Democratic Hatchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Nov. 27, 1896.

Land of the Mahogany.

How the Big Trees Look in Their Native Wilds.-The Woodsmen of Honduras.—An Entertaining Description of Forest Scenes in Central America,

In this British colony, of Honduras' which was first organized by ma-hogany hunters for the sole purpose of cutting the valuable timber, the mahogany business is still of paramount importance. Belize owes not only its beginning but its wealth to the early hewers of wood, who nearly two centuries ago brought over slaves and cattle and established their camps in the jungle. Princly fortunes are yet made in the same linethough not so rapidly in these days of iron ships, as when wood was more largely used in naval architecture. The whole coastregion, bordering what used to be known as the Spanish Main, stretching southward from the borders of Mexico to the Nicaragua canal, abounds in precious woods; and British Honduras is its very heart and centre: rich beyond computation, not only in mahogany, but in the hardly less valuable rose, ebony, tulip, cedar and sandal woods; vera, ironwood and pelo de San Juan and caoutchouc, or Castilloa elastica, the Central American rubber tree. The Governments of Nicarauga and the Republic of Honduras allow anybody to cut the trees on contract—that is by payments of a certain amount stumpage; but not so in the Queen's possession! The "blarsted Britishers" have got a grip on this exhaustless source of wealth, which they mean to retain until time shall be no more-or as long as a tree shall be left standing. Nowadays all the Belize mahogany lands are in the hands of a few proprietors, who will under heavy penalties to transport all timber cut to the coast and leave not a single log to decay in the wilderness, and to pay to the owners of the soil a bonus on every square foot of timber moved, besides a good

KING OF THE TROPICAL FOREST.

Everybody is familiar with mahogany after the cabinetmakers have got done with it; its rich red-brown and varying shades of color, its beauty of grain and wonderful susceptibility of polish, its durability and freedom from warping in all climates; but I fancy that few of my readers would recognize it in the tree if they saw one growing. The swietenia mahogni-hereabouts more commonly known as "baywood"—is a veritable monarch of line, notes carefully the direction, distance the vegetable kingdom, more impressive for size and majesty than even the giant sequoias of California. The latter may someand blaze a trail to his "find." This done, times attain greater girth of trunk, but never the mammoth spread of branches of the mahogany, which towering head and shoulders above everything else in the landscape, is truly king of the tropical forest. Its pinnate leaves are like those of the ash; its delicate yellowishwhite flowers grown in close panicles, and its pear-shaped fruit-a hard woody capsule about the size of a man's fist-has five- regions where the sun has a better chance to celled, many winged seed. The mahogany tree is a long time in reaching maturity, 200 years being supposed to approximate its prime. In regard to its rapidity of growth we have all read that 'it hardly undergoes a perceptible increase of size in the purpose stage of the control of the purpose stage of the control of the the narrow span of man's life." That is no ence; two men are given three large trees doubt true, after a tree has come to a great to bring down or four men are detailed to tell me that the young trees grow so rapid- in circumference. ly from the stumps of a clearing as to be large enough themselves for cutting in 25 or 30 years. Of course the trees vary in size in different sections, and in the value possible of accomplishment. Owing to its of wood, according to the color and beauty enormous buttresses the trunk cannot be cut of its "curl." Single logs have sometimes | near the ground, so the ax-men are obliged to realized upwards of \$5,000 for cutting into veneer, the wood being too heavy to be used "solid" for most purposes. Logs 40 forms are called "barbecues," though how feet long and two feet thick are common that word applies nobody knows but an here; some of them wonderfully figured, Englishman who prides himself on correct though generally the wood is plain. It is said that the forests of northern Belize are cue" is made of slim poles, one on each than the softer, swamp-grown wood of the interior of British Honduras. The mahogthe limestone regions of Mexico, logs men to a tree, on opposite sides, and squared to 48 inches being often obtained, rapidly fell the tree. It is a marvel how while three feet is a common size.

HOW THE WORLD LEARNED.

