THE DAYS GONE BY!

O the days gone by! O the days gone by! The apples in the orchard and the pathway

through the rve: The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of

the quail As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale:

When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was in the sky, And my happy heart brimmed over-in the days

gone by. In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped

By the honeysuckle tangles where the wate lilies dipped,
And the ripples of the river lipped the

along the brink, Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle

came to drink. And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the tru

ant's wayward cry, And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by! The music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the

The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring-

The simple, soul-reposing, glad belief in every thing. For life was a story, holding neither sob nor

sigh, In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by

Some Valuable Suggestions on

cultural Sablects. From the November, 1903, bulletin of

the Division of Zoology, edited by H. A. Surface, the following timely suggestions are reprinted as they are worthy of careful consideration at this season. The treatment given for the San Jose scale is equally effective for the other scale insects.

Plant Diseases for November. - Now that the leaves are off the trees is the time to rake together and burn at once all those that were infected with fungus and bacterial diseases. If this be not done the reproductive spores from these leaves will become disseminated and cause the same kinds of diseases in the leaves of other plants next year. The same kind of pre-cautions should be taken in burning the leaves of all cultivated plants that were infested. For example, if the beets had the leaf-spot, the celery the rust, or the potatoes the blight, it is advisable to burn every vestige of the diseased plants as soon as possible. It is not necessary or even best to burn all fallen leaves, in all cases, if not diseased, as leaves are nature's mulch to protect roots, grasses, seeds and young plants from the rigors of winter. Yet if there were diseases on the leaves or other parts of the plants which may be destroyed it is best to burn all these parts just as soon as possible, or bury them in the ground, compost heap or manure pile, so they will become well rotted by next spring. Act upon this suggestion now and thus destroythe disease "germs" that would otherwise
survive and attack your crops next year.

Another very important preventive measure is to destroy all rotting and drying fruits, grapes, tubers, roots, etc., and thus kill the organisms that caused the diseases. The man who leaves rotting grapes to hang and dry on his vines is as surely exposing his vineyard to contamination and infection next year as would mankind be exviotim remain in the public street. Pick off and burn all old drying grapes, peaches, and other fruits that contained disease

This is the month to examine the cherry and plum trees for black knot, and to out off the lumps or knots and wash the out places with turpentine or paint. Do not use the knife at the same time for timming undiseased branches, as the infection may be carried upon the blade. Wash the blade itself in turpentine to sterilize it or prevent the spread of the cause of the black knot. Burn the parts that are trimmed off, as they would give off spores that would disseminate the disease if left alone.

Now is the time to find the diseased parts of the bark of trees, especially blight to the pound bay 50 areas and salt wash, as being cheapest and fully as effective. The crude petroleum should not be of less specific gravity than 43 degrees, Baume. Oils should not be applied ofteners that twice per year.

Third: The third remedy is soft soap washed over trees like paint or put into water to thin it only enough to use it as a spray. A caustic potash soap which is better than the soft soap, is the whale oil soap made for this purpose by James Good, in No. 941 Front street, Phila., or Taggart Bros., New York. The soap can be bought by the pound bay 50 areas and fully as effective. The crude petroleum should not be of less specific gravity than 43 degrees, Baume. Oils should not be applied ofteners than twice per year.

Third: The third remedy is soft soap washed over trees like paint or put into water to thin it only enough to use it as a spray. A caustic potash soap which is better than the soft soap, is the whale oil should not be of less specific gravity than 43 degrees, Baume. Oils should not be applied ofteners than twice per year. germs or fungus spores.

This is the month to examine the cherry

parts of the bark of trees, especially blight of the pear tree trunk, and to out it out with a sharp knife, washing with torpeutine or paint the part from which it was re-

moved.

\* \* \* Destroy all stalks of cabbage and cauliflower that have had the clubroot and the cabbage maggot.

\* \* \* Burn the old asparagus stalks at once, and thus get rid of the spores causing rust and also the asparagus beetles that are preparing to hibernate in the broken stalks.

