Bellefonte, Pa., March 13, 1903

LENT.

Is this a fast-to keep The larder lean And clean From fat of veals and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour

Or ragg'd to go, Orshow A downcast look and sour?

No! 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat, Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife, From old debate And hate-To circumcise thy life To show a heart grief-rent;

To starve thy sin, Not bin-And that's to keep thy Lent.

Enemies of Farmers.

How the Ravages of Insects May be Prevented— Time to Applu Insecticides

The following circular about enemies of horticulturists was issued by the department of zoology of the Pennsylvania State College.

CANES.

In the winter and early spring raspberry and blackberry canes may be seen to have small punctures arranged close together and in a single vertical row appearing at a slight distance like a slit in the bark, generally about two or three feet above the ground or near the top of the cane. This injury is done by the snowy tree cricket (ecanthus nivens), which is a delicate whitish green insect, about an inch long, that lives upon shrubs, bushes and other plants. The females of this insect lay their eggs generally in raspberry and blackberry canes, but sometimes in peach and plum, as we have found at the State College, in the fall, generally during October. The egg-laying is done by puncturing the cane with the long sharp ovipositor and inserting the long curved vellowish eggs, each in a separate hole. The eggs remain in these punctures throughout the winter and early spring. At first the injury is shown externally only by a slight roughness of the bark, but afterwards the cane or branch frequently splits and dies above the injury. Where there are but a few bushes the proportion of injury is likely to be much worse than

where there are many.

The infested canes should be cut off and burned before the eggs hatch, which is late in spring or early in summer. It is essential to burn the canes, for if they are dropped on the ground the eggs will hatch there, and the trimming will be ineffect-

The young and adults of this insect feed on plants, lice and other soft-bodied insects. In this way they are beneficial but their valuable effects are doubtless overcome by the amount of injury which they inflict in laying their eggs.

THE APPLE PLANT LOU

The apple plant louse (aphis mail) is a small green insect, called the apple aphis, having a short body, four transparent wings or none, a sharp suctorial bill, and long jointed antennæ.

These insects are often numerous and destructive, although quite small. They suck the sap from the leaves, young buds, and sometimes from the young fruit of the apple tree, chiefly in the early spring from the time the leaves begin to expand until about the first of July. Then they migrate to the roots of grasses as was discovered and proven by Professor Surface, of the

Pennsylvania State college.

The eggs are laid on the small apple twigs in the fall and remain there during the winter; as soon as the leaf begins to expand the young hatch and increase rapidly by giving birth to living young (parthenomigration they become winged, and during the summer they continue to feed and multiply on the roots of grasses. In the autumn another winged brood appears and they return to the apple where the females establish colonies of wingless egg-laying forms, which lay the small, oval, dark colored eggs upon the twigs in great numbers. This completes the life cycle.

The common remedy is spraying in the spring as the young are coming out and before the leaves expand, with kerosene emulsion or tobacco decoction. Whale oil soap suds is effective if appled early.

CURRANT BORERS AND CURRANT WORMS. black marking and are only partly covered with scales. From the grassy appearance men has a featherlike brush at the tip. tain injurious substances. The two sexes are similar in color, but the

The eggs are kid about the last of June, usually in the angle between the currant stalk or cane and the leaf and under scales of bark, on canes not less than a year old.

The larva soon hatches out and bores into the pith of the cane, when it is food to be removed from the base of ground should be removed from the base of the pith of the cane, upon which it feeds. It is a yellowish grub or "worm" with a knife. Care should be taken to remove all

both currant and gooseberry. both current and gooseberry.

The best method of getting rid of this pest is to cut off and burn all canes of these plants whose leaves turn yellow about the middle and last of May. The wellow leaves turn yellow about the middle and last of May. The wellow leaves turn yellow about the middle and last of May. The wellow leaves turn yellow about the middle and last of May. middle and last of May. The yellow leaves white paint, printer's ink and a few others indicate their presence at that time.

Another more destructive pest is the currant worm (Nematus ribesii) which is the larva of an ensect called the currant saw fly. The eggs are laid in rows on the under ribs of the first leaves, and the voracious black and green larva soon strip the bush of its leaves. There are two broods, and the young are likely to be seen at any time. They are too well known to need

THE CLOTHES MOTHS.

The common clothes moths (Tinea pellionella and tineola biselliella) are small moths with pale ochre-yellow heads and a wing expanse about half an inch. In the larva state they feed upon all kinds of ani-mal products: Woolen goods, carpets, furs, feathers, hair, linings and upholster-ing, and skins of birds and animals. The larva is worm-like, with a dull whitish head and the upper part of the next sega-ment of a reddish-brown color. It remains concealed in a case made of the material on which it feeds and lined with silk which it spins. They inflict their injury during the summer months and in houses that are heated they also feed during the winter.

