

Bellefonte, Pa., April 29, 1898.

Can the Growing of Sugar Beets Be Mad Profitable in Pennsylvania?

To the popular mind all sugar comes from sugar-cane, grown in Southern fields under the same sunny skies and balmy air as the cotton, but so great is the misconception of the public as to the source of this product that it might be interesting to look into its manufacture and learn something

of the facts about sugar. During the year 1896 there were 7,707, 500 tons of sugar produced in the world. Of this vast amount 4,960,000 tons were made from sugar beets, while only 2,747,-500 tons were crushed from sugar-cane. Such figures will doubtless prove surprising to a majority of the people who have paid little or no attention to the source whence comes our supply of sweets. The United States consumes 500,000 tons more sugar, annually, than any European country and it has been this enormous consumption that has led our sugar people to a study of the question looking to the production of

enough to supply the home market at least. It became evident from the very first that if sugar-cane was to be looked to for the supply the undertaking would prove hopeless and necessarily attention was directed to the sugar beet, which is now pro ducing about 64 per cent. of the world's sugar supply, or for every pound of sugar cane over 1.8 pounds are produced from the sugar beet. It is a noteworthy fact that during the Cuban war the sugar exports from that country have fallen off from about one million tons to less than one tenth that amount, and yet there has been no appreciable shortage in the world's supply of sugar, the sugar beet having been able to make good the diminished production of sugar from the sugar cane.

Very nearly all this enormous amount of beet sugar is produced in the countries of continental Europe. Of our own domestic production of sugar, amounting to about 300,000 tons per annum, 84 per cent, is produced from the sugar cane, 14 per cent, from the sugar beet and 2 per cent. from sorgum, maple and miscellaneous sources.

Beet sugar has been made in this country in small amounts since 1830, but not until 1889 did the product exceed 2,000 tons per annum. Since then there has been a steady growth in the production, the estimates for 1896 being in the neighborhood of 40,000 tons, the product of seven factories, three situated in California, two in Nebraska, one in New Mexico and one in Utah.

In considering the question of the domestic production of sugar from the beet. a sharp distinction must be made between the two parts of the question. There are, first, the production of the beets and second, the manufacture of sugar from them. The second portion of the problem has been very thoroughly worked out in European countries and is not a question at present needing investigation in this country. The technology of sugar manfacture has been perfected by years of study and experience, and is now very thoroughly understood. It is not an industry which can be carried on by the small scale farmer himself, or even in a small factory. The most reliable estimates place the minimum size of a successful beet sugar factory at a capacity of raise good sugar beets in sufficient quantiwill produce the beets, capital will be forth- formers are put to a successful test. been amply demonstrated in other states.

drifting during the last decade.

have been reported in various parts of the patrons of this great show. The aquarium State, but none of them have quite satisfied the experimenters and it remained for notable for its remarkable collection of the experiment station to carry on the hippopotami, sea lions, seals, Polar bears work in a way that would be of use to and other water-frequenting animals, and the farmers of the State and systematically | the huge tanks in which they are displayed

report upon the results.

the quality of the beets is concerned. In forty cases out of the whole number display. we have data regarding the average weight of the beets. Of these forty samples, 12 (or 35 per cent.) weighed between .80 and 1.35 pounds; 18 (or 45 per cent.) were below .80 pounds in weight and 8 (or 20 per cent.) were above 1.35 pounds. It thus appears that, as a rule, the size of the beets was rather small.

Thirty-four of the experimenters reported the yield of beets. In most cases the yield their Governor and have voted to reduce was calculated from that comparatively the amount of \$7,500. This does not seem of over 15 tons per acre; 2 (or 6 per cent.) ceive more than any of the Governors, with a yield between 10 and 12 tons per acre, and 17 (or 50 per cent.) a yield below 10 sylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts, the tons per acre. It thus appears that while,

As stated above, thirty-two of the samples showed more than 12 per cent. of sugar and more than 80 per cent. of purity. Of these 32 experiments, 7 (or 22 per cent.) Oregon and Vermont must make \$1,500 reported a yield of over ten tons per acre; 4 (or 13 per cent.) a yield of between 8 to 10 tons per acre; 7 (or 22 per cent.) a BUCKI yield of less than 8 tons per acre, while 14 (or 44 per cent.) did not report the yield. These figures confirm those given above in

drawn as to the influence of locality. So Potts Green.

