HUSKING.

The yellow suns of autumn fall Across the orchard and the wood. The still air echoes every call, The vine lies painted on the wall, And all the maples drip with blood.

The neighbors come from far and near And gather on the broad barn floor To celebrate the ripened year And strip the husk from off the ear That turns to gold the farmer's store.

The year grows rich as it groweth old, And life's latest sands are its sands of gold. -Julia C. R. Dorr, in Boston Journa

The Interest of Laboring Men.

It is distressing to witness the anxiety of the great syndicates and trusts for the interests of the laboring men. The great editors of the great gold bug newspapers are sure that Mr. Bryan's election is going to injure them. The workingmen would only receive fifty-three cents where now they would receive a dollar if they had work to do. It is true that these same editors tell us that in the hands of the owners of silver mines the fifty-three cents will be turned into a dollar. They learn all of this from the financiers, and the financiers are supposed to know everything. We wish they would explain how the same law which changes fifty-three cents into a dollar for the silver mine owners changes a dollar into fifty-three cents for the working-

But we started to say something about the interests of labor. Every laboring man knows just how many days he has had work to do during the year past, and how much he received for it. If he worked one hundred and fifty days and received a dollar and a half per day for wages his total year's wages is \$225. There are 310 working days in the year, so, counting the idle days and the working days together, he only received an average of eighty cents a All the gold standard writers in the country cannot deceive one of these laborers into the belief that he is rolling in

The election of Mr. Bryan will be followed by the remonetization of silver. This will increase the number of dollars which represent the business and property of the country. Money being plenty, property will increase in value as measured by dollars. As money grows more abundant and therefore less valuable, the owners of it will want to invest it in other property and enterprises, because no man keeps on hand anything that is falling in price. Manufacturers will run their mills on full time, knowing that what they manufacture will be steadily becoming more valuable; and new manufactures will start. A new incentive will be given to agriculture. Farm products will rise. This will increase the business of railroads and aid them in meeting their liabilities. Workingmen will be wanted at the factories, and on the farms, and on the railroads in steadily increasing numbers. The average wages of workingmen will increase because of more regular employment.

tion, and often in another column of the same issue they will explain how happy cause we are on a gold standard.

against the products of cheap foreign labor, but it did not protect the American factory do not make their way out of the sand unoperative from competition with cheap foreign laborers. The very laborers who main in fresh water until they are about as

The strikes of capital for lower wages are never criticised by any but laboring men. The strikes of laboring men for higher wages are loudly denounced, as though the laborers had no right to say anything about their own interests. When the laws are violated by excited men in a labor strike we hear mutterings of the necessity of us-But when millionaire bankers and Treasury officials sit down over their Burgundy and make bargains for unlawful bond issues, and for the sale of the bonds for millions of dollars less than they could be sold for in the New York market, there is no shudder about such violations of the laws of piles which is driven in line from the shudder about such violations of the laws. On the contrary, thousands of business men are made to honestly believe that the robbers who carry off ten to fifteen millions of public money and convert it to their own use are patriotic benefactors who saved the nation's credit.

When the great masses of people of this republic—in which every citizen is a sovereign—assemble together to listen to the addresses of a man like Mr. Bryan, they are scowled upon and lied about. Freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the ballot would be absolutely suppressed in this country if the men who denounce all their opponents as an archists could have their way. Such men have no more regard for constitutional liberty than the real anarchists, who flourish the red flag and declare their opposition to government in any form whatever. Happily the people can rule in this country when they will, and this year their determination to rule has struck terror to the souls of their adversaries. - Cincinnati Inquirer.

of somebody who had been reading McKinley's cast iron speeches at the Bryan
meeting at New Haven. "Suppose you
start up the mills," said the voice
of somebody who had been reading Mchave been built to meet the requirements
owned by the canneries and loaned to the
fishermen who are paid so much a pound are you going dispose of the things the mills produce unless the people can buy the produce of your mills?" Mr. Bryan is not not is "cast" across the stream, with a bad on an aphorism himself.

