THE MAN WHO TRIED TO PLEASE.

Once on a time there was a man who never made mistakes,
And all the people stared at him and said. "for the ideal preventive is to keep the fruit free from scab by spraying.

pity sakes, It must be very nice to find one's life a grand

sweet song: To be so very proper that you never can wrong.

But soon he grew so lonely that he knew no

For conversation always ceased when he came into view;

His most surpassing qualities each praised with all his heart : But each seemed quite relieved when he

ready to depart. So he bought himself a parrot-the project caused

him pain. And studiously set to work and learned a word profane : And still he wasn't happy for the gossips raised a

And said, "Ain't he deceitful! Why, he's human just like us."

-New Orleans Item.

Apple Disease. A Horticulturist Finds That White Fungi Causes Rot-Heavy Losses Caused by the Disease

H. J. Eustace, of the Geneva, N. Y., Horticultural station, read the following paper before the Western New York Horticultural society at Rochester, January 28.

The year 1902 will long be remembered by the apple growers of the State as one of that if it is desirable to hold the rot in scab was not the last of the troubles.

In August and September, while the shrunken, bitter, rotten spot. Some apples affected with the disease were collected at Charlotte in August and brought to the station. When the white, fungous growth on the scab spots were examined, it was a surprise to find that it was one that had been well-known for

the white fungi was the cause of the rot. The first case of the disease was found upon apples before they had been picked, but it was not until after they had been harvested that the greatest damage was done. The first symptom was the white fungous growth that appeared on the scab er, and where the scab spots were near tolarge area of decay, often causing con

rnin of the fruit. The constant occurrence of the fungus on But there is absolutely no connection between the two. The only part that the scab had in the troubles was that it broke the skin of the apple, thus making the entrance for this fungus growth into the tis-

sue and cause the decay.

A prominent characteristic of this rot is that it is a very small shallow-growing one the decayed spots extending into the fruit, those that had been treated. the decayed spots extending into the fruit, but a very little way. The taste of the diseased tissue is also very characteristic. being decidedly bitter. For this reason it

this rot for cider. After the apples had been harvested, and left in piles on the ground for a few warm days, or harvested and left in the orchard, as is the common practice, or put in com-mon storage, in a week or two it was disovered that the disease had made more progress, was more vigorous and had done ples in any way.

All things considered, this is probably and remarkable epidemic ing the fall. The reason for this is found in the fact that the fruit being in piles or circulation of air, thus allowing the sweat- in the fact that it was caused by a fungous ing process rapidly to progress, the surrounding air quickly becoming moist and warm, and these conditions greatly favored the rapid development of the disease.

During the fall, when the Rhode Island Greening was very badly affected, it was a singular fact, that the Baldwin did not singular fact, that the Baldwin did not ble is likely to appear the coming season, show any of the trouble, although it was and if it is likely to occur regularly every as badly affected with the scab. For a time it was supposed that this variety was im-mune to the disease, but later in the season it became affected.

The trouble was probably more common in Western New York during the season than in any of the great apple-growing re-gions of the country. Apple dealers in Ar-kansas, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin report that there was no trouble from the disease in their sections during the fall It has been reported as troublesome in Ohio and Mich-

The fungus which caused this rot has been known to science for over sixty years. It is commonly found growing on various decayed substances, particularly any dead wood and rotten fruit. During all this time it has been generally considered harm less and unable to cause the rotting of fruit or other healthy tissues. In the past season we have found it growing on the black knots on cherry and plum trees, and on corkwood, where it was very abundant and vigorous; also on grape stems and the bark

of the Norway maple. With the fungus growing so abundantly in so many places, it is proper to ask why has not the same trouble occurred in the past? That this same fungus has been rotting apples to a very small extent'in other years is altogether likely, as many apple dealers and buyers have stated, that they have observed the same white growth and decayed spots on scabby apples in other years, but that the damage done was very slight, not enough to take any notice of. Several dealers who have been in the business many years, state that there was a serious epidemic of the same disease in 1884. Such epidemics of fungous diseases are not thoroughly understood. In the case of this apple rot, it is universally attributed to the unusually wet season. This fact, coupled with a very large quantity of scab, is really all the explanation that can be offered.

