Continued from first page.

Washington, busy with the mysteries of den under a mass of legal verbiage. had been none for years. But the Brit- faith as the national religion of America. ish gold speculators and security holders

England.

It was not for a year after the act was accomplished that this great crime was discovered. And then, strange to say, it was discovered in England. The British financiers were better posted on the subject then the American people. How this came about was retold by General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, at the great Bryan meeting held in Pittsburg on Monday evening August 10. He said:

I learned of the demonetization in London in 1874 a year after the crime 1873. In conversation with a number of men, one of whom was after ward a member of Gladstone's cabinet, the subject of American finances was broached.

subject of American finances was broached, and I said: "We will get over our troubles and resume specie payment easier than did England after her Napoleonic wars."

They said: How so?"
I replied: "Our silver mines will help us."
Their reply astonished me. It was: "You have demonetized silver."
I smiled at that and said, "We would not be fools enough to do that," but one of them said: "There is no mistake about it. Your last congress demonetized silver. I wonder if your people understand that act. It was something wonderful to demonetized silver, of which your country is a great producer, before your war debt was paid."

When I came back to New York I could find no one who knew anything about it but a few

When I came back to New York I could find no one who knew anything about it but a few bankers. I had to send to Washington to get the bills before I could understand it.

"We then began to pay our debts by destroying half the money in which it was payable. Ex-speaker Reed in a speech a few days ago said that the bill was passed after a discussion, but I remember those times that the bill was passed without a discussion under a suspension of the rules. There was a discussion of immaterial matters connected with the working of the mints, but nothing said in debate of the demonetization of sliver."

Even the newspaper press of the United States was in ignorance of the demonetization of silver for nearly a year after the passage of the bill, when the

had of the crime: amend the laws relating to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, which

Washington correspondents, representing | can Financial System, by Americans and all parties and all sections of the Union. for Americans. Yet they knew nothing of it. They were kept in the dark as to this momentous The Evidence of President, Senators and law, which is now engaging the earnest attention of 70,000,000 people on this

rulers and economists of Europe. of its true intent and main purpose. We tricky legislation of 1873. Only a few have a copy before us. It bears the title: days ago he declared the congress voted "An act revising and amending the laws it after "exhaustive debate," and chargrelative to the mints, the assay offices ed members in a flippant way with and coinage of the United States." No "pleading the baby act" in confessing suggestions in the title that it was to wipe they were "tricked". Eight months afout one of the standard moneys of the ter the passage of the bill President world-the primary money, the money Grant wrote a letter to his friend, Mr. of final redemption, the legal tender, Cowdrey, every sentence of which shows extinguishes the obligation. And yet at law he signed in February, 1873. The sand milling and is as follows:

The panie has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulation medium. When it does come, and I predict that it will soon, we will have made a rapid stride toward specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that. The circulation of silver will have made a rapid stride toward specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that. The circulation of silver will have made a rapid stride toward specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that. The circulation of silver will have other beneficial effects. Experience has proved that it takes about forty millions of fractional currency to make small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency, and, further, will become the standard of values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from two to three hundred millions, in time, of this species of our circulating medium.

It covers 17 closely printed pages, and has 67 sections. We defy anyone not acquainted with its purpose or informed of its dodge to go over this bill to-day and locate by line or section the great crime of demonetization. Imbedded around sections laying down the technical details of coinage, the duties of mint officers, their salaries and the regulation of assay officers are the 59 mischievous words,out aggregate of nearly THREE THOU- 135, and is as follows: officers are the 59 mischievous words,out then we will find other markets. of a total of over 9,000 in the bill, which did the work of demonetization. Section | wrote this letter, did not realize the fact 14 makes the gold dollar the unit of that silver was no longer a legal tender. value. The demonetizing clause is in and that it had been demonetized the skip to section 17 for the clause forbidding remained so until the Bland act of 1876 important character in this conspiracy,

the further coinage of 412 1-2-grain silver dollar. There is evidence of an inmethods everywhere. John Sherman's There is evidence, although we admit bill of 1868 to accomplish the same it is not conclusive, that at the time of purpose openly had only 800 words, but the passage of the demonetizating act, John grew wiser, and when he made his and for some time before, there was a second attempt his bill was expanded to wealthy ring of European speculators in 9,000 words and its real meaning hidlegislation in the quiet way known to the James G. Blaine signed the bill as speakexperienced traffickers in finance and er of the house not knowing, what its law. Another thing is to be considered provisions were; President Grant approvthat at the time the bill passed the fever ed the bill unconscious that his signature of the war and reconstruction period had demonetized silver in the United States, not passed. Men gave little attention to and the arguseyed press, with its army political economy, and the measure of of alert Washington correspondents, was values was not generally understood. as ignorant of the intent of the bill as if There was no coin in circulation, and it had established the Mohammedan

The reason is evident. An examinawere able to read the future. No question of the "Congressional Globe" shows tion of their acuteness. British domina- that not one word was uttered by Mr. tion of the finances of the world is proof Sherman, as chairman of the finance committee, or by any member of that committee, or by any senator, intimating How the Great Crime Was First Discovered in in the remotest degree that the bill demonetized silver, dropped the silver dollar from our coinage and placed us on a gold standard.

