

Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sep. 22, 1893.

GOOD TIMES IN BELLEVILLE.

The time is lookin' brighter—no matter what they say. And our step is gettin' lighter, and we're happy on the way. For all the foddin' in the shock—and cotton's in the boll. And it's glory in the smokehouse, and it's glory in your soul.

The times are lookin' brighter—that is, the times at home. Where the tater's in the fire and the honey's in the comb. And we'll hear the silver jingle, and we'll see the dollars roll. And you'll feel 'em in your pocket, and you'll hear 'em in your soul.

The times are lookin' brighter—we feel it in our bones. While we're capin' of the cornbread, and a-sittin' tater-noon. And, no matter what they tell you, you will hear the dollars roll. And they'll jingle in your pocket and they'll jingle in your soul.

—Atlantic Constitution.

The Crops of 1893.

The American Agriculturist's annual review of the crop situation says that the harvest of 1893 in the United States is in many respects similar to that of three years ago, but with every prospect that home consumption and an increased foreign demand will also advance values so as to yield as large a net return to farmers as on the average of recent years.

Present indications point to a crop of 2,750,000,000 bushels of corn contrasted with 1,630,000,000 last year, and over 2,000,000,000 bushels in the immense yield of two seasons previous.

The corn crop has been greatly injured during August. Kansas will not raise more than half a crop, having but very little except the eastern quarter of Nebraska's crops have been seriously curtailed.

The wheat output will not exceed 443,000,000 bushels, compared to 641,000,000 bushels as the average for the two past seasons and 400,000,000 bushels in 1890. Nearly 2,600,000 less acres were devoted to wheat than last year, and the bulk of this decrease was in the surplus states, which bid fair to have 78,000,000 fewer bushels than last year and 125,000,000 bushels under the surplus states product of 1891.

Available supplies of old wheat are 40,000,000 bushels greater than a twelve month ago, but even allowing the farmers also had 17,000,000 more old wheat now than then, the total supplies for the ensuing year are only 500,000,000 bushels, or 117,000,000 bushels less than the average of the two previous crops. Our home consumption has averaged 365,000,000 bushels annually, leaving an apparent export surplus of 135,000,000 bushels against exports last year of 192,000,000 and the season before, 225,000,000.

This year's acreage of oats was never exceeded except in 1889, when over 895,000,000 bushels were grown on 27,460,000 acres, compared with 650,000,000 bushels on a slightly smaller acreage this season. This is within 40,000,000 bushels of last year's and just about an average of the previous three crops.

The usual quantity of rye, buckwheat and barley will be gathered. The supply of hay, over 83,000,000 tons, and other forage is abundant, though milk feed and cotton seed meal may be higher than last year.

The wool clip is somewhat heavier than last year.

A reduced yield of heavy leaf and plug tobacco is assured, and the cigar leaf crop of Connecticut and Housatonic values has been destroyed by hail and drought. An advance in price is predicted.

Hops will make a fair average yield in the United States. Potatoes have the drought. About 127,000,000 bushels are looked for—slightly more than last year—compared to 245,000,000 bushels in the beautiful crop of two years ago. Winter apples promise to be in very scant supply at high prices, but grapes are every where abundant.

The American Agriculturist concludes that "the prospect for prices in the early future depends more upon the monetary situation than upon natural conditions, all of which point to a season that should result in higher prices."

The hay crop is believed to represent a value to the farmers of \$1,000,000,000. Corn at 45 cents per bushel comes next with a total of \$725,000,000 followed wheat valued at \$300,000,000, if worth 60 cents a bushel, and by oats worth \$185,000,000, if valued at 30 cents on the farm.

Help For Tired Brains.

Worried housekeepers, with more to do than you know how to accomplish, did you ever try using a helpful little list and letting that slip of paper save a lot of wear and tear on your overworked brain and bringing about many a result that you would otherwise have failed in memory alone were to be depended upon?

