

Bellefonte, Pa., March 22, 1895.

The Yellowstone Is In Danger.

The Next Congress Must Aid the Nation's Great Park .- Railways Are Threatening It .- Corporations Wish to Make it a Source of Profit Poachers Are Killing the Buffalo and Other Animals- The History of the Park-Its Su-

Will the new Congress do something for the preservation of the Yellowstone Park? A critical point in the history of that national reservation has been reached. Railroads represented at Washington by agents with plenty of money to back them are trying to procure legisla-tive authority for the invasion of its sacred precints. Meanwhile poachers, against whom no adequate protection is provided by law, are killing the buffalo. bears and elk, and openly selling the meat of those animals in the settlements on the outskirts of the Park. No jury can be got to convict them, because it is a first principle with the frontiersmen that wild game is public property and belongs to the hunter, wherever it may be found.

The whole question is to be brought up before Congress at its next session. Incidentally will be developed some important and hitherto unpublished facts in what may fairly be termed a

geographical romance. Not the least remarkable character in the romance is John Colter, who was attached to the expedition of Lewis and Clark. In August, 1806, he was discharged at his own request, going back to his business of hunting and trapping on the headwaters of the Missouri. had a companion named John Potts. The two men were captured by Indians, who killed Potts. They stripped Col-ter naked and allowing him a start of a few yarks gave him a race for life over ground that was covered with prickly pear. Almost miraculously he escaped and made his way to a trading post which had been newly established on the Yellowstone by Manuel de Lisa. Subsequently he pursued his travels towards what is now the northwest corner of Wyoming and entered the park, being the first white man to behold that strange region. It was he who discovered Yellowstone Lake the central feature of the park. which has fifty miles of a shore line.

Colter's trail, as dotted on Captain Clark's map of 1814, shows that he made a complete circuit of the lake. Accordingly to him must be given the credit of having discovered the source of the Yellowstone river, which takes its rise from the lake. After a while Colter got back to St. Louis and there he told such remarkable yarns that he was dubbed the monumental liar of the Rocky Mountains. He spoke of a region visited by him where the whole country was afire and where great springs of boiling water threw streams high into the air, while the very earth seemed to smoke as far as the eye could reach. Yet all that he said was sub-nal domain of Pluto.

In his peregrinations about Yellow. stone Lake Colter also fell upon some of the sources of Snake or Lewis' river, the mightest branch of the great Columbia which reaches the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia, by the way, in 1767 was first called the river of the Oregon by Jonathan Carver, who made the absurd mistake of locating its sources close to those of the Mississippi—that is to say, not far from Lake Itasca. Before going further it is necessary to take a few steps backward in order to find the beginning of the geographical romance in the origin of the name Yellowstone. Dr. Coues has succeeded recently in tracing the name back to a date unrecorded by published histories.

In 1738 a gentleman who was known as Le Sieur de la Verendrye-proprietor by royal grant of a siegnory in Canada-with an expedition numbering about fifty men visited the town of the Mandans on the Missouri river for purpose of discovery and trade. These towns were opposite each other and on the banks of the Missouri, near the present site of Bismarck, capital of North Dakota. While in that locality Verendrye heard from the Indians of a great river, a branch of the Missouri, which, as they translated it into French, was called the Pierre Jaune or Roche Jaune -meaning Yellow Stone or Yellow Rock. This, so far as it is known, rep-resents the very beginning of the resents the very beginning of the white man's acquaintance with the Yellowstone river and its name. The credit due to Verendrye in this regard has been secured for him by the researches of Dr. Coues. Verendrye soon afterwards sent out an exploring party which is credibly believed to have closely approached, if it did not reach, the Yellowstone river. In December, 1797, the celebrated

English traveler, astronomer and surveyor, David Thompson, visited the Mandans. He heard of the river, and with no other guide than information furnished by the Indians, made an audacious attempt to calculate the geographical position of its sources. Said Dr. Coues yesterday: "I have inspected his original manuscript now in the archives of the Crown Lands Department of Ontario, at Toronto. and I find that he fixed the sources with a probable error of less than twenty miles, giving latitude and longtitude in minutes and seconds. This may justly be considered as one of the most astonishing feats on record. It was a happy guess, but it took a David Thompson to make such a guess. His manuscript, dated 1798, contains the word Yellowstoneused there for the first time in English, so far as I am aware. To this day the river is called the Rocke Jaune by the Canadian vovageur."

