Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 9, 1896.

BUTCHERED BY SPANIARDS.

Details of a Brutal Affair in Cuba.-Even Babies Massacred.-A Party of Eighteen Refugees Overtaken by Spanish Troops and all Murdered but Five Who Hid in a Swamp.

A private letter received in Philadelphia tells of a most shocking affair that occurred a few miles from the little village of Murgo, in southern Santa Clara. The let-ter is dated at Colon, September 10, and is written by a nephew of Don Marco Ellie, alcalde of the city of Santa Clara. The alcalde is himself in sympathy with Spanish rule in Cuba, and some time ago informed his nephew, Jose Ellie, that he must join the Guardia Civil and fight against the insurgents.

Young Ellie did not dare to disobey his uncle's command, but through the intercession of friends was not forced into the local volunteers, and until recently remained within the city of Santa Clara. In the meanwhile he corresponded with General Rabi, one of General Gomez's lieutenants, and commander of the insurgent forces in Santa Clara Province, with the idea of joining Rabi's force.

Two months ago General Weyler's proc-lamation to the effect that all people residing in the towns and in sympathy with the rebel movement should at once be compelled to leave their homes and join the insurgents was issued.

The order was carried rigidly into effect in many places, but Alcalde Ellie deemed it rather harsh and so did not report to the Spanish military commandante of his district the names of those people within his jurisdiction that were suspected of being in secret league with the rebels.

Lately, however, he was reprimanded by General Weyler, and told that unless he commenced at once to carry out the order he himself would be considered an enemy to the Spanish Government. The rest of the story is told in the letter, which follows : "My uncle came to me on Sunday morn-

ing before mass at the Iglesia Major (ca-thedral), and informed me that I must leave the city on the following morning, with several families who had been ordered away from their homes. He said I was suspected of being in favor of the insurgents by the Santa Clara military authorities. Further, he said he believed the authorities were right.

"Of course, there was but one thing to do-deny the allegation, but he angrily told me I did not speak the truth, and that I should leave on the following morning. He did not know how much joy his decision gave me, since for several months I had hoped for an opportunity to leave San-

ta Clara, and join the army of liberation. "But I am sure I did not expect to witness the fearful affair which I was compelled to on the Friday morning following, and even now I shudder and my blood runs cold when I think of those innocents who were butchered by the guerilla soldiers under Commandante Arola. I cannot drive from my sight the killing of Senora Sanches Morales and her baby, nor will I be ever able to forget the shrieks of pretty Marina Paso, when she was carried away to the manigua by the brutal soldiery to be outraged and murdered !

There were eighteen in the party that left Santa Clara about noon on Monday. Three of them I had not known before, and, strangely enough, these three were of the five that escaped. Those whom I knew in the party were Juan Guerro, his wife, Senterward killed. "The same fate befell Marina's mother, who was also pretty and quite young. Senora Sanchez and her baby were hacked almost to pieces, and the five negroes were literally cut into bits.

had been outraged by the soldiers, and af-

"I have not time to tell you more, but I determined to write, that you might have some idea of the condition of things in the interior of this beautiful but bleeding

island. I will leave this night for Palmilloz, where I am to join a party of our soldiers. I have learned while here that the same atrocities have been perpetrated in this neighborhood."

A Great Political Criminal.

"Calico" Foster, who was Harrison's secretary of the treasury, made a speech at St. Louis the other evening in which he made a fussy and gushing euology of the Cleveland administration. It was not so long ago that he was fierce in denunciation of it. As Harrison's chief finance minister he was the prime author of most of the troubles that afflicted the Cleveland administration and separated it from the Democracy of the Union. He squandered the immense surplus left in the treasury by Cleveland on March 4, 1889, and on March 3 1892, handed over to Cleveland a bankrupt treasury.

