AMPLE PROVISIONS FOR ALL

Over 150,000 Visitors in Ohio's Capital, and Hundreds Coming on Every Train. Hearty Welcomes to Gen. Sherman and

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 11 .- During the past twenty-four hours the railroads unloaded their freight of veterans and their families, until now the city is jammed, and yet only half of the crowd is here. A close estimate of the number of visitors already in the city places it at over 150,000. The western delegations of members of the Grand Army far exceed the eastern boys. They come in thousands. So far accommodations seem to have been provided for all. The arrangements are



DINING TENT. (Capable of seating 5,000 men.) The New England state departments came in a brigade and presented a fine appearance. Worcester Post, of Worcester, Mass., is the post sending the largest number of men here,

over 100 Boys of Blue coming from the Bay

state city.

The feature of the day was the arrival of Gen. Sherman and Commander Rea. Gen. Sherman arrived from his sister's home at Lancaster at noon. A crowd was at the depot and he was given an ovation. An effort was made by some of his old comrades to have him speak to them, but this he declined to do at the depot, and so was driven to the residence of Charles W. Neil, where he

head of the G. A. R., had a long wait. It was expected that Commander in Chief Rea would be in at 10 a. m., and the committee gathered to welcome him. It was 13:20 before the train arrived. It was impossible to run the trains closer to High street, and the commander in chief was welcomed at the depot. There were present of the general council Chairman Col. Patton, Vice Chairman C. D. Firestone, Gen. Mitchell, Maj. Rodgers, Emerson McMillan, W. D. Brickell, G. C. Hoover and a crowd of 5,000 veterans. Commander Rea was accompanied by his wife and Adjt. Gen, Daniel Fish and wife and Aides de Camp Cols. Henderson, Batterson and Adair.

The distinguished party was taken to the carriages which were awaiting them at High street and taken to the residence of Mrs. ex-Governor Dennison. Commander Res and his staff are delighted with the arrangements made and the hospitality that greets all.

CONGRESSIONAL DIARY.

Daily Events of the Week in Senate and

Washington, Sept. 11.-The conferces on the army appropriation bill have reached an agreement and their reports were presented in both senate and house. The appropriation as agreed to is \$24,472,300. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill in the senate appropriating \$276,000 to compensate Chinese subjects in the United States for losses and injuries sus tained at the hands of lawless men. The house retaliation bill was presented and referred and the Chinese exclusion bill was taken up and discussed until adjournment without action being taken upon the amend ment. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, introduced a bill amending the naturalization laws, which bars aliens with criminal records from becoming citizens, and provides that all applicants shall show a clean record for five years after declaring intentions.

The house devoted most of Tuesday to dis cussing the retaliation bill, and "the senate passed the day on the Chinese exclusion bill. The discussion of the retaliation bill was hotter than ever on Wednesday, being made a strong party question. The orators were Messra Phelps, Belmont, Davis, Cogswell and Scott, No action. The senate continued discussing the Chinese bill.

After a strictly partisan debate the senate took three votes on the Chinese bill Thussday, each being unanimous; but as there was no quorum it went over again. The house was still engaged with the retaliation bill.

After another sharp discussion the senate on Friday passed the Chineseexclusion bill by a vote of 37 to 3. Senators Brown, Hoar and Wilson voted in the negative and Senators Sherman and Ingalls did not vote. Mr. Blair moved a reconsideration stating that he wished to offer as an amendment a new section providing that the bill should not have effect until after sixty days, unless definite information is received within that time that the treaty has been rejected. Three votes were taken, and there being no quorum the motion went over to Monday. The house spent the day discussing the retaliation bill.

Discussion of the retaliation bill continued in the house until 5:15 on Saturday, when it was passed by a vote of 176 to 4. The negative were cast by Bayne, Dalzell, Lind and White. The senate was not in session.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

A Hard Fought Battle Between the Two Great Parties. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11 .-- The Maine state biennial election occurred yesterday, and a governor, four congressmen, thirty-one state senators and 151 state representatives were chosen, as were the county officers in sixteen counties. The last legislature stood: Senators -Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4. Represent-atives—Republicans, 122; Democrats, 27; Prohibition, 1; Independent, 1. In 1884 the Re-

publican plurality for governor was 19,745, and for president 20,064. The vote for each party in 1896 stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3,868, and scattering, 23.