The discovery of the value of mahogany in ship building has been credited to Sir Walter Raleigh-that inoffensive gentleman to whose doors so many things have been laid for which he was not responsible. The story goes that in the year 1597, when Sir Walter was in Trinidad, his ship needed repairing, and the first big tree that came handy was used for the purpose. The Caribs called the tree by some strange name, which the Spaniards interpreted after their fashion, and which we of the English tongue pronounce mahogany; and its wood proved to be so durable-the only kind that can resist the terido worm-that its fortune was made then and there. How-ever, owing to the difficulties of obtaining it more than a century elapsed before it came into general use. Mahogany is indebted to another accident for its popularity as a cabinet wood. The celebrated Dr. Gibbons had a brother in the New World who made him a present of a mahogany log for a curiosity. The learned doctor thought to increase the value of his curio by having it converted into a "settle" to stand in his to converted into a settle work and he employed Wolloston, the saparilla and other marketable products of Court cabinetmaker, to do the work. Court cabinetmaker, to do the work. Wolloston saw at once the beauty and valcountries where it grows the natives use make the skin soft and shiny, as the Aztecs did in early times.

CARIB WOODMEN.

Like everything else that is worth having in this tiresome world, mahogany is not easily obtained. Few people realize the labor and difficulties that intervene between the great trees growing in its native forests and the beautiful piece of furniture that adorns the home of wealth. Far in the depths of the almost impenetrable juna rule, the mahogany contractor enters into his agreement with the owners of the territory he intends to explore, near the close of the wet season—say during the stones. The shows sometimes yields in Boston; bigh as three logs, worth \$10,000 in Boston; but the general run is from two to five logs per tree, each 10 to 18 feet long, and from 20 to 24 inches wide when hewed.

melts away like dew before the morning sun, in drinking and gambling; hence the other method of transit is practicable wisdom of paying part of the men's wages in necessary commodities. From 30 to 50 Where Carib Woodchoppers Hunt for Precious men is the average number of men in each camp, and they are divided into companies of ten, each company having its own "captain." The most important and best-paid man of all, is the "hunter," an experienced woodsman, who leads the way into the wilderness and finds the trees for the rest trackless forests, beset by dangers on every hand, alligators and boas, savage animals and the deadly creeping things that infest the jungle; and when they find a favorable spot begins operations by establishing their camp upon the edge of the river. A big watla (thatched hut) is built for the laborers, and a smaller one, set high on stilts to protect it from prowling creatures, in which to store the bacon, salt fish, and other supplies brought from civilization Hammocks are hung in the watla for beds, any convenient logs serve well for tables and chairs, and the cook makes an excellent range by filling a hole in the ground with stones. They eat cazada bread, made from the grated root of the yucca, from which the poisinous juice has been squeezed, and the terminal buds of the cabbage palm, which taste very much like our cauliflower and is a delicate morsel when not mixed with rancid greasy bacon, as one usually finds it hereabouts. The forest abounds in wild fruits and edible seeds; and as for meat, they are plenty of monkeys and huge lizzard-like iguanus, wild hogs, small red deer, tapirs rabbits armadillos, turkeys and parrots, not to mention larger game.

HUNTING FOR Trees. While the camp is being made the "hunnot sell a foot of them, nor admit settlers on any terms. They rent them in small enia mahogni does not grow in clumps and areas to contractors, who bind themselves groves like our pine and walnut, but each monarch stands alone in solitary state, amid a dense growth of other huge trees, its trunk concealed by a wild tangle of vines, orchids, and underbrush, requiring the closest attention of the experienced woodsman to detect it. In a tropical wilderness, where the trees are so thick that one can hardly force his way between them, the whole hung with an impenetrable mass of verdure as with a curtain, their mingled tops a solid wall which makes eternal twi-light below, and every trunk twined round and round with creepers-it is not an easy matter to distinguish species. The hunter climbs the tallest tree that he can find comparatively clear, and from its top his practiced eyes detect the foliage of the coveted mahogany. He then counts the trees in and every land mark, slides down from he marks the trees with his machete and returns to camp. Each man in a company is assigned his particular work—some to fell the trees, others to cut truck-roads through the jungle, others to collect and haul the wood and water, etc. The cutters turn out from camp as soon as it is light enough to see-which in the tall dense woods means a much later hour than in the size; but mahogany merchants in Belize lay low some forest giant, perhaps 25 feet