Lewis and Clark wintered at the Mandans in 1804-5. They heard of the 7, 1805, Captain Lewis wrote a letter to ject, which was laid before Congress river, the whole country seems to be on February 19, 1806. Probably the first fire. Says Dr. Coues: official use of the name Yellowstone "Who ever heard of taking a vapor

President to Congress based on this let-

In 1806 Captain Z. M. Pike was sent by the government to discover the sources of the Arkansas river. While at the head waters of the Arkansas he conceived a wild notion concerning the Yellowstone, whose sources he represents on the map, published in 1810, as close by the sources of the Arkansas. On this map, however, is found, for the first, the Spanish name for the Yellowlowstone—Piedro Amarillo del Missouri, which being translated, signifies the Yellowstone of the Missouri. Pike was not acquainted with the Spanish language and so it is presumed that he borrowed the name from some earlier Spanish authority. The Indian basis of all the names was in the Hidatsa lan-

The first explorer of the Yellowstone was William Clark, co-partner with Lewis in the famous expedition. He parted from the expedition near Missoula, Mo., with a few men and struck the Yellowstone at a point where the town of Livingston is now located. From Livingston the railway runs to the National Park, Clark followed the river at its mouth, whore it joins the Missouri at Fort Budford.

Not the least important use of the Yellowstone Park is to preserve certain species of mammals which are rapidly becoming extinct elsewhere in the United States. All through its valleys roams a herd of 400 buffalo. They represent the only hope of the survival of the American bison. Is left undisturbed by man they would suffice in time to repopulate the great plains with these mighty heasts. They are as tame as the man and the survival of the service of the ser they list, their choice of headquarters being in the Hayden Valley. They have plenty of room for the reservation covers an area of about 2,600 squaremiles. Of elk, which are nearly extinct elsewhere, the number in the Park is estimated at from 8,000 to 25,000. There are plenty of bears, grizzly, brown, cinnamon and black, the lastnamed being most common. In winter they hibernate in caves and hollow trunks of trees. Antelopes they are also, and porcupines, as well as beaver. which have been well-nigh exterminated in other parts of the country.

The poachers who prey on the animals at the Park are absolutely ruthless, having no end in view but indiscriminate slaughter. They massacre the elk for their horns, which are worth from \$10 to \$75 a pair. Amateur hunters buy them for the purpose of exhibiting them as alleged trophies of their own water works from private companies was prowess in the chase. The antlers beng shed once a year, many of them are picked up and are stained and polished to render them marketable; but it is difficult to procure in this way a pair that will match. Buffalo hides, formerly so cheap, now fetch a good price, and a good head of a buffalo stuffed and mounted is worth \$150 or \$200. The demand has given rise to the industry of making artificial buffalo heads out of a papier mache, the dyed fur of other animals, and et ceteras.

Two companies of cavalry are stationed at the Park, under command of Captain George S. Anderson and Capof his position, for he is obliged to en-Interior, who makes such regulations as he sees fit. But Congress has refused tection against poaching and for the punishment of depredators. Whenever neasure to this end are brought up at Washington, they are opposed and defeated by lobbyists employed by the railways, which will not permit them to get through unless they carry their own schemes with them.

Under present conditions all that can law. be done is to lock the poachers up for a their weapons and outfit. A law does provide that nobody shall bring fire-arms into the reservation. The tourist, however, may obtain special permission to carry a gun through the Park by submitting the weapon to the superintendent and having a wax seal put upon the lock and trigger. This seal is only to be moved by the authorities subsequently, and for the owner to disturb it is an offense rendering him liable to arrest and to the confiscation of his outfit. Meanwhile the poaching goes on, and bear meat and buffalo meat are publicly sold in the neighboring settle-ments. Fish are permitted to be caught, but not for sale. A body of water in the reservation was named Lake Abundance, because it contained such quantities of trout. Along came some people who thought it would be fun to explode some dynamite in the lake, just to see what would happen the fish. All of the trout were killed and there have been none there since. Vandals are fond of writing their names in leadpencil on the geyser deposits. Subsequently layers of the deposit cover up the names and preserve them.

