

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 26, 1897.

LIFE'S SCARS.

They say the world is round, and yet I often think it square. So many little hurts get From corners here and there. But one great truth in life I've found, While journeying to the west— The only folks that really wound Are those we love the best.

The man you thoroughly despise Can rouse your wrath 'tis true; Annoyance in your heart will rise At things more strange than these; But those are only passing ills, This man will fill you with grief. The rankling wound which aches and thrills Is dealt by hands we love.

The choicest garb, the sweetest grace Are oft to strangers shown; The careless smile, the frowning face Are given to our own. We flatter those we scarcely know; We please the fleeting guest; And deal full many a thoughtless blow To those who love us best.

Love does not grow on every tree, Nor true hearts yearly bloom; Alas for those who only see This truth across a tomb. But, soon or late, the fact grows plain This sun all things will prove— The only folks who give us pain Are those we love the best.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Extirpation of Wild Birds.

Smithsonian Institution Calls Attention to Their Slaughter—The Total Extirpation of Scores of Species May Result in Great Damage to the Interests of Mankind—The Balance of Nature Disturbed—Some Recent Cases—Raids on the Breeding Places.

The Smithsonian institution sounds a note of alarm. It declares that civilized man is sweeping the wild birds of the face of the earth at such a rate that before long hardly any species of feathered creatures will survive save those which are domesticated. The world is being literally depopulated, so far as this great class of animals is concerned. They are being destroyed everywhere with the utmost ruthlessness, and numerous genera hitherto plentiful in numbers are being wiped out as if they were insects. The next few years will witness the extinction of many species already becoming rare, while during the last quarter of a century scores of other species have been totally exterminated. This is threatened a great change in the fauna of the world—a change that is only too apt to be entirely for the most damaging to the interests of mankind.

Take, for example, that wonderful bird called the "rhea," which represents the ostrich on the American continent. Though already becoming rare, the survivors of this magnificent species are being hunted systematically in Argentina and North Patagonia for the sake of their feathers. And what do you suppose the most damaging to the interests of mankind? Not a bit of it. They are employed in the manufacture of feather dusters. Thus it appears that one of the most beautiful creatures placed on the earth by a beneficent Creator for the benefit and admiration of mankind is to be destroyed forever for the sake of cheapening the production of feather dusters!

The millinery feather market is supplied chiefly by laying waste the breeding places of birds. This means that the creatures are not killed casually and here and there, but a blow is struck at the future of whole species by attacking them on the grounds where they reproduce their kind and destroying them en masse. Where business is concerned, it matters not whether entire feathered tribes are exterminated, leaving not a single pair to give hope of perpetuation of the family. Naturally, the most beautiful birds are selected for extermination by such means. Accounts given of the ravages of "bird plagues" at breeding stations on the Pacific coast are sickening. Formerly thronged with happy feathered population, they are now either made desert or else are resorted to by only a few surviving specimens.

The islands of the sea will be first to lose their avi-fauna for obvious reasons. The birds in such localities have no place to which they can retreat. The burning of woods incidental to human settlements, to make clearings, deprives them of their food supply, and they starve to death. The famous Labrador duck used to be common enough in the markets of the United States, migrating in winter as far south as New England. In summer it was plentiful along the Labrador coast and about the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Like the elder duck, to which it was allied, it bred on rocky islets, where it was safe from foxes and other carnivorous quadrupeds. But sportsmen visited the islets annually and destroyed the breeding birds wholesale. They had no asylum to turn to, the shore of the mainland being infested with four-footed enemies, and the result was inevitable. The last known bird of this species was killed in 1852. There are now thirty-eight stuffed specimens in various museums. A pair of them now in the National Museum was shot by Daniel Webster.

The bird fauna of the West Indies is rapidly disappearing. Among the species already extinct are three kinds of petrels—birds which roam the seas and usually breed in the mountainous interiors of islands. One of the petrels alluded to was formerly common in Jamaica, where it was popularly known as the Blue Mountain duck. A weasel-like animal called the mongoose was imported into Jamaica for the purpose of killing rats, which attacked the crops. The rats took to the trees, the mongoose being unable to climb, while the latter devoted its attention to poultry and wild birds that built their nests on the ground. It soon exterminated the Blue Mountain duck, and its agency will go a long way toward finishing up the birds of Jamaica.