far as the results show, good beets and poor beets have been raised in all portions of the

The first question presents itself to the farmer is whether it will pay him to raise sugar beets for sale to a factory. The experiments here reported were made on a small scale and afford no reliable data as to the cost of raising a crop. The figures and estimates as to the cost of raising beets which are given by large growers in other States are quite variable, ranging all the way from \$20 to \$70 per acre. A conservative estimate, however, is from \$30 to \$40 per acre, although the cost will naturally depend upon local conditions and especially upon the experience and intelligence of the grower. The general experience in other States has been that the second year's erop has been produced much more cheap-

y than the first year's.

The price paid for beets at the factory depends chiefly upon the market price of sugar and upon the richness of the beets, but also upon local conditions. Assuming four dollars as an approximate price for this country, the profits of the grower will depend largely upon the tonnage of good beets which he is able to produce. Ten tons per acre seems to be generally regarded as a fair crop, although good land and careful cultivation should produce twelve to fifteen tons. According to those figures, the total value of the crop at the factory

would range from \$40 to \$60 per acre. To the above estimates is to be added the feeding value of the diffusion residues, or pulps, from the manufacture of sugar. These constitute a palatable and nutritious food for stock and in all beet-sugar growing countries the keeping of live stock is regarded as an adjunct to the growing of

A beet sugar factory must necessarily have a large territory tributary to it. The best authorities estimate the miminum capacity of a profitable sugar beet factory at 300 tons per day. In other words, such a factory would eat up daily the product of 30 acres, producing 10 tons of beets per acre. For a season of 70 days this is equivalent to the product of 2,100 acres. This means that to make a best sure factory as means that to make a beet sugar factory a success, there must be a large number of aid and comfort to the rebels, and had him skilled beet growers and that these must be so located that the transportation of the beets to the factory will not cost too

Evidently, then, if the farmers of any locality desire to secure the erection of a beet sugar factory they must do two things: 1. They must learn to grow good sugar beets. There is no difficulty in growing a large crop of beets, but unless they are of the requisite quality, sugar manufacture cannot be carried on. A crop of beets containing seven or eight per cent. of sugar, however large, is of no more value to a

sugar factory than so many potatoes.

2 They must see whether their soil and climate and conditions are adapted to the profitable culture of the sugar beet.

Have a Veritable Zoo.

Ringling Bros., Wonderful Display of Birds an

The superiority of Ringling Brothers' world's greatest shows over similar organizations in the United States and Europe is demonstrated in many ways, but in none more effectively than in its zoological department. Many shows carry menageries, but it has remained for Ringling brothers 300 tons of beets per day, and the cost of to organize a complete zoological garden. such a factory is estimated at not less than \$200,000. The season during which sugar every fowl of the air is displayed with can be manufactured is comparatively short, proper classification and in a manner to ford, General passenger agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., being limited by the length of time during permit of careful study and comparison. Chicago, Ill. which the beets can be preserved, and to secure an adequate return upon the capital gerie pavilion itself carries out the idea of invested requires that the factory shall be a huge traveling "Zoo." In the centre run to its full capacity during the season, area are the led animals, including the and that the best technical skill shall be most superb display of big and little eleemployed to direct its operations. The phants ever seen in this or any other counquestion for us now is whether we can try. This great triple herd of pachyderms embraces twenty-five magnificent specimens ty to supply a factory and at a cost which of the African and Asiatic elephant, all of will leave an adequate profit. The farmer should confine his attention strictly to this side of the question. When he can and accuracy and memory of these animal percoming to manufacture the sugar, as has been amply demonstrated in other states.