\* \* \* All through last month we found the young San Jose Scale insects crawling around, but now the adult females of this pess have ceased bearing progency, and the young ones have fixed themselves for the remainder of their lives and are now sucking the sap from the plants they infest and at the same time they are secreting a round water-proof waxy scale over themselves.

They will continue to feed until the weather becomes very cold, then they will re-main dormant on the twigs and branches protected by the waxy covering until the first warm days of spring when they will commence to feed again. This shows why spraying to kill them should be done as n as the leaves are off the trees instead of waiting until next spring. The pests are continuing to feed all this month and part of December, and the sooner they are attacked after the leaves fall, so they can be reached with certainty, the more of the vigor of the plant will there be retained.

WINTER TREATMENT OF SAN JOS SCALE. The San Jose Scale is by far the most important subject before fruit growers in this State to-day. While it has been published that it attacks all kinds of trees, this is not true of most of our native trees. These are mostly free from its attacks, but it is bad enough to know that most of the fruit trees are injured by it. No varieties are known to be exempt. It will kill a tree in from two to five years from the time the soale starts to feed. It is gradually spreading over the State of Pennsylvania. The reasons that this pest are so injurious are that it is so small that it is seldom seen until its destructive results are observed; and it is so difficult to kill that only the most powerful insec-ticides will suppress it. At this time of year the average San Jose Scale is on-ly as large as the period at the end of this

fixes itself by its beak or proboscis and remains there the rest of its life, sucking juices from the plant and bearing young after having mated. While in the young stage, which may occur at any time be-tween the first of June and the latter part of October, it is easy to kill, by any of the simple contact applications such as are rec-ommended for Green Flies or Aphis.

REMEDIES. The San Jose scale must be treated by contact applications as powerful as can be used, so as not to injure the trees. The remedies must depend upon the time of year, kind of trees, method and time of application, apparatus, and the kind of material or insecticides availabe. The peach is more delicate than the plum, and the plum more easily injured than the pear, apple and quince. This shows why a 20 per cent. mixture of kerosene kills the peach tree, but does not injure the others; while a 40 per cent. mixture of kerosene severly injures the Japanese plum and slightly injures the American and Euro-

slightly injures the American and European varieties, and pure kerosene does not harm the apple, pear and quince, if applied when the leaves are off.

Of course the trees are mostly injured while the leaves are on, although at this time many of the insects are in their most delicate condition. Yet for such a pest as this we must apply the severe remedies while the leaves are off in order to prevent damers to the trees and also use indamage to the trees and also use in-secticides strong enough to produce satis-

actory results. It is important to apply remedies to the trees infested with the pest as soon as the leaves fall instead of in the spring, be-cause the insects are feeding from now

cause the insects are feeding from now until the weather becomes very cold, and remedies applied now will prevent the injury to the trees, which would result from that additional period of attack.

In general, the method of applying the insecticide is by means of aspraying apparatus, because it can then be thrown over all parts of the tree and applied evenly. If a portion of the tree as large as the end of one's finger be missed the tree may yet be infested, and from this small area a fatal attack will come later. The kind of material or insecticide to use depends material or insecticide to use depends upon the number of trees to be treated.

For only a few trees we should recommend the following, in order : Kerosene or lamp oil, undiluted, upon apple, pear and quince, and made into a 40 per cent. emulsion for plum. Use other winter applications upon peach, apricot and necta-rine. From 30 to 40 per cent. kerosene is necessary to kill the scale in its winter condition, and this will kill the last named trees. A 40 per cent. kerosene emulsion can be used upon plum trees, while a mere mixture of 40 per cent. with water can not be used upon the same trees with safety. Strange to say, the kerosene will injure the trunk and larger branches be-fore it will injure the twigs or buds. It should never be permitted to run down into the soil as it injures the roots. may be prevented either by tying cloths around the trunks at their bases, or by heaping loose earth about them and removing it after the application. Also, it has been proven that the oil that flashes at the 150 degree test is that which should be used upon fruit trees, as the 100 de-

gree oil produces slight injury.

