

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 9, 1898.

LONELINESS.

All the lonely day we listen for the music of a

That no more with accents tender may our griefbowed hearts rejoice; Listen vainly for a footfall—but those feet for aye

are still-Never more we'll greet their coming with rejoic ing hearts athrill.

We must still go toiling, struggling through life's 'wildering maze,

Weeping in the lonely midnight, sorrowing through the weary days;

They have gained at last the summit, reached the rare and radiant height Of the fair Celestial City-home of everlasting

No, "not dead, but gone before" us-Father may we meet them where They are happy in Thy presence, breathing Hea-

ven's life-giving air : Give us courage that we faint not, pressing on gain that shore

Where we know they wait our coming and where partings are no more. -Meta E. B. Throne, in Banner of Gold.

Convict Mines of Siberia

Twelve days in the convict mines in Sithe better part of two weeks in Siberia, and, according to his accounts, the horrors of the convict settlements have not been exaggerated. According to the London Graphic Professor Terchak describes the most desolate road in Siberia as that leading from the town of Nerchisk in Trans-Baikal to the lead mines—a distance of 298 district not far from the Mongolian frontier, are worked alone for the silver they contain, the ore consisting of silver and lead in the proportion of about 1 to 100. Crossing the Shilka in a ferryboat the traveler crowded population. traverses a marshy country, the dreariness of which becomes more oppressive the far-ther one advances. The few villages one passes are peopled solely by ex-convicts, whose dismal faces harmonize well with their surrounings. Hardly a sound is heard in these villages, no children's merry voices, not even the barking of a dog. A death-like stillness seems to have descended on both men and animals. How these people manage to exist is a matter with which the Russian government hardly concerns itself. They are only convicts, and the land must be colonized. There exists, not many hundred versts from Irkutsk a "convict colony" which only lives on robbery and murder. The place bears such an infamous name that even the imperial post avoids it and travels to Irkutsk by a circuitous route, the colony lying direct on the way to that town.

In the Nerchinsk district there are seven prisons and at least a dozen mines. The most famous of the latter was ahe dreaded mine of Akatui, now abandoned, but for many years worked by the Decembrist conspirators and Polish insurgents. Quite recently a large prison has been erected The buildings at Akatui connected with the mines lie in a natural hollow surrounded by precipitous mountains, like an are frequently found; but never on the ante-room to the mines and prisons them-selves. On the summit of the highest of lem have a base width of nearly 2½ miles, these mountains stands an immense cross, forming a landmark visible at a great distance. In this desolate spot live the administrative officials, officers of the garrison, and a few small traders.

On his arrival there Professor Tershak found that the director of mines and the the subsoil is based on fresh water, or the inspector of prisons were absent, and he had therefore to address himself to the military commandant of the garrison for a permission to visit the prisons and mines. At first he met with a blank refusal on the ground that the lead mines were the private property of H. M. the Czar, and that no foreigner was ever permitted to inspect Eventually, however, leave was obtained, and he proceeded to the prison "Serentulsk," in the vicinity of which the mines lie, at a distance of sixteen versts from Akatui, with the intention to first visit the nearest mine and then the prison

To descend into a Siberian mine, according to the Professor, is not only a difficult but also a dangerous undertaking, in which the visitor runs considerable risk. To begin with, the entrance to the shaft is so narrow that it is no easy matter to force your shoulders through the opening. Then the frail-looking ladders which descend perpendicularly into the gloomy depths dangle in the air and are never at rest. They are only twelve inches broad and the rungs are made of wood no thicker than a man's thumb.

Throughout the descent from one ladder and the Haarlem works are still incomto another the air grows fouler and the noxious fumes from the lead more perceptible, until the atmosphere is almost unbearable, Arrived at the bottom, however, the air is purer, as the mine is ventilated by an air pump from above. Here the Professor found forty-nine convicts, who bore all the outward signs of lead poison-When interrogated as to their hours of labor, the starzi, or head man of his gang, replied that they began at 8 o'clock in the morning and worked till 12. As the ground is soft, they can finish the task allotted to them in two hours, and any extra work is credited to them and paid for. At 12 o'clock they are relieved by another gang, who work till 4 in the afternoon. There is no night work in these mines. At sunset all the convicts are paraded and counted to see that none are missing, and then the evening hymn is sung, followed by the prayer for the Czar and the imperial family.

The day after his descent into the mine the Professor visited the prison of Serentuisk, of which he gives a description similar to what other travelers have written on these abodes of misery. Water dripped from the roof and ran down the walls, the floor was damp and slippery to the feet and the atmosphere was foul. The cell in this prison where convicts who misbehaved themselves are confined was a foot deep in evil smelling water, and the air was laden with the effluvium of decaying organic matter.

