Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Feb. 5, 1897.

Woes of Cuba.

Picture of the Sufferings of Pacificos Caused by Weyler's Order.—Death. Disease, Devastation.—Colony of Women, Old Men and Children Living Over a Slimy Pit of Filth—Horrors the Coming Warm Weather Will Bring.

As is already well known in the United States, General Weyler issued an order some months ago commanding the country people living in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas to betake themselves and their belongings to the fortified towns. His object in doing this was to prevent the pacificos from giving help to the insurgents and from sheltering them and the wounded in their huts; so flying columns of guerrillas and Spanish soldiers were sent to burn these huts and to drive the inhabitants into the suburbs of the cities. Sufficient time has passed since this was done to allow one to note the effects of this order, and I have been studying the results as they are to be found in the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara the order having been extended within the last week to embrace the latter province.

It looks as though General Weyler was reaping what he had sown and was face to face with a problem of his own creating, and, as far as a visitor can judge, the results of this famous order seem to furnish a better argument to those who think the United States should interfere in behalf of Cuba than does the fact that men are being killed here, and that both sides are devastating the island and wrecking property worth millions of dollars.

ORDER WAS A BOOMERANG.

The order, apart from being unprecedented in warfare, proved an exceedingly short-sighted one, and acted almost immediately after the manner of a boomerang. The able-bodied men of each family who had remained loyal, or at least neutral, so long as they were permitted to live undisturbed on their few acres, were not content to exist on the charity of a city, and they at once swarmed over to the insurgent ranks by the hundreds, and it was only the old and infirm and the women and children who went into the towns, where they became a burden on the Spanish residents, who were already distressed by the lack of trade and the high prices asked for food.

The order failed also in its original object of embarrassing the insurgents, for they are used to living out of doors and finding food for themselves, and the destruction of the huts where they had been made welcome was not a great loss to men who can construct a shelter from a palm tree with the aid of the machete in a few minutes. So the order failed to distress those against whom it was aimed, but brought swift and terrible suffering to those who are, and were, absolutely innocent of any intent against the government and to the adherents of the government as well.

SUFFERING THEN BEGAN.

It is easy to imagine what happened when hundreds of people—in some towns thousands—were herded together on the bare ground, with no food, with no drainage or knowledge of sanitation, with no covering for their heads but palm leaves, with no privacy for the women and young girls, with no thought but as to how they could get food on the morrow. It is true that in the country also these people had no covering for their huts but palm leaves, but the huts there are made stoutly to endure.

When a man built one of them he was building his home, not a shelter tent, and they were placed well apart from one another, with the free air of the plain or mountain blowing about them, with room for the sun to beat down and drink up the impurities, and with patches of green things growing in rows over the few acres. I have seen them like that and I know that no disease could have sprung from the houses built so admirably to admit the sun and the air. I have also seen them, I might add in parenthesis, rising in sluggish columns of black smoke against the sky, hundreds of them, while those who had lived in them for years stood huddled together at a distance, watching the flames run over the dry rafters of their homes roaring and crackling with delight, like something human or inhuman, and blotting the beautiful, sunlit landscape with great masses of red flames.

VILLAGES OF DREAD DISEASE.

The huts in which these people live at present lean one against the other and there no broad roads, no green tobacco patches separate one from another. There are, on the contrary, narrow paths, two feet across, where dogs and cattle and human beings tramp through daily additions of refuse and garbage and filth, and where the malaria rises at night in a whole winding sheet of damp mist. The condition of the people differs in degree; some are living the life of gypsies, others are as destitute as so many shipwrecked emigrants, and still others find it difficult to hold up their houses and breathe.

In Jarauco, in the Havana province, a town of only 2,000 inhabitants, the deaths from smallpox have averaged seven a day for the last month. While Frederic Remington and I were there, six victims of small pox were carried past us up the hill to the burying ground, in the space of 13 hours. There were Spanish soldiers as well as pacificos among these, for the Spanish officers either know or care nothing for the health of their men.

