

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 24, 1899.

Cold Wave Statistics Since the Fifth Century.

Winters That Have Been Exceptionally Cold—Facts Worth Knowing When You Are Talking About the Weather.

In A. D. 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over.

In 462, the Danube was frozen, so that Theodomer marched over the ice to avenge his brother's death in Suedia.

In 545, the cold was so intense in winter that the birds allowed themselves to be caught by the bare hands.

In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Strait of Dardanelles was frozen over.

In 822, the great rivers of Europe, such as the Danube, the Elbe and the Seine, were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month.

In 860, the Adriatic was frozen.

In 874, the winter was very long and severe. The snow continued to fall from the beginning of November to the end of March, and encumbered the ground so much that the forests were inaccessible for the supply of fuel.

In 891, and again in 893, the vines were killed by the frost, and the cattle perished in their stalls.

In 991, the winter lasted very long with extreme severity. Everything was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year.

In 1044, great quantities of snow lay upon the ground. The vines and fruit trees were destroyed, and famine ensued.

In 1067, the cold was so intense, that many of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads.

In 1124, the snow lay uncommonly severe and the snow lay very long.

In 1133, it was extremely cold in Italy. The Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the heaps of snow rendered the roads impassable; the wine casks were burst, and even trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise.

In 1179, the snow was eight feet deep in Austria, and lay till Easter. The crops and vintage failed; and a great murrain consumed the cattle.

The winter of 1209 and 1210, were both of them very severe, inasmuch that the cattle died for want of fodder.

In 1216, the Po froze fifteen fathoms deep, and wine burst the casks.

In 1234, the winter was again frozen, and loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic to Venice. A fine frost was killed by the frost at Ravenna.

In 1236, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained for a considerable length of time in that state.

In 1269, the frost was most intense in Scotland, and the ground lay up. The Catgate was frozen between Norway and Jutland.

In 1281, such quantities of snow fell in Austria as to bury the very houses.

In 1292, the Rhine was frozen over at Breyssach, and here loaded wagons. One sheet of ice extended between Norway and Jutland, so that travelers passed with ease; and in Germany 600 peasants were employed to clear away the snow for the advance of the Austrian army.

In 1299, the Rhine was frozen over at Breyssach, and here loaded wagons. One sheet of ice extended between Norway and Jutland, so that travelers passed with ease; and in Germany 600 peasants were employed to clear away the snow for the advance of the Austrian army.

In 1305, the rivers in Germany were frozen and much distress was occasioned by the scarcity of provisions and forage.

In 1315, the crops wholly failed in Germany. Wheat, which some years before sold in England at 2s. a quarter, now rose to 32s.

In 1323, the winter was so severe, that both horse and foot passengers traveled over the ice from Denmark to Lubeck and Dantzic.

In 1339, the crops failed in Scotland; and such a famine ensued that the poorer class of people were reduced to feed on grass and many of them perished miserably in the fields.—Yet in England, wheat was at the time sold so low as three shillings and fourpence a quarter.

In 1344, it was clear frost from November to March, and all the rivers in Italy were frozen over, and the vineyards were destroyed by the frost, and the trees torn to pieces.

The year 1408 was one of the coldest winters ever remembered. Not only the Danube was frozen over, but the sea between Norway and Denmark; so that wolves driven from their forests, came over the ice into Jutland. In France, the vineyards and orchards were destroyed.

In 1423, both the North Sea and the Baltic were frozen. Travelers passed on foot from Lubeck to Dantzic. In France, the frost penetrated into the cellars. Corn and wine failed, and men and cattle perished for want of food.

The successive winters of 1432, 1433, and 1434 were uncommonly severe. It snowed forty days without interruption. All the rivers in Germany were frozen; and the very birds took shelter in the towns. The price of wheat rose in England to twenty-seven shillings a quarter, but was reduced to 5 shillings the following year.

In 1460, the Baltic was frozen, and both foot and horse passengers crossed over the ice from Denmark and Sweden. The Danube, likewise, continued frozen two months; and the vineyards in Germany were destroyed.

In 1468, the winter was so severe in Flanders, that the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut in pieces with hatchets.

In 1544, the same thing happened again, the wine being frozen into solid lumps.

In 1548, the winter was very cold and protracted. Between Denmark and Rostock sledges drawn by horses or oxen traveled over the ice.

In 1564, and again in 1565, the winter was extremely severe all over Europe. The Scheldt froze so hard as to support loaded wagons for three months.

In 1571, the winter was severe and protracted. All the rivers in France were covered with hard and solid ice; the fruit trees even in Languedoc were killed by the frost.

In 1694, the weather was so severe, that the Rhine and the Scheldt were frozen, and even the sea at Venice.

