Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 6, 1896.

Among the Trees.

This is the caption of a charming article in the September Harper's Monthly Maga-zine by Anna C. Brackett, who presents the claims of practical forestry upon women. The writer, besides detailing the muscular development which results from tree trimming, discusses the true principles of forestry, viz., thinning out of surplus growth, and offers in an attractive form interesting data concerning the ravages of

The entire article is well worthy of repetition, and we offer to our readers as a sample the introductory—a beautiful tribute of the trees.

"In these days of indiscriminate forest-felling and ruthless destruction of the beautiful growths along country road-sides it is a great pleasure to own a tree. Delightful is it to sit at my door and look at my tallest elm, the beautiful creature, lifting on high its sweeping arms drooping on every side, shooting its clouds of feathery foliage higher and higher to the topmost tiny twigs, on which the robin loves to perch and swing, and to know that from the firm-set roots below to that tiniest spray it is all mine and in my power; to be sure that no one can destroy its life, and that it may grow on in safety, more beautiful each year. To be conscious of the power to protect anything enlarges the mind, and when that thing is a live and breathing tree, one grows fast in tenderness and breadth of sympathy. Life must be a strange thing to those who do not know and love trees. I cannot conceive what pleasure there can be in the country to any one who does not recognize and mentally call them by name as he passes; I cannot recall the time when I did not know all the common trees by name, and greet them when seen in a new locality as old and delightful friends. I supposed that all people did so; and yet I met not long ago a man and a woman who had none of this knowledge, and who asked languidly, when I took them out to one of my prides, "Oh, is that a chestnut?" Doubtless the Lord might have made' a more beautiful thing than a chestnut leaf, but doubtless. He never did; and they did not know it? I feel ashamed that blindfolded I am not able to tell any kind of tree when standing under it by the sound of the wind in its branches. I ought to be able to do this without the least hesitation; it is not the fault of the tree that I do not in every instance, and these people did not know a chestnut when they saw it! There seems to me no great use either in living or dying without a knowledge of and friendship for the forest-makers.

"The next greatest pleasure to owning a

tree is cutting one down; and a little thinking will make it plain that my two statements are not contradictory. So the great requisite for happiness is to own a wood-lot; for of course one tree could not satisfy both desires. 'Woodman, spare that tree !' was all very well if the tree was not in the way of others more deserving, but there is mistaken sensibility as to tree-cutting as much as about other things, and it is not worth while to leave a woodlot unmolested till its occupants have killed each other, or till the few that remain are worth nothing, either to themselves or any one else. One differeth from another in glory and in the right to live, and there is much food for reflection on the doctrine of evolution in a wood full of trees. A man will tell you that it is a cruel doctrine, and that it represents the Deity as hard, mechanical and implacable, but, for all that, next day he will weed his corn, and cut out one tree for the sake of another, not reflecting that thus he only practices the doctrines which he condemns, and uses his best human wisdom in the same line with that of the Creator; he also desires the fittest to survive, and if only one of two or three can do so in this world of strictly limited time and space, it must be the fittest that he will spare. Is it more cruel to kill the old horse that has borne you many a pleasant mile than it is to leave him to die of starvation in the midst of plenty when his teeth fail him? Is it hardhearted to choose between growths that are stifling and mutilating each other, and to save many, rather than to leave all to perish? The forester must learn the wisdom of some of the theories connected with the doctrine of evolution for the sake of his favorites, as well as for his own sake. It comes to pass that the practice of forestry is by no means a simple amusement, but more like a game of chess, where you cannot move one piece without taking account of every other, even the most insignificant. For when you handle hatchet or saw it is to be asked, Is this tree to be cut for itself or for others! If for the sake of othersi. e., for the greatest good of the greatest number-then are you cutting with a view to timber for future money value, or to make a wood in which one may take his ease and his fill of pleasure? Then, again, are you working for the creation of a screen, or caring for trees as individuals? Upon the answers to all these questions depends the use of the tool with which long years of human ingenuity have supplied you against the defenceless tree. A large degree of restraint is necessary, lest the demon of destruction for destruction's sake should get hold of your ardor, and irreparable harm to done. I know people who never should be allowed to own any vegetable growth but asparagus and rhubarb.'

