

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 14, 1904.

Monthly Problems.

Among the greatest mysteries in the mystery of the past human history on earth the monoliths that stand in various parts of the globe have always been chief.

These strange stone monuments, generally rude, with hardly any sculpture, but wonderfully large in size, are scattered everywhere. The most famous of them are the cromlechs, such as those in Stonehenge, in England. Oth-France, in the northern part of Germany as far as the Oder river, in Denmark and in Sweden.

Northern Africa, Madagascar and Asia, from Mount Sinai and the Caucasus to India, all have some here and there.

Lately they have been discovered places in Japan where such stones stand.

Others have been found in North and South America. Among the most wonderful and mysterious of them all are the vast, almost terrifying, stones, rudely sculptured, that have been found on Easter island, in the Pacific ocean.

The mystery as to what these stones meant was not the only puzzle. The greatest puzzle was how primitive people, without knowledge of engineering and without known appliances, could have moved and erected such giant blocks, some of which weigh as much as 250 tons. In many districts where the great memorials stand there are no stones of such size to be found in the earth. Consequently they must have been transported from places long distances away.

For many generations—ever since men have spent any time in thinking over these matters-scientists have puzzled their heads over the monoliths in vain. Whether they classed them as all being the same or whether they divided them into different classes, they remained the same riddle.

In more recent years, however, there has been a systematic study of all the monolith memorials of the world, and as a result a novel theory has been

advanced. It is that one race-that of the Phoenicians-erected all these monu-

Of course if this is correct it means that history will have to be revised, for it would show that the Phoenicians once knew all about the whole globe and that they had visited America and

Asia long before modern days. The first thing that led to the assumption that the Phoenicians had raised the monuments was the observation of M. Levistre, a French archaeologist, that almost all the monoliths were to be found near the mouths of great rivers or along their course This pointed to a people that used

ships. Now, the Celts were never strong on the water. Their boats were primitive. being mostly of wickerwork covered with hides, and they were unable to move any distance from land in these clumsy and unseaworthy contrivances.

Consequently, when the question arose as to what race was advanced in navigation in that early time when these monuments were put up, the answer naturally came that the only race known to be a race of sailors and merchants then was the race of the Phoenicians.

And if they were the Phoenicians how did they come to reach America? They had colonies on the islands of the western Mediterranean and even in the islands of the Atlantic ocean, as history proves. It is not hard to imagine that they may have found their way to America. Some archaeologists are even willing to believe that they reached America by way of the lost Atlantis, that legendary continent that is now sunken somewhere in the Atlantic ocean, if it ever existed.

At any rate, the theory that the Phoenicians were the erectors of the monoliths of the world to commemorate discoveries or for religious purposes still later on gained strength through the discovery of a great upright stone near the river Loire, which has Phoenician words engraved deeply on it. Translated, these words say. "On this spot was slain our brave comrade."

In San Luis, in Bolivia, is one of these stones, which has on it the engraving of a foot printed and a snake with its head raised. The footprint is a well known Phoenician symbol of death and is found on many stones that cover ancient Phoenician burial sites. And the snake with head raised is another acknowledged Phoenician emblem. Exactly the same symbols as those on the South American stone have been found on a stone in central France.-New York Press.

Yorkshire Moors.

There is no better walking to be had within the four seas than across a Yorkshire moor. The air is intoxicating. The sun's heat may be tropical elsewhere. Here it is ever tempered by breeze if not by high wind. One is knee deep in honey sweet heather; the grouse rise in numbers at your feet and sweep down the wind with the speed of an express bullet.-Temple

The best thing Josh Billings knew of was a "first rate wife," and the next best thing was a "second rate

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

Pearl Fishers How the Gems are Obtained and Disposed of in Ceylon.

Since Keats told how "the Cevlon diver held his breath and went, all naked, to the hungry shark" many poets have exhausted the resources of their imagination in trying to describe the wonderful pearl fisheries of Ceylon. A few facts about them may be of interest, if only as an antidote to so

much poetry. The pearl fisheries are the property of the government of Ceylon. The divers are paid no wages, but receive one-third of the oysters they bring up, the remaining two-thirds being taken by a government agent and sold at public auction to speculative buyers, who gather from all parts of the orient. The pearl fishery usually lasts ers are found in the western part of from thirty to forty days, but does not take place every year. If it did the oyster banks would soon be ruined. Sometimes several years are allowed to pass by without a fishery.