The year 1608 was uncommonly cold, and snow lay of immense depth even at Padua.—Wheat rose in the Windsor market from 36 to 56 shillings a quarter.

In 1621 and 1622, all the rivers of Europe were frozen, and even the Zuider Zee. A sheet of ice covered the Hellespont; and the Venetian fleet was choked up in the lagoons of the Adriatic.

In 1655, the winter was very severe, especially in Sweden. The excessive quantities of snow and rain which fell did great injury in Scotland.

The winter of 1658, 1659 and 1660 were intensely cold. The rivers in Italy bore heavy carriages; and so much snow had not fallen at Rome for several centuries. It

was in 1655, that Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Little Belt over the ice from Holstein to Denmark, with his whole army, foot and horse, followed by the train of baggage and artillery. During these years the price of grain was nearly doubled in England, a circumstance which contributed, among other causes, to Restoration.

In 1670, the frost was most intense in England and Denmark, both the Little and the Great Belt being frozen.

In 1684, the winter was excessively cold.—Forest trees, and even the oaks in England, were split by the frost. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, which was covered with ice eleven inches thick. Almost all the birds perished.

In 1691, the cold was so excessive that the famished wolves entered Vienna, and attacked the cattle, and even men.

The winter of 1695 was extremely severe and protracted. The frost in Germany began in October, and continued till April; and many people were frozen to death.

In 1709 occurred the famous winter, called by distinction the cold winter. All the rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the seas, to the distance of several miles from the shore. The frost is said to have penetrated three yards into the ground.

Birds and wild beasts were found dead in the fields, and men perished by thousands in their houses. The more tender shrubs and vegetables in England were killed; and wheat rose in its price from two to four pounds a quarter. In the south of France, the olive plantations were almost entirely destroyed; nor have they yet recovered from that fatal disaster. The Adriatic Sea was quite frozen over, and even the coast of the Mediterranean about Genoa, and the citron and orange groves suffered extremely in the southern parts of Italy.

In 1716, the winter was very cold. On the Thames booths were erected, and fairs held. The printers and booksellers pursued their professions upon its surface.

In 1726, the winter was so intense that people traveled in sledges across the strait from Copenhagen to the province of Scania in Sweden.

In 1729, much injury was done by the frost, which lasted from October till May. In Scotland, multitudes of cattle and sheep were buried in the snow; and many of the forest trees in other parts of Europe were killed.

The successive winters of 1731 and 1732 were likewise extremely cold.

The cold of 1740 was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay eight and ten feet deep in Spain and Portugal. The Zuider Zee was frozen over, and many thousand persons walked on it. At Leyden, the thermometer fell 10 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit's scale. All the lakes in England froze; and a whole ox was roasted on the Thames. Many trees were killed by the frost; and postillions were benumbed on their saddles. In both the years, 1709 and 1740, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland ordained a national fast to be held on account of the dearth which then prevailed.

In 1744 the winter was again very cold. The Maine was covered seven weeks with ice and at Erora, in Portugal, people could hardly creep out of their houses for heaps of snow.

The winters during the five successive years, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748 and 1749, were all of them very cold.

In 1754 and 1755, the winter was particularly cold. At Paris, Fahrenheit's thermometer sank to the beginning of the scale; and in England, the strongest ale, exposed to the air in a glass, was covered, in less than a quarter of an hour, with ice an eighth of an inch thick.

The winters of 1756, 1767 and 1768, were very cold all over Europe. In France, the thermometer fell 6 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale. The large rivers, and the most copious springs in many parts were frozen.

In 1771 the snow lay very deep, and the Elbe was frozen to the bottom.

In 1776 much snow fell, and the cold was intense. The Danube bore ice five feet thick below Vienna. Wine froze in the cellars both in France and Holland.

Many people were frost-bitten; and vast multitudes both of the feathered and of the finny tribes perished.—Yet the quantity of snow that lay upon the ground had checked the penetration of the frost. Van Swinden found, in Holland, that the earth was congealed to the depth of twenty-one inches, on a spot of a garden, which had another place near it, which was covered with four inches of snow.

The successive winters of 1784 and 1785 were uncommonly severe, inasmuch that the Little Belt was frozen over.

In 1789, when the republican armies of France overran Holland.

The successive winters of 1790 and 1800 were both very cold.

In 1809 the winter was remarkably severe.

In 1810 quicksilver was frozen hard at Moscow. But the winter of 1812 was beyond all question, the most severe of the present century; and was rendered memorable to all time by the sufferings of our French army during its retreat from Russia. Several winters since that period, of more or less severity, have been mentioned in various contemporaries. But the last winter, in the intense and prolonged severity of cold, exceeded any ever experienced in this country.