This is a notable departure in zoological A bulletin recently issued by The Penn- displays. It is not merely a conventional sylvania State College Experiment Station display of the most familiar tropical birds, reports the results upon sixty-nine experi-ments carried on in Pennsylvania. Sugar in which almost every bird, from the humin which almost every bird, from the humbeets do grow best in north temperate lati- ming-bird and macaw to the huge stork tudes and it has recently dawned upon the minds of the farmers of the State that if they can cultivate them successfully the birds elicits endless expressions of admiranew industry might afford an avenue of es- tion, while the entire pavilion is filled with cape from the unprofitable channels into the melody of these feathered songsters, which farming in Pennsylvania has been Probably no exhibition ever given in rifting during the last decade.

A number of individual experiments

America has ever proved a greater attraction to the ladies and children among the are arranged in such a way, and with such Of the sixty-nine varieties of sugar beets | characteristic environments, that it is easy experimented upon in twenty counties in to realize the conditions under which these the State fifty-five (or 80 per cent.) showed strange animals exist in their native state. over 12 per cent. of sugar in the beet. The children's menagerie has been augment-thirty-four samples (or 49 per cent.) showed a co-efficient of purity of over 80 up as a playground, with a carroussel in per cent. Thirty-two out of the total number (or 46 per cent.) showed over 12 per and gambol with delight to themselves and cent. of sugar and also over 80 per cent. of unlimited amusement to those who wit-purity. In view of the fact that practiness their almost human antics. Interest cally all of the beets were raised by farmers who had had no experience in the culture of this plant for sugar, the results must and no small part of this interest has been be regarded as decidedly favorable so far as aroused by the encomiums that have been fairly showered upon its unique zoological

Gubernatorial Wages.

The Governor of New Jersey has been receiving a salary of \$10,000 a year. The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, besides the Governor of New Jersey, are the only Governors who receive a salary as large as that. The Legislature of New Jersey believe that \$10,000 is too much for small area, and in many cases there is evidence that the results may be considerably in error. Taking them as they stand, however, 10 (or 29 per cent.) reported a yield a year the Governor of New Jersey will re-Governors of the latter two States receiving as stated above, the general quality of the \$8,000 a year. The Governors of Illinois, beets was good, the yield was rather small. California and Nevada receive \$6,000 a year; those of Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Virginia

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.—The best showing that the yield was, as a whole eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give The experiment are too few in number to permit any reliable conclusions to be Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F.

Possibly a few trees in the Old World are more profitable than the English walnut, which thrives in England and all over the northern part of the continent of Europe. The wood is especially useful for gunstocks, and for many articles of furniture, and is found profitable from trees of ten years of age and upwards. There is always good demand for the nuts. so that there are two distinct lines of profit —by the timber and by the fruit. In our country they thrive in any portion of the Eastern States; although, as they progress northwardly, the tips of last year's shoots are destroyed by winter. The living portions push out again, however, and generally bear as abundantly as before. In the vicinity of Philadelphia there are numerou trees, planted by the early settlers, which bear every year. Single or isolated trees sometimes fail to bear fruit, on account of the pollen-bearing flower maturing and scattering pollen before the nut-bearing flower is in condition to receive it; and for this reason crops are more assured when a number of trees are planted together. In this way some of the pollen bearing catkins are conditional as to be in bloom before the time that the nut bearing flowers make their appearance. In all this there is a suggestion for many. We would make fu-ture generations rich by utilizing our waste places in planting them with walnut trees. We have hills denuded of their forests. The soil cannot be tilled on account of rocks. Out of the chestnut or oak springs thicket of no value, save as a lair for the fox or a scanty browsing place for the old field cow. All such spots could be made valuable and beautiful by the planting of walnut trees. In twenty years a tree of this kind is fit for the market, and we learn the price of good walnut is \$60 to \$70 per

-M. Ricardo, who is now working in a cigar factory in Tampa, Fla., for \$40 per month, was worth \$4,000,000 a year ago. At that time he was a resident of Cuba, owning a great deal of property in Havana, besides valuable tobacco lands. Weyler had him arrested, accused him of giving banished and confiscated his property.

Business Notice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on

the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss she clung to Castoria, When she had Children she gave them Castoria

Tourists.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to George H. Heaf-43-15-3t.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in May and June, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will sell round trip excursion tickets (good for 21 days) to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states, at practically one fare for the round trip. Take a trip west and see what ar amount of good land can be purchased for very little money. Further information as to rates routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing John R. Pott, district passenger agent 486 William street, Williamsport, Pa.