The diving is done after a primitive fashion, and the stories told about the marvelous length of time the divers will remain under water are quite uneven in Siberia. There are several founded. The record is 1 minute 49

seconds. The auction, which lasts for several days, is one of the most interesting sights to be seen in Asia. The oysters are sold in lots of 1,000, and of course the purchaser is buying "a pig in a poke." There may be no pearls in any of his oysters or the first one he opens may give him a fortune. This risk appeals to the gambling spirit of the orient, and pretty nearly all the races from the Persian gulf to Japan are represented at the sale.

The prices paid usually start low on the first day. Then if the buyers have found pearls in fair quantities bidding is keen, and the prices jump skyward. One year they varied from 15s, 4d. per 1.000 on the first day to £12 17s. 10d. on the second.

It is remarkable that the fisheries are still so profitable, for there are historical records that they were worked there 300 years before the birth of Christ, and it is impossible to say how many years before that date.

PITH AND POINT.

You are not expected to accept all of your invitations.

Quit talking when it is plain the other fellow isn't listening. We wish we could have as good time as young people think they are

having. Our punishment used to hang on a nail behind the kitchen door. Where did yours used to hang?

No matter how rich or influential any man becomes, he can never be as independent as a hired girl.

All the old people seem to be lookng for the impossible—young people with no foolishness about them.

Occasionally a man talks of "always wanting to do what's right," as if he thought he had a monopoly on the desire.-Atchison Globe.

Passing of the "Rube."

"countryman" promises to become extinct in the United States. The "rube" is to follow the mastodon, the Indian and the buffalo. The generation that comes after us will find it hard to understand some of the present day jokes of the "b'gosh," swan" and "gol dern" kind. Already quite as many city folk buy gold bricks in the country as country folk do in the city. In fact, the biggest and brightest gold bricks find their market in town. A city bred man is about as apt to tangle himself up in a street car fender as Uncle Si is, and not all the people that blow out the gas come from the tall timber. - Washington Star.

Coal Man's Chief Worker. Coal has become man's chief worker, and horse labor and human manual labor are slowly being pushed aside. In the great transformation it has been brain power that has triumphed over brute strength. Man first sought to shift his burden to the backs of the beasts of the field, and the horse became his patient friend and assistant, but now he seeks to harness the elemental forces of nature to do his bidding. The burden is thus lightened without cruelty to any living creature. Neither man nor beast has had his labors increased, but steadily decreased. -St. Nicholas.

How He Was Identified.

Josiah Quincy of Boston told with glee of how he was once identified by a laborer who was enlightening a friend. "That is Josiah Quincy," said the first laborer.

"An' who is Josiah Quincy?" demanded the other.

"Don't ye know who Josiah Quincy is?" demanded the first man. "I niver saw sich ignorance. Why, he's the grandson of the statue out there in the yard."

Superfluous Qualification. "Who's that unhappy looking fellow

over there?" "That's Scribblers. He writes for the

funny papers." "He doesn't look as though he had any sense of humor." "Who said he had?"-Cleveland Plain

Dealer.

Unrepentant. Visitor-But there is an essential difference between right and wrong. Convict-Oh, there wouldn't have been so much difference if I had a good lawyer.-Puck.

Both Plentiful.

"Did you eyer have all you wanted of anything?" asked Meandering Mike. "Yes" answered Plodding Pete "Two things-advice and water."-Washington Star.

An Insect Menu Every Item Thereon Long Known and Esteemed by

Here is a typical insect menu of which no one need be afraid to partake, since every item has been known and esteemed by insect eaters for generations past. It was served not long ago, according & Pearson's Weekly, at the table of a rich London epicure, who is also an enthusiastic advocate of an insectarian dietary:

Green Caterpillar Soup.
Fried Locust with Wood Louse Sauce.
Curried Cockchafers.
Wasp Grubs Baked in the Comb. Stag Beetle Larvae on Toast. Moths Baked in Batter. Deviled Wireworms. Grasshoppers au Gratin.