**Palm Trees in Cuba.**  
The royal palm of Cuba consists of a tall, straight trunk of a very fibrous nature and supports a cluster of ternated leaves like a bunch of plumes on a long stick. Their leaves are large and leathery. Their leaves continue to grow from the centre to a great length. When the leaves cannot grow any more they drop to the ground from the bottom of the cluster, thus making room for the new ones which are always coming out of the centre. It also yields in the proper season yellow flowers. The fruit cannot be eaten.

**BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.**—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped 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.

—Of President Cleveland's first cabinet, appointed in 1885, one-half the members—Thomas F. Bayard, Daniel Manning, Lucius Q. C. Lamar and Augustus H. Garland—have passed to the great beyond.

—It is not the man who contributes most to the campaign fund who assumes to know best how to spend it.

—America's greatest medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla which cures when all other preparations fail to do any good whatever.

Brief Facts About Washington.

He wrote bad poetry.  
He never made a set speech.  
He died of acute laryngitis.  
He was generous to a fault.  
He was sensitive to all criticism.  
Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.  
He was the best horseman of his time.  
Spelling was always a weak point with him.

For three years he was a land surveyor. He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.

As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His mouth was large, and he had a habit of clinching his jaws.

He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, verging on gray, and his hair was a dark brown.

He was devoted to outdoor sports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He always questioned his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and before his death every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

**Business Notice.**  
Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. In use for more than thirty years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

**Castoria**  
Bears the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. In use for more than thirty years. The Kind You Have Always Bought

**What Do the Children Drink?**  
Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c. 43-50-17

**Tourists.**  
It Beats the Band.  
The newest and most inspiring piece of Sheet Music, arranged for piano, is "The Pioneer Limited March" composed by Capt. Frederick Phinney, Bandmaster United States Band, published by S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.; distributed only by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Enclose fifty (50) cents and address, Geo. H. Headford, general passenger agent, 555 Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill. 44-6-21

**A Lamplight Companion.**  
Between now and Spring time there will be many opportunities of an evening to read up on the different portions of the Great Northwest.

To this end the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., has printed for free distribution to Eastern farmers a number of illustrated instructive pamphlets regarding the various States traversed by its lines.

In sending your address to W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill., please say if your preference is for information about Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Northern Michigan or North Dakota.

No charge for pamphlet or for replying to all inquiries about any section of the Great West. 44-6-26

**Fast Mail Trains.**  
The new fast mail train established on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for the purpose of shortening the mail time between New York and San Francisco, made its initial run out of Chicago on January 2nd. The average schedule speed of this train is 55 miles an hour, excluding stops, and frequently 70 miles an hour in the open country.

The 500 miles between Chicago and Council Bluffs will be covered every day in ten and a half hours. The fast mail service on this line was inaugurated in 1884, and the Burlington has held the government contract ever since. Hereafter two Burlington trains will leave Chicago daily, devoted exclusively to United States mail, the increased service being necessary on account of our new interests in the Pacific.

**Medical.**  
HOW IT SPREAD.  
Can't keep a "good thing" down. Ever notice how good things are imitated? Better the article, more imitators. Fortunately the people have a safeguard. Praise can't be imitated. And true praise takes root and spreads. Price is one thing, proof another. Doan's Kidney Pills judging from what they did for me. I had suffered intensely from pains in my back and lameness across my kidneys. Statements in the papers about Doan's Kidney Pills led me to try them. I had heard that they were highly recommended and I needed attracted my attention and I called on F. Potts Green, the druggist, and got a box. They did me a great deal of good although I did not take them regularly as I should, for the moment the pain ceased and I felt better. I stopped taking them. They gave me the greatest relief and I can give them the credit for saving me much suffering.

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. 44-6

Medical. HEROES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

**HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR.**  
Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

Asa Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 3rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a healthy farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of acute rheumatism. Most of the time he was unfit for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—Mt. Sterling Democrat-Messenger.

At all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50cts. per box, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N. Y. 44-8

**New Advertisements.**  
**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Double frame dwelling house, on east Logan street, near brick school house. Price asked \$7500. 43-47-4  
JULIA McDERMOTT.

**FOR RENT.**—A good brick house with all modern improvements located on east Lin street, one of the most pleasant parts of town, promptly and cheaply applying to 43-7-4  
HAMILTON OTTO.

**WANTED.**—One pair of tons not longer than 20 inches with brass handles. A wire fender with brass trimmings. Both to be in good order. Leave word at this office. 43-50-17

**NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS**  
OF THE JENKINS IRON & TOOL CO., by resolution of the Board of Directors of the Jenkins Iron & Tool company, a meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation will be held at its office in Howard, in the county of Centre, on Tuesday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of holding an election to decide whether or not there shall be an increase in the capital stock of the Jenkins Iron & Tool company, which proposed increase is twenty thousand dollars. This notice is given by the undersigned in pursuance of the resolution aforesaid.  
S. W. MURRAY, Pres.  
J. MORRIS BOGLE, Sec.  
44-1-8

**ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED EVERYWHERE** for "The Story of the Philippines" by Muntz & Hildner, commissioned by the Government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brief and original pictures taken by eminent photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trade mail order books. Omit fees. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago. 43-42-1m.

