

Bellefonte, Pa., June 3, 1898.

The Making of Oriental Rugs.

Origin of Their Weaving Lost in the Remoteness of Antiquity.—Arabs Always Used Them.—Is Probable That Abraham Sat Upon One.—As They Are Used Now As An Adjunct to the Modern Furnishing of a

The origin of the rug-weaving is lost in remote antiquity. The Hindus, it is known, were versed in the art of weaving as early as 1,500 years before the Christian era. It is probable that Abraham, when resting in the cool summer evenings at the door of his tent sat on an Oriental rug or carpet. The Arabs of the desert, who are said to be his descendants through Ishmael, do exactly the same thing at the present day. And it is the proud boast of these fierce eastern warriors that their manners and customs have remained unchanged since the time of

their great ancestor. The various Oriental nations have been from the earliest ages, and they are now the great rug-makers of the world. The eastern rug-weaver, whether Turk or Persian or East Indian, does not look upon the rug he weaves as merely an article of merchandise. As its beautiful color combinations, patterns, and designs are brought into existence by his skilled fingers and artistic brain he rejoices as an artist rather than as an artisan. It is the same as regards the other articles of merchandise which the Orientals produce—whether it is a vase, or a piece of bronze, or silverware, or porcelain, or carving, or what not.

Probably the most fascinating thing about an Oriental rug is its artistic beauty. The Oriental rug weaver has acquired his skill as a weaver, and his artistic taste from a long line of ancestors who were engaged in weaving the same kind of rugs in the same way for perhaps hundreds of years. His skill, therefore, is inherited, as well as acquired.

It is a custom to start working at this weaving at a very tender age, and most of it is done in Turkey and Persia by girls and women. It is not uncommon in these countries to see whole families from the youngest to the oldest, engaged in weaving the same rug. It can easily be seen, then, that patterns and designs which have been worked over and over again through innumerable generations reach a perfection that

cannot be equaled by any other method. In Persia it is the custom for each family of rug weavers to have its own special design, which, as a rule, is worked into small sized rugs only. The designs of the largersized rugs are generally the property of the village or district in which the rugs are woven; thus Sereband rugs have a design of their own; Khorassan rugs have their

own design, and so on. Oriental rug weavers have in an unexampled degree the faculty of combining various colorings. They can take any of the primary colors and produce from them the most wonderfully artistic combinations and effects. But, after all, Old Father Time is the best rug artist among the Orientals, as elsewhere. After a lapse of many years the colors, which, perhaps, when the rug was first made were somewhat crude, take upon themselves an extraordinary richness and mellowness of tone which can-

not be imitated. The Orientals have also the habit of washing their rugs at least once a year. This is done by placing them over a rope in a running stream, where they are left about 24 hours. The rugs are then exposed to the sun to be dried. This has the effect of helping to soften and mellow the colors and giving them that indescribable gloss and polish which most antique Oriental

Oriental rugs are made to last. With different from the Eastern custom. In the East a rug is never trodden on with shoes. In coming into a temple, mosque or private house the people remove their shoes. Besides this, no article of furniture is ever placed on a rug. But even with hard usage an Oriental rug will last from 10 to 100 years. As just stated, when properly taken care of, there is no limit to its dura-

A friend of the writer of this article has seen rugs in use in the Eastern mosques which have a well-authenticated pedigree, dating from the fifteenth century. He also knows of a small prayer rug in a mosque in Pergamos, in Asia Minor, which actually was on the floor of the mosque for over 300 years, and its present condition is perfect. It has a turquois blue center with a magnificent cream border in Arabesque design. The size is only about four by six feet, yet \$400 has been offered and refused for it. This particular rug has been stolen three times from the mosque, and three times it has been recaptured by the mosque authorities before it got out of the country.

An important point in favor of the use of Oriental rugs is their greater healthfulness as compared with ordinary carpeting. This arises from the fact that they are much more easily kept clean. It is now quite the custom in this country to have polished hardwoo! floors, covered with Oriental rugs. The rugs can easily be taken up, frequently and thoroughly cleaned, thus preventing the accumulation of disease germs. In the case of houses not furnished with hardwood floors, it is the fashion here, as it is in the East, to cover the floors with Japanese or Chinese mattings, with rugs placed over them.

A very curious and interesting Eastern rug is the one known as Dandoor, errone-ously called, in this country, Trinaclia. A very beautiful specimen of this rug, shown. to the writer has the customary four divis-ions—one for the host and his family to sit on, and one each on either side for the guests, while the center division is for the serving of refreshments. This is a custom that prevails in Persia and all through the

In the East Oriental rugs are very extenpurposes in this country.

