Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sep. 25, 1896.

M'KINLEY, BEWARE.

McKinley, McKinley, beware of the day
When Bryan shall meet thee in Bryan's own way;
For the people who labor—who toil and who spin
Are hoping and praying that Bryan will win.

He's the friend of the people, the foe of the trust;
He does what is fair, he loves what is just,
He can point to a record as clean and as clear
As the bright, sparkling fountain beside the wide mere.

Why, why is McKinley so silent and dumb?
Why, why, is McKinley's peculiar word, "mum?"
And why have the trusts and the millionaires all
Decided to stand with McKinley or fall?

To McKinley at Canton we've nothing to say—
Except that we hope he at Canton will stay.
But for Bryan we'll work and we'll pray and we'll vote
As the friend of the people who carry the load.

H. G.

"A Gentleman" on Labor's Political Rights.

[The following is clipped from the N. Y. *Journal* of Saturday last, and is re-published simply to show the opinion that some of the advocates of MCKINLEY's election have of the honest laboring classes and of the government from which they secure protection. We invite the special attention of every workingman who reads the WATCHMAN, to the sentiment expressed.—Ed.]

The person signing himself "Commoner," who in your paper of to-day replied to myself, takes occasion to declare that, though not himself a mudsill, he is in sympathy with mudsills. This announcement was scarcely necessary, since no one with the smallest rudiments of a gentleman could manifest such extreme disrepect for the rights and privileges of the better classes as he has done in his dull and demagogic lucubration.

Yet, after all, he is but one of the millions of brainless nobodies who have flattered into the belief that because they possess the ballot they are capable of intelligently using it without the direction of their betters. In support of his notion that those who work with their hands are competent to guide themselves politically he misquotes the Declaration of Independence by making it say that "all men are born free and equal." What it does say is that "all men are created equal." But what man of calibre in this day of greater experience and enlightment will seriously quote the Declaration of Independence as an authority in politics? Its author, Thomas Jefferson, had his good points, of course, but he was simply an echoer of the sky-scraping nonsense of Rousseau and the other impracticable French philosophers of the last century, with their general maxims about the "rights of man," deduced from a "golden age" that never existed and never will exist. It was Jefferson's masters in politics who brought on the hideous French revolution, at which mankind still shudders that destroyed the most luxurious, accomplished and elegant society the world has ever known. The less we of the United States have to do with the Declaration of Independence and its "principles"—its "inalienable right," "nature's laws and nature's God" and the rest of it—the safer we shall be. Jefferson was a revolutionist, and our modern method of dealing with revolutionists was exemplified in Chicago when certain other political philosophers calling themselver Anarchists were dropped through the trap.

I shall not condescend to notice in details the farago of imbecility of which your "Commoner" is guilty. But his closing paragraph has a bearing on immediate practical concerns, and therefore is worthy of my attention. Referring to myself this complacent ass says:

"I cannot help paying your correspondent a much deserved compliment. His candor in openly praising the use of money for corruption purposes is, to say the least, refreshing. We are, at any rate, not left in doubt as to his meaning. I doubt, however, if his outspoken frankness in this regard will meet with the unqualified approval of the noble and philanthropic friend of labor whom he so much admires."

Permit me to say that I enjoy the honor of Mr. Mark A. Hanna's personal acquaintance, and that I do admire him unreservedly both as a man and a statesman. Notwithstanding the rancorous and ill-bred detraction of which he is the victim throughout the Republic, I unhesitatingly declare my conviction that he is the best friend of labor living to-day. But for his masterly precautions—and he has the brains as well as the means, thank God, to include the entire continent in his grasp—who can doubt that the drudging masses would have been stampeded for that intolerable disturber of settled conditions and stimulater of greed in the lowly, Bryan, of Nebraska? To Mr. Hanna first, and after him to the patriotic men of wealth who have generously opened their purses to his order, the reputable, conservative and well-to-do people of the United States, the elite of the nation, owe their rescue from that appalling calamity. William McKinley will be elected, and as the representative of the property-owning, intellectual and socially well-placed elements, and with such an adviser as Mark Hanna always near him, there is no danger that he will ever pander to the passions or supposed interests of the mob.