But this was not the tithe of the harm done by Foster as the head of the treasury. He is the author of the second great crime. following that of the demonetization of silver in 1873. He is responsible for the increase of the bonded debt to the amount of \$262,000,000. He made the first step in this direction by his order that the sil ver treasury notes should be paid in gold. That started the raids of the gold speculators, British and American, on the treas-"Calico" Foster opened the doors. ury. He was the first secretary of the treasury, who repudiated the government bonds in the interest of the creditor. He struck out the word "coin" from the demand notes and bonds and inserted "gold". And

yet he denounced Democrats in his St. Louis speech as repudiators and revolutionists On October 13, 1891, one Phineas Pierce of Boston, the representative of the gold sharks, presented to the United States assistant treasurer in that city a \$1,000 treas-

ury note, specificially redeemable in silver, and demanded its redemption in gold. Payment in gold was refused, the government officers asserting the government option and tendering silver. An appeal was

taken to the secretary of the treasury at Washington, Charles Foster, of Ohio. He at once sent this telegram, which involved the commission of as great a crime as was possible to any officer of the government. He was the first practical repudiator in this whole business. The damnable telegram read as follows ; "Treasury Department, Oct. 14, 1891.

"To Phineas Pierce, No. 32 Summer 'street, Boston :

"Assistant Treasurer Kennard has been 'instructed to redeem treasury notes in 'gold

"CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary."

That was the opening of the ball. Raids on the treasury at once commenced. It marked the great crime of the surrender of the government's option. Before that the gold raiders had been held in check. John

ning, Cleveland's first great secretary. In four fiscal years, under this ruling, the treasury paid out in endless chain \$371, 000,000 gold to the British and American gold sharks, and to procure it was forced

years, but does the reader comprehend what

It would construct the Nicaragua ship

It would enlarge the Erie canal to a ship

Hudson, estimated to cost \$20,000,000.

water navigation and make that river free

It would improve and make navigable

the Allegheny river from Pittsburg to Oil

All this it would do and much more.

And yet to-day the people have not a stick of timber to show for the vast debt. It

merely represents an effort to maintain the

gold standard for three years. It is the

most costly bit of repudiation the history

McKinley's election means the continu-

Bryan's election means the restoration of

ance of this disastrous and dishonest gold

the option of the contract to the govern-

----Purify your blood with Hood's Sar-saparilla, which will give you an appetite,

ment and people .- Pittsburg Post

for commerce, estimated to cost \$3,-

000,000.

000

City, say \$3,000,000.

of the world affords.

bug policy.

immense sum? Properly applied-

option abandoned.

Mr. Bryan's Plea For Railroad Men.

An Earnest Appeal For the Protection of Railroad Employees, Willing to Stay Night and Day Until a Bill to Protect Their Lives and Limbs Was Enacted by Congress, Shows His Heartfelt Sympathy For Workingmen.

If ever the workingmen of the United States had a candidate for President who was in active and earnest sympathy with them it is WILLIAM J. BRYAN. If ever there was a man a candidate for that high position, whose whole life and soul was wrapped up in a desire to assist and protect those whose conditions in life need assistance and protection, it is WILLIAM J. BRYAN. This he has proven time and again in his official and private acts. To one of these efforts we want to call the attention of workers on railroads, who are asked by the corporations that employ them, to vote against him, and will leave it to their manhood, to their sense of honor, and to their gratitude to determine if one who stands by their interest and welfare as he has done, is not deserving of their support. On February 21, 1893, there was a debate in Congress on a bill to compel railroads engaged in interstate commerce to use on their cars couplers which would protect the lives and limbs of their employes ; There was opposition to the bill but WILLIIAM J. BRYAN urged its passage.

"I for one am willing to stay here till this session ends, because I think this bill should be passed. I believe it is dictated by humanity, and I am not willing, if I can prevent it, that these men shall be killed and maimed just because some of the railroads insist that they cannot afford to put these couplers on their cars. The only objection that I have heard made, the only real one in that letter of Mr. Haines found on our desks this morning, is that it would cost \$75 a car, or \$75,000,000. Some 22,000 persons have been injured. Those of us who have associated with these men know that there is scarcely one of them employed for any length of time in railroading who does not have a hand off, or fingers off, or foot off, or is not maimed in some way, and we have had produced here proof of the startling number killed. Now I ask, Mr. Speaker, does it not appeal to us, who are members of the only body which can give this relief, because the States are powerless-does it not appeal to us and to our humanity to pass such laws as will give protection to the lives and limbs of these people?