One hundred and ninety towns give the Republicans 48,333; Democrats, 36,261; Prohibitionists, 1,554; scattering, 852. In 1886 these towns gave the Republicans 41,009; Democrats, 33,077; Prohibitionists, 2,140, scattering, 28. Republican plurality, 12,072, against 8,015 in 1886. Republican gain, 4,057.

The election was very exciting, the heaviest vote ever known in the state being thrown. The political managers made superhuman efforts to get every man to the poils.

In this city, where Congressman Reed and Mr. Putnam live, the excitement was intense all day, and last evening the streets were thronged with people shouting the names of their favorites. From all over the state come similar reports of excitement.

Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

by alone urging their assent to political doc-trine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guar-

antees of their free government.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial entercrises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be sarefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated

or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our comestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for The long lines of trains from the west were any difference that may exist between the greatly delayed, and the general council, or standard of wages which should be paid to that portion of them which gathered at the our laboring men and the the rate allowed in depot to greet the distinguished guest and other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's money, and add to the comforts of his home. And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws, an additional and more direct and efficient protection to those interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of laborers from other countries who swarm our shores, having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citizens or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American

> The platform adopted by the late national convention of our party contains the follow-

"Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them, as purchasers, of the benefits of natural competition.

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The dec laration of its national convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years; and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of

"We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, beside furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong-

With an unalterable hatred of all such chemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation, our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misun

derstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition

which threatens evil to all people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides.

Yet, when in the legislative body where, under the constitution, all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties, they were met by determined opposition and obstruction, and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the house of representatives or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the senate.

The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe, while they will support the interests

They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and from spirits used in the arts and for mechan ical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization, and to deprive our people of markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the emblance, at least, of an interchange of busi ness, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestitrusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily condemned.

They propose further to release entirely from import duties all; articles of foreign

sitions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad, and not already free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this reglected need is found in the further purpose here an-nounced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than to surrender any part of our protective

Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for

bread and they are given a stone.

The implication contained in this party declaration, that desperate measures are justi-fied or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course in a country as great as ours, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions. it is difficult if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky.

future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked, and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see, in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the obstruction by the government of the currency of the country, inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the

With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying apon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, that prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindicators of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform

allow them to supply the camp with water

A passenger on the Boston and Lynn road stepped out of the door of the car to see why the train had stopped and fell into the river fifteen feet below. The conductor cut the bell rope, made a lasso, threw it around the man's body and hauled him in.

Mrs. Cleveland's poodle, Hector, ran away, was captured by two boys and a man, and ignominously dragged to the White House, when all three claimed reward and get it, and Hector got a licking.

Mrs. Zeera Waters, of Bloomington, Ills., was accidentally shot and killed by her 16year-old son, who was cleaning a revolver. Charles Frederick Herreshoff, the famous builder of boats, died in his residence at Bristol, R. L., of pneumonia Saturday. He

was in his 80th year. A Franco-Russian company has been or ganized to connect the Black and Caspian seas by a canal. Forty million roubles will be required for the work.

William Welch, of Marblehead, Mass., has been held in \$500 for burglary. His plunder consisted of two pots of beans.

Jennie McKenzie, a 17-year-old girl of Kansas City, in imitating a contortionist, put both feet back of her head, but in attempting to remove them dislocated her thigh. Prince Bismarck intends to resign as minis ter of commerce.

Disastrous prairie fires are raging in Mon-tana. An area of sixty miles has been burned

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

New York, Sept. 10 .- Money closed at 11/2 per cent.; the highest rate was 2 and the lowest 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.834@4.8856; actual rates, 4.844@4.85 for 60 day bills and 4.8734@4.88 for demand. Governments closed strong; currency 6s, 121 bid; 4s, coup., 12914 bid; 43,6s, do., 10934 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@116; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@112; Centrals, 114@116. General Markets.