"BARBCUES" To the tenderfoot that seems a task immore dense and the trees more valuable side of the tree, on supports, and two other any tree attains its greatest dimensions in platform with one foot on each pole, two men can stand on these slender poles and chop down enormous trees; but they do it, and quickly, too. It is an incredably short time the stately monarch of of centuries totters and falls, crashing its way through the crowd of smaller trees. The trunks and branches are then squared, and are ready for transportation. In felling a valuable tree every precaution is taken against breaking or splitting it and thus spoiling the lumber. This manner of cutting on a platform seems very wasteful, as it leaves in the stump an average of 400 feet of the best part of the tree, so far as beauty of grain is concerned-to say nothing of the gnarled and twisted roots, which bear the same proportionate additional value that our walnut roots do to the rest of the tree; but no better way has yet been devised. Three hundred trees are considered a good season's work for one camp, each tree yielding 2000 feet of timber, on a

modest estimate of the average. BRINGING IN MAHOGANY. When the morning's stent is completed, the men are free for the rest of the day to hunt, fish, sleep or gamble, to search on their own accounts for Indian rubber sarbowls, etc., from the mahogany stumps for Wolloston saw at once the beauty and value of the wood, and did his work with such skill that a furor was created in England for mahogany furniture; and to this day the imports of mahogany to Britian alone average 50,000 tons per annum. Its dark-colored bark, which has a faint, aromatic smell and an astringent, bitter taste, is also legrelly employed as a faint, aromatic smell and an astringent, bitter taste, so less the properly employed as a faint, aromatic smell and an astringent, bitter taste, so less the properly employed as a faint, aromatic smell and an astringent, bitter taste, so less the properly employed as a faint, aromatic smell and an astringent, bitter taste, so less than the manogany stumps for their own use or to sell when they return to the haunts of man. The logs are hauled to the camp at night, so as to avoid the insulation to the camp at night, so as to avoid the insul is also largely employed as a fedrifuge, and as a substitute for Peruvian bark. In the countries where it grows the natives use huge two-wheeled carts toil over the worst its seeds, ground to oil, for a cosmetic, to roads in the world, is indescribably picturesque. The gloom, the flashes of torches, the oaths and cries of drivers, the shrieks of grease-hungry wheels, the bawling of the oxen, chattering monkeys, scolding parrots and macaws, the scream of the distant puther, the gleam of savage eyes, the dusky, naked bodies appearing and disappearing, it looks like a dream of Dante and sounds

like pandemonium broken loose." FACTS AND FIGURES. To Mr. Bailey I am indebted for the folgle now stands, perhaps hundreds of years lowing figures: The "hunter" receives for old, environed with enormous buttresses of his service \$60 to \$100 per month, the "caproots extending upward 15 or 20 feet around its trunk fitting props to sustain the monarch through the storms of centuries. As

Christmas holidays. His cutters secured, who are usually Caribs or half breed Indians, he pays them six months wages in daty of \$8. Transportation costs \$14 the advance, half in cash and half in "goods" - ton to New Orleans, while to distant Lonthe latter meaning provisions and needed out it is only \$8 the ton. In former times out it, much as our western miners used to the logs were rafted down to sea with all be furnished with "grub-stake," It is un- the excitement of logging in our pineries necessary to add that the cash generally and with much loss of valuable timber in melts away like dew before the morning the surf. There are many places where no though on some of the rivers of Central America mahogany sloops and steamers go up a hundred miles or more. When the hewn logs have reached the port somehow and the woodmen have secured the pay for their month's toil a happy season of corousal begins, to be kept up until duty again calls them to the wilderness. And mean while the product of the former season's to cut. They follow up the rivers in the work has gone to decorate our palace trackless forests, beset by dangers on every steamers and Pullman cars and the homes of the wealthy the world over.

FANNIE WARD

--- Subscriber for the WATCHMAN.

New Advertisements.

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

BELLEFONTE ALIVE.

TO THE GOOD OF ITS PEOPLE AND GLAD

TO BE SO.

When you know a good thing tell it. When you know a good thing tell it.
It will not lessen its goodness.
But will do good to others.
If you've been cured, tell it.
There's more misery just like it.
Waiting to find out how.
There are lots of lame backs in Bellefonte.
It's a bust place and backs are used.
There's urinary troubles to a large extent.
Ever notice how many people over forty complain?
Seven out of ten, say colds affect their kidneys.

neys.
The kidneys are the cause; not the colds. Keep them in shape and life is life. You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.
No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent. Doan's Kidney Pills do perfect work.
Bellefonte is fall of their praises.

Boan's Ridney Pins do perfect work.

Bellefonte is full of their praises.