No distinction is now made between political convicts and common criminals. Both classes are employed in the Neischinsk mines, where they live and work together. Those convicts who attempt to escape are branded on various parts of the obdy with the letters S. K., i. e., Sibirski Katerschulk or Siberian convict, each attempt at flight father storming about? being also punished with so many strokes of the knout. Convicts who have commit-

ted a crime while in prison are sometimes punished by being chained to a wheelbar-row. The chain is long enough to allow them some freedom of movement, but wherever they go they must trundle the barrow before them. The political prison for female political convicts is at Ust-Kara, the most southerly of the penal settlements on the Kara river, where the gold mines are, situated to the east of the Nerschinsk district. The women do not work in the

mines, but otherwise their lot does not seem much better than that of the male convicts. Professor Terschak spent twelve days in the mines of Nerschinsk investigating the conditions under which the convicts work. At the end of this time, suffering in body and soul from what he had himself gone through and witnessed, he was glad to turn his back on Akatui, its desolate mountains and the iron cross, conspicuous above their tops, marking, as he says, a mighty churchyard of living dead, whose only release from their sufferings is the grave.

Country Life.

On the Farm is Where Freedom, Health and Perfect Happiness Await Your Coming.

The person who does not love life in the country has lost the best part of his nature by being cast out of the garden of Eden at an early period of his life, to be artificially reared on the sights, sounds and smells of the streets, alleys and sewers of some city. He knows nothing of real home life-cities beria is an experience that few persons can and so, such a street; he has a very little have very little—as a rule, only number so boast except those who have been exiled. sense of home joys and affections; the pure Fewer still have the desire to undergo the air and water of the country; its holy experience. Professor A. Terchak, who has recently returned to London, passed senses; its solitudes, where tumult and mob never intrude; its delightful woods, its sports and pleasures; its loves and friendships, undefiled by the dust and grime of the crowded tenements and thronged thoroughfares; its sacred privacies and seclusions; its leisure, its freedom and independence from the intrusion and demands of hurrying urban life and its sacred versts, or about 200 miles. The mines, exemptions from the gross contacts and associations of the bustling and shouldering streets—all these, and more akin to them, make the rural existence a perpetual be traversed is short. delight, undenied by the conditions that attend the constant pressure of mixed and

The farm is not a bonanza, but it feeds the world. To one accustomed, its labors are easy and healthy; its incidents interesting, its rests, changes and relaxations, with exchanges of visits, always full of recreation; its crops engage continual care and attention, with daily vicissitudes of weather that never destroy hope and even cheer with promise of fruition, and at last, with garnered crops, it affords you plenty, with a roaring fire under your own roofhappy in being monarch of all you survey, despite the struggles for bread in the cities and the never-ending exertions and woes inseparable from style and its silly rival-

Go back to the country, young man! Go home to the farm. Seize the plow and become an independent and happy man, though you may miss wealth, fashi and luxury .- Norfolk Pilot.

Water From a Strange Source. In commenting upon the water supply of Amsterdam, United States Consul G Corey speaks of the sand dunes along the coast as the great source of fresh water. These dunes are formed of sand blown up from the seashore; the basis is sand, but peat is mixed with it in some places, and with summits 20 to 23 feet above the sea

The rainfall percolates through the sand and flows landward and seaward, and the contained water is not only fresh to the sea-level, but to a depth of 66 feet below sea-level. This would indicate that either hydraulic pressure of the dune water prevents the entrance of sea water; it is also possible that the water, originally salt, has become freshened by the dune water pressure.

The quantity of water percolating through the dunes, and contributing to ground-water supply, is estimated at 11.91 inches per annum. From a range of dunes two and a-half miles wide the quantity of water thus percolating is estimated at 240,000, 000 gallons per year per kilometer (62 miles) of dune length. This quantity cannot all be drawn off, however, as a certain volume must be permitted to flow both ways to counteract the pressure of salt water coming from both sides.

For the Amsterdam supply the water is collected in open canals, which are always above the sea-level. For The Hague water supply the water is always collected in stoneware pipes, in a bed of shells, 13 feet below sea-level. In Haarlem the water is collected in wells sunk 50 to 60 feet below sea-level. This water contains much iron in solution, and it has to be filtered at the three cities named; and when gathered in wells or in pipes it must be aerated before being filtered. The deep drainage system has been in operation for a short time only,

Biting Finger Nails.

The chief finger nail chewers of the world are the French, and it was recently stated upon reliable authority that nearly two-thirds of French school children are addicted to the habit.