You know how often you get up in the morning and think "I must do so and so today," but when you lie down again at night you realize that in the pressure of other duties that one necessary thing to be done has been forgotten. Suppose now you have a little sheet, a tablet or a bit of paper hanging in some convenient place where you can jot down as they occur to you the little things that are so necessary to be done, yet which so easily slip out of your memory. There is a rat hole to be stopped, the rooster should be notified of the small leak before another rain comes on, that spot to be cleaned off of husband's vest, and a dozen other trifles if noted on the list will be accomplished, and you will not be one whit more tired when they are done, and the sense of pleasure at having attended to the right thing at the right time will be a continual source of gratification.—Philadelphia Times.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

The Size of the Sea.

Figures Which Graphically Show Old Ocean's Immensity.

One gallon of water weighs ten pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over two hundred trillions; an amount which would take more than a million years to pass over the Falls of Niagara. Yet put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure seven hundred and twenty-six miles across.

The Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is one hundred and seventeen followed by seventeen ciphers; a number that would be ticked off by our million clocks in three hundred and seventy thousand years. Its weight is three hundred and twenty-five billion tons, and the number of gallons in it seventy-three trillions. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 533 1/2 miles in diameter. If it were made to fill a circular pipe reaching from the earth to the sun—a distance of ninety-three millions miles—the diameter of the pipe would be 1,877 yards or rather over a mile; while a pipe of similar length to contain the Pacific would be over a mile and three-quarters across. Yet the distance to the sun is so great that, as has been pointed out, if a child were born with an arm long enough to reach to the sun it would not live long enough to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian.

The rest of the set includes the Indian ocean, the Arctic and Antarctic seas, and various smaller masses of water that cover an area of 42,000,000 square miles and would form a circle of 7,300 miles in diameter. The average depth may be put at 2,000 fathoms (12,000 feet) and the contents at 95,000,000 cubic miles. It weighs 390,000 billion tons, and contains 87 1/2 trillion gallons; while it would form a column reaching to the sun of 2,000 yards in diameter.

If we now combine into one vast whole these various figures, we arrive at some stupendous results in answer to the question, "How big is the sea?" Its area of 140,000,000 square miles could be confined by a circle 18,350 miles across. The relative size of the earth, of the whole sea, the Pacific and the Atlantic, are represented by circles the diameters of which are in the proportions to one another of 168, 133, 93, and 62 respectively; or by a crown for the surface of the earth, a half-crown for the surface of the whole sea, a shilling for the surface of the Pacific, a threepenny piece for the surface of the Atlantic.

Supposing the sea to be formed into a round column reaching to the sun, the diameter of the column would be nearly 2 1/2 miles. The Pacific would form 53 1/2, 000,000 miles of its total length of 93,000,000, and the Atlantic 18,000,000. If it were a column of ice, and the entire heat of the sun would be concentrated upon it, it would be melted in one second, and converted into steam in eight seconds; which illustrates the heat of the sun rather than the size of the sea.—Longman.

Three Kinds of Lightning.

The Etruscans of old believed in three kinds of lightning, another incapable of doing an injury, another more mischievous in its character, and consequently only to be issued with the consent of a quorum of 12 gods, and a third carrying mischief in its train and for which a regular decree was required from the highest divinities in the Etruscan skies. Curiously enough modern scientists, following the lead taken by Arago, have also decreed that the varieties of lightning are threefold. The first comprehends that in which the discharge appears like a long luminous line, bent into zigzags and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning because it sometimes divides in two or more branches before reaching the earth.

The second differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused. From this circumstance the discharge is designated sheet lightning. The third class differs so widely from the more ordinary manifestations that many meteorologists have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings. They neither assume the form of long lines on the one hand, nor sheets of flame on the other, but exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire.

Mirages in Colorado.