The doctrine of non-interference has been invoked time and again, and often in vain, to protect the individual from trespasses upon his rights, and now, in this latter day, the doctrine of non-interference is invoked when the corporations of this country seek to trample upon the rights of the people and to disregard even the common duties they owe to humanity. I insist, Mr. Speaker, that we who are in favor of this bill and in favor of giving to these people that protection which the laws of Congress alone can give-I insist that we shall be as zealous in behalf of this bill as are those on the other side who see fit to oppose it.

I do not question their motives, but if we can keep this question in this position, staying here night and day, the country will notice it and public opinion will be brought to bear upon it, and we are willing to trust to our being sustained by public opinion. The platforms of both the great political parties have declared in favor of it; and, as has been well stated here to-day, before the election a bill was passed here without a division. At that time we who now favor it had upon our side many of those who oppose it now, or at least their opposition was not then made known.

Now we are supported by the platforms of both political parties, supported by the almost unanimous sentiment of the press, and supported, as I believe, by the great sentiment of the people of this country, we can afford to stand here and fight this battle. Upon the one side are the interests of these men and their protection, and upon the other the cost to the railroads which this reform will impose, if it is carried out.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, how can we measure the value of human life ? How can you say that \$75,000,000 expended in equipping cars outweighs 2,000 people killed and 22,000 maimed? We may talk this way about the lives of others ; but what if these were our sons or our brothers? I ask of any one of these gentlemen what price he would set upon the life or security of a relative? And how dare we hold at a triffing price the lives and welfare of those not kin to us while we hold as a priceless boon the lives and welfare of those to whom we are related by blood?

I appeal, Mr. Speaker, to those who are in favor of this bill to stand by our rights here as a majority and protect the lives of those people who plead to us for their protection. (Applause.)

ceed it.

and rivers into the ocean.

you will be responsible.

and future generations.

The abundance, in future, of the matured

fruit of orchards, forests and fields will be

in proportion to your individual activity in

serve the day with appropriate exercises,

and care of trees and their value to present

plained to her, she laughed and declared

that it was just as funny as some of the

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

things you read in the papers.

NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

tree planting and in forest restoration.

Production of the Metals in the United States Last

The Director of the Mint, Mr. R. E. Preston, estimates the production of gold by the mines of the United States approximately, during the calendar year 1894 to have been 1,910,800 fine ounces, of the

1878. The production of silver from the mines of the United States is estimated to have approximated in 1894,49,500,000 ounces, of train pupils to lead in such movements as

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, HARRISBURG, Sept. 15, 1896.

To the Directors, Superintendents, Teachers and Pupils of the Schools of Pennsylvania It is characteristic of civilized men to prepare for the remote future. This is one of the most striking differences between Sherman, as secretary, said he would ex-ercise the option of the silver payments if it ercise the option of the silver payments if it cy civilization has won because it anticipated the future and met its events as they appeared.

It is a function of our public schools to

The Word "Dollar."

According to one authority, the word According to one authority, the word "dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the form in Dutch being "daalder." All these different forms being derived from Joachim's Thal, a Bohemian town, where the count of Schlick, A. D. 1518, coined some excellent pieces in silver of one ounce in weight. "From the name of the town came Joachim's thaler, applied to the above named coins as well as that of Schlicken thaler. Hence, Joachim's thaler pieces were first contracted into Joachim's thalers and then into thaers. These coins gained such a reputation that they became a pattern, so that others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the name, the word assumin different spelling through the low countries, reaching Spain as dollars, and through ts provinces transmitted to the wester hemisphere, where it was applied to coin prior to the adoption of the federal current cy. In coinage the word 'dollar'is a favo ite, being found, under various spelling in almost every part of the globe."

Tomato Honey.