Among the many remarkable panoramas of natural scenery which unfolds themselves to the traveller through the great Northwest, there is nothing to surpass that which is seen from the overland train as it winds its way through the great gorge of the Columbia River. The first view of this noble river-the Rhine of Americaas it rolls onward between beetling cliffs, whose height is measured by the thousand feet, is stamped upon the memory with an impression of mingled awe and beauty which can never be effaced. At a point some one hundred miles from the mouth of the river the train turns sharply to the left and runs into the city of Portland. This, the capital of the Northwest, is situated on the banks of the Willamette, a tributary into the scow. stream which drains the fertile and famous valley of that name. To reach the Pacific Ocean the traveler will take one of the fleet stern wheel steamers, which will earry him down the last one hundred miles of the Columbia, and land him at the thriving city of Astoria, the headquarters of the justly celebrated salmon fisheries. Astoria owes its existence to the enterprise of John Jacob Astor, who early in the century, dispatched a double expedition, one by ship round Cape Horn and the other overland from St. Louis, across the then unexplored deserts and mountains, to found a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River, for the collection of furs, pelts, etc. The place was named after the famous merchant: and in spite of the fact that even to this day it is without any railroad connection with the rest of the world (though one is now under construction), its advantageous location at the mouth of a great water way, coupled with the rich natural resources of the surrounding country, have caused it to grow to a city of 10,000 inhabitants.

Astoria owes much of its importance to the fact that it is the meeting place of river and ocean traffic, being the port of call for the fleet of ships which carry the wheat crop of Oregon and a part of Washington to Liverpool, and it has also a considerable trade in lumber. Its chief importance, however, is derived from the extensive and grounds extend through the whole length of the lower Columbia, whose shores are it forms the headquarters. The fishing water front at Astoria, where there are

sixteen in all. the Columbia River is that known as the late speaker of the house has said Royal Chinook salmon. Its excellence is due to the firmness of the flesh, its delicate | this cutting down your silver money and flavor, and its large proportion of oil. It varies greatly in size and weight, ranging from 20 to 80 pounds, the latter being an exceptionally large fish. In addition to the Chinook, three other varieties are common: place in the law of this country, and demand its unlimited coinage at the fixed, ver-side. But, though they command a secure and tried ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, and good price, they do not equal the Royal if other nations, England especially, don't Chinook, which is the distinctive fish of the Columbia River, and the one upon which said, make the most of it. We are running the reputation of the canned salmon has our own business and we must protect our been built up.

The salmon is a deep sea fish which spawns in fresh water. The spawning grounds are located far inland, at the head The condition of the workingmen cannot be worse than it is to-day. The gold papers admit this and charge it to the silver agitative that the fish are caught. On the Columbia River the "running" commences in the river, and this while the way up the river that the fish are caught. On the Columbia River the "running" commences in the river, and this while the way up the river that the fish are caught. lumbia River the "running" commences in April and continues until October. As the salmon passes up the river it deteriorates and prosperous the workingmen are be- in quality, as the result of its abstinence from food and the exertion of running the Every workingman is this country knows rapids. At the spawning time the fish bethat the men who import labor from the jails and hospitals of European cities and eggs are laid it dies on the spawning jails and hospitals of European cities and the lowest classes of Chinamen from Hongkong are all supporting McKinley. The capitalists who angrily denounce labor unions and do their best to break them up are supporters of McKinley. The McKinley tariff bill provided for no protective duty on "the pauper labor of Europe." It protected the American manufacturer against the products of cheap foreign labor. worked for such low wages in Europe as to compel us to build a tariff wall against their products are brought over here by the protected manufacturers and take the place of American workingmen, for whose interests we are invited to clear McKinley. terests we are invited to elect McKinley and restore the McKinley tariff!

fully developed fish is due to the difference in the food they may happen to secure. The Testimony given before Congressional committees sitting in New York have reschool of smelt, will follow the latter convealed the existence of a regular system of tinually, seizing the smelt at will when bringing to this country the very dregs of hungry. It is estimated that not more European capitals. Steamship owners and large corporations who desire to employ the cheapest labor possible combine in this the ocean full grown. The loss is due work. Runners are employed to ransack the purlieus and pest-holes of European cities to secure a class of emigrants which that have not yet returned to the ocean. ought no more to be allowed to land in The latter live almost entirely upon their this country than infected rags ought to be kind, the newly hatched fish being an easy allowed to be entered at the Custom House. | prey to the older salmons' attack

It is now believed that artificial hatching, and a further limitation of the open fishing season, are the only means of perpetuating the fishing industry; and two hatcheries have been established in the we hear mutterings of the necessity of using the army and increasing its numbers. In ot over ten per cent, as the young fish can be preserved until it is large enough to protect itself from the enemy by flight.