The People Aroused and Their Demand for Redress.

It was more than a year after the bill became a law that the people of this country had intimations of its effect and purpose. It was well known in England among British financiers what its intent was, but not in America. General Warner, as we have shown, heard of it first in England, did not believe it, and was not able to verify the facts until he returned to America and had access to the official documents. In time the people became fully aroused to the enormity and consequences of the act. Conventions of all parties denounced the demonetizing law, congressmen were elected pledged to repeal it, and it is a fact that both the senate and the house of representatives have at different times passed bills righting the crime of 1873 by authorizing the free coinage of silver. But, unfortunately, they never did so at one congress. The national conventions of both the great parties declared their faith, time and again, in the bimetallic standard as the settled policy of this country. William McKinley, in the Republican national convention of 1888, was the author of the platform censuring the Cleveland administration for "its efforts to demonetize silver." In 1878 the house fact was discovered and public agitation passed a free coinage bill, but the senate commenced to grow for the righting of did not concur, and the compromise the wrong to the people. It has con- Bland bill was passed over the Hayestinued to grow until it has reached the Sherman veto by a two-thirds majority proportions we now see, marked by the of both houses of congress. Under it nomination and candidacy of William J. nearly 500,000,000 silver dollars have Bryan for president on the single issue been coined with full legal tender qualof the remonetization of silver by the re- ity, except as against the British bondpeal of the law of 1873. On January 18, holder. He must have his gold, and it Again on May 10, 1879, Mr. Kelley 1878, the day after the demonetization of has been saved to him by repuditaion of said : silver by congress, probably the most an act of congress. Not until this year, important legislative act since the civil 1896, has any national convention of any war ended, the Associated Press sent out | party declared for the single gold standto the country this brief dispatch, relat. and and the perpetuation of the crime of ing to the demonetizing bill, which was 1873. The St. Louis convention that all the knowledge the correspondents nominated McKinley shouldered the fraud, and, putting a man with a free Mr. Sherman called up the bill to revise and coinage record on a gold platform, declared that "the existing gold standard must be maintained"-at least until That was all. There are no news- Great Britian gives its gracious permisspaper men on the face of the globe keen- ion for Americans to rule America. On er on the hunt of news and more quick the other hand William J. Bryan stands to discover the hidden springs and re- for full reparation, and the righting of sults of legislative acts than the corps of the tricky crime of 1873, with an Ameri-

Congressmen They Were Deceived.

It only remains in completing this hiscontinent, and absorbs the interest of the tory to present the proof that the president of the United States, the speaker of The way the bill was framed was the house, and senators and representawell calculated to preserve the secrecy tives were cheated by John Sherman's which being given in payment of debt he was ignorant of the character of the this time we had outstanding of federal, letter appears in "McPherson's Handstate and municipal debts the enormous | book of Politics for 1874," pages 134 and

Evidently General Grant, when he the last 23 words of section 15. Then we prived of its legal tender quality/and

house when the demonetizing act of 1873 what he has to say about his missionary tent to accomplish the perfidy by secret passed, and as speaker sigued the bill. work in America. In the senate, on February 15, 1878, dur- In 1892 Prederick A. Lukenbach, a ing the consideration of the Bland silver former member of the New York Stock dollar bill, the following colloquy took Exchange, made an affidavit in which place between Senators Voorhees and the following statements occur:

Blaine:

Mr. Voorhees—I want to ask my friend from Maine, whom I am glad to designate in that way, whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally known whether silver was demonetized. Did he know, as speaker of the house, presiding at that time, that the silver dollar was demonetized in the bill to which he alludes?

Mr. Blaine—I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have before said, little was known or cared on the subject. (Laughter.) And now I should like to exchange questions with the senator from Indiana, who was then on the floor, and whose business it was, far more than mine, to know, because by the designation of the house I was to put questions: the senator from Indiana, then on the floor of the house, with his power as a debator, was to unfold them to the house. Did he know? e know? Mr. Voorhees—I very frankly say that I did

No man in the country had the confidence of the people of all parties to a greater extent than the late Senator Thurman, of Ohio. He was in the senate when the bill of 1873 was passad, and in the same debate, when all senators were on the confessional that they had no knowledge of John Sherman's trick, Mr. Thurman said:

When the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there is not a single man in the senate. I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization.—Congressional Record, volume 7, part 2, Forty-fifth congress, second session, page 1064.