3	chim's thaler pieces were first contracted					-	1 ×		
	into Joachim's thalers and then into tha-	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar	. A. M.	A. M.	P M	
	lers. These coins gained such a reputation	7 30		8 20	Tyrone Tyrone S	. 6 35	11 20	6 12	
	that they became a pattern, so that others	7 38		8 26	Tyrone S	. 6 29	11 14	6 06	
	of the same kind, though made in other	7 41	3 26	8 31		6 25	11 14		
	places, took the name, the word assuming	1 1 51		8 42	Vanscovoc	6 18	11 02	5 53	
'	different spelling through the low coun-	7 55			Gardner	. 6 15	10 59	5 50	
	tries, reaching Spain as dollars, and through	8 11	3 55		Summit	. 6 07 . 6 00		5 41	
	its provinces transmitted to the western	8 10	3 59	9 09	Sandy Ridge	. 5 54		0 34 5 27	
	hemisphere, where it was applied to coins	8 18 8 19		9 11	Retort	. 5 51	10 35	5 23	
	prior to the adoption of the federal curren-	8 27	4 02 4 08		Powelton	. 5 49		5 21	
	cy. In coinage the word 'dollar'is a favor-		4 11	9 21	Osceola Junc.	. 5 39		5 10 5 06	
	ite, being found, under various spellings,	8 31	4 16	9 31	Boynton	5 35			
	in almost every part of the globe."	8 35 8 36		9 35	Steiners	. 5 31	10 15	4 58	
	in annost every part of the globe."	8 41	4 23	9 42	Graham	530 526		4 57	
	Tomato Honey.	8 46	4 33	9 52	Blue Ball	5 20		4 52	
		8 52		9 58	Wallaceton	. 5 16	9 58		
	An excellent sweet that few housewives	8 57 9 03	4 44 4 50	10 04	Bigler	5 11			
	think of is tomato honey, the flavor of	9 06		10 10	Woodland Mineral Sp	5 06			
	which can scarcely be distinguished from	9 10	4 57	10 17	Barrett	5 01	9 40	4 24	
	real honey. To each pound of tomatoes	9 15 9 19		10 22	Barrett Leonard	4 56	9 35	4 15	
	add the grated peel of one lemon and half a	9 24		10 28	Clearfield	4 52	9 31		
	dozen fresh peach leaves. Place them in a	9 30	5 17	10 41	Riverview Sus. Bridge	4 58	9 26 9 20	4 03	
	preserving kettle and cook and cook them	9 35		10 46	Sus. Bridge Curwensville	4 39	9 15	3 51	
	slowly until the tomatocs fall into pieces ;			10 52	Rustie	1 1		0 0 "	
	then strain through a bag To each wint			11 02	Stronach			3 25	
	then strain through a bag. To each pint of	P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	A M	3 21 P M	
	juice allow one pound of sugar and the juice		P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. A. M. A. M. B 21 P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. A. M. A. M. P.M.						
	of one lemon, Boil these together half an		BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.						
1	hour, or until a thick jelly is formed when	00	WESTW.	ARD.		EAS	WARD.		
	cold. Fill glasses with the liquid jelly,	EXPREES	EXPRESS	H	May 18, 1896.	1 2	ESS	SSS	
	and do not cover them until the mixture	PB	PR	MAIL		MAIL	EXPRESS	EXPRESS	
	becomes cold. This jelly is always a	EX	EN	-		-	EX	EX	
	source of delight at the nursery table	P. M.	P. M. 2 40	A. M. 1	Arr. Lv. Tyrone .East Tyrone	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
	New York Sun.	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 & 17 \\ 6 & 11 \end{array} $			Tyrone	8 10	12 35	7 25	
		6 07	2 30	11 00	.Last Tyrone	8 16 8 20	$12 \ 41$ $12 \ 45$	7 31	
1	In the British Museum the shelves	6 03	2 26	10 56	Bald Eagle	8 24	12 49	1 30	
	contain thirty-nine miles of books. The	5 57 5 54	2 20	10 49.	Dix	8 30	12 55	45	
	museum also possesses the oldest love let-	554 552	2 17	10 46	Hannah	8 33	12 58		
	ter in existence. It is a proposal of mar-	5 44	2 07	10 36'.	Port Matilda	$ 8 35 \\ 8 42 $	1 00 7 1 07 7		
	riage for the hand of an Egyptian princess	5 36	2 00	10 28.	Martha	8 49	1 14 8		
t	3500 years old. It is inscribed on a brick.	$528 \\ 519$	1 53	10 20'.	Julian	8 58	1 22 8	13	
1		5 12	1 37	10 04 8	East Tyrone Bald Eagle Dix Fowler Hannah Port Matilda Julian Julian Unionville now Shoe Int. Milesburr.	9 07 9 15	1 30 8 1 37 8		
		5 09	1 33	10 01 .		9 18	1 40 8		
1	New Advertisements.	5 01	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 24 \\ 1 & 12 \end{array} $	9 53 .	Bellefonte	9 28	1 49 8	41	
		4 41	1 04	9.34		9 41 9 49	2 02 8	53	
		4 37	1 00	9 30	Mount Eagle	9 53	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 11 & 9 \\ 2 & 15 & 9 \end{array}$	01	
	WANTED - SEVERAL FAITHFUL	4 31	12 54	9 24	Howard	9 59	2 21 9	11	
	w men or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$780	4 22 4 19	$12 \ 45 \\ 12 \ 42$	9 15	Eagleville	10 08	2 30 9	20	
	payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position per-		12 31	9 01	Beech Creek Mill Hall	$10 11 \\ 10 22$	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 & 33 & 9 \\ 2 & 44 & 9 \end{array} $	23	
	Hallent, Reference, Enclose solf-oddrogged	4 06	12 29	8 59	Flemington	10 24	2 46 9	36	
	stamped envelope. The National, Star Building,		12 25	8 55	.Lock Haven.	10 30	2 50 9	40	
	Chicago. 41-39-4m.	P.M.	P. M. 1	А. М. L	v. Arr.	A. M.	P. M. P	.м.	
1		G & TYRONE I	RAILRO	DAD.					
1	OME SECRETS.	EASTW			ay 18th, 1896.				
				1	1001, 1030.		VESTWAL		
		MAIL.	EXP.		STATIONS.	EN	P. MA	11	
	BELLEFONTE MOTHERS KEEP THEM;	Р. М. 21	A. M.	Lv.	Bellefonte	Ar. A.	M. P.	м.	
			1 6 90	1	Hellofonto	0		15	

