The Vast Surplus Used By Machine Politicians In Various Kinds of Private Enterprises and Personal Operations-State Deposits In Consideration of Hazardous Loans.

# SOME STARTLING FACTS ARE UNEARTHED

burg lawyer of considerable distinc- Mr. Castle's statement of that affair. tion. He is a partner, in professional practice, of former Governor William A. Stone, and the Prohibition nominee for judge of the superior court. He has been making a most vigorous canvass on the stump ever since the opening of the campaign, and challenges the contradiction of the startling charges he has made and reiterated a

#### State Funds For Penrose.

During a speech delivered in the court house in Harrisburg on the evening of September 20, Mr. Castle stated that a bank near Pittsburg, of which he was at the time a director, and for which he was solicitor, received a state deposit of \$20,000, under an agreement that \$10,000 of the amount would be loaned to Senator Penrose. That was in 1897, and the money was used by the senator in paying the expenses of his first election to that office. Mr. Castle added that the interest not having been paid promptly the loan was called, and immediately after it was paid the deposit of the state was removed. Senator Penrose at first denied the statement, whereupon Mr. Castle supported ! it by a chain of evidence, and the senator admitted the principal point, but asserted that it was purely a business

In a speech delivered in Greensburg a few days later, Mr. Castle charged that a bank in Pittsburg had secured a state deposit of the amount of \$200,-000 in consideration of a loan to former State Senator William H. Andrews, now delegate in congress for New Mexico, of \$75,000. The note was indorsed by Francis J. Torrance, a Pittsburg politician, and secured by bonds of a New Mexican railroad which Andrews has constructed on paper. Another Pittsburg bank had been offered the deposit on the same terms, but declined to make the loan and failed to get the money. Replying to the letter of the bank official, State Treasurer Mathues wrote as follows:

"I am of the opinion that there are already too many depositories in the west and too much of the state funds are deposited there; and at the present time I do not feel disposed to increase the same.

If, however, I shall change my consideration the bank you are in-

terested in.
"Very respectfully yours,
"Y, L. MATHUES,
"State Treasurer."

Soon afterward, however, the money was deposited in another bank, which loaned the money to Andrews.

This charge was vehemently denied by Penrose, Andrews and the newspaper press supporting the Republican candidate for state treasurer, Mr. Plummer, and its author denounced as a falsifier and defamor.

The failure of that bank—the Enter-

prise National, of Allegheny-only last Wednesday, and the suicide of its cashier, confirmed every statement made by Mr. Castle, and showed even a worse condition of affairs—a more reckless and vicious use of state funds -than he had intimated. It disclosed the startling facts that the bank had supplied with \$782,000 of the nds belonging to the people of Pennsylvania-\$50,000 of which was deposited in it by the present machine state treasurer, Mathues, only the day before it collapsed-that \$400,000 of this deposit was represented by worthless bonds of a New Mexico railroad, projected and controlled by "Bull" Andrews, former machine state chairman, and was loaded with an additional \$300,000 note signed by machine politicians who are striving for the election of another machine state treasurer, in the person of J. Lee

Building Breweries With State Funds. In a speech delivered at Titusville on the evening of October 10, Mr. Castle declared that a brewery had been organized, built and brought to completion with state money taken from banks favored with deposits in consideration of such favors. This was an Allogheny county enterprise, in which William H. Andrews was also concerned. Of it Mr. Castle said:

Plummer.

"A bunch of state politicians had themselves incorporated, and with-out land or financial timber of any kind issued bonds. These bonds were placed in a bank, into which a state deposit had been turned, and with the proceeds they built a

'After a certain time their property was turned over to a brewery combine and the politicians pock-

At another meeting Mr. Castle told of the organization of a bank in Pittsburg, the principal assets of which was a state deposit. It was called the Mortgage Banking company, and John I. Shaw, who was endorser on the Penrose note in the Turtle Creek bank, was made president. He had only a nominal interest in the bank, but enjoyed a strong pull on the state treasury surplus. State Treasurer Harris and Auditor General Hardenburg, both in commission at the time, each held 100 shares of the bank stock, and Harris became a director in the concern. Anthony Schwab, another director in

Homer L. Castle, Esq., is a Pitts- the bank, has explicitly corroborated In another speech Mr. Castle said:

"I see that there is much speculation as to whether the \$10,000,000 cash balance of the state of Pennsylvania is real money or 'cats and dogs.'