A plentiful use of Oriental rugs in houses

give them a charmingly artistic appearance, which contrasts delightfully with the useful furnishings of a modern household.

The mode of rug weaving as practiced in the Orient is as follows: The loom consists of two horizontal bars of common wood, set on two uprights. Both of these bars are movable. The whole contrivance is exceedingly simple and primitive. The construction of the loom probably has not changed in any particular from time im-

The loom is usually from six to eight feet high, and from six to twenty feet wide. The number of weavers is regulated according to the width of the rug. A space of two or three feet is usually allotted to each weaver. The first operation consists in winding a large number of woolen strands is 400 feet below the earth's surface, and around the top horizontal bar of the loom.

The length of these strands is governed by the size of the rug. The bottom ends of

the strands are fastened to the lower part or roller of the loom. At this stage of the operation the woolen strands have somewhat the appearance of the strings of a harp, and the closeness of the strands depends on the quality of the rug to be woven. For example, a common rug which will have six to seven strands to an inch, will require for a rug nine feet wide 756 strands, and if there are 14 strands to the inch it

will have twice that number. In order to keep the strands tightly rolled, a wooden peg is used to roll the top horizontal bar around. As soon as these strands are put in order, and the frame tightened up, the operation of weaving the rug begins. First the balls of colored wool are hung on the horizontal bar near the top of the loom, and the deft fingers of the weavers commence their work. As the operation progresses the finished part of the

rug is wound up from the botton Some of the patterns are copied from designs given the weavers by European and American rug importers. In that case they have the design before them, and copy from it as they go on. But if more than design is discarded, as by the time that one rug is woven the weavers have the pattern well fixed in their minds and work from memory. Very often the designs are entirely of their own conception, and in that case the weavers do not work from designs, but from their own ideas as the work pro-

It is very interesting to stand by and watch one of these rugs being woven. The balls of wool are deftly unwound, and as the work goes on the design develops itself, and a beautiful one it generally is. After the rug is finished it is cut down from the loom, and should there be any tufts of wool left on the surface, it is sheared and

Probably the most difficult part of rug weaving is to properly tie the knots. These knots are made by passing the wool between two of the strands, putting one over and one under, the knot being tied tightly, and cut with a sharp knife. This leaves a small end of the wool hanging, and this, as already stated, is sheared off line by line, the width of the rug. This is done, how-ever, after it is combed down tight and put

into its proper place.

The dyes used by Oriental rug weavers are mostly vegetable. Some few are animal dyes, such as cochineal. Mineral dyes are seldom if ever used.

A great part of the beauty of Eastern rugs is due to the skill of the Orientals in producing these dyes, the secret of the manufacture of many of them being known only to certain tribes. These secrets are handed down from father to son, and are jealously guarded.

The selection of the wool is also a matter of great care. Many of the wandering tribes of the interior of Asia are exclusive owners of flocks of sheep whose wool is pe-culiarly adapted for rug weaving. The fine quality of the wool is due to climatic conditions, and also to the pasturage. The experiment has been tried of acclimating these sheep in other countries, but without success. It is even found that in different districts of the same countries of Asia there is a difference in the quality of the wool. This is owing to a difference in the pasturage and water. For example, the wool grown in the Vilayet of Broussa, where the vendikiar, which produces the Ghoirde rugs. This is the reason for the difference

in the quality of these two weaves of rug.

The principal countries of production of Oriental rugs are Turkey, Persia and India. In Turkey, as well as in Persia, they are mostly made by nomad tribes, none being made in factories as is the custom in Eurousually being done by the grown-up male proper care they are practically indestructible. Of course our mode of using rugs is proper, as already stated, is done by the women and children.

Each country turns out different kinds of rugs. For instance, rugs made in Turkey are generally known as Ghiordes, Ushaks, Demirdjiks, Koniahs, Ak Hissars, etc. Rugs made in Persia are known as Savalans. Ferehans, Tabreezs, Isaphans, Teherans, etc. Rugs made in India are Candahars, Amritsurs, Agras, Cashmeres,

Delhis, etc. In these three Eastern countries the seat of the rug industry is usually in the mountain districts. In the Caucasus district, which is now a part of Asiatic Russia, they make the following: Shirvan, Daghestan, Soumac, Carabagh, Kazak and Guenjee rugs. In the Transcaspian district, which is also in Asiatic Russia, the rugs woven are Afghans, Khivas, Bokharas, Samark-

ands, Herats, etc. Constantinople is the central market for Oriental rug buying. Some of the American houses, however, send their buyers as far as the interior of the Caucusus and to Persia, where the buyer encounters many hardships and perils, and where it is the hardest work to buy rugs.