This mindless "Commoner" marvels at my "frankness" in justifying what he terms corruption. I cannot see that my written words are franker than the action of the better classes generally in supplying money to be used for the political guidance of the lower orders of society. It is a time for candor. Property is threatened, and, therefore, the peace of the nation challenged—for I suppose that not even your "Commoner" is such a simpletion as to believe that we should submit to being deprived of our place and privileges by the mere majority vote of the proletariat. Surely every man capable of reflection, and who is not inflamed with a desire to despoil his more prosperous neighbors, will admit that it is far better to purchase the mob than to fight it and spill its blood—that it is wiser and more merciful to apply gentle coercion to the ignorant voter than to have recourse to the military arm. It may come to that if the Bryans are permitted to go freely up and down the land preaching the wicked idiocy of free silver coinage and rousing the insensate crowd to attack the vested rights of their superiors.

I repeat that the workingman who at a crisis such as this listens to demagogues and ranting newspapers rather than to his employer richly deserves to be discharged.

In closing, allow me to say that I scarcely expected a newspaper of the Journal's sympathies to give to print my views, so different and, I may add, so much more judicious and temperate than its own. I appreciate the courtesy, but value it chiefly because of the good which I am certain must result from my plain truth telling. I have all due respect for the merits of the "American workingman," be he mechanic, laborer or farmer, but his merits are not mental. In reality he is no more capable of deciding questions of finance and otherwise governing the country than the horses of New York are of conducting the Street Department of this great metropolis. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

A GENTLEMAN.

Portugal.

Those who desire information upon the subject of gold monometallism would do well to look up the financial history of Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Denmark and Brazil. The masses of the people in these countries are simply in a pitiable condition. During the first part of the present century Portugal, despite the Napoleonic wars, contained a prosperous, thrifty population. They were out of debt. But things are different now. It was only a short time ago that the King had to pawn the crown jewels in London for money to meet the expenses of the court. Portugal's national debt is $750,000,000, having been consolidated through the Rothschilds in 1893 on the basis of the gold standard. All taxes go directly to London, while it takes the entire wine crop of the country to pay the interest on the debt. Below will be found an article on Portugal taken from the Twentieth Century that contains just the sort of information that the people are seeking:

Portugal is a land of marvelous beauty. Its people are among the most progressive of the race. The history of the land is like some absorbing romance, so filled as it is with wonderful deeds and glorious achievements. There is something strangely pathetic in the present condition of the Portugese when their past and their capacities are remembered. The masses of the people toil and starve. The products of the country are eaten up by taxes while the fruits and wines and cereals go abroad in a steady stream. Portugal is like some full-blooded strong-sleeper, secretly bled at night by a leech to awake at morn weak and unrefreshed by that which should be a source of power and growth.

The leech of this land is the gold standard. Portugal's National debt is about $750,000,000, payable in gold in accordance with the refunding laws of October 30, 1893. The principal holder of the debt is the house of Rothschild, acting as a trustee for British investors. The original debt dates from 1850 and the national bond issues were on a silver basis. About twenty three years ago Portugal was placed on a gold basis at a meeting of the National creditors held in the Bank of England. That is, the expenditures of the country, necessitating heavy taxation and the revenue being inadequate, a proposition was made to the government to advance a new loan, to reduce the interest and to accept a grant of the internal taxes provided all the bonds were made redeemable in gold. Bankruptcy stared the land in the face, and in order to obtain the new loan the court acceded to these terms. It was soon found, however, that the reduction in interest amounted to nothing, because it was payable in gold. For many years revenue of the kingdom measured in gold have been far below the expenses of government. It has at times been almost an impossibility to sell the national products for a price that would realize a sum sufficient to pay interest in gold. In January, 1892, the King of Portugal was forced to relinquish a fifth of his civil list to cut down expenses and avert a revolution. His pawning of the crown jewels in London attracted world-wide attention a year or more ago.