The life history of a clothes moth is as follows: The eggs are laid in the early part of the summer on the fabrics to be eaten and in concealed places. The larvæ soon hatch and feed, making their case larger as they grow. The winter is passed in the larval state within the case, and in the early spring the larva transforms into a pupa. In the spring, often in May, the adult moth emerges and lays its eggs. The small moths that are attracted to lights at night are not clothes moths, as the latter fly mostly by day and are in dark closets -Robert Herrick. at night.

With these insects preventives are more important than remedies. Material that would be infested should be packed away tightly in closed trunks or boxes with sprigs of cedar, camphor or napatha balls and sealed with strips of paper over the cracks before the eggs are laid on the fabrics in the spring. If the eggs are laid before the garments are packed they will hatch and feed. Tight paper or linen bags will TREE CRICKETS INJURIOUS TO RASPBERRY also keep out the pests and sealed boxes are not then needed.

When the insects have once appeared they can be killed by very dense fumes of tobacco smoke or profuse odors of spirits of turpentine in tightly closed rooms for twenty-four hours. A spray of benzine is also effective, but after its use rooms must be aired well before taking a light into them

THE APPLE TREE TENT CATERPILLAR. The apple tree tent caterpillar (Clisiocampa americanna) in the adult form is a brownish moth, with an expanse of wings of an inch and one-half. The caterpillars, which are black with colored stripes and spots. hatch from the eggs in the spring about the time the young leaves are appearing and at once commence to defoliate the trees. They form the so-called tents in a nearby crotch to which they retire when not feeding. The wild cherry tree is one of their favorite food plants. but they also feed upon apple, peach. plum, cherry, pear

They continue to defoliate the trees until the last of May or the middle of June when they form cocoons from which the adult moths emerge about a month later, mate and deposit their eggs in characteristic cylindrical clusters or masses around the small twigs. In this stage they remain all winter. There is but one brood per

Preventives are more important than remedies. It is not difficult to find and destroy the egg masses in winter and the occoons in summer.

The best remedy is spraying with the following mixture: Five ounces of paris green, about a quart of "milk of lime," and 40 to 50 gallons of water stirred well together. This should be applied while the caterpillars are feeding, either before or after the blossoms appear but not while the trees are in bloom. A common remedy is burning them out but to be effective this should be done while the caterpillars are in the tents and with a broad flame that acts quickly in order to kill the insects but not the trees.

The principal enemies of these insects are birds, many of which feed on them, especially the cuchoos, orioles and vireos. They are also subject to a bacterial disease which holds them in check at times.

THE PEACH TREE BORER.

(Sannia exitiosa) is a moth, but it re-sembles a wasp. It has clear wings and a conspicuous band of orange around the ab-

It begins life as an egg, which is laid on the bark of the tree during the month of genesis) without mating, so that there is a the larva or horer which is of special inter-colony on almost every leaf. For the July injurious work. As soon as the eggs are hatched the minute larvæ work into the crevices of the bark and soon feed upon the softer tissue. It passes the winter in hi-bernation beneath the bark, and in the spring as early as the first of April in some easons the larvæ resumes its feeding habits and by the first week in June is full grown. It then spins a cocoon and goes into the pupal stage. The cocoon may be found clinging to the bark just below the surface or in the ground near the trunk. In about six days it changes to the adult moth, which in a short time mates and lays from

They have many natural enemies, such as lady bugs, birds, etc., that generally hold them well in check.

200 to 600 eggs.

While the borer shows a decided preference for peach, it may also attack both the ence for peach, it may also attack both the wild and cultivated varieties of the plum The currant borer (sesia tipuliformis) is a tarines, apricots, flowering almond, shrubs moth measuring about three-fourths of an aud azaleas. The apple tree borer is the inch across the wings. The wings have larva of a beetle and is found chiefly on apple and pear trees.

The only satisfactory preventive is the of the clear space it is sometimes called "grassy-wings." The body is encircled by rings of yellow scale hairs and the abdoas in some cases it has been found to con-

Recent experiments in New York inmale is the more active. They fly by day dicate that wire cages and similar devices and look like large bees. ground should be removed from the base of the trunk and the borers cut out with a brown head and spots and hair on the body. Only one larva is found in a cane, but this may bore out all the pith the stock contains. The larva spends the winter in the tar to prevent the new brood from laythe hollow cane and there becomes a pupa ing its eggs on the trunk. The ground or chrysalis in the spring and about June emerges as an adult moth. They feed in

THE SAW FLY OF CURRANTS AND GOOSE- sometimes recommended are dangerous and will generally kill the trees.

