

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JULY 1

We have been favored all around with good crops; providence has done its share to bring on prosperity, now let McKinley do his share.

OHIO is excited over a reported volcano in that state. It's only a rejoicing of a mountain in ratification of the nomination of Chapman for governor.

It would be in order now for Gov. Hastings to issue a Proclamation of Thanksgiving for the adjournment of the Legislature, the worst in the history of our state.

The Turk is bound to keep Thessaly as a conquered province. The powers protested, but in vain. Had they sustained Greece in the outbreak the Turk would have been halted.

It seems as though a merry war is about to break out among the manufacturers of bicycles. The result will be a still greater increase in the number of votaries of the wheel. The first cost of a \$100 bicycle is \$30.31.

THE Washington Post intimates that the legislature of this state adjourned because there wasn't anything more to steal, and, the Reporter will add, because there were no more investigating committees to enable them to steal rail road fares.

THE farmer has been blessed with bountiful crops this year thank Providence. If congress and legislatures would show one-twentieth of the concern to the great agricultural interest of this country that it deserves, the farmer would be a more prosperous man.

THE promised "prosperity" under McKinley is of so extra a quality, that congress has concluded to give it a cap-sheaf of 5 and 2 cent stamps upon certain instruments in writing—a revival of the odious stamp act to raise money to cover extravagance.

THE "Patriot" having printed the names of the half dozen legislators refusing to steal railroad fares, we suggest that our spirited contemporary now print the names of the score or more of members who stole railroad fares, so that the press of the state can see and the names also.

THE Legislature has adjourned with a record far worse than any bad legislature before it. For the farmer it did not do a thing, and it has been a most infamous robber of the general taxpayer. Our legislation would be equally as well done in the state penitentiary. The expense of a legislature might be saved by letting the gentlemen in stripes do the business.

There is great uneasiness felt all over the country on account of the threatened miners strike in the entire bituminous coal field. In many districts the miners have already quit work and the others intend to do likewise. The strike will be the greatest in the history of the country. Efforts are being made to stop the trouble by arbitration, with no certain prospect of success at this hour.

Gov. Hastings and Senator Quay are not as thick as thieves, and the fierce fight of two years ago may be repeated in 1899, when both will be candidates for Senator. The harmony in the G. O. P. is not half as thick as apple-butter on the little boy's bread. The people have good reason to fall out with both these worthies for a disregard of their dearest interests and because bossism has disgraced and bankrupted the state.

KANSAS was short of harvest hands. Throughout the rural districts on Sunday two weeks ago religious services were practically abandoned in deference to the wish of the farmers, who desired to save their already ripened wheat crop. Harvesters were running in thousands of fields all day, and on account of the scarcity of help hundreds of women have taken their places on the harvesters to help save the crop.

Years ago in our county women were a regular help in the hay and harvest fields and made their hand equally with the men at all kinds of farm work. The introduction of machinery has relieved the women of all such labor.

To curb the trusts and monopolies and give the farmers a show, was freely promised as a part of the work of congress and the legislature—farmers bit and helped elect the congress and the legislature. The big promises were made to gull. The trusts were helped, the corporations taken care of and the

millionaires given a new lease to increase their piles. The farmers—well, they didn't get anything worth a cent. How do the deceived agriculturists like it? Will they allow themselves to be deceived again? Instead of taking the farmer in on the first floor as he deserved, and was promised, he was kicked from the premises.

Will Hold Their Wheat

Kentucky wheat growers met in Lexington a few days ago to take steps toward withholding their present crop of wheat from the market until the higher prices which they expect to become a certainty. Millers down there are paying 62 cents for new wheat today, and the farmers think the price will be at least 75 in less than a month.

Why don't farmers throughout the country organize for the control of their wheat crop, instead of permitting the Chicago grain gamblers doing it and pocketing millions of dollars that rightfully belong to the farmer. The farmers could bust the wheat gamblers instead of these sharks skinning the wheat growers. The trouble is too many of the pretended leaders of the farmers are buzzing about offices and don't touch upon the real work.

With proper organization and unselfish and intelligent leaders, the farmers can surely control their own great product and get the benefits that go to gamblers. Let the fight be made against the cold-blooded grain speculators, instead of running into politics and the hunt after office. Here is where farmers can take the bull by the horns and accomplish that good for themselves which they so richly deserve—control their own products in the market.

SIXTEEN YEARS THE LIMIT.

The Governor Signs Amended Compulsory Education Act and Others.