The mirage is as common in some parts of America as on the African deserts. In some districts of Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado the traveler will behold, at apparently no great distance, groves of trees and what seems to be houses and churches. In the plains, about 100 miles east of Denver, a party of cowboys were once thunderstruck at observing off to the west the semblance of a large city, lying apparently on the horizon. They could see blocks of buildings, churches and other structures so clearly as to render them almost willing to believe that a city had sprung up where they well knew no city existed. The image grew plainer, and finally one of their number, who had been in Denver, recognized the great hotel that towers above the rest of the city and the mystery vanished. The spectacle that gave them such surprise was a mirage of a city more than 100 miles distant.

The Christian Name.

The term "Christian name" is used in England and America only. "Baptismal name" is used in other countries. The terms seem to have been used at first after the reformation, when Biblical names were used as a reaction against the use of the saints' names in the calendar. It is evident that all Biblical names are not Christian, but the reaction went so far as to consider everything in the Bible as Christian and everything not in the Bible as pagan or certainly non-Christian.—New York Evening Sun.

How the Patient Chinaman Beautifies Articles of Nature.

Nothing is wasted in China. The stones of various fruits and the shells of nuts are cleaned, dried and carved into ornaments of the most graceful kind. Among the stones used are the olive, plum, peach and cherry, and of the shells the walnut and cocoon. The stones are collected with care; each must exceed a certain standard of size, proportion, hardness and color, and are dried slowly and at such a heat as not to crack or sprout and are then ready for the carver. The designer makes a rough outline of the future group or picture and hands it over to his boys or apprentices.

These work with great rapidity, and soon block out the design, cutting through the hard, ligneous tissue and then extract the kernel. A second treatment now takes place to dry the interior of the shell, as well as to prevent the fine lining of the interior from undergoing decomposition. This completed, the designer sketches a second outline, and also indicates by his pencil or brush where the surface is to be manipulated, made into leaf work or arabesque or be cut altogether away. The work is performed by the subordinate, as at first.

The designer then does the finishing touches, after which the assistants clean, polish and oil or wax the perfect carving. The stones are sold in this shape to quite a large extent, but more largely in other forms. Among these may be mentioned buttons, watch chains, sleeve links, earrings and brooches, and when strung together, bracelets, anklets, necklaces, watch chains, rosaries and official ornaments. The price of a stone varies greatly with the workmanship and the fame of the carver. Some may be bought as low as 5d. a piece, others command as high as 6s. and 12s. each. The average price is 1s. 8d. a stone, with handsome discount for purchases in quantity. The carvings display great variety and beauty.

One class represents bunches of flowers and leaves, in which pistils, stamens and tendrils are accurately executed. Similar to these are fruits and flowers and leaves. A second class is composed of carvings of birds, reptiles and other forms. The dragon, griffin, stork, horse, lion, tiger, camel, elephant and all such fantastic figures. A cannon in Chinese carving is to reproduce only those animals which have been deified and those mentioned are about the only ones which have enjoyed divine honors. A third class, and by far the most interesting, comprises groups of human figures, representing scenes in history, poetry, mythology and the drama.

The work is often so fine as to be microscopic in its delicacy, in fact, the finishing touches are made by the artist while using a magnifying glass of at least five diameters. On stones not over an inch in length along their major axis it is not uncommon to find eight, nine or ten characters in different attitudes and costumes. Unlike most phases of Chinese art, there is much regard paid to perspective and foreshortening. Some of these pieces might have been made by Hindoo or Italian artists, so free are they from local conventionalism. Nevertheless in the main conventionalism is all-prevailing.—London Art Journal.

THE BIRD OF WISDOM.

An owl sat up in a hickory tree to me, and in a most manner to me, "Ter hoot! ter-hoot! ter-hoot!"

"I asked her, politely, 'You lovely old bird, 'Have you the Golden Discovery heard?' She ruffled her feathers and spoke but a word in a hoarse, monotonous 'ter-hoot! ter-hoot! ter-hoot!'"

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a warranted lung, liver and blood remedy, a powerful tonic and alterative, and a reliable vitality for weak persons; a panacea for scrofula, hip joint diseases, feverish swellings and tumors; contains no alcohol, and is a medicinal without out a peer. There is no risk in buying a guaranteed article. Your money back if it don't benefit or cure.

