RAIN AND SHINE.

Can't have sunshine all the time-

Can't have sunshine all the time-for to come a rain; The dry land—it gets thirsty. An the mountain an' the plain, They cry out for a drop to drink, An' all the wiltin' flowers Is glad to see the rain fall free; An freshen with the showers.

Can't have sunshine all the time:
Glad fer rain to fall;
Fills the wells and makes the dells
Look fresh an' sparkin'—all.
The raindrop makes the roses grow,
An' if the rivers rise,
They water all the land, an' go They water all the land, an go Just singin' 'neath the skies!

Can't have sunshine all the time:
I like a rainy day;
Fer that's the time fer readin' books,
Or makin' fiddles play.
To home, or to the grocery store,
I'm happy when it rains;
Fer thay need it, on the mountains. Fer they need it on the mountains,
An' it's welcome on the plains!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Life in Hawaii.

The Natives and the Residents Described-The Change in Hawaiian Affairs Means the Death of the Island's Poetry.

Honolulu, Jan. 18 .- Honolulu was laid out by some one who had a map of Boston in his mind's eye. A few avenues are broad and comely, but many of the streets go winding aimlessly through the town as if of a mind to double on their course and return for a better start. It is a mere matter of courtesy to call them streets. In point of fact they are lanes, hardly wider than passing teams require and with sidewalks where but two people can walk abreast. Narrow-guage tracks for horse cars traverse the main thoroughfares, but the nickel travel is mainly Kanakas and Chinese. Honolulu's white citizens drive their own vehicles, and for the use of those who have neither horse nor carriage there is a legion of one-horse backs. As for the more prosperous natives some of them own carriages and others move about on horseback, the women riding astride and managing spirited animals with grace and ease.

However much the inhabitants may

have begrudged the land needed for throughfares they have saved plenty of it for their dooryards. He is a poor provider who has less than an acre about his homestead, and many families occupy three or four times that area. Surrounded as the city homes are by the trees of the tropics, they give Honolulu the appearance of a land of country villas. Even some of the Chinese and Japanese have dwellings and environments that appeal to the artistic taste. And why not? Land is cheap; airy, graceful, pagoda-like structures suit the climate and do not rob the purse, while nature's landscape gardening cannot be surpassed. A tiny palm is thrust into the ground and rain and sunshine do the rest. Before one is tired of waiting a slender, smooth trunk springs to a goodly height and bears a head-dress of plumes and a necklace of cocoanuts.

The business part of Honolulu is not striking in an artistic sense, but it is made interestin street scenes. White duck suits and Panama hats, the latter ribboned with delicate shades of silk, and muslin dresses with wide-brimmed leghorn hats are common among the upper classes and give an equatorial glamour to the passing show. The prevalent Kanaka male flowers or peacock feathers, a neglige suit with floral circlets hung about the shoulders, his feet unshod and his attitude supremely restful. The female native wears a Mother Hubbard gown, a wreath of flowers which is called leis, and she, too, goes barefooted. No one accuses her of prudishness, and she is likely to have an unappeasable appetite for poi raw fish and the hala dance. Quite often she eats as much poi and so little of anything else that she becomes afflicted with uncurable sores and dies before her time. Death, in truth, has held high carnival in these islands since Captain Cook's men landed. The Kanaka had enough of his own ways of dying, but Christendom gave him many passing off the stage.

Besides the Kanakas the streets show a swarm of Orientals in their native dress. Portuguese merchants, Chinese firemen, native police. Japanese, British and American men-of-war's-men and tourists from every civilized country. There are hundreds whose nativity it is hard to trace. Not infrequently intermarriage occurs between Chinese and Kanakas, Japanese and Portuguese, Americans and half-cast native women, and the issue is a sort of composite which, it must be confessed, is often an improvement on the mated types.