A species of macaw, about half the size of the ordinary macaw of Mexico, used to be plentiful in Cuba. Not a specimen has been seen for thirty-five years, though it is believed that a few still exist in swamps in the interior. Several species of handsome parrots were formerly numerous in Dominica, Santa Lucia and Martinique; they were of large size, brilliant plumage, and quite different from any other parrots. Though very rare a few survivors live to this day in inaccessible parts of the islands. There is a kind of heath-hen which exists to this day on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, off the coast of Massachusetts, though found nowhere else. But for the protection game laws it would have become extinct long ago.

The Sandwich Islands are suffering similarly from a loss of their native bird fauna. A good many species of the land birds are already extinct, and many more are doomed to disappear within the next few years. This result is due in part to the occupation of the tillable soil by farmers and of the hill-sides by cattle. But the entrance of civilization is invariably accompanied by the introduction of animals hostile to the native birds, such as the cat, the dog and the hog. Hogs destroy immense numbers of young ground birds and their eggs. Thus the whole zoological balance of nature is upset and the indigenous fauna succumbs. The mongoose has been imported into the Sandwich Islands, as well as the California quail and the English sparrow. The sparrow, which has become a sort of parasite on man, drives out the native birds and consumes their food supply.

Perhaps the most notable bird of the Sandwich Islands was the "mamo," which has been extinct for only a few years. It was hunted very persistently by the Hawaiians for the sake of two little tufts of yellow feathers on its wings. These feathers were used exclusively in the manufacture of cloaks worn by the kings of these islands. One such cloak, the original estimated value of which was \$1,000,000, is now preserved, sadly moth-eaten, in the National Museum.

The rapid destruction of the avi-fauna of New Zealand is especially distressing to naturalists. The entire fauna of those islands is peculiar and stamps New Zealand as being certainly one of the most ancient parts of the world. When the country was first discovered by the whites, there was not a single mammal on the island, large or small. The birds were mostly without the power of flight. One of the most remarkable was the "weka"—a sort of rail, striped and with long fluff feathers. The so-called "kiwi" included eight species—remnants of one of the most ancient of all classes of birds, their nearest relatives being now fossilized. The kiwi is otherwise known as the "apteryx"; it lives in burrows, and lays only one large egg, being nocturnal in its habits. Cats and hogs have nearly wiped out the kiwis and the wekas. Incidentally, the acclimatization mania has introduced foreign birds and rabbits. To get rid of the destructive rabbits they have imported ferrets and stoats, which gobble up the flightless birds.

There is a peculiar parrot in New Zealand which is becoming very rare. Though frisks were its natural diet, it took to attacking sheep a few years ago, using its powerful beak to pierce the flesh of these animals until the kidneys were reached and devoured. The sheep-breeders certainly had a good excuse for endeavoring to exterminate it. In the islands about Madagascar there were formerly several species of little parrots with long tails; to-day they are nearly or quite extinct. On the same islands were two species of large moa hens, one white and the other purple, belonging to the family of rails; they are extinct likewise. The Pallas' cormorant, largest of all known cormorants, used to be found on Bering Island, in the North Pacific. It has disappeared, and only four specimens exist in museums. The Caracara eagle, which bred on the island of Guadalupe, off the coast of California, is gone. Only a few living specimens are left in the form of a condor, the largest bird of flight in the world, remain. This gigantic vulture has been nearly exterminated by poison through eating the carcasses of animals poisoned with strychnine by sheep herders for the purpose of destroying wolves and bears.

The National Museum has recently secured a specimen of an Australian parrot in a rather queer fashion. It is called the Nestor parrot because of its gray head, and it became extinct about the middle of the present century. The specimen referred to was owned by a man who took it to New Mexico fifty years ago. Recently he became hard up and sold it for a big price to Dr. W. L. Ralph, a millionaire of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Ralph presented it to the museum. The authorities there justly remark that there is a great opportunity now for rich men to make their names immortal by sending natural history collectors to islands in various parts of the world which are fast losing their indigenous fauna. Collections thus made would stand as enduring monuments for centuries to come.

The well known Carolina parakeets, or the little parrots native to the United States, are near to final extinction. Formerly they ranged all over the eastern part of this country, as far north as New York as westward to Texas. At present the few survivors are confined to remote parts of Southern Florida and the Indian Territory. The species has been hunted to make clearings, deprives them of their food supply, and they starve to death. The famous Labrador duck used to be common enough in the markets of the United States, migrating in winter as far south as New England. In summer it was plentiful along the Labrador coast and about the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. Like the elder duck, to which it was allied, it bred on rocky islets, where it was safe from foxes and other carnivorous quadrupeds. But sportsmen visited the islets annually and destroyed the breeding birds wholesale. They had no asylum to turn to, the shore of the mainland being infested with four-footed enemies, and the result was inevitable. The last known bird of this species was killed in 1852. There are now thirty-eight stuffed specimens in various museums. A pair of them now in the National Museum was shot by Daniel Webster.