CHURCH MADE INTO A FORT.

There is no attempt made to police these military camps, and in Jarauco, the filth covered the streets and the plaza ankle deep and even filled the corners of the church, which has been turned into a fort, and has hammocks swung from the altars. The huts of the pacificos, with from four to six people in each, were jammed together in rows a quarter of a mile long, and within ten feet and parallel with the cavalry barracks, where 60 men and horses had lived for a month. Next to the stables were barracks. No one was vaccinated, no one was clean, and all of them were living on half rations.

Jarauco was a little worse than the other towns, but I have found that the condition of the people is about the same everywhere. Around every town, and then around the forts outside the towns, you will see from 100 to 500 of these palm huts, with people crouched about them, covered with rags, with no chance to obtain work, and with nothing to eat.

In the city of Matanzas the huts have been built upon a hill, and so far neither smallpox nor yellow fever has made headway there, but there is nothing for these people to eat, either, and while I was there three babies died from plain, old-fashioned starvation, and from no other cause. The government report for the year just ended gives the number of deaths in hospitals of Matanzas as 380 for the year, which is an average of a little over one death a day. As a matter of fact, in the military hospital alone, the soldiers during several months of last year died at the rate of 16 a day. It seems hard that Spain should hold Cuba at such a sacrifice of her own people.

LIVING ON THE WATER FRONT.

In Cardenas, one of the principal seaport towns of the island, I found the pacificos huts at the back of the town, and lodged also in abandoned ware-houses along the water front. The condition of these latter was so pitiable that it is difficult to describe it correctly and hope to believed. These ware-houses are built on wooden piles, about 30 feet from the water's edge. They were originally nearly as large in extent as Madison Square garden, but the half of the roof of one has fallen in, carrying the flooring with it, and the adobe walls and one side of the sloping roof and the high wooden piles on which half of the floor once rested are all that remain. Some time ago an unusual high tide swept in under these warehouses and left pools of water 100 yards long and as wide, and it has remained there undisturbed. This pool is now covered a half inch thick with green slime. Blue and yellow gases have covered it in spots, and a damp fungus has spread over the wooden posts and up the sides of the walls.

Over this sewerage are now living 300 women and children and a few men. The floor beneath them has rotted away and the planks have broken and fallen into the pools, leaving big gaps through which rise day and night stenches and poisonous exhalations from the pool below. The people above it are not ignorant of the situation. They know they are living over a death trap, but there is no other place for them to go.

WERE DRIVEN TO THE DEATH TRAP.

Bands of guerillas and flying columns have driven them in like sheep to this city, and, with no money and with no chance to obtain work, they have taken shelter in the only place left open them. With planks and blankets and bits of old sheet iron, they have, for the sake of decency, put up barriers across these abandoned warehouses, and there they are now sitting on the floor or stretched on heaps of rags, gaunt and hollow-eyed. Out side in the angles of the fallen walls and among the refuse of the fallen warehouses they have built fireplaces, and with the few pots and kettles they use in common, they cook what food the children can find or beg.

One gentleman of Cardenas told me that hundreds of these people called at his house every day for a bit of food. All the old lumber that once lay around the place has been used for firewood, and now they are reduced to dragging the swamps for sticks, which are as hard as ash and covered with mud and water. Old negroes and little white children, and some of them as beautiful, in spite of their rags, as any children I ever saw, act as the providers for this helpless colony. They beg the food and gather the sticks and do the cooking.

Inside the old women and young mothers sit on the rotten planks, listless and silent, staring ahead at nothing.

LIKE THE HORRORS OF JOHNSTOWN.

I saw the survivors of the Johnstown flood, when the horror of that disaster was plainly in their eyes; but destitute as they were of home and food and clothing, they were in better plight than those fever-stricken, starving pacificos, who have sinned in no way, who have given no aid to the rebels, but whose only crime is that they lived in the country instead of in the towns, and who are to suffer because General Weyler, finding he cannot hold the country as he can the towns, lays it waste, and treats those who lived there with less consideration than the sultan of Morocco shows to the murderers in his jail at Tangiers. Had these people been guilty of the most unnatural crimes, their punishment could not have been more severe or their end more certain.

