Bellefonte, Pa., June 19, 1896.

THE WHITE-WINGED MILLER.

I sat at the window reading By the light of an astral lamp, And lowered the sash to protect me From th' air that was growing damp; When there came a white winged miller, Drawn by the beautiful light, Striving so vainly to enter, From the dark and chilly night

I watched its labor, incessant, As it dash' dagainst the pane Seemingly nothing daunted. By trying again, and again: Till at last, with its fruitless efforts. So bruised and helpless it seem'd, That it sank with its white wings drooping, By th' light of the lamp that gleamed

And we, alas! like the insect, On our own destruction bent. Would heedlessly plunge in the vortex, Did not God's mercy prevent; So thoughtless we rush into danger. Not regarding the hand unseen. That from our blindness protects us And hedges our way with a screen

Thus, our dear Father denies us, What we think would make us most blest In the far beyond to surprise us, By showing His will is the best. So, while I am longing and waiting For strength that is withered like grass I think of the white-winged miller That strove to get through the glass. Williamsport, Pa. Dorothy S. Finley.

Rich Half Acre in Montana, It Yielded \$1.200,000 in Gold to Four Miners in three Months.

The richest half acre of gold ground ever known in the world is now again being brought into prominence, and with the shipment of gold dust to the value of \$1,-200,000 in ordinary nail kegs, from the upper Missouri to St. Joseph, Mo. The story reads like a romance. It is brought up now by the recent discoveries made in the York district, in Montana. It is what is known as the Montana Bar, in the Confederate Gulch, about 14 miles from Helena. The luck of no other prospectors has ever been equal to that of its discoverers, George E. Wright, James Sullivan, Chris. Fredericks and A. McGregor.

It was in the Spring of 1864. The men were of the ordinary class of prospectors, embracing the different grades of society. In their search for the precious metal they were struggling through the foothills on the east side of the Missouri river, when by a lucky chance one of them picked up a panful of dirt on the richest part of the bar. It looked like very common dirt, but, if, in washing, it showed even a color, would have been cause for satisfaction, as pickings had been very dry. His astonishment can be imagined when, out of a single shovel-ful of dirt, he washed about \$40 in coarse dust. He announced his discovery to his companions in a somewhat excited manner, and they made another panning, with the same result. Then they commenced work in earnest, and by night had a pile of dust and nuggets that weighed to a value of \$21,000. They were up early the next morning, as early as they could see to do anything. The first thing they did was to locate all the ground the law allowed by driving stakes, with the usual posted notices. And that done all hands turned to regular labor.

The locality was somewhat isolated and their special location hidden by natural obstone, now greatly out of repair. Several structions, so that they were enabled to columns stand out of the side walls exwork without being discovered. No one knew of the rich results of their labors. Their needed supplies were drawn from Helena. Whenever they had to have anything one of their number went to that place. They had some gold coin, and with this they made all their purchases. The currency of the country in those days was dust, but to have used that would have given away the fact that they had found

They took other precautions to avert suspicion. A log cabin was thrown up for their habitation, and under it the gold was hidden as rapidly as it was taken out, so as to avoid even chance observation. The pocket was of such unprecedent richness that in three months they had accumulated 3½ tons of gold, mixed with the usual quantity of place sand, of course, and difficult of separation, They had worked but half an acre of ground. An idea of its richness can be had from the known fact that pure gold is rated at \$20 an ounce. The coarse gold of the Missouri river country runs about \$16 an ounce. This that they had accumulated, dirt and all went about \$12 an ounce. It is but a simple matter of mathematics to figure what the 2½ tons would go. It was a very big for-tune to be divided among the four prospec-tors. With all their dreams of wealth and of striking it rich, it was more than they had ever hoped for, and they began to think about realizing and of getting back to civilization. There was another reason for this clear. for this also. The water in the small stream in the gulch was getting very low, and their operations were consequently more or less handicapped.