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Sell, for the least money,  
**THE BEST FERTILIZERS.**  
LINED SEED MEAL, COTTON SEED MEAL  
FEED and BRAN.  
—DAIRY FIXTURES.—  
Seeds, Tools and everything for the farm.  
—AND BUYS FARM PRODUCTS.—  
McALMONT & CO.  
43-47-3m.

**Buggies, Wagons, Etc.**  
YOU CAN BELIEVE IT.  
McQUISTON SAYS ITS SO.  
You'll be glad if you do and sorry you don't take advantage of the special bargains he is offering now in  
—BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.—  
Preparatory to reducing his stock to make room for his winter stock of silks, slings, &c. Among others he has  
2 " " hand Buggies,  
5 " " Spring Wagons  
10 40 19 30 " NEW YORK (Via Phila.)  
p. m. a. m. Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m.  
\*Daily. \*Week Days. \*6.00 P. M. Sundays.  
11.00 5. A. M. Sunday.  
PHILADELPHIA STOPPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M. and  
J. W. GEPHART,  
General Superintendent.

**Medical.**  
HEROES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN  
Thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

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**Restaurant.**  
**DO YOU GET HUNGRY?**  
Of course you do. Every body does. But every body does not know that the place to satisfy that hunger when in Bellefonte is at Anderson's Restaurant, opposite the Bush House, where good clean, tasty meals can be had at all hours. Oysters and Game in season.

**DO YOU PLAY POOL?**  
If you do, you will find excellent Pool and Billiard tables, in connection with the Restaurant.

**DO YOU USE BOTTLED BEER?**  
If you do, Anderson is the man to supply you. He is the only licensed wholesale dealer in the town, and supplies only the best and purest brands. Will fill orders from out of town, promptly and carefully, either by the keg or in bottles. Address  
JOHN ANDERSON,  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
43-48-0m

**Spouting.**  
**SPOUTING! SPOUTING! SPOUTING!**  
SPOUTING! SPOUTING!  
W. H. MILLER,  
Allegheny St. BELLEFONTE, PA.  
Repairs Spouting and supplies New Spouting at prices that will astonish you. His workmen are all skilled mechanics and any of his work carries a guarantee of satisfaction with it. 24-38

**Travelers Guide.**  
**ALTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CONNECTING RAILROAD.**  
Condensed Time Table in effect November 27th, 1898.

**WESTWARD—WEEK DAYS.**  
Ramey..... 7 00 A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.  
Houtzdale..... 7 14 7 58 9 14 1 14 4 24 6 43  
Philipsburg..... 7 47 8 56 9 47 1 47 4 57 6 57  
A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

**WESTWARD—WEEK DAYS.**  
Philipsburg..... 8 09 11 00 3 00 5 10 6 10 8 10  
Houtzdale..... 8 24 11 24 3 15 5 25 6 26 8 25  
Ramey..... 8 47 11 47 3 47 5 57 6 57 8 57

**SUNDAY TRAINS.**  
Read down. Read up.  
P. M. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.  
Ramey..... 7 00 7 40 9 00 1 00 4 10 6 10  
Houtzdale..... 7 14 7 58 9 14 1 14 4 24 6 43  
Philipsburg..... 7 47 8 56 9 47 1 47 4 57 6 57  
A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

**CONNECTIONS.**—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelphia and New York; Lawrenceville, Cornhill, Watkins, Geneva, and Lyons; Clearfield, Mahanoy and Patton; Curwensville, DaBois, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester.

At Osceola for Houtzdale and Ramey with P. R. R. train leaving Tyrone at 7.30 A. M. and  
G. M. H. GODD, Gen. Supt.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.**  
Condensed Time Table.

**READ DOWN. READ UP.**  
No. 1 No. 6 No. 3 No. 6 No. 4 No. 2  
A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. P. M.  
7 17 10 50 12 40 BELLEFONTE..... 10 17 5 10 9 40  
7 28 8 08 2 58 "..... 10 27 4 57 9 27  
7 38 8 18 3 08 "..... 10 37 4 47 9 17  
7 48 8 28 3 18 "..... 10 47 4 37 8 57  
7 58 8 38 3 28 "..... 10 57 4 27 8 47  
8 08 8 48 3 38 "..... 11 07 4 17 8 37  
8 18 8 58 3 48 "..... 11 17 4 07 8 27  
8 28 9 08 3 58 "..... 11 27 3 57 8 17  
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