The things to eat in Honolulu depend

on who and what you are. A civilized being can have a conventional menu from oysters on the half shell-brought from Baltimore-to Neapolitan ice cream and Nesselrode pudding. For the Kanaka there is abundant poi, an edible that might pass for bill poster's paste five days old, dried and smoked squid, cooked seaweed, raw mullet, poi, dog roasted in ti leaves and a combustible drink made from the fermentation of a root after it has been chewed by native women, comprise the real delicacies of the Hawaiian cuisine. For the Japanese and their cousins of the flowery kingdom the island supplies rice and shark's fins. Tons of home products for the Oriental table arrive on every steamer from Yokohama and Hong Kong. From all this provender, native and foreign, domestic or imported, the civilized kitchens of the city are able to make a discriminating choice which gives the bills of fare at some Honolulu entertainments a peculiar piquancy.

color line. The best class of white peo- is unless you have a Hawaiian interior. every religious and moral movement. til the last and highest comber has

Many of the half-caste families are thoroughly educted and are familiar with European capitals and languages. They live in luxurious homes, filled with the products of American, English and French handicraft and art. At this time many of them are living upon al-lowances, their thriftless mode of life, now represented in mortgaged estates, having made it necessary to put their affairs in the hands of trustees.

The favorite resort of Honolulu's leasure class, white and tinted, is Waikiki. This place is four miles from the heart of the city and is a curved shore occupied by villas. The ocean breaks on the coral reefs 300 yards from the beach parent. Bathing and fishing are the pursuits of the Waikiki idler and in no place in the world can they be enjoyed to better advantage. The water has a uniform temperature of 70 degrees the year around.

One good effect of the subduing and emollient climate is seen in the paucity of crime. The island prison has only about 125 inmates, and these, when not required on public works, are leased as servants to private families. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the prison bell rings and the convicts hurry to their bars. If one is late he finds the gates locked and he cannot enter except by going through the keeper's office. where, unless he can make a good excuse, he will lose his credit marks. No prisoner ever thinks of

running away. The annoyances of life at Honolulu are the insects. The mosquito's name is legion. In the old times there were no mosquitos here. In fact, the name of word, cannot be found in the Hawaiian the surf, where caught by the breakers, language. The whaling ships brought it is sped arrowlike to the shore. the pests in their stagnant water butts and ever since then the natives have held the harpooning gently in distrust. Oddly enough the mosquitoes are of two kinds, those that trouble by day and those that ravage by night. The two species are quite distinct as to size and dynamite with a lighted fuse is tossed shape as well as habits. People say the day watch seeks a quiet place on the wall after 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the night watch turns out and swarms down upon the human pasture. Great spiders like the tarantula, the

familiar centipede and the barbed scorpion infest the islands, but they are no more poisonous than the honey bee. Perhaps this is due to what they eat or the nature of their habits, but whatever the reason is the fact remains that they are not even dreaded by the children, who go among them with bare feet. Fortunately there are no snakes to molest the Eves of the Pacific paradise. A speculative German imported some to kill the rats in the cane fields, but for once in their lives the Kanakas summoned up a little energy and slaughter-

ed the consignment. The manufacturing industries of Honolulu are next to none at all, though the country has a number of sugar mills. Most of what is worn and used, and much of what is eaten, comes from over the sea, some from the east and the remainder from the west. Canned goods, groceries, carriages, hats, shoes, furniture, crockery, household effects, nearly everything except coffee, bananas, taro, strawberries, poultry, grass mats and sugar, is imported. Even hay is brought from California.

what it derives from retail merchandising, politics and tilling of its tributary soil, is the opulent tourist. He is a continual contributor of largness. To make him disgorge, the hotelkeeper lies in ambush and the hackman piles the briis picturesque in a straw hat bound with gand's trade. For the tourist the price of everything he wants that white men can supply soars on high. The Chinese sell him curios and clothing cheaply, but his Christian brother fleeces him until he has no wool.

Most strangers who visit the islands are given a chance to see the surviving forms of savage life which once abounded here. The hula dance is one of these, and it is the most complete display of barbarism which this quarter of the world affords. The motive of the dance is grossly sensual. Sometimes it is performed to the music on an orchestra, but the primitive accompaniment is the thumping of calabashes and a song.

