



### PROBLEM OF GIRL'S DRESS.

It is no small task to dress a girl as she should be dressed, unless one has generous means and can go into a children's outfitter and give an order for an entire wardrobe. It is a serious question to most mothers how to attain the best results with the least expenditure of money.

It is a common saying that it is an easy matter to dress a little girl, but difficult to clothe a boy. This saying must have originated some years ago, when mothers were obliged to make the small boys' trousers and coats, but now, when there is no difficulty whatever in buying everything needed for a boy at any of the ready-made clothing establishments, and at far more reasonable prices and infinitely more satisfactory in every particular than the same clothing made at home could possibly be, the saying has no truth.

To start out with, shoes and stockings must be carefully chosen for little girls. Until a girl is 11 or 12 she should not wear heels on her shoes; they seriously injure the shape of the foot and are otherwise injurious to her physical health.

Spring heels should be worn. They admit of the correct position when walking. For school wear, pebble goat or straight goat shoes are the best.

Slippers and low shoes should be avoided, as they are apt to induce bad habits in walking and standing. All children will stand on the sides of their feet if possible, and in slippers and low shoes the habit grows apace.

No child can get along without two pairs of shoes, which must be kept in good order; no buttons off and no dust and unbrushed look.

Black stockings are universally worn by children except with brown shoes, then brown stockings are correct. A good cotton stocking is by no means cheap. Woolen stockings are not much worn, because when there is any tendency to perspiration they induce it and sometimes in this way make the feet colder than a cotton stocking, which does not produce these results.

The health of the child does not require heavy-weight underwear, but it is necessary to have half wool and half cotton.

She should be taught that neatness and fine materials are desirable, and her underwear be as dainty as possible.

The English have many fine ideas about the bringing up of children, and their rule that no girl should wear silk until she is 18 years old is a capital one.

Wash materials for children are attractive until they reach the age of 10. After that, in the winter especially, other fabrics may be used appropriately.

Two frocks of challis or cashmere should be included in every girl's wardrobe, or if preferred two sailor dresses of serge. Crepon is a nice material for afternoon wear.

Then every little girl should have a light frock for parties and evening wear.

In dressing her girls there are two rules which every careful mother must needs follow—simplicity and becomingness.—New Haven Register.

### TILTED PICTURE HATS.

"Everything this season is French," remarks the New York Evening Post. "We have been accustomed to receive fashion edicts from Paris, but it does not follow that French traditions are invariably observed in French modes. The picture hat, for example, has always been the hat of Gainsborough and Reynolds. This year, however, the picture hat is copied from French portrait painters, Watteau notably. The result to the eye is not altogether pleasing. There is plenty of dash to the new hats, but little of real or enduring beauty. Unfortunately, the tilted hat requires elaborate hair-dressing. Some of the coiffures seen in the beauty shops and at the theaters are monstrosities of style. The latest is a pair of twin pompadours on either side of the head, with a huge bun in the back, the whole held in place by numerous combs and pins. When the hat is adjusted, the various pompadours are pulled out to fill vacant spaces, so to speak. Wherever the tilt of the hat leaves a chasm the hair is puffed in a manner to preserve symmetry. The effect is better when the hat is on than when it is off.

"The worst of the matter is that nearly all the new coiffures involve waving the hair with hot irons, which everyone knows is destructive to the last degree. Even children's hair is artificially waved, it is said. It is the fancy of the moment to arrange a little girl's hair in a very low, drooping pompadour on top of the head, a ribbon bow separating the two. The rest of the hair is allowed to fall on the shoulders. The low pompadour falling forward over the brow is almost characteristic. The forehead seemed to be going out of fashion, as it did some time ago in England. The hair on the forehead is much waved and rather stiffly arranged. All kinds of combs, pins and hair ornaments are in vogue, and for evening wreaths, flowers and tiaras are worn.

"It is hard to tell how girls are to be adjusted over so much hair and

such impossible hats, but we are informed that veils to match the general color scheme are among the essentials of good dress. "From indications the loose veil will be less demanded than the tight drawn, trim affair. Very handsome are the net veils with lace borders. These are plain or dotted. Which with black chenille dots, black and white lace and black and white mingled in the mesh are seen. They are too striking not to become common after a while. It is predicted that before summer only very short veils, reaching to the tip of the nose, will be worn by the fastidious, leaving the novelties to the less careful dressers."