NEW YORE, Sept. 10.—PLOUR—Steady; winter wheat extra, \$3.15\(\precedet)5.65; Minnesota do., \$3.10\(\precedet)5.65. Southern flour steady at 3.15\(\precedet)6.65. 5.63. Southern flour steady at 3.15\(\infty\). Southern flour steady at 3.15\(\infty\). WHEAT—Options closed weak. Spot lots closed weaker. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at \$1.00\(\infty\) (1.03); No. 2 do., \$1; No. 2 red winter, \$5\(\infty\). Ungraded rod, \$5\(\infty\). Soles, No. 2 red winter, \$5\(\infty\). Ungraded rod, \$5\(\infty\). No. 2 red winter, \$9\(\infty\). Ungraded rod, \$5\(\infty\). No. 2 red winter, \$9\(\infty\). Spot lots easier. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 5\(\infty\). Ungraded mixed, 5\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). OATS—Options closed moderately active, but easier. Spot lots dull and lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white shate at 45c.; No. 2 do., 38\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 do., 38\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 mixed, \$6\(\infty\). No. 2 do., 30\(\infty\). BallLEY—Dull and nominal.

LARD—Closed strong; \$6\(\infty\). \$10.25\(\infty\). \$10.25\(\infty\).

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.
LARD—Closed strong; Sept., \$10.25@10.30;
Oct., \$10.10@10.15; Nov., \$9.35.
SUGAR—Raw strong; fair refining, 57-16c.;
26 test centrifugal, 65-16c. Refined firm; cut
loaf and crushed, 8%c.; cubes, 8c.; powdered,
7%c8c.; granulated, 7%c0711-16c.; mold A, 7%c.;
confectioners' A, 7%c.; coffee A standard, 7%c.;
coffee off A, 615-16@7c.; white extra C, 6%@7c.; Cra C. 994 24/40.; yellow, (QA 3-16c. EDTTER—Firm; state, 14@340.; western, 10@

CHEESE-Work; state, 7039c. EGGs-Dull: state, 1916/200140.; western, 17@ 19140.; Canada, 19@19140. COTTON-Spot 1-10c. higher; middling up lands, 1614c.

THEY DID IT.

What? Cured among others the following. They write: 849 Central Ave. Cincinnati O., }
January 4th, 1885.
Athlophores Pills have cured me of lives complaint and dyspepsia. I gave ten of the Pills to a friend who is troubled with indigestion and he has improved wonderfully.

F. H. HOWEEAMP.

derfully.

F. H. ROWERAMP.

16 Rosette St., New Haven, Ct.,
February 10th, 1882.

Athlophoros Pills worked wonders in my case of dyspepsia.

EMMA L. CLARK.

Ath-lo-pho-ros Pills are small and pleasant to take, yet wonderfully effective. Invaluable for kidney and liver complaints, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, headache, etc. They'll take away that tired feeling giving new life and strength.

#2 Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden." THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON. Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

 Wheat, red
 \$ 85
 Oats new
 \$ 25

 Wheat, white
 83
 Rye
 55

 Corn,
 52
 Barley,No. 1
 45

 Wheat, new
 75

 FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour... 1 55 Bran per ton...... 20 00 Best Roller Flour... \$ 1 40 Bran, retail, cwt. 1 10 2d Best Roll'r Flour 1 30 Middlings retail... 1 20 Middlings per ton... 22 00 Chop retail........ 1 30

LIVES OF THE CANDIDATES.

TIMELY AND DIGNIFIED WORK BY W. HENSEL AND GEORGE F. PARKER. An agreeable variation from the hackneyed ulogies of campaign literature is furnished in the "Lives and Public Services of Grover Cleve-

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr.

door of the Democratic party if it is applied | New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when

The kind of political "availability" which con-

and there was great loss of life at Matanzas.

The total property lost at Cardemas is \$1,000,000, and the loss of life is large.