Even for grown people there is hardly any habit, aside from the confirmed abuse of narcotics, more difficult to overcome than the habit of biting the finger nails. It requires a strong mental effort and constant vigilance to do this, for once a person has become thoroughly addicted to the habit he does it unconsciously, and is only reminded that he is marring himself when he gets one of his nails gnawed down to the quick. All manner of remedies have been advanced for the cure of the finger nail biting habit, including the placing of injurious and bitter compositions on the ends of the fingers, but none of the remedies

amounts to much. The only way to stop bitting the finger nails is to stop. The Americans are next to the French in the finger nail biting habit, probably because the Americans, as a whole, are an exceedingly nervous peo-ple. A man who accomplishes his determination to knock off biting his finger nails may, by incessant manicuring, get them to look fairly well within a year or so, but finger nail biting, if long persisted in, ruins the shape of the ends of the fin- GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED. gers, and the nails can never be brought to look as well as those of the persons who permit their nails to grow as they were intended to grow.—Washington Star.

Dick's Storm.

Mother-What are Richard and your Daughter-Oh, Dicks's trying to raise 39-37-1y the wind again.

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

Tourists.

Excess Fares Discontinued.

The North-Western Line has discontinued exess fares on the "Colorado Special," which leaves Chicago daily 10:00 a.m., reaching Omaha 11:55 p. m. and Denver 2:55 next afternoon. It has further improved its service by perfecting through sleeping ear arrangements on the "Colorado Special" to Colorado Springs. Train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. dáilt also has through sleeping and chair cars. Tourists' tickets via the Chicago & North-Western on sale at all important points in the United States and Canada.

The Omaha Exposition.

When the World's Fair at Chicago ceased to exist, it was supposed that we should ne'er look upon its like again. However, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha has effectively reproduced in similarity all of the buildings which made the White City so attractive in 1893.

It does not now take weeks to wander through grounds and structures and then be compelled to go away with a jumble of ideas, for the Omaha Exposition people have profited by past experience, and have so improved the arrangement of spection of the marvelous resources of the West, collected together in the chief city of Nebraska. Even the new Midway, is a reproduction of the far-famed Street of All Nations of 1893, with many improvements upon the original.

The electric lighting of the buildings, grounds

The ways of reaching Omaha are innumerable but chief among them is the direct Chicago and Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, with its electric-lighted, vestibuled trains, leaving Chicago every night at 6:15 p. m., and arriving Omaha at 8:20 the next morning. Dining car service en route.

Exeursion tickets are on sale at every coupon ticket office in the United States over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway through Northern Illinois and Central Iowa, as well as at 95 Adams the whole of her short married life. On St., and at the Union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

Medical.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

WHICH IS BETTER; TRY AN EXPERI

MENT OR PROFIT BY A BELLE-

FONTE CITIZEN'S EX-PERIENCE

ers have secured exorbitant prices for their goods but recently, through the combined assistance of the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other states the farmers of Iowa, Illinois and other states Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, have got the price of open buggies down to \$16.50; Top Buggies, \$22.79: Top Surries, \$43.75 and upwards, and they are shipping them in immense numbers direct to farmers in every state. They send an immense Buggy Catalogue free, postpaid, to any one who asks for it. This certainly is a big victory for the farmer, but a severe blow to the carriage manufacturers and dealers.

43-27-3in ing new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented, Be successful at home or you doubt it, The statement of a manufacturer is no Convincing proof of merit.
But the endorsement of a friend is. Now supposing you had a bad back, A Lame, Weak or Aching one,

Would you experiment on it?
You will read of many so-called cures,
But they come from far away places,
It's different when the endorsement
comes from home. comes from home.
Easy to prove that it is so.
Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Kidney Pills,

Doan's Kidney Pills,

Read this case:

Mr. W. E. Hines, of No. I Beaver Row, Locomotive Engineer, says: "I am in a position to highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Last spring I was suffering from acute lameness in my back and a dull, lingering aching over my kidneys. I felt it in my head also and there were pains over my eyes in the top and back of my head and in the upper part of my spine. I was afraid I should not be able to attend to my duties as I was on night work and had to get my rest in the day time for on account of my back and these pains I could not rest well. I read about Doan's Kindey Pills and procured them from the Bush House Block drug store. They proved to be just the remedy I required and they removed the whole trouble. They left me bright and sound and I have had no return of the trouble 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.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

Leaves Chicago 10.30 p. m. every day in the year.

Through Palace Sleeping Cars Chicago to Denver

and Portland, with through Sleeping Car accom-

nodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles;

also through Tourist Sleeping Car Service Chicago

to San Francisco, Los Angles and Portland.