### FAD FOR ARTIFICIAL GEMS.

Again comes the announcement from abroad that jewelry is to be worn to an unlimited extent, and women who cannot afford real stones will have to content themselves with artificial ones. But it is necessary to wear them, whatever they might be, so long as they are pretty and becoming. This summer jewelry will be donned by women of all classes, the wealthy, of course, wearing as many of their priceless gems as possible.

It is possible to buy very pretty pieces of jewelry at exceedingly low rates nowadays. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, opals, sapphires and cat's eyes are declared by experts to be the only six "precious" stones, but the precious stones themselves rank only as semi-precious at times, this being caused by their not being properly crystallized, and therefore they cannot be cut. They are purchased by those who could not afford them if they were perfect, and very often one would not notice a flaw.

The fad for old-fashioned jewelry has become prevalent among the smart women. At the recent fashionable affairs handsome matrons have been bedecked with earrings reaching to their shoulders, set with brilliant stones, surrounded by a mass of gold. Large brooches are also favorites with many women, and the sets, including brooch, earrings, belt buckles and rings, are worn to a great extent.—Newark Advertiser.

**THE TRAINING OF GIRLS.**  
The qualities of bodily excellence in woman are distinctive, and to these her training should tend. The games and exercises which develop quickness and accuracy of perception and response, firmness and gentleness of hand, steadiness of poise and grace of movement, that grace which comes from the application of just enough will power and no more than is needed to do a certain thing well—these, rather than the rougher and heavier sports which pile up muscle, are the fit pastimes for a girl. Even if she should miss a little of the training in boldness and tenacity which her brother is supposed to get in the athletic field, this would be better than to have her lose the finer touch, the lighter step, the easier motion, and the sweet restraint of body that belongs to one whose senses are delicate and whose personal preferences are at once nice and sure. In the work that she has to do precision and refinement are likely to count for more than mere force. Man builds the house. Woman keeps and orders it.—Henry van Dyke, in Harper's Bazar.

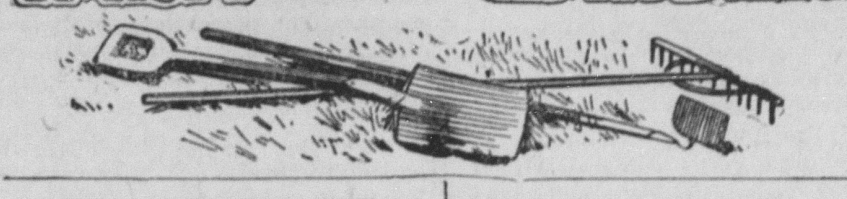
**PRINCESS DRESS AGAIN.**  
Dame Fashion, it seems, is never content unless the princess dress is in some sort of vogue. If it be not the princess dress complete, there is certain to be some one-mode in which there are at least princess suggestions. One of these modes is the princess skirt, which is never entirely "out." It is noted in connection with an Eton coat, the whole being done in touse draped d'ete. There's the necessary touch of embroidery on the Eton and the three-quarter sleeve, somewhat puffy, is finished with lingerie frills.

Though the coat be a beauty, it requires more skill to accomplish the princess skirt, as complications will arise in its development. This particular example is in 11 gores, and just below the hips it resolves itself into a box-plated skirt. Above this point it is as exquisitely fitted as is possible. It reaches to the height of an ample girdle and is held up by means of suspender-like traps that show hardly at all, even at the front, where the little coat is open.—Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express.

**FEMININE ETHICS IMPROVING.**  
If anything, we women are in these days overcrispulous, principally owing to the fact that feminine honor has in the past been frequently the subject of masculine gibes. Women were formally commonly supposed and generally allowed to cheat at croquet, and in games where money changed hands, while the winnings were invariably handed over to them they were never expected to pay when they lost. Of course, we have changed all that today.—Ladies Field.

Newspaper women ought not to be bashful about marrying millionaires. Be sure you write, then go ahead.

# FARM AND GARDEN



### GETTING ALL THE MILK.

It is well known that the average milker gets less milk than he who does a thorough job, that incomplete milking means not only direct, but indirect loss, not only as immediate lessening of the fat yield, but tends toward drying the cow. A Danish scientist has recently developed a special system of udder manipulation, a sort of massage of the mammary glands as it were, which it is claimed augments the flow. The Hegelund method, as it is called, involves three manipulations, each thrice repeated, or until no more milk is obtained: First, the pressure of the quarter on each side against each other thrice repeated, followed by removal of the milk; second, the pressure of the glands together on each side, the fore-quarter being first manipulated and then the hindquarters, each thrice repeated; and third, the forequarters are pressed between hand and body, the hands holding the teats loosely, then the hindquarters also, followed by milking.