—The philosopher, Schopenhauer, says that a man's intellect may be measured by his endurance of noise. He adds that he never knew a man with a barking dog in his back yard who was not a fool.

—Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually precede that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scared. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what a good thing to keep handy in the house. From the Froy, (Kansas) Chief. For sale by F. Potts Green.

—We never see everything that is about us, and no two of us ever see precisely the same things. Each sees what his previous training and his habit of mind have prepared him to see.

A MILLION FRIENDS.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Parrish's Drug store. Large bottles 50c. and \$1.00.

—The Lydians had gold coins at the close of the ninth century, B. C., and Greece proper at about the close of the eighth century. The Romans coined their first silver in the year 281, B. C., and gold 73 years later.

—I had catarrh of the head and throat for five years. I used Ely's Cream Balm, and from the first application I was relieved. The sense of smell which had been lost, was restored after using one bottle. I have found the Balm the only satisfactory remedy for catarrh, and it has effected a cure in my case.—H. L. Meyer Waverly, N. Y.

Marriage Not a Failure.

Old Friend—Was your daughter's marriage a success? Hostess—Oh, a great success. She's traveling in Europe on the alimony.—New York Weekly.

Tourists.

Three Harvest Excursions.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to all of the best farming sections of the West and Northwest, will be run on August 22, September 12 and October 10, 1893. Return tickets good for 20 days. Low rates. Apply for further information to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., or John R. Pott, District Agent, 436 William street, Williamsport, Pa.

Cheap Excursions to the West.

An exceptionally favorable opportunity for visiting the richest and most productive sections of the west and northwest will be afforded by the series of low rate harvest excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions will be sold on August 22, September 12th and October 10th, 1893, to points in Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Manitoba, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and will be good for return passage within twenty days from date of sale. Stop-over privileges will be allowed on going trip in territory to which the tickets are sold. For further information, call on or address Ticket Agents of connecting lines. Circulars giving rates and detailed information will be mailed, free, upon application to W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago & North-Western Railroad, Chicago, Ill. 31 94.

Luxurious Traveling.

The climax of comfortable and luxurious traveling is apparently reached by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Ease and comfort go with the traveler making a trip from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha or Sioux City over this road. Their superb electric-lighted vestibuled trains leaving Chicago for these points early every evening are great favorites, nothing being left undone by the officials or employees to ensure a most enjoyable trip. Excellent dining service is maintained and buffet library cars are attached to the train, where current periodicals may be perused while smoking a cigar with all the pleasure of one's own "den" at home. Electric lights placed in every berth enable the traveler to spend his wakeful hours, after retiring over his favorite novel or other reading matter. Private compartment cars are run between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. In fact, everything that goes to ensure comfort and security is provided. The trip from Chicago to any of the above named cities requires but a night's run, bringing one at the destination ready for breakfast and business in the morning. All coupon ticket agents have tickets on sale via Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, or call on or address Jno. R. Pott, district passenger agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Cottolene.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Co. k Co. Book, containing six hundred receipts, prepared by nine eminent authorities on a cooking.

Now good digestion wait on appetite And health on both."

Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene

comes now into popular favor as the new shortening. It is even the best of all with one of the most reliable qualities. And

COTTOLENE

Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene/Cottolene

comes attended by both

"APPETITE AND HEALTH."

Grocers sell it all about.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Co. k Co. Book, containing six hundred receipts, prepared by nine eminent authorities on a cooking.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill., and 138 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

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Music Boxes.

ORPHEA MUSIC BOXES

Are the sweetest, most complete (musical boxes made, and any number of tunes can be obtained for them, Delightful family, wedding, anniversary, and holiday gift. Buy direct of the makers, the oldest, most reliable, and responsible firm. Inspect' invited. No Music Box can be guaranteed to wear well without Gautschi's patented Safety Tune Change and Parachute. Manufacturers Headquarters for Gem and Concert Roller Organs; prices only 6 and 12 dollars, extra Rollers with new tunes can be had at any time for the low price of only 25 cents, also Symphonions and Polyphons at Lowest Prices. Factory Established 1824.