"Let them make an investigation and they will find that the greater part of that \$10,000,000 is in securities of such a character that scarcely a bank in the commonwealth would touch them. 'Bull' Andrews is not the only man who has been using the state money for his own personal benefit. There are many others some of them a great deal others, some of them a great deal higher in state politics than 'Bull'

"I am after no particular individual in this fight. I just want the people to get their eyes open to the true condition of affairs. It will hurt some into the people. I cannot help it. It may result in the financial crash of a reral institutions. It is not my fault. I am going to lay this thing open, no matter whose toes I may trample upon."

Another Substantial Witness. John Marron, Esq., is easily among the leaders of the Pittsburg bar. Like many busy lawyers, he is not active in politics, though sensible of his civic obligations. He addressed a meeting in the Sixth Avenue Theatre, Beaver Falls, on the evening of October 2, and

"And suppose you found that the officers of the bank in which you have your money deposited here, were handing that money out practically without security to a lot of adventurers. You wouldn't stand for that, would you. Of course not-you'd go first thing in the morn; " and get your money out. And I d be willing to wager that if any of you had you money that if any of you had you money tied up in a bank whose accounts had not been audited for two or three years and you discovered this fact you'd kick in the bank's doors tonight and look over the books.

"Of course you would, yet here are the books of the state treasury are the books of the state treasury that have not been audited for 31 years, with admitted cases of misapplication of the state's funds and with you and I and everyone not in the treasury ring in absolute ignorance of the treasury's condition. Now I wonder whether, in face of this, Pennsylvania will do the stupid thing again?

"Do you know," he continued, "that with your money speculations are and have been carried on in Mexico and goodness only knows in what other far-off places, and that some of the speculators who

in what other far-off places, and that some of the speculators who have almost unlimited access to

your money are on the verge of bankruptey? That's true.

"Why, it is an open, shameful fact that our treasury has the most disgraceful record of any state in the Union. Its doorstep is bloody with three lives at least. Its control by the ring has left a trail of murder, suicide, wreck and ruin. The honor of thousands has been sapped out, a frightful story of blasted hope and dishonor has been written. Surely the money in the state treasury of Pennsylvania has been the root of all our political wrongs. Only recently one of our United States senators presented

wrongs. Only recently one of our United States senators presented the frightful picture of pleading the statute of limitations in connection with a criminal charge of misuse of the public funds.

"Here is something I want you to think about, because it shows just how far this crowd will go," said Mr. Marron earnestly. "Do you know that two years ago this treasury ring went so far as to hold up education—the common school system—for the benefit of these ring speculators? The school teachers of the state were denied their pay, the appropriation was held back for 90 days, although it had been regularly deposited in these favored banks we are learning so much about. And where was the money? It was out of the treasury all right, for the teachers couldn't be paid. Well, it was out in Mexico. So, I repeat, the pirates went so far as to hold up educacation in their greed."

"In Pittsburg there is an institution known as the Mortgage
Banking Company, and I have not
a word to say about its solvency
or its responsibility. Some time
ago this institution entered into
an arrangement with John I. Shaw
by which he became its president.
The contract providing for his selection as the bank's chief officer
stipulated that the institution was
to receive a certain amount of

stipulated that the institution was to receive a certain amount of state funds, and that Shaw was to receive. and he did receive 2 per cent. for securing the deposits of state money. Now, is that honest? "This is the Shaw who entered into a deal with Boies Penrose by which the Turtle Creek bank was to receive \$20,000 as a state depository, if it would advance Penrose and Shaw half the amount upon receiving it and this Boies Penrose is one of your United States senators, head of the Republican machine

Farming Out May Be General. "Now it has been charged that there exists an arrangement all over the state whereby the banks over the state whereby the banks are made to pay certain ringsters a percentage for all state moneys deposited with them, though at this minute I am not able to prove this, as a condition existing generally. I know the facts, in connection with the Mortgage Banking company-Shaw case, however, and you can draw your own conclusions as to whether the practice is generally carried on.

