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.*

ARE your hens housed in as comfortable quarters, and as carefully and intelligently fed as your other farm stock? If they are do they not give evidence—in the egg basket—of their appreciation of such care?

THE *Poultry World* for December has a description of an immense establishment at Cresskill, N. J., devoted to hatching and raising chickens for the New York market. The birds are hatched in incubators, from eggs brought from Massachusetts; raised in hot houses heated by steam, and fattened upon food forced down their necks by a patented machine.

THE House Committee on Agriculture has directed to be reported to the House for passage a bill repealing so much of the Revised Statutes as prohibited farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco at retail directly to consumers without paying a special tax. Thus another unjust discrimination against farmers will be done away.

THE *American Agriculturist* proposes to open, at its office, 245 Broadway, New York, a record of every agricultural, horticultural, and other kindred societies, in the United States and British America. We call the attention of all officers of societies who may see this, to this matter, and request them to send to the *Agriculturist* such information as may be needed for this purpose. This will include the name of county and State where located, the name of the society, and the names and post-office addresses of the president and secretary.

THE correspondents of our valued contemporary, the *Connecticut Farmer*, are spending bottles of ink, and wasting reams of paper in discussing the different methods of "harvesting corn." This is well enough, perhaps, but we are much more interested in Dr. Sturtevant's "How to grow one hundred bushels of corn per acre." Whenever we become wise enough and careful enough to reach this in an average crop, we will manage to get it harvested, somehow.

THE newly organized American agricultural association has already given abundant evidence that no such institution is needed nor can be maintained in this country. Western States were not represented at the meeting at all; the names of the chief officers are comparatively unknown in agricultural circles; and the executive committee, consisting of five members, embraces one general, two colonels, one doctor, and one ex-governor. Too many titles there. The end can be seen from the beginning.

WE are under obligations to General Le Duc for his November Report of the condition of crops. It reports the wheat crop this year to be the largest ever produced in the country, exceeding that of last year by about twenty-six millions of bushels. Pennsylvania held its own in quantity and improved in quality. The average yield per acre for the whole country is 13.9 against 13.1 last year—a gain of .8. Indiana reports an average of 20.3 bushels per acre, an increase of exactly four bushels over last year's crop. The lowest average per acre is seven bushels, in North Carolina; Colorado takes the lead with twenty-three and one-tenth, and Pennsylvania comes in with fifteen and three-tenths. The corn crop is returned as fifteen per cent. larger than last year, with Nebraska leading with an average of forty-five bushels per acre. Tobacco is reported as having gained very decidedly in Pennsylvania, though the crop for the whole country is from sixteen to twenty per cent. behind the average for the past eight years. Rye shows a decline of nine per cent., while potatoes show the largest average since 1875, with Vermont leading off with an average of one hundred and forty-five bushels.

IN our issue of November 13, we published a circular from General Walker, Superintendent of Census, addressed to farmers, giving information as to what questions will be asked, and what answers required by the census taker, when he makes his appearance in June. We desire again to call the attention of our farmer readers to this matter, and urge upon them the importance of giving it proper attention. "A wonderful development of agricultural production has taken place since 1870, especially in the cereals and in feeding of beeves for *quality* in meat production. Besides, the eyes of the world are just now turned upon our agriculture as never before, on account of the strong competition it offers on every hand. All these considerations conspire to make this census far more important than any of its predecessors." For thoroughness in this agricultural part of the enumeration, dependence must, in a large measure, be placed upon the farmers, who should educate and prepare themselves for their part of the work. "The superintendent desires all farmers to prepare themselves in advance to note the number of acres in each crop, estimate carefully the quantities of products harvested, and calculate their true values. The numbers and value of farm stock, implements, etc., should also be fixed in advance. If these facts are not carefully developed during this fall and winter, the returns to the enumerators will be a jumble of guesswork of very uncertain value." If farmers will turn to our issue of November 13, before referred to, and cut out the circular of General Walker, they will find it an easy matter to prepare their answers as there directed.

Farm Drainage.

