The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEWS, FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL WELFARE IS THE INTELLIGENCE AND PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

Every farmer in his annual experience discovers something of value. Write it and send it to the "Agricultural Editor of the DEMOCRAT, *Bellefonte, Penn'a," that other farmers may have the benefit of it. Let communications be timely, and be sure that they are brief and well pointed.*

AT the regular meeting of the Elmira Farmer's Club, held Nov. 22d, the relative merits of hill and drill planting of corn were discussed at considerable length, and the drill system carried the day without any real opposition.

EXPOSURE of cows to cold and storm, with scrimped feeding, not only causes shrinkage of milk now, if they are in milk, but even if "dry" tends to lesson the yield of milk and butter for next season. It will pay to keep all the stock in good, thriving condition.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN B. PACKER, of Sunbury, who has many relatives in this county, is spoken of by the *Gazette-American* as a "model farmer." The farm which gives him this reputation is the very fine one comprising the island at the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna.

REPORTS of the good growth of wheat reach us from all parts of the country, notwithstanding the drouth which has prevailed so generally, and the ravages of the fly. The acreage is also somewhat increased, and the outlook is as good as can well be at this season for a large crop. Let us bear this in mind, and note whether the outcome will correspond.

COARSE grain is cheap and hay is high; suppose we try wintering our horse stock with a little more grain than usual, finely chopped, and fed with hay and straw mixed and cut short. We believe that it will prove cheaper than the usual feed of corn on the ear, with all the hay they can eat, and that the stock will come out in the spring all the better for the change.

AT the election of officers of the National Grange, which occurred at Canandaigua, on Saturday of last week, Mississippi carried off the honors, having three prominent officers awarded to her. Kansas, Michigan and New York followed with two of each, and the remainder of the fifteen were distributed in single lots to other States. Pennsylvania was entirely ignored.

ONCE more we want to say that it is an easy matter to have fresh laid eggs at this season, and we can prove it by the nice basket full which comes in from our own barn and sheds every evening. A variety of food, (the staples of which are a warm mess made from dish water and the scraps from the table, boiled up, and thickened with a mixture of bran, and oats and corn chopped together for the morning feed; and equal parts of whole corn and wheat screenings at evening,) plenty of broken bones and lime, a never-failing supply of fresh water, good warm quarters, clean nests, and convenient dust baths, do the business. Potato parings boiled up with the morning mess furnish a portion of green food, and when this is insufficient, we hang a head of cabbage up by the root at such a height as the hens can just reach, and let them enjoy themselves with this. Eggs are always scarce and high-priced just at this season, and a little care and painstaking pays a much larger per centage now than at any other time. There are special breeds advertised as "winter-layers"—and some do lay better than others—but you will find that just such care as this will make winter-layers of whatever breed you may happen to have; and that the best winter-layers in the world won't produce an egg once a week if compelled to roost in apple trees or upon sheds, go without water from day to day until a "thaw" happens to make it convenient for them to find, and stuffed on whole corn at such irregular times as it may occur to some one to feed them.

DR. A. M. DICKIE, who edits the Poultry page in the *Farm Journal*, is pleased to speak of our agricultural editor as "level-headed." Well, and why shouldn't he be? He reads the *Journal* regularly. Do you see?

LANCASTER papers report a very comfortable state of affairs for the tobacco growers in that county. All who are willing to sell find ready customers at their doors who are anxious to pay them cash down for their entire crop and at higher rates than even the most hopeful anticipated. It is said that on some days the tobacco buyers make such numerous demands on the livery stables of Lancaster city for conveyances, as to leave them almost without horses or vehicles.

DR. E. L. STURTEVANT is writing for *Land and Home* a series of papers under the title of "How to grow one hundred bushels of corn per acre," from which we shall, as the corn season approaches, take the liberty of making such short extracts as the space at our command will admit of. In regard to seed, Dr. S. says that *good* seed cannot be had, but strenuously urges that we get the best obtainable. This is highly important and should be looked after at once. Even passably good seed, carefully selected and well-cared for, will be a great improvement upon the major portion of that usually planted, and is *always hard to find*. Look about you and secure the first lot you can lay your hands on. Before planting time the DEMOCRAT will again have a word to say as to the importance of raising a lot of corn under the best circumstances and with the greatest care, specially for seed.