"I also know all the facts in connection with the Turtle Creek transaction. If Penrose acted with Shaw in that loan did he or did he

not act with him in the Mortgage Banking company affair? I leave you to your own inferences in considering the whole affair; I am making no charges except those I am prepared to substantiate in detail.

Penrose is boss of the Republi-"Penrose is boss of the Republican machine. He controls this man Plummer, who is running for state treasurer, and if Plummer is elected Penrose will be the treasurer. That is an encouraging effect, when we have here letters the machine is sending out to the banks holding state money. They call loudly for campaign contribucall loudly for campaign contributions and promise the bankers
that there will be a great change
in the method of running the
treasury if Berry is elected. You
bet there will be, and I say that is
why I want the ring driven out.
We want this farming out of our
money stopped. We want a square
deal in the treasury, so we want
this change that the ringsters fear
so badly."

# IS THE SURPLUS REAL?

Significant Inquiry of a Newspaper Correspondent.

There is a Growing Impression That the Boasted Balance Is Largely Made Up of I. O. U.'s and Other Evidences of Debt.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch, an independent and conservative Republican new paper, writes as follows:

Is the \$10,000,000 "cash balance" of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania real money, or "cats and dogs?"

Has the state a vast surplus of act-ual money available for emergencies, as so glibly alleged in the "literature" of the Republican state machine, or is this "surplus" made up in part of

of the Republican state machine, or is this "surplus" made up, in part at least, of the "paper" of irresponsible "dead politicians?

These startling questions are likely to figure very prominently in the campaign for state treasurer during the remaining six weeks before election.

The managers of the anti-graft campaign profess to be convinced that if once an untrammeled state treasurer could get his hands on the impermost records of the finances of the commonrecords of the finances of the common-wealth, he could uncover such a state of affairs as would tremendously shock the people of Pennsylvania, accustomed as they are to revelations of mismanagement in public office.

Keeping Things Quiet. This phase of the anti-graft campaign has been held back apparently until such time as its presentation to the people will permit of its being kept fresh in the public thought right up to the casting of the November ballots prior to this publication only the significant property of the address of Charles the distinguished Montgamery county author and authority on civic affairs, before the meeting at which the Lincoln party was organized

several weeks ago.

How far the anti-grafters will be able to go toward convincing the people that the very welfare of the commonwe h demands a thorough scrutiny of the public assets, remains to be seen. The men who are directing this campaign evidently have taken a leaf out of the lessons of the reform movements of the past which have destroyed their effectiveness by shooting off their best ammunition too early in the campaign. Therefore, they are keeping their own counsel as to the "surprises"

they are going to spring later on.
One thing is fairly certain: They should experience little difficulty in proving the significant fact that nearly all the state treasurers of recent years, no matter how tightly bound up to the machine, have held off for weeks before accepting the conditions found in the and assuming responsibility therefor.

Is the Surplus Real?

When it is considered that the state treasury has been absolutely in the hands of the "organization" for well on to half a century, it is not surprising that actual evidence for or against the substantiality of the "\$10,000,000 surplus," or of anything else concerning the treasury, for that matter, is decid-

the treasury, for that matter, is decidedly scarce.

From the elder Cameron's time, all down through the Cameron and Quay "dynasties." there has been greater care exercised by the bosses in the selection of candidates for state treasurer than for any other state office, the governorship not excepted.