Mr. Geo. Gross of Water street states:—"I have had kidney and bladder trouble for ten years. About that time I hurt the lower part of my back and while I am not certain that was the real cause of my complaint, I do know that it has been growing worse and worse year after year. Talk about suffering. If you want backache and stitches and sharp shooting pains that I believe would cause death if protracted, just get a good dose of kidney complaint. And if that was not enough for any ordinary man to put up with frequent urination with a burning or scalding sensation accompanying it was added to torment the existence out of me. It seemed as if I never would get rid of it and I don't believe I ever would if I had not got a lox of Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's drug store. The old Quaker remedy cured me, at least I have had no return of my old complaint and I hope I never will. I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and take great pleasure in doing so for I know if other men try them, afflicted like I was, they will obtain the same results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

DIPHTHERIA MEDICINE.

THAT NEVER FAILS TO CURE. It will cure Croup in three (3) doses, and is a preventive for Diphtheria, Croup, Etc. Also cures all forms of Sore Mouth and Sore Gums.

CAN BE PURCHASED AT JOHNNIE ROUNDTREE'S GROCERY STORE.

> Water Street. BELLEFONTE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DIPHTHERIA MEDICINE COMPANY CENTRE HALL, PA.

Castoria.

WHAT IS 88888 A A A

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregorie, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea-the Mother's Friend. CASTORIA

EOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon hav-CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y. 41-47

	index		
SK FOR			
1	,		
THE BOOK	KLET ON "LIC	GHT''	
0-	ANDo		

-GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.-----

BURN CROWN

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Prospectus.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FICTION: THE MARTIAN, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby" begun in October Number, 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank R. Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A Pair of Patient Lovers, William Dean Howells. Other striking noveletts by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E, Wikins and other popular writers.

Science: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteenth Century, a scries of papers by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the relations of curious psychological manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

American Features: The Medica of To-Day, a

manifestations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

American Features: The Mexico of To-Day, a series by Chârles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is pre-eminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operations rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance in American politics, these papers, will command general attention. American Hintorical Papers by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The trustory of Sheridan's Ride by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's Personal Reminiscences of eminent literary Americans.

Africa and the East: White Man's Africa, a fully illustrated series of papers by Poultacy Bigclow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa, covering the whole field of European exploration of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsol, on the transformations going on in Eastern Sheria, recently visited by the author. Hungarian Sketches, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. Thefull story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Daris, illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

Neuspapers are not to copy this advectisement with-

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement with out the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR ONE YEAR - - - \$4.00. Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 956, N. Y. City

HARPER'S WEEKLY

With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishments of science, arts and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners. What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose, as these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It were as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumpls for good government are to be won, what analyses of the prople are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of war and peace, what is to happen in the fer East, what is to be the state of Europe twelve months hence, what new marvels of science are to be revealed, or what are to be the achievements of arts and letters, for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

Cartoons will continue to be a feature.

Serial Stories. A New England story by Moss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January. A tale of a Geeck uprising against the Turks, by Mr. E. Benson, the author of 'Dode,' will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Peter Newell. More Short Stories will appear in the WEEK-LY than it has been possible to publish during 1896. With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will

1886.

DEPARTMENTS: Mr. W. D. Howell's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature: Mr. E. S. Martin, and others will contribute observations on tin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World;" "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

The WEEKLY will continue to present to its readers the world's news most interesting to Americans, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features, and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journal-ism of the world.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement with-out the express order of Harper & Brothers.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR ONE YEAR - - - \$4.00. Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

HARPER'S BAZAR

IN 1897

The BAZAR, a thoroughly up-to-date periodical for women, will enter upon its Thirtieth Volume in 1897.

As a Fashion journal it is unsurpassed, and is an indispensable requisite for every well-dressed woman. Katharine De Forest writes a weekly letter on current fashions from Paris. In New York Fashions, and in the fortnightly pattern sheet supplement, ladies find full details, directions, and diagrams for gowns, wraps, and children's clothing. Sandoz, Baude, and Chapuis draw and engrave the newest and finest Parisian designs every week.

The serials for 1897 will be: The Red Bridge Neighborhood, by Maria Lonise Pool; and Father Quinnallon, by Octave Thanet. Short stories will be constantly presented by brilliant writers, among whom are Mary E. Wilkins, Harriet Presect Spofford, Marion Harland, Rath NeEarcy, Stuart, Viola Roschoro, and Margaret Satton Briscoe.

What Women are Doing in various parts of the Union will form a series of special interest.