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

May 18th, 1896.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

May, 18, 1896.

SOUTHWARD.

EXPRESS. DAY EXPRESS.

NORTHWARD.

DAY EXPRESS.

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

How carefully Mother guards the Se-crets 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 say-ing to herself it's only a habit, but I must break them of it. This is Moth-er'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 re-tain 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 Autumn Arbor Day. 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 prompty. 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 diffi-culty. 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 com-plained of her back aching and contin-ually 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 thank-ful 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 ad-dress on receipt of price, by Foster-Miburn Co, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole Agents for the U. S. will best perpetuate the State. For this reason, each succeeding autumn, you, the pupils, are enjoined by public proclamation to turn aside for one day and consider Commonwealth will have to your prosperity when you are the citizens and rulers of the State. For this you are asked to en-A waste acre which produces nothing is a reproach to any country, as much as a wasted life is a disgrace to him who has led it. Therefore, lend the weight of your character and example to the public duty of covering the barren hills and mountain tops of the State with trees, whose leaves will distil moisture into the air, whose trunks and bark will furnish material for our industries and whose roots will aid in producing fresh soil to replace that which is washed from our fields, down the streams

 $\begin{array}{c} 8 & 50 \\ 8 & 47 \\ 8 & 44 \\ 8 & 37 \\ 8 & 32 \\ 8 & 23 \\ 8 & 23 \\ 8 & 23 \\ 8 & 16 \\ 8 & 09 \\ 8 & 02 \\ 7 & 55 \\ 7 & 45 \end{array}$...Pleasant Gap.....Peru..... ...Dale Summit..... $\begin{array}{c} 2 & 24 \\ 2 & 27 \\ 2 & 34 \\ 2 & 38 \\ 2 & 43 \\ 2 & 48 \\ 2 & 55 \\ 3 & 02 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 3 & 17 \end{array}$Lemont....Oak Hall... .Linden Hall.Gregg...... ..Centre Hall... ...Centre Hail. Penn's Cave.... Rising Spring.... Zerby Coburn Ingleby Paddy Mountain Cherry Run. Lindale Pardee. Glen Iron. Milmont Swengle 3 25 3 32 3 32 338 341 349 352 359 407 415 417 499 $\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 45 \\ 2 \\ 41 \\ 3 \\ 34 \\ 2 \\ 25 \\ 2 \\ 18 \\ 2 \\ 16 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ -2 \\ 07 \\ 1 \\ 58 \\ 1 \\ 53 \\ 1 \\ 45 \\ 1 \\ 35 \end{array}$Swengle.... Barber.... Mifflinburg. ...Vicksburg... Biobl 8 27 22 27 35 8 33 8 38 8 47 $\begin{array}{r} 4 & 39 \\ 4 & 47 \\ 4 & 55 \end{array}$ 8 52 .Biehl. ...Lewisburg... ..Montandon. 9 00 . 9 10 Lv. A. M. P. M. P. M. | A. M. |Ar.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD

UPPER END.

May, 18, 1896.

 A. M.
 Ar.
 Lve.
 A. M.

 9
 20
Scotia.....
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Fairbrook...
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 19

 8
 57
Musser....
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 51
 Penn. Furnace
 10
 33

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 45
Hostler....
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 40

 8
 35
Loveville...
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 51

 8
 29
 Furnace Road.
 10
 51

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Doveville...
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 51

 8 26
 ...Dungarvin...11 01 5
 5 44

 8 26
 ...Dungarvin...11 01 5
 5 44

 8 18 Warrior's Mark 11 10 5
 5 52

 8 09
 ...Pennington...11 20 6 01

 7 58
 ...Stover...11 32 6 12

 7 50
 ...Tyrone....11 40 6 20

 A. M. Lve, Ar. A. M. P. M.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after

May 18, 1896.

WESTWARD.

Mix

P. M. A. M. Lve.

 $3 23 \\ 3 17$

EASTWARD

Mix

5 19

 $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 19 \\ 5 & 25 \\ 5 & 31 \\ 5 & 35 \\ 5 & 41 \\ 5 & 54 \\ 5 & 52 \\ 6 & 01 \\ 6 & 12 \\ 6 & 90 \end{array}$

Mixe

Lve. A. M. a..... 10 00 bok.... 10 19

Output of Gold and Silver.

ora Sanchez and her baby, Alberto Diaz, Guilermo Diaz, Marina Paso, Senora Paso, mother of Marina ; Jose L. Morales, Juan Bettar and five of the negroes from my uncle's own estate.

"We were told to leave the vicinity at once, and that should we return to town, the penalty would be death. 'Go,' said my uncle, 'and join the bandits and robbers you sympathize with. Leave Santa Clara and do not return, else when you do we will shoot you upon the plaza.

STARTED FOR CIENFUEGOS.

"The party went in the direction of cienfuegos, for most of us had friends there. I wanted at first to leave the party and join a party of insurrectos whom I knew were near the headquarters of the Arimao River, but Marina Paso and the other women of but Marina Paso and the other women of the party begged me to stay with them and food, clothing and shelter of the American to conduct them to Cienfuegos. They said that should Spanish troops be encountered my name and the fact the alcalde of Santa lionaires of the payment of a penny. The Clara was my uncle would alone save them history of the civilized world does not afford a parallel for this great misuse of pow-

'I began to think in this way myself un-er in the interest of wealth. Republican til Thursday morning when we met near the little village of Gamanayagua, a de-that Morgan, the head of the syndicates tachment of Government troops. The commander rode up to us and said : 'You are the party of rebels sent from Santa Clara. Do not go near the village or I will McKinley campaign, denouncing silverites have the whole lot of you cut down.' Then as anarchists and repudiators. I realized that although we were not near my uncle the danger was just as great. I did not attempt to argue with him and advised the party to leave the vicinity as soon as possible.

"If you knew the character of the country through which we passed, you would know how we suffered. The women were olutionizing the commerce of the world. weak and hungry, as the only substantial food we had was obtained at two houses on the road. We would have stopped at them but the people were not Cubans, and feared to offend the troops by giving us shelter.