Trials of the scheme made at the Wisconsin and New York stations afforded a daily average increase per cow of a pound of milk and two ounces of butter. The after milk was very rich in fat, testing above ten per cent. This after milking takes not to exceed five minutes time—often only two or three minutes. The two ounces of butter may be held at a low estimate to be worth two cents. This would be a fair pay for five minutes work, twenty-four cents an hour and the skim-milk thrown in. Not only is more milk and butter made, but the secretion is stimulated and the lactation period prolonged.

It may be remarked, however, that the differences in milk and butter yields between this method and careful stripping are not great. This Danish method, however, does emphasize, more, perhaps, than has hitherto been done, the actual and potential losses due to incomplete milking.—J. L. Hills in American Cultivator.

**GOOD CARE FOR GOOD STOCK.**  
Why not keep better stock? It costs no more to raise and keep a good cow than it does a poor one, and the return from a good one is much more satisfactory.

I believe in pure-breeds, but all do not. Many say, get a bull of some good breed and raise stock, and so soon get into the blood. A farmer may keep a pure-bred bull all his life and not get pure blooded stock. Yet if one cannot keep pure-bred stock it is better to get and keep a good bull to breed from, and the nearer full bloods one gets the better.

There are many good breeds which it would pay farmers to get into and the more blood he gets the better. But raise better stock some way, improve it in every way possible and the profits will increase in proportion as the stock improves.

Now is the final time to plan what to raise. Select the dryest and earliest pieces for early crops and prepare them for the seed as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

Plan to put in a good large piece of fodder corn. There is nothing better to make milk when the pastures begin to dry up, which they will do about the middle of July, and unless the cows are then fed some green stuff the milk is sure to fall off and the profits, too.

Look well to your horses. Rub their legs well when you put them in the stable. The water through which they have been traveling is as cold as ice, and if the weather is not cold enough to freeze it to their legs, it is very uncomfortable to say the least. An extra rubbing down and a good warm bed will do as much good as an extra feed.—E. M. Pike in the American Cultivator.

**OATS AND PEAS FOR HAY.**  
In response to an inquiry by a correspondent of the Breeders' Gazette in regard to sowing oats and cow-peas together for hay for winter feeding of Purdue University says:

"Oats and cow-peas are not at all suited to sowing together. The oats, to do any good, should be sown before the end of May; their season of growth is very much different."

"I would advise the use of the common field pea instead. It goes very well with oats and the mixture makes excellent hay, of higher feeding value than clover. The peas and oats mixture should be sown as early as possible, about two bushels of peas and one and one-half bushel of oats per acre. If the peas are small half and half will be about the right proportions. The seeds may be mixed and drilled with an ordinary wheat drill as deeply as possible—three to four inches. Sometimes the peas are sown broadcast on disked ground and plowed under. The oats are then sowed on top within a few days and harrowed in.

The mixture should be cut for hay while the grain is in the milk stage. If allowed to get older it loses in palatability.

**PEAS AND OATS FOR COWS.**  
Those who have not tried the peas and oats crop do not know how useful it is for feeding late in the sum-

mer when the pasture begins to look bad. A good plan is to sow the peas in rows and plow them under about four inches deep, then sow the oats and use a smoothing harrow for covering them. If the soil is reasonably rich and mellow the crop will be all that one could wish. The soil should be carefully prepared to obtain the best results. This work of sowing the peas ought to be done now in all sections; in the warmer sections it could have been done a month ago.

Dairymen ought to learn the value of sowed crops for soiling; they are profitable, inasmuch as they keep the animal in good milk when the pasture begins to run out, and with such crops to feed it is not necessary to add much or any grain food. Indeed, the change from grass to a soiling crop is likely to increase the flow of milk and keep it in good flow up to the time the cows are started on the barn feeding in the late fall. We like the oats and peas crop for this purpose quite as well as the sowed sweet corn, though we make it a practice to have both, for the sake of variety.—Indianapolis News.

**A FEW INCUBATOR HINTS.**  
The following hints as to the care of incubators we find in the Farmers' Voice:

The first week the great danger lies in letting the heat run above 103; the last week in running below 100. In the early stages the eggs will not stand too much heat. A rise of several degrees above regulation temperature will kill the delicate germ. A fall in temperature at this time is not as serious as a rise. But during the last week the embryo chick needs the heat to help it to mature and reach the point of exclusion. The going out of the lamps at hatching time is well known to be ruinous to the hatch.