I found the hospital for this colony behind three blankets, which had been hung across a corner of the ware house. A young woman and a man were lying side by side, the girl on a cot and the man on the floor. The others sat within a few feet of them, on the other side of the blankets, apparently lost to all sense of their danger, and too dejected and hopeless to even raise their eyes when I gave them money. A fat little doctor was caring for the sick woman, and he pointed through the cracks in the floor at the green slime below us and shrugged his shoulders.

FROM FATAL YELLOW JACK.

I asked him what ailed his patients, and he said it was yellow fever, and pointed again at the slime which moved and bubbled in the hot sun. He showed babies with the skin drawn so tightly over their little bodies that the bones showed through as plainly as the fingers under a glove. They were covered with red sores, and they protested as loudly as they could against the treatment the world is giving them, clinching their fists and sobbing with pain when the sore places came in contact with their mothers' arms.

A planter who had at one time employed a large number of these people, and who was moving about among them, said that 500 had died in Cardenas since the order to leave the fields had been issued. Another gentleman told me that in the huts at the back of the town there had been 25 cases of smallpox in one week, of which 17 had resulted in death.

I was taught in the days of "old journalism" that reporters were meant to describe things they saw and not to write editorials, but to leave the drawing of conclusions to others; nor do I understand that it is any part of a reporter's work to discuss the political aspect of things, and direct senators and congressmen and other men older than himself on points of international law, or to write "open letters" to General Weyler from the safe distance of New York, or to attack the president of the United States from the greater distance of Madrid. I do not know that the president should interfere in the affairs of Cuba, but I do know that President Cleveland has better sources of information on the question than any other man can possibly have who studies it in the United States. But, whatever may be the international difficulties of this matter now, this is what is likely to happen later, and it should have some weight in helping to decide the question with those whose proper business it is to determine.

WHAT WILL NEXT HAPPEN.

Thousands of human beings are now herded together around the seaport towns of Cuba, who cannot be fed, who have no knowledge of cleanliness or sanitation, who have no doctors to care for them, and who cannot care for themselves. Many of them are dying of sickness, and some of starvation, and this is the healthy season. In March and April the rains will come and the fever will thrive and spread, and cholera, yellow fever and smallpox will turn Cuba into one huge plague spot; and the farmers' sons whom Spain has sent over here to be soldiers, and who are dying by the dozens before they have learned to pull the comb off a bunch of cartridges, are going to die by the hundreds; and women and children who are innocent of any offense will die, too, and there will be a quarantine against Cuba, and no vessel can come into her ports or leave them. All this is going to happen, I am led to believe; not from what I saw in any one village, but in hundreds of villages.

It will not do to put it aside by saying that "war is war," and that "all war is cruel," or to ask, "Am I my brothers' keeper?" In no other war have thousands of peaceful non-combatants had their houses burned over them, and they themselves left destitute in order that a rebel army might be starved into submission. In other wars men have fought with men, and women have suffered indirectly because the men were killed, but in this war it is the women, herded together in the towns like cattle who are going to die, while the men, camped in the fields and the mountains, will live.—Richard Harding Davis in Pittsburg *Post*.

To Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The midwinter exodus has begun. The discomforts and dangers of wet weather are here, but to the southward, from a cloudless sky, beams a beautiful sun upon a blooming land.

The next Pennsylvania railroad tour to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 9th.

Excursion tickets including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua $52.86; Erie $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

Blew Him to Pieces.

A Nitro-Glycerine Storeroom Explodes with Fatal Results.

Edward Denniston, of Grove City, Sharon, met an awful death last Saturday. He went into the storeroom, where a quantity of nitro-glycerine is kept, and a short time afterward a terrible explosion occurred.

His body was blown to atoms. One of his legs was found several hundred yards from the place of explosion. The building was wrecked.