On Friday morning early, what I was send to the lakes and the ores we draw fearful of occurred. Arola and his band of from the lakes, estimated at \$12,000,000. guerillas rode into the little valley where we had spent the night. Senora Sanchez must have had warning of the event, for when she saw the soldiers coming in the distance she cried out that they intended to murder us. She took up her baby and ran, but directly toward the soldiers. Marina followed in the other direction, while I followed her.

THE BUTCHERY BEGINS

"In a few minutes more the horrible affair was being enacted. Senora Sanches was the first to fall, and then two of the negroes were killed by sword cuts. Sev-eral of the guerillas rode rapidly in our direction. Marina cried as she ran, but would not follow me to the thick manigua, back of the left of a creek. Beyond the creek was a deep swamp, and I felt that could we get to it we might escape.

"None of the soldiers followed me, and I succeeded in getting deep into the woods. Looking back I saw Marina on her knees, almost under the hoofs of one of the horses. The guerilla had his sword uplifted, but he lowered it again, and dismounting, grasped the girl roughly by her uplifted wrists. A few minutes later she was surrounded by several guerillas, and then she was led away, shrieking.

I remained in the swamp all day, and at night started for Murga. There I learned the details of the sickening affair, and tone your stomach and strengthen your learned to my greatest horror that Marina nerves.

to issue an increase to the bonded debt of a decrease as compared with 1893 of 10,the United States to the extent of \$262, 500,000 ounces.

000,000, which its maturity will envolve In the production of gold California led with an output of \$13,570,000; Colorado the relations which the woodlands of the an expenditure of over \$500,000,000 in principal and interest. And mark this fact : In the preceding 13 years the governcoming second with \$9,491,000; Montana third with \$3,651,000 ; and South Dakota ment, reserving its option of coin payments, \$3,299,000

Colorado heads the list in silver by an paid out only \$34,000,000 in the redemp-Colorado heads the list in silver by an output of 23,281,400 fine ounces, of the coming value \$30,101,200. Montana set tion of demand notes. Thirty-four mil-lions in 13 years with the option in force, coining value \$30,101,200 ; Montana second with a production of 12,820,000 fine ounces, followed by Utah, with a producagainst \$371,000,000 in four years with the tion of 5,892,000 fine ounces. At the aver-Foster's policy was adopted and continage price of silver for the calendar year, ued by the Cleveland administration-its 1894 (\$0.635), the commercial value of the first great and fatal blunder—and there stands the debt, principal and interest, of silver product of the mines of the United \$500,000,000 as a monument of the trans. States is \$31,432,500.

The estimates of the agents employed by cedant folly. There is not a stick of timthe Mint Bureau to gather the statistics of the product of gold and silver for the sevber anywhere to show for this debt. Every eral States and Territories make the gold people. Knocking out the income tax re-lieved the immense accumulations of milproduct aggregate \$43,630,000 and the silver product 51,000,000 ounces. The esti-mate of the Director of the Mint is based upon the deposits of domestic bullion at the Mints and assay offices and upon the re-turns from private refiners, who have cour-If you, in your day and generation, fail to do this the order of nature will be vioteously reported the amount of their output of both gold and silver and the source from whence the ores from which the same vited upon the land for whose prosperity raiding the treasury, cleared for himself \$10,000,000 out of the bond issues. He is was extracted were received, and not from now at the head of the financial end of the the reports of mine owners.

In regard to the product of the world's gold and silver for 1894, the returns are incomplete, but so far as received show an in-It is easy to say \$500,000,000 the price crease in the production of gold over 1893 of maintaining the gold standard for three Trees may be planted both in the spring and in the fall of the year. In accordance of about \$21,000,000, the largest increase being in Africa, viz: \$9,600,000; Austra-lia \$6,000,000; followed by the United States with an increase of \$3,950,000. Auswith a time-honored custom I appoint Friday, October 23, 1896, as Autumn Arbor Day, and earnestly urge directors, su-perintendents, teachers and pupils to obtralia leads the lists of gold producing countries for 1894, with a production of 41,000,-000, the United States taking second place. both by the planting of trees and by the The production of silver in the world, it dissemination of information on the growth

canal, from the lakes to tidewater on the is estimated, will be from 145,000,000, to It would build a great ship canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, and equip it for 150,000,000 ounces for the calendar year 1894. The heaviest falling off in the pro-duction is in the United States, followed the untaxed transportation of the coal we by Australia, Mexico showing a gain of 2,-700,000 ounces. It would buy up the Monongahela slack-

gold of \$1,500,000.