Governor Hastings this week signed the following bills:

Extending the fire escape law to buildings used in whole or in part for offices not of fireproof construction.

Requiring a license to be taken out by transient practitioners who practice medicine gratuitously or advertise, as well as those who practice for a valuable consideration.

Increasing the penalty for fraudulent and illegal voting, and aiding and abetting the same.

Requiring notification to be given before street improvements are made in boroughs.

Relating to devises and legacies and preventing the lapse thereof.

Amending the compulsory education act increasing the age within which children may be subject to its provisions to 16 years, etc.

Married at Montgomery.

On Wednesday evening, June 30th, Miss Mary Grace Doyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Doyle, was united in marriage to Prof. George Freer Norton, of Amityville, Long Island. The marriage ceremony was performed at the home of the brides parents, at Montgomery, Pa., by Rev. James Riley Bergey, of the Salem Reformed church, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. Among the guests present were Mrs. M. Willow, grandmother of the bride; Mrs. Amanda Spangler and Master John Lobach, of this place. The bride is an accomplished young lady, and has many friends at this place, where she has made frequent visits. She has been a primary teacher for a number of years, in the Amityville Union school, Prof. Norton, the groom, being principal of the same school.

Farmers Busy.

The last couple weeks have been busy ones with the farmers, with the hay to cut and the wheat crowding hard in second place, the tillers of the soil were compelled to be up early and late to get the work through. The hay crop was good, and the yield of wheat promises to be above the average. With a fair market, the outlook would not be discouraging.

Basket Picnic.

The Racket, Bellefonte, is holding a Basket Picnic for its customers every week day in July in their spacious store room. Reference to their ad in another column will give the reader a slight idea of what is served up to the customers.

Quite an Addition.

Murray's aquarium received quite an addition of trout this week when Simon Harper dumped seven good sized speckled beauties in the glass tank. The aquarium with playing fountain has not lost any of its attractiveness and is greatly admired by all.

Pushing It Along.

W. W. Boob is pushing his additional shops at a lively rate, and already has the main shop completed. With much additional machinery to be placed in operation, he expects to have the enlarged plant running in a few weeks.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

WILSON VS. DINGLEY.

FORMER TARIFF MAKER EXPOSES ABSURDITIES OF THE DINGLEY BILL.

Says It Is "the Most Ultra Protective Tariff Ever Proposed"—Will Encourage Trusts and Discourage American Labor—Makes Some Serious Reflections Upon the McKinley Bill as a Revenue Producer.

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is credited with the authorship of the tariff bill now in force. His hands were tied so that he could not make the bill nearly as good as he desired to make it, and the bill as finally passed was not nearly as good as when it first passed the house. It was, however, a great improvement upon the McKinley bill and is a model as compared with the Dingley monstrosity. We quote the following from Mr. Wilson's criticism of the McKinley and Dingley bills in a recent number of the New York Herald:

These bills are so nearly identical in general structure and particular items, excepting as to the sugar schedule, that it may be well to consider the effect of the first bill on the revenue of the country. Both bills are vast and voluminous schemes of class taxation, the production of public revenue being an incident and entirely subordinate to the purpose of taxing all the American people for the benefit of a small part of the people.

The protectionist has but one remedy, which he applies whether the revenue be redundant or deficient. If times are prosperous and more money than is needed pours into the treasury, he increases taxes by a scheme that turns the larger part of their avails into private pockets, and this reduces public revenue. If times are depressed and less money than is needed pours into the treasury, he seizes the pretext of increasing public revenues by adding enormously to the amount of private exaction.

The act of 1890, whatever its other effects, did reduce revenue. From a large surplus it swept us headlong to a deficiency, although it weighted the people with heavier taxes and although another law, passed in July, 1890, turned into the treasury as a part of the general assets to be used for paying expenditures a trust fund of more than \$54,000,000 which belonged to the national banks and had always been held for the redemption of their notes.

Even before the Harrison administration ended we should have been confronted with a large deficiency but for the use of this trust fund and the further fact that Secretary Foster, by a change of bookkeeping, added to the treasury balance \$20,000,000 of token and subsidiary coin not before treated as a treasury asset. With these extraordinary additions, even, we wound up the fiscal year June 30, 1893, with a surplus of only \$2,341,674 as against a surplus of \$85,000,000 before the above trust fund and subsidiary coin were touched. And during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, through all of which the McKinley bill was in force, expenditures exceeded the revenues to the amount of \$69,803,260, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures of the government were \$15,952,674 less than in the preceding year.