The green caterpillars that compose the soup feed entirely upon vegetables. and mostly upon particular vegetables most relished by man, such as cabbage and lettuce.

In appearance the soup itself is not unlike clear turtle, while its flavor is delicious.

The locusts, which constitute the second course, have, as every one is aware, been esteemed by gormands the world over and from the remotest antiquity. "Eat ye the locust after his kind" is the Biblical injunction, and we know that John the Baptist is recorded as having lived for some considerable time upon "locusts and wild honey."

There are of course many ways of preparing them. They can be fried after their legs and wings have been plucked off, which was, as a matter of fact, the process adopted in this particular instance, or they may be powdered and baked into cakes or curried or boiled, turning red, like lobsters, in the process.

The wood louse sauce if properly made with fresh butter, flour, milk, pepper and salt will be found fully equal to shrimp, which it much resembles in taste. Indeed the wood louse, although he lives on land, is first cousin to that much relished crustacean.

Cockchafers, curried or otherwise, are delicious if selected of a serviceable size and plumpness. So, too, are their grubs when full grown. They should then be at least two inches in length and fat in proportion and may be eaten uncooked, like oysters, or stewed in milk.

Perhaps, however, the most toothsome of all insect delicacies is that which comes forth on our "menu of the day," wasp grubs baked in the comb. These grubs have been fed by their parents on a saccharine fluid composed of fruit and vegetable juices and are simply tiny balls of sugary fat possessing a flavor as exquisite as it is unique. No one who has once tasted them will ever again be surprised at the preference shown by fish for this particular grub when used as

a bait. The stag beetle larva is of course identical with the cossus, which the old Roman epicures used to fatten for their table upon flour and wine. The sixth course should be served steaming hot, since there is no more appetizing odor than that emanating from a plump baked moth.

form of a paste, spread upon sippets of toasts, and taste not unlike anchovies when treated in similar fashion.

Stage Ice Cream. An amusing "break" once occurred in a production of "Camille" at the old Walnut Street theater in Philadelphia. In those days sea island cotton was stage ice cream, just as molasses and water was make believe wine-sherry or port, according to the proportion of

Armand and Camille were at table where they had been discussing such viands as these, and their dialogue was making the finest sort of an impression on the crowded house. Enter a maid servant with candelabra of the wabbliest sort imaginable. The scene was so engrossing that the maid was hardly noticed by the audience, but when she had set down the candelabra between the unfortunate Camille and her lover and one candle toppled over and set the ice cream in a blaze the nerv ous strain upon the house was broken. and the entire audience burst into a roar of laughter that brought down the THE MOST PATIENT BELLEFONTE CITIcurtain.-Harper's Weekly.

Divorce In New Guinea.

There is no need of divorce courts in New Guinea. When a woman becomes weary of her husband she simply leaves him and goes back to her mother. When a husband tires of his wife he simply hits her over the head with a paddle, and if not killed outright she is certainly made to realize that she is no longer wanted. When a "divorced" woman marries again her former husband rallies all his friends and conducts a war dance in front of her new home. This ceremony, however, is not as ugly as it looks. Its purpose is not to kill anybody, but simply to satisfy the grass widow's honor.

Had Them All.

A well known writer of humorous prose and verse was talking with a bibliomaniac when the latter said: "By the way, I am collecting first editions of American authors. I want to add your first book to my collection. Have you any copies of the first edition?" "Yes," answered the author. "I have all of them."-Critic.

Thrice Blest. "A pair of deaf and dumb lovers ought to consider themselves fortu-

"Why so?" "Why, they can sit down in the middle of the largest crowd and have a nice, quiet talk."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

When a man goes into the kitchen to help his wife she has to drop everything and wait on him.

Wisdom of Animals.