The second remedy to be recommended is the crude petroleum. This is not so severe upon the trees as the emulsion, and it equal an army corps. The right army likewise kills the scales. When used extensively, it is cheaper, but as it generally than the left army, but there have been bought by the barrel it is not practical to recommend this for a few trees, as a person would not like to buy so much except for a large orchard. In this case we would prefer the lime, sulphur and salt

Bros., New York. The soap can be bought by the pound hox, 50 pound keg, or by the barrel. It is applied as a wash or spray, by a brush or other means. Use two pounds to one gallon of hot water. It is said that this may injure the fruit buds of fruit trees if applied during the fall or A bru winter, but it can be put on all other parts of these and other trees with safety and success. Dr. Smith, of New Jersey, recom-

mends it as the best fall insecticide. Fourth : The fourth and cheapest remedy for the San Jose scale is the lime, sulphur and salt wash. This does not injure any part of any kind of tree to which it is applied, and is known by actual test in several parts of this State to be an effective built a monument to commemorate the means of suppressing the pest. It is the cheapest substance that can be used with satisfactory results. It has the disadvantage of being disagreeable to handle, and the necessary prolonged boiling in making is also against its ready acceptance as an insecticide. The following is the best formula according to the test reads. formula, according to the test made at ex-

periment stations and elsewhere : Lime, unslaked ..... 30 pounds. Sulphur, ground ...... 20

At the New York Station the following method was found to be best, and we quote from their bulletin No. 228:

"The lime was slaked in a large iron kettle to form a creamy solution. As soon as the action of the lime had ceased, the sulphur and salt, together with about 30 gallons of water, were added and the whole bailed for at least two hours. It was then diluted to 60 gallons with boiling water or with cold water and the whole brought to the boiling point. To prevent clogging the machinery the mixture should be strained through a fine wire net as it is being poured into the tank. The tendency of the sulphur to form lumps in the mixture can be avoided by making a thin paste of the sulphur with little. of the sulphur with a little water and stir-

ring it in slowly. "The method of spraying the trees was practically the same in all of the orchards. To insure thoroughness the trees were carefully sprayed once and as soon as the mix-ture was dry they were closely examined once and usually a second time, the spray being applied each time to those parts of the trees that had escaped thorough treat-

the first one or two days of its life, then it fact that the mixture was boiled but one

One of the secrets of Japan's solution of its pressing problem of subsistence is that the people of that empire, in advance of when the insect becomes fixed it covers itself with a water-proof waxy scale and strong insecticides are required to kill it. Since it is entirely suctorial, the arsenites and other poisons have no effect upon it. It can be killed by contact applications only.

REMEDIES. paper walls of his house, made of bark from his mitsumata shrubs, flood his dwelling with light and keep out the wind. He enjoys good food, served in dainty but inexpensive dishes made of native woods. The humblest pleasant farmer is clean, in-dustrious and comfortable. The area of fence-corners abandoned on many American farms to wild mustard, fennel and pigweed, would furnish comfortable living to a whole family in rural Japan.

In Japan, when a farmer permits a telegraph pole to be erected on his land, he has made a great concession to modern reform. Only the exceedingly rich have fences around their farms in Japan, not because of the core of the force but he because of the cost of the fence, but because of the value of the square inches the posts and pickets would consume. If a border is desired around a field, it is customary to plant mulberry trees.

Recently many agricultural implement makers in the United States sent agents to

try to introduce gang-plows, grain plant-ers, reapers and threshing machines. An attempt to sell crowbars and steam hammers to the watch makers of Geneva would be no more absurd. The gross area of many a Japanese farm would not accommodate an American separator; nor could four horses hitched to a gang plow find room to turn. Nearly everything is done by hand. The hoe is the sceptre and sign manual of Japan! And in many parts of Japan the man with the hoe is not aven. Japan the man with the hoe is not even a brother to the ox. There is no room for the ox! Such a beast of burden moving oss some of the dainty fields of the Sunrise Kingdom would trample out the profits of a season.—Booklover's Magazine.

