Bellefonte, Pa., April 26, 1895.

The Brazilian Rubber Tree Trappers

The business of rubber gathering, after the forest has been reached, begins with the opening of a "road"-a winding pathway just wide enough to allow a man to pass from tree to tree. Usually 100 rubber trees are connected by one of these roads, the intervals between them varying from twenty feet, or less, to hundreds. While one man's road may not be more than a quarter of a mile long, his nearest neighbor may have to walk five or six times as far to reach the same number of trees.

There is as much difference in the milk from rubber trees as in the milk from different cows. The consistency of the sap varies, some yielding a larger and some a smaller proportion of solid rubber. In the same road one tree may yield a thick, creamy sap, while the next will gave a watery one, or even nothing at all, the "flow" being so slight that the sap merely puts in an appearance without reaching the cup underneath. Where several "taps" are made on the same tree, some may run freely, while others give nothing at all. On other trees, again, all the taps may run freely. In view of these differences in quality and quantity of the sap, the yield of a road, instead of single trees, is taken as a standard in any rubber

camp. One man can easily tap 100 trees daily, placing on each five or six cups to catch the sap. These trees, on what is called a good road, will yield, at the commencement of the crop season, † about 22 pounds of sap for each tapping. But all the roads are not equally good, and one with the yield just mentioned may lie next to another with a yield of only 10 pounds of sap. On the lower Amazon, in a field containing several thousand rubber trees, not more than 10 or 12 pounds of sap can safely be counted on for each 100 trees per day. Supposing the trees to be tapped regularly for twelve weeks-the extent of the tapping season—the total yield per tree-would be about 7 pounds of sap, or 31 pounds of cured rubber. But a rubber gatherer can, without great exertion, work two roads during a season, making, at the average yield here mentioned, 700 pounds of rubber. An active, hard-working man can double this product, and can do even better with the help of his wife (seldom with "benefit of clergy") and children. In partially cleared forests a rubber gatherer can care for more trees.

In the state of Amazonas the average size of the rubber trees is larger, and the yield is greater. This is because rubber gathering has not been practiced there so long, and the trees have been allowed to mature fully before being tapped. In the lower districts, where the rubber industry had its origin, the vield per tree is much less now than formerly. A man who worked in the rubber fields forty years ago once told me that he had known roads of 100 trees to yield 40 to 45 pounds of sap per day, while his early employer used to complain because the yield had fallen from 60 and 65 pounds. To-day an occasional rubber tree will sometimes yield two pounds at a single tapping, but there are more on which the scanty exudation dries on the bark without reach-

ing the cup. The quantity of sap required for making a pound of India rubber varies more than the quantity of milk needed for a pound of butter. While two pounds may be given as the average, very much more is sometimes necessary. The yield of rubber from a given measure of sap is greater at the beginning of the season than at its close, the consistency of the

sap steadily diminishing. The age at which rubber trees become roundings. In the dense forests they will hardly bear tapping before the age of twenty-five or thirty years; in par-tially cleared forests, they can be tapped at sixteen years, while on lands from which the other growth has been removed; rubbers trees begin to yield at ten years, and, if carefully treated, appear not to suffer from the tapping. The trees in cleared space grow much more rapidly than those in the dense forests. Without doubt the application of science would increase the yield of sap, and also the proportion of solid rubber contained in it, but this good result is not yet to be looked for. The rubber gatherers will trust to "the prodigality of nature" until all the unexplored fields have been opened and all the existing trees when one reflects that trees continue to be tapped that have been yielding rubcommodity.

The season for tapping trees may last for three months, and sometimes six, the operation being performed daily. This is determined by the size of the trees and the richness of the yield. In some cases the trees are tapped only every other day. In others, the trees are tapped daily in the season, but only in alternate years. A rubber gatherer who owns nothing in the locality where he works sometimes taps the trees so heavily as to kill them in a single season, but such a man will find it hard to get a road in the same field again. These roads, by the way, often exist year after year, and have a rental

value. The cups used for catching the rubber milk as it oozes from the tree are now mostly of tin, though in some places cups of burnt clay are still used, being considered superior. The making of the latter requires much time, however, and they are liable to break. so that tin cups are rapidly displacing tnem. The clay cups are attached to the rough bark of the tree with the aid of a dab of wet clay, while the tin cups are held in place by turning down the top and pressing it into the bark. The tins could be improved by the addition of some sharp points to the back of each, to drive into the bark. The cups are made in three sizes-4, 6, and ounces. The smallest size is used on the lower Amazon, the middle-sized ones in Amazonas, in the developed fields, and the largest size in virgin fields. In the latter case smaller cups

are likely to be substituted before the crop is finished.