Next to the hula in savage appreciation is the luau. This is a feast, or, promore. Because of gin, licentiousness tion is the luau. This is a feast, or, pro-and the kahuna doctors his race is fast perly speaking, a feed. It is served on the ground and those who partake of it sit Turkish fashion on the grass mat, where the native delicacies are served. Poi in wooded bowls-into which the unwashed feeders dip their fingers when they want a mouthful-has the place of honor. Another delicacy is raw fish. It takes strong nerves to sit and see a native woman reach into an aquarium, pull out a writhing mullet and bite off its head. Yet that is what she is apt to do. Some of the more dainty ones who are well brought up select a live minnow and roll it under the tongue, finally swallowing it as we do an oyster. Sometimes there is roast dog, with which inquisitive tourists are served under the name of young suckling pig. Those who have been deceived in this wise say that unidentified dog is a luxury only second to pheasant and the softshell crab.

Among the entres the live squid has an honored place. It is a dank, slimy, squirming thing, with an evil smell and an eye that stares most unhappy about, but to the Hawaiian, it is all that pate de fois gras ever was to the Parisian diner. At a luau your nextifriend, a muslined girl with a wreath of flowers, is quite apt to reach over and break off a toothsome tentacle. The wounded squid shrinks with pain and the broken part exudes a viscid paste, which, when it touches the Hawaiian palate, makes the native belle feel that in spite of the white man's contumely the great shark god has not withheld his chiefest bless-

ng from her lowly self. Raw shrimps, salted seaweed, a batter of sweet squash and the inevitable gin for those whom the feast has left unsatisfled, are on the luan list of creature comforts. The invitation is to eat drink and be merry, with even chances
Honolulu society is divided on the that on the morrow vou will die—that

ple are as refined, polished and accom-plished as those of any other capital in He strips himself of clothing down to the world and their hospitality is superb. the simple clout, and pushes off in a In this society is a large admixture of long, narrow cance with outriggers inthe New England religious element, to the still water behind the coral wall, sprung from the missionary families guiding his frail craft with paddles. He which came here between 1825 and 1850. feels his way to some narrow break in It supports the churches and is back of the jagged cordon of reefs and waits un-

wasted itself in the shallows. In the State College Baseball Season of '95. nick of time he shoots his canoe through the channel and it rides over the waves like a water fowl, pausing on easy swells beyond. The depth is about five fathoms, and the ocean floor shows acres of gleaming sand with archipelagoes of coral rock sprawling darkly on silver plains. But the fish are found further out, and the native paddles along until his frail craft rests over a depth of 100 fathoms. The canoe is a mere racing shell, as cranky as a scooped-out log, but the angler knows its tricks and stands upright in it, leans over its side or walks from stem to stern. His fishing gear is quickly adand the water between is still and trans-parent. Bathing and fishing are the as nets and the warp of the royal feather cloak are made of. Slender as it ington and Jefferson at State College; looks, it will stand a powerful strain. The cord is tied to a piece of gas pipe June 12, Demorests at State College. three feet in length which hangs in the The above schedule is incomplete as the deep water like a horizontal bar, and serves as a sinker and as a rod to hold the three short lines to which the hooks are tied. This device is dropped half University, University of Georgetown way to the bottom and the angler pre- | and Franklin and Marshall. pares for his work with a long pull at his gin bottle and a hearty "Here's goodbye to all of you" in his native tongue.

There is a tug at the line. The Kanaka hauls in quickly and brings two three-pounders to the surface, where they gleam like flakes of gold. He bates anew and in a few moments another yellow fish, or perhaps a red snapper and a banded sea perch reward his industry. Hour by hour he casts his line, and he is bound to fish until his gin gives out. Then he loses interest in the sport and turns his craft theni, except a variation of the English | homeward. He paddles his canoe into

> The old way of tishing is varied sometimes by the use of dynamite. A whaleboat manned by seven hard Kanakas, one of whom steers it with an oar, is rowed out near the reef and a stick of overboard. When the explosion comes two or three of the oarsmen, with scoop nets in hand, dive into the sea and gather most of the fish before they rise to the surface. I have seen sixteen taken in this way by an amphibious Kanaka. Such fish as escape the divers are gathered on the surface in nets.