How an Almanac Became Famous.

When the first edition of the old Farmer's Almanac was being printed, Isaiah Thomas, the publisher, was approached by one of his assistants to know what he should put against the 13th of July in the way of a weather prognostication. "Anything," answered Mr. Thomas absently. It was not discovered until the almanac was issued that the boy had set "rain, hail and snow" for the date named. Everybody laughed at the curious "rain, hail and snow" on July 13th of that year. The boy's mistake made the fame of the Farmer's Almanac for many years afterward.

Swift River.

It is stated by experts that Broad River, at Anthony Shoals, Ga., has a volume of 19,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, its fall in a mile and a quarter speing 92 feet. It is calculated to have 37,286 horse power.

all the great: inducements held out he would be a millionaire in a short time. If the alert family physician that the profeshe ran a paper according to popular no- sional aid of an opthalmic surgeon is soon tion he would be in the poor house. If he published one-half the items that are sent him he would be in jail one-half the time,

"Are there any rules which can be laid and in the hospital the other half .- Silver down for the preservation of the eyesight?"

Care of the Eyes.

recautions to be Observed for Protectiny the Sight.—The Increase in Visual Defects.—Asphalt Pavements Responsible for some of Them-Near Sightedness Among School Children - "Moon"

The casual remark of a doctor the other day, that affections of the eyes were on the increase, led to an investigation with the result that the assertion was found to be substantially correct. Several eye specialists were unanimous in the opinion that since asphalt pavements have been laid in the city streets there has been a large increase in inflammation of the eyes-conjunctivitis. When an ophthalmologist (as doctors who make a specialty of the eye are called) first mentioned this the reporter thought he was putting it rather strongly, but the other loctors were of the same mind and cited their eye dispensary reports from the hospitals with which they are connected for the past few months and the corresponding months before the asphalt pavements were laid. There undoubtedly has been an increase, even more than would be looked for or allowed for with the growth of the population.

It is not hard to understand how this increase in inflamed eves has come about when doctors say that the heavy wheels of drays and carts grind the top layer of the asphalt into an almost imperceptibly fine gray dust, which, when blown into the eyes by a stiff breeze, sets up an irritation of an exceedingly annoying and, sometimes, dangerous character. This, however, is easily relieved by ophthalmologists if no other complications arise.

There are many other troubles which the eye is heir to, and in late years some have increased while others have decreased. Of the more common kind not so much is heard nowadays of "moon blindness," an eye trouble of which sailors returning from the tropics complained. The jack tars used to think, and probably many of them do yet, that the difficulty they had in seeing was due to sleeping on deck in the rays of the full moon on hot summer nights in the torrid zone. It was not the moon, however, that caused the trouble, but the powerful rays of a southern sun pouring down on the white sails and white decks of the vessels.

Again, some sea-going men have returned to port complaining of difficulties of sight, which they attribute to looking at passing vessels while at sea through a maze of ropes in the rigging of their own boats. Another complaint was that the sudden flash of white from a seagull's wings dazzled them and affected their eyesight.

Of course, these and many other ideas of the friends of Davy Jones are fallacies. Any one of a half dozen causes, of which the mariner knew nothing, may have caused his own peculiar trouble. But a sailor is superstitions and will have his fancies, no matter what the eye specialist thinks of his "lights," as he calls them. The eye, although an exceedingly deli-

cate organ, will stand much tinkering when necessary, and now that the opthal-mologists have found it out, many troubles and defects that would have appalled the specialist who attempted to correct them a few years ago are easily remedied. Near-sightedness and far-sightedness are