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Its electric-lighted trains are steam heated. Its general excellence has no equal. It is patronized by the best people, It is the favorite route for ladies and children

s well as for men. It is the most popular road west of Chicago

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to San Francisco, Los Angles and Portland.

CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS ...

Medical.

SCHOOL GIRL'S NERVES.

This Record is of Especial Value to Parents. It's a Message from a Loving Mother Dedicated to the Mother's of Growing Girls. A Truthful Narrative of the Utmost Interest and Importance.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more care fully than their studies.

The proper development of their bodies is of first importance. After the confinement of the school room, plenty of out-door exercise should be taken. It is better that children never learn their a, b, c's, than that by over-study they lose their health.

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits iteveryone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times. The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Burney, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your daughter.

When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she grew weak and "Previously she had been a bright, healthy

young girl," says Mrs. Barnes, "She was diligent and progressive in her studies. "It became necessary, however, for her to leave

least noise irritated her.

"She was overtaxed mentally and physically. "Her nerves were at such a tension that the

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance. "Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three months she lost twenty-three ponuds.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

There is a rush now to the choice unoccupied

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Good quarter sections can now be had for \$7.00

and upwards per acre, one-third cash, balance on

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General Immigration agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg.,

Medical.

PUBLICITY COUNTS-THAT'S WHAT THE

PEOPLE WANT-BELLEFONTE EX-

PRESSION ON THE SUBJECT.

Make it public. Tell the people about it. Gratitude promotes publicity. Grateful citizens talk. They tell their neighbors—tell their friends.

The news is to good to keep. Everybody should know about the little con

"Bad Backs" are numerous.
So few understand the cause.
Many Bellefonte people are learning.
And better still they're being cured.
Lame backs are lame no more.
Weak ones regain their strength.
This is the every day labor in Bellefonte.
Of Doan's Kidney Pills.
Our citizens are making it public.

Our citizens are making it public.

Mr. G. H. Bradt, of 121 Penn street, Gardner, says: "I had been suffering at times from a lame back and pains over my kidney. I was at times so lame it was most painful to straighten up after sitting or stooping and any lifting or turning suddenly hurt me exceedingly. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and saw some Bellefonte people who had been cured by using them and I procured a box from F. Potts Green's drug store. They removed the trouble at once and I have had no difficulty with the kidney secretions since while before I was much embarrassed by them. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills for I have had no trouble from my kidneys since I used them and that was several months ago."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all deal-

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. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

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queror. 'Bad Backs'' are numerous.

kee & St. Paul railway in Central Wisconsin

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"We did everything possible for her, and she had the best of medical treatment. "Several skilled physicians attended her, but no

Medical.

enefit was apparent. "A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "She urged us to try the pills, and we finally onsented.

"We have always rejoiced that we did. "The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely cured.

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks "Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her

ambition to study and become an educated wo The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helped in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which

act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease As the blood rushes through all parts of t body, the conveyer of good or bad health, it necessary that it should be pure, rich and red Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood supplying its life giving elements which nourish

the various organs, stimulating them to activ

in the performance of their functions and th drives disease from the system. The pills are in universal demand and sold

Tourists.

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A LTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CON-Condensed Time Table in effect December

1st. 1897. EASTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

A. M. A. M. NOON, P. M. P. M. 7 25 9 20 12 25 3 00 6 00 7 37 9 32 12 37 3 12 6 12 7 50 9 51 12 56 3 31 6 31 8 10 10 05 1 10 3 45 6 45 A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Osceola Mills Philipsburg... WESTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

A. M. A. M. M. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. M. 8 20 11 15 1 45 5 00 8 10 8 10 8 31 1 31 2 01 5 16 8 26 8 50 11 50 2 22 5 35 8 45 8 55 8 55 Philipsburg... Osceola Mills Ioutzdale SUNDAY TRAINS.

 1 down.
 Read up.

 .M. | A. M.
 A. M. | P.M. | P.M.