What can be done to prevent this rot? Apples that were free from soab were en-tirely free from rot. Observations and investigations that have been made show that the fungus which caused the rot, cannot grow through the sound skin. Scab growing on an apple breaks the skin, and thereby makes an entrance for this rot fun-gi, as well as for the various other kinds of fungus that cause the decay of fruit. There-

Investigations demonstrated that the rot on fruit known to be seeded with spores of the disease can successfully be held in check by solid storage. There were reasons for believing this to be so, but positive evi-dence was lacking. To get this evidence, apples of different varieties were inoculated with a pure culture of the fungus and placed in a commercial cold storage house, where the temperature was kept constantly at about 32 degrees. Another lot of apples of the same varieties were inoculated at the same time and from the same pure culture of the fungus and left in the laboratory, where the temperature was about 70 degrees during the day. At the end of ten days the apples left in the laboratory were examined and in every one the rot had developed at the point of inco-

ulation. At the end of four weeks the apples in cold storage were taken out and found to be in as good condition as when they were put in. The rot had not developed in any of them. But after these apples had been in the laboratory a few days the rot began to develop at the point of inoculation. This was proof that the low temperature of the storage house will hold the disease in check, but that it does not kill the fungus, and as soon as the fruit is taken into a warm place the rot begins to

develop. continual worry and anxiety. Early in May hard frosts blasted their hopes of a big crop, when it was reported that many of the blossoms had been killed. A little later the wrinkled and distorted appearances mediate use. While comme roial cold storof the foliage, due to frosts, caused much alarm. In July, spray injury resulted in a yellowing and dropping of the leaves to much decrease the damage that this fungus such an extent that one fruit grower said it looked like November in the orchard. that any building intended as a store house The weather conditions were exceedingly for fruit be dry and well ventilated. In favorable for the development of scab, and every case of the disease that has come to the loss it caused was immense. But the our notice the damage was very much greater where the fruit was stored in a

damp and poorly ventilated place. ed a white mildew-like fungous growth. A little later the growth produced a brown, shrunken, bitter. rotten growth and constructions and constructions and constructions. ventilated place where the temperature can be kept down below 45 degrees, the growth of the fungus will be stopped and the fruit saved from the rot.

Theoretically, if a fruit seeded with the spores of a destructive fungous disease is years, but always regarded as belonging to dipped in some solution known to be able a large group of fungi known as saprophy-tes—that is, those that grow on dead and to the fruit from the fungous disease ought decaying matter, and are harmless and no to be greatly reduced. Experiments to economic importance. Numerous carefuldetermine the practicability of this method ly conducted inoculation experiments have been made that proved conclusively that the white fungi was the cause of the rot. were made in October. Rhode Island Greening apples hadly affected with scab were secured for the work. Barrel quantities of the apples were dipped in different solutions of copper sulphate, from one up to ten pounds in fifty gallons of water. The time the apples were allowed to remain in the solution was five, ten or thirty minutes. Several barrels of apples from the spots. In a few days the surrounding tis- same lot were put up without treatment of sue became brown and sunken, and decay any kind, for the purpose of comparing had started. These rotten spots grew largples were taken out of the solution and gether the rot soon coalesced, forming a dried off by exposure to the sun and wind,

were barreled up tight. On December 1st the apples in each barrel were examined, and it was apparent, in the scab spots led many to believe that it was another form of the well-known scab. were not treated, that the solution of copper sulphate and of formalin had materially checked the growth of the fungus that comes on the scab spots.

But the common soft rot or blue mold, which is caused by an entirely different fungus, had not been checked, and was doing serious damage in every barrel of

As a commercial practice, dipping fruits in solutions of copper sulphate of formalin to check the damage that might be done is undesirable to use apples affected with by fungous disease is not to be recommended. While there is no doubt that many spores of the diseases are killed, wetting fruits, even with a disease pre ventative, appears to increase the damage from the common soft rot or blue mold. It was an interesting fact that none of the

of a fungous disease that has ever occurbarrels was more or less shut off from a free ed in this country. The unusualness lies mold known for many years, but supposed to be harmless and of no economic importance, but in the past season suddenly attacking apples and causing an enormous loss to the crop of the state. Fruit growers are anxious to know if the same trouyear hereafter and become a menace to the apple industry. Of course, this cannot be predicted with certainty, but it is our opinion that apple growers need not feel uneasy about the disease becoming a regular pest. There is evidence that the same disease has caused damage to apples in years past, but it has been so slight as to be overlooked. Judging from what is known of its history, it seems unlikely that it will become troublesome except in occasional and very unusual seasons like

the past one, where all conditions favored it. However, the fact that orchards are now abundantly seeded with the spores of this disease must not be lost sight of, and for this reason apple growers are advised to spray more thoroughly to prevent scab the coming season than in the past. The rot may not become epidemic again for years, but the fact that it was so abundant in 1902 is certainly favorable for its appearance in 1903, if weather conditions lavor it.