CALIFORNIA IN 3 DAYS...

A SUCCESSFUL EVANGELIST.

eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a Man Whose Good Work is Widely Known-He Retates Events in His Career of General Interest.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

Dunnett. Mr. Dunnett has been the Grand Vice-Councilor of Ontario and Ouebec in the Royal Templars, and so popular is he among the members of the order that in Montreal there is a Royal Templars council named "Dunnett Council" in his honor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett good work, sometimes assisting residents ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always versation the Record ventured to remark that his the reverend gentleman told in a simple converwork. To this Mr. Dunnett assented, but added let it be known, he rather demurred because, as that in his present physical condition he was he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am cured, equal to any amount of hard work. But it was and yet there is no man enjoying better health not always so, he said, and then he gave the to-day than I do." writer the following little personal history, with At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, his statepermission to make it public. He said that for ment was only published locally, but now writing the past thirteen years he had been greatly troub- under the date of Jan. 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass. led with a pain in the region of his heart, from where he has been conducting a very successful exhibits that no more than two or three days of which he was unable to get any relief. At times series of evangelistic meetings, he says: "I had it was a dull, heavy pain, at others sharp and held back from writing in regard to my health, severe. Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his not because I had forgotten, but because it s engagements, and at all times it made it difficult ed too good to be true that the old time pain to move. His trouble was always visible to the gone. I cannot say whether it will ever re public and frequently when conducting service but I can certainly say it has not troubled in e would give out and doctors had to be called months, and I am in better health than I in to attend him. This occurred to him in the been for years. I have gained in flesh, hence and lagoon at night makes a scene of enchanting Yonge street church, Toronto ; the Baptist church, weight. I would prefer not to say anything The means of communication between the city ing to an audience of 2,500 people in the Franklin Pink Pills, and you have my consent to use street Congregational church, at Manchester, N. fact."

An Unlucky Ring.

A curious story comes all the way from

Madrid in explanation of the misfortunes which have afflicted the royal house of

Spain. It appears that at the root of the

mischief is a fatal ring of quite medieval

deadliness. The late King Alfonso XII gave it to his cousin Mercedes when he was

betrothed to her, and she wore it during

her death the King presented it to his

grandmother, the Queen Christina. She

died very soon after, when it was passed

along to the King's sister, the Infanta del

Pilar, who at once began to sicken and in a few days breathed her last. Alphonso

then handed it to his sister-in-law, Chris-

tina, the youngest daughter of the Duke of

died. His Majesty now resolved to retain the fatal jewel in his own keeping, but he,

too, soon fell a victim to its mysterious

malignancy. By order of the widow it was suspended by a chain around the neck of

the statue of the Maid of Almudena, the

Buggies, Wagons, Etc.

It is claimed that for years buggy manufactur

PARMERS BREAK THE BUGGY

patron saint of Madrid.

YOU CAN BELIEVE IT.

McQUISTION SAYS ITS SO.

You'll be glad if, you do and sorry if you dont take advan-tage of the special bargains he is offering now in

Preparatory to reducing his stock to make room for his winter stock of Sleds. Sleighs, &c. Among others he has

that will almost be given away. Don't fail to remember this,

" Spring Wagons

BELLEFONTE, PA.

.....BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

5 second hand Buggies,

S. A. McQUISTION & CO.

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Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through Salt Lake City and San Francisco without

change.
Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars.

All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars.

Montpensier, but in three months she also

Throughout Canada, from the western bound- | H. Five doctors had arrived and were in attendary of Ontario to the Atlantic Ocean, there is no ance before he regained consciousness. In all name more widely known in temperance and these cities and towns the newspapers freely menevangelistic work than that of the Rev. W. A. tioned his affliction at the time. Mr. Dunnett said he had consulted many physicians, though he said, to be entirely fair, he had never been any great length of time under treatment by any one doctor because of his itinerant mode of life. In the early part of the summer of 1896, while in Brockville assisting the pastor of the Wall street nas been going from place to place pursuing his Methodist church in evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who nrged him to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. "I took the Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection am a well man to-day. I used to worry a great with his work he dropped into the Record office deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all for a little visit with the editor. During the congone now, and I feel like a new man." All this duties entailed an enormous amount of hard sational way, and when it was suggested that he

Roofing.

LEAKING ROOF

IS A PESKY NUISANCE.

W. H Miller, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, outs on new or repairs old slate roofs at the lo prices. Estimates on new work gladly

Travelers Guide.