Mr. Howard Meeks, of Kent county, Md., recently read a lecture before the Grange of which he is a member, upon the subject of draining farms; in which, after giving some notable examples of the benefits of underdraining, as ordinarily understood, he spoke as follows. We are indebted to the *American Farmer* for the extract:

But there is a kind of drainage that is quite otherwise. These, like the better sort, are not seen, or at least are not so apparent as to attract attention. They consist, as do the others, of mains and laterals. To lay them costs nothing, but once laid they become fountains of perpetual poverty.

In the early history of Kent county tobacco was the staple crop and continued to be so until the cry went forth in every direction "farming don't pay." Then farmers abandoned tobacco and gave their attention more to cereals. It denoted progress, for the cereals do return something to the exhausted soil. This kind of husbandry prevailed with varying results until the discovery and introduction of Peruvian guano. Its action on first application was marvelous and excited the most sanguine hopes. Further trials, however, dispelled the illusion, and demonstrated that stimulants are not food, and that excessive excitation of land, as of animal life, must result in subsequent and corresponding exhaustion. Yet the process is still going on, and to-day farmers everywhere are toiling on in the delusive hope of reaping some profit while they are enriching the dealers in commercial fertilizers. A member of this Grange has made a close calculation and finds that the farmer gets all the straw and chaff and the phosphate merchant all the grain. It is not at all extravagant, I think, to say that the outlay for fertilizers in a single year in this county would pay for a cistern to contain the liquid manure of the barnyards on every farm in it. Moreover, that this liquid manure, now wasted, applied to grass lands, would be worth more than twice the price of the fertilizers employed. On nine-tenths of our farms this finds its way into the Chesapeake. This is pernicious drain No. 1. Added to this is the almost universal practice of leaving solid manure exposed to the weather to leach and evaporate until its strength is exhausted. The lack of sheds or covered pits to protect our manure is insidious and ruinous drain No. 2. These we may call mains of this wasteful system of covered drains.

The laterals are innumerable. There is no pit for ashes, and they are thrown out to be scattered by the winds or leached by the rains until they are nearly worthless. The droppings of the poultry-house are suffered to lie about in much the same manner until half their virtue is lost. Plows, harrows and other farm tools are left where last used to bleach and decay, to be replaced by new ones to pass through the same ordeal. Cattle and other stock stand shivering in the wintry blast eking out a life of woe by nibbling at a bunch of straw; while the farm buildings, dwelling included, are tumbling to pieces; while loose clap-boards and swinging shutters are clapping a pean of praise to the presiding goddess of ruin! The farm has been drained and the owner likewise. How long can such a process continue.

Every Farmer His own Miller.

In the long ago it was much cheaper for a farmer to take his grain to the miller, and by paying him one-eighth or twelve and one-half per cent., have his grinding done at a fair price. Now, the miller will obligingly exchange from 18 to 35 pounds of flour for a bushel of wheat, so that if the wheat is worth 50 cents a bushel, the farmer pays the miller 16 bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour, or nearly 70 per cent. of his wheat for the grinding. The charge for grinding corn is 10 cents per bushel; that is, the husbandman is permitted to pay the miller one load of corn for grinding another. Such being the case, an agriculturist cannot afford to feed stock ground food, or indulge very liberally in wheat bread, unless he does his own grinding. Good farm mills are now so cheap, that it is real economy to buy one.

We find the above in the *Rural New Yorker*, and quote it as written, although the figures will not hold in this section. The charges for grinding are not so great here as those given by the *Rural*, but they are high enough to prove quite a burden to the farmer, and to cause many—perhaps most—to feed their grain whole rather than incur the expense of grinding. Careful observation has convinced us, from our own experience, that *it pays to grind all grain fed*, and particularly when it can be ground at so small expense as upon one of the farm mills mentioned by the *Rural*. Of these, there are many varieties, and of them all, actual experience leads us to believe that the best and cheapest for the average farmer are of the class known as the coffee mill style, which have the lever for furnishing the power directly connected to them, and may be used independent of any other power. Our own is of this pattern, and was made by J. A. Field, Son & Co., of St. Louis, it being our choice after a careful examination of all that we had any knowledge of. We now do all our own chopping at a cost of but little, if any, more than that formerly incurred by taking our grain to mill and back, and save the miller's charges for grinding. On a majority of the farms in Centre county this would amount to the cost of the mill every year.

How Shall We use Hen Manure?