Harrison Estate im Dispute.

Lawsuit May Be Necessary to Settle Differences

Heirs of the late General Benjamin Harport of the trust.

The cause of the delay is inability of Mrs. Harrison and General Harrison's chil-dren—Colonel Russel B. Harrison and Mrs. Mary McKee—to agree on the division of several valuable pieces of real estate in In-dianapolis. It was said on Wednesday that a suit in partition will be required to settle the matter.

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Life Secrets Revealed.

Organs of Unknown Function Found to Be Vital. Barometer of Health Found.

Discoveries of paramount importance, brushing aside many antique theories in medical practice, were reported at a meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical society on Wednesday night, by Dr. C. F. deM. Sajous. Since 1889 Dr. Sajous has devoted his time exclusively to original research here and abroad, his object being to discover why medicine is still theoretical, in many particulars, and to counteract the growing pessimism in the profession as ex-pressed by various great physicians, Dr.

Virchou and Dr. Osler among others. The action of oxygen in the body was not known, and at the outset of his investigations Dr. Sajous thought that if he could determine how life is sustained, many theories, upon which medical practice is based. would disappear. After years of tedious study Dr. Sajous discovered that the secretion of the small organs above the kidneys, the suprarenal glands, the purposes of which have heretofore been unknown, is carried to the lungs and that it is this se cretion which takes up the oxygen and forms a new substance, now termed adrenoxin, which becomes mixed with the fluid part of the blood and courses through all he blood vessels.

It is this adrenoxin and not the red blood corpusoles that supplies all the tissues with oxygen. Being fluid it penetrates the most minute vessels of the body and into the very cells of which the tissues are formed. With those vastly important discoveries

as a basis for further work. Dr. Sajous then found the suprarenal glands to be connected by minute nerves with a small organ in the brain, designated in all medical iterature as "the anterior pituitary body an organ which has attracted and held the close attention of medical authorities throughout the world for years, because of the noted pathologic changes in its struc-ture during the progress of certain obscure

The function of the anterior pituitary wholly unknown until Dr. Sajous identified it as the governing centre of the glands and an organ of the first importance, regusuprarenal glands.

When studied from the standpoint of disese and treatment the anterior pituitary became still more important in the body as it proved to be the organ upon which all diseaseothers to depress it. Any disease poison are known as "fever."

These revolutionary discoveries also furweak vitality. In consumption, which at first is not a disease of the lungs, weakness of this small organ in the brain makes the subject vulnerable to the germs of tuberculosis, in the lungs and elsewhere in the economy. The same is true in the case of Asiatic cholera, cholera infantum and other foes of mankind. This discovery by Dr. Sajous disproves the views and claims of

In the course of his long-continued inves tigations, Dr. Sajous proved conclusively that a subject with a long pituitary has in his blood all that is necessary to destroy disease germs, since he received a large sup ply of oxygen. The only disease germs, which were found able to overcome the healthy body's protective resources, were those of pneumonia.

Preacher Hartsell Rises Politically.

From Messenger He Becomes Chief Clerk in Factory Inspector's Department. Capt. De-Governor Pennypacker Thursday appointed the Rev. Charles W. Hartsell, pastor of the Vine street Methodist church, Harris-

burg, chief clerk of the factory inspector's department at a yearly salary of \$1600.