What Women are Doing in various parts of the Union will form a series of special interest. Other interesting features are The Out-door Woman, devoted to healthful sports and pastimes; Music, a weekly critical summary of music in New York; Amateur Theatricals, Embroidery and Needlework, Ceremony and Etiquette, Good House-keeping, "What Girls are Doing," "Carrent Social Erents," and Personals gleaned from original sources. WOMEN AND MEN. Colonel T. W. Higginson will

WOMEN AND MEN. Colonel T. W. Hissinson will regularly continue his valuable essays.

Answers to Correspondents. This column is conducted for the benefit and convenience of readers, and all questions received are answered in rotation, as promptly and fully as practicable.

Art. The Bazar is a notable picture gallery, reproducing the most beautiful works of American and foreign artists, as presented in the annual Paris and New York exhibitions. With and Humor. Everybody turns for a hearty laugh to the Bazar's last page.

An All-Round Woman's Paper.—What more appropriate gift can be made to wife, daughter or sister than a subscription to Harper's Bazar' Secure it as a welcome visitor in your household for 1897.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement with-out the express order of Harper & Brothers. HARPER'S BAZAR.

FOR ONE YEAR - - . - \$4.00 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Address HARPER & BROTHERS P. O. Box 959, N. Y. City.

Illuminati

ng Oil.			
0			
ON "LIGHT"			
0			
	,		
ACME OIL	}		

New Advertisements

TRY OUR HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON AND DRIED BEEF. THEY ARE VERY

SECHLER & CO.

Saddlery.

\$5,000 \$5,000 -WORTH OF-

HARNESS. HARNESS, HARNESS,

SADDLES FOR SUMMER,and

BRIDLES

-NEW HARNESS FOR SUMMER,-

FLY-NETS FOR SUMMER,

DUSTERS FOR SUMMER, WHIPS FOR SUMMER,

Saddlery.

... NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS ...

To-day Prices have Dropped

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD,

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

7 25 \$\frac{1}{29}\$ 30 \tag{Via Tamaqua.} \text{VoRK.......} \text{\$\xi\$7 39} \text{\$\xi\$7 39} \text{Via Phila.} \text{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 East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M, and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M.

	J. W. GEPHART. General Superintendent.					
$\overline{\mathbf{B}}^{\mathrm{E}}$	ECH N. Y	CREEK RAILROAL	D.	,		
		Condensed Time Table.				
READ	UP.		READ DOWN.			
EXP. No. 37	MAIL. No. 33	Nov. 16th, 1896.	No. 30	MAIL. No. 36		
Р. М.	1 34	ArLv 	А. М.	P. M. †4 00		
9 36 9 05	12 35	Mahaffey LvKerrmoorAr	†5 00 5 25	4 40 5 05		
8 55 8 49	19 15	ArKerrmoorLv	5 35 5 41 5 46	5 15 5 22 5 27		
8 45 8 39 8 33	12 05	Olanta	5 52 5 58	5 33 5 39		
8 16		CLEARFIELD	6 15	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5 & 57 \\ \hline 6 & 05 \\ 6 & 30 \end{array} $		
7 57 7 48	11 12	ArClearfield JuneLv	6 35	6 39 6 47		
7 42 7 37 7 28	10 58	BiglerWallaceton	6 52 6 57 7 06	6 53 6 59 7 07		
7 20 6 55 7 40		LvAr Lv PHILIPSBU'G Ar Lv PHILIPSBU'G	7 15 7 40 6 55	7 15 7 40 6 55		
7 18 7 12	10 36	ArLv	7 17 7 22	7 17 7 22		
6 48 6 26 6 16	9 50		7 40 7 57 8 04	7 42 8 01 8 08		
5 18 5 05	8 48	BEECH CREEK Mill HallLOCK HAVEN	8 48 9 01 9 07	8 57 9 10 9 17		
4 58 4 47 4 35	8 15	JERSEY SHORE JUNC.	9 16 9 29	9 27 9 40		
4 30 †4 00 P. M.	7 55 †7 25 A. M.	JERSEY SHORE WILLIAMSPORT Lv. Ar.	9 30 10 05 A. M.	9 45 10 20 P. M.		
P. M. †2 40 †8 35	1 M	"Phila, & Reading R. R., ArW'MSPORTLv LvPHILAAr	A. M. †10 20 5 05	P. M. *11 30 7 10		
†4 30	§7 30	LvN. Y. via TamAr LvN. Y. via PhilaAr	6 00 b 7 25	‡9 30		
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.		