As a result of this, and also by reason of a complicated system of cross accounts between the treasurer and the auditor general the record of the treas-

auditor general, the record of the treasury has been virtually a sealed book to the people who pay the money. They these favored banks we are learning so much about. And where was the money? It was out of the treasury all right, for the teachers couldn't be paid. Well, it was out in Mexico. So, I repeat, the pirates went so far as to hold up educaction in their greed."

Farming the Funds the Rule.

Recalling the original witness in the matter of "farming the funds," Mr. Homer L. Castle, in a speech delivered at Union City. Erie county, said, and declared that he is able to prove the statement:

"In Pittsburg there is an institution known as the Mortgage Banking Company, and I have not a word to say about its solvency as left responsibility. Some time

Castle Paving the Way. Castle Paving the Way.

The revelations made this week by Homer L. Castle, of Pittsburg, apparently are designed as paving the way in the public mind for the still graver statements that are expected to follow concerning the management of the public funds. Mr. Castle has shattered the long-established theory of the gentlemen who deal in state deposits, that there need be no fear of publicity where only the parties directly involved in the deal are in a position to give any information concerning it. information concerning it.

information concerning it.

On the same basis the millions of state appropriations to public and private charities and educational institutions were for years bartered off at a 10 per cent. rake-off rate until, finally, Professor Davis, in the Clarion State Normal School case, had the courage to tell what was going on.

Notwithstanding some of the hurried denials, Mr. Castle has presented facts enough to convince most men who do not prefer to believe otherwise, that many of the state's millions are regularly dealt out to banks that are willing in return to finance the precarious fortunes of a select few of the political "insiders."

The anti-grafters are highly elated

The anti-grafters are highly elated over the turn affairs have taken, and are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of their decision early in the wisdom of their decision early in the summer, that their campaign should be concentrated on the state treasury and the great importance to the people of rescuing it from the grip of the machine. MINE OWNERS' RELIANCE

Count On Courts to Uphold Refusal

to Recognize Unions. Pottsville, Oct. 23.—That the anthracite coal operators will fall back on the decision of the coal strike commission, which has been upheld by recent decision of the courts, as a reason for refusing the demands of the United Mine Workers for recognition of the union, is indicated by a pamphlet written by David Wilcox, president of the Delaware & Hudson company, which has been circulated here.

In this pamphlet Mr. Wilcox calls attention to the decision of the commission as follows: "The mines shall be open to all seek-

ing employment, regardless of membership in the labor organization, and irrespective of the action of any such body. "A labor organization whose purpose can only be accomplished by the violation of law and order of society has no

right to exist.

"The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denouncement of the law."

Mr. Wilcox, after reciting these general principles, says the commission also made the following award:

"No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination or intereference with any person who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

#### CUNLIFFE NOT ELL-TREATED Denies He Was Tortured By Officers

to Secure Confession. Pittsburg, Oct. 24.-A second infor-

mation, charging larceny of \$750 on or before October 9, the day he disappeared with \$100,000; was lodged against E. G. Cunliffe by C. H. Hine, general local agent of the Adams Express company. Cunliffe waived a hearing on this second charge, which will be presented to the grand jury.

Cunliffe voluntarily handed to H. W. Bearce, of Philadelphia, general superintendent of the Pinkerton agency, a letter denying published reports of illtreatment and stating that his treatment had been kind beyond his expectations. Several members of Cunliffe's family, who were present during a long examination Thursday night, corroborated his statement and Mr. Bearca said that a number of papers that had printed the stories of cruelty would be called upon to retract.

# JERRY SIMPSON DEAD

The Populist Congressman Succumbs After Long Ulness.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 24.-Former Congressman Jerry Simpson died at his home here after a long illness. Sunday he had another severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and his vitality was so lov that he was unable to recuperate after the attack

Ex-Congressman Simpson was born in New Brunswick on March 31, 1842. At 14 he began life as a sailor, and during 23 years followed that pursuit, commanding many large vessels on the Great Lakes. In the Civil War he served in the 12th Illinois infantry. He came to Kansas in 1878. Originally he was a Republican, but later became a Greenbacker and Populist. He was a member of congress from 1891 to 1897 and from 1897 to 1899, being nominated the last time by both the Democrats and Populists. After he left congress he moved to Roswell, N. M., where he engaged up to the time of his death in stock farming. He returned to Kansas a month ago and entered a hospital for

# 886 KILLED ON RAILROADS

According to Interstate Commission 13,783 Were Also Injured.

