Bellefonte, Pa., July 29, 1898.

#### The Wild Tribes of the Philippines

The native inhabitants of the Philippines can be conveniently divided into four groups: the civilized Indians, the Mohammedans, the wild Indians and the Negritos or Attas. These same divisions existed at the coming of the Spanish in 1519, though their relative numbers, location and other conditions must have changed greatly since

The wild and civilized Indians and the Mohammedans seem to be all of Malay origin and are closely related to each other and to the native tribes of Formosa on the

north, and Borneo and Celebes to the south. The civilized Indians have increased rapidly since the Spanish occupation and are the real citizens and inhabitants of the Philippines. They occupy the coasts and the rich, level lands of the northern, central and eastern islands and have lately occupied new territory in Mindanao, Basilan, Palawan and Mindoro. They number, according to Spanish accounts, between six and seven millions.

The Mohammedans are decreasing in importance and probably in numbers also, but are still powerful in the south of the archipelago, where they occupy the Sulu Islands, a great part of Mindanao and Basilan, and have a foothold in Palawan. They number, according to Spanish statistics, about three hundred thousand. They appear to have been derived originally from native tribes of the same degree of civilization as the Christian Indians, but have fallen far behind them in progress, while the two religions have caused such separation and difference of customs and such mutual hatred as to make them really dis-

tinct peoples. The Negritos or Attas are supposed to be of Payuan stock, and are, no doubt, the oldest living human inhabitants of the Philippines. They appear to have been driven by the flood of Malay invasion far inland into the mountains, where they have dwindled to a few thousand wandering, homeless savages. They are still found in certain portions of Luzon, Panay, Negros and according to some authorities, in Mindanao.

The uncivilized Indian tribes occupy much of the interior and mountainous parts of all the large islands of the group, except Cebu and Bohol, in which they have either been Christianized and merged with the civilized Indians or have been driven out. They still occupy nearly all the territory of the great islands of Mindoro and Palawan. They number, according to Spanish estimates, some three or four hundred thousand, belonging to over fifty different

They are shut off from the sea and means of communicating with one another and the outside world by the civilized Indians about them, and probably remain in much the same condition of savagery as when first observed by the Spanish.

It has been contrary to Spanish policy in the Philippines to subdue them by force, and, as they have usually remained at peace with their more powerful and better armed Christian neighbors, they still continue to exist beside them.

Missionary priests are still making some impression upon them in a few localities, and a few are baptized and become a part of the Christian communities; but this process is a slow one, for several reasons. of these, no doubt, is the general apathy of the priests. But the Spanish treatment of

Spanish subjects are compelled to pay an annual tribute of a few dollars, graduated according to age and sex. They are also compelled to live for a portion of the year at least in the incorporated towns, in which are churches, priests and government officials. These, with other forms of compulsory and unpaid service to the government and church, are claimed by the Spansave something besides what he eats and wears, and the compulsory residence in the towns bringing him under the influence of the church and schools and other civilized

These exactions of the Spanish government are enforced by the officials of the towns by flogging and imprisonment in the While in the interior of Mindoro in stocks.

The Indians find this system hard to bear, and their resentment is shown in the present and former rebellions. Their feeling toward the imposition of tribute is shown by their saying that the monkeys could talk if they would, but they keep silent, so as not to have to pay tribute.

Numbers of the civilized Indians, when they are in debt and unable or unwilling to pay tribute longer, escape to the mountains and forests, where they either join the savages directly or form little settlements of their own. The Spanish call these by the expressive term of remontados, men who have again mounted into the saddle of brought us wild honey and wild fruits in savagery. The aggregate of the remontados in the islands must be considerable. While at the town of Arevalo, in 1887, one of these men who had not entered his native town for three years, except as he had stolen in at night, paid his back tribute and other dues, from the money he earned as a hunter

for our party, and again became a citizen. A system which is driving many back to savage life can have little attraction for the independent Indians, and while in many cases they allow their children to be baptized, they generally prefer their liberty to the advantages of a civilized life.