D. N. Kern, in the late number of the *Practical Farmer*, takes a new departure on this subject, and, as usual, he is right:

I clean my poultry houses every Saturday morning. In one house I have 11 head, in another 29 head, and in the third house 48 head—in all, 80 head, and the droppings from them weigh 44 pounds every week. During the months of July, August and September I had 100 head. As soon as I have my poultry houses cleaned, I take the manure and spread it over my wheat field, or on a poor spot in my meadow, and you can take my word that a man with one eye can see where I put it. To put hen manure in a box or barrel and keep it one year before it is put to a crop, I think is a wrong way. What would you think of a man who had $100 ready to put out at interest, but would keep it a year before he put it out? My opinion is, the sooner you give your hen manure to the needy soil, the sooner you get the profit from it. Not long ago I visited a certain man, and to my astonishment I saw about two tons of hen manure lying in his large poultry house. No wonder the chicken cholera comes around.

THE farmers of this country are at the bottom of all its prosperity.—*Exchange.*

True! Isn't it time some of them were getting to the top of it?

I BELIEVE that cows should have salt at least once a week—twice is really not too often—but care should also be taken that they have access to water. My experience is that salt, unless soon followed by water to dilute it, has injurious effects. It produces alone a fever in the stomach, and creates a burning thirst which is bad for the animal.—*Exchange.*

The plan which we have found to be the least trouble, and to give the most satisfactory results is to have both salt and water at all times accessible to the cattle, and let them determine how often and in what quantities they need either. Let a box be permanently fixed under the corner of the shed, or even under the overshot of the barn, and keep constantly in it a mixture of say a peck of salt, half a peck of wood ashes, and a big handful of sulphur. The cattle will lick at it daily, and "profit thereby." Then, if there is a supply of fresh, running water in another part of the barn-yard, as there is on every well-regulated farm, they can "dilute" it at their pleasure, and "profit thereby," too.

WINTER and spring butter is often injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables.

How and Why to Use Lime.

Larger quantities of lime are used upon the farms of our county every year. In order to help our farmers to a more intelligent application of it, and understanding of its action, we re-print from the *Religious Herald*, a very plainly written article by one of the leading chemists of the day:

What are the uses of lime in agriculture?

(1) Lime is always one of the nine substances found in the ash of plants. The grasses and forest trees particularly take it up from the soil in great abundance. When lime is not present in the soil in sufficient abundance to meet this demand, it should be added.

(2) Lime is needed to hasten the decomposition of vegetable matter, and so make it available as plant food. If we wrap up a piece of lime in a cloth, in a short time the cloth is so decomposed that it will fall into shreds from its own weight. Tanners use lime in their vats to rot the hair from the hides. Now, lime behaves exactly in this way in the soil. The vegetable matter in the soil is useless until it decomposes, and lime hastens the process of decomposition.

(3) Lime is frequently necessary to correct acidity in the soil. Soils charged with vegetable acids are never productive. On such soils we put lime, which, combining with these acids, forms neutral salts of lime. A person takes a little lime water, for exactly the same reason, when he suffers from acidity of the stomach. When lands have been freshly drained, they are always acid. The excess of water, with which the land was saturated, had excluded the atmosphere, and so had prevented the complete decomposition of vegetable matter. This vegetable matter, if the air had not been excluded, would have been converted by atmospheric oxygen into carbonic acid, ammonia, &c.; but without oxygen, its elements rearrange themselves, and form those injurious compounds, ulmic, humic and geic acids. When the soil is drained, the atmosphere strikes through and destroys these acids, but not entirely in a single season. The process of necessity, is slow. The soil to the depth of several feet, it may be, is sour, and it will be some time before the atmosphere can thoroughly permeate this soil and burn out these hurtful acids. Lime, then, comes to help the slow operation of natural causes. When it is spread upon the soil, it is carried downward by the rains, and combines with and neutralizes speedily and effectually these vegetable acids. We cannot possibly err, then, when we put lime on freshly-drained lands. In such lands there are not only free acids, but a large amount of organic matter, which has not been decomposed because of the exclusion of atmospheric oxygen. The application of lime to such soils corrects this acidity, and by decomposing, renders immediately available this large amount of vegetable matter.

The ash of the grasses contains 22 per cent. of lime. Hence the practice of top dressing the grasses with gypsum, which is the sulphate of lime.