It was one thing to determine to leave, and a very different one to do so. Finally one of the four went to Helena and secured a covered freight wagon, with a four horse team. Fearing that the purchase of bags, or the other usual receptacles for gold dust, would betray their secret, he drove to the rear of a hardware store, where he loaded up about 20 empty nail kegs, with all the loose heads he could find. With these he drove back to the cabin on the bar. The idea of carrying the dust in nail kegs was a novel one. The kegs, of course, all had to be lined with whatever material was at hand. This was finally done, and at the end of a week the dust was packed in the kegs, and the latter securely beard with thongs of rawhide.

This was one problem. The greatest one was before them. Fort Benton 120 miles north, was the head of navigation, but the boating season was ended, and the only other out-let was. Salt Lake City, 500 miles south, over a road then much infested by highwaymen of the most desperate character. It was clearly out of the ate character. It was clearly out of the question. It had been ascertained during this time that the treasure had a value of about \$1,200,000. It was finally, after a great deal of deliberation, decided to take great deal of deliberation, and there considers to Fort Benton, and there can be a considered to take the consideration of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business judgment, in view of the fact that he "presides" over the temporal and many the consideration of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business judgment, in view of the fact that he "presides" over the temporal and many the consideration of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business judgment, in view of the fact that he "presides" over the European Constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business judgment, in view of the fact that he "presides" over the European Constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business judgment, in view of the fact that he is a constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business provides the constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business provides the constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at least ordinary business provides the constant of the United States should be honest and a man of at lea that would go over the shallow places, and with it float down the Missouri river to St.

Joseph. This idea was carried out, the road or take the consequences and pay though only after several startling exper- the damages of a collision. Wabbling all business. The others disappeared completely, and were not heard from again. justed to wheelmen's whims. Wheelmen should keep on their own side of the After the departure of the discoverers a road.—Ex.

stampede to Confederate gulch set in. Many good finds were made. In one instance an Irishman who had just staked off a claim, and experimentally found good prospects, was bantered by a by-stander who owned a couple of pack horses for a trade. This was quickly agreed to, and in a few weeks the new owner took out dust to the value of \$56.000. Another claim, which yielded \$20,000, was brought with a revolver. The total yield of the gulch was in excess of 3,000,000.

All of the gulches, called ravines in the east, opening to the Missouri river for a distance of 50 miles below its three main tributaries were very rich in gold, and many millions of dollars were recovered, The old left by the receding waters were the most prolific, but the opinion prevails that if the water of the river could be diverted so that the bottom ground could be washed, at least \$200,000,000 would be the reward, or, as one old placer miner residing in that section puts it. "There is enough gold there to load a steamboat." Last Chance gulch is one of those which seem to give foundation for the possibly extravagant idea of this old miner. It is the one in which Helena is situated. It has yielded \$30,000,-000, and in every direction for a distance of 50 miles the ground seems to be impregnated with placer gold. This has been somewhat neglected in recent years, as the effort has been to get at the mother lode, or the source of supply from which this immense amount of placer gold came. As there never was a placer field that did not have its scource in a quartz vein formation, so this one must have such a beginning, Many of these sources are found by mere accident, as the bonanza one in this case may finally be.

The Pool of Siloam.

The excavations which are being made in Jerusalem have disclosed much that was hitherto unknown about the pool of Siloam. The identification of the site of this pool is important, because of its bearing on the situation of the city walls. It has hitherto shown to every visitor of Jerusalem, was one of the few undisputed localities in the topography of the sacred city. Now, however, as investigation progresses, doubts have been raised on this point. Among Among archæologists a contest has arisen as com-plicated as that concerning the site of Calvary, the sepulcher, and other sacred places in Jerusalem. The pool of Siloam is in size the least of all the Jerusalem pools, which from the most ancient times have been relied upon by the inhabitants to store up water from the springs. It had, however, the singular characteristic of suddenly increasing in depth as the water