Two Armies Lose 80,000; Russians Admtt 80,000.

Both sides lost 80,000 men killed and wounded in the ten days' battle of the Shakhe river.

St. Petersburg, October 22.-The War Office is not in a position as yet to give figures of the casualties in the long battle below Mukden, but everything indicates that the Russian losses reached 40,000. The War Office is convinced the Japanese losses, while below those of the Russians, were almost as heavy.

Headquarters Russian Eastern Army, Oct. 22.—A rough estimate of the Russian losses during the recent battle places them at 45,000 of which 10,000 were killed.

Tokio, Oct. 22.—Marshall Oyama reports that the investigation up to October 22 regarding the Russian looses shows that there were about 500 prisoners and 10,550 dead bodies. The Russian total casualties are estimated by Oyama at 60,000. Further investigation is still proceeding.

A Mexican Retort Courteons

The President of Mexico, General Porfirio Diaz, whose wise policy and firm hand have carried his nation to the front rank of Spanish-speaking countries, is noted for the studied courtesy with which he treats all with whom he comes in contact, but he is not without a keen sense of humor.

asse of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They out off maladies no matter how severe and irrespective of old age. Dyspepsia, Jaundie, Fever, Constipation all yield to this perfect Pill. 25c, at Green's Drug Store.

He gained national prominence and won his spurs at the battle of Puebla, where the Liberal forces made a gallant but ineffectual stand against the French who had invaded Mexico for the purpose of erecting a throne for Maximilian.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Mexi-

can forces were defeated, their defense against superior numbers was so gallant that the anniversary of the battle of the fifth of May became a national holiday in

A brusque American once asked the President: "Why do you Mexicans celebrate a defeat, when you know that the Freuch finally took Puebla?" President Diaz, with a twinkle in his eye, replied, "Perhaps we have imitated the Americans even to the extent of cele-

built a monument to commemorate the event." The Japanese Imitator.

The Japanese is a great imitator. Here is a story that will illustrate: A certain Frenchman visiting in Japan, had his dress suit ruined by a mishap on the part of the waiter at a dinner.

What was to be done? They advised the European to order another dress suit from a Japanese tailor, giving the suit that had been ruined as a model. "Your suit will be exactly reproduced," they told him. "You will not even have to try it on."

At the end of some days the Japanese tailor brought the finished work. "This grease stain has given me a great deal of trouble to reproduce," said he, "and that is why I must charge you a trifle higher than what I usually ask." There the stain was on the new suit,

Tourists Spend Vast Sams.

exactly like the original stain on the

American tourists who are spreading carefully the money which they and others may spend is reckoned in the various countries they patronize. The total spent by the tourists of all nations in a year makes a very considerable budget. The German statistician has just been tiring his brain over the exact amount. Here are some of the figures: Switzerland during themselves over Europe little realize how ture was dry they were closely examined once and usually a second time, the spray being applied each time to those parts of the trees that had escaped thorough treatment.

'It is of no use to waste time, labor and material in applying this wash without sufficient boiling. By the prolonged boiling process a number of new compounds of sulphur are made. We know of persons who have tried this material and report that they distors, who spend more than \$16,000,000.

CENTRE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTI-TUTE.—The fifty-eighth annual session of the Centre county teachers' institute will be held in the court house, Bellefonte, Nov. 14th-18th. Supt. C. L. Gramley has secured a corps of able instructors for the week and provided for three good evening 46-30tf

entertainments. The instructors include the following: Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State superin

tendent of public instruction. Dr. W. W. Stetson, superintendent of public instruction, of Maine.

Dr. Hervin U. Roop, President Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa. Miss Maud Willis, Central State Normal

chool, Lock Haven, Pa. Prof. C. D. Kooh, supervising Principa of the Philipsburg schools.