Like the civilized Indians, the savages are brown in color, with coarse, straight black hair and little beard. They seem to be somewhat smaller and slighter of figure

than their Christian neighbors. Their languages show close kinship to those of the civilized tribes adjacent and also as close to those of the savages of Formosa. Few of the tribes possess lands fit for the cultivation of lowland rices, and fewer still have the necessary skill and implements and plow beasts (buffaloes) for cultivating such lands. Their recourse is the common one of savages nearly the world round-they cut off small portions of the forest during the dry season, and after burning this over, they plant, at the beginning of the rainy season, upland rice, maize, sweet potatoes, etc., among the blackened logs and stumps. The supply of food thus gained is usually insufficient, and after it is eaten up they lead a miserable existence, scouring the woods for game and wild fruit and going to the sea beach wherever they can reach it for shell fish and other food. Their method of cultivation compels continued change of place. Their little patches of cleared forest can only be cultivated in their rude way for one or two years, when they are abandoned and new pieces of forest chosen. In hunting I have repeatedly found heaps of shells and bones and bits of

earthenware, proofs of former occupation, in the midst of apparently virgin forest.

Their houses are usually built after the plan of those of the civilized Indians—a basketlike structure of bamboo and palm leaves raised upon posts above the ground, but they are not so well built and occupied but for a few years. They are not built in compact villages, but a few scattered houses are formed without streets, but near enough to be within call. Necessarily, what can be said of such a multitude of detached tribes in regard to their clothing, arms, religion, etc., must be of the most general character.

Their clothing usually consists solely of the taparabo, or breech clout, all else generally being in the nature of ornament, and consisting of beads about the neck and head and arms, and anklets or leglets of boar's bristles, and frequently with bright colored pearl shells hanging upon the back or oreast. The Spanish authorities do not allow the savages to enter the town in their ordinary state of nakedness, which accounts for the unusual amount of clothing seen by tourists. They frequently blacken the teeth, and in some cases file them to a point.

Some tribes wear a stiff, round hat similar to the salacot of the civilized Indians; other tribes wear a turban or go bareheaded. Tattooing is common among them, but varies with each tribe.

Their arms are a large knife or cutlass carried in a wooden scabbard, this serving for an ax and hoe as well as a weapon of war. In addition to this they carry a lance or spear, and some tribes are armed with Low-Rate Excursion to Atlantic City, &c., via. bows and arrows. The more warlike tribes have shields of various forms.

Some of the wilder tribes of North Luzon are said still to hunt the heads of their enemies with which to ornament their dwellings, like the head-hunting savages of Formosa and the Dyaks of Borneo, but the tribes in contact with the Christian Indians content themselves with hanging the skulls of monkeys, deer, wild boars and buffaloes about their doors.

They all seem to have some idea of a great spirit who rules over the affairs of They also recognize spirits of lower orders, some good, some evil, the evil ones causing disease and death in men. Each village usually has one who serves as a priest and doctor, who is supposed to be a special favorite of the great spirit. His hief duties seem to be to cure disease or to foretell its result. He is usually aided by certain old women who undertake to frighten away the evil spirit by cries and wild gestures. They do not appear to have idols, but some pay reverence to certain stones

before which they place food and drink. They have many forms of tabu, like the other island-dwelling people of the Pacific. At the death of a person a fence of bushes is built about the village, and for a certain period no one is allowed to enter or depart, food for those within being brought by friends to the fence, where it is received by those within.

They are usually monogamists, the wife being purchased from her parents. Divorce is common, the purchase price being returned with the divorced woman. Their laws are proclaimed and enforced by the elders of the villages, rather than by

chiefs or kings. The Spanish, whenever they have come in contact with the wild tribes. have undertaken to gain influence among them by recognizing some head man of the village as chief, or gobernadorcillo, giving him as a

My first visit to the Lagbanuas of Palathe priests. But the Spanish treatment of the civilized Indians must have much to tablished Spanish town of Puerto Princesa. tion agent, for South Dakota, 291 Dearboan St., do in making these savages content with their present condition.