There is not the slightest occasion for a railway in the Yellowstone Park. The present arrangements of the Northern Pacific are all that could be desired for the purpose of landing passengers on the edge of the reservation and conveying them over beautiful roads. The superb carriage road was built by Lieutenant Hiram M, Chittenden, of the United States Topographical Engineers. He is preparing an exhaustive history of the Park, which will set at rest many matters now in dispute-notably the question as to the originator of the idea of setting apart the reservation, for which honor there have been numerous claimants. To none of these claimants does he give the coveted credit, but carries it further back to the real author of

the scheme It is hardly necessary to say that more wonders of nature are to be found in the Yellowstone Park than are assem bled anywhere else in the world. There is no other such region of geysers. these are thouands within the limits of river, of course. Under date of April | the reservation, representing extinct volcanoes. At Fire Hole Basin, where President Thomas Jefferson on the sub- the Gibbon river joints the Madison

was in the communication made by the bath in a snowstorm? I have stood in spake

the middle of Hell's Half Acre in a blinding snowstorm, at the same time for 27 years past, a badly diseased ankle enveloped in vapor as hot as I could bone. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite have looked down into a crater that was healed it when all other medicines had cerulean amethystine and ruby hues the limb could never be used again. blended. The Falls of the Yellowstone A sore broke out on the ankle the are among the most magnificent in this country. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, though not the largest in the Grand Canyon of Colorado, 6,000 feet below the surface of the earth without experiencing the emotion which the Yellowstone Canyon excites."-The Phila. Times.

The Farmers' Department.

Bill Creating It Approved by the Governor. Tuesday afternoon of last week Governor Hastings sent to the house the approval of the bill creating a department of agriculture. The governor has a communication from L. H. Rhone, worthy master of the state grange, in which he gives a statement of the expenses of the new department,

as follows: Salary of secretary, \$3,500; salary of deputy-secretary, \$3,000; salary of economist zoologist, \$2,500; salary of for-

sory educational bill. The resolution providing for a committee to investigate the charges of cruelty and incompetent management made against the managers of the Warren asylum was reported favorably the next

day.

The house educational committee today considered the bill providing for the removal of the normal school from Edinboro, Erie county. Arguments on both sides were advanced, and Prof. Benedict, who is now in charge of the school, addressed the committee, showing that the school is progressing and growing in public favor. The commit tee reported against the removal of the school from Edinboro, which will remain the permanent location of the normal school of the Twelfth district.

reported favorably from the house diciary general committee.

The bill abolishing the public buildings commission of Philadelphia was reported favorably to the senate.

Ex-State Treasurer Morrison, whose friends have been active in getting him a lucrative place under the Hastings administration, has been notified of his appointment as deputy bank examiner under Colonel Gilkeson.

Hayward Must Die.

He Can Have Three Months Longer, Then Hangs.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 19 .- Harry T. little imagination may readily fancy it to be actually an entrance to the inferlive. Sentence was passed on him by force order without adequate authority Judge Seagrave Smith after a motion of law. The government of the reser-vation is vested in the Secretary of the had been denied. Harry came into the court in the same leisurely calm manner that has characterized his demeanor again to make the laws required for pro- all through the trial and surveyed the crowd coldly while the handcuffs were being removed. Judge Smith agreed to examine the grounds for a new trial on March 28 and then passed sentence. He said he had no doubt whatever that the verdict was a just and righteous one. and while he did not believe in capital punishment it was his painful duty to bass sentence in accordance with the

"The sentence of this court," he confew days when caught and confiscate tinued, "is that you be taken to the Hennepin county jail and there confined until, after a period of three months, a time be fixed by the governor of this state, you be taken to the place of execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead.

Harry listened calmly and sat down without the slightest show of feeling.

Brought Back from Kansas

Harry Gregg, a 14-year-old incorrigible, who escaped from Morganza a year ago, was brought back yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Pryor, of Douglas county, Kan. Gregg was jailed there in December for breaking into a grocery store.

Between the Rocky mountains and the Atlantic there are a dozen counties that contain more than 5,000 square miles. One of these is Aroostook, the northwestern county of Maine, which has an area of 6,800 square miles, but little less than the whole of Wales, and forty-two times that of the republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees mountains between France and Spain.