At least eight different species of parasites have been found attacking it. In a recent bulletin, we find the announcement of the discovery of a fungus found growing in a peach borer. Possibly this is a new enemy. THE CODLING MOTH.

There is no insect that does more damage to apples, pears and quinces than the codling moth (carpocapasa pomonella), and none that is more surely controlled by a little effort in applying the means that Little Chronicle.

The best remedy is Hellibore dusted on have been recommended by the entomolowhile the leaves are damp with dew or made into tea and sprayed on the insects, or Paris green applied either as a dust or on very young fruit when it is in blossom ut the time the petal falls. In a few days the egg hatches and the larva, a short white caterpillar, spends a day or two on the outside. It then bores into the young fruit and feeds around the core, causing what is commonly called the "wormy" apple. When it is about full grown, which is about the middle of the summer, it leaves the apple and spins its cocoon in some pro-tected place, such as under a scale of the bark of the trees. In a short time the adult moth emerges. The female lays her eggs on the fruit generally at the side, where a law. It provides that one person may on the fruit generally at the side, where two apples hang in contact. It is these larvae that are the "worms" of the fall fruit. They spend the winter in cocoons on the sides of the trees and in rubbish, after having fallen with the fruit. They do not become pupae until the next spring, and then the adult moths emerge in a few

> with two broods per year. This insect may be combatted by spraying with arsenities. The trees should be sprayed when the young apples are still standing upright or just after the petals have fallen from the blossom. A single spraying may be sufficient, but it is better to make a second application about a week after the first. Either of the following mixtures will be found effective: (1) One pound of Paris green or London purple to 150 gallons of water. (2) Fifteen ounces of lead arsenate to one hundred gallons of

days. Thus is completed the annual cycle,

Governor Names Arbor Day

Governor Pennypacker has issued the following Arbor Day proclamation :
The success which the forestry reservation commission of Pennsylvania has achieved in the acquisition of valuable forest lands and in reclaiming the once

the water supply and greatly affects the climatic conditions of the country. Every one is under obligation to render aid in this important work, which benefits not only the State but 'the entire country. Nature alone cannot repair the injury but it is necessary that we join hands with her in replacing the forests.

In order that a movement so essential and valuable may continue, and in order that our citizens may have an opportunity to contribute to this laudable work by planting trees to protect our lands and

beautify our streets and highways.

I, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with law, do hereby designate and proclaim Friday, the third day of April, and Friday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D., 1903, to be observed as Arbor Days throughout the Commonwealth.

Two days are designated for the observance of this duty. Inasmuch as the climatic conditions may render one of those days more favorable than the other for the purpose intended, the selection between them is left to the citizens of the various sections of the Commonwealth

A Remarkable Operation.

Third of a Man's Body Removed by Dr. Keen, Surgeon Well Known.

At the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia recently Dr. W. W. Keen performed an operation which had never before been attempted in this country. attempted in this country, and which had been performed but fourteen times in the history, of surgery, always in Europe, where but four of the operations were successful, the other ten either dying in the course of the physician's work or within two hours afterward. Dr. Keen's patient withstood the ordeal and is alive with some hope that he will survive.

The patient was doomed to death in a short time, and the extreme operation was undertaken as a last resort. A sarcoma, or large tumorous growth, had formed tween the pelvis and the lower ribs of the left side, lying against the stomach and in-volving all the principal arteries of the body. The operation required over three hours and involved the cutting of the bark of the tree during the month of June and July. From the egg is hatched of the jugular vein and is thick as a man's

As soon as a knife had been used it was laid aside, as having once entered the malignant growth it was no longer fit to cut healthy tissue. In this way over 200 differ ent knives were used. Several times the pa tient was near collapse and in each instance was revived by the infusion of a saline solution. About a third of the pa tient's body was removed, and the scene was too much for many of the freshmen students, who become sick and retired from

Dr. Keen is probably America's leading surgeon and is quite well known throughout the State.

Horse Through a Dining Room.

China Smashed and Three Compartments Wrecked

While a driver for Dulap & Taggart, hardware merchants of Shenandoah, about to unhitch his horse Saturday, it took fright from flying paper and ran away. After going two squares at great speed the wagon collided with William Miller's porch, demolishing it.