Originally the rugs are purchased from the weavers by wandering buyers, who get one here and another there, and so on. When one of these small dealers has accumulated 10, 12 or 15 rugs he brings them to the chief village of the district and sells them to an agent there, who in his turn sells them to the big rug dealers in Tiflis or one of the other large cities in that part of the country. From there the rugs usually find their way to the great rug bazaars in Constantinople, whence they are distributed to all parts of the world.

The operation of buying Oriental rugs is very tedious, as well as interesting. It generally takes from three to four days to finish a bargain. After many cups of coffee and tea and cigarettes are consumed and many a quarrel between seller, buyer and broker, finally the bargain is concluded, when all parties concerned shake hands as a finality. It is the custom for the buyer to immediately remove his rugs after purchasing them, for fear of stealing or substitution being practiced. To the Oriental mind the Occidental custom of having one sively used as wall hangings, portieres and couch covers. They are also used for these comprehensible. It is usually the custom for the seller to ask from five to ten times as much as he is willing to sell the goods for. The buyer, knowing this peculiarity, offers for the goods much less than he is willing to finally pay. It is through this game of give-and-take that the price is act-

ually agreed upon, after a great deal of dickering. The rugs are always sold in bale lots, and a bale usually consists of from 10 to 70 rugs, according to the size and quality of the rugs. In one of these bale lots there may be a number of very valuable rugs, as well as a number of rugs of comparatively poor quality. A selection is never allowed; the buyer must take all the bale or none. -New York Times.

A subterranean lake of hot water the average temperature is 170 degrees.

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Sulphur from Louisiana.

Only Place in this Country Where the Supply is Plentifu!

There is now only one place where sul-phur can be got in the United States in any quantity, that being in Calcasieu Parish, says the New Orleans Picayune. Late last week instructions were sent to the owners of these mines that every onnce of sulphur taken out should be reserved for the use of the government. The owners will at once put extra forces at work upon the mines, and additional machinery has been ordered. The government, from what is learned, is depending entirely upon these mines for its supply, and with its millions of money to back its demand, there is no doubt but that the mineral will now be taken out in large quantities.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four from it as they go on. But if more than one rug is woven of the same pattern the but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at F. Potts Green's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

> -Humors, pimples, boils, are very annoying. They quickly disappear when the blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

> > 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

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The Omaha Exposition of 1898

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred pean and American countries. Each rug is generally the product of a whole family's in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is work, the dyeing, shearing and cleaning next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the States in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address John R. Pott, district passenger agent, Willliamsport, Pa.

In Going to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The wise traveler selects the Chicago, Milwau-

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s well as for men. It is the most popular road west of Chicago. For further information, apply to nearest ticket agent or address John R. Pott, district passenge agent, C. M. & St. P. R'y, 486 William street, Wiliamsport, Pa. 43-15-8t.

trouble." 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. Tourists.

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and Oregon. ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

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Medical.

SCHOOL GIRL'S NERVES.

Medical.

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 | "We did everything possible for her, and she guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of | had the best of medical treatment. chool age should watch their health more carefully than their studies.

The proper development of their bedies 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 it-

everyone knows it, but everyone does not know low 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

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

least noise irritated her. "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

Tourists.

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

There is a rush now to the choice unoccupied

farm lands along the line of the Chicago, Milwau-

Good quarter sections can now be had for \$7.00

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

Medical.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN BELLEFONTE

ENDORSEMENT YOU GET IT HERE.

Our readers are not asked to believe the following until thoroughly investigated. This can easily be done. It does not necessitate the usual questioning that attends the perusal of newspaper statements when made as they are by people living one hundred miles away from Bellefonte. There can be no doubt as to reliability. It has appeared in Bellefonte papers a dozen times during the past year and it would have been instantly contradicted unless true.

Mr. George Gross, of Water street, says: "Some two years ago or more I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache. I procured them from the Bush House drug store. Accompanying the pains in my back was an annoyance from the kidney secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me after I had been troubled for years. I thought I was never going to have backache again, but recently I was fishing and got soaked through and this ended in affecting my back. I again resorted to my old cure, Doan's Kidney Pills, and they did me good immediately, although in the meantime I had taken other remedies but without obtaining relief. I can as conscientiously recommend Doan's Kidney Pills now as I did formerly for backache or kidney trouble."