Hartsell takes the place of William
H. Heckendorn, of Hamilton, protege of
"Slippery Jim," the machine-boss of Jef-

ferson county, and a personal friend of ex-Attorney General Elkin. Elkin's friends here blame Factory Inspector Delaney for Heckendorn's removal, and they are likely to retaliate by attempting to prevent the passing of his bill in-

creasing the number of deputy inspectors from 25 to 37. Hartsell was brought into prominence some time ago by preferring charges of lying against Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition leader. Swallow was tried and convicted by a board of clergymen of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference on the testimony of Hartsell and Delaney Hartsell is at present messenger to the House appropriation committee. Miss Mary Wagner, a deputy inspector,

of Harrisburg has been appointed a clerk in the factory department, to succeed J. Clyde Masters, of Harrisburg, a nephew of ex-iu-spector James Campbell. Both changes

take effect next Monday. Delaney said Thursday night that Hart-sell has spent upward of twenty years in the Methodist ministry, and has an intimate knowledge of men and affairs in the Commonwealth, which qualifies him for the office to which the Governor has appointed

Wore 100 Pounds of Rags. Eccentric Woman of Germania had Added Patches for Twenty Years.

The overseers of the poor of Germania, Potter county, recently found in a hovel Mrs. Louise Lewig and her daughter, clothed in rags of all qualities and colors. It required four men and three women to land them in the almshouse. The mother did not wear ordinary clothing, but during twenty years tied rags around her, and to these she has continued to sew cotton batting, sheepskin, bunting, pieces of bags, bits of horse blankets and burlap and any other pieces of goods that she could find.

The rags sewed on her feet were so numerous as to give them the appearance of large platters, and about her head were sewed enough rags to fill a bushel basket. Heirs of the late General Benjamin Harrison are in a wraugle over the division of his estate. Despite repeated demands of W. H. H. Miller, attorney for Mrs. Harrison and her daughter, Elizabeth, the executor of the will has failed to make a report of the trust.

Sewed enough rags to III a diduct basket. When the rags were cut from her body they filled a wash basket and weighed about 100 pounds. Mother and daughter feared that some person wanted to poison them, and as a result they would eat nothing but fried apples and baked potatoes.

-Hontzdale is to have a new National bank. The board of directors for the new institution are as follows: John Beyer, A Feidman, Edward Pidgeon, D. F. Edel-blute, Julius Viebahn, John Benson, Jas. H. Minds, Harry Bonlton, Michael Burns. It is expected that the new bank will absorb the Citizen's bank and commence busi ness in about thirty days.

Mrs. Fairbanks Chosen

Annual Election of the D. A. R. Was Without Any Ex-

Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, of Indiana SPECIAL OFFERS was unanimously re-elected President General of the Daughters of the American Revo-The election of officers was the feature of

the Thursday's session of the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was less excitement than usual over the result in view of the unequivocal declaration of Mrs. McLean, of New York, that she would not permit her name to be presented as a candidate for President General leaving the field clear for Mrs. Fairbanks. The congress accepted the invitation of President Roosevelt to a reception at two

o'clock Friday afternoon at the White The congress spent the entire night ses sion in casting their ballots for the other of-ficers nominated. The balloting continued until nearly midnight, after which adjourn-

ment took place. The announcement of the result was made Friday morning.

More Riors .- Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual dis order of the system. Overwork, loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse, unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the Liver or Kidneys as Electric Bitters. It's a wonderful tonic, and effective nervine and the greatest of all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels Nervousness, Rheumatism and Neuralgia and expels Malaria germs. Only 50c., and satisfaction guaranteed by Green's Pharmacy.

The March Cosmopolitan.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine for March contains a number of noteworthy articles. "The Police Systems of Europe," by Avery D. Andrews, fornerly Police Commissioner of New York, embodies many of the results of the investigations of body, like that of the suprarenal glands, was the author on his recent official visit to Europe where he went to study the police systems of the leading countries. It is capitally illustrated. "The Selection of a Home," by Clarence A. Mar lating the amount of oxygen absorbed from tin, Professor of Architecture at Cornell Univerthe air by controlling the secretion of the sity, is the first of twelve articles on the general subject of "How to Administer a Household." Louise Parks Richards contributes an interesting personal sketch of the great painter, Von Len bach. Two other character sketches deal with James Brooks Dill, the prominent corporation producing poisons and all other poisons act lawyer, and Edward Henry Harriman, the Wested. Some were found to stimulate it and ern Railroad Czar. Elbert Hubbard, in an article on "A Gladiatorial Renaissance," makes out which stimulated it increased the intake of strong case against football as it is played to-day oxygen. This, in turn, by causing increased combustion in the tissues, tended to describe the described and Tom Masson discusses how many men a girl should be engaged to before she marries. "The stroy the poison. The symptoms of this Woman of Fifty," by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow' deals with the victory of modern woman over her hered These revolutionary discoveries also furnished the reasons for vulnerability to disease which Dr. Sajous found to mean, a Wolseley, K. P.; "Mankind in the Making," by weak pituitary body, poor oxidation of the H. G. Wells; "Insurance as a Profession," by tissues resulting therefrom and ultimately, Charles F. Thwing, L. L. D., President of the Western Reserve University; and "Beauty in the Modern Chorus." The March Cosmopolitan also contains four complete stories in addition to 47-28-3m Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, "Barlasch of the Guard.