> Quite often these fishing picnics are interfered with by sharks. Feeling the shock of the explosion they swim about to learn the cause. When they find the water filled with dead or dying fish they start to get a share. For such emergencies the Kanaka fishermen carry pointed sticks which they thrust en the jaws of the shark or into his vital parts. Now and then the fight ends badly for the fisherman. At Pearl Harbor some years ago a Kanaka lost both hands and the flesh from his left forearm. Such accidents, however, are rare.

Next to sport by flood and field, the latter including the quest of pheasants, plover, quail and ducks, the common amusements are found in brief excursions to the island resorts and long ones by sea to the great volcano. Oahu has many places of interest outside of Honolulu. One may visit the sugar plantations, rice farms and may go to Pearl Harbor or the punchbowl. The latter om California.

The chief resource of the city, beyond dred feet above the town. Another resort is the Pali, the highest point in the pass through the range of mountains that divides Oahu. It is the fashion, and a very good fashion it is, to see the Pali and praise its charms. The view from this height sweeps the whole island from north to south. In the direction of the capital the land slopes to a level two miles from the sea and spreads flatly to the shore. The hillides are not, as a rule, in a state of cultivation, although the soil is fertile.
The land is now cumbered with the wild guana, which bears fruit as big as the lemon, and with the lantana, the seeds of which are scattered broadcast by an imported bird called the minah. On the lower ground small farmers mostly Orientals, make their homes, and there are several cane plantations.

Turning the other way the sightseer gets one of the famous views of the world. From the apex of the pass to its northward drop is a sheer tobogganlike descent of nearly 1,000 feet. below the country spreads to the eye like a relief map. It undulates with here and there a feathery farm, then a rice field, great sugar ranches beyond, and in the distance the ocean, its blue waters thrust back by lava capes or sharp volcanic cones and cliffs. Closer by the mountain craigs pierce the clouds. He who has not been to the Pali on a clear day has missed half the charm of

Majestic scenery, zestful glimpses of the savage state and delightful homes; surroundings which many races have brought with them from strange and distant land or ages; an easy life in which even revolutions are good-humored; a climate of Edenic charm-these are some of the things one sees and hears or passes through in Honolulu and its verdant island. Unhappily for those who have not been here, much of the charm and flavor of the country must soon pass away. The natives are dying off, and if annexation comes the Oriental races will not linger. As for the quiet, drowsy, hasheesh-eat ing existence which men lead, where will that go when Yankee push and enterprise, following the flag, brings the inevitable boom and cover the fair land with the white stakes of speculative avenues and lots?

Honolulu is on the verge of change from the tropical capital to an American emporium. Its poetry is even now giving way to prose.

Took Her Husband's Place.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., February 24.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal church enjoyed something of a Rev. George novelty this evening. Turbush, the pastor, was taken ill after the morning service and was unable to preach in the evening. That the congregation might not be disappointed Mrs. Turbush took her husband's place in the pulpit and read a sermon from a book. The members of the congregation were nighly pleased. Mrs. Tur-bush is a cultivated woman, has a fine voice and her friends were delighted with the success of her undertaking.

-Read the WATCHMAN.

Schedule of Games for the Coming Season the Best Ever Made.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Feb. 19 .- Manager Greer, of the base ball team, has arranged the following dates: April 12, Dickinson at Carlisle; April 13, Gettysburg at Gettysburg; April 20, Princeton at Princeton; April 24, University of Virginia at Charlottsville, Va.; April 25 and 26, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hall, N. C.; May 8, Cu ban Giants at State College; May 9 Washington and Jefferson at Washington; May 10, Adelbert at Cleveland May 11, Oberlin at Oberlin; May 15, Lafayette at Easton; May 18, Gettysburg at State College; May 2, Wash-May 30, Demorests at Williamsport; team expects to arrange games with Le-University of Pennsylvania, high,

in New York comes from carelessness about catching cold," says Dr. Cyrus Edson. "It is such a simple thing and 'so common that very few people, unless it is a case of pneumonia, pay any attention to a cold. There are a great many cases of catarrh and consumption which have their origin in this neglect of the simplest precaution of every day life. The most sensible advice is, when you have one, get rid of it as soon as possible. By all means do not neglect it." Dr. Edson does not tell you how to cure a cold but we will. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will relieve the lungs, aid expectoration, open the secretions and soon affect a permanent cure. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Freen.