-"What is that young man who makes all the noise on the third floor trying to do?" asked the boarder who came from the country.

"He's cultivating his voice," replied the star boarder. "Gosh! I don't see what he's doin that for. I should think he'd want it to grow.

Kicksey-"I wish I had never learned to play poker. I always Mrs Kicksey--"Maybe you didn't

Nailor-"Why do they call a ship she?" Sailor-"Because it takes a mighty good man to handle her."

-"Did you remember to answer the door as I told you Bridget?" "Bridget-"I sat by it all the afternoon, ma'am, an' niver a word did it

A GOOD TESTIMONIAL .- "I have had bear it and unable to see twenty feet. I Remedy and his Salt Rheum Cream like the corolla of a morning-glory, with | failed, and medical authority had said

A sore broke out on the ankle bone, and for 10 months the aged writer suffered day and night beyond the power of words to express. A friend advised me to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorthe United States, being greatly surpassed in that respect by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, is one of the most extraordinary freaks on this continent. I have stood at the bottom of the Colorado at the state of the colorado at the colorado at the state of the colorado at the colo ite Remedy. I had no faith that any purchased some, also a box of Dr. David Kennedy's Salt Rheum Cream. I used these medicines but a short time when my limb began to heal. I will further add, among the many medicines I have tried for a diseased liver and kidneys, none has ever proved so helpful to me as Favorite Remedy. By stimula-ting and strengthening the enfeebled organs, even the encroachments of advanced age seem to be checked by its in-

vigorating power. I have thoroughly tested its true worth, and I knew whereof I affirm, hoping all who read this will profit thereby, as the aged writer has, by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, been given very comfortable health for a person of 70 years of age. Favorite Remedy is an invaluable medicine for children as well as adults.

This testimonial is given from my own experience of these invaluable medicines." Mrs. Belinda Hoddon. Haverhill, N. H.

No tribute to the efficacy of a medicine could be greater than these words of Mrs. Hodsdon, who voluntarily tells the story of her recovery. Thousands of men and women whose life is making severe draughts on their vitality, need Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. None are too old to be helped by it. It permanently cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, for the ills peculiar to women it has no

-"You speak of that boy across the street as a 'geezer,' "said the lady customer from the suburbs: "what is a

"A geezer replied the bootblack, busily plying both his brushes, "is the same thing as a gazabo?" "And what is a gazabo ?"

"Say," retorted the boy, straightening up and looking at him with openeyed astonishment, "you'd tetter go to a night school."

An Instnuation.

Old Skrooge-Do you think, young man, you could support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed? Her Suitor-I could, but I'm not

mean enough.

-Host at swell dinner .- "Why don't you eat those strawberries? They are the first of the season and are very Scribble--"Yes, I know they are nice but I live at Mrs. Mealer's boardinghouse and I'm afraid they'll spoil my

taste for prunes."

-Chicago has over 30 elevators, which handle 140,000,000 bus grain every year. The Union Stock Yards cover 350 acres and cost \$3, 000,000. They have eight miles of streets and receive 8,000,000 head of stock every year. The meat exports exceed \$100.000,000.

-All the elements which nature requires to make the hair beautiful and abundant, are supplied in Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

-Well, Edith, how do you like going to school? Is your teacher nice? No, I don't like her one bit! She put me in a chair and told me to sit there for the present; and I sat and sat and she never game me a present.

-Slight of Hand Performer .-'Will some gentleman loan me a pint whisky flask to perform this trick with ?"

Colonel Riptem-"Yo ahr in Kentucky sah. No Kentucky gentleman carries no less than a quart flask,

-Mother-"I don't like to see you hanging over the gate with that poung man." Daughter-"Well, theres a great deal to be said on both sides.

-Old Soak says there is a difference between going straight home and going home straight.

Tourists.

Excursion to Denver, Colo.