at present two of the most common eye troubles. A stigmatism is another. Nearsightedness, or myopia, is a trouble for which civilization is largely responsible, so one specialists has said. Not only this, but the malady is on the increase, especially among school children. The reporter dwelt briefly on this point with one of the specialists seen, Professor L. Webster Fox,

eye.
"Near sightedness," said Professor Fox, "is undoubtedly on the increase especially among school children. This means that as generation follows generation visual de-

fects will also multiply.
"Our children are kept at continuous work too long at one sitting; note the results, eye exhaustion and mental fatigue before the child is ready to begin his more important studies. Too long hours at study are demanded to memorize lessons which are as a rule, beyond the comprehension of the little ones, and something must give way. If the eyes do not break down the health will. If the eyes gives way near sightedness develops, caused by overstraining and abuse of them during school hours. Then comes the Frankenstein-terrible as it is to the fond parent, but the only relief—wearing spectacles. The child must wear glasses so that he may continue not only to see with more ease the objects near him, but also distant ob-There is no reason why the little, jects. circular, focusing muscle of the eyes which aids in making one see objects clearly, may not become fagged out just as the larger muscles elsewhere do. Place a heavy weight on your shoulders, bear the weight all day long, and a very tired condition of the supporting muscles of the body naturally follows. It does not require much elaborate thinking to conceive what results must follow upon the prolonged abnormal use of the eyes. This focusing muscle is potent enough to disturb the whole physical act of seeing, and by indirect action also be a factor in producing headaches.

"My attention has been repeatedly called to the cross-lights in a school-room. The light falling directly into the eyes further contracts the pupils, which are already contracted by the action of the muscle of accommodation in its effort to give a clearer picture to the brain. This has a tend-ency to elongate the eyeball, and as a permanent result we have near-sightedness. Where the eyeball has an unnatural shortness this same action manifests itself by headaches, chorea, nausea, dyspepsia and manner. ultimately a premature breaking down of the health. The first symptom of failing sight is a hyper-secretion of tears, burning of the eyelids, loss of eyelashes and congestion of either the eyelids or the eyeball

proper."
"Well, doctor, the other extreme, far sighedness-what of that?" queried the re-

"Far-sightedness, or hyperopia, is the natural condition of the human eye. Sav-find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsapaages are far-sighted. Humboldt speaks of Frilla. the exceedingly acute vision of the Indians of South America. My own examination among Indians of our own country confirms this. Professor Jaeger, of Vienna, examined the eyes of many new born child-ren and found, with very few exceptions, all far-sighted.

"As long as an individual has an outdoor occupation this sort of vision causes very little disturbance in the life work of the individual. But when such a person has an in-door occupation, then do many troubles arise. Among the first to show themselves are headaches, pain in or about the eyes, a tired and languid feeling. These symptoms are so well recognized by "Are there any rules which can be laid

"I can do no better, I guess, than repeat | 39-37-1y

certain rules formulated some years ago in a lecture delivered before the Franklin in-

"Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

"Avoid the use of stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system. "Avoid reading when lying down or when mentally and physically exhausted. "When the eyes feel tired rest them by

looking at objects at a long distance. "Pay special attention to the hygiene of the body, for that which tends to promote the general health acts beneficially upon "Up to forty years of age bathe the eyes

twice daily with cold water. "After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with

"Old persons should avoid reading much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up at night. "Do not depend on your own judgment

in selecting spectacles. "Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advancing surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision." Other sources of eye strain, according to

other specialists, are: Reading in jolting street cars and railroad trains; working without rest on books and figures day in and day out until the eyes break down ; badly lighted counting rooms and offices failure to carry the head erect when walking; tight collars, corsets and shoes—which causes a damming of the blood in the vessels of the head and eyes-and many kindred sources which cause much injury to the eyes if persisted in, but "many a frown would be saved to man and many a wrinkle to woman" by having them corrected.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nine Killed by a Tornado.