The Turning Point,

"How is your husband, Mrs. O'Hooligan ?"

'Faith, an' he is at the turning point It would make navigable the Ohio river this blessed noight. The doctor is just after from Pittsburg to Cairo by slackwater imlavin', and he says if O'Hooligan lives till provement, as proposed by Senator Quay estimated at \$50,000,000. the mornin' we may be hopin'; but if not we must be after givin'him up, sure."

It would build an air line freight railroad from Pittsburg to tidewater, under government control, estimated at \$15,000,

39-37-1y

ASK FORE

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THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"

-AND-

BURN CROWN ACME OIL.

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AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Travelers

Gen'l P

e or h s	ful to	bath School. Now I am say she can go anywher, n's Kidney Pills are for alers. Price 50 cents p xes for $$2.50$, mailed to a on receipt of price, by rn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole e U.S.	e."		Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday				
- - y =====	Т	ravelers Guid	е.	READ DOWN May 18, 1896. No 1 No 5 No 3 May 18, 1896.	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \ 49 \ 5 \ 57 \ 9 \ 56 \\ \cdot \ 9 \ 43 \ 5 \ 51 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 28 \ 5 \ 46 \ 0 \ 45 \end{array}$				
	N. 1	CREEK RAILROA C. & H. R. R. R. Co., L Condensed Time Table. May 17th, 1896.	D. essee. READ DO EXP. M No. 30 N	° .					
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8 32 8 25 8 05 7 55 7 45 7 37 7 31 7 23	$ \begin{array}{c} 12 & 00 \\ 11 & 40 \\ 11 & 31 \\ \hline 11 & 21 \\ 11 & 12 \\ 11 & 05 \\ \end{array} $	LvClearfield JuneAr CLEARFIELD ArClearfield JuneLv Woodland Bigler	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 58 \\ 6 15 \\ \hline 6 25 \\ \hline 6 35 \\ 6 45 \\ 6 52 \end{array} $	5 09 5 15 5 34 5 45 6 10 6 19 6 29 6 34	9 30 9 20 Jersey Shore 10 05 9 55 Arr. } WMs'PORT } 5 08 7 10 Atlantic City 6 45 NeW YORK NeW YORK 7 25 ‡9 30 NEW YORK (Via Thimagua) NEW YORK (Via Philia) NEW YORK	Lve 4 00 +7 25 Arr. 2 40 *6 55			
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$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 13 \\ 5 & 18 \\ 5 & 05 \\ 4 & 58 \\ 4 & 47 \\ 4 & 35 \\ 4 & 35 \\ \end{array}$	8 48 8 33 8 25 8 15 8 00	Gillintown BEECH CREEK Mill Hall LOCK HAVEN Youngdale UERSEY SHORE JUNC.	8 48 8 9 01 8 9 07 8 9 16 9 9 29 9	7 52 8 42 8 53 8 58 9 07 0 18	DIT I DROMME	Sept. 7th, 1896.			
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William Philadel	sport, lphia.	delphia on 10.20 A. M. will change cars at Colur —At Williamsport with ing R. R. At Jersey S uilway, At Mill Hall wi	nbus Av	om re.,	17 11 02 7 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Fall Bro Railroad Pennsyl	ook Ra l of P vania	ailway. At Mill Hall wi ennsylvania. At Philips Railroad and Altoona & F	th Centration the start with the sta	ral ith irg	3 11 24 7 33Strubles 0 7 40Bloomsdorf	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone and No. 53 from Lock Haven connect with train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College con-nect with Penn'a R. R. trains at Bellefonte. Connecting 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. Gen¹ Passenger Acoust assenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa. | the baily, except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS Supt.

Mexico also gains in her production of ---- I wonder why, said Mrs. Noodle, as she stood looking in the glass, the nose is put in the middle of the face. Mr. Noodle laid down his paper. That's easy enough, he replied. It's be-cause it's the scenter piece. And when Mrs. Noodle had had this ex-