OLD MUSIC BOXES CAREFULLY RE-PAIRED AND IMPROVED

and at low prices. New Cylinders with any kind of tunes made to order.

GAUTSCHI & SONS, 100 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Manufactured at St. Croix, Switzerland Established 1824.

Sechler & Co.

SECHLER & CO.—* GROCERS—BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

—O—

HEAD QUARTERS FOR—

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS,

—X—

SPOICES AND FRUITS

—X—

IN TEAS we have Oologs, Gun-Powder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Japan English Breakfast, and our Fine Blend Tea is something that will please any one who appreciates a cup of Royal Tea

IN SPICES, Cinnamon, Cloves, All spice, Nutmeg, Mace, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Mustard all strictly pure goods.

IN COFFEES AND CHOCOLATE.

Mocha—genuine, Java—Old Government, Rio—Finest Brazilian. All excellent quality and always fresh roasted. Baker's Premium Chocolate and Breakfast Cocoa, Van Houten's Cocoa, Wilbur's Chocolate, and German Sweet Chocolate.

IN COOKING EXTRACTS we keep a line of Joseph Brunett & Co's, (Boston) goods, they are the finest we can find, also a line of Knight's extracts.

BEANS, California Limas, New York Marrow and Pea Beans, dried Green Peas.

RICE New Crop Carolina Head Rice.

DOMESTIC CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOMATOES, Cottage, Home and Worthington Brands—Corn, Peas and Mountain Brands—Corn, Green Beans, Lima Beans and Succotash, Dew Drop brand. GREEN PEAS, Early June, Scottish chief and Cecelia brands. PINE APPLE sliced and grated, Strawberries and White Cherries, Dew Drop brand. Boston Baked Beans.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, Yellow Crawford, Lemon Cling, and White Heat Peaches, White Cherries and Apricots.

IMPORTED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, French Peas and Mushrooms, Preserved Cherries, Strawberries, Brandy Cherries and Cross Blackwell's Jams all in glass.

MISCELLANEOUS, Pure Maple Syrup, Honey strained and in combs, Plum Pudding, Armour's Corned Beef Potted Tongue and Ham, Condensed milk, Dunham's Shred Cocoa nut.

Rich Mild Cream Cheese, Small Family Cheese, Bradford County Dairy Butter.

Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Gluten Flour, Vienna Flour.

Fine Confectioners' and Cut Loaf Sugars Extra Fine New Crop New Orleans Syrup, Pure White Sugar Table Syrup, Pure Cider Vinegar.

NUTS, Princess Paper Shell, California and Borden Almonds, Assorted Nuts, English Walnuts, Pecans extra large, Cream Nuts, Fresh Roasted Peanuts, Cocoa Nuts extra quality.

IN CONFECTIONARY, we have Fine Mixtures, Cream Chocolates, Roast Almonds, Cream Dates, Ros and Vanilla, Jordan Almonds, French Glace Fruits, Fine Chocolate Caramels, Chocolate Marsh Malloes, Cocoa Nut bonbons, Chocolate Madras, Lozenges, Clear Toys, and a large assortment of fine goods in this line all carefully selected.

FRANCO AMERICAN SOUPS, French Bouillon, Consomme, Oe Tail, Mock Turtle, Mulligatawny, and Terrapin.

OLIVE OIL, S. Rea & Co's 1/2 Pint, Pints and Quarts. The finest analysts in the World pronounce it pure.

PICKLES IN GLASS, Crasse & Blackwell's Chow Glass, Gherkins, Mixed, White Onions, Cauliflower, Picalliti, and Walnuts.

CEREAL GOODS, Oat Meal, Rolled Out, Cracked Wheat, Pearl Barley, Breakfast and Dinner Hominy, Macaroni and Vermacelli.