As in every other industry, there are careless, shiftless workers in rubber gathering. Such persons, when finishing their day's labor, will throw the empty cups on the ground at the foot of the trees, with the "drippings" left within. A more practical man, when he begins the season, will drive into the ground by each tree in his road a stick in which there are as many saw cuts as he has cups for the tree, while under-neath is a box in which the last drop of

rubber is caught. These drippings at the end of the season represent a not small item. A rubber gatherer who is fully conversant with his business and is desirous of protecting his trees will work as follows: He will first mentally divide the lower part of the trunk-beginning

hatchet-into six sections, representing the six working days in the week. On Monday, we will say, he will com-mence work by making taps about eight inches apart around the trunk, London, April 16.—It is stated on forming a circle as high as he can reach. Under each incision he will place a cup to catch the sap; eight will be needed for a 'tree sixty-four inches in circumference. On Tuesday the same tree will be tapped on a circle about a foot lower, the incisions being directly un-der those made on the first day. By continuing this process to the end of the week, the circle of taps on Saturday will be about a foot from the ground, and forty-eight incisions will have been made,—i. e., six circles of Great Britain. But steps will be taken eight taps each. The next week he to insure the payment of the indemwill begin by tapping again in the cir-cle of the previous Monday, but tap-ping between the incisions in the circle. been sent to commodores of British incisions can be found in the original ceived no information, and discredits circles, now circles are started a short the report that the United States has distance below, and thus the work of indicated objections to the bombardcutting into the bark is continued until ing of Greytown or the landing of the whole surface of the tree is covered troops with taps. It will then be necessary for the tree to rest for the remainder of the year-possibly for all of the next year. If the tapping has been properly done, by which is meant if the bark has been cut into no more than is necessary, and the wood not cut into at all, the incisions will heal over so as to leave no

Much skill is needed in tapping rubber trees. Deep incisions damage the trees, but if they are too shallow, the sap will not flow. If the tapper, on tempts to strike again in the same place, he is likely to miss his aim, thereby making two incisions instean of one and chipping out a bit of wood between them, which wounds the tree. Some superstitious people try to make the cut

in the form of a cross, "for luck."

Having tapped the trees in his road early in the day, and placed the cups in position, the tapper returns home for breakfast. Later he starts out with a ame route followed in the morning. than the 15th day of May next. The milk does not run more than three hours. At the end of his road he will find himself near his hut again, where he next proceeds to smoke the sap over of palm nuts.

In the case of some large trees two series of circles are described in the tapping, the upper series being reached by means of a staging built around the as high as 10 per cent. tree. Such treatment is likely to prove fatal to the tree, however. It is management to avoid tapping during the flowering season of the rubber tree, which is during September. The best months for tapping are July, August, October, November, and sometimes December.

In answer to several correspondents it may be said that a personal visit to the Amazon states doubtless would prove a more satisfactory source of information than any letters that can be written from here. Life is easy in these latifit for tapping depends upon their sur- tudes, though somewhat oppressively de rigeur in the cities, where Portuguese customs still prevail. In the country, especially in the rubber fields, it is quite another matter. There a man may go about dressed in a light flannel bunting shirt and cotton trousers, a coat and waistcoat being superfluous. A big straw hat and high hunting boots are needed for going about, besides which one's outfit generally includes a rifle, cigars, and a bottle of quinine-the latter as a precaution against possible fevers. - Scientific American.

-Our better halves say they could not keep house without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is used in more than half the homes in Leeds. Sims have been exhausted. How long that Bros., Leeds, Iowa. This shows the eswill be in the future may be imagined | teem in which that remedy is held where it has been sold for years and is well known. Mothers have learned ber ever since it became a marketable that there is nothing so good for colds, croup and whooping cough, that it cures these ailments quickly and permanently, and that it is pleasant and safe for child-ren to take. 25 and 60 cent bottles for sale by F. P. Green.