Strip of Oklahoma Swept Clean by the Wind and

A terrific rain storm passed over Oklahoma on Wednesday night and did great damage. Twenty miles east of Guthrie a tornado devastated a strip of territory 100 yards wide and several miles long. dead as far as known, are: John Mc-Laughlin, Mrs. John McLaughlin, M. T. Mullin, Mrs. M. T. Mullin, Henry Trotter, T. S. Towers, John Seabright, Harri-

son Jones and William Toby. The first house struck was that of Wiliam Toby. Toby was hurt mortally, but his family escaped. A quarter of a mile further north Mitchell Post Office and the store in which it was kept were lifted, carried 100 yards, and dropped with a crash. Postmaster M. T. Mullin and his wife were found dead yesterday morning, clasped in each other's arms. Henry Trotter, a Kan-sas City commercial traveler; R. S. Towsame time with Mr. and Mrs. Mullin. The list of injured is growing.

It is reported that the same storm did a

great amount of damage and killed a number of people further northeast in Payne county, but particulars are not yet obtain

McLaughlin were found dead in the ruins of their home

In Lincoln county Mr. and Mrs. John

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania railroad company placed on sale at its princi-pal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates. The magnificent facilities of the Pennsyl-

vania railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter trav-

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets will be furnished free on application to ticket agents.

The Wrong in Circus Going.

The children of a North Side clergyman were discussing the reasons why their father forbade their going to the circus. "He thinks it's wrong," said one of them, "because it's cruel to the horses to make them go around the ring so fast."

"I don't believe that's the reason," observed another. "It must be because the actors get hurt sometimes." "I guess he thinks it's wrong," suggested a third, "because you don't learn anything at a circus, and it's a waste of money."

'No, that ain't it !" said the youngest. "He thinks it's wicked 'cause it's lots of fun!'

The Sleeping Disease.

On the western coast of Africa they have singular and almost fatal malady which is known as the sleeping disease. The person attacked by it is seized with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues to in-crease in spite of the efforts made to throw it off. Finally, the patient sinks into a profound sleep, which continues for about three weeks, or until death ensues. The most curious feature of the disease is that aside from the drowsiness the patient seems much as usual. The pulse, respiration and temperature are normal, while he may be easily aroused and take nourishment and answer questions in a perfectly natural

A Testimonial.

Wilkins (writing) Your tonic wine is simply wonderful! A wineglassful put me on my feet, and two put me-under the-table!

Women who are weak and nervous,

Death Closes Crisp's Career

The Ex-Speaker Succumbs to His Illness in an Atlanta Sanitarium-Heart Disease the Cause-For Some Time Past His Health Had Been Failing and His Death Was Not Unexpected—Educated in the Common Schools, Mr. Crisp Served as Lieutenant in the Civil War and Was Afterwards Admitted to the Bar. Devoting His Attention to Politics, He Served in Congress For Many Years and Was Elected Speaker of the House of Representatives After an Exciting Career.

Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Atlanta, Ga. Friday afternoon, in Dr. J. B. S. Holmes Sanitarium, where he has been an inmate for several weeks. His death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Crisp had been suffering greatly But no danger was feared at such an early moment. His wife, together with a Sani tarium nurse, was watching at his bedside At about a quarter of 2 o'clock Mr. Crisp was seized with another attack, and quite suddenly he passed into the calm of death. Judge Crisp's two daughters, Mrs. Fred Davenport and Miss Bertha Crisp, and his two sons, Charles F., Jr., and Fred, were at the Ballard house. They were quickly summoned. When they entered the room Judge Crisp was still conscious. He gave them a look of recognition, breathed a few times and died. So quickly had the dread messenger come that the stricken family stood appalled in the death chamber.

HIS DEATH NOT UNEXPECTED.

Mr. Crisp's death while apparently so sudden was not unexpected by the physicians who have been watching his health. He has been declining for several years. His last illness, however, was immediately occasioned by an attack of malarial fever, which he had contracted at his home, in Americus, Ga., a few weeks ago, but which itself yielded to treatment when he came to Atlanta. He was considered convalescent, and only last Sabbath had ridden out. But when renewed health seemed within view, he was attacked by congestion of the lungs which, added to the weakness of the lungs and heart caused by the previous attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, resulted in his death.

CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, Eng., January 29th, 1845, while his parents were on a visit to that country. He received a common school education and served as a lieutenant in the civil war. After he was admitted to the bar in Americus, Ga., in 1866, he settled in Ellaville, where he practiced his profession until 1873, being chosen as Solicitor General in 1872, serving two years. In 1873 he removed to Americus, and was appointed Judge of the Superior Court in 1877, being elected to the same position by the General Assembly in 1878 and 1880, resigning in 1882 to accept the Democratic nomination each other's arms. Henry Trotter, a Kan-sas City commercial traveler; R. S. Tow-ers, and John Seabright were killed at the same time with Mr. and Mrs. Mullin. The third Congresses. In 1891, after a protracted and exciting contest, he was chosen Speaker of the House, and served until the Republicans gained control, when Speaker Reed succeeded him.

Mr. Crisp was the choice of the Democrats of Georgia to succeed Senator John M. Gordon in the United States Senate. and would have been chosen to that position by the Legislature at its approaching session had he lived.

Tourists.

Letters from Farmers.

In South and North Dakota, relating their own personal experience in those States, have been published in pamphlet form by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and as these letters are extremely interesting, and the pamphlet is finely illustrated, one copy will be sent to any address, on receipt of a two cent postage stamp. Apply to John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa.

Castoria.

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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN

healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is a excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of, its excellent effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City,

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria withir easy reach."

CARLOS MARTYN, D. D.,
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New York City.

New Advertisements.

WANTED - SEVERAL FAITHFUL wmen or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$780 payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

Illuminating Oil.

ASK FOR	Commission of the commission o	
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	0———AND———0	
	BURN CROWN ACME OIL.	

-GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.-

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

New Advertisements.

LOCAL SMITHY.

LAYS ASIDE HIS HAMMER AND TONGS TO

DISCUSS WHAT TO HIM WAS A NEW

DISCOVERY.

If this discovery was unearthed by a blacksmith in Boston, Buffalo or Bradford we would not ask our readers to believe it but when the mechanic is in leftlefonte there is no getting away from the truth. You can find Mr. Chas. Shearer at 23 Thomas street where between the rings on his anvil he will corroborate personally what is here made public. Mr. Shearer says:—"The trouble in my back started from a strain I received while shoeing a horse that was rather hard to handle. I have taken a number of kidney remedies and have been treated by a physician who told me my kidneys were out of gear but he could do nothing for me. Besides being troubled with severe backaches the urine was very dark and I had severe headaches. I know they originated from my kidneys for since I used Doan's Kidney Pills they have stopped. I saw a number of accounts of remarkable cures made by the old Quaker remedy and although I did not know any of the people I concluded to try them as a sort of venture. I sent to the Pharmacy of F. Potts Green for a box and commenced to use them. Colds used to affect me. I have contracted one macy of F. Potts Green for a box and commenced to use them. Colds used to affect me. I have contracted one since I ceased using them and notice no inconvenience. I have also done a great deal of horse-shoeing and other heavy work since but my back has stood the test all right. I can heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

For sale by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster, Milburn Co. Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

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FLY-NETS FOR SUMMER,

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WHIPS FOR SUMMER, All combined in an immense Stock of Fine

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS ...

To-day Prices have Dropped

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD,

BELLFONTE, PA. Travelers Guide.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee Condensed Time Table. EXP. MAIL.

May 17th, 1896.

EXP. MAIL.

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A. M. A. M. L. V. N. Y. via Phila...Ar b 7 25 29 30 P. M. A. M. *Daily. †Week-days. §6.00 p. m. Sunday. †10-55
A. M. Sunday. "b" New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 10.20 A. M. train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbus Ave., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

Connections.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Railway. At Mill Ha with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Ad Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting Railroad. At Clearfield with Buffal Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania Rorth-Western Railroad.