Medical.

CERTAIN RESULTS.

"NOTHING CAN BE SURER" IS THE

TESTIMONY OF BELLEFONTE

CITIZENS.

The stage of uncertainty is over in Bellefonte. There can now be had plenty of positive proof in the testimonoy of a citizen. Evidence of this nature should convince the most skeptical doubter in this vicinity. Read the following.

Mr. Curtis Johnson of 583 Bishop Street, freight truckman, says: "I had backache and, lameness across my loins for a year or more. At times the lameness was so acute I could lift nothing and if I stooped it was impossible for me to straighten. When driving there was steady aching over my kidneys the whole time and I had a dull, tired feeling which took away all my ambition. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills from F. Potts Green's drug store and they soon cured me from the whole combination of troubles and they did it quickly and thoroughly. "My wife was also suffering from a tired grinding backache and she used Doan's Kidney Pills and they invigorated her generally. She now speaks of them as highly as I do. We never came across any remedy which surpassed Doan's Kidney Pills."

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Saddlery.

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We Have Made a Big Cut in these Goods BLANKETS, ROBES and HARNESS.

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NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS Take care of the horse and he will take care of you. We carry a full line of

Shoe Findings, Sole and Harness Leathe Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Soap, Brushes, Cur Combs, Whips, Working Gloves, Large line Saddlery, Hardware.

In fact everything you may need. All purchasers of \$5.00 worth will be entitled to a present of one dollar's worth of a useful article. Yours truly,

JAMES SCHOFIELD, Spring street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Restaurant.

CITY RESTAURANT.

I have purchased the restaurs of Jas. I. McClure, on Bish street. It will be my effort a pleasure to serve you to the b of my ability. You will find the

CLEAN. FRESH and TIDY.

Meals furnished at all hor Fruits and delicacies to order. Gan.e in season. COME IN AND TRY IT.

Travelers Guide.

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DALLAS FORT WORTH And principal points in Texas and the Southwest. This train is new throughout and is made up of the finest equipment, provided with electric lights and all other modern traveling connces. It runs via our now con

RED RIVER DIVISION. Every appliance known to modern car building and railroading has been employed in the make-up of this service, including

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN				W	1	Non 044b 1000	READ UP.						
o	1	No 5		No 5 No :		Nov. 24th, 1902.		EXCEPTION OF		No 4		No 2	
						Lve. Ar.	p.	m.	p.	m.	a.	m.	
		16	45			BELLEFONTE.		25	5	15	9	35	
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7 2	3	7	07	3	03	HECLA PARK		00	4	50	9	10	
7 2	25	7	09	3				58	4	48	9	07	
7 2	19	7	13	3	09	Hublersburg	8	54	4	44	9	03	
7 3	3	7	17	3		Snydertown		50	4	40	8	59	
7 3	5	7	19	3	15	Nittany	8	47	4	37	8	56	
7 3	7	7				Huston		44	4	34	8	53	
7 4		7				Lamar				31		50	
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(Phila. & Reading Ry.) t8 36 11 30 Ar ... NEW YORK ... Lv 4 00 †Week Days.

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-ound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintendent. BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899.

†No.5	†No. 3	No.	STATIONS.	fNo. 2	†No. 4	
P. M.			Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.	
4 15			Bellefonte			
4 21	10 37	6 35	Coleville	8 40		
4 25			Morris	8 37		
4 28	10 47	6 43	Whitmer	8 35	2 17	6 5
4 33			.Hunter's Park.		2 10	6 5
4 36	10 56	6 50	Fillmore	8 28	2 06	6
4 40	11 02	6 55	Briarly	8 24	2 00	6
4 43	11 05	7 00	Waddles	8 20	1 55	6
4 45			Lambourn	8 18	1 52	6.
4 55	11 20	7 12	Krumrine	8 07	1 37	5
5 00	11 35	7 25	State College	8 00	1 30	5
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5 10		17 31	Bloomsdorf	7 40	2 12.12	5
5 15		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35	100	ľ

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Feb. 8th, 1903.

