AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Conducted in Open Air in Spite

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

An Enermous Crowd Present-The March to and from the Capitol and the Coremonies There-President Harrison Reviews the Parade-Sketches of the Cabinet Members-Vice President Morton's Speech to the Senators-In His Inaugural Message President Harrison Speaks Out for Civil Service, Recommends Improved Naturalization Laws, Intimates a Conservative and Firm Foreign Polley, Backed Up by a Strong Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.- The day which has been to seed forward to so long has come and gone, and Benjamin Harrison is the president of the United States.

The anaguration ceremonies were impressive, and people who have seen other presidents sworn into office say that they were more elaborate than ever before. The unpleasant feature of the day was the rain, which poured down with hardly a let up while daylight lasted.

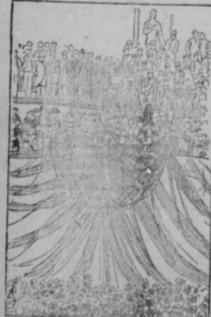
At about 10:00 the congressional committee cade i at the Arlington for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Merton. Senators Cockrell and Hoar accompanied the president-elect in a carriage drawn by four handsome grays, while Senator Cullom and Sergeant at Arms Lewis, of the senate, rode with Mr. Morton. The party drove to the White House, and shortly after 11 the president and Gen. Harrison took seats in an open carriage with Senators Cockrell and Hoar. Vice President-elect Morton and President Cleveland's cabinet, in other carriages, made up the rest of the little procession, which drove slowly to the Capitol, scorted by Gen. Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana.

Shortly after 11 the distinguished party alighted at the Capitol. The president went directly to his room, while the others were escorted to the vice president's room.

In a short time Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton were invited into the senate chamber. The great room was crowded. Governors from many states, judges and members of the diplomatic corps made up a distinguished audience as the president of the senate introduced Mr. Morton in a few appropriate words. After the applicase had subsided Mr. Morton spoke as follow:

"SENATORS—I shall enter upon the dis-charge of the delicate and at times difficult duties of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer. I therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupants of this chair.

As president of the senate it will be my earnest desire to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to treat each senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to those who represent great states in a legislative body. Our new relations, both clicial and personal, will, I trust, prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that all our du-



We shall neither full to respect the flag of the filter full to respect the flag of the filter full to respect the flag of the Gen. Harrison took the oath and then delivered the following inangural address:

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery to longer exists cherish or tolerate the incaractics it put upon their communities?

Sook hopefully to the continuance of our rotective system and to the consequent evelopment of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given agriculture, as a patent influence in the ricet unification of our people. The men no have invested their capital in these enterwes, the farmers who have feit the benefit their neighborhood, and the men who work deep or field will not fail to find and to dear a community of interest. Is it not use possible that the farmers and the prosoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been stablished in the south, may yet find that the tee bailot of the workingman, without disjunction of race, is needed for their defense well as for his own?

I do not doubt that if those men in the south who now accept the tariff views of

Clay and the constitutional expesitions of Webster would courageously avow and de-fend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and cooperation to make the black man that effi-cient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administra-tion, but in a serving for their local commu-nities the benefits of social order and sec-nomical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and obsca-tion has been feight to the feet of the co-tion has been feight to the control of the co-tion has been feight to the control of the co-tion has been feight to the control of the co-

until the good offices of kindness and clucation have been fairly tried, the centrary concusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a speculative policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive te administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, the laws charled by congress. These laws are general and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he may obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enough under it.

noted under it The evil example of permitting individual corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfth or local interests or prejudies is full of dager, not only to the nation at large, but much more those who use this pernicious expedient to cape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others,

If our great corporations would scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to com-plain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens deales to a prtion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond

of social order and prosperity.

The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man it where the second of the seco tor. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire, What is to be the end of this?

What is to be the end of this?

An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community, where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments. only attractive field for business investments

and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citic. his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and the duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable as to immigration, but we should cease to be urcless as to the character of it. to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. They should be identified and excluded. We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spec-

tators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy will, I trust, prove naturally agreeable.

May I add my confident hope that all our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the senate and add to the presperity and happiness of the people of this great nation. I am now ready to take the each prescribed by the constitution. Mr. Ingalls then stepped forward with a Bible in his hand and research the oath of office. Mr. Morton kised the book and signed the written oath. Immediately afterward he tok the gavel and called the senate together in executive session. Newly elected senators were sworn in, after which the march to the stand in front of the Capitol began, President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, when they reached the stand or portice, took seats reserved for them. Chief er way between our eastern and pendencies upon the territory of these inde-pendent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire essewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor

These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partage of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition. towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment

of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens nor to exact the like treatment for our

constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, dent Washington took place in New York, wisere concress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the congress and the canvass of the electral vote. Our people have already worthily opened the ceatennials of the declaration of the declaration of opened the centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adeption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the constitution. of the second great department of our consti-tutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the su-preme court, shall have been suitably observed. as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully

entered its second century
I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contra-ts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to re-Our people will not fail at this time to re-call the incidents which accompanied the in-stitution of government under the constitu-tion or to find inspiration or guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight popular and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlan-

tic seaboard.

The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of the five smaller states in 1790.

The center of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltingard. tic seaboard.

more, and it was agreed by well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's

But our growth has not limited itself to But our growth has not limited itself to territory population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influ-ences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened

trengthened.

The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here one hundred

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly enforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so brevals were bravely won.

The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that ould encourage the production of needed things at home.

things at home.

The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self-

Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of do-mestics in the dress of the people were organ-ized in many of the states. The revival at ized in many of the states. The end of the century of the sa interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defease of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed.

that we have witnessed.