The great complaint in Portugal is ruinously low prices. For instance, the olive crop sells for next to nothing in the London market, and the wages of agricultural labor are barely enough to afford the farm laborer sustenance. Money is very scarce. The deficiency in the revenue adds yearly to the national debt, which is over $150 a head for the population. It is a very interesting fact that the Portugese were greatly interested in the monetary conference at Brussels, and the delegates from their country were pledged to vote with the representatives of United States on all questions. This was due to our position in Europe as an advocate of bimetallism, and it was accordingly a great shock to Portugal when our minister George William Caruth, declared that it was the policy of the United States to maintain the gold standard. Premier Ribeiro expressed his amazement at this, and said his country would never have been represented at the Brussels conference but for its understanding that the United States was for silver coinage at a 16 to 1 ratio. The Cleveland administration thus deliberately discredited the United States in the eyes of the debtor nations of Europe. Our national position as the leading and only powerful and only influential and wealthy debtor nation of the world has caused most debtor countries to abide by our policy on the financial question. It is well known that Portugal attached great importance to the international conference which Mr. Cleveland refused to call. The charge was openly made in the Portugese courts that the United States had betrayed the debtor nations into the hands of Great Britain. So much for the part played by the Cleveland administration in foreign affairs.

To-day, as we pointed out before, Portugal is practically bankrupt. Her people pay annual tribute in gold to foreign financiers. The people are well nigh desperate. Revolution has been once or twice barely averted. Industry languishes. The agricultural population is in the lowest depths of penury. In the cities the wages of labor are lower than anywhere outside of Turkey and Egypt. The blessing of a gold standard has brought one of the proudest nations in Europe to beggary.

A Sympathetic Youth.

"Papa," said George, "I'm so sorry sometimes about all the trouble I give mamma."

"She hasn't complained."

"No, she's very patient. But she often sends me off to the shops for things, and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for baking and finds at the last minute she hasn't any baking powder, or she gets a pudding all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something, and then she's in an awful stew, 'cause the oven is all ready and maybe company coming, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awfully sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph! Well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking you might get me a bicycle."—Boston *Traveler*.

——Read the WATCHMAN.

Boomerang Arguments.

The gold advocates before they get through with this campaign may make the discovery that they have blundered in trying to prove too much. They tell us in one breath that the owners of silver mines will make millions by taking fifty-cents' worth of silver to the mint and having it coined into hundred cents; and in the next breath they declare that workingmen's wages will be paid in a fifty-cent dollar if silver wins in its fight with its yellow rival. It is not for us to explain how a silver dollar can at one and the same time be worth one hundred cents and fifty-cents. It is our gold friends who will have to make this plain.

While they are engaged in trying to persuade the wage earner that a dollar which, when it leaves the mint, is only worth fifty-cents, is only fifty when it gets into his hands, they are at the same time using another argument which may prove a boomerang. They are sending out from their headquarters in Washington a "financial calendar" which is intended to prove that the United States would cease to be in good company if it did not adhere to the gold standard.

A glance at the dates contained in this calendar greatly strengthens the belief that there has been a world-wide conspiracy on the part of the money lenders to demonetize silver for their own individual profit. Here are some facts gleaned from it:

"1871—Germany adopted a gold standard.

"1873—Holland suspended silver coinage.

"1873—Denmark adopted a gold standard.

"1873—Germany demonetized silver coinage.

"1873—Norway adopted a gold standard.

"1873—Sweden adopted a gold standard.

"1874—Latin Union (France, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland) limited their silver coinage.

"1875—Suspension of silver coinage in Italy.

"1875—Switzerland declined to coin her quota of silver under the Latin Union.