Washington, Oct. 24.—During the 12 months ended June 30, 1905, 836 persons were killed and 13,783 injured as the result of accidents on railroad trains, according to a report of the interstate commerce commission. Comparison with 1904 shows an increase of 11 killed and 4123 injured among passengers and employes, the increase in killed being wholly among passengers, while the number of employes killed showed a decrease of 106. There were 1231 collisions and 1535 derailments. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$2,410,671.

Abyssinian Envoy Here. New York, Oct. 23. — El-Hagg-Abudullah Aly Sadik Pasha, prince of the Mohammendan church, general of the Abyssinian army, minister of cemmerce and envoy of Emperor Menelik to President Roosevelt, arrived here on the steamer Cedric. He comes ostensibly in regard to the new treaty of | p. m. a. m. Arr. commerce between this country and Abyssinia, but actually his mission is to study the possibilities of closer relations with Europe and America. Menelik is especially interested in the United States and has already given a home for a legation at Adis Ababa, the capital, in case this country cares to establish one.

Killed Himself During Son's Funeral New York, Oct. 24.—Crazed with grief over the death of his son, who committed suicide with illuminating gas, Herman Schultz shot himself through the head while the funeral service was being read over the body of his son and fell prostrate across the coffin, dead. Mrs. Schultz and her three daughters fainted and the funeral of the son was postponed that both father and son might be buried

MURDERED BEFORE HIS HOME

Luciano Torreno, Supposed Leader of

Black Hand, Shot, Wilkes-Barre, Oct. 24.-Luciano Torreno, an Italian known as a bad man and suspected of being a leader of the Black Hand society, was murdered in front of his home at Brownstown, being shot five times. He tried to shoot back, but a bullet had smashed his right hand and the trigger of his revolver at the same time. He was heavily armed. His wife heard the five shots and rushed out of the house to find him dead, but did not see the mur-

Torreno was arrested in New York a few years ago in connection with the famous Mafia barrel mystery. A few months ago federal officers captured him after a stubborn fight, and he was held on a charge of counterfeiting. The police believe that an enemy in the Black Hand or some victim lay in wait for him and killed him.

# STEVENS WON'T RESIGN

Chief Engineer of Panama Canal Denies Rumor.

Panama, Oct. 24.—It being persistently rumored in the canal zone that Chief Engineer John F. Stevens intended resigning Mr. Stevens in an interview said:

"You can deny the report. There is absolutely no truth in it. I am satisfied with my work in every way and God willing I will remain here until the canal is finished."

Mr. Stevens went to Colon to exam ine the preliminary work on the sys tem which is to furnish the water suj ply of Colon, which will be complete next December.

### Medical.

NEVER TIRED OF IT

BREEFONTE PEOPLE ARE PLEASED TO SHOW THE GR ITUDE THEY FEEL.

People cured of lame, weak and aching back, kidney weakness and urinary troubles never tired of letting others know of the remedy which did it; Doan's Kidney Pills. The cures are permanent cures, as people who were cured years ago now testify. Here is a case of the thorough working of Doan's Kidney Pills here in Bellefonte.

James Rine, carpenter, cf 239 High Street, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1897 and the statement I made for publication at that time recommending this remedy was a true statement good to-day.. I therefore have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills again. I was so weak before I took the first dose that I could not put on my shoes and was hardly able to drag myself around. There were severe pains all through my back and all through my limbs. During all the years since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me I have not been troubled in this way. I recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to a good many people and have sent many suffering to F. Potts Green's drug store for the first box. In no ease has the result been other than satisfactory."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY D. Matk. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Ve, writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish Call for Free Sample.