In July we run one. Get ready and join the party, via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railway (first class in every respect.) One standard fare, with two dollars added, for the round trip. Special side trips arranged from Denver to principal points of interest throughout Colorado, at reduced rates, For those desiring to extend their trip to Salt Lake, or California, Oregon and Washington, satisfactory arrangements will be made. For full information address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

To Teacher's And Others. For the meeting of the National Education

al Association at Denver, Colo., in July, next the Western trunk lines have named a rate of one standard fare, plus two dollars for the round trip. Variable routes will be permitted. Special side trips at reduced rates will be ar ragned for from Denver to all the principal points of interest throughout Colorado, and those desiring to extend the trip to California, Oregon and Washington, will be accommodated at satisfactory rates Teachers and othors that desire, cr intend attending this meeting or of making a western trip this summer. will find this their opportunity. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (first class in every respect) will run through cars from Chicago to Denver. For full particulars, write to or call on John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William St., Williamsport, Pa.

—A severe rheumatic pain in the left shoulder had troubled Mr. J. H. Loper, a well known druggist of Des Moines, Iowa, for over six months. At times the pain was so severe that he could not lift anything. With all he could not get rid of it until he applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm. "I only made three applications of it," he says, "And have since been free from all pain." He now recommends it to persons similarly afflicted. It is for sale by

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.—A most excellent farm of 178 acres well located, good buildings, plenty of water. well fenced and within a lew rods of railroad station, can be purchased at a bargain by applying to JOHN P. HARRIS.

39 46 tf. 1st Nat. Bank Bellefonte.

Paints.

THERE is but one way in the world to be sure of having the best paint, and that is to use only a well-established brand of strictly pure white lead.*

The following brands are standard, "Old Dutch" process, and are always absolutely

STRICTLY PURE # # # # # # WHITE LEAD

"ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,"
"BEYMER-BAUMAN,"
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS,"
"FAHNESTOCK."

*If you want colored paint, tint any of tabove strictly pure leads with National Le Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound car each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shad they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, b a combination of perfectly pure colors in thandlest form to tint Strictly Pure Whi Lead.
Send us a postal card and get our book of paint and color card, free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.

Pittsburg, Branch, German National Bank Building, Pittsbur 39-13-1t n r

Central Railroad Guide

MENTRAL RAILROAD OF . PENNSYLVANIA.

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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., Les Condensed Time Table.

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*Daily. †Week-days. ‡6.00 p. m. Sundays §10.55 A. M. Sundays. Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car between Clearfield, & Philadelphia daily, except Sunday.

Connections.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R. it Jersey Shore Junc. 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, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. Philadelphia, Pa.

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAT 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 Pittsburg, 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 Harrisburg, 3.30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.52 p. m.: arrive at Lock Haven, 10.35, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m.,
arrive at Harrisburg, 3.30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.52 p. m.: arrive at Lock Ha-

arrive at Harrisburg, 3.30 p. m., at Philadelphia at 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.

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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. WESTWARD. 111 | 103 114 | 112 P. M. A. M. 1 58 5 40 2 08 6 15

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BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-

To take effect February 25, 1895. EASTWARD. WESTWARD $\frac{\dagger \text{No}}{12} \dagger \text{No.8} \dagger \text{No.2} | \text{Stations.}$ $\begin{vmatrix} \dagger \text{No} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \dagger \text{No.7} \begin{vmatrix} \dagger \text{No.7} \\ 11 \end{vmatrix}$ P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. A.M. A. M. P. M. 6 45 3 25 8 45 Bellefonte. 6 30 10 50 4 55 6 38 3 19 8 40 ...Coleville... 6 37 10 57 5 00 6 35 3 16 8 37 ...Morris. f 6 40 11 02 5 03 6 32 3 13 8 35 ...Whitmer. f 6 44 11 07 5 06 6 27 3 08 8 31 ...Hunters... 6 50 11 13 5 11 6 24 3 06 8 28 ...Fillmore. f 6 53 11 16 5 15 6 19 3 01 8 24 ...Brialy... f 7 00 11 22 5 20 6 15 2 58 8 20 ...Waddle... 7 05 11 25 5 25 6 12 2 52 8 8 8 Socia Cr. f 7 08 11 28 5 27 6 02 2 40 8 07 Krumrine. f 7 17 11 40 5 37 5 59 2 35 8 04 ...Struble. f 7 20 11 44 5 40 5 5 75 2 30 8 08 StateColl'ge 7 30 12 00 5 45

TF you want printing of any de scription the - WATCHMAN OFFICE-

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

is the place to have it done.