"1875—Suspension of silver coinage on account of Dutch colonies.

"1876—France suspends the coinage of silver.

"1877—Finland adopted the gold standard.

"1878—Spain suspended the free coinage of silver.

"1878—The Latin Union (France, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Switzerland) suspended the coinage of silver, except subsidiary coins.

"1879—Austria-Hungary suspended free coinage of silver.

"1885—Egypt adopted a gold standard.

"1890—Roumania adopted a gold standard.

"1891—Tunis adopted a gold standard.

"1892—Austria-Hungary adopted a gold standard.

"1893—Mints of India closed in the free coinage of silver.

"1893—Russia decided to coin 100,000,000 gold rubles.

"1895—Chili adopted a gold standard.

"1893—Costa Rica adopted a gold standard.

"1878, 1888, 1892—Three international conference held to try to re-establish the use of silver were unsuccessful."

It will be noticed that the most of the silver demonetization was accomplished within the short space of six years. We submit that a metal which had performed the monetary function for hundreds of years could scarcely have become unfit for that purpose in the short space of half a decade through the operation of natural causes. From the very showing of this circular spread broadcast by the enemies of silver, one would be led to believe the statement of the friends of the white metal that it was demonetized as the result of a conspiracy which had its headquarters in London, and which had active and unscrupulous agents in every civilized land in the world.—*Irish World.*

Height of Englishmen and Americans.

A careful inquiry into the average height of different nations has elicited the following facts: The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the high average of 5 feet 9.14 inches. Next on the list come the males of all classes in the United States, and a minute fraction behind them come the English of all classes. Hence we may conclude that, taken right through, the English and American races are approximately of the same height. Most European nations average for the adult male 5 feet 6 inches; but the Austrians, Spaniards and Portuguese just fall short of this standard.

Should Keep Clear of Politics.

President George B. Roberts, of the Penn'a. railroad will, it is said, issue in a few days a circular requesting the hot-headed subordinate officers to keep clear of politics. Mr. Roberts knows that political animosities do not die out very soon, and when a big railway system incurs the enmity of a party composed of the greater part of the population of the United States its traffic is likely to suffer as a result of that unwise course. Mr. Roberts is running the road for money and not for politics, and he is about to call a halt on the course that is being pursued by some of the minor officials who are rabid politicians.

Armenia's Awful Plight.

A lady whose name is not given, and who has just returned to London from Armenia, asserts that the foreign consuls and missionaries there estimate that fully 1,000,000 deaths have occurred in that country as the result of the massacres and from starvation. The present condition of Armenia, she declares, is worse than it was during the massacres. Thousands of the inhabitants are starving to death.

——The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Uprising of the Yaqui Indians.

The Yaquis were early Christianized, in the ordinary Spanish-mission sense, and they have been handled by priests adversely to various liberal governments in Mexico—notably in French time. They possess lands rich and fertile on the Yaqui river. They have never been able to adjust their titles to modern Mexican political law, and have in consequence to fight the covetousness of the people who are within the law. The Mexican troops have been sent against them on many occasions, have fought pitched battles, and have been soundly thrashed; they have stormed adobe forts, captured kings—notably Cajami, who was killed while trying to escape, which has a sinister meaning in Mexico—but they have never subdued the Yaquis.

When the tides of battle ran against the Indians, they retreated before the troops up the Yaqui river to the desolate Sierra Madre, and from there could not be dislodged. When their lands were occupied, they sallied down and drove off the Mexicans in turn. They are a splendid people physically, industrious agriculturists, and when not at war form the best laborers in Sonora state. They work in the mines, and in Apache days were hired to convey silver trains to the settlements, which they always did honestly, while they most successfully beat off the Apache raiders.

They were the laborers who built the Sonora Railroad, and with the money they earned they bought Winchester rifles, so that they were well armed in their encounters with the Mexican troops. They are fanatical and superstitious in their religion, and so consumed with hate toward the Mexican government that I doubt if peace can ever be made with them.