This statement shows how absurd and groundless is the claim constantly made by the protectionists that recent deficits in revenue are due to the substitution of the existing tariff for the McKinley bill. Nothing is more certain than that if the bill had been in force during the last three years the annual deficit would have been immensely swollen, while the people in a season of depression and hard times would have staggered under much heavier burdens of taxation. Even in this disastrous period, customs duties under the existing law have increased from less than \$132,000,000 in 1894, the last year of the McKinley bill, to over \$152,000,000 in 1895 and to over \$160,000,000 in 1896.

In the sugar schedule alone the balance in favor of the existing law is about \$55,000,000. The customs revenue reached nearly \$40,000,000, scarcely any of which would have been receivable under the McKinley bill.

That the Dingley bill, present conditions considered, is the most ultra protective tariff ever proposed to be enacted in this country plainly appears from Chairman Dingley's statement that if levied on the importations of the last fiscal year it would have increased the revenue \$112,000,000—that is to say, it would have gathered from an importation of \$775,724,264 of imported merchandise the enormous sum of \$272,000,000, which is nearly \$50,000,000 more than any customs revenue ever collected in one year in this country in the past. And to say that its rates will probably check dutiable imports to the extent of reducing the estimate to \$70,000,000 is only another way of saying that to that extent such rates are prohibitory.

American consumers are shut in the home market to be preyed upon by combinations and trusts without possibility of relief from outside competition. Such combinations, by joining to keep up prices and to curtail production, wage more merciless war against the employment, the opportunities and the compensation of American labor than any possible competition from abroad could do.

The falling off of importations under the present law dispels the illusion that the American laborer is anywhere deprived of employment by the importation of foreign products. The gratifying increase in our exports of manufactures is equally strong proof that those laws are helping us to enter and command new markets, which means not only larger employment for our artisans, but more home consumers for our farmers.

In the new tariff bill spunk is on the free list. We have our opinion of a man who is compelled to use imported "spunk."—Philadelphia Call.

A bursting reservoir, at Mattawan, N. Y., cost nine lives yesterday.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS URGE MODERATION.

Admit That High Duties and Consequent High Prices Will Restrict the Use of Woollens.

Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accused protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their struggle with opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woollen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a staunch protectionist. As such he believes that the 70,000,000 consumers of this country are legitimate subjects for plunder and that the manufacturers are the proper persons to enjoy the protection plunder.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woollens, has taught the woollen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool and moderate protection, which permits people of moderate means to wear real woollen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woollens, which restricts the use of woollens to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of The Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woollen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will and themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturer. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woollen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington: "Go slow with your high duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let everybody into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw materials too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and charge the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to make our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods, because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woollen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in the



skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and to wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by all protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The Protectionist Performance.

The following is a part of ex-congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

As it stands the most brilliant part of the pendulous words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as a revenue getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'catch 'em a-cumin and a-gwine.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmers a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Senator Sherman at His Best.

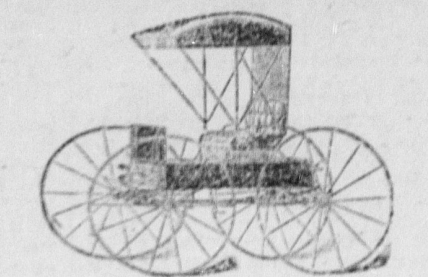
Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1868.

The Beef Trust's Title.

If congress can advance the price of hides 2 cents a pound in this country, the people will pay several millions a year more than they do now for their boots and shoes, and the money will go into the pockets of the Beef trust.—Hartford Times.

Gov. Hastings wants to succeed Quay in the U. S. Senate. He will, nit.

NEW CARRIAGE WORKS.



I wish to inform the public that I have my carriage works in full operation, and am prepared to do all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Work on very short notice, and at prices lower than they ever were before.

New Buggies as low as \$15.00.  
New Buggy Tops, from \$7.00 up.  
New Spring Wagons as low as \$15.00.  
Buggy Wheels with round edge steel tire and boxing, per set from \$7.00 up.  
Buggies repainted from \$6.00 up.  
All other kinds of repairing at astonishingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed.  
John T. Lee,  
Centre Hall, Pa.

The Sensation of the Year--

A new lot of those \$5.00 Suits for Men and Boys.

All Our Stock in Proportion.

The New Sporting and Bicycle Hats at 50c.