Prof. Philip H. Meyer will have charge of the music and Miss Bessie H. Dorworth will preside at the piauo.

No entertainment has been arranged for Monday evening but on Tuesday evening Wallace Bruce Armsbary, the reader will give an entertainment assisted by Charles E. Clarke, the Canadian baritone and Miss Grace Garretson Hoffman, concert pianist. Wednesday evening, Nov. 16th, Maro, the prince of magic, will give an evening of

magic, music, shadowgraphy, art and mirth. Thursday evening Frank Dixon, the orator, will lecture on "The Threat of Socialism."

Japan's War Expenses.

Tokio, Oct. 31.—Preliminary estimates of the budget, covering January, February and March, 1905, and the fiscal year commencing in April next, have been com-pleted, and will be submitted to the Diet at its meeting November 25th. The war-expenses are estimated at \$385,000,000,

and the ordinary expenses at \$60,000,000.

It is proposed to provide for the war expenses by increasing the taxation by \$45,000,000, by retrenohment in the administrative expenses and the suspension of public works to the amount of \$35,000,000, and to raise the balance, \$305,000,000, by loans. It is believed the bulk of the

loans will be raised domestically.

The army and navy officials are exercising scrupulous care in buying munitions.

-F. Potts Green says yesterday was a record breaker for Vin-te-na, and five of the bottles sold were to people who had been told of its merit by those who have been greatly benefited or entirely cured by its use. Not one asked for a return of money although, I always allow them to be the judge. If you are run down and out of sorts generally, if your appetite is failing you, if your nerves have given way under heavy strain, come in and get a bottle of Vin-te-na at my risk.

Ill Omen To Roosevelt Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 27-Superatitious friends of the President were alarmed this morning when they discovered that the gold eagle which tops the flagstaff on the White House had fallen from its perch With Oku's Army, Oct. 19.—The Japanese (of the left army) report their casualties to date as 5,100. These include comparatively few killed, although many were only slightly wounded. It is believed that the Russian casualties before the left army of his active supporters as an amen of misfortune. The Assistant Superby some of his active supporters as an omen of misfortune. The Assistant Superintendent of public buildings and grounds, to whom the accident was at once reported, n a hurry and the big bird was replaced in its proper position.

> DOESN'T RESPECT OLD AGE--It's shame ful when youth fails to show proper respect for old age, but just the contrary in the case of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfect Pill. 25c, at Green's Drug Store.

> > Business Notice.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

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

Medical.

MEASURE OF MERIT

BELLEFONTE CITIZENS SHOULD WEIGH

WELL THIS EVIDENCE.

Proof of merit lies in the evidence.
Convincing evidence in Bellefonte.
Is not the testimony of strangers.
But the endorsement of Bellefonte people.
That's the kind of proof given here—
The statement of a Bellefonte citizen.
Mrs. Catherine Gross, of Valentine St.,
says: "I cannot only recommend Doan's
Kidney Pills from my own experience but other members of our family have also tried them with beneficial results. I used them for backache and kidney ailments from which I had suffered for a long while. There was a dull, heavy, continuous pain through my loins accompanied with headaches and I could find no relief. I tried many remedies before I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and then sent to the Bush Block Drug Store and got a box. I used a few doses and found relief. I improved so rapidly that I continued taking them until my trouble left me entirely and I have had no return of it since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY
D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools,
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. Modill, 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.

49-20-1y MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa. RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY

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,

Bellefonte B

Buggies, Etc.

**PUGGIES AT KNOCK-DOWN PRICES** 

McQUISTION & CO.

offer a large assortment of Buggies and other wheeled vehicles to the trade just now. We are making a special drive on BUGGIES AT \$55.00 dds of 108 BUGGIES AT \$60.00

> BUGGIES AT \$65.00 BUGGIES AT \$75.00

All high class, new vehicles, ready for your inspection. We guarantee everything we sell and sell only what sustains We have lately accumulated a line of GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGIES

That we have built over and will sell cheap. 