Deficit vs. Revenue.

The *Tribune* remarks that "the treasury keeps on growing." Yes, these Republican appropriations are something awful: $515,000,000 at the last session and probably over $530,000,000 at the present one. And not a dollar of additional revenue provided. No wonder the deficit "keeps" on growing."—*New York World*.

His Fit.

Prowler Knight—My imprisonment was caused by a fit.

Mrs. Charity—Ah, poor man! What kind of a fit?

Prowler Knight—Counterfeit.

——Emperor William, of Germany, is now 38 years of age and can be considered youthful no longer. His subjects have patiently borne with his follies thus far because of his youth, but they are now beginning to look for some evidence of the wisdom that years should bring.

——Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Tourists.

Lands in Central Wisconsin.

Are now as desirable as any in the market. The lands particularly in the central and northern part of Wisconsin, are being rapidly taken up by actual settlers.

The most saleable are the timber and meadow lands now ranging in price from $6.00 to $12.00 per acre. A few months hence their value will be greatly increased.

For a home or for investment no luckier chance in the West has ever before been offered. Now is the time to invest. No better farming land exists anywhere, No greater results can be obtained anywhere.

Schools and churches abound everywhere. Nearby markets for all farm products. Wisconsin is one of the banner states of the West.

For further information address or call upon W. E. Powell, General Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ills.

42-5-3t

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Personally Conducted Tours—Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona, and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System; First tour, $310.00; second tour, $350.00; third tour, $210.00. From Pittsburg, $5.00 less for each tour.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53.00 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. agent western district, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. 41-48-3m

The Crop Outlook in South Dakota for 1897.

It requires but a small amount of rain-fall in South Dakota to mature the crop. During 1896 South Dakota had, up to September 30th, three and seven-tenth inches more of rain-fall than for any of the previous sixteen years. Since September 30th there has been added at least three or four inches to the excess, making a gain of nearly eight inches more than the average. Early in November there were heavy rains, depositing over two inches, and since then there have been heavy snows, and about a foot of snow covered the ground on November 25th. Dakota farmers have abundance of hay and great supplies of oats, barley and corn. Wheat has advanced about seventy cents a bushel in local market, and prospects for further advance are good. The ground will come out in the spring better soaked than ever before. The prospect for better prices next year is good. There are thousands of people in the east who could do no better than go to South Dakota now and buy their seed and feed for next year, and move out in the spring. First-class farming land in South Dakota, along the lines of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, can now be bought at from $10 to $15 an acre. The creamery industay and stock-raising in South Dakota will greatly increase during 1897. For further information address W. E. Powell, General immigration agent, 410 Old Colony building, Chicago, or H. F. Hunter, immigration agent for South Dakota, 205 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 41-48-2t.

New Advertisements.

JAS. RINE TALKS.

EVERYBODY KNOWS HIM. EVERYBODY BELIEVES HIM IN BELLEFONTE.

As you lean back in your chair with your feet on the fender and peruse your evening paper, you must be amazed at the columns devoted to advertising patent medicines, the schemes employed to bring the remedies before the readers notice and the ingenuity displayed in wording testimonials so as to make them conform to the advertised claims. The tongue runs glibly over half a column of introductory matter and then as a rule, winds up with the gist of some testimonial received from a sufferer of some malady. Read them carefully and notice this. Chicago and St. Louis examples do duty in New York. California residents flit before Maine citizens in regular succession like the connected scenes in a Panorama. Is it not hard to indorse an act performed in some faraway hamlet even if embellished with all the adjectives that the Anglo-Saxon language can furnish. Reverse the case and read the testimony of Mr. Jas. Rhine of 2nd Thompson St. The impression left is convincing, conclusive. Says he:—"My trouble in the back started from a slight strain. It developed into a urinary difficulty, the most marked being an excessive desire to urinate, particularly at night. My back hurt to stoop, to straighten up and if I made any awkward or unthought of move. I always got a reminder in the shape of a sharp, piercing twinge. I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills for it at Green's Pharmacy. They cured me. I am pleased at the result, for one year of it is as long as any man cares to stand of Kidney complaint."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

41-7

Our Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

SECHLER & CO.