The patches of rice among which their Chicago, or Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger houses were built were not yet ripe, but agent Chicago, Ulipote All persons of Indian blood who are panish subjects are compelled to pay an inels and roasting off the hulls and eating them. They appeared like walking skeletons, having not yet recovered from the long famine since the last harvest. I was taken to the house of the gobernadorcillo, a visit to the Trans-Mississippi and International whom I found sitting in his door, clothed like the rest in a breech clout. He had planted several posts before his house, ment and church, are claimed by the Spanish to be aids in civil'zation; the tribute making it necessary that the Indian, natwhich were ornamented with strips of bark urally indolent and improvident, earn or and after a moment came out with his cane and dressed in an old Spanish military coat, with big brass buttons, and a cocked hat with tarnished bands and tassels. He undertook to show me a nearer way to the river, and strutted along the path before me with his cane, his thin, bare, brown legs.

> While in the interior of Mindoro in 1888, we were visited at our camp by the Man-gianes. Those seen were a little people. The men were naked, but for the breech clout, and armed with knives and bows and for cash or on crop payment plan. No hills, no bows and arrows. The women wore a cur- stones, no stumps. Good schools, good churches, ious petticoat, made of apparently thin good water fine climate, and the best people on strips of rattan, braided into a narrow rib- earth for neighbors. bon of the width of the finger. Many yards of this ribbon were wound about the hips lands along the lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & and held in place by a strip of bark cloth fastened to the girdle. They gathered up the bits of crocodile flesh which we were the bits of crocodile flesh which we were cutting off in making a skeleton, and roasting them at our fire, ate them with great relish. On their second coming they

bark baskets, for barter. In the future of the Philippines the wild tribes will probably have a small share. They must be gradually merged with the civilized tribes or be as gradually starved to death by being pushed back by the rapidly death by being pushed back by the rapidly multiplying civilized Indians. The hundred thousand Chinese and two hundred thousand Mohammedans of the southern Through Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Denver islands will form more powerful factors in and Portland, with through Sleeping Car accommaking future history, as they have already in making that of the past. -By Prof. J. B. Steere, in Scientific American.

#### Reduced Rates to Saratoga Meeting of Young People's Christian Union.

U. P. Church. For the Young People's Christian Union United Presbyterian Church, to be held at Saratoga, August 3rd to 8th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Saratoga at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 2nd and 3rd, good to return August 3rd to 10th, or by depositing ticket with joint agent return limit may be extended to August 31st, 1898.

# United Brethren Camp Meeting, Mt

Gretna. For the United Brethren Camp Meeting at Mt. Gretna, Pa., August 2nd to 11th. 1898, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its system east of (but not including)
Pittsburg and Erie, and west of and including Philadelphia, to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold July 31st to August 11th inclusive, good to return until August 20th, 1898, inclusive. For specific rate, conditions, &c., apply to nearest ticket agent.

-You ought to take the WATCHMAN.

39-37-1y

Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

August 4th, is the date of the next Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate twelve-day excursion to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above mentioned date at 8.55 a, m., arriving at Altoona at 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, at 8.40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market street wharf or Broad street station on August 5th.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at

the rates named below :-Train leaves. 10.12 A.M. 8.53 " 10.23 " ..8 00 ..7 65 12.56 P. M. 6.25 " 8.40 " Atlantic City ...Arrive....

Tickets will be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:30 and 8:10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City. For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District

passenger agent, Pittsburg. Reduced Rates to the Sea Shore.

Pennsulvania Railroad August 4th is the date of the next low rate ten day excursion from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including sta-

tions on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, via Pennsylvania railroad. Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridg

route. the only all rail line, or via Market street wharf, Philadelphia. For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, division ticket agent, Williamsport, Pa.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.-The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chap-ped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. Potts Green.

### Tourists.

## Home-Seekers Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in July, August, September and October, 1898 the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good for 21 days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line, to a great many points in South and North Dakots and other western and southwestern states at about one fare. Take a trip west and see the wonderful crops and what an amount of good land symbol of his office a cane, and perhaps a few articles of cast-off military uniform. formation as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any couwan was made in August of 1874. A small | pon ticket agent or by addressing the following nt, Chicago, Illinois.