McQUISTION & CO.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Saddlery.

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

SCHOFIELD'S.

and everything you

SCHOFIELD has the largest stock of everything in his line, in the town or

CALL AND EXAMINE AND GET PRICES.

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.

NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENoperating Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.

Trains leave Philipsburg 5:32,7:10 11:00 a. m. 2:30,
4:52 and 8:10 p.m.for Osceola, Houtsdale, 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 Osceola, Houtzdale and Ramey.
C. T. H.L.,
Gen. Passg'r Agt.

Superintendent
Philipsburg. Superintendent Philipsburg.

TENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904. READ DOWN Nev. 24th, 1902.

No 6 No 4 No 2 a. m. p. m. p. m. Lve. Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. 47 00 66 40 †2 30 BELLEFONTE 9 35 5 10 9 35 7 11 6 5 12 41 Nigh 9 22 4 57 9 22 7 16 6 56 2 46 Zion 9 16 4 51 9 16 7 23 7 03 2 53 HECLAPARK 9 10 4 45 9 10 7 25 7 05 2 55 Dun kles 9 08 4 42 9 07 7 29 7 09 2 59 Hublersburg 9 04 4 38 9 08 7 33 7 14 3 03 Snydertown 9 01 4 34 8 59 08 7 35 7 16 3 05 Nittany 8 59 4 31 8 56 7 37 7 19 3 07 Huston 8 57 4 28 8 53 7 41 7 23 3 11 Lamar 8 54 4 25 8 50 7 37 7 19 3 17 Krider's Siding 8 47 4 18 8 43 7 51 7 33 3 21 Mackeyville 8 43 4 13 8 38 7 57 7 7 39 3 27 Cedar Spring 8 37 4 07 8 32 8 05 7 42 3 39 Salona 8 35 4 07 8 32 8 65 7 47 3 35 MILL HALL 8 30 74 00 8 25

..NEW YORK......... †4 25 7 30 (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. 10 40 9 02

Ar ... NEW YORK ... Lv 4 00 (Via Tamaqua) \*Daily. †Week 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 Superintendent

10. 40

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL chedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899. FEASTWARD read up †No. 5 | †No. 3 | No. fNo. 2 +No. 4

P. M. A. M. A. M. Lv Ar. 4 15 19 30 6 30 ....Belleforte .... 4 21 10 37 6 35 ....Coleville ..... 4 25 10 42 6 38 ....Morris ..... 4 28 10 47 6 43 .....Whitmer .... 4 28 10 476 43 ... Whitmer... 8 35 2 176 22 4 33 10 51 6 48 ... Whitmer... 8 31 2 10 6 22 4 36 10 56 6 50 ... Fillmore... 8 28 2 26 6 16 4 40 11 02 6 55 ... Briarly... 8 24 2 00 6 14 4 43 11 05 7 00 ... Waddles... 8 20 1 55 6 14 4 45 11 08 7 03 ... Lambourn... 8 18 1 52 6 07 4 55 11 20 7 12 ... Krumrine... 8 07 1 37 5 5 5 vo 11 35 7 25 ... State College... 8 00 1 30 5 41 5 06 11 24 7 27 .....Strubles...... 7 45 1 34 5 20 5 10 7 31 ...Bloomsdorf... 7 40 5 16 7 35 Pine Grove Cro. 7 35 H. F. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guid.

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

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

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.

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, at 10.00 p. m. Philadelphia 4.23 a. m.

delphia 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.

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.

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
1.32 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven
ven, 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.

Leave Bellefonte at 7.17 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, 2.00 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.