poured in from some unknown source. The pool of Siloam, although small in size, played an important part in the sacred history of Jerusalem. It was to Siloam that the Levite was sent with the golden pitcher on the "last and great day of the feast" of tabernacles; it was from Siloam that he brought the water which was then poured over the sacrifice in memory of the water from the rock of Rephidim. It was to this Siloam water that the Lord pointed when he stood in the temple and cried, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." The Lord sent the blind man to wash at the pool of Siloam, the sacredness and efficacy of whose waters are still believed in at Jerusalem. The pool of Siloam, which has now been almost wholly uncovered and which is the one formerly shown tending from the top downward into the cistern. The water passes out of the pool through a channel cut in the rock, which is covered for a short distance. This subjudgment of charity. sequently opens and discloses a lively, copious stream which empties into a gar den planted with fig trees. Jerome, who lived only six miles from the pool of Siloam, refers to the intermittent character of its waters, which has led some historians to identify it with Bethseda. Josephus speaks of its waters as having been very abundant, but recent investigations do not bear this

There are a large number of somewhat similar pools in Jerusalem, which has 30 or 40 natural springs within a radius of eight miles. If it could be shown that one of these was in reality the pool of Siloam, whose location has not hitherto been questioned, it would add a still further confusing element to the discussion of the historical sites in Jerusalem. Many of the most important places depend for their identification upon their nearness to or remoteness from the pool of Siloam. The mysterious ebb and flow of the waters of the present pool has been largely relied upon as sufficiently proving its identity with that referred to in the Scriptures. It has now however been found that a single has now, however, been found that a similar phenomenon takes place in the Fountain of the Virgin, which is close by. There the water rose a foot in five minutes, and within five minutes more it sank to its former level. It is believed that the ex-cavations which are being made in Jerusalem may explain this apparent mystery, which nobody has yet been able to account for.—Public Opinion.

39-37-1y

-The Pittsburg "Gazette" having with beastly indecency and the full knowledge that it knew it was circulating a gross falsehood and slander, and that everybody else knew it was doing so, to the effect that President Cleveland had made himself rich out of the opportunities of his office, and done so by flat bribery controlling his official conduct, is rebuked by the Republican Press after this vigorous fashion.

This is an insult to the president of the United States which is not the slightest evidence in the world to justify or to render decent. As for the supposed remark which calls it forth (that is, that McKinley is a mortgaged candidate) there is just one thing to be said—the president is right. It is unfortunate that the leading Republican presidential candidate should be a man who, having about \$15,000 worth of property, deliberately indorsed another man's notes to the extent of nearly \$200,-000 and then, when the crash came, allow-ed the politicians who are now nominating

him to pay off his debts.

iences. One of the men returned to his native country, Germany married a banker's daughter, and succeeded to a profitable ers of vehicles, which cannot be easily ad-

Mistook Her Man.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, of London, tells a good story of the late Dr. Miller, at one Miller accepted the hospitality of a good-

garments were drying in the kitchen. the housewife came out of another room. ments for her husband, she lifted the family Bible and banged him on the head as he to staa all t'neet !"

Not to the Old Lady's Standard.

Vice President Stevenson tells this story ed by special laws as in other States." on himself :

He was on a trip to Alaska last summer when a reception was given him in one of the cities of the Northwest. He had shaken hands with several hundred people when a little old lady came along. She looked at the Vice-President with a critical and plainly disappointed air. "Are you the Vice-President of the United States?" she asked at length. "I have that honor," said Mr. Steven-

son, modestly.
"Well," said the old lady, with a doubtful shake of her head. "I never would have believed it."

Fought Over a Woman. inent Young Men in Hollidaysburg Engage in

Probably Fatal Quarrel.

John Lemon, aged 23 years, son of the late ex-Auditor General John A. Lemon, became involved in an altercation with John Formholtz, an associate, Saturday night. Formholtz, drew a razor and cut been considered that the pool of Siloam, Lemon twice in the left side, the sharp instrument penetrating the kidneys. It is feared that Lemon will die of internal

hemorrhages. The dispute between the two young men arose over the affections of a young lady, whom both had been courting and who had jilted Formholtz. Formholtz is in hiding from the officers.