Illuminating Oil.

ASK FOR

THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"

AND

{ BURN CROWN ACME OIL. }

GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

For Sale by The Atlantic Refining Company.

39-37-1y

Prospectus.

HON. W. J. BRYAN'S BOOK.

All who are interested in furthering the sale of HON. W. J. BRYAN'S NEW BOOK should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An Account of his campaign tour

His biography, written by his wife.

His most important speeches.

The results of the campaign of 1896.

A review of the political situation.

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,

41-51-1t 341-351 Dearborn St.....CHICAGO.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The next California tour of the Pennsylvania railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia by special train of Pullman palace cars February 24th, visiting the great Mammoth Cave and stopping at New Orleans during the Mardi Gras carnival. Four weeks will be allowed on the Pacific coast, and two days will be spent on the return trip at Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods. Stops will also be made at Salt Lake City, Denver, and Omaha. This is one of the most delightful and complete tours ever planned.

Tickets, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals *en route*, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and return, and transportation in California, will be sold at rate of $350 from all stations on the Pennsylvania railroad system east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, tourist agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, assistant general passenger agent, Broad street station, Philadelphia.

42-5-3t

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, valid to return from March 4th to 8th, at the following rates:

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Altoona, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 42-1-8t.

A Clingstone.

He—"As our engagement is cancelled, of course you will return that diamond ring?"

She—"Mr. Styles, you said I was a peach the day when you gave me this ring. Well, if I am, I am a peach of the clingstone variety. Therefore, I'll keep the diamond."—Boston *Transcript*.

What Caused Her woe.

"I am expressibly sorry, Mr. Smithers," she said, "to learn that when you called the other day Tiger bit you."

"Oh, that's all right," he said with a forced effort to be cheerful.

"No, it isn't," she sobbed, "the dear little fellow has been ill ever since."—Chicago-*Times Herald*.

——Major McKinley will be the third Methodist among the Presidents of the United States. There have been eight Protestant Episcopalians and six Presbyterians at the White House. The Civilian Catholics say there are 240,000,000 Catholics in the world.

Saddlery.

$5,000 $5,000 $5,000

——WORTH OF——

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS

SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

PLAIN HARNESS,

FINE HARNESS,

BLANKETS,

WHIPS, Etc.

All combined in an immense Stock of Fine Saddlery.

.....*NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS*.....

{ *To-day Prices have Dropped* }

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSE COLLARS IN THE COUNTY.

JAMES SCHOFIELD,

33-37 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read down No 1	No 5	No 3	Nov. 16th, 1896.	Read up No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Lve. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 45	†3 45	BELLEFONTE.	10 15	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 59	3 57	.....Nigh.....	10 02	5 57	9 56
7 41	8 05	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 56	5 51	9 50
7 46	8 13	4 08	..HECLA PARK..	9 51	5 46	9 45
7 48	8 15	4 10	..... Dunkles.....	9 49	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 19	4 14	...Hublersburg...	9 45	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 23	4 18	...Snydertown.....	9 41	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 25	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 39	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 27	4 22	.....Huston	9 37	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 29	4 24	.....Lamar.....	9 35	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 31	4 26	.....Clintondale....	9 33	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 36	4 31	..Krider's Siding.	9 28	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 42	4 36	...Mackeyville....	9 23	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 48	4 42	...Cedar Spring...	9 17	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 50	4 50	.....Salona.....	9 15	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 55	4 55	...MILL HALL...	†9 10	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 45		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	10 20	Arr.	WMs'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	WMs'PORT	Arr.	2 40	*6 55
5 05	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	*11 30
			.....Atlantic City.....			
6 45			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamaqua.)		†4 30	
7 25	‡9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			§7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6.00 P. M. Sundays. ‡10.10 A. M. Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M, and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. M.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16th, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.05 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 2.55 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 11.15. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 7.00 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.20 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.28 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.28 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50, leave 4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 7.10 p. m., Philadelphia 11.15 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.25 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.30 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.15 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 7.10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