Lime may be injuriously applied. If the soil contain but little vegetable matter, the application of lime, particularly heavy applications, will cause this vegetable matter to decompose too quickly. When the crop approaches maturity, it finds that its quantum of vegetable matter has already been decomposed and used up. The result will be conspicuously disastrous if the soil was not deficient in lime. The lime has supplied no want, but has only inflicted an injury.

(1) Lime is known as caustic or quick lime. This is the article as we obtain it from the kiln. Heat has expelled carbonic acid from the carbonate of lime, and caustic lime is the result.

(2) Hydrated or slaked lime. When we add to lumps of caustic lime about 25 per cent. of water, the lumps fall down into a perfectly *dry* powder, giving us slaked lime.

(3) Upon exposure to the atmosphere, this slaked lime loses its properties. It becomes the carbonate of lime, or mild lime—the very compound chemically from which the lime was originally obtained. This mild lime, or carbonate of lime, has no caustic or disorganizing properties whatsoever. It may be asked, then, why we do not use lime in its natural state, namely, the carbonate of lime, if it gets into that condition when we spread it on the soil? We answer:

(1) Although lime goes back to carbonate of lime, it does not do so all at once, and, in the process of returning to that condition, it decomposes vegetable matter, and so makes it plant food.

(2) The natural limestone rock—the carbonate—is very hard, and its reduction to a powder by mechanical means would be difficult and expensive. Now, when lime slakes in the air it falls down into a dry powder. No mechanical reduction, therefore, is necessary. It requires less expenditure of force to burn the limestone, and let the lime fall to powder of itself, than to reduce the natural rock by mechanical power.

The Cider Mill.

Under the blue New England skies,
Flooded with sunshine, a valley lies.

By the roadside stands the cider mill,
Where a lowland slumber waits the rill;

A great brown building, two stories high,
On the western hill-face warm and dry;

And odorous piles of apples there
Fill with incense the golden air;

And heaps of pumice, mixed with straw,
To their amber sweets the late flies draw.

The carts back up to the upper door,
And spill their treasures on the floor;

Down through the toothed wheels they go
To the wide, deep cider press below;

And the screws are turned by slow degrees
Down on the straw-laid cider cheese;

And with each turn a fuller stream
Bursts from beneath the groaning beam,

An amber stream the gods might sip,
And fear no morrow's parched lip.

With classic goblet ever felt
Such thrilling touches through it melt,

As throb electric along a straw
When the boyish lips the cider draw?

The years are heavy with weary sounds,
And their discords life's sweet music drowns;

But yet I hear, Oh! sweet, Oh! sweet,
The rill that bathed my bare, brown feet;

And yet the cider drips and falls
On my inward ear at intervals;

And I lead at times in a sad, sweet dream,
To the babbling of that little stream;

And I sit in a visioned autumn still,
In the sunny door of the cider mill.

—John G. Whittier.

Eggs in Winter.

Correspondent of Poultry World.

Winter is the time when our farmers growl about their hens not laying. The most of them are under the impression that all that hens eat at this season is thrown away, and in many cases this is true. How can a man think that hens will lay in winter when their whole time is consumed in standing first on one foot and then on the other, to keep them from freezing? The egg comes from the surplus nutriment, after the bird has had enough to supply warmth and replace the natural waste of her body. If owing to exposure, *all* her food is used up in keeping her warm, I don't see how she can have anything for eggs.

When people learn to care for their fowls as they care for other stock, *then* will they receive as handsome profits.

SARATOGA milk dealers have formed an association to advance the price of milk one cent per quart.

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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. TORIAS.
District Attorney—DAVID A. FOETNEY.
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—HARTSHIN GALBRAITH.
County Auditors—JAMES T. STEWART, GEORGE B. 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.

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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 S. 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'Brien; 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. Services, 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.

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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.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	Exp. Mail. P. M.	Exp. Mail. A. M.
7 55	6 32	Arrive at	Tyrone	Leave	7 05	8 30
7 50	6 25	Leave	East Tyrone	Leave	7 15	8 [illegible]
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 29	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 50 p m
" " Harrisburg ..... 4 25 a m
" " Williamsport ..... 8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven ..... 9 40 a m
" " Renovo ..... 10 55 a m
" arrives at Erie ..... 7 55 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 25 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.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

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