-While Colonel North, the so-called nitrate king, lived the world was being constantly regaled with stories of his fabul-ous wealth. The magnificence of his entertainments became a proverb on at least two continents. But it was the old story The "rounding-up" of his assets, instead of proving him to be worth seventy-five to one hundred million dollors reveals the fact that he left a little less than two millions, a large sum of money, to be sure, but nothing like what he was supposed to possess. It is easy in the light of his dwindling fortune to believe the report that, just prior to his death, he was anxious to open a Russian Monte Carlo at a famous resort in the Czar's dominions.

-John Hays Hammond, and his asso ciates, have been released from imprisonment in the Transvaal upon payment of a fine of \$125,000 each, and are now free. They should be thankful they escaped with their lives. Hammond is no better than to visitors, is 18½ feet in depth, 14 feet wide at one end and 17 at the other. The n this country, and especially from the Government.

> -Judge thyself with a judgment of York. security, and thou wilt judge others with a

Health Commissioner Wende is still having great trouble because people will not look upon consumption as a contagious time a very popular Congregationalist look upon consumption as a contagious preacher. Being overtaken one night in a disease. The genial doctor had a battle violent rainstorm on a Yorkshire moor, Dr. royal with a man in the health office who was complaining because he had been orhearted Yorkshireman, who equipped him with a suit of clothes while Dr. Miller's dered to renovate his house, In this particular instance three persons died of consumption in the same house within a few The preacher was coming down stairs weeks. The family shortly after moved after donning the borrowed clothes, when out and the health commissioner ordered the landlord to repaper the house and She had the family Bible in her hand with thoroughly disinfect it. The landlord asthe intention of inviting the doctor to read serted that he did not know why he should a portion of the Scriptuers before retiring. take such precautions for consumption any Mistaking Dr. Miller in his borrowed gar- more than he should for a death by accident. And of course the work will be done. "We wish that people understood walked in front of her down the stairs, ex-claiming, "Sithha, tak' that for askin' him said Dr. Wende. "In some States consumption is covered by special laws, just as smallpox or diptheria, and while the health, department has the power to act now, consumption will some day be cover-

The Mosquito's Bill.

The mosquito's bill, minutely delicate as that organ is, is simply a tool box in which are kept six separate surgical instru-ments—miniature blood-letting aparatus of the most perfect pattern. Two of these instruments are said to be exact counterparts of the surgeon's lance. One is a spear, with a double-barbed head. The third a needle of exquisite fineness. A saw and a pump go to make up this wonderful complement of tools. The spear is the largest of the six, and is used in making the initial puncture. Next the lances are brought into play, their work causing the blood to flow more freely. In case this last operation fails of having the desired effect the saw and the needle are carefully inserted in a lateral direction in the victim's flesh. The pump, the most delicate instrument of the entire set, is used in transferring the blood to the insect.

NYE'S FAVORITE STORY .- Bill Nye's pet story was the one as to how he was charged \$4 for a sandwich in a village in New Jersey. He told the man who sold it that it was a high price to pay for a sand-wich, and said that he had frequently taken a ten-course dinner, with four kinds of wine for just making a speech; and finally asked the man why he charged \$4 for a ham sandwich.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the sandwich man, "the fact is, by gad, I need the money

Tourists.

Half Rates to San Francisco.

On June 15th, 16th, 23rd and 24th, 1896, The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western Railway), the famous "California in 3 Days" route will sell excursion tickets to the San Francisco and return at half rates, one fare for the round trip, good returning 60 days from date of sale. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address

H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New

Half Rates to Milwankee.

On account of the International Convention of the B. Y. P. U., the North-Western Line will, from July 15th to 18th, 1896, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee and return at one fare wide at one end and 17 at the other. The water in it is maintained at a depth of 3 to 4 feet, but is likely to rise a foot or more at any moment. It is faced with a wall of in this country, and especially from the two cities in less than two hours. For full information of the country, and especially from the two cities in less than two hours. for the round trip. The Chicago & North-Western mation apply to ticket agents of connecting lines

H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New T. P. Vaille, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Illuminating Oil.

Ask for THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT" -AND-o

BURN CROWN ACME OIL.

-GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Castoria.

WHAT IS

ECASTORIA=

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colie. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend/

CASTORIA.

"Castoria is' so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription | Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department only have among our medical supplies what is their children, instead of the various quack nosconfess that the merits of Castoria has won us to forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and othlook with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.

CASTORIA.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. upon their children.' Dr. G. C. Osgood

Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of have spoken highly of their experience in their which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far outside practice with Castoria, and although we distant when mothers will consider the interest of known as regular products, yet we are free to trums which are destroying their loved ones, by er hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KINCHLOE, Conway, Ark.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Tourists.

Splendid Opportunities.

For home-seekers and others desirous of changing their locations are offered in the great states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska. Fertile and productive land is for sale on the most reasonable terms, and there are many openings for all classes of men, particularly farmers and dairymen. Those interested will be furnished full information, free of charge, upon application to W. B. KNISKERN, 22 Fifth Ave nue, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates to Denver and Portland.

The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y.) announces the sale of excursion tickets at very low rates from Chicago to Portland, Oregon, and return on June 10th and 11th, and from Chicago to Denver, Col., and return on June 13th and 14th. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address H. A. Gross, G. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New

T. P. Vaille, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Three for A Dollar.

Three what? Three charmingly executed pos ers in colors, drawn by W. W. Denslow, Ethel Reed and Ray Brown, will be sent free of postage to any address on receipt of one dollar. All who are afflicted with the "poster craze" will immediately embrace this rare opportunity, as but a limited number of the posters will be issued. The scarcity of a good thing enhances its value. Address Geo. H. Heafford, general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, old colony building, Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

THE REASON WHY.-

EVERY WHY HAS A WHEREFORE AND 'TIS WELL TO LOOK FOR IT AT TIMES.

In these days people want to know the why and wherefores. The 19th century man is a natural skep-

tie.
The why and wherefore of such is plain.
He reads statements of supposed facts.
He is told that every ailment of mankind can be cured.
He has an ailment and tries some pana-

It fails; he tries another with the same result.
Such experiments make him look as-kance at future claims.
Often the fault is his, but he don't see why.

He may have a backbone or perhaps a lame or weak back.

He used plaster or liniments, they relieved him for a time, but failed to cure

the trouble.

This is his fault: the why is that he did not know the wherefore of his aches,
Had he known that the kidneys were e cause. That backache generally means kidney

That the kidneys must filter the blood constantly.

That failure to do so immediately effects

That failure to do so infinediately
the back.
That backache is only the first step toward many kidney disorders,
Urinary troubles follow.
Retention of urine.
Excessive urine.
Diabetes—Bright's disease.
Doan's Kidney Pills are a positive specific for all kidney complaints. The aching back has no greater enemy than Doan's Kidney Pills. Not injurious to the most delicate constitution. Do not act on the bowels, but direct on the kidneys. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

We are selling a good grade of tea—green -black or mixed at 28cts per. lb. Try it. SECHLER & CO.

Travelers Guide.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee. Condensed Time Table.