# Very Low Rates to Omaha, Neb,

Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North 20th, account of National Eclectic Medical Asso ciation meeting; and will be sold June 21st and agent or write,

H. A. Gross, 461 Broadway, New York; Frank

# A Prosperous People.

South Dakota Farmers are out of Debt. They will be lending money to eastern farmers

For railway rates and information regarding

### Medical.

STOPPED SHORT OF INSANITY.

A young woman rescued in the nick of time from a fate more terrible than death. Her friends had despaired of saving her.

On the verge of insanity, Miss Hattie King, of Ithaca, N. Y., was checked in the course that was taking her rapidly to the grave, and restored to her friends in sound physical and mental health

and regained happiness. The change for the better in this charming young woman, not yet eighteen years old, is so great that when she reappeared in public her friends could hardly believe the evidence that their eyes clearly showed them.

Miss King became greatly weakened by a complication of physical troubles, and was looked upon by her friends and family as one doomed to early death.

Her stepfather, Charles M. Burnett, tells of her trange cure as follows: "Hattie first complained of dizziness, which

teadily grew worse "She suffered with nausea and attacks of vomitng; could keep but little on her stomach. "Kidney disease attacked her. She was pale,

thin, and her blood, when a drop was drawn by public, the prick of a needle, was almost as colorless as "Her heart was affected. She would frequently

"She coughed continually, so that her friends eared she was consumptive.

"She lost flesh rapidly; would be confined ner bed for two or three weeks at a time. "Her mind was affected. At times she had ealization of what she was doing.

### Tourists.

Very Low Rate to Omaha, Neb. Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y). Excursion tickets at exceptionally

low rates to Omaha and return (affording a visit to the Grand Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha) will be sold July 12th, account of National Republican League meeting. For rates and other information ask your near est Ticket Agent or write, H. A. Gross, 461 Broadway, New York; Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburg.

## Medical.

THE SEARCH-LIGHT OF PUBLICITY IS

PLEASING BELLEFONTE PEOPLE-

Publicity is what the people want. Let the public speak on the subject. There has been too much claim—to little

proof.
Claims made by strangers are not proof.
Claims endorsed by strangers are not

proof.
There is only one kind of proof for a Belle

Make public statement of their case. There can be no question about suc

This is the proof we have.
Which backs every box of Doan's Kidney

No other Kidney pills, no other kidney

No other Kidney pills, no other kidner remedy.
Can produce such proof.
Here is one case of the many we have.
Mr. Walter Whippo, of Water street, leading horse-shoer of Bellefonte says:
"I have a good word to say for Doan's Kidney Pflls. Last spring, 1897, I was miserable with backache and a lameness across my loins. I know that it was from my kidneys for I had suffered from it prior to that. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up after bending forward which greatly interfered with my work. I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills and procured them at F. Potts Green's drug store and began using them. I had taken other medicines and worn plasters but I never had anything act so promptly as Doan's Kidney Pills. I have been quite free from the whole trouble ever since."

since."

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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The experience of people we know. When friends and neighbors endorse.

SPEAK OUT.

exposition, Omaha) will be sold June 19th and

Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building,) Pittsburg, Pa.

within a year. Don't stop to sell your old worn out farm. Let the mortgage take it. Go to South Dakota and buy a rich black loam prairie farm

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also through Tourist Sleeping Car Service Chicago

to San Francisco, Los Angles and Portland.

CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS...

Medical.

"We feared she would have to be taken to an asylum for treatment. "The best physicians and many proprietary medicines failed to do her any good.

"We had read of wonderful cures by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and at length decided to give them a trial. We purchased some at the drug store of White & Burdick, in Ithaca.

"Soon after she began taking the pills Hattie began to improve. First her headaches disappeared, then the attacks of dizziness ceased and the cough likewise disappeared. One after another the alarming symptoms left her.