The animal became detached from the wagon, dashing into the house through an open door; then rushed on to the third room, smashing furniture in each and upsetting a valuable china closet in the dining room. The china was shattered to fragments.

Fortunately the occupants of the house

Estate of Noted Minstrel.

One-Sixth of William H. West's \$600,000 Goes to

The contesting heirs of the estate of William H. West, the noted minstrel, have made a settlement with the widow.

The estate, real and personal, is estimated to be worth more than \$600,000, and the widow settled for one sixth of that amount. The other heirs are John Fitzgerald, of Auburn, N. Y., a half brother; Robert R. Flynn, of Syracuse, a brother, and Margaret Peabody, of Denver, a sister. The will be-queathed all of his personal property and one third of the real estate to the widow, dividing the remainder among the other

Disappointing Result.

Willie was making an awful row outside and his mother went to the door and said: "What's the trouble, Willie?"
"My kite won't fly," sobbed Willie,
"and I made it of fly-paper, too."—The

Governor Signs New Laws.

Makes Effective Measures Recently Passed by

Gov. Pennypacker at Harrisburg Friday signed a number of measures passed by the State Legislature, thus making them laws. Among the number was the Grady bill, providing that if any railroad, for a period of six months omits to operate any portion of its railroad, such company shall have deemed to have abandoned and shall not have the right to operate such portion in

the future. The Keyser bill relative to proxies and act as proxy for any number of stockholders. Proxies dated more than three months prior to such meeting or election ers. shall not confer the right to vote thereat.

Under the provisions of the bill signed by the Governor Friday it is unlawful to wear the insigna or button of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Associations or the official decorations of societies composed of men who served in the Spanish-American or Philippine wars, unless the person is rightfully entitled to wear such emblems. The penalty is a fine of \$100.

Women Guests Stripped the Club. Carried Off 200 Spoons and 1,800 Articles of

The Chicago Athletic Club will have a long debate before another "fete for the ladies" is given in the club-house. At the last one, a few days ago, 200 silver spoons, 150 small carafes and 1,800 articles of decoration, including miniature vases, hundreds of steins, some of them two feet high were taken away by women. "Stolen" is the way the house committee puts it, but the more lenient say the souv-

enir malady was responsible.
"The stuff is gone," said one official. forest lands and in reclaiming the once wooded areas of our state has been a source of much encouragement to the people who are interested in the restoration of our forests and in beautifying our parks and highways.

The lack of forest lands is a menace to The lack of forest lands is a menace to club. But until the silver is replenished. we shall not be able to give another ladies day on an extensive scale."

> -No better way for dusting the walls of a room can be suggested than to cover a broom with a bag of heavy canton flannel made with the fuzzy side out. A draw-string at the top allows the bag to be drawn tightly about the broom.

> More Riots.-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 wouderful 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.

Medical.

"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."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents a box. Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name — Doan's —and take no substitute.

Green's Pharmacy.

THESE WINDS CHAP HANDS.

We have an excellent lotion of which we have sold hundreds of bottles upon our absolute guarantee "your money back if not satisstance-It is used by our best to everyone—it is called

"CYDONINE"

and costs only 15c. For all roughness of the skin and for use after shaving it has no superior and few equals-Try a bottle.

GREEN'S PHARMACY Bush House Block. BELLEFONTE, PA. 44-26-1y

Saddlery.

SPECIAL OFFERS

THE OLD RELIABLE KEYSTONE HARNESS FACTORY

Will offer for the NEXT SIXTY Days Robes, Blankets, Nickle and Rubber Trimmed Harness in single and double.

YOU MUST DO THE SUM TO PROVE 17

We have at present the largest stock of WINTER GOODS that has been placed on our counters for many years, the latest styles of Fine Plush and Fur Robes, a full line of Stable and Square Blankets, and at prices that will astonish you at a glance. You must see these goods to find what you can do for little money.

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

me in and let us figure with you on anything you may want in our line. We are Headquarters for EVERYTHING IN THE HORSE LINE

We have in stock about ONE HUNDRED WORK COLLARS that we reduced in price—a good heavy collar for Two Dollars. 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 Leather, Axle Grease, Harness Oil, Soap, Brushes, Curry Combs, Whips, Working Gloves, Large line of 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, 47-37 BELLEFONTE PA

Restaurant.

CITY RESTAURANT.

I have purchased the restaurant of Jas. I. McClure, on Bishop street. It will be my effort and pleasure to serve you to the best of my ability. You will find my

CLEAN. FRESH and

Meals furnished at all hours. Fruits and delicacies to order. Gane in season.

47-28-3m CHAS. A. HAZEL.