READ	UP.		READ DOWN.		
EXP.	MAIL.	May 17th, 1896.	EXP.	MAIL.	
No. 37	No. 33		No. 30	No. 36	
Р. М.		ArPattonLv Westover		P. M. †3 30 -3 52	
9 25	1 10	Mahaffey	t5 00	4 15	
9 00		LvAı	5 25	4 42	
8 50		Gazzam	5 35	4 52	
8 43	12 18	ArKerrmoorLv	5 41	4 58	
8 38	12 13	New Millport	5 46	5 03	
8 32	12 07	Olanta	5 52	5 09	
8 25	12 00	Mitchells		5 15	
8 05	11 40	LvClearfield JuncAr	6 15	5 34	
7 55	11 31		6°25	{ 5 45 6 10	
7 45	11 21	ArClearfield JuncLv	6 35	6 19	
7 37	11 12	Woodland	6 45	6 29	
7 31	11 05	Bigler	6 52	6 34	
7 23	10 58	Wallaceton		6 40	
7 15	10 50	Morrisdale Mines LvAr	7 06	6 48	
	10 41	LVAr	7 15	6 57	
6 35	10 16	Lv PHILIPSBUG Ar	7 40	7 27	
7 27		(25,	6 55	6 35	
7 05	10 36	ArLv	7 17	7 00	
7 00	10 32	Winburne	7 22	7 03	
6 40		PEALE	7 40	7 25	
6 20 6 13	9 00	Gillintown	7 57	7 44	
5 18	9 45	SNOW SHOE BEECH CREEK	8 04	7 52	
5 05		Mill Hall	8 48 9 01	8 42	
4 58		LOCK HAVEN	9 07	8 53 8 58	
4 47	8 15	Youngdale		9 07	
4 35	8 00	JERSEY SHORE JUNC!	9 29	9 18	
4 30	7 55	JERSEY SHORE	9 30	9 20	
†4 00		WILLIAMSPORT	10 05	9 55	
P. M.		Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.	
P. M.	A. M.	"Phila. & Reading R. R.,	A. M.	P. M.	
†2 40	*6 55	ArW'MSPORTLy	†10 20 °	*11 30	
†8 35	*11 30	LVAr	5 08	7.10	
†4 30		LvN. Y. via TamAr	6 00	-	
		LvN. Y. via PhilaAr,	b 7 25	19 30	
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	At M.	

*Daily. †Week-days. \$6.00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10-55 A. m. Sunday. "b" New York passengers traveling via Philadelphia on 10.20 A. m. train from Williamsport, will change cars at Columbus Ave., Philadelphia.

Connections.—At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore with Fall Brook Railway. At Mill Hall with Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad and Altoona & Philipsburg Connecting Railroad. At Clearfield with Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & North-Western Railroad.
A. G. PALMER, F. E. HERRIMAN, Superintendent. Gen'l Passenger Agent, Philadelphia Pa

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. May 18th, 1896.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

0	1 3	WETHW.	ARD.		SOU	THWARD	
e a	EXPRESS,	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	May, 18,1896.	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
	P.M.		A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	A. M.	D
	7 30		8 20	Tyrone	6 35		
	7 36		8 26	E. Tyrone	6 20	11 14	
•	7 38		8 28	Tyrone S		11 14	6 0
	7 41	3 26	8 31	Vail	6 25	11 09	6 0
	7 51		8 42	Vanscoyoc	6 18	11 02	5 5
1	17 55	3 40	8 47	Gardner	6 15		5 5
	8 04	3 49	8 57		6 07		5 4
	8 11		9 05	Summit	6 00		5 3
,	8 16	3 59	9 09	Sandy Ridge	5 54		
1	8 18	4 01	9 11	Retort	5 51		5 9
7	8 19		9 13	Powelton	5 49		
	8 27		9 21	Osceola	5 39	10 23	5 1
		4 11	9 28	Osceola June			5 0
7	8 31		9 31	Bovnton	5 35		
	8 35		9 35	Steiners	5 31		
	8 36		9 42	Philipsburg	5 30		
,	8 41		9 47	Graham	5 26		4 5
	8 46		9 52	Blue Ball	5 21		1 4
	8 52		9 58	Wallaceton	5 16	9 58	4 3
	8 57		10 04	Bigler	5 11		4 3
	9 03	4 50	10 10	Woodland	5 06		4 2
	9 06	4 53	10 13	Mineral Sp	5 05		4 2
	9 10	4 57	10 17	Barrett	5 01		4 2
	9 15	5 92	10 22	Leonard	4 56		4 1
	9 19	5 06	10 28	Clearfield	4 52		4 0
,	9 24	. 5 11	10 34	Riverview	4 58		
	9 30	5 17	10 41	Sus. Bridge	4 43		
	9 35	5 22	10 46	Curwensville	4 39	9 15	3 5
4			10 52	Rustic			3 3
			11 02	Stronach			3 2