How to Make and Keep Sausage.

We find the following receipts in the current number of the *Farm Journal*, and give them to our readers because we have tested them and know them to be excellent. Last winter we packed two or three jars prepared in this way, in the center of the ice house, as we were filling it, and when taken out and used in August and September, it was superb:

Take, for sausage, 55 pounds of pork—no beef, mind—use one pound of salt, six ounces of good black and a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper; mix the ingredients and work thoroughly through the meat. Sage does not improve it. Be sure and chop fine. If the meat is neither very fat nor very lean no better sausage is brought to the Philadelphia market, nor consumed in any farm house, than that made by the above recipe. No better material for sausage can be found than an old fat sow. We have this last point from one who has followed the business of making sausage for over twenty years.

Use small well-baked earthen pots; take a handful of sausage, made as above, press firmly into the pot, then another and another until the pot is nearly full. Then place in an oven [illegible], bake [illegible] quarter [illegible] each pound [illegible]—that is, if there are eight pounds bake two hours, etc.—and when done place a weight on the sausage until it is cold; remove the weight and fill the pot with hot lard. Place upside down on a shelf in a dark, dry corner of the cellar until wanted; then put it into the oven for a very short time to melt the lard which surrounds the meat; remove the sausage from the pot and when cold slice them for the table; or some like it one-quarter inch thick and made as above.

More Enlightened Management.

The necessities of the times, when all agricultural industry is making such rapid strides, more than ever before calls for the education of the farmer youth. To keep pace in this social and political progress; to cope with merchants and manufacturers in handling the soil products; to profitably increase the quantity and improve the quality of all crops; to enable them to compete successfully with their competitors—this will, and does now, require all the knowledge, tact and common-sense obtainable. Our farmers are beginning to see the necessity of better and more enlightened management.

We copy the above paragraph from *Land and Home*. It is all true; and the quicker we, as farmers, realize its truth and importance, and begin to make efforts toward the increase of our knowledge, the better it will be for us. No better opportunity has ever been offered the farmers of Centre county for the acquisition of knowledge adapted to their especial needs than the course of lectures to be given at the College next month, which was fully explained in the DEMOCRAT of November 27. We trust that every one who possibly can will avail themselves of the generous arrangement made by the College.

Cleanliness in the Dairy.

One of the leading editorial articles in the *American Dairyman* for November 27 is under the title of "What is Cleanliness?" and treats of the subject in its relations to milking and the care of milk, and butter making. We are convinced that the need of admonition upon this matter is quite as observable among those who keep only cows enough for the family supply of milk and butter, as in the large dairies, and we quote from the *Dairyman's* article such paragraphs as we can find room for:

We need to impress upon all dairymen some idea of what is necessarily classed under the head of cleanliness in the dairy. The stable must be clean, free from manure and all offensively odorous matter, and enough sawdust, dry dirt, plaster, or other effective absorbent and deodorizer used to remove all disagreeable smells. The stable must be well ventilated, and the cows have plenty of fresh, pure air to breathe. This must be, in summer or winter, as foul air, as well as foul food, will taint the whole system of the cow and impart its odor and flavor to the milk. Air, food and drink must be pure, and the surroundings clean and sweet. * * * This is indispensable, as surely as the milk is made of, and flavored by, what the cow eats, drinks and inhales, and as milk absorbs the odors of the atmosphere with which it comes in contact.

As winter is now upon us, we wish we could impress this lesson upon the mind of every dairyman in the land, so that it would bear practical results, and give every cow an atmosphere to live in that would be wholesome and inoffensive. * *

The hands and person of the milker must be clean, and free from the smell of sweat, tobacco, and other stenches, which are too often present. The udder of the cow must be clean, and free from all dirt and loose hairs that can drop in the pail. The same may be said of the body of the cow. * * *