Before the white man came there was a large and clumsy bird on the island of Mauritius called the "dodo." It was related to the family of pigeons. Being incapable of flight and good to eat, the species was destroyed wholesale by sailors, and the eggs and the young were eaten by hogs. So it disappeared and not a single specimen remains in any museum to tell its melancholy story. Mauritius had also a sun-bird, but peculiar owl and a big parrot, a large heron with short wings, and a big tail all of which are now extinct, as well as a good many other birds which are now known only by the stories of early voyagers and the bones found in caves on the island. Far to the eastward of Mauritius, on Rodriguez Island, dwell a near relative of the dodo called the "solitaire," which became extinct about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Of all birds recently extinct none is more interesting than the "gare wolf," or "great auk." The last two living specimens were seen and taken on a rocky islet off the southwestern point of Ireland. A single egg of a great auk was sold long ago at auction for \$1,500. And yet, sixty years ago, birds of this species were found on Funk Island, off the Newfoundland coast, in countless numbers. People from the mainland used to go over to the island in summer and kill them by myriads, to eat and for their feathers. They were so fat that they served as fuel. Ships used to land there and get boatloads of the auks by the simple process of placing a plank between the boat and the shore and driving the helpless creatures over it. The Smithsonian institution has practically a corner on their bones. A while ago it sent an agent to Funk Island for the purpose and he brought back nearly a barrelful of auk bones. If you want a skeleton, you will have to send to Washington for it, and it will cost you about \$600.—Philadelphia Times.

What Modern Journalism Has Come to

It is doubtful if, in any other line of business, there has been a greater stride than the past decade has witnessed in the making of newspapers. The scope of news comprehended in the average daily paper, the accuracy and detail with which matters of public interest are presented for readers and the amazing dispatch with which news is gathered from all points of the globe and again disseminated are among the perplexing questions that often present themselves to the minds of readers, as they pore over the almost magazines that are to-day called enterprising dailies.

In this latter class one paper, published in the western part of the State, seems pre-eminent. It is the Pittsburg Dispatch, coming to Bellefonte at 9:28 every morning, having traversed one hundred and sixty-five miles of railroad en route, it is a daily budget of all that is fresh and readable in news of the world. The Dispatch has ample facilities for fully covering all important events at all times. Its staff of Cuban correspondents is larger than that of any other paper in Western Pennsylvania, if not in the State. Able writers are stationed at Madrid and Havana, and with Sylvester Scovel and Stephen Crane in the field with the insurgents, its readers will be the first to secure all the news concerning the struggle for the independence of the Pearl of the Antilles. The special London and Continental cable service has been strengthened, the Washington staff increased, and all other important news sent the country over connected with the home office by leased wires. All this means that the Pittsburg Dispatch, for 1897, will be progressive and up-to-date.

Besides its elaborate special cable and leased wire service, the Dispatch carries the full Associated Press service, and the complete reports of all local Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia news. Its special Wall Street letter, and elaborate and correct market reports, are a marked feature, this department alone making the Dispatch a necessity to the business man, the financier and the farmer.

A Tour to Balmi Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

When the North is at its worst Florida is at its best. When lakes and rivers are ice-bound here and a drifting snow fills our streets the violets are blooming there and the air is laden with the sweet perfume of budding spring. When old Boreas howls around our northern homes and the frost king rules, the mocking bird is singing in Florida's graceful palms and the whole land is melodious with happy song. The elegant special trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Jacksonville tours are fitting introductions to this delightful land. The next tour, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York and Philadelphia under personal escort February 23d. Round trip tickets, including Pullman accommodations and meals on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, \$50.00; Philadelphia, \$48.00; Canalanda, \$52.85; Erie, \$54.85; Pittsburg, \$53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets and itineraries apply to ticket agents, tourist agent, 1166 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia. 42-6-2t.

Buried in One Grave.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacoby, of near Lebanon, were interred in one grave in the Union cemetery at Myerstown on last Friday. Burial ceremonies were conducted by Myerstown Lodge, No. 353, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which Mr. Jacoby was a member.