"She gained steadily in weight and strength The change for the better in body and in mind is almost incredible. In all she has taken nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People,

and now she is in perfect health." Mr. Burnett swore to the accuracy of his ac count, formally, before C. R. Wolcott, a notary

When the blood is weakened and lacks the ele ments needed to build up new tissues, body and mind both suffer, as in the case of Miss King. faint from the slight exertion of rising from bed All of the many diseases due to derangements of the blood and nervous system are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They supply in vegetable form the elements that are lacking, and restore perfect health.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, One box for 50 cents, or six boxes

## Roofing.

A LEAKING ROOF

IS A PESKY NUISANCE.

W. H Miller, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., puts on new or repairs old slate roofs at the lowest Estimates on new work gladly fur- 9 14

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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 Ramey..... Houtzdale ..... Osceola Mills... Philipsburg.... A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. WESTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

Philipsburg... Osceola Mills. Houtzdale .... Ramey... SUNDAY TRAINS. Read down.

P.M. P.M. A. M. 5 00 1 00 8 40 ... 5 12 1 12 8 52 ... 5 31 1 31 9 11 ... 5 45 1 45 9 25 ... 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 7.20, p. m.
G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

READ UP.

May 16th, 1898. No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2 a. m. p. m. p. m. Lve. Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. r. p. m. p. m. a. m. p. m. p. m. be seen as a seen NEW YORK. (Via Tamaqua.)

NEW YORK

(Via Phila.)

Lve. a. m. p. m. . m. a. m. Arr. \*Daily.

†Week Days. §6.00 P. M. Sundays. \$10.55 A. M. Sunday: PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 12.01 A. M. Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 30th, 1898.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. ave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5.50 p. m. 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., at Altoona, 3.10 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.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.53 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, 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, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.83 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.49 p. m., arrive at Milliamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.20 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.

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, 12.50 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.40 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.02 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 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.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. SOUTHWARD. May 30th, 1898. | P. M. | A. M. | Lv. | Ar. | P. M. | A. M. | P.M. |
3 15	8 26	...	Tyrone	8 49	11	146	04				
3 23	8 28	...	Tyrone	8 49	11	146	04				
3 23	8 28	...	Tyrone	8 49	11	146	04				
3 36	8 31	...	Vail	8 45	11	09	5	57			
3 36	8 42	Vanscoyoc	8 38	11	02	5	52				
3 49	8 47	...	Gardner	8 35	10	59	5	48			
3 49	8 57	Mt. Pleasant	8 27	10	51	5	39				
3 55	9 05	...	Summit	8 20	10	44	5	32			
4 01	9 12	...	P. M.	A	M.	P.M.					
4 02	9 12	...	P. M.	A	M.	10	38	5	22		
4 04	9 19	...	Oscola	June	...						
4 11	9 26	...	Oscola	June	...						
4 12	9 9 29	...	Boynton	7	55	10	17	5	01		
4 11	9 26	...	Oscola	June	...						
4 12	9 9 4	...	P. M.	A	M.	P.M.					
4 28	9 46	...	Graham	7	46	10	07	4	51		
4 33	9 50	...	Bille Ball	7	41	10	24	56			
4 33	9 56	...	Woodland	7	26	9	45	4	39		
4 40	9 10	...	P. M.	A	M.	P. M.					
4 53	10	11	...	Mineral	Sp	7	25	9	42	4	25
5 02	10	22	...	Leonard	7	17	9	35	4	15	
5 17	10	34	...	Sus. Bridge	7	09	9	93	45		
5 17	10	34	...	Sus. Bridge	7	09	9	9	35	56	
5 57	11	04	...	Grampian	6	40	3	27			
BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH	Westward	...	Westward	...							

P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. WESTWARD. May 30th, 1898.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. May 30th, 1898. WESTWARD MAIL. EXP. MAIL. EXP. P. M. A. M. Lv. 2 15 6 40 .....

Ar. A. M. P. M. 9 00 4 10 .Bellefonte. .....Axemann......Pleasant Gap.... Peru...... Dale Summit... .....Lemont.... .....Oak Hall.... Linden Hall. 

Mifflinburg. Vicksburg. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. UPPER END. WESTWARD. May 30th, 1898.

Swengle

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

J. R. WOOD.

General Passenger Agent. RELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-

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.

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