 00 | 8 40
 Ramey.
 10 25 | 2 45 6 45

 12 | 8 52
 Houtzdale.
 10 15 2 35 6 35

 31 | 9 11
 Osceola Mills.
 9 56 | 2 16 6 16

 45 | 9 25
 Philipsburg.
 9 40 2 00 6 00

 M. | A. M. | P.M. | P.M.
 P.M. P.M. A. M. Connections.—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Huven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelphia and New York; Lawrenceville, Corning, Watkins, Geneva, and Lyons; Clearfield, Mahaffey and Patton; Curwensville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester. ester.
At Osceola for Houtzdale and Ramsey with P.
R. R. train leaving Tyrone at 7.20, p. m.
G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA Condensed Time Table

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.

Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 17th, 1897.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone
11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg,

5.50 p. m. Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 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, 5.47. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.20 p. m.

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

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 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, 9.32 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. 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, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia

4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 11.55 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

100	TYR	ONE .	AND CLEARFI	ELD,	R. R.	
NORTHWARD.				80UTHWARD.		
EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	May 17th, 1897.	99	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P.M. 7 20	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
7 26	3 15	8 20	Tyrone	8 55	11 20	6 10
7 28	3 21 3 23	8 26	E. Tyrone	8 49	11 14	6 04
7 31		8 28	Tyrone S		11 14	
7 41		8 31	Vall	Q 45	11 09	5 57
7 45		8 42	Vanscoyoc	8 38	11 02	
7 54	3 40 3 49	8 47	Gardner	8 35	10 59	
8 01	3 49 3 55	8 57	Mt. Pleasant	8 27	10 51	5 39
8 06		9 05	Summit	8 20	10 44	
8 08	3 59 4 01	9 09		8 14		5 25
8 09	4 02	9 11	Retort	8 11	10 35	5 21
8 17	4 08	9 13			10 33	5 19
0 1,	4 11	9 21 9 28		7 59	10 23	5 08
8 21	4 16	9 28	Osceola Junc			5 04
8 25	4 19		Boynton	7 55	10 19	5 01
8 26	4 23		Steiners	7 51	10 15	
8 31	4 28	9 42 9 47	Philipsburg	7 50	10 14	
8 36	4 33	9 52	Graham	7 46	10 09	
8 42	4 39	9 58	Blue Ball	7 41	10 04	
8 47	4 44	10 04	Wallaceton	7 36	9 58	
8 53	4 50	10 10	Bigler	7 31	9 53	
8 56	4 53	10 13		7 26	9 47	
9 00	4 57	10 17	Mineral Sp	7 25	9 44	4 24
9 05	5 02	10 22	Barrett	7 21	9 40	4 20
9 09	5 06	10 28	Leonard	7 17	9 35	4 15
9 14	5 11	10 34	Clearfield	7 13	9 31	
9 20	5 17	10 41	Riverview	7 09	9 26	
9 25	5 37		Sus. Bridge	7 04	9 20	
	5 43		Curwensville	7 00	9 15	
	5 51		Rustic	6 54		3 35
	5 57		Stronach	6 46		3 27
P.M.	P M		Grampian	6 40		3 21

Lv. P. M. A. M. P.M. BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. WESTWARD EASTWARD

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. May 17th, 1897. WESTWARD. MAIL. | EXP. MAIL. EXP. P. M. A. M. Lv. 2 15 6 30 2 21 6 35 Ar. A. M. 9. M. 9 00 4 15 8 55 4 10 8 52 4 07 8 47 4 03 8 49 9 50 Bellefonte .Axemann ..Pleasant Gap...Peru.......... ..Dale Summit...Oak Hall.... Linden Hall. 3 48 3 44 3 37 3 31 3 23 Linden Hall
Gregg
Centre Hall
Penn's Cave
Rising Spring
Zerby
Goburn
Ingleby
Paddy Mountain
Cherry Run
Lindale
Pardee
Glen Iron ..Glen Iron.... .Milmont....Swengle..Barber... Mifflinburg 2 12 2 05 1 59 1 53 1 45 1 38

EASTWARD. WESTWARD May 17th, 1897.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. A. J. R. WOOD.

General Passenger Agent.

Trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williams port, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train Nos. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn'a. R. R. trains at Bellefonte. † Daily, except Sunday.

Bellefonte. † Daily, except Sunday.

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