-"Perhaps you would not think so,

but a very large proportion of diseases

Burned to Death With Their Home.

HADDAM, Conn, February 24 .- People on the way to church this morning made a horrible discovery about a mile back of the village of Middle Haddam at what is known as Hog's hill. For some thirty years Thomas Cavanaugh, an industrious farmer, has lived in a little story and a half farm house there with his wife. The bouse is down in a valley, completely hidden from the sight of the neighbors.

The church-goers this morning were surprised to see that the house was a mass of ruins, with only here and there a bit of smoke arising from a dving ember. A search of the ruins was begun. The searches came upon a man's body, badly burned and barely recognizable. Near by was found a pelvic bone, which was all that remained of the woman's body. From the location it was concluded that the couple, who were about 60 years old, were asleep at the time the fire started and were burned in their

-Torpidity of the liver, and disorders of the stomach and bowels, cause headache and the failure of all desire for food. Ayer's Cathartic Pills stimulate the action of the stomach, liver, and bowels, cure headache and restore the appetite.

Tourists.

It Is the Leader.

The new map time table or "folder" (as it is known in railroad parlance) issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., gives the time of trains to and from Chicago and all the principal cities in the West; contain a new geographically correct map of the United States, as well as some valuable information for persons that are contemplating a trip West It will be sent free to any address upon appli cation to JNO R. POTT, District Passenger Agen-Williamsport, Pa. Write for one of them.

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THE TIMES Philadelphia

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF . . PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

READ UP.

READ DOWN Feb. 18, 1895. No. 2 No.4 No. No. 5 No 3 No. 1 | No. 5 | No. 1 | No. 2 | No. 4 | No. 2 | No. 5 | No.

P. M. P. M. *11 15 †3 35 Lv..WIL'MSP'T..Ar 6 55 2 40 7 12 10 12 Ar.....PHILA.....Lv *11 30 8 35

19 30 3 20 N. York, via Tamq. 19 30 A. M. (Foot of Liberty St.) P M. A. M. Daily, † Week Days § 6.00 P. M. Sunday 1 10.10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia and New York SLEEPING CARS attached to Beech Creek R. R. train passing Mill Hall, East bound at 9.37 p. m. West bound at 8.13 a. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee

Condensed Time Table

Connections.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with the Fall Brook Ry. At Mill Hall with Central R. R. of Penna. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield. Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad.

F. E. HERRIMAN.

F. E. HERRIMAN,

Railway Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

AND BRANCHES. Nov. 26th, 1894.

Nov. 26th, 1894.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.24 a.m. arrive at Tyrone, 6.40 a.m., at Altoona, 7.40 a.m., at Pittsburg, 12.10 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 10.34 a.m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.52 a.m. at Altoona, 1.45 p.m., at Pittsourg, 6.50 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.14 p.m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.35, at Altoona at 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.24 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 6.40, at Harrisburg, 9.30 a.m., at Philadel phia, 12 17 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 10.34 a.m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.52 a.m., at Harrisburg, 3.20 p.m., at Philadelphia, 6.50 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 5.14 p.m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.35 at Harrisburg at 10.20 p.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.33 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.35 a.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.52 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9.40 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte at 8.43 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9.40 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.33 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9.40 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.33 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 4.30 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9.40 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.33 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 5.50 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.33 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 6.50 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.52 p.m.: arrive at Lock Haven Bellefonte, 4.52 p.m.: arrive at Lock Haven Bellefonte, 4.50 p.

arrive at Harrisburg, 3.30 p. m., at Philadelphia a: 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.52 p. m.: arrive at Lock Haven, 5.49. p. m.; Williamsport, 7.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 10.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.43 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.40 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.25 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.20 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m. Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 7.05 p. m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