The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges, should have been so tardy in bringing to the smeiting furnace and to the mili the coal and iron from their near opposing hill-

Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipulan proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material filings became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is span in the county town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state, more real and a diadem and laid at our feet power.

To their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A jurity success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is huriful and evanescent, even from a party stendpoint. We should beside our differing opinious in mutual respect, and. Laving submitted them to the arbitrament of the bailot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would be less that are necessarily only planting submitted them to the arbitrament of the bailot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that partake of revolution is huriful and evanescent, even from a party stendpoint. We should beside our differing opinious in mutual respect, and. Laving submitted them to the arbitrament of the bailot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthly of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has passed upon our head a diadem and laid at our feet power. plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spire in the county town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state, more real and valuable than added territory, to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and

make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the approbrium which must fail upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the president to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by act of congress, has become very burdensome

Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promise. We shall, not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest

While a treasury surpins is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue shousi be ample to meet the ordinary annual de-mands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but searcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with econopy and only trees the control of the co with economy and only upon public nec Wastefulness, profigacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is

lic expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed.

It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate the extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditure to adjust our revenue laws so that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the relow our necessary expenditures, with the re-sulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or

eriously injuring any domestic industry. The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our navy officers and seamen have many that a in our history given to weak ships and hafficient curs a rating greatly beyond that hericient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided, the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union sol-diers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them.

some of them.

The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitation of our lands to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be spesdily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing ne-

for years calling attention to the pressing ne-cessity of throwing about the bailot box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any one who did not so soon discover the need of reform.

The national congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it.

The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of

If in any of these states the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrass-ments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggier's but has renounced his allegiance.

Let us exait patriotism and moderate our

party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the fleid of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and

our head a diadem and laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy hold the relias of power and that the upward avectors of love abell. upward avenues of hope shall be free to all

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own brity. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual reve ect. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have

mutual revect.
We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the rev-We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

the people.

The address was received with enthusiasm The address was received with enthusiasm by the immense crowd. As soon as it was completed the signal was given for the great body of soldiers and civilians massed in the rear of the Capitol, and in a few moments the grandest parade in the history of the United States was marching to the White House, headed by the presidential party. When the great stand in front of the executive mansion was reached President Harrison left his carriage, and the magnificent pageant passed in review before him.

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DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE ... A Dall Als I RA 10 R S ROTLE

A Letters of administration on the estate of Robert Mann, late of Curtin township. Centre county, Pa., having been duly granted by Register of said county, to the undersigned, they request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, for settlement, to?

MICHAEL CONFER.

P. O Address Howard, Pa.

Builroads. DENNSYLVANIA B. R. TIME TABLE-In effect August 5th, 1858, Pennsylvania Rail-EASTWARD. Daily except Banday A local train Dally Day Express leaves Pittsburg A through train. Dally. Mail leaves Pittsburg... arrives Tyrone Harrisburg A local train Mail Express leaves Pittsburg. A local train. Phila. Express leaves Pittsburgh...Altoona..... Connects with branches at Greensburg, Larobe, Blairsville Intersection. An Express rain making a few local stops. WESTWARD. Daily.

Connects with branches at Tyrone, Blairs-ville Intersection, Latrobe, Greensburg. A lo-cal and through train. Accommoda'n leaves Philadeiphia.. Daily. Mail leaves Philadelphia... Harrisburg....

arrives Altoona ... Connects with branches at Lewistown, Huntingdon, Bells Mills, Altoona, Cresson, Blairs-ville Intersection, (for Indiana Branch only) Latrobe. A local train. Pittsburgh .. arrives Harrisburg. 3 20 p m 7 10 p m 7 50 p m 11 55 p m Tyrone Altoona Pittsburgh ...

Connects with branches at Lewistown, Hunt-ingdon, Tyrone, Bells Mills, Altoona, A through train, BALD EAGLE VALLEY - PENNSYLVA-NIA Railroad Division, daily except Sun-

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5 50 Montandon 9 10 1 10 5 45
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6 30 Vicksburg 8 45
6 56 Millimont 8 22 4 53
7 40 Paddy Mountain 7 40
7 52 Coburn 7 27 3 55
8 10 Rising Spring 7 10 4 25
8 10 Rising Spring 7 10 4 25
8 18 Penns Cave 7 00 5 27
8 25 Centre Hall 6 52 5 20
8 35 Gregg 6 43 13
8 42 Linden Hall 6 48 265
8 48 Oak Hall 6 30 3 05
8 52 Lemont 6 25
8 58 Dale Sommit 6 20 2 50
9 09 Pleasant Gap 6 10 2 40
9 14 Axemann 6 04 2 34
9 20 Bellefonte 6 00 2 30
and 1 5 2 12 3 30 am pm am

Additional traces of the factor of Motanden at 420, a.m. 955, a.m. and 710 p.m.; returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 923, a.m. 600 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. BELLEFONTE & BUFFALO RUN RAIL-road. On and after Wednesday, August I, 1888, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD. WESTWARD. 6 2 pm am am pm 6 20 9 10 Ar 6 03 8 42 Whitmer P 6 19 3 50
5 557 8 27 Hunters 6 25 5 6 50
5 46 8 27 Briarly P 10 36 74 07
5 29 8 21 Waddles 6 23 4 14
5 31 8 12 Scotia Crossing P 6 5 3 4 22
5 11 7 50 Krumrine 7 09 4 38
5 65 7 50LV State College Ar 17 7 4 43
Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to conductor. Train 2 connects with trains cast and west on B. E. V. B. E. and S. S. Branch. Train 6 connects with trains cast on B. E. V. B. R. and S. S. Branch. THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

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