50-22-1y MARTIN RUDY, Laneaster, Pa.

# Travelers Guide.

YENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA Condensed Time Table effective Nov. 28, 1904.

READ DOWN						Stations	READ UP				-	
No	1	No	5	No	3	Stations	N	6 6	No	4	No	2
. n	a.	p.	m.	p.	m.	Lve. Ar. BELLEFONTE.	p.	m.	p.	m.	a.	m.
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7 3						HECLA PARK				15		15
7 3						Dun kles						13
7 3	39	7	09	2	59	Hublersburg	8	49	4	38	9	09
7 4	13	7	14	3	03	Snydertown	8	46	4	34	9	05
7 4	15	7	16	3	05	Nittany	8	44	4	31	9	02
7 4	17	7	19	3	07	Huston	8	42	4	28	9	00
7 1	51	7	23	3	11	Lamar	8	39	4	25	8	57
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7 !	57	7	29	3	17	Krider's Siding.	8	32	4	18	8	51
8 (						Mackeyville						46
8 (						Cedar Spring						
		7		3	30	Salona	8	20	4	05	8	38
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BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-

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3 41	10 :0	6 46	. Hunter's Park.	8 31	12 31	6 00		
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3 50	10 7	7 12	Krumrine	8 07	12 07	5 2		
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4 15			Bloomsdorf	7 40		14 2		
4 20			Pine Grove M'ls	7 35		4 20		

### Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 28, 1905.

Trains arrive at and depart from BELLEFONTE

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., week-days arrive at Tyrone, 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburs 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., week-days, arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.5 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 daily p. m., arrive at Tyrone 6.00, at Aitoona, 6.55, at Pittsburg at 10.45.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., week-days, arrive at Tyrone, 11.05, a. m. at Harrisburg, 2.35 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., week-days, arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., daily, arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 p. m., at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m. Philadelphia 4.23 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., week-days, arrive at Lock Havel 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.49 p. m.

Lock Havel 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.49 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a.m. week-days, arrive at Lock Havel 10.30, a. m. leave Williamsport, 12.35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m. at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., week-days, arrive at Lock Havel 2.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, at 2.53, p. m., arrive Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32 p. m.

Leave Belefonte, 8.16 p. m., week-days, arrive at Lock Haven, 9.15 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.35 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.15 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.17a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a. m., week-days arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.65 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.00 p. m., week days, arrive at Lewisburg, 4.35, p. m. at Montanden 4.45 p. Harrisburg, 7.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.47 p. m.

For foll information time tables to call are

For full information, time tables, &c., call on ticket agent, or address Thos. E. Watt. Passenger Agent Western District, No.360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

dis	TYRO	ONE A	ND CLEARFII	ELD, I	R. R.			
NO	BTHW	RD.	alline sidt 1	SOUTHWED.				
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On Sundays—a train leaves Tyrone at 8:00 a.m. making all the regular stops through to Grampian, arriving there at 11:05. Returning it leaves Grampian at 2:50 p. m., and arrives in Tyrone at 5:35 p.m.

BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

	WESTV	VRD.		EASTWRD.					
MAIL	KXPRESS	EXPREES	Nov. 29th, 1903	15 THE REAL PROPERTY.	EXPRESS	EXPRESS			
P.M.	P M.	A. M.	Arr. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.				
6 00		11 05	Tyrone	0 10	10 OF				
5 54		10 50	Hagt Tyrono	0 10					
50	2 00	10 55	Vail Bald Eagle	8 20		7			
ó 46	1 56	10 51	Bald Eagle	8 24	f 12.36	7			
5 40						7 5			
5 37		10 43	Fowler	. 0 99		7 5			
5 35		10 41	Hannah	0 95		7 5			
5 28		10 35	Port Matilda	8 42		7 9			
5 21		10 28	Martha	9 40	\$100 Servers				
5 12		10 20	Julian	0 50	1 00				
5 03		10 11	Unionville	0 07	1 06	7			
4 56		10 04	Snow Shoe Int	0 15		8			
4 53		10 01	Milesburg	0 18		8 (			
4 44		9 53	Bellefonto	0 90	1 0	8 1			
4 32	1 12 55	9 41	Milesburg	0 41	1 3				
4 25	12 48	9 34	Curtin	0 40	f 1 38	0 2			
4 20		9 30	Mount Eagle	0 59	1 1 30				
4 14		9 24	Howard	9 59	1 47	8 4			
4 05		9 15	Eagleville	10 08					
4 02		9 12	Beech Creek	10 11		0 6			
3 51	12 16	9 01	Mill Hall	10 11					
3 45			Lock Haven	10 22					
P.M.		A. M	Lv. Arr.	10 30					
Red Street	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	44.	AIT.	A. M.	P. M.	P.1			

On Sundays there is one train each way on the B. E. V. It runs on the same schedule as the morning train leaving Tyrone at 8:10 a. m., week days. And the afternoon train leaving Lock Haven at 3:45.

EAST W	ARD.	Nov. 29th 1903.	WESTWA		
MAIL.	EXP.	STATIONS.	MAIL.	EX	
P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar	A. M.	P. 1	
2 00	6 40	Bellefonte	9 00	4	
2 05	6 45	Axemann	8 55	4	
2 08	6 48	Pleasant Gap	8 52	ā	
2 11	6 51	Peru	8 49	4	
2 17	6 57	Dale Summit	8 43	Ā	
2 21	7 02	Lemont	8 39	4	
2 25	7 06	Oak Hall	8 35	3	
2 30	7 10	Linden Hall	8 31	3	
2 36	7 17	Gregg	8 24	3	
2 41	7 22	Centre Hall	8 18	3	
2 48	7 28	Penn's Cave	8 11	3	
2 54	7 35	Rising Spring	8 05	9	
3 02	7 43	Zerby	7 57	9	
3 10		Coburn	7 50	3	
3 16		Ingleby	7 43		
3 19	8 00	Paddy Mountain	7 40	9	
3 27	8 08	Cherry Run	7 31	2	
3 30	8 12	Lindale	7 26		
3 34		Weiker	7 21		
3 37	8 18	ardee	7 19		
3 46	8 26	Glen Iron	7 09	9	
3 54	8 33	Milmont	7 02		
3 56	8 35	Swengle	6 59		
4 01	8 40	Barber	6 55		
4 06	8 45	Mifflinburg	6 50		
4 14	8 53	Vicksburg			
4 19	8 58		6 38	鬱	
4 25	9 05	I.ewisburg	6 30		
4 35	9 15	Montandon	5 40		
P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	. M.	P.	
	BWIG	BURG & TYRONE RAIL	28.211 (E2.22.24)	SH SS	

107	Mixed.	Mixed.	Nov. 29th,1903	Mixed.	Mixed.	大 な を
	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	
	4 05	9 18	Scotia	10 C5	4 20	
	3 50	9 03	Fairbrook	10 21	4 36	
	3 45	8 57		10 27	4 42	
	3 39	8 51	Penn. Furnace	10 33		
	3 34		Hostler	10 41	4 57	i
	3 29	8 39		10 49	5 07	
	3 24	8 32	.Furnace Road.	10 57	5 16	
	3 19	8 26	Dungarvin	10 49	5 25	
	3 12	8 18	Warrior's Mark	11 26		
	3 05	8 09	Pennington	11 30		
	2 56	7 58	Stover	11 42		
	2 50	7 56	Tyrone	11 54	6 05	
	P. M.	A. M.	Lve. Ar.		P. M.	

Time Table in effect on ane after Nov. 29th 1903.

| Mix | Mix

"f" stop on signal. Week days only.
, W. ATTERBURY, J R. WOOD.

Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN on good security

(5-14-1vr. Mayal an Is