:05 Lewisburg, 9:20 5:55
2:25 6:15 Fair Ground, 9:30 6:05
2:35 6:25 Vicksburg, 9:40 6:15
2:45 6:35 Millmont, 9:50 6:25
2:55 6:45 Millmont, 10:00 6:35
3:05 6:55 Laurelton, 10:10 6:45
3:15 7:05 Cherry Run, 10:20 6:55
3:25 7:15 Coura, 10:30 7:05
3:35 7:25 Rising Springs, 10:40 7:15
3:45 7:35 Centre Hall, 10:50 7:25
3:55 7:45 Linden Hill, 11:00 7:35
4:05 7:55 Oak Hill, 11:10 7:45
4:15 8:05 Lemont, 11:20 7:55
4:25 8:15 Lake Summit, 11:30 8:05
4:35 8:25 Pleasant Gap, 11:40 8:15
4:45 8:35 Bellefonte, 11:50 8:25
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

LEWISBURG & TYNONE RAILROAD.

Upper End. EASTWARD.
MAY 13, 1889.
P. M. P. M. STATIONS. A. M. P. M.
7:30 3:35 Scotia, 6:45 2:35
7:31 3:35 Fairbrook, 6:22 2:38
7:32 3:35 Tyrones, 6:08 2:33
7:33 3:35 Hostler, 6:00 2:12
7:34 3:35 Maringo, 5:53 2:02
7:35 3:35 Lovellville, 5:46 1:56
7:36 3:35 Furnace Rd, 5:41 1:49
7:37 3:35 Pungarvin, 5:37 1:45
7:38 3:35 W. Mark, 5:29 1:39
7:39 3:35 Shaver, 5:20 1:30
7:40 3:35 Tyrones, 5:08 1:18
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

BELLEFONTE, BUFFALO RUN AND BALD EAGLE RAILROAD.

To take effect Aug. 5, 1889.
EASTWARD. WESTWARD.
MAY 13, 1889.
P. M. A. M. STATIONS. A. M. P. M.
9:10 9:10 Ar. Bellefonte, Lv. 6:00 3:15
6:13 9:03 Scotia, 6:08 3:23
6:08 8:59 Morris, 6:11 3:27
6:03 8:54 Whitmer, 6:16 3:33
5:58 8:51 Tyrones, 6:21 3:39
5:53 8:48 Hunters, 6:22 3:40
5:48 8:44 Philmore, 6:28 3:45
5:43 8:40 Brierly, 6:35 3:50
5:38 8:36 Waddles, 6:38 3:53
5:33 8:29 Matters, 6:40 3:56
5:28 8:25 Shotwell, 6:46 4:06
5:23 8:19 Red Bank, 6:51 4:16
5:18 8:12 Scottdale, 6:57 4:26
5:13 8:05 Scottdale Crossing, 7:04 4:31
5:08 7:59 Tyrones, 7:11 4:36
5:03 7:50 Lv. State College, Ar. 7:04 4:59
THOS. A. FROGMARKER, Supl.