Milk pails, cans, pans, and strainers, with cheese-vats, churns, etc., must be kept bright (if tin) and white (if wood), and sweet as if the air from the green fields. No green coating must be allowed to gather on the wood, nor white coating on the tin; nor must there be the least collection of dried milk or cream in the seams, creases or around the chimes. Let all milk stensils be first rinsed thoroughly with cold water, the sooner after use the better; then follow up immediately with careful washing in warm water (such as the hands can bear) and soap, which will remove all milk and grease; and finally, scald in boiling water and turn bottom-side up to drain. The less wiping the better, unless the cloth is *perfectly* clean, which is hardly possible if used as a wiping cloth. Frequent scouring of the tin may be necessary. Salt used for this purpose sometimes works well. It is cleansing, and if frequently used, will delay the necessity for scouring with anything harder and sharper. After scalding, give the utensils a good air and sun bath by setting them on a suitable rack or bench arranged for the purpose, so that the air and sun will reach the innermost parts. Pure air and sunlight are great purifiers.

Orchard and Garden Work.

American Agiculturist.

This month completes the circle of the year; we leave off, much as we begun, with looking forward. Every gardener, as well as every farmer, works with full faith in the return of "seed-time and harvest." These always come, but if their coming is somewhat different from the manner in which the experience of previous years have taught us to look for, we call it a remarkable or unusual season, and forgetting that the great promise has never yet failed, we are too apt to grumble if it is not fulfilled as we would have it. The autumn has indeed been an unusual, but thus far altogether a favorable one. The evils of the departure from the average season are mainly possible, and may yet be averted, while the benefits have been numerous. He must be a poor gardener who has not, in the sunny days of October and a part of November, greatly lessened the amount of work to be done at the opening of spring. The few snow flurries, and the reports of heavy snows at the north and west, remind us that the warm weather, and with it the out-door work, is now (the second week in November) well-nigh at an end, and no doubt this will be read at the cheerful fireside. The long-looked for opportunity has come. We have promised that we would look up this, and read about that, and now the promise to do these "when we had time" can be kept. There is time which may be made most precious by reading, reflecting, and planning. There is scarcely a special culture, whether of farm or garden crops, but has one or more treatises devoted to it, while general works, and those which discuss the principles which underlie all culture, are many. There are books and books, but it is rare, indeed, that at the present day a book is not worth all it costs, if not in direct teachings, at least in the suggestions it imparts and the thoughts it awakens. Books giving the thoughts and the experiences of others are most useful companions; there are other books which should be made our companions—blank books in which to record our own experiences, especially those which may be expressed in dollars and cents. A book for accounts and business memoranda is of no less value to the gardener and orchardist than to the farmer, as the details are far more numerous and burden the mind. If such a book has not heretofore been kept, make a beginning at once.

THE barnyard rooster now crows all night.

How to Grow Good Corn.

Col. Curtis in the Rural New Yorker.

The best piece of corn grown in our neighborhood belongs to Mr. Veeder. It was manured in the hill with well rotted barnyard manure. A small shovelful was thrown into the hill, on which the seed was dropped. The corn came up rank and vigorous, and grew rapidly. It kept ahead of other corn all the season. We are convinced that it is the best plan to apply manure directly to the roots of plants, or, in other words, to so place it that the roots of plants can feed upon it as soon as they begin to grow. An early start is a good start, hence it is advisable in sowed crops to harrow the manure in. Mr. Veeder's corn field was an old meadow not particularly rich. The crop was thoroughly cultivated, which helped largely to make it such a good one. There is no doubt but that it would pay every farmer well to prepare a compost, especially for his corn crop, and put t in the hills The fine manure could be set apart for this purpose. In it should be be mixed the contents of the privies and chamber wastes and soap-suds. A quantity of plaster—sulphate of lime—should be thrown over the pile frequently, and mixed through it from time to time to prevent the escape of the grass. Plenty of plaster will also make the compost dry and in a condition to be handled. The hen manure should be carefully saved, and may be added, mixed with plaster, so that its volatile properties shall not be lost. A little painstaking on the part of farmers at the beginning of winter and during the season when they have plenty of leisure, will enable them to accumulate a quantity of compost which will cost them but a trifle, and which will insure them a good crop of corn. The same kind of compost will be valuable for a root or any other kind of crop, but particularly for corn, owing to the fact that it grows in hills and requires a good start if a fine crop is expected. We believe that a handful of this compost put into a hill, with frequent and thorough cultivation—and by cultivation we mean with a horse and cultivator—will produce a better crop on ordinary land than plowing under a liberal coat of manure with a lack of cultivation. The compost pile should be kept in a dry place where it will not be leached by rains, and where it can be turned over occasionally.