If the room in which the incubator is run is quite cool be careful about leaving the eggs out of the machine long at turning time. If possible, take the tray into a warm room. If this cannot be done, great care and quickness are necessary, particularly during the first week. After the chicks are considerable developed, so that animal heat is strong, the danger is not so great, but even then the eggs should not be allowed to cool too much.

Do not open the incubator except when it is necessary to do so, and then keep it open the shortest possible time. Each opening involves a rapid change of temperature within it.

**CHOOSING A DRAG SAW.**  
In choosing a saw, hold it up clear of everything with one hand, and ring the blade with the other. It will hum where your knuckles hit it, according to the temper and quality of carbon in the blade. The longer it hums or vibrates the better the quality of the steel. Then look down the teeth from end to end and see that the blade is straight, and look along on the at of both sides to see that it is not "bumpy"—that is, hollow in some places and full in others. This is a great drawback to a saw, as it pulls hard through the full spots or bumps, knocking against the cut ends as it runs through the log. It is a fault very hard to detect in a new saw, in an old one very easy, as the bumps show bright and polished from knocking, and the hollows dull from escaping the friction. See that the saw is not too thick, or it wastes too much strength to saw with it.—American Cultivator.

**BEANS AND PEAS.**  
To keep beans and peas from becoming infested with weevil, put in a barrel, set or suspend in the barrel a small bottle, uncorked, containing bisulphide of carbon, cover the barrel tightly with an old quilt or rug and let remain three or four days. Take out the bottle, and if any of the liquid remains in it cork tightly and put away in a secure place; it will do to use again. When uncorked it evaporates rapidly, and the gas, being heavier than air, settles down among the beans or peas or any other grain so treated, killing all insect life, but in no wise injuring the vitality of the seed, nor affecting them for subsequent use as food. Do not breathe the fumes, for it is injurious if taken into the lungs. Do not handle it about a fire, nor light a match when you are using it, as the gas is explosive. Give the seeds, barrel and room a good airing after treatment.

**Yet to Come.**  
Blanche, Wilbur and Thomas were in the garden playing and making a great deal of noise, but small Jack sat in a corner very quietly, which fer Jack was an unusual proceeding. After watching them for some time the mother's curiosity prompted her to ask:

"What are you playing?"  
"We are playing house," answered Wilbur. "Blanche and I are the mother and father, and Thomas is the child."

"And what does Jack do?"  
"Sh, sh! he isn't born yet."—Lippincott's.

Shanghai has a new cotton mill owned by a native Chinese company, with a mandarin as president.

### COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review" of trade says: "Weather irregularities provided the only check to business, partly through the direct effect on retail distribution of seasonable wearing apparel, but more through the development of caution among traders in some agricultural sections where crops have been damaged or farm work retarded.

On the whole, however, encouraging progress is shown in most trade reports and industrial activity is unabated. Textile manufacturing is in a better position than at any recent date, the strength of the raw materials giving additional firmness to finished fabrics.

Footwear factories in New England are well engaged, and there is no reduction in the forces at work in the various departments of the iron and steel industry.

Aside from the Chicago strike, there is exceptionally little friction between capital and labor, many higher wage scales going into effect during the week. Traffic returns are well maintained, railway earnings for April exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent., and lake navigation is heavy.

Coke prices are depressed by unprecedented production, but consumption is on a scale that precludes the possibility of any excessive accumulation in the near future.

Failures this week in the United States are 212, against 203 last week, 204 the preceding week and 207 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 22, against 15 last week, 21 the preceding week and 27 last year.

"Broadstreets" says: "Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended May 4 are 1,270,864 bushels, against 1,260,316 last week, 1,192,718 this week last year, 3,201,680 in 1903, and 3,302,240 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 2,715,676 bushels, against 1,885,766 last week, 523,451 a year ago, 1,631,709 in 1903, and 126,755 in 1902.

**WHOLESALE MARKETS.**  
Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 2,838 barrels; exports, 503 barrels.

WHEAT—Firm; spot, contract, 93 3/4 @93 3/4; spot, No. 2 red Western, 93 3/4 @94; April, 93 3/4 @93 3/4; May, 92 3/4 @92 3/4; July, 83 3/4 @83 1/2; August, 82 1/2 asked; steamer No. 2 red, 83 3/4 @83 1/2; receipts, 1,381 bushels; Southern by sample, 75 @92; Southern on grade, 83 1/4 @93 3/4.