| WESTWARD. | | | | EASTWARD. | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------|----------|--|
| MAIL. | DAY EXPRESS. | EXPRESS. | Nov. 26, 1894. | MAIL. | DAY | EXPRESS. | |
| P. M. | A. M. | Δ. Μ. | Arr. Lv. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | |
| 6 35 | 11 52 | 6 40 | Tyrone | 8 10 | 3 34 | 7 25 | |
| 6 29 | 11 46 | 6 34 | E. Tyrone | 8 16 | 3 40 | 7 31 | |
| 6 25 | 11 42 | 6 30 | Vail | 8 20 | 3.44 | 7 35 | |
| 6 21 | 11 38 | 6 26 | Bald Eagle | 8 24 | 3 48 | 7 39 | |
| 6 15 | 11 32 | 6 20 | Dix | 8 30 | 3 54 | 7 45 | |
| 6 12 | 11 29 | 6 17 | Fowler | 8 33 | 3 57 | 7 48 | |
| 6 10 | 11 27 | 6 15 | Hannah | 8 35 | 3 59 | 7 50 | |
| 6 02 | 11 19 | 6 08 | Pt. Matilda. | 8 42 | 4 06 | 7 57 | |
| 5 54 | 11 11 | 6 01 | Martha | 8 49 | 4 13 | 8 04 | |
| 5 46 | 11 03 | 5 53 | Julian | 8 59 | 4 22 | 8 13 | |
| 5 37 | 10 54 | | .Unionville. | 9 08 | 4 31 | 8 22 | |
| 5 30 | 10 47 | 5 37 | S.S. Int | 9 17 | 4 39 | 8 30 | |
| 5 27 | 10 44 | 5 34 | .Milesburg | 9 21 | 4 42 | 8 33 | |
| 5 14 | 10 34 | 5 24 | .Bellefonte. | 9 33 | 4 52 | 8 43 | |
| 5 02 | 10 24 | 5 14 | Milesburg. | 9 46 | 5 02 | 8 53 | |
| 4 54 | 10 16 | 5 07 | Curtin | 9 55 | 5 10 | 9 01 | |
| 4 50 | 10 12 | 5 03 | Mt. Eagle | 10 00 | 5 14 | | |
| 4 44 | 10 06 | 4 57 | Howard | 10 06 | 5 20 | 9 11 | |
| 4 35 | 9 57 | 4 48 | Eagleville. | 10 15 | 5 29 | 9 20 | |
| 4 32 | 9 54 | 4 45 | Bch. Creek. | 10 18 | 5 32 | 9 23 | |
| 4 21 | 9 43 | 4 35 | Mill Hall | 10 29 | | 9 34 | |
| 4 19 | 9 41 | 4 33 | Flemin'ton. | 10 31 | 5 45 | 9 36 | |
| 4 15 | 9 37 | | Lck. Haven | | | | |
| P. M. | A. M. | A M. | | | A.M. | P. M. | |

| No | RTHWA | RD. | | SOUT | HWARD | |
|----------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS. | MAII" | Nov. 26, 1894. | EXPRESS. | DAY EXPRESS. | MAIL. |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | Lv. Ar. | A. M. | A. M. | P. M |
| 7 30 | 3 15 | 8 20 | | 6 35 | | |
| 7 36 | | 8 26 | .E. Tyrone. | 6 29 | | |
| 7 38 | | 8 28 | Tyrone S. | | 11 39 | |
| 7 41 | | 8 31 | Vall | 6 25 | | |
| 7 51 | | | .Vanscoyoc. | | | 5 54 |
| 7 55 | | 8 47 | | 6 15 | 11 26 | 5 50 |
| 8 04 | | 8 57 | Mt.Pleasant | 6 07 | 11 18 | 5 41 |
| 8 11 | | 9 05 | Summit | 6 00 | | 5 34 |
| 8 16 | | 9 10 | Sand. Ridge | 5 54 | 11 05 | 5 27 |
| 8 18 | 4 01 | 9 13 | | | 11 02 | 5 23 |
| 8 19 | | | Powelton | 5 49 | 11 00 | 5 21 |
| 8 27 | 4 08 | | | 5 39 | 10 50 | 5 10 |
| | 4 11 | 9 30 | Osceo a Ju. | | | 5 00 |
| 8 31 | 4 16 | 9 33 | Boynton | 5 35 | | 5 08 |
| 8 35 | 4 19 | 9 37 | Steiners | 5 31 | 10 42 | 4 58 |
| 8 36 | | 9 44 | Philipsbu'g | 5 30 | 10 41 | 4 57 |
| 8 41 | | 9 49 | Graham | 5 26 | | 4 52 |
| 8 46 | 4 33 | | Blue Ball | 5 21 | 10 31 | 4 46 |
| 8 52 | | | Wallaceton. | 5 16 | 10 25 | 4 39 |
| 8 57 | 4 44 | | Bigler | 5 11 | 10 20 | 4 33 |
| 9 03 | | | .Woodland | 5 06 | 10 14 | 4 27 |
| 9 06 | 4 53 | 10 17 | Mineral Sp | 5 05 | 10 11 | 4 24 |
| 9 10 | 4 57 | 10 21 | Barrett | 5 01 | 10 07 | 4 20 |
| 9 15 | 5 01 | 10 25 | | 4 56 | | 4 16 |
| 9 19 | | 10 32 | Clearfield | 4 52 | 9 58 | |
| 9 24 | 5 11 | 10 38 | Riverview. | 4 58 | 9 53 | 4 02 |
| 9 30 | | 10 45 | Sus. Bridge | 4 43 | 9 47 | 3 56 |
| 9 35 | 5 22 | 10 50 | Curwensy'e | 4 39 | 9 42 | 2 51 |
| | | 10 56 | Sus. Bridge Curwensv'e Rustic | | | 3 35 |
| | | 11 06 | Stronach | ********* | | 3 25 |
| | | | .Grampian | | | 3 21 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | west asv | A M | A NE | D M |