Straw Hats by the Car-Load.

Bicycle and Golf Suits, Belts, and Garters for Bicycle Pants.

Montgomery & Co.,  
Bellefonte, Pa.

Star Store.

It is not necessary to speak of new and fresh goods arriving every day, for The Star, as you can see for yourself.

The following articles are of the highest quality, and at the prices which we are selling them just now, they are removed beyond competition, if the quality is considered.

- 30 lb. Wire Netting for screen doors and windows, per yard, 10c  
Zinc Wash Enamel, worth double we for 1. large Sheet Iron Rocters, regular price 27c  
5 gal. Galvanized Oil Can, filled with best oil, 1.00  
10 lb. of Stamped Dish Pan, Inc. 2 for 1.00  
3 lb. Enamelled Pre-ermy kettle, with lip and handle, 25c  
9 in. Enamelled Pie Plates, 70c  
70c Handkerchiefs for above, 80c

Oil Stoves.

We have them now from 75c to \$2. Just the thing for hot weather. Don't fail to get one.

One of our customers said, "You must steal these goods." May be we do. At any rate don't forget to get your share. We offer a good Howe Wagon Scale for sale cheap for cash.

Our Terms, "Cash before delivery." Under no conditions will we drift from it.

The store will close every Wednesday evening at six o'clock, sharp.

G. O. BENNER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of deceased, late of the county of Centre, Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby requested to make payment of the same, and all persons claiming against the same to present their claims for settlement without delay. JOHN M. DALE, Adm'r. c. t. s. Bellefonte, June 27-6t

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. Our Office is opposite U. S. PATENT OFFICE, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with full particulars, sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., One Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 15, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9:25 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Potsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3:00 p. m., New York, 5:55 p. m., Baltimore, 2:10 p. m., Washington, 4:10 p. m., connecting Philadelphia for all seashore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.  
1:30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York, 9:30 p. m., Baltimore, 6:00 p. m., Washington, 7:15 p. m. Parlor car through Philadelphia and Baltimore. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.  
6:04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Potsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 11:15 p. m., New York 3:35 a. m., Baltimore 10:40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8:02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:20 p. m., New York at 7:25 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleepers undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.  
1:30 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:32 a. m., New York, 9:35 a. m. week days, 10:30 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6:20 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.  
4:18 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:20 a. m., New York 1:15 p. m., Baltimore 3:55 a. m., Washington 10:16 a. m. Through sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD

5:37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandagua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester, and daily except Sunday for Du Bois, Syracuse, Bellefonte and Pittsburg.  
10:00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and West, with through cars to Tyrone.  
1:31 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandagua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.  
5:59 p. m.—Train 9. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kenovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.  
9:45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH

Train 31 leaves New York 12:10 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:55 a. m., Harrisburg 8:55 a. m., daily, Wilkesbarre, 7:30 a. m. Daily except Sunday, arriving at Montandon 10:55 a. m. Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 3:30 a. m., Washington 7:50 a. m., Baltimore 8:50 a. m., Wilkesbarre 12:15 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1:21 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.  
Train 15 leaves New York 8:55 a. m., Phila., 12:25 p. m., Washington 2:10 p. m., arriving at Montandon at 5:59 p. m. week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.  
Train 15 leaves New York 1:15 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 5:59 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.  
Train 15 leaves New York 7:55 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore, 11:50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 1:37 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYONE RAILROAD. Daily Except Sunday.

Table with columns: Westward, Eastward, Stations, and Times. Includes stations like Montandon, Lewisburg, Biehl, Vicksburg, Millburg, Millmont, Coburn, Paddy Mountain, Centre Hall, Orange, Linden Hall, Oak Hill, Lemont, Dale Summit, Pleasant Gap, Aermans, and Bellefonte.

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:20 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 5:45 and 7:50 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9:25 a. m., 10:0 a. m., 3:07 p. m., 6:00 p. m., and 8:15 p. m. On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10:04 a. m. and 5:05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10:55 a. m. and 6:07 p. m. J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. Gen'l Pass'g Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Table with columns: Read Down, Read Up, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m. General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

Table with columns: EASTWARD, WESTWARD, Stations, and Times. Includes stations like Bellefonte, Coleville, Morris, Walters, Hunters, Wadley, Scotia Crossing, Krumpholtz, Struble, Inn, and State College.

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone, connect with Train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn. R. R. trains at Bellefonte. (Daily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also 35 ACRES farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall. The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the Real Estate Office.