The Use of Electricity in Agriculture.

From the American Agriculturist.

A French farmer is reported as having successfully experimented with an electric motor, in plowing and other work. This is a promising innovation, especially where a water power could be utilized within a mile of the farm. The waterfall in the case mentioned is used to run a Gramme machine of 2-horse power; a cable of three-fifths of a mile is employed to convey the current to the barn, where it is made to run the fodder cutters, threshing machine, root smashers, and other machines, by fixed apparatus, and by portable apparatus to do field work. A portable machine, with a coil of wire to convey the motive power, is all that is needed to carry the electricity wherever it may be desired. As to its feasibility, no certain judgment can as yet be made; but if electricity is ever used as a motive force, its applicability to farm work is unquestionable, under certain circumstances.

Look Well to Your Herds.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Every good farmer who does any part of his own work can put in his time to the best advantage by taking care of his own stock, and let the hired help do the straight work in the field or woods, for not one hired man in ten can be intrusted with the care of stock in the winter time, either from a lack of judgment or the want of care or both. To be a good hand with stock a man must like the business and have some interest in it. He must be gentle and kind, and then the stock will like him and they will get along first-rate together. A howling wild, uncultivated fellow has no business taking care of stock.

Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas for December.

THE MYSTERY OF THE SEED.

Children dear, can you read
The mystery of the seed,—
The little seed, that will not remain
In earth, but rises in fruit and grain?

A mystery, passing strange
Is the seed, in its wondrous change;
Forest and flower in its husk concealed,
And the golden wealth of the harvest field.

Ever, around and above,
Works the Invisible Love:
It lives in the heavens and under the land,
In blossom and sheaf, and the reaper's hand.

—Sower, you surely know
That the harvest never will grow,
Except for the Angels of Sun and Rain,
Who water and ripen the springing grain!

Awake for us, heart and eye,
Are watchers behind the sky:
There are unseen reapers in every band,
Who lend their strength to the weary hand.

When the wonderful light breaks through
From above, on the work we do,
We can see how near us our helpers are,
Who carry the sickle, and wear the star.

Sower, you surely know
That good seed never will grow,
Except for the Angels of Joy and Pain,
Who scatter the sunbeams, and pour the rain!

—Child, with the sower sing!
Love is in everything!
The secret is deeper than we can read:—
But we gather the grain if we sow the seed.

CIONS for grafting in the spring may now be cut and preserved in sand in a good cellar. Bevel one end, mark the name of variety in pencil.

Getting Rich.

Correspondence of Husbandman.

The man who can make his farm meet all its legitimate demands while increasing its productive capacity with each succeeding year, makes a near approach to that beatific condition which is commonly termed "getting rich."

A Mere Routine Man Not a Farmer.

W. L. Chamberlain in the Country Gentleman.

There are no inflexible rules in agriculture that I know of; no procrustian bedstead which every farmer must be stretched or shortened up to fit. Successful farming, more than almost any other business, requires intelligence, good judgment, knowledge of many and various influencing circumstances, promptness, energy and decision. A mere routine man, a cipher, an automaton, one who follows blindly the wise "saws" of the fathers, is not and cannot be a *farmer*. * * * Each one should study well his soil, climate, markets and surroundings and then *decide for himself* what crops to grow and sell, and farmers should be far more afraid of wasteful feeding (*e. g.*, to poor and unprofitable stock that make manure but no money) and careless saving and improper use of manure, than of selling any particular crop, tabooed for sale even by careless common consent.

IF you contemplate buying some new poultry stock, don't leave it too long. Breeders will sell stock at lower prices before the holidays than after.

IT will do no harm to again say that charcoal is a great specific for diseases of swine, and that it should be constantly kept where they can have access to it.