EXPRESS.	STREET, MARKET		设理数2 60.10 M G6	SOUTHWED.		
	DAY EXPRESS	CERTS	Nov. 29th,1908	,1908	DAT SEPRES.	MAIL
P.M. 6 50	P. M. 3 55	A. M.	Lv Ar.	P. M.	A. M.	P.3
6 56			Tyrone		11 20	5 3
6 58	4 05	8 08	Tyrone 8		11 12	5 2
7 11	4 05 f 4 16	6 8 11 f 8 99	Vail	9 10	11 09	5 2
	f 4 20	f 8 27	Gardner	1 9 03	111 02	5 1
7 24	f 4 29	f 8 37	Gardner	f 9 50	110 59	5 1
7 30	t 4 36	f 8 45	SummitSandy Ridge	£ 8 45	f10 44	5 0
7 36	1 4 42	f 8 51	Sandy Ridge	8 39	10 38	4 5
7 38	f 4 44	f 8 52	Sandy RidgeRetortPowelton	f 8 36	f10 35	4 5
7 48	4 52	9 02	Osceola Junc.	8 24	10 88	4 5
7 54	4 55		Osceola Junc		10 20	4 9
7 58		f 9 13	Boynton	f 8 19	f10 16	4 3
8 02	5 10	9 23	Steiners Philipsburg	f 8 15	110 12	4 9
	f 5 14	The second second	······· Granam	f Q no	10 10	4 2
8 11 8 17	5 19 5 25					11
8 22	5 31	9 90	Wallaceton	77 ET	O EO	4 0
8 28		9 52	BiglerWoodland			3 5
8 30 8 34	f 5 89		Dineral Sp.		F 0 04	3 5
8 35	f 5 43	f10 00	Barrett	f 7 35	f 9 30	3 4
8 45	5 54	10 15	Deonard	******	f 9 25	3 3
8 50	f 6 01	f10 23	Riverview	7 25	9 20	8 3
8 56					f 9 09	3 1
9 06	f 6 19	10 35	Curwensville	7 05	9 00	3 1
9 14	f 6 25	f10 57	Strongeh	f 6 50	f 8 50	8 0
9 20	6 30	11 05	Grampian	6 44	f 8 44	2 5
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	0 40	8 40	Z E

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. Lv. A. M. P. M. P.M. S. M. S. 7 39 1 00 7 48 1 06 7 57 1 12 8 05 1 14 8 08 1 25 8 16 1 32 8 28 f 1 38 8 36 ...... 8 40 1 47 8 46 

P.M. P. M. A. M. Lv. Arr. A. M. P. M. P.M. 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. Nov. 29th 1903. MAIL. | EXP. MAIL. EXP. ....Axemann... Pleasant Gap "Dale Summit. ....Oak Hall.... Linden Hall. Linden Hall
Gregg
Centre Hall
Penn's Cave
Rising Spring
Zerby
Coburn
Ingleby
Paddy Mountain
Cherry Run
Lindale
Weiker
I ardee 2 41 2 48 2 54 3 02 3 10 3 16 .... ardee... Glen Iron

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

Nov. 29th, 1903 P. M. A. M. Ar. Live. A. M. P. M. 4 05 9 18 Scotia... 10 05 4 20 3 56 9 03 Fairbrook... 10 21 4 36 3 45 8 57 ... Musser... 10 27 4 42 3 3 39 8 51 Penn. Furnace 10 33 4 50 3 34 5 5 35 ... Hostler... 10 41 4 57 3 29 8 38 Marengo... 10 49 5 07 ... Loveville... Loveville... Loveville... Loveville... 10 41 5 34 3 19 8 26 ... Dungarvin... 10 49 5 25 3 12 8 18 Warrior's Mark 11 26 5 34 3 05 8 3 99 Pennington... 11 30 5 44 2 56 7 58 Stover... 11 42 5 56 2 50 7 56 Tyrone... 11 64 6 05 P. M. A. M. Live. Ar. A. M. P. M. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 29th 1903. Mix | Mix | Stations. | Mix | Mix

W, W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager.

Week days only.

General Passenger Agent.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses for rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE,
Att'r at Lav