Mrs. Jacoby died nearly a week ago and her husband expired several days later, his death being due to excessive grief. The services were conducted in the Reformed Church by the pastor, the Rev. Albert H. Ganser, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. J. Schantz, pastor of the Friends' Lutheran Church. Over 400 people partook of the funeral dinner.

—Doctor—How is your brother, Miss Cynthia?
—Aunt Cynthia—He's worse this morning, doctor—a lot worse.

—Doctor—Did you give him that medicine as I directed—a teaspoonful every hour?
—Aunt Cynthia—No, doctor. I just gave him the whole bottle at once. He wanted to hurry up and get well, so's to go to the pantomime to-night.

—It is told of David Livingstone's father that one day David brought home word that a heavy tax had been put upon tobacco. His father was just filling his pipe when the sad news was brought. "If we have to give it up," said the old man, "we might as well begin now," and so saying he knocked the weed out of his pipe, put it into his pocket and never smoked again.

—Artie—Darting, you have no idea how anxious I was while you were coming down the rope ladder. I was so afraid you had not fastened it securely above.
—Susie—You needn't have been alarmed, dear. Papa tied the knot for me.

—It is always safe to make a small boy a present of a new knife.
—Why?
—Because he has always just lost the old one.

—Conductor—"We are nearly to the end of the route. What street do you want to get off at?"
—Disheveled Person—"Easy street."

—To cure a cough or cold in one day take Krummer's Compound Syrup of Tar. If it fails to cure money refunded. 25cts.

—Hon. William L. Wilson, postmaster-general, has been elected president of Washington and Lee university.

—Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be an honest medicine, and it actually cures when all others fail. Take it now.

Illuminating Oil.

ASK FOR—
—THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"—
—AND—
—BURN CROWN ACME OIL—

—GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.—

—AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

—Publishers—

—For Sale by The Atlantic Refining Company.

Dr. Johnson in the Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Dr. Thomas L. Johnson, of Duncannon, who was yesterday sentenced to twenty years solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary by Judge Lyons at New Bloomfield, after being convicted of the murder in the second degree for the killing of Druggist George S. Henry at Duncannon, last September, was to-day taken to the penitentiary by the sheriff and two deputy sheriffs of Perry county. The party boarded a Pennsylvania train at Newport this morning. Johnson was not handcuffed, and when the train reached the Broad street station this afternoon the sheriff took his prisoner into the restaurant in the station and the deputies had luncheon. When they had finished the prisoner was taken to the penitentiary.

Tourists.

Personally Conducted Tours—Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.
Three tons to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour. Rates for all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, \$10.00; second tour, \$35.00; third tour, \$20.00. From Pittsburg, \$5.00 less for each tour.

FLORIDA.
Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, \$53.00 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. agent western district, 369 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 41-48-3m.

New Advertisements.

BRANT HOUSE ECHO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WELL KNOWN HOSTLERY VENTURES AN OPINION.

Mr. H. C. Yeager is the popular host of the Bryant House, the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets. Complaining of his lack one day to Mr. Cunningham, he of local and foreign veneration fame, "mine host" was eventually to try the old Dr. Foster's Kidney Pills for his ailment. He took the contractors' advice and procured his first box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Green's Pharmacy. This is what he has to say about it: "My kidneys have been faulty for years. I was a great teacher and I had my share. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I got a box. It is a rather difficult job to cure a man who is so much afflicted with kidney trouble. I am still using them. It is a chronic ailment, still in spite of all Doan's Kidney Pills have helped me. I am much better in every way and it is quite possible if I persist in the treatment as I intend doing I may eventually be cured. It continues to progress as I have in the past that will be the ultimate end. I can't say too much for the old Dr. Foster's Kidney Pills. They are for sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents, or mailed by Foster-McBlum Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States."

Saddlery.

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—WORTH OF—
HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS
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BRIDLES,
PLAIN HARNESS,
FINE HARNESS,
BLANKETS,
WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine Saddlery.

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PENNSYLVANIA COLONY and COMMONWEALTH

BY GEORGE SYDNER GEORGE FISHER.

One Volume, 12mo. Red Buckram, to match his "Making of Pennsylvania," or Maroon Cloth, gilt top. Great edges. List, \$1.50.

PRICE IN OUR STORE, \$1.10

By Mail, Postpaid, \$1.24.