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BETWEEN -ST. LOUIS-

SPRINGFIELD JOPLIN PITTSBURG

WICHITA EUREKA SPRINGS Ft. SMITH PARIS

DALLAS SAN ANTONIO HOUSTON GALVESTON

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O. M. CONLEY. GEO. T. NICHOLSON Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Gen'l Agent, PITTSBURG, PA. St. Louis, Mo

A LTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CON-Condensed Time Table in effect December 1st, 1897. EASTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

| A. M. | A. M. | N00N. | 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... 8 20 11 15 1 45 5 00 8 10 Osecola Mills... 8 33 1 31 2 01 5 16 8 10 Houtzdale... 8 50 11 50 2 22 5 35 8 47 Ramey... 9 00 11 00 2 32 5 45 8 5 SUNDAY TRAINS. Read down

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 7.26, p. m.
G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table. READ DOWN READ UP. May 16th, 1898. No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2

STOVE GASOLENE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FUEL ON THE MARKET. WITH IT YOU CAN RUN A VAPOR STOVE FOR ONE-HALF CENT PER HOUR 8 22 8 50 4 50Salona...... 9 15 5 11 8 46 8 27 8 55 4 55 ...MILL HALL... †9 10 †5 05 †8 42 NEW YORK ... †4 30 (Via Tamaqua.) . m. a. m. Arr.

Travelers Guide.

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

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 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., 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, 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, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 7.11 Lock Haven—Northward.

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

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven ven, at 9.30 p. m.

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., at Philadelphia at 6.

Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50, leave 4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 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.

VIA LEWISBURG.

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. NORTHWARD.

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	8 07	4 02			8 11	10 35	5
	8 15	4 08	9 12	Powelton	8 09		5
		4 11	9 19	USCAOLO	7 59		5
	8 19	4 16	9 20	Osceola June			5
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EXPRESS May 30th, 1898. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. May 30th, 1898.

WESTWARD.

MAIL. EXP. P. M. A. M. Lv. 2 15 6 40 Ar. A. M. P. M. 9 00 4 100 8 55 4 06 8 52 4 03 8 49 4 00 8 43 3 54 ...Bellefonte..Axemann.... Pleasant Gap..Peru..... ..Dale Summit...Oak Hall.... Linden Hall...Gregg...... ..Centre Hall... Centre Hall
Penn's Cave
Rising Spring
Zerby
Coburn
Ingleby
Paddy Mountain
Cherry Run
Lindale
Pardee
Glen Iron 3 54 4 01 ..SwengleBarber.... Mifflinburg. ..Vicksburg.

MAIL. EXP.

P. M. A. M. Ar.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. UPPER END. WESTWARD May 30th, 1898. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lve. A. M. F. M. 4 30 9 20Scotia... 10 00 4 55 ... 4 15 9 03 ... Fairbrook... 10 19 5 09 ... 4 10 8 51 Penn. Furnace 10 26 5 14 ... 4 10 8 51 Penn. Furnace 10 33 5 19 ... 3 59 8 45 ... Hostler... 10 40 5 26 ... 3 54 8 39 ... Marengo... 10 46 5 33 ... 8 35 ... Loveville... 10 51 5 35 ... 5 35 ... Loveville... 10 51 5 35 ... 3 44 8 26 ... Dungarvin... 11 01 5 57 ... 3 30 8 99 ... Pennington... 11 20 6 66 ... 3 21 7 58 Stover... 11 32 6 17 ... 3 15 7 50 ... Tyrone... 11 40 6 25 ... 3 15 7 50 ... Tyrone... 11 40 6 25 ... M. A. M. Lve. Ar. A. M. P. M.

..Lewisburg. .Montandon

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after May 30th, 1898. J. R. WOOD.

General Passenger Agent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD. Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 18th, 1898. read up read down †No. 5 †No. 3 No. †No. 2 †No. 4 No. P. M. A. M. A.M. Lv. Ar. A 4 00 19 30 6 30 ... Bellefonte ... 4 06 10 37 6 35 ... Coleville ... 4 10 10 42 6 38 ... Morris ... Whitmer ... 4 13 10 47 6 43 ... Whitmer ... 4 18 10 53 6 46 ... Hunter's Park 4 21 10 56 6 50 ... Fillmore ... 4 25 11 02 6 55 ... Briarly ... 4 28 11 05 7 00 ... Waddles ... 4 30 11 08 7 03 ... Lambourn ... 4 40 11 20 7 12 ... Krumrine ... 4 44 11 32 7 22 ... Univ. Inn ...

89 00

(Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. §6.00 P. M. Sundays.

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.

F. H. THOMAS Supt. J. W. GEPHART.

†Week Days. ‡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.

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