On the lower Columbia the fish are taken by means of fixed nets known as fish traps, by movable or seine nets, and by floating shore or shoals out to the deep water in which the fish are accustomed to run. Here the piles are driven in a circle forming a pound, and the whole trap is covered with netting. The fish stike the netting and follow the trap until they reach the pound, where they are readily taken. The seine net is about 1,500 feet long, contains 650 pounds of twine, 200 pounds of rope and 150 pounds of lead, and costs fully \$1,000. It is handled from the shore, being paid out from the boat on which it is loaded, in a wide semicircle, and horses are used to haul it in. Seining is most profitable in those years when the river is low. Most of the season's catch, however, is taken with the gill net, which varies in length and depth according to the means of the owner. They are frequently 1,800 feet long and from 20 to 25 feet deep, the material alone costing from \$275 to \$300. The size of the mesh varies from 7 to 10 inches, the latter size being used from June to August, when the fish are uniformly large. Lead sinkers are attached to the bottom, and cork or cedar floats to the top line of the net. Gill net fishing is carried out in specially constructed boats which wooden buoy at one end and the fishing 39-37-1y

The Columbia River Salmon Fisheries. | boat at the other. It is held in a perpendicular position by the lead sinkers, and slowly floats down the stream. The fish lover of letters, art or artisanship. He was are caught by the gills in attempting to poet, glazier and painter, weaver, printer pass through, and are drawn up and thrown into the boat, which is rowed up and down socialist, and distinguished himself in all

the line for this purpose.

On the upper Columbia a truly remarkthe line for this purpose.

On the upper Columbia a truly remarkable contrivance known as the fish wheel is used. To the rear end of a scown along. is used. To the rear end of a scow a large cups and swords" is seen in all his poetry wheel is attached in such a manner that it can revolve under the impulse of the running water. Upon it are fixed several large net-covered scoops or pockets, whose mouths open down stream, or in the opposite direction to the run of the salmon.

The scow is moored in the path followed by the fish, which as they run into the scoops, are lifted up and automatically dumped

The bulk of the salmon catch is cleaned. cut up, boiled, and canned by extensive establishments called canneries, one of the largest and most celebrated of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. The canning is done by Chinese labor, and the fishing is largely carried on by fine, stalwart men from the stormy coasts of

Scandinavia and Northern Russia. This profitable industry was established in 1886, some thirty years ago. The first year's product consisted of 4,000 cases, with a total value \$64,000. In ten years time the annual output had increased to 450,000 cases valued at \$2,475,000: and last year's pack amounted to 600,000 cases, valued at \$3,000,000; the gross weight of the salmon utilized being nearly 20,000 tons. The total weight of salmon utilized in canning during these thirty years was 365, 000 tons; and this was shipped in 11,000, 000 cases, and represented a money value of \$64,500,000—a truly remarkable record. -Scientific American.

Where Palmer Stood Six Years Ago.

In a speech to farmers and others at Cairo, Illinois, September 16, 1890, Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, candidate of the national

bank party for President, said: "The oppression and outrage of the infa-mous tariff is but one of the causes of your world-renowned salmon fisheries of which depressed state, your discouraged condiimportant, of how and where to get your money to pay any taxes with. With the ings of the canneries or packing houses, the largest of which are located along the twin crime to the McKinley infamy and the demonetization of silver has brought along the increase of Mortgages and the decrease The most famous variety of fish taken in of price for your wheat and corn. Truly Mr. Carlisle, as your own Logan has said, store silver, the money of the people, to its own people according to their needs and their sovereign rights, not as the Shylocks of the Strand and the old lady of Thread Needle street demand, but against their pleasure and in defiance of them.'