The Mexicans should be tired of trying to subdue them, it would seem, and the only solution of the problem is to conclude fair treaties with them and let Sonora enjoy peace—a thing that state has never known, what with Yaquis, Apaches, Ceris, and bandits both red and white.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29th and October 13th.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it is to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York, $53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourists agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as chaperone, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinenary apply to ticket agent or to tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

Department of Dentistry at the U., of Penna.

The alumni and friends of the department of dentistry will learn with satisfaction that the plans for the new building which is to be the future home of the department are rapidly being completed, and there is good reason to expect that within a few weeks ground will be broken for its construction.

The plot of ground upon which the new building is to be erected is located at the intersection of Locust and Thirty-third streets, in close relation to Franklin Field. The plans which were finally decided upon and accepted by the board of trustees are the result of much study and careful preparation. As a preliminary step, and with the end in view of securing a satisfactory building, a committee of the dental faculty was sent, in January of the present year, to make a study of the architectural and educational features of the principal dental schools of this country. Eleven of the most prominent colleges were visited and carefully studied with the result that a mass of valuable data was obtained and much of it utilized with suitable modifications, in meeting the needs of our own dental department.

The central motive of the undertaking was that, as a dental educational plant, it should be the best of its kind. This involved the development and expansion of educational system of the department of dentistry along lines which would place it definitely upon a Univeristy plane, and the erection of a building which in its construction and appointments would adequately provide for the educational plan projected.

The Noisy Point.

Mother—Children! Children! Don't make such a frightful noise.

Mattie—We're playing tram car, mamma.

"Yes, I know, dear; but it isn't necessary to make such a terrible noise."

"Yes, it is, mamma. We've got to where Hattie insists on payin' the fare, and so do I."

——Mrs. Warren, of Sharptown, Md., who believed in the predictions of the New York "Ascensionists" that the world was coming to an end last Wednesday, gave away all her money and personal property. Now she is trying, without much success, to get it back, and her generosity may be aired in court.

Illuminating Oil.

ASK FOR

"THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"

AND

{ BURN CROWN ACME OIL. }

GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

39-37-1y

A Silhouette Party.

Some Fun for an Evening Spent Indoors.

As one of the latest fads is collecting silhouettes, not only those of past and gone forefathers but one's friends of the present generation, there is no more successful way of entertaining a few people informally than in making these shadow pictures. The idea is as yet unhackneyed, but as every one is interested in his or her physiognomy, it is destined to have a great vogue.

The hostess purchases a dozen or more large sheets of thin paper, black on one side and white on the other, and as many sheets of plain white cardboard.

A sheet of black paper is fastened to the wall with the white side out. A candle is lighted and set upon a table that is set immediately opposite the paper, and about two feet distant from it. The guest is seated between the candle and the wall, so that a strongly and sharply defined shadow of her profile falls upon the paper. Some one with a steady hand then steps forward and traces this shadow with a pencil, the guest sitting motionless meanwhile. When traced it is cut out with scissors, turned over and stuck on the card board, with, of course, the black face of the paper up.

In this way an exact profile is caught, and the silhouettes, although much larger than the tiny ones cut at sight in our grandfather's time, are more faithfully lifelike.

Each guest is given their own counterfeit presentment, and a great deal of fun follows in exchanging shadow pictures, most of them declaring that they are not as black as they are painted.

An Irishman having feet of different sizes, ordered his boots to be made accordingly. His directions were obeyed, but, as he tried the smallest boot on his largest foot, he exclaimed petulantly, "Confound that fellow! I ordered him to make one larger than the other and instead of that he has made one smaller than the other."

A poor Irishman offered an old saucepan for sale. His children gathered around him and inquired why he parted with it. "Ah me honeys," he answered, "I would not be affther parting with it but for a little money to buy something to put it in.

——A druggist in Maine has advertised in his town paper for 48 years without a break, and has retired rich.