Travelers Guide.

COME IN AND TRY IT.

TWO TRACKS TO TEXAS

A NEW FAST TRAIN

Between St. Louis and Kansas City and WICHITA. DENISON.

SHERMAN. 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 conveniences. It runs via our now complete

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

under the management of Fred Harvey. Full information as to rates and all details of a trip via this new route will be cheerfully furnished, upon application, by any representative of the

(FRISCO SYSTEM

Address O. M. CONLEY Or SIDNEY VAN DUSEN. Traveling Pass. Agt. General Agent. 706 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 47-6

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table. READ DOWN READ UP.

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. representation of the state of the sta

†Week Days Ar ...NEW YORK... Lv 4 00 †Week Days. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAB attached to East-cound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

p. m. a. m. Arr.

......NEW YORK.......... †4 25 7 30 Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m.

RELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899 read up †No. 5 †No. 3 No. STATIONS. P. M. A. M. A.M. Lv. Ar. 4 15 19 30 6 30Belleforte.... 4 21 10 37 6 35Coleville.... 4 25 10 42 6 38Morris.... 10 47 6 43Whitmer. 5 00 11 35 7 25 ... State College... 8 00 1 30 5 48 5 C5 11 24 7 27Strubles..... 7 45 1 34 5 26 5 10 7 31 ...Bloomsdorf... 7 40 5 25 15 17 35 Pine Grove Cro. 7 35

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guide.

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

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., st Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

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 Phila-lelphia, 5.47, p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Phila-delphia, 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAYEN—NORTHWARD.

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

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.16 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 HAYEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 0.92 m. sirve to be lefonte, a 9.92 m.

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. ve 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

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.

SOUTHWARD. Feb. 8th, 1903 | Section | Sect 9 00 9 06 9 14 On Sundars - a train leaves Tyrone at 8:20 a. m. making all the regular stops through to Grampian, arriving there at 11:04. Returning it leaves Grampian at 6:20 p. m., and arrives in Tyrone at 8:55

BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Feb. 8th, 1903 | P.M. | P. M. | A. M. | Arr. | Lv. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | 6 00 | 2 20 | 11 05 | 5 54 | 2 14 | 10 59 | East Tyrone | 8 10 | 12 25 7 06 |
| F 50 | 2 10 | 10 55 | East Tyrone | 8 10 | 12 23 7 06 |
| F 50 | 2 10 | 10 55 | East Tyrone | 8 20 | 12 35 7 10 |
| F 50 | 2 10 | 10 55 | East Tyrone | 8 20 | 12 35 7 10 |
| F 5 40 | 10 45 | East Tyrone | 8 30 | 12 45 7 20 |
| F 5 37 | 10 43 | Fowler | 8 30 | 12 45 7 20 |
| F 5 35 | 1 56 | 10 41 | Hannah | 8 30 | 12 45 7 20 |
| F 5 22 | 1 50 | 10 35 | Port Matilda | 8 42 | 12 55 7 32 |
| F 12 | 1 36 | 10 20 | Julian | 8 42 | 12 55 7 32 |
| F 12 | 1 36 | 10 20 | Julian | 8 48 | 10 17 39 |
| F 12 | 1 36 | 10 20 | Julian | 8 58 | 10 8 7 48 |
| F 13 | 1 14 | 10 20 | Julian | 9 15 | 1 22 8 05 |
| F 14 | 10 | 10 | Milesburg | 9 18 | 1 24 8 08 |
| F 14 | 10 | 10 | Milesburg | 9 18 | 1 24 8 08 |
| F 14 | 10 | 10 | Milesburg | 9 41 | 1 24 8 28 |
| F 14 | 12 | 28 | 9 34 | Curtin | 9 49 | 1 34 8 36 |
| F 14 | 12 | 28 | 9 24 | Howard | 9 59 | 1 38 8 40 |
| F 14 | 12 | 28 | 9 12 | Eagleville | 10 08 | 15 18 55 |
| F 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Mill Hall | 10 22 | 2 04 9 09 |
| F 15 | 12 | 10 | 8 5 | Lock Haven | 10 30 | 2 10 9 15 |
| F 15 | F 16 | F 17 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18 |
| F 17 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 |
| F 18 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18 |
| F 18 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18 |
| F 18 | F 18 | F 18 | F 18

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 8:30 a. m., week days. And the afternoon train leaving Lock Haven at 3:45.

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

A. M. P. M. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. WESTWARD.

Lewisburg Montandor

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

General Pas

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses for rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE,
Att'y at Law. 45-14-1yr.