A. G. PALMER, F. E. HERRIMAN, Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

May 18th, 1896. TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD. May, 18, 1896. P.M. P. M. A. M. Lv. Ar. 7 30 3 15 8 20 Tyrone 7 36 3 21 8 26 Tyrone S. ... 7 38 3 23 8 28 ... Tyrone S. ... 7 41 3 26 8 31 Vail. ... 7 51 3 36 8 42 ... Vanscoyoc ... 7 55 3 40 8 47 ... Gardner ... 8 04 3 49 8 57 ... Mt. Pleasant. 8 11 3 55 9 05 ... Summit. 8 16 3 59 9 09 ... Sumy Ridge ... Ar. A. M. A. M. P.M. 6 35 11 20 6 12 6 6 29 11 14 6 06 8 11 14 6 04 8 28Tyrone S.... 8 31Vail 8 42Vanscoyoc 8 47 Gardner 9 05 Mt. Pleasant ... 9 09 Sandy Ridge ... 9 11 Retort 9 13 Powelton 9 21 Osceola ... 6 25 6 18 6 15 6 07 6 00 5 54 5 51 5 49 5 39

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34 Clearneld 34 ... Riverview 41 ... Sus. Bridge ... 46 ... Curwensville ... 10 52Rustic...... 11 02Stronach..... 11 06Grampian... Р. м. Р. м. А. м. Аг. Lv. A. M. A. M. P.M BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. May 18, 1896. 1 44 10 11 Unionville

8 33 12 58 7 48 1 37 10 04 Snow Shoe Int. 1 33 10 01 ...Milesburg... 1 24 9 53 ...Bellefonte... 1 12 9 41Milesburg ... 1 04 9 34Curtin... 1 00 9 30 ...Mount Eagle... Arr. A. M. P. M. P. 1 LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. May 18th, 1896. WESTWARD. MAIL. | EXP. EXP. | MAIL. P. M. A. M. Lv. .. Bellefonte.

Bellefonte
Axemann
Pleasant Gap
Peru
Dale Súmmit
Lemont
Oak Hall
Uinden HallGregg...... Centre Hall.. .Penn's Cave.Zerby.......Coburn..... .Swengle. Mifflinburg 4 39 4 47 Lewisburg.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after

May 18, 1896.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN READ UP. MAY 18, 1896.

No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2 Ar. p. m. p. m. Lve. Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. 7 20 7 30 3 45 BELLEFONTE. 10 04 6 10 10 10

... †8 35 *11 30 †4 30 7 25 ‡9 30 (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6.00 P. M. Sundays. \$10.10 A. M. Sunday. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD. Schedule to take effect Monday, Sept. 7th, 1896. read up read down No. 7 +No. 1 STATIONS. †No. 2 †No. 8 †No. 12 P.M. A. M. A. M. Lv. Ar, A. M. P. M. P.M. 4 21 10 30 6 30 ...Bellefonte... 8 45 1 10 6 40 4 26 10 37 6 37 ...Coleville.... 8 40 1 26 6 30 4 30 10 32 6 40 ...Morris... 8 37 12 586 25 4 33 10 47 6 44 ...Whitmer... 8 35 12 54 6 20 4 38 10 53 6 50 ...Hunter's Park. 8 31 12 496 15 4 42 10 56 6 53 ...Fillmore.... 8 28 12 46 6 12 47 11 02 7 00 ...Briarly... 8 29 12 416 07 4 52 11 05 7 05 ...Waddles... 8 20 12 37 6 03 4 54 11 08 7 08 ...Lambourn... 8 18 12 35 6 00 4 50 11 33 7 28 ...Limburne... 8 02 12 22 5 43 5 10 11 35 7 30 ...State College... 8 00 12 20 5 40 5 10 11 35 7 30 ...State College... 8 00 12 20 5 40 Morning trains from Montandon Lewishurg.