New Advertisements.

HOME SECRETS.

BELLEFONTE MOTHERS KEEP THEM; BUT, WITH A LITTLE LIGHT, THERE NEED BE NONE.

How carefully Mother guards the Secrets of her Boys and Girls. At night as she carefully tucks the bed clothes round them she chides and warns them that Mother will be angry if they repeat last night's offense, softly saying to herself it's only a habit, but I must break them of it. This is Mother's mistake. The children cannot help it, and sweet, clean, dry, beds can be the resting place of every child when it is understood that the cause is not a habit, but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little ones tends to weakening the Kidneys, and weak Kidneys means inability to retain urine. This is a condition, not a habit, and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease. One of Doan's Kidney Pills taken twice a day and at bed time will strenghten the kidneys of a child, and in a short time there will be no cause to scold, for the so-called habit will disappear promptly.

Here's a grateful Mother that adds her indorsement to our words.

Mrs. W. E. Bryerton 101 Fourth St. says:—"My daughter 8 years old had at the age of four, a severe attack of measles. When she recovered, she was left with weak kidneys and the trouble developed into a urinary difficulty. We doctored for it, but made little or no headway. Last fall, she with other children, had the typhoid fever. It aggravated it and she complained of her back aching and continually feeling tired. She had little or no control of the urine while sleeping, in spite of all the doctors and I could do. It struck me if Doan's Kidney Pills were good for this distressing complaint in adults, they should be for children, and I procured a box. They improved her condition from the start and finally did more for her than all I ever did as well as the doctor. The trouble is gone. Before using the Old Quaker Remedy, she could not go to Sabbath School. Now I am thankful to say she can go anywhere."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, mailed to any address on receipt of price, by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole Agents for the U. S.

Travelers Guide.

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

Condensed Time Table.

READ UP. EXP. No. 37	READ UP. MAIL. No. 33	May 17th, 1896.	READ DOWN. EXP. No. 30	READ DOWN. MAIL. No. 36
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
	1 55	Ar.....Patton.....Lv		†3 30
	1 34	.....Westover.....		3 52
9 25	1 10	.....Mahaffey.....	†5 00	4 15
9 00	12 35	Lv.....Kerrmoor.....Ar	5 25	4 42
8 50	12 25	.....Gazzam.....	5 35	4 52
8 43	12 18	Ar.....Kerrmoor.....Lv	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 58	5 15
8 05	11 40	Lv...Clearfield Junc....Ar	6 15	5 34
7 55	11 31	.....CLEARFIELD.....	6 25	{5 45 / 6 10}
7 45	11 21	Ar...Clearfield Junc....Lv	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 57	6 40
7 15	10 50	.....Morrisdale Mines....	7 06	6 48
7 07	10 41	Lv..... ..Munson.....Ar	7 15	6 57
6 35	10 16	Lv PHILIPSBU'G Ar	7 40	7 27
7 27	11 01	Ar PHILIPSBU'G Lv	6 55	6 35
7 05	10 36	Ar..... ..Munson.....Lv	7 17	7 00
7 00	10 32	.....Winburne.....	7 22	7 03
6 40	10 12	.....PEALE.....	7 40	7 25
6 20	9 50	.....Gillintown.....	7 57	7 44
6 13	9 43	.....SNOW SHOE.....	8 04	7 52
5 18	8 48	.....BEECH CREEK.....	8 48	8 42
5 05	8 33	.....Mill Hall.....	9 01	8 53
4 58	8 25	.....LOCK HAVEN.....	9 07	8 58
4 47	8 15	.....Youngdale.....	9 16	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	†7 05	.....WILLIAMSPORT.....	10 05	9 55
P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.
P. M.	A. M.	--Phila. & Reading R. R..	A. M.	P. M.
†2 40	*6 55	Ar.....W'MSPORT.....Lv	†10 20	*11 30
†8 35	*11 30	Lv.....PHILA.....Ar	5 08	7 10
†4 30		Lv....N. Y. via Tam...Ar	6 00	
	§7 30	Lv...N. Y. via Phila....Ar	b 7 25	‡9 30
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. 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, Superintendent. F. E. HERRIMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