> egs, arms and other members and organs are perfect. The space covered by the joint is about two inches long and three broad. The babies weigh 14 pounds together, teed and sleep well. They cry together.

-Bing--A hen is mighty exclu-

Bang-Eh? Bing-Yes, indeed. She won't have anything to do with a chick that don't belong to her set.

-"Is youreditor a man of letters?" "Don't know, stranger, but you kin find out by axin' the post-master."

-Hood's pills are the best afterdinner pills, assist digestion, cure head-

-Few have sufficient command of language to know when to keep still.

-The world cannot afford to do without reasonable pleasures.

No Bombardment.

England Will Not Use Force Against Nica. raqua Just Yet.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- It was reported here yesterday that Secretary Gresham, through Ambassador Bayard, has informed Great Britain that this country will not permit, without an earnest protest, the bombardment of Greytown, and that the landing of British troops on Nicaraguan soil will be viewed as an act inimical to American interests, and an infraction of the

To-day it is learned that the state department has made no protest against any proposed British action in Nicaragua, for the very good reason that the British government has regarded the issue between itself and Nicaragua as about one foot from the ground and go-ing as high as he can reach with his any concern, and has not acquainted the government of the United States with the exact purposes, and it is not

London, April 16 .- It is stated on good authority that the question of a States against the bombardment of Greytown and the landing of British troops in Nicaragua has never been United States so far as the British government is aware. In any case, it is added, the British will not bombard Greytown in the event of Nicaragua refusing to comply with the demands o When, after a time, no room for new warships. The foreign office has re-

> The "Globe" this afternoon says the answer of Nicaragua to the ultimatum of Great Britain regarding the expulsion of Minister Hatch, British consular agent, from Nicaraguan territory is not acceptable to the British government and steps to enforce the ultimatum will be taken immediately.

Panama will to morrow visit Admiral Meade, the commander of the American squadron which if now at this failing at first to go deep enough, at port. The fleet will go to Greytown, Nicaragua, Thursday.

By the Middle of May.

Washington, April 16 .- Among instructions sent to-day to all internal revenue collectors is the following : "All returns made by taxpayers for bucket or other receptacle to collect the 1894, except such as are delayed by sap from the cups, beginning with the reason of appeals, must be completed first tree tapped, and going over the and forwarded to this office not later

> day show that a large number of persons in all parts of the country who are subject to the income tax have not made any return of their incomes. The

Following is a report of Shope school, for the last month ending April 11th, 1895. Number of pupils enrolled-boys 23, girls 16 total 39. Number of pupils enrolled for term-boys 29, girls 24, total 53. Those who did not miss any words during the term are Lizzie Gray, Rebecca Harvey, Clayton Brooks, Homer Noll and W. J. Brooks. Those who missed one word are Ella Zimmerman, Sadie Zimmerman, Bertha Shope, Oscar DeLong and Joseph M. V. THOMAS, Teacher Harvey.

——Dolly Footbites—"Why didn't you accept Cholly Sappy's invite to an oyster supper?" Sue Brette—"I heard

-Since the women's hats must go, let the law-makers even things up by prohibiting men from going out be tween the acts.

-Do not use your kindness merely as a bribe.

STRICTLY PURE ...

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting

A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-own-ers by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free,

NATIONAL LEAD CO., New York. Pittsburg Branch, German National Bank Building, Pittsburg. 39-17-1t n r CECHLER & CO.---*

Monroe doctrine.

protest upon the part of the United raised between Great Britain and the

Colon, April 26. The governor of

Date When Collectors Must Make Income Tax Returns.

It is believed the returns received to proportion of these to the whole number liable to the tax is by some placed

School Report.

he was a bad egg, and I was afraid the supper might break him.

New Advertisements.

RARM FOR SALE.—A most exgood buildings, plenty of water. well leaded, and within a tew rods of railroad station, can be purchased at a bargain by applying to JOHN P. HARRIS.

39 46 tf. lst Nat. Bank Bellefonte.

Paints.

—A German woman of New York city recently gave birth to twins who were joined at the hips from the lower part of the sacrum to the cocoyx. Their

... WHITE LEAD

You cannot afford to use cheap paint. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead look at the brand; any of these "ARMSTRONG & McKELVY,"
'BEYMER-BAUMAN,'
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS,"
"FAHNESTOCK."

Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handlest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead. A good many thousand dollars

Sechler & Co.

GROCERS-BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

-HEAD QUARTERS FOR-

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS,

SPICES AND FRUITS

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

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

IN COFFEES AND CHOCCLATE Mocha-genuine, Java-Old Govern ment, Rio-Finest Brazilian. All ex cellent quality and always fresh roasted. Baker's Premium Chocolate and Breakfast Cocoa, Van Houten's Cocoa, Wilbur's Chocolate, and German Sweet

IN COOKING EXTRACTS we keep a line of Joseph Burnett & Co's, (Bos ton) 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

RICE New Crop Carolina Head Rice.

DOMESTIC CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOMATOES Cottage, Home and Worthington Brands -CORN Persian and Mountain Brands, -Corn Granules, Lima Beans and Succotash, Dew Drop brand. GREEN PEAS, Early Junes, Scottish chief and Cecelia brands. PINE APPLE sliced and grated, Strawberries and White Cher ries, Dew Drop brand. Boston Baked Beans.

 $CALIFORNIA\ CANNED\ FRUITS,$ Yellow Crawford, Lemon Cling, and White Heath Peaches, White Cherria and Apricots.

IMPORTED VEGETABLES ANA FRUITS, French Peas and Mush-rooms, Preserved Cherries, Strawberries, Brandy Cherries and Crosse Blackwell's Jams all in glass.

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

Rich Mild Cream Cheese, Small Family Cheese, Bradford County Dairy But-Buckwheat Flour, Corn Flour, Gluten Flour, Vienna Flour. Fine Confectioners and Cut Loaf Sugars Extra Fine New Crop New Orleans Syrups, Pure White Sugar Table

Syrup, Pure Cider Vinegar. NUTS, Princess Paper Shell, California and Bordan 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, Ross and Vanilla, Jordon Almonds, French Glace Fruits, Fine Chocolate Caramels. Chocolate Marsh Mallows, Cocoa Nu bon bons, Chocolate Madridos, Lozenges, Clear Toys, and a large assortment of fine goods in this line all carefully se-

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

OLIVE OIL, S. Rea & Co.'s \(\frac{1}{2} \) Pint, Pints and Quarts. The finest analysts in the World pronounces it pure.

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

CEREAL GOODS. Oat Meal, Rolled Oat, Cracked Wheat, Pearl Barley, Breakfast and Dinner Hominy, Ma caroni and Vermacceli.

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

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

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

RAISINS, Imperial Cluster, Fine Lay-

ers, Ondaras, Valencias, Sultana and California Seedless and Loose Mus

FISH. New Mackerel very fine, Codfish boneless and evaporated, SALMOI Magnolia, Astoria and Glacier brand Hoeg's Spiced Salmon, Shrimps, Lob sters, Crab Meats and Spiced Oysters Sardines, French 1/8, and 1/8 Boneless.

SECHLER & CO. 38-1 BELLEFONTE, PA. Tourists.

Short Journeys on a Long Road.

Is the characteristic title of a profusely illus trated book containing over one hundred pages of charmingly written descriptions of summer resorts in the country north and west of Chicago. The reading matter is new, the illustrations are new, and the information

there in will be new to almost everyone. A copy of "Short Journeys on a Long Road" will be sent free to any one who will enclose ten cents (to pay postage) to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Are You Going?

The tickets to Denver, Col., and return for the meeting of the National Educational Association will be on sale July 3rd, 4th and 5th at rate of one standard fare, with two dollars added, for the round trip. Teachers and others that intend taking advantage of the low rates can have sleeping car reservation made in advance and get full information as to cost of side trips to the principal points of interest throughout Colorado and Utah.

Reduced rates by addressing John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, Williamsport, Pa.

New Advertisements.

BUILDER'S SUPPLIES. — Stone for building purpose. for building purposes at quarry or de-livered in Bellefonte or on the line of the Bellefonte Central and Penna. Railroads lefonte Centra eined Plaster,

PLASTERING HAIR AND LIME. Paragon Plaster, the best patent plaster yet

HYDRAULIC CEMENT Potomac and Cumberland, Rosendale (Hoffman Brand) and English Portland, the best standard cements to be had. We warrant every barrel of Cement we sell to be as represented.