> the celery, Delia?
> Delia—Do you like 'em, ma'm? Mrs. Epicure—Yes indeed. Delia-So do I.

-It is easy for gold men to call names at silverites, but there was never a reformer who was not so treated, but reform flour-

— When used as money—a commodity generation. By keeping McKinley at home representing property—gold is a blessing; there is less danger of the Major getting when used in speculation and to increase rattled and expressing his real sentiments on the silver question.

on the silver question.

Montgomery & Co.

A LL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW IN

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK IS UP TO DATE.

Lower prices for better goods will be our keynote.

We now have the handsomest line of made up Clothing ever shown by us-com prising blacks, blue, worsteds and cheviots. Fancy plaids and stripes in Scotch goods and a superb line of Overcoats for dress and storm.

Boy's suits were never so pretty nor serviceable, and there is also a fine line of Boy's Reefers in all qualities. School pants in profusion

All the latest styles in hats, Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Miller, Youngs and all the leading blocks in derby and soft. Everything up to date.

Full line of cloths to make to your measure.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFONTE, PA

Illuminating Oil.

Ask for= THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"

BURN CROWN ACME OIL.

o-AND-

-GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD .-

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The Development of Helen Keller.

-The death of William Morris, the

His poetic work has always strength,

dignity and beauty, and while he had not

Browning's dramatic force, Tennyson's rare finish, or Swinburne's sweeping com-

mand of the English tongue, he must be

reckoned in the first flight of English poets

of this generation. Whatever may be thought of his socialist theories, he wrought

benefits while seeking to put them into

practice, and his whole life, in the different

channels in which it ran, was bent toward

whatever is true, beautiful and inspiring.

Prophecy, 1876.

for Bryan. He attacks Senator Pritchard, charges him with great inconsistency on

the silver question, and says the North

-"Willie Taddells," said the school

Carolina Republican platform is a creation

of Pritchard, under inspiration from Ohio.

teacher, firmly, "you have a piece of chewing gum in your desk. Bring it to me in-

the flavor you use. Yours is orange, an' this is wintergreen."—Harper's Bazar.

"Well, don't you do it again. Do you

"Yes'm. I won't do it no more. He

and thirty attendants would be a cumber-

some affair to haul around the country. It

is easier and more profitable to have the

delegations go to the presidential saloon

than to take the saloon to the delegations.

is the freezing point. I wonder what the

squeezing point is?"
Marie—"I don't know, Jack; possibly

A presidential saloon with five bars

ck-"I say, Marie, if 32 degrees

-Mark Hanna is wise in his day and

with that little Sprankle boy ?"

hain't got a cent left."

"Yes'm

two in the shade.'

hear me?'

"Yes'm," replied Willie, "but it ain't

"Didn't I see you pitching pennies

-It is not an accident that all the big

Helen Keller the totally blind and deaf girl, was seven years old when the first at-tempt was made to unlock for her the great world and its mysteries. Her family up to that time could communicate with her only in crude signs. She knew nothing until then, except that around her were persons who were kind to her. Althou she had been able to hear and see up the time she was eighteen months old, had forgotten that there was such a thi as speech; and, for aught she knew eve one in this world was as she was. Asi from the instincts she inherited, she was barbarian.

When Miss Sullivan came the proce was at first slow · little by little the sig that she made on the palm of her pupi hand were understood by her, and in a fo months she had grasped the meaning words and had learned to use some of ther Her mind was afire. It was difficult restrain her in study. She became as ha py as any child in America.