MEATS, Fine Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef, White Rose Lard.

GREEN FRUITS, Florida Oranges, Messina Lemons, White America Grapes, Catawba Grapes, and Jersey Cranberries.

CURED FRUITS, Evaporated California Pared and unpared Peaches, and Apricots.

RAISINS, Imperial Cluster, Fine Layers, Oudras, Valencia, Sultana and California Seedless and Loose Muscates.

FISH, New Mackerel very fine, Codfish boneless and evaporated, SALMON Magnolia, Astoria and Glacier brand Hogs' Spiced Salmon, Springs, Lobsters, Crab Meats and Shrimps, Sardines, French 1/2s, and 1/3s Boneless.

On the Red Bank branch trains will run as follows:

Going EAST WILL LEAVE
Red Bank at 8:00 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.
Stomstown at 8:05 " " and 5:40 " "
Matters at 8:12 " " and 5:47 " "
Graydale at 8:17 " " and 5:52 " "
Matters Ju. at 8:20 " " and 5:55 " "

Going WEST WILL LEAVE
Matters Ju. at 7:14 a. m. and 5:13 p. m.
Graydale at 7:19 " " and 5:18 " "
Matters at 7:24 " " and 5:23 " "
Stomstown at 7:29 " " and 5:28 " "
Red Bank at 7:34 " " and 5:33 " "

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect April 4, 1892.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

Ac. Ex. Mail. STATIONS. Ac. Ex. Ma

P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

6:35 3:50 9:05 Bellefonte 4:30 10:30 4:40

6:28 3:44 8:59 Coleville 6:37 10:35 4:45

6:25 3:41 8:56 Morris 6:40 10:38 4:48

6:22 3:38 8:53 Whittier 6:43 10:41 4:51

6:19 3:35 8:50 Linds 6:47 10:44 4:54

6:17 3:33 8:47 Hunters 6:50 10:47 4:56

6:14 3:30 8:44 Filmore 6:53 10:50 4:59

6:11 3:28 8:40 Sellers 6:57 10:53 5:03

6:09 3:26 8:38 Filmore 6:59 10:55 5:05

6:06 3:23 8:35 Dryden 6:59 10:56 5:06

6:03 3:20 8:32 Matters Ju 7:00 10:59 5:09

6:02 3:20 8:30 Matters Ju 7:01 10:59 5:10

5:51 3:09 8:18 Kerming 7:21 11:17 5:24

5:48 3:06 8:14 Struble 7:24 11:17 5:27

5:45 3:03 8:10 State Coll'g 7:30 11:20 5:30

On the Red Bank branch trains will run as follows:

Going EAST WILL LEAVE
Matters Ju. at 7:14 a. m. and 5:13 p. m.
Graydale at 7:19 " " and 5:18 " "
Matters at 7:24 " " and 5:23 " "
Stomstown at 7:29 " " and 5:28 " "
Red Bank at 7:34 " " and 5:33 " "

Going WEST WILL LEAVE
Red Bank at 8:00 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.
Stomstown at 8:05 " " and 5:40 " "
Matters at 8:12 " " and 5:47 " "
Graydale at 8:17 " " and 5:52 " "
Matters Ju. at 8:20 " " and 5:55 " "

SECHLER & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA.

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Dec. 18th, 1892.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:52 a. m., at Altoona, 7:40 a. m., at Pittsburgh, 12:10 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10:28 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:55 a. m., at Altoona, 1:45 p. m., at Pittsburgh, 6:10 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:33, at Altoona at 7:25, at Philadelphia at 11:30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:35 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:55, at Harrisburg, 10:30 a. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10:28 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:55 a. m., at Harrisburg, 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia, 6:30 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5:15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:33 at Harrisburg at 10:30 p. m., at Philadelphia, 1:25 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:37 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4:30 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 5:25 p. m., at Kenova, 9. p. m., at Harrisburg, 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:37, leave Williamsport, 12:30 p. m., at Harrisburg, 3:30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6:30 p. m.