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. Schedule in effect November 26th, 1894.

| 103 | Courses | 114 | 112 | |
|-------|---|--|--|--|
| 7.0 | STATIONS. | 3.16 | (12,000) | |
| | Mandandan | | | |
| 0 40 | Montandon | 9 10 | 4 58 | |
| 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | 4 47 | |
| | D: 11 | | | |
| 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | 4 39 | |
| 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | 4 38 | |
| | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | 4 27 | |
| | | | | |
| 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | 4 07 | |
| 7 18 | Cherry Run | 7 57 | 3 48 | |
| 7 38 | Coburn | 7 38 | 3 30 | |
| 7 55 | Rising Springs | 7 21 | 3 14 | |
| 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | 3 01 | |
| 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | 2 54 | |
| 8 23 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | 2 47 | |
| | | 6 47 | 2 42 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 8 55 | Bellefonte | 6 20 | 2 18 | |
| A. M. | | A. M. | | |
| | 6 15 6 23 6 28 6 37 6 50 6 58 7 18 7 38 7 55 8 09 8 16 8 23 8 28 8 32 8 37 8 47 | 5 40 Montandon. 6 15 Lewisburg. 6 23 Biehl. 6 28 Vicksburg. 6 37 Mifflinburg. 6 50 Millmont. 7 18 Cherry Run. 7 38 | A. M. 5 40 Montandon 9 10 6 15 Lewisburg 9 00 6 23 Biehl 8 52 6 28 Vicksburg 8 47 6 37 Mifflinburg 8 38 6 50 Millmont 8 25 6 58 Glen Iron 8 17 7 18 Cherry Run 7 57 7 38 Coburn 7 38 7 55 Rising Springs 7 21 8 09 Centre Hall 7 06 8 16 Gregg 7 00 8 23 Linden Hall 6 52 8 28 Oak Hall 6 47 8 32 Lemont 6 43 8 37 Dale Summit 6 38 8 47 Pleasant Gap 6 28 | |

lixed. Nov. 26, 1894.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-To take effect February 25, 1895.

5 24 7 58 Youngdale (Wayne) 11 33 9 52 510 7 45 ...JERSEY SHORE. 11 45 10 05 14 35 7 05 .Lv W'MSPORT Ar. 12 25 10 45 ...
P.M. A.M. Phila.& Reading R.R. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Phila.& Reading R.R. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. Phila.& Reading R.R. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. Cleville... 6 37 10 57 5 00 (8 38 31) 8 40 ...Coleville... 6 37 10 57 5 00 EASTWARD. WESTWARD

IF you want printing of any de-

"f" stop on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

WATCHMAN OFFICEis the place to have it done.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.