*Daily. †Week-days. §5.00 P. M. Sunday. †10-55 *A. M. Sunday. ''b'' New York passengers travel-ing via Philadelphia on 10.20 A. M. train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbus Ave., Philadelphia.

Connections.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Railway. At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting Railroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting Railroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting Railroad and Clearfield with Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Ma

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov. 16th, 1896.

VIA TYRONE-WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.05 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 2.55 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.50 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Pittsburg at !1.30.

6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone
11.10, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 11.15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone,
2.15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7.00 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone,
6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.20 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.28 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, Leave Belleionte, 9.25 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, at 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.28 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven
2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50, leave
4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 7.10 p. m., Philadelphia
11.15 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.25 a.
m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at
Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 0.32 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 0.30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.15 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, 7.10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH

| No. | P. M. | A. M. | Arr. | Lv. | A. M. | Arr. | Tyrone | Lv. | Arr. | Arr. | Lv. | Arr. | Arr Lv. A. M. P. M. P.M. 8 10 12 30 7 15 ne... 8 16 12 36 7 21 9 18 9 28 9 41

| Read Down | Nov. 16th, 1896. | Read Up. | 4 44 1 05 | 9 53 | Bellefonte... | 9 48 1 1 55 8 43 | 4 32 | 12 55 | 9 41 | Milesburg... | 9 41 | 1 55 8 43 | 4 20 | 4 20 | 9 30 | Mount Eagle... | 9 53 | 2 08 8 55 | 4 20 | 9 30 | Mount Eagle... | 9 53 | 2 08 8 55 | 4 20 | 9 30 | Mount Eagle... | 9 53 | 2 08 8 55 | 4 20 | 1 2 26 9 9 15 | Eagleville... | 10 08 | 2 23 9 10 | 4 02 | 12 26 9 9 12 | Beech Creek... | 10 11 | 2 26 9 13 | 3 49 | 1 2 12 16 9 12 | Beech Creek... | 10 11 | 2 26 9 13 | 3 49 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 9 10 | Mill Hall... | 10 12 | 2 39 9 26 | 1 2 12 16 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 | 1 2 10 |

Lv. A. M. P. M. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. UPPER END. WESTWARD. Mixe Mixe Nov. 16th, 1896. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lve. A. M. P. M. 4 25 9 20 Scotia... 10 00 4 50 ... 4 08 9 03 Fairbrook... 10 19 5 07 ... 4 02 8 57 Musser... 10 26 5 13 ... 3 56 8 51 Penn. Furnace 10 33 5 19 ... 3 50 8 45 Morengo... 10 40 5 25 ... 4 8 39 Marengo... 10 40 5 31 ... 8 35 Loveville... 10 51 5 35 ... 3 38 8 29 Furnace Road... 10 58 5 41 ... 3 23 8 18 Warrior's Mark 11 10 5 52 ... 3 14 8 09 Pennington... 11 01 5 544 ... 3 14 8 09 Pennington... 11 20 6 01 ... 3 03 7 58 Stover... 11 32 6 12 ... 2 55 7 50 Tyrone... 11 40 6 20 ... 4 M. Lve. Ar. A. M. P. M. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 16th, 1896. BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-Schedule to take effect Monday, Nov. 16th, 1896.

No. 1 +No. 2 +No. 4 +No. 2 +No. 4 +No. 2 P.M. A. M. A. M. I.V. Ar, A. M. P. M. M. 4 20 10 30 6 30 ...Bellefonte 8 45 2 10 6 40 4 26 10 37 6 37 ...Coleville 8 40 2 00 6 30 4 30 10 42 6 40 ...Morris 8 37 1 55 6 25 4 33 10 47 6 44 ...Whitmer. 8 35 1 47 6 20 4 33 10 47 6 44 ...Whitmer. 8 35 1 47 6 20 4 38 10 53 6 50 ...Hunter's Park 8 31 1 40 6 15 4 41 10 56 6 53 ...Fillmore 8 28 1 36 6 12 4 45 11 02 7 00 ...Briarly 8 24 1 30 6 07 4 48 11 05 7 05 ...Waddles 8 20 1 25 6 03 5 00 11 20 7 17 ...Krumrine 8 07 1 07 5 46 5 00 11 20 7 17 ...Krumrine 8 07 1 07 5 46 5 05 11 35 7 25 ...State College 8 00 1 00 5 40 5 10 11 24 7 28 ...Strubles 7 7 47 1 04 5 30 7 37 Pine Grove Cro. 7 37 5 20