Northward Express.	Day Express.	Mail.	Nov. 16th, 1896.	Southward Express.	Day Express.	Mail.
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.
7 20	3 15	8 20	.....Tyrone.....	6 35	11 20	6 10
7 26	3 21	8 26	...E. Tyrone.....	6 29	11 14	6 04
7 28	3 23	8 28	.....Tyrone S.....	.....	11 14	6 02
7 31	3 26	8 31	.....Vail.....	6 25	11 09	5 57
7 41	3 36	8 42	...Vanscoyoc....	6 18	11 02	5 52
7 45	3 40	8 47	..... Gardner.....	6 15	10 59	5 48
7 54	3 49	8 57	...Mt. Pleasant..	6 07	10 51	5 39
8 01	3 55	9 05	.....Summit.....	6 00	10 44	5 32
8 06	3 59	9 09	..Sandy Ridge...	5 54	10 38	5 25
8 08	4 01	9 11	.....Retort.....	5 51	10 35	5 21
8 09	4 02	9 13	.....Powelton	5 49	10 33	5 19
8 17	4 08	9 21	.....Osceola.....	5 39	10 23	5 08
.....	4 11	9 28	..Osceola Junc..	.....	.....	5 04
8 21	4 16	9 31	... ..Boynton.....	5 35	10 19	5 01
8 25	4 19	9 35	.....Steiners.....	5 31	10 15	4 57
8 26	4 23	9 42	...Philipsburg...	5 30	10 14	4 56
8 31	4 28	9 47	.....Graham.....	5 26	10 09	4 51
8 36	4 33	9 52	.....Blue Ball.....	5 21	10 04	4 46
8 42	4 39	9 58	...Wallaceton ...	5 16	9 58	4 39
8 47	4 44	10 04	.....Bigler	5 11	9 53	4 33
8 53	4 50	10 10	.....Woodland....	5 06	9 47	4 27
8 56	4 53	10 13	... Mineral Sp...	5 05	9 44	4 24
9 00	4 57	10 17	.....Barrett.....	5 01	9 40	4 20
9 05	5 02	10 22	.....Leonard.....	4 56	9 35	4 15
9 09	5 06	10 28	.....Clearfield....	4 52	9 31	4 09
9 14	5 11	10 34	... Riverview.....	4 58	9 26	4 03
9 20	5 17	10 41	...Sus. Bridge....	4 43	9 20	3 56
9 25	5 22	10 46	..Curwensville ..	4 39	9 15	3 51
.....	.....	10 52	.....Rustic.....	.....	.....	3 35
.....	.....	11 02	.....Stronach.....	.....	.....	3 27
.....	.....	11 06	....Grampian.....	.....	.....	3 21
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Westward Mail.	Express	Express	Nov. 16th, 1896.	Eastward Mail	Express	Express
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Arr. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M.
6 00	2 15	11 10	.....Tyrone.....	8 10	12 30	7 15
5 54	2 09	11 04	..East Tyrone...	8 16	12 36	7 21
5 50	2 05	11 00	....Vail.....	8 20	12 40	7 25
5 46	2 01	10 56	...Bald Eagle....	8 24	12 44	7 29
5 40	.....	10 49	.....Dix.....	8 30	12 50	7 35
5 37	.....	10 46	.....Fowler.....	8 33	12 52	7 38
5 35	1 51	10 44	.....Hannah.....	8 35	12 54	7 40
5 28	1 45	10 36	..Port Matilda...	8 42	1 00	7 47
5 21	1 39	10 28	..... Martha.....	8 49	1 06	7 54
5 12	1 31	10 20	.....Julian.....	8 58	1 14	8 03
5 03	1 23	10 11	.....Unionville....	9 07	1 23	8 12
4 56	1 16	10 04	Snow Shoe Int.	9 15	1 30	8 20
4 53	1 13	10 01	...Milesburg....	9 18	1 33	8 23
4 44	1 05	9 53	....Bellefonte....	9 28	1 42	8 31