The Ape of Apuleius—A Dog Actor. Wise Doys and Elephants. Apulelus says that in the spring

fetes of Isis, the forerunners of the Roman carnival, he saw a monkey with a straw hat and a Phrygian tunic. But monkeys do not seem to have been popular in Rome. The cleverest of all the animal performers were of course the dogs, and one showman had the ingenious idea of making a dog act a part in a comedy. The effects of a drug were tried on him, the plot turning on the suspicion that the drug was poisonous, while, in fact, it was only a narcotic. The dog took the piece of bread dipped in the liquid, swallowed it and began to reel and stagger till he finally fell on the ground.

At the right moment he began to move very slightly as if waking out of a deep sleep. Then he raised his head, looked around, jumped up and ran joyously to the proper person.

The remark that animals do not grow wiser with age is contradicted by the habit of elephants, noticed even in ancient times, of making the young ones cross a ford first. The officer who superintended the embarkation of the elephants sent from India to Abyssinia for use in Lord Napier's campaign tells how one old elephant volunteered to drive all the others on board. His services were invaluable, but when they had all embarked and he was invited to follow them he firmly declined and had to be left on shore.

I myself have noticed the acquired caution of the older dogs of Constantinople, which left untouched the crusts I threw them, while the young ones ate them ravenously. A Greek native told me that this was because Europeans were in the cruel habit of throwing poisoned bread to the street dogs; hence the old ones, having seen the bad effects on their companions, refused to eat bread thrown by Europeans, though they took it readily from any Turkish beggar who shared his scanty fare with them .- Contemporary

Licking the Pencil.

One of the foremost lawyers in New York city licks the point of his pencil whenever about to write with it. The other day it was indelible, and his tongue was a sight to behold. His friends were alarmed, thinking he had met with an accident. "My boy does it," he said. "I did it when I was a boy, and my father and grandfather did it. And nearly every man of any consequence of my acquaintance does it and did it. Licking the point of the pencil is one of the choicest of human weaknesses."-New York Press.

Is It False?

"When a woman comes down to breakfast late." remarked the observer of events and things, "and her husband says. 'You've forgotten something,' why is it she invariably puts her hands up to her hair?"-Yonkers

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE .- S. Le Quinn, mary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to oure, 250 at Green's Drug

Business Notice.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

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TESTS PATIENCE.

ZEN MUST SHOW ANNOYANCE AT

TIMES.

Nothing spoils a good disposition.

Nothing taxes a man's patience.

Like any itchiness of the skin.

Itching Piles almost drive you crazy.

All day it makes you miserable.

All nightit keeps you awake.

Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief.

Just the same with eczema.

Can hardly keep from scratching it.

You would do so but you know it nakes it worse.

makes it worse.
Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured Learning the merit of Doan's Oint-Plenty of Proof that Doan's Oint-nent will cure Piles, Eczema or any techniess of the skin.

Read the testimony of a Bellefonte

Read the testimony of a benefonteitizen.

W. L. Daggett, proprietor of the
Bush house, Bellefonte, says: "I have
used Doan's Ointment and know it to
be all that it is claimed to be. I tried it for itching hemorrhoids and other skin eruptions and found it to be
not only one of the best, but in fact
the only remedy that ever gave me
any relief. I was in constant torment
for years with hemorrhoids and anyone who has suffered from this trouble
will know how welcome was the relief one who has suffered from this trouble will know how welcome was the relief I found in Doan's Ointment. It cured me in about twenty-four hours. I have not only used it myself but have recommended it in numerous cases and always with the same good results. I would not allow my name to be used as a reference if I did not know it to be just as represented. I got the Ointment at F. Potts Green's drug store.

DILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools lle, N. C., writes: "I can say they do laim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. MoGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 cents. Samples Free, Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish Call for Free Sample.

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McQUISTION & CO.

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BUGGIES AT \$75.00 All high class, new vehicles, ready for your inspection. We guarantee everything we sell and sell only what sustains

BUGGIES AT \$65.00

We have lately accumulated a line of GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGIES That we have built over and will sell

REPAIRING—Repairing of all sorts, painting,
trimming is better done at the McQuistion shops than anywhere else.