McCALMONT & Co., Bellefonte, Pa, 40-11-6m

HARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN TOOLS IN SETS. Planet Jr. Cultivators and Seed Drills. SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS. All the Standard Chilled Plow shares at lowst prices. Wheel Cultivators and

SPRING TOOTH HARROWS. FORCE, LIFT AND CHAIN PUMPS. Clover, Timothy and other grass seeds.
The best fertilizers in the market for the least money. Nova Scotia (white) and Onon-daga (gray) ground plaster.

McCALMONT & CO.

Central Railroad Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF . . .

P. M. P. M. 11 15 †3 35 Lv..WIL'MSP'T..Ar 6 55 2 40 P. M. P. M. A. M. 7 12 10 12 Ar.....PHILA.....Lv *11 30 8 35 19 30 3 20 N. York, via Tamq. 2 7 30 † 4 30 A. M. (Foot of Liberty St.) P M. A. M.

Daily, † Week Days § 6.00 P. M. Sunday 1 10.19 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., Le

Railway Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. 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.

6.35, at Altoona at 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.
VIA TYRONE—BESTWARD.
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 Ha
ven, 5.49 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte at 8.43 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.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.33 a. 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 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.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.20 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.00 s. m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m.

Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 1.47, at Harrisburg, 7.05 p. m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY. EASTWARD. 1894. P. M. A. M. A. M. Arr. Lv. 8 10 3 34 6 29 11 46 63 4. E. Tyrone... 8 163 40 6 25 11 42 6 30Vail... 8 20 3 44 6 21 11 38 6 26 Bald Eagle 8 24 3 48 6 15 11 32 6 20Dix... 8 30 3 54 6 12 11 29 6 17Fowler... 8 33 3 57 6 10 11 27 6 15Hannah... 8 35 3 59 6 02 11 19 6 08 Pt. Matilda. 8 42 4 06 5 54 11 11 6 01Martha... 8 42 4 10 5 5 46 11 03 5 53Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 44Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 44Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 54Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 54Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 54Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 44Julian... 8 59 4 22 5 37 10 54 5 54Julian... 8 59 4 52 5 20 10 47 5 37S.S. Inf..... 9 17 4 39 5 5 27 10 44 5 34Julian... 9 17 4 39 5 5 27 10 44 5 34Julian... 9 9 14 4 2 5 14 10 16 5 07Curtin... 9 17 4 50 10 12 5 03Mt. Eagle... 10 00 5 14 4 44 10 06 4 57Howard... 10 06 5 20 4 35 9 57 4 48Eagleville... 10 15 5 29 4 21 9 43 4 35Mil Hall...... 10 29 5 43 4 19 9 41 4 33 Flemin'ton... 10 15 5 32 4 19 9 41 4 33 Flemin'ton... 10 13 15 43 4 19 9 41 4 33 Flemin'ton... 10 13 15 43 4 19 9 41 4 33 Flemin'ton... 10 13 15 45 49 P.M. A. M. Lv. A. M. P. M. P. M. 7 25 rone... 8 10 3 44 7 35 il..... 8 20 3 44 7 35

P. M. A. M. A M. TYRONE & CLEARFIELD. NORTHWARD.

A. M. A. M. P.M BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after
Nov. 26, 1894.

Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday ... 3 00 p. m.
Arrive in Bellefonte, ... 4 24 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday ... 3 57 a. m.
Arrive in Snow Shoe. ... 10 23 a. m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAIROAD. WESTWARD. Upper End. EASTWARD Mixed. Mixed. Mixed. Nov. 26, 1894. A. M. P. M. 10 00 4 50Scotia... 9 20 4 40 10 10 19 5 07 ...Fairbrook. 9 03 4 23 10 13 5 19 Pa. Furnace 8 51 4 11 ... 10 40 5 25 ... Marengo... 8 39 3 59 ... 10 51 5 35 ... Marengo... 8 39 3 59 ... 10 58 5 41 FurnaceRd 8 29 3 49 ... 11 10 1 5 44 Dungarvin... 8 26 3 46 ... 11 10 5 52 ... W. ark... 8 18 3 38 ... 11 20 6 01 Pennington 8 09 3 29 ... 11 32 9 12 ... Stover... 7 58 3 18 ... 11 40 6 20 ... Tyrone... 7 50 3 10

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-