CORN—Firm; spot, 51 @51 1/4; April, 51 @51 1/4; May, 51 @51 1/4; July, 51 3/4 @51 1/2; September, 51 3/4; steamer mixed, 47 1/4 @47 3/4; receipts, 16,786 bushels; exports, 102,857 bushels; Southern white corn, 48 @51; Southern yellow corn, 49 @52 1/2.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 white, 36 @36 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 34 sales; receipts, 3,137 bushels.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 85 asked; receipts, 725 bushels.

HAY—Steady; No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed, unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy imitation, 24 @25; fancy creamery, 29 @30; fancy lake, 22 @23; store-packed, 19 @20.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; 15 1/2 @16; CHEESE—Firm and unchanged; large 13 1/2; medium, 14; small, 14 1/2.

SUGAR—Strong, unchanged; coarse granulated, 6 25; fine, 6 25.

New York.—FOUR—Receipts, 4,459 barrels; exports, 8,194 barrels. Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unsettled; receipts, 3,630; street price, extra creamery, 28; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 23 @28; State dairy, common to extra, 21 @27; renovated, common to extra, 17 @20; Western imitation creamery, common to extra, 20 @25.

CHEESE—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 1,070.

EGGS—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 21,238.

LARD—Easy; Western steamed, 7.40; refined barely steady; continued, 7.50; South American, 8.25; compound, 5 1/4 @5 1/2.

SUGAR—Raw nominal; fair refining, 4; centrifugal, 95 test, 4 3/4; molasses sugar, 3 1/4; refined quiet, 7.50.

POTATOES—Weak. Florida, new, 3.00 @5.25; State and Western, 75 @1.00; Jersey sweets, 2.50 @4.00.

PEANUTS—Quiet. Fancy hand picked, 5 1/2 @6 1/2; other domestic, 3 1/4 @5 1/2.

CABBAGES—Steady. Charleston, per barrel crate, 1.50 @1.75.

**Live Stock.**  
Chicago.—CATTLE—Good to prime steers, 5.75 @6.50; poor to medium, 4.25 @5.40; stockers and feeders, 2.70 @5.25; cows, 2.75 @4.75; heifers, 2.50 @5.50; canners, 1.50 @2.40; bulls, 2.50 @4.75; calves, 3.00 @5.75.

HOGS—Mixed and butchers, 5.00 @5.30; good to choice heavy, 5.00 @5.32 1/2; rough heavy, 4.65 @4.95; light, 5.00 @5.27 1/2; bulk of sales, 5.00 @5.25.

SHEEP—Good to choice wethers, shorn, 4.60 @5.00; fair to choice mixed, shorn, 4.00 @4.50; native lambs, shorn, 4.00 @5.50.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers slow, 10c lower; bulls steady; medium cows 10c off; others steady to firm. Steers, 4.75 @6.35; bulls, 3.25 @4.75; cows, 1.90 @4.65. Exports tomorrow, 1,460 cattle, 340 sheep, and 4,300 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Veals, 3.50 @6.25; few tops, 6.50; dressed calves dull; city dressed veals, 7 @10c per pound; country dressed, 5 @8c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs, 15 @25c. lower. Woolled lambs, prime to choice, 7.70 @7.85; good clipped do., 5.75.

HOGS—Good to choice State hogs, 5.70 @5.85.

**MUCH IN LITTLE.**  
The average Japanese is better bathed than the average Britisher.

Wrinkles are poetically termed by the Japanese "waves of old age."

There are 374 towns, cities and villages in Spain now lighted by electricity. Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese.

The open spaces of London measure 21 1/2 square miles. The aggregate cost each year of the maintenance of the parks is less than a quarter of million sterling.

The Hawaiian Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto a law allowing baseball and similar amusements on Sunday, and permitting cigar and many other stores to remain open on that day.

### DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1905.

- Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harper
- " " " W. Patrick Sherry
- " " " W. George E. Mear
- Phillipsburg, 1st W., J. W. Lukens
- " " " 2nd W., Ira Howe
- " " " 3rd W., J. G. Jones
- Port Jervis, D. J. Meyer
- Howard, Howard Moore
- Millburn, Peter Muesel
- Millersburg, James Noll
- North Philadelphia, Joseph Gates
- Unionville, P. J. McDaniel, Fleming
- State College, D. G. Muck
- Banner, N. F., John F. Grove, Bellefonte
- Boyer, S. P., John Grove, Bellefonte
- Boggs, N. F., Ira Cofer, Yarnell
- " " " E. P. W. J. C. Barnhart, Roland
- " " " W. P. Lewis, Millersburg
- Dunsmuir, William Hippie, Pine Glen
- College, Nathan Grove, Lemont
- Curtin, E. A., Thomas L. Tomer, Middletown
- Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
- Greene, N. P., Summer Miller, Penna. Furnace
- Gregg, N. P., Joseph R. Bennett, Spring Mills
- " " " E. P. H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
- Haines, E. P., L. D. Emmerich, Westford
- " " " W. P. Ralph E. Sover, Aaronsburg
- Hallinson, Emory McAloon, Stormstown
- Harris, John Weiland, Easton
- Howard, George D. Johnson, Roland
- Huston, Henry Hehn, Julian
- Laherty, E. P., W. H. Johnson, Blanchard
- " " " W. P. Albert Berger, Monmouth
- Marion, J. W., Orr Walker
- Millon, E. P., H. P. McMahanway, Wolf Store
- " " " M. P. George B. Winters, Smiliton
- " " " W. P. G. Edward Miller, Hebersburg
- Patton, T. M., H. H. Wedel, Millersburg
- Penn, W. F., Smith, Millheim
- Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
- " " " E. P. George Goodhart, Centre Hall
- " " " W. P. James B. Spangler, Tusseyville
- Rush, N. P., W. P. Frank, Phillipsburg
- " " " E. P. Fred Wilkinson, Muncy Station
- " " " S. P. John T. Lorigan, Reort
- Snow, S. P., W. P. Lawrence, Rodding, Snow Shoe
- " " " W. H. James Colver, Middletown
- Spring, N. P., C. M. Heiler, Bellefonte
- " " " S. P. John Mullinger, Pleasant Gap
- " " " W. P. John L. Dyer, Bellefonte
- Taylor, P. A., Hoover, Port Matilda
- Union, John G. Peters, Fleming
- Walker, E. P., Solomon Peck, Nittany
- " " " M. P. John McAuley, Hubbersburg
- " " " W. P. John Cole, Zion
- Worth, J. A., Williams, Port Matilda

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

### PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Philad. & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Ry.

**TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD**  
7.38 A. M.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m. New York 2.03 p. m., Baltimore 12.15 p. m., Washington 1.30 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.22 A. M.—Train 80. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.23 P. M.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 4.28 p. m., New York 8.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.43 P. M.—Train 22. Week days for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10.47 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 4.49 p. m., Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.10 P. M.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.28 a. m., New York 7.50 a. m., Baltimore, 2.20 a. m., Washington, 3.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passenger cars remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

**WESTWARD**  
5.33 A. M.—Train 1 (Daily) For Erie, Canadigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Erie, Bellefonte and Pottsville. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 A. M.—Train 81. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, with week days for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.13 P. M.—Train 61. Week days for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canadigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.36 P. M.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.07 P. M.—Train 67. Week days for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

8.10 P. M.—Train 91. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

**LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD**  
WESTWARD. Week Days. EASTWARD.

P. M. A. M. STATIONS. A. M. P. M.

1.45 6.30 Montandon 9.05 4.42  
1.58 6.38 Hehn 8.58 4.19  
2.00 6.42 Nickburg 8.54 4.15  
2.08 6.50 Millersburg 8.51 4.08  
2.20 7.02 Millmont 8.53 3.54  
2.28 7.09 Glen Iron 8.55 3.46  
2.59 7.40 Paddy Mountain 8.00 3.19  
3.10 7.50 Coburn 7.50 3.10  
3.16 7.57 Zerbe 7.50 3.04  
3.28 8.05 Rising Springs 7.35 2.54  
3.32 8.11 Penn Caye 7.28 2.48  
3.38 8.18 Centre Hall 7.24 2.44  
3.45 8.24 Gregg 7.17 2.36  
3.52 8.31 Linden Hall 7.10 2.30  
3.56 8.35 Oak Hill 7.04 2.24  
4.00 8.39 Lemont 7.02 2.21  
4.04 8.43 Dale Summit 6.57 2.17  
4.08 8.47 Snydertown 6.54 2.13  
4.15 8.53 Axemans 6.45 2.06  
4.20 9.00 Bellefonte 6.40 2.00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.30 a