McQUISTION & CO. BELLEFONTE, PA

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A very desirable home on east Bishop St. Bellefonte, is offered for sale. The house is modern and stands on a lot that also has a frontage on Logan St. Call on or write to
Mrs. SARA A. TEATS,
Rellefonte 46-30tf

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TATHAT SHOULD YOU DO-

DO YOU ASK?

the answer is easy, and

your duty is plain -BUY YOUR-

HARNESS, NETS, DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS, AXEL GREASE

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Trains leave Philipsburg 5:32,7:10 11:00 a. m. 2:30, 4:52 and 8:10 p.m.for Osceola, Houtzdale, Ramy and Fernwood (16 miles). Returning leave Fernwood 6:30, 8:45 a. m. 1:00, 3:40, 5:50 p. m., arriving Philipsburg 7:25, 9:45 a. m. 2:00, 4:37 and 6:45 p. m.

Connections.—With N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and Penna. R. R. at Philipsburg and Penna. R. R. at Philipsburg and Penna. R. R. at Osceola, Houtzdale and Ramey.
C. T. HLL, J. O. Reed, Superintendent Philipsburg.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

READ UP. Nev. 24th. 1902. No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2

7 57 7 39 3 27 ...Cedar Spring... 8 37 4 07 8 32 8 00 7 42 3 30Salona..... 8 35 4 05 8 30 8 05 7 47 3 35 ...MILL HALL... †8 30 †4 00 †8 25

.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr. Ar ... NEW YORK ... Lv 4 00 (Via Tamaqua) 10. 40

tWeek Days. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. chedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899. WESTW RD read up †No. 5 †No. 3 No. STATIONS. fNo. 2 tNo. 4 P. M. A. M. A.M. Lv Ar. 4 15 10 30 6 30Bellefonte.... 4 21 10 37 6 35Coleville..... 4 25 10 426 38Whitmer.... Ar. A. M. P. M. P. M 4 28 10 476 43 ... Whitmer... 4 38 10 516 46 ... Whitmer... 4 36 10 56 6 50 ..., Fillmore... 4 40 11 02 6 55 ... Briarly... 4 43 11 05 7 00 ... Waddles... 4 45 11 08 7 03 ... Lambourn... 4 55 11 20 7 12 ... Krumrine... 5 00 11 35 7 25 ...State College... 8 00 1 30 6 45 6 5 10 7 31 ...Strubles..... 7 45 1 34 5 20 5 15 7 31 ...Sloomsdorf... 7 40 5 25 7 35 Pine Grove Cro. 7 35

H. F. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guid.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 30th 1904.

via Tyrone—westward. \(^\)
Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5.50 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at 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, 7.05, at Pittsburg at 10.50.

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

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 p. m, at Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 p. m, at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m. Philadelphia, 4.23 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, a. m. leave Williamsport, 12.35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

no.30, a. m. leave Williamsport, 12,35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, at 2.53, p. m., arrive 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 7.17 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, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.00 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.00 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.25, p. m. at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.47 p. m.

For full information, time tables, &c., call on ticket agent, or address Thos. E. Watt. Passenger Agent Western District, No.360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

Nov. 29th,1903

On Sundays - a train leaves Tyrone at 8:00 a. m. making all the regular stops through to Grampian, arriving there at 11:05. Returning it leaves Grampian at 2:50 p. m., and arrives in Tyrone at 5:35

BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Nov. 29th, 1909 Building Business on Cheap John
Goods is an impossibility—that's why we believe it is to your best interest to buy from us. Over thirty-two years in business ought to convince you that our goods and prices have been right.

After July 1st we will Break the Record on Collar Pads.

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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. Nov. 29th 1903. MAIL. | EXP. MAIL. EXP.

STATIONS. Bellefonte.

Axemann
Pleasant Gap.
Peru
Dale Summit
Lemont
Oak Hall
Gregg Penn's Cave. ising Spring. ...Zerby...... ...Coburn.....Ingleby. Paddy MourLindale.... Weiker....

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

UPPER END. WESTWARD Nov. 29th.1903 Ar. A. M. P. M. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 29th 1903. Mix | Mix | Stations. | Mix | Mix 40 11 26 Ar.

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