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twenty-three ponuds.

"Several skilled physicians attended her, but no enefit was apparent.

"A family friend visiting us, told how her laughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

"She urged us to try the pills, and we finally consented. "We have always rejoiced that we did. "The pills helped Lucy at once, and after tak-

ng eight boxes she was entirely cured. "She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color.

"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 diseas As the blood rushes through all parts of the ody, the conveyer of good or bad health, it is ecessary that it should be pure, rich and re Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the bloo upplying its life giving elements which nour the various organs, stimulating them to act in the performance of their functions and drives disease from the system.

The pills are in universal demand and sol all druggists.

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IS A PESKY NUISANCE.

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Travelers Guide.

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BETWEEN

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A LTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CON-NECTING RAILROAD. 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. Houtzdale Osceola Mills. Philipsburg.... WESTWARD-WEEK DAYS. | A. M. A. M. | M. | P. M. | P. M. | R. M. | A. M. | B. M. | P. M. | P Philipsburg.... Osceola Mills. Houtzdale Ramey....

SUNDAY TRAINS. Read down.

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

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Connections.—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, 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 7.29, p. m.
G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

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*Daily. †Week Days. §6.00 P. M. Sundays. ‡10.55 A. M. Sunday. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAB attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 12.01 A. M.

J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA 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.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 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.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

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.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. 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 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Lock P. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Lock 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 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.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, II.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. TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

NORTHWARD.

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	7 54	3 49	8 57	Mt. Pleasant	8 27	10 5
	8 01	3 55	9 05	Summit	8 20	10 4
	8 06	3 59	9 09	Sandy Ridge	8 14	10 3
	8 08	4 01	9 11	Retort	8 11	10 3
	8 09	4 02	9 13	Powelton	8 09	10 3
	8 17	4 08	9 21	Osceola	7 59	10 2
		4 11	9 28	Osceola Junc		1
	8 21	4 16	9 31	Boynton	7 55	10 1
	8 25	4 19		Steiners	7 51	10 1
	8 26	4 23	9 42	Philipsburg	7 50	10 1
	8 31	4 28	9 47	Graham	7 46	10 0
	8 36	4 33	9 52	Blue Ball	7 41	10 0
	8 42	4 39	9 58	Wallaceton	7 36	
, Pa.,	8 47	4 44	10 04	Bigler	7 31	
west	8 53	4 50		Woodland	7 26	9 5
fur-	8 56	4 53	10 13	Mineral Sp	7 25	
	9 00	4 57	10 17	Barrett	7 21	9 4
8	9 05	5 92	10 22	Leonard	7 17	9 4
	9 09	5 06	10 28	Clearfield	7 13	9 3
-	9 14	5 11	10 34			9 3
	9 20	5 17	10 41	Sus. Bridge		
	9 25	5 37		Curwensville	7 04 7 00	
		5 43	10 52	Rustic	6 54	9 1
		5 51	11 02			
		5 57		Grampian	6 46	•••••
. R.	P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	6 40	••••••
		BAL	D EA	GLE VALLEY I	BRANC	H

May 17th, 1897. 8 10 8 16

4 22 12 55 9 41Milesburg ... 9 41 1 55 8 43 4 25 12 48 9 34Curtin. 9 40 2 04 8 51 4 20 9 30 ...Mount Eagle. 9 53 2 08 8 55 4 14 12 38 9 24Howard ... 9 59 2 14 9 01 4 05 12 29 9 15 ...Eagleville. 10 08 2 23 9 10 4 02 12 26 9 12 ...Beech Creek ... 10 11 2 26 9 13 3 51 12 16 9 01Mill Hall ... 10 22 2 37 9 24 3 49 ... 8 59 ...Flemington ... 10 24 2 39 9 26 3 45 12 10 8 55 ...Lock Haven ... 10 30 2 43 9 30 P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A. M. | Lv. | Arr. | A. M. | P.M. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. May 17th, 1897. MAIL. EXP. MAIL. EXP. P. M. A. M. Lv. 2 15 6 30 Bellefonte Pleasant Gap.Peru..... ..Dale Summit..Lemont..... Oak Hall.... Linden Hall...Gregg...... Centre Hall...

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. UPPER END. May 17th, 1897.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after May 17th, 1897.

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

F. H. THOMAS Supt.