4 32	12 55	9 41	.....Milesburg	9 41	1 55	8 43
4 25	12 48	9 34	.....Curtin.....	9 49	2 01	8 51
4 20	.....	9 30	..Mount Eagle...	9 53	2 08	8 55
4 14	12 38	9 24	.....Howard.....	9 59	2 14	9 01
4 05	12 29	9 15	.....Eagleville....	10 08	2 23	9 10
4 02	12 26	9 12	..Beech Creek...	10 11	2 26	9 13
3 51	12 16	9 01	.....Mill Hall.....	10 22	2 37	9 24
3 49	.....	8 59	...Flemington...	10 24	2 39	9 26
3 45	12 10	8 55	...Lock Haven..	10 30	2 43	9 30
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Arr.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Eastward. Mail.	Exp.	Nov. 16th, 1896. Stations.	Westward. Mail.	Exp.
P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.
2 15	6 30	.....Bellefonte.....	9 00	4 15
2 21	6 35	.....Axemann.....	8 55	4 10
2 24	6 38	.....Pleasant Gap....	8 52	4 07
2 27	6 41	.....Peru.....	8 47	4 03
2 34	6 47	....Dale Summit.....	8 42	3 58
2 38	6 52	.....Lemont.....	8 37	3 53
2 43	6 56	.....Oak Hall.....	8 33	3 48
2 48	7 01	.....Linden Hall.....	8 28	3 44
2 55	7 07	.....Gregg.....	8 21	3 37
3 02	7 13	.....Centre Hall.....	8 15	3 31
3 10	7 20	.....Penn's Cave.....	8 07	3 23
3 17	7 27	.....Rising Spring.....	8 01	3 17
3 25	7 36	.....Zerbly.....	7 52	3 08
3 32	7 44	.....Coburn.....	7 44	3 02
3 38	7 50	.....Ingleby.....	7 38	2 56
3 41	7 54	.....Paddy Mountain.....	7 34	2 53
3 49	8 03	.....Cherry Run.....	7 24	2 45
3 52	8 07	.....Lindale.....	7 19	2 41
3 59	8 15	.....Pardee.....	7 12	2 34
4 07	8 25	.....Glen Iron.....	7 02	2 25
4 15	8 33	.....Milmont.....	6 53	2 18
4 17	8 35	.....Swengle.....	6 50	2 16
4 22	8 40	.....Barber.....	6 45	2 12
4 27	8 47	..... Mifflinburg.....	6 38	2 07
4 35	8 56	.....Vicksburg.....	6 29	1 58
4 39	9 01	.....Biehl.....	6 24	1 53
4 47	9 15	.....Lewisburg.....	6 15	1 45
4 55	9 25	.....Montandon.....	5 40	1 38
P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

Eastward.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Nov. 16th, 1896. Upper End.	Mixed.	Mixed.	Westward.
	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	4 25	9 20	.....Scotia.....	10 00	4 50	.....
.....	4 08	9 03	....Fairbrook....	10 19	5 07	.....
.....	4 02	8 57	... ...Musser.....	10 26	5 13	.....
.....	3 56	8 51	Penn. Furnace	10 33	5 19	.....
.....	3 50	8 45	.....Hostler.....	10 40	5 25	.....
.....	3 44	8 39	... .Marengo.....	10 46	5 31	.....
.....	.....	8 35	.....Loveville. ...	10 51	5 35	.....
.....	3 38	8 29	.Furnace Road.	10 58	5 41	.....
.....	3 31	8 26	....Dungarvin....	11 01	5 44	.....
.....	3 23	8 18	Warrior's Mark	11 10	5 52	.....
.....	3 14	8 09	...Pennington....	11 20	6 01	.....
.....	3 03	7 58	.....Stover.....	11 32	6 12	.....
.....	2 55