P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. A. M. A. M. P. BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

t.		WESTY	VARD.		EASTWARD.		
=	EXPREES	EXPRESS	MAIL	May 18, 1896.	MAIL	EXPRESS	EXPRESS
=	P.M.		A. M.	Arr. Lv.	A. M.		P.M
	6 17		11 10	Tyrone	8 10		
	6 07		11 04	East Tyrone	8 16		
	6 03		10 50	Wail	8 20		
	5 57		10 36	Bald Eagle Dix	8 24		
	5 54		10 46	Fowler	8 30		
	5 52			Hannah			
	5 44		10 36	Port Matilda	8 35 8 42		
	5 30			Martha	8 49		
	5 28			Julian	8 58		8 1
	5 19	1 44	10 11	Unionville	9 07	1 30	
	5 12		10 04	Snow Shoe Int.	9 15		8 3
3	5 09		10 01	Milesburg	9 18		8 3
	5 01		9 53	Bellefonte	9 98		8 41
	4 49		9 41	Milesburg	9 41	2 02	
	4 41	1 04	9 34	Curtin	9 49	2 11	9 01
	4 37			Mount Eagle	9 53		9 0
	4 31			Howard	9 59	2 21	9 11
	4 22	12 45		Eagleville	10 08	2 30	
	4 19		9 12	Beech Creek	10 11	2 33	
	4 08 4 06			Mill Hall	10 22	2 44	
	4 00	12 29 12 25	8 59	Flemington	10 24	2 46	
1	P.M.			Lock Haven	10 30	2 50	
	F. M.	r. M.	A. M.	Lv. Arr.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M.

EASTW.	ARD.	May 18th, 1896.	WESTWARI		
MAIL.	EXP.	STATIONS.	EXP.	MAI	
P. M.		Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M	
2 15	6 20	Bellefonte	8 55		
2 21		Axemann	8 50		
2 24	6 28	Pleasant Gap	8 47		
2 27	6 31	Peru	8 44		
2 34	6 38	Dale Summit	8 37		
2 38	6 43	Lemont	8 32		
2 43	6 47	Oak Hall	8 28		
2 48	6 52	Linden Hall	8 23		
2 55	7 00	Gregg	8 16		
3 02	7 00	Centre Hall	8 09	3 3	
3.10	7 14	Penn's Cave	8 02	3 2	
3 17	7 21	Rising Spring	7 55	3 1	
3 25	7 30	Zerby	7 45	3 (
3 32	7 38	Coburn	7 38	3 (
3 38	7 45	Ingleby	7 31	2 8	
3 41	7 48	Paddy Mountain	7 27	2 :	
3 49	7 57	Cherry Run	7 18	2 4	
3 52	8 01 .	Lindale	7 14	2 4	
3 59	8 08	Pardee	7 07	3 3	
4 07	8 17	Glen Iron	6 58	2 2	
4 15	8 25 .	Milmont	6 50	2 1	
4 17	8 27 .	Swengle	6 47	2 1	
4 22	8 33 .	Barber	6 42	2 1	
4 27	8 38 .	Mifflinburg	6 37	2 0	
4 35	8 47 .	Vicksburg	6 28	1 5	
4 39	8 92 .	Biehl	6 23	1 5	
4 47	9 00 .	Lewisburg	6 15	1 4	
4 55	9 10 .	Montandon	5 40	13	
P. M.	A. M. A	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.	

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. WESTWARD. UPPER END. EASTWARD.

Mixe May, 18, 1896.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after May 18, 1896. Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday....
Arrive in Bellefonte.....
Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday....
Arrive in Snow Shoe.....

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table. READ DOWN READ UP. MAY 18, 1896. No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2. 9 30 9 20 Jersey Shore 4 30 7 55 10 05 9 55 Arr. WMs'PORT Lve 4 00 †7 25 †10 20 11 30 Lve White Port Arr. 2 40 *6 55 68 7 10 PHILA 18 35 11 30 ... †4 30 7 25 19 30 ... (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. §7 30 p. m. a. m. Arr. †Week Days. 26.00 P. M. Sundays. *Daily.

\$10.10 A. M. Sunday. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

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SECHLER & CO.