IT is said that 4,300,300 head of cattle now roam in Texan ranches. New York follows in point of numbers, with a bovine population of 2,100,400. California leads in sheep, with 6,670,600.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—HON. CHAS. A. MAYER, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—HON. JOHN H. ORVIS, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—HONS. SAMUEL FRANCE, JOHN DIVEN.
Prothonotary—J. CALVIN HARPER.
Register of Wills and Clk of O. C.—E. W. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—WILLIAM A. TOBIAS.
District Attorney—DAVID A. FORTNEY.
Sheriff—JOHN SPANGLER.
Treasurer—HENRY YEARICK.
County Surveyor—JOSEPH DEVLING.
Coroner—CONSTANS CAMBRIDGE.
County Commissioners—ANDREW GREGG, GEO. SWAB, JACOB DUNKLE.
Clerk to County Commissioners—HENRY BECK.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. BOWER.
Janitor of the Court House—BARTRIM GALBRAITH.
County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE R. WILLIAMS, THOMAS B. JAMISON.
Jury Commissioners—HENRY KELLER, JR., NATHAN J. MITCHELL.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. HENRY MEYER.
Notaries Public—EVAN M. BLANCHARD, W. W. POTTER, R. C. CHEESEMAN, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN, Situated on Spring and foot of Howard streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. in the Wigwam, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. William Laurie; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 2:30 P. M., basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Yocum; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services Sunday 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Reilly; residence, south side of Bishop between Allegheny and Penn.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southwest corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Wednesday services 7½ P. M. and Sunday-school Sunday 2 P. M., in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church.

LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Furst; residence, at Parsonage, High Street, next the church.

GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Linn and Spring streets. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church.

BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and Penn streets. Service, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9 A. M. in church. Pastor, Rev. W. A. Iggert; residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church.

UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Post-office address, Bellefonte.

AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated south end of High street. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7½ P. M. Sunday-school in church at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence, Thomas street.

FRIENDS, Situated end of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M.

Y. M. C. A., Prayer-meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7½ P. M. in the room of the Association above the Post Office. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday in each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 7 to 9 P. M., and the National Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M., on Thursday.

The LADIES' TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan Hose House, Thursday, at 3 P. M.

CENTENNIAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Regular meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Bush's Arcade, High street.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

—Time-Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 A. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 A. M.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 P. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 6.27 P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS,
General Superintendent.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.

—Time-Table, December 31, 1877:

Exp. Mail. A. M.	Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	Mail. A. M.
7 55	6 52	Arrive at Tyrone	Leave		7 08	8 50
7 50	6 25	Leave East Tyrone	Leave		7 15	8 37
7 46	6 21	"	Vail	"	7 19	8 42
7 42	6 17	"	Bald Eagle	"	7 23	8 47
7 29	6 03	"	Hannah	"	7 36	9 02
7 22	5 55	"	Fort Matilda	"	7 44	9 11
7 14	5 47	"	Martha	"	7 52	9 20
7 05	5 38	"	Julian	"	8 01	9 30
6 56	5 27	"	Unionville	"	8 11	9 42
6 47	5 18	"	Snow Shoe In	"	8 21	9 51
6 43	5 15	"	Milesburg	"	8 24	9 55
6 33	5 05	"	Bellefonte	"	8 32	10 03
6 23	4 55	"	Milesburg	"	8 45	10 15
6 13	4 45	"	Curtin	"	8 55	10 25
6 08	4 40	"	Mount Eagle	"	9 00	10 30
6 00	4 31	"	Howard	"	9 08	10 40
5 50	4 20	"	Eagleville	"	9 18	10 52
5 46	4 15	"	Beech Creek	"	9 22	10 57
5 33	4 03	"	Mill Hall	"	9 34	11 10
5 [illegible]	4 00	"	Flemington	"	9 37	11 14
5 25	3 55	"	Lock Haven	"	9 42	11 18

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" " Williamsport	7 55 a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" " Renovo	10 55 a m
" arrives at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" " Williamsport	2 20 p m
" arrives at Renovo	4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg	3 55 p m
" " Williamsport	7 30 p m
" arrives at Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6 40 a m
" " Williamsport	7 55 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo	10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" " Williamsport	12 40 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45 p m
" " Williamsport	11 05 p m
" arrives at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35 a m
" arrives at Harrisburg	3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia	7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven With B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Superintendent.