Schedule in effect Feb. 8th, 1903.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg 5.45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 6.50, at Pittsburg at 10.45.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.05, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 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 10.00 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

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

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven ven, at 9.15 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, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

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p. m. vee Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, at 2.53, p. m., Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32

Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32 p. m

Leave Bellefonte, 8.16 p. m.. arrive at Lock Haven, 9.15 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.35 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.15 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.22 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, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.42, p. m. at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

NORTHWARD.

. 88

EXPRE	DAY	MAIL	Feb. 8th, 1903	EXPRES	DAY	MAIT.	
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar	P. M.	- W		
6 50	3 25	8 20	Tyrone	8 55			
6 56	3 31	8 26	E. Tyrone	8 49	11 14	5 50	
6 58		8 28	Ivrone S	14 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	11 12	D 49	
7 01	3 35	8 31	VAII	8 45	11 09	5 42	
7 11	3 46	8 42	Vanscoyoc	8 38	11 02	0 39	
7 15	3 50	8 47	Gardner	8 35		5 32	
7 24	3 59	8 57	Mt. Pleasar	8 27	10 59	0 28	
7 30	4 06	9 05	Summit	8 20	10 51	5 41	
7 34	4 10	9 09	Sandy Ridge	8 14	10 44	0 19	
7 36	4 12	9 11	Retort	8 11	10 38	0 10	
7 38	4 14	9 12	Powelton	8 09	10 35	5 0	
7 48	4 24	9 21	Osceola	7 59	10 33		
			Osceola June	1 03			
7 54	4 33	9 26	Boynton	7 54	10 20		
7 58	4 37	9 30	Steiners	7 50	10 17		
8 02	4 40	9 40	Philipsburg	7 48	10 13		
8 06	4 45	9 45	Graham		10 12		
8 11	4 50		Blue Ball	7 42 7 37	10 07		
8 17	4 56		Wallaceton		10 02		
8 22	5 02	10 02	Bigler			4 2	
8 28	5 08	10 08	Woodland			4 1	
8 30	5 10	10 11	Mineral Sp			4 10	
8 34	5 14	10 15	Barrett	7 17		4 0	
8 35	5 18		Leonard	7 13		4 6	
8 45	5 25	10 26	Clearfield	7 09		3 5	
8 50	5 32	10 39	Riverview	7 05	9 28	3 5	
8 56	5 38	10 81	Sus. Bridge	6 55	9 21	3 4	
9 00	5 42	10 44	Curwonerille	6 49		3 3	
9 06	5 51	10 50	Rustic	6 45		3 3	
9 14	5 59	10 58	Strongeh	6 30		3 1	
9 20	6 05	11 04		6 34		3 0	
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	· Parante Parantes see			3 0	
w . mr .	A . All .		train leaves Type		A. M.	P.M	

BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. Feb. 8th, 1903

On Sundays there is one train each way on the B. E. V. It runs on the same schedule as the morning train leaving Tyrone at 8:10 a. m., week days. And the afternoon train leaving Lock Haven at 3:45.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. Feb. 8th 1903. MAIL. EXP. MAIL. EXP. STATIONS. A M. F. M. 9 00 4 10 8 55 4 06 8 52 4 03 8 49 4 00 8 43 3 54 8 39 3 50 8 31 3 42 8 24 3 3 55 8 18 3 2 3 3 .Bellefonte

2 27 2 34 2 38 2 43 2 48 2 55 3 02 3 10 3 17 Penn's Cave... Rising Spring. 3 25 3 32 3 38 3 41 3 48 3 51Ingleby...... Paddy Mountain... Weiker ...i ardee. Glen Iro Milmont 2 31 2 23 2 16 2 14 2 10 2 05 1 57 1 53 1 45 1 38

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. UPPER END. WESTWARD Feb. 8th. 1903

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after Feb 8th 1903. Stations.

"f' stop on signal. Week days only.
V, W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD.
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses for rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE,
Att'y at Law.