May 18th, 1896.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

NORTHWARD. EXPRESS.	NORTHWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	NORTHWARD. MAIL.	May, 18, 1896.	SOUTHWARD. EXPRESS.	SOUTHWARD. DAY EXPRESS.	SOUTHWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
7 30	3 15	8 20	.....Tyrone	6 35	11 20	6 12
7 36	3 21	8 26	...E. Tyrone.....	6 29	11 14	6 06
7 38	3 23	8 28	.....Tyrone S.....	.....	11 14	6 04
7 41	3 26	8 31	..... Vail.....	6 25	11 09	6 01
7 51	3 36	8 42	...Vanscoyoc....	6 18	11 02	5 53
7 55	3 40	8 47	..... Gardner.....	6 15	10 59	5 50
8 04	3 49	8 57	...Mt. Pleasant..	6 07	10 51	5 41
8 11	3 55	9 05	.....Summit.....	6 00	10 44	5 34
8 16	3 59	9 09	..Sandy Ridge...	5 54	10 38	5 27
8 18	4 01	9 11	.....Retort.....	5 51	10 35	5 23
8 19	4 02	9 13	.....Powelton	5 49	10 33	5 21
8 27	4 08	9 21	.....Osceola.....	5 39	10 23	5 10
.....	4 11	9 28	..Osceola Junc..	.....	.....	5 06
8 31	4 16	9 31	... ..Boynton.....	5 35	10 19	5 03
8 35	4 19	9 35	.....Steiners.....	5 31	10 15	4 58
8 36	4 23	9 42	...Philipsburg...	5 30	10 14	4 57
8 41	4 28	9 47	.....Graham.....	5 26	10 09	4 52
8 46	4 33	9 52	.....Blue Ball.....	5 21	10 04	4 46
8 52	4 39	9 58	...Wallaceton ...	5 16	9 58	4 39
8 57	4 44	10 04	.....Bigler	5 11	9 53	4 33
9 03	4 50	10 10	.....Woodland....	5 06	9 47	4 27
9 06	4 53	10 13	... Mineral Sp...	5 05	9 44	4 24
9 10	4 57	10 17	... ...Barrett.....	5 01	9 40	4 20
9 15	5 02	10 22	.....Leonard.....	4 56	9 35	4 15
9 19	5 06	10 28	.....Clearfield.....	4 52	9 31	4 09
9 24	5 11	10 34	... Riverview.....	4 58	9 26	4 03
9 30	5 17	10 41	...Sus. Bridge....	4 43	9 20	3 56
9 35	5 22	10 46	..Curwensville ..	4 39	9 15	3 51
.....	.....	10 52	.....Rustic.....	.....	.....	3 35
.....	.....	11 02	.....Stronach.....	.....	.....	3 25
.....	.....	11 06	....Grampian.....	.....	.....	3 21
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. MAIL	May 18, 1896.	EASTWARD. MAIL	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. EXPRESS
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Arr. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6 17	2 40	11 10	.....Tyrone.....	8 10	12 35	7 25
6 11	2 34	11 04	..East Tyrone...	8 16	12 41	7 31
6 07	2 30	11 00	....Vail.....	8 20	12 45	7 35
6 03	2 26	10 56	...Bald Eagle....	8 24	12 49	7 39
5 57	2 20	10 49	.....Dix.....	8 30	12 55	7 45
5 54	2 17	10 46	.....Fowler.....	8 33	12 58	7 48
5 52	2 15	10 44	.....Hannah.....	8 35	1 00	7 50
5 44	2 07	10 36	..Port Matilda...	8 42	1 07	7 57
5 36	2 00	10 28	..... Martha.....	8 49	1 14	8 04
5 28	1 53	10 20	.....Julian.....	8 58	1 22	8 13
5 19	1 44	10 11	.....Unionville...	9 07	1 30	8 22
5 12	1 37	10 04	Snow Shoe Int.	9 15	1 37	8 30
5 09	1 33	10 01	...Milesburg.. ...	9 18	1 40	8 33
5 01	1 24	9 53	....Bellefonte....	9 28	1 49	8 41
4 49	1 12	9 41	.....Milesburg ...	9 41	2 02	8 53
4 41	1 04	9 34	.....Curtin.....	9 49	2 11	9 01
4 37	1 00	9 30	..Mount Eagle...	9 53	2 15	9 05
4 31	12 54	9 24	.....Howard.....	9 59	2 21	9 11
4 22	12 45	9 15	.....Eagleville....	10 08	2 30	9 20
4 19	12 42	9 12	..Beech Creek....	10 11	2 33	9 23
4 08	12 31	9 01	.....Mill Hall.....	10 22	2 44	9 34
4 06	12 29	8 59	...Flemington....	10 24	2 46	9 36
4 02	12 25	8 55	...Lock Haven..	10 30	2 50	9 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Arr.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