corporations are supporting McKinley and are opposing Bryan. The Republican The first word that Miss Keller learned to speak "it." She placed her fingers of platform and candidates stand for what they want—a continuance of present conthe lips and throat of her teacher and ditions, financial and otherwise—while the Democratic candidates and platform stand slow slow study mastered the soun When she learned that she had made the for what the corporations do not wantsound properly she was beside herself wi reform in our financial and industrial sys-tem in order that the common people may joy. Almost every word in the language with "i-t" in it she hunted for and trice have as many privileges as those who are to pronounce. Gradually she began speak other words, and in a few years w interested in trusts and monopolies. The position of the corporations is strikingly able to make herself understood to son illustrated by the Western Union telegraph extent. She had that thickness of expre company, which carries all messages sent from Republican headquarters free of sion that nearly all mutes use when the begin to talk, and even to-day it is difficu charge, while they compel the Demociatic to follow her for the first few minutes committee to pay for every telegram it conversation. Gradually one becones used to her voice and to her methods of enunciation, and it is easy to understand her.— From "A Visit with Helen Keller," in Demorest's Magazine for October. However great the natural resources of a country may be, however genial its climate, fertile its soil, ingenious, enterprising and industrious its inhabitants or free its institutions, if the volume of money is shrinking and prices are falling, its merchants will be overwhelmed with bankruptey, its industries will be paralyzed and destitution and distress will prevail.—Report of United States Silver Commission, 1876, page 56.

-Insist on having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

New Advertisements.

-Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Republi-WANTED - SEVERAL FAITHFUL can nominee for lieutenant-governor of North Carolina, publishes in Senator Butler's paper an address to the voters, in which he says he is a free-silver Republican and is, therefore, constrained to vote stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago. can nominee for lieutenant-governor of

INVESTIGATE THIS.

AND ITS IN BELLEFONTE, NOT IN SAN FRANCISCO. ANY CITIZEN CAN VERIFY THIS

"Honesty is the best policy." That old adage has always been a characteristic of the article endorsed by Mr. Jared Harper, the Allegheny street grocery man. Not only has honesty been the mainstay of the claims made for the old Quaker remedy but it is the bulwark of the testimonials published in its behalf when you know that a citizen, perhaps a neighbor prefaces his statement with a tribute like that which follows, the testimony not only is interesting, remarkably strong aces his statement with a tribute like that which follows, the testimony not only is interesting, remarkably strong but it carries with it that irresistible influence that sweeps away every vestige of increduality. What do our readers think of this? "I have so much confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills that after I get my first box at Green's Pharmacy I went back and bought six more." What more can the greatest scoffer at proprietary medicines in Bellefonte want. Read the rest of Mr. Harper's testimony. "Besides running this grocery I have to look after three estates. This constant strain has told on me and as time passed by I find that my health is not what it was at one time. I am troubled with kidney complaint. It shows itself in backache, headaches and scanty yet frequent urination. While I am not laid up I suffer a great deal. Now I do not claim that Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me—for they have not—but I received so much benefit from one box I determined to continue their use. I believe from the progress made that I will eventually eradicate every vestige of troubles for my appetite has improved and I can rest comfortably at night."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo N. Y., sole zgents for the U. S.

Travelers Guide.

41-7

REECH CREEK RAILROAD.

Condensed Time Table READ UP. READ DOW EXP. MAIL. May 17th, 1896. EXP. MAII No. 37 No. 33 A. M. P. M Patton Mahaffey 8 50 12 25 ..Gazzam.Kerrmoor.....New Millport.... Olanta...... Mitchells.... 8 43 12 18 Ar 8 05 11 40 Lv... Clearfield Junc.... At 7 55 11 31CLEARFIELD.... 6 35 6 19 6 45 6 29 6 52 6 34 6 57 6 40 7 06 6 48 7 15 6 57 7 45 11 21 Ar...Clearfield June....Lv 7 37 11 12 Woodland Woodland T 31 11 05 Bigler T 23 10 58 Wallaceton T 15 10 50 Morrisdale Mines T 07 10 41 Lv Munson Ar 6 35 10 16 Lv PHILIPSBU'G Ar Lv

*Daily. †Week-days. §6.00 p. m. Sunday. †10-55 A. m. Sunday. "b" New York passengers trayeling 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.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND May 18th, 1896.

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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after May 18, 1896. Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday...
Arrive in Bellefonte....
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TENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA Condensed Time Table.

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J. W. GEPHART.

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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 connect with Penn'a R. R. trains at Bellefonte. † Daily, except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS Supt.,