A handy, attractive volume about the size of an ordinary novel, giving in full the social and political history of the State and the development of the part taken by Pennsylvania in the Civil War, the growth and effect of the public school system and the development of Philadelphia in the present century. It is a general history of the State, early settlement of the province under William Penn, the massacres and horrors of the French and Indian Wars, and the great struggles of the movement for the liberty of all the Colonies depended on the position taken by the Keystone State.

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Our Out-need and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

SECHLER & CO.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, valid to return from March 4th to 8th, at the following rates: From Pittsburg, \$10.00; Altoona, \$9.50; Harrisburg, \$5.00, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country. The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 42-1-8t.

—Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate to wit: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows: On the north by the west line of public alley which said point is the common corner of this lot and lot owned by Mrs. Annie Seibert, thence along the line of the Seibert lot and in a westerly direction a distance of two hundred and sixteen feet to the bank of Moshannon creek; thence down the course of the same by its several courses and distances a distance of three hundred and fifteen feet to the corner of lot of Caleb Long; thence in an easterly direction along the line of said alley a distance of fifty-seven feet and one half feet to the corner of lot of Mrs. Annie Seibert and the place of beginning, being lot No. 3 in Jeffrey Hayes addition to Point Lookout. Having erected thereon a two story frame dwelling house with a one story addition and the necessary out-buildings, etc.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. C. Curtin and Eliza I. Curtin. Terms—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office W. M. CROXISTER, Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9th, 1897. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6th, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain message tenement and lot of ground situate lying and being in Point Lookout Borough, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at point on the west line of public alley which said point is the common corner of this lot and lot owned by Mrs. Annie Seibert, thence along the line of the Seibert lot and in a westerly direction a distance of two hundred and sixteen feet to the bank of Moshannon creek; thence down the course of the same by its several courses and distances a distance of three hundred and fifteen feet to the corner of lot of Caleb Long; thence in an easterly direction along the line of said alley a distance of fifty-seven feet and one half feet to the corner of lot of Mrs. Annie Seibert and the place of beginning, being lot No. 3 in Jeffrey Hayes addition to Point Lookout. Having erected thereon a two story frame dwelling house with a one story addition and the necessary out-buildings, etc.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard C. Duncan, Adm'r., Etc. Terms—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office W. M. CROXISTER, Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 9th, 1897. Sheriff.

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Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16th, 1896.

VIA TYONE—WESTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 6.55 a. m., arrive at Tyone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.05 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 2.55 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.50 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 6.00 at Altoona, 7.40 at Pittsburg at 11.50 p. m.

VIA TYONE—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyone 11.10 at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 11.15 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 2.15 p. m., at Harrisburg, 3.57 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, 10.20 p. m., at Philadelphia, 11.15 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.
Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m., at Lewisburg, 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 10.29, 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 p. m., 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.

VIA LEWISBURG.
Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. 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.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

TYONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

SOUTHWARD.
Nov. 16th, 1896.
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
7:20 3:15 8:20 Tyone 6:35 11:20 6:10
7:26 3:21 8:26 Tyone 6:41 11:26 6:16
7:32 3:27 8:32 Tyone 6:47 11:32 6:22
7:38 3:33 8:38 Tyone 6:53 11:38 6:28
7:44 3:39 8:44 Tyone 6:59 11:44 6:34
7:50 3:45 8:50 Tyone 7:05 11:50 6:40
7:56 3:51 8:56 Tyone 7:11 11:56 6:46
8:02 3:57 9:02 Tyone 7:17 12:02 6:52
8:08 4:03 9:08 Tyone 7:23 12:08 6:58
8:14 4:09 9:14 Tyone 7:29 12:14 7:04
8:20 4:15 9:20 Tyone 7:35 12:20 7:10
8:26 4:21 9:26 Tyone 7:41 12:26 7:16
8:32 4:27 9:32 Tyone 7:47 12:32 7:22
8:38 4:33 9:38 Tyone 7:53 12:38 7:28
8:44 4:39 9:44 Tyone 7:59 12:44 7:34
8:50 4:45 9:50 Tyone 8:05 12:50 7:40
8:56 4:51 9:56 Tyone 8:11 12:56 7:46
9:02 4:57 10:02 Tyone 8:17 13:02 7:52
9:08 5:03 10:08 Tyone 8:23 13:08 7:58
9:14 5:09 10:14 Tyone 8:29 13:14 8:04
9:20 5:15 10:20 Tyone 8:35 13:20 8:10
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