John King, foreman of the glass factory, at Corning, N. Y., was shot and killed by an Italian named Roos Sunday. Roos escaped, but was neceptured and nearly killed by a mob before the officers could get away with him.

A negro camp meeting near Eufals, Ala, was attacked by white men, and seven negroes were killed. The negroes had attacked the house of a white man because he would not allow them to supply the camp with water

Democratic National Convention of 1888 including platform and resolutions, a statement of the leaders of Democracy from (Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves Philadelphia 4 20 a m Harrisburg 7 40 a m Harrisburg 7 40 a m Harrisburg 7 40 a m Harrisburg 1 230 pm Harrisburg 1 230 pm Harrisburg 1 24 a m Harrisburg 1 24 a m Harrisburg 1 25 a m Harrisburg

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WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable for diversified farming, dairy and stock purposes will do well to take advantage of these rates, For maps and information apply to your home ticket agent, to any agent of the company, or

F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. St. Paul, Minn.

- Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in ex change, and hides tanned on shares Satisfaction guaranteed.

-Since Mr. Frank Herlacher he left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.
J. D. MURRAY,

Druggist. GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the doll season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailorir at Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tallors, Bellefon

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTI-FUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINA TIONAL: OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY

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nal Investigation.

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and applied.

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cal and practical, including each service.

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the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should

The "Lives and Public Services of Grover Clevels are those land and Allen G. Thurman" by William Uhle Hensel, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pa. and George F. Parker, manageditor of the New Pork "Press.

At this late day anything like a eulogy of Grover Cleveland would be a work of grotesque superson, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr.

This is not a work of apology for any of Mr. Cleveland's acts; and yet, the real facts of certain parts of his life which have been seized upon by his enemies to be ittle him or put him in an undignified light, show very clearly a good purpose and clear sense.

From first to last it may truthfully be said that office has sought Grover Cleveland at first, indeed in vain, as when, in 1867, he declined the U. Stassistant District Attorneyship for the Northern New York district. But on January 1, 1882, when

he became Mayor of Buffalo, it was with the approval of the largest majority the city had ever ERIE MAIL leaves sists in official integrity has always been that for which Mr. Cleveland was known. His career as Mayor, the acts which have just been recited and which characterize the whole of his official life were of the sort which rendered him "available" for the candidacy for Governor. 1882, the year of political change and upheavel, favored the man of destiny. GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Short Paragraphs Chronicling All Important Happenings.

Terrible loss of life is reported from Cubs resulting from a late storm. A Spanish gunboat was lost with all its crew of fifteen.

Forty-three bodies were washed up on the beach at Batalano. Every vessel in that port was sunk. Many houses were wrecked and there was great loss of life at Matanzas.

The total property lost at Cardemas is \$1,000.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane " Philadelphia.... PROPRIETORS, RENOVO AC'N leaves Re-Lock Haven arrives at Harrisburg... Philadelphia

Sunday Train-RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday. ERIE MAIL leaves Erie... Sunday Train-Erie Mail cast runs also on Sun-

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connec-tion at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains, Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. B. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. B. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. B. LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
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Daily Except Sunday.

PM A.M. A.M. STATIONS. AM P.M. 1 20/10 15 15 50/Montandon 1 40/10 25 16 15 Lewisburg 9 10/1 1 10/10 15 16 15 Lewisburg 20. Vicksburg 41 Mifflinburg 56 Millmont 05 Laurelton 40 Paddy Mountain 52 Coburn 58 Zerby 10 Rising Spring 18 Penn Cave 25 Centre Hall 33 Gregg 42 Linden Hall 48 Oak Hall 52 Lemont 59 Dale Summit

trip rate being more than TWENTY DOLLARS including GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Persons desiring to take a trip through Northern Minnesota, Dakota or Montana for the purpose of looking over the country, or with the idea of selecting a new home within the boundaries of the GRANDEST WHEAT BELT IN THE WORLD, and an agricultural country suitable

4 25 | 9 09 Pleasant Gap | 6 10 | 2 80 | 41 | 9 14 | Axemann | 6 04 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 6 10 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 | 2 80 |

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