EASTWARD. MAIL.	EASTWARD. EXP.	May 18th, 1896. Stations.	WESTWARD. EXP.	WESTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.
2 15	6 20	.....Bellefonte.....	8 55	4 15
2 21	.....	.....Axemann.....	8 50	4 10
2 24	6 28	.....Pleasant Gap.....	8 47	4 07
2 27	6 31	.....Peru.....	8 44	4 03
2 34	6 38	....Dale Summit.....	8 37	3 58
2 38	6 43	.....Lemont.....	8 32	3 53
2 43	6 47	.....Oak Hall.....	8 28	3 48
2 48	6 52	.....Linden Hall.....	8 23	3 44
2 55	7 00	.....Gregg.....	8 16	3 37
3 02	7 06	.....Centre Hall.....	8 09	3 31
3 10	7 14	.....Penn's Cave.....	8 02	3 23
3 17	7 21	.....Rising Spring.....	7 55	3 17
3 25	7 30	.....Zerby.....	7 45	3 08
3 32	7 38	.....Coburn.....	7 38	3 02
3 38	7 45	.....Ingleby.....	7 31	2 56
3 41	7 48	.....Paddy Mountain.....	7 27	2 53
3 49	7 57	.....Cherry Run.....	7 18	2 45
3 52	8 01	.....Lindale.....	7 14	2 41
3 59	8 08	.....Pardee.....	7 07	3 34
4 07	8 17	.....Glen Iron.....	6 58	2 25
4 15	8 25	.....Milmont.....	6 50	2 18
4 17	8 27	.....Swengle.....	6 47	2 16
4 22	8 33	.....Barber.....	6 42	2 12
4 27	8 38	..... Mifflinburg.....	6 37	2 07
4 35	8 47	.....Vicksburg.....	6 28	1 58
4 39	8 52	.....Biehl.....	6 23	1 53
4 47	9 00	.....Lewisburg.....	6 15	1 45
4 55	9 10	.....Montandon.....	5 40	1 35
P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

WESTWARD. Mixed.	WESTWARD. Mixed.	May, 18, 1896. UPPER END.	EASTWARD. Mixed.	EASTWARD. Mixed.
	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	4 40	9 20	.....Scotia.....	10 00	4 50	.....
.....	4 23	9 03	....Fairbrook.....	10 19	5 07	.....
.....	4 17	8 57	... ...Musser.....	10 26	5 13	.....
.....	4 11	8 51	Penn. Furnace	10 33	5 19	.....
.....	4 05	8 45	.....Hostler.....	10 40	5 25	.....
.....	3 59	8 39	...Marengo.....	10 46	5 31	.....
.....	3 55	8 35	.....Loveville. ...	10 51	5 35	.....