Senator Conkling, in the senate, on March 30, 1876, during the remarks of Senator Bogy on the bill (S. 263) to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin, in surprise inquired:

Will the senator allow me to ask him or some other senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And if so, is it true that the effect of this bill is to make half dollars and quarter dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?

Senator Allison, on February 15, 1878, when the bill (H. R. 1093) to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character was under consideration, observed:

But when the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the house of representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the bill afterward was doctored.

Mr. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a recognized leader of the Republican party, who had charge of the bill, in WE CAN GO IT ALONE. be busy until the a speech made in the house of representatives on March 9, 1878, said :

In connection with the charge that I advocat-In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar I say that, though the chairman of the committee of comage, I was ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar or of its dro, ping the silver dollar from our system of coins, as were those distinguished sensors, Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, who were then members of the house, and each of whom a few days since interrogated the other: "Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?" "No," said Mr. Blaine: "did your" "No," said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think that there were three members in the house that there were three members in the house that

All can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; that it contained provision for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution that the contained of the section which the contained to after its enactment into law of the substitution in the senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar. I profess to know nothing of its bistory; but I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonstization of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell just how its and the country when

Senator Beck, in a speech made in the senate January 10, 1878, said:

It (the bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either house of congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done.

We could quote columns of testimony by members of congress in line with what is given above. Republicans and Democrats all came forward in 1878, when the weight of public censure was heaviest, to declare they would have no knowledge of the character of the law-that they were deceived into voting for this. Such Republicans as General Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Cannon and Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, declared the same effect, while the veteran watchdog of legislation, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, declared its "passage by the house was a colossal swindle." We close our exacts with this cutting statement by Mr. Bright, a prominent member at that time from Tennessee, who said:

It passed by fraud in the house, never having been printed in advance, being a substitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information, under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as the ablest statesmen in congress caped the attention of some of the most watch-ful as well as the ablest statesmen in congress at that time. * * * Aye, sir, it was a fraud that smells to heaven. It was a fraud that will stink in the nose of posterity, and for which some persons must give account in the day of retribution.

VI.

England Planned the Game.

To bring a crime home to its perpetrator, the first question asked is: Who benefitted by it ? The foreign and Wall street bondholders made millions by it. This fact in itself is not enough to convince, but it affords a clue. With this clue in hand, we introduce Mr. Ernest Seyd into the conspiracy. A writer, quoted by Samuel Leavitt in his book, "Our Money Wars," says :

"Our Modey Wars," says:

'The English capitalists raised \$500,000 and sent one Earnest Seyd to America to have silver demonetized. He came. In the bill 'was skillfully inserted a clause demonetizing silver. Before the bill passed a member of the committee which had the bill in charge stated that 'Earnest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and builtonist, who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mint coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill he has made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill.' (Congressional Record, April 9, 1872.)"

As Earnest Seyd is an interesting and

James G. Blaine was speaker of the we will follow him to London and see

the following statements occur:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one to Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, ex-treasurer of Philadelshia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is vet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest at dinner. I among other things, alluded to rumors affoat of Parlimentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption of the American congress that would place it far ahead of English Parliment in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge that I am about to tell you while I live. I will me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge that I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true. I gave him my promise, and he then continued: I went to America in 1872-73 authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the Governors of THE Whom I represented the Governors of T. BANK OF ENGLAND TO HAVE IT DONE BANK OF ENGLAND TO HAVE IT DONE. It took with me \$500,000, with instructions, if that was not; sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another \$500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the House and Senate and paid the money. and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe. Your people will not comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English Parliment, I assure you I would not have dared to make an attempt here as Idid in your country."

Such is Ernest Seyd's confession : such the history of the "Crime of 1873;" such the way in which the standard dollar was dropped from our coinage.

POINTED QUESTION.

W. C. Munson, a prominent free silver Republican addressed an open letter to Senator Sherman as follows: "Can and will you, before retiring to private life, tell the dear people who so long have supported you the secret of serving your country thirty-six years on a \$5,000 salary, at the same time living at a \$10,000 a year and retiring a multi-millionaire. ville the capital henceforth, and only The plain people have for years been wondering how their self-sacrificing public servant, John Sherman, could ac- already spent on the new palace. So cumulate wealth so easily, while they, his constituents, grow poorer each year.'

-Look in this issue for Lyon & Co's new advertisement. They are opening must wear his brim pinned up, but outsome fine goods at unheard of prices.

ENGLAND MUST FOLLOW SUIT FOR AMERICANIZED CHINAMEN SELF PROTECTION.

This Is What a Former Governor of the It is rather amusing to note the cur Bank of England Says on Silver Coin- ous disguises under which Chinese name age-The Electric Spark That Was Kin- appear on the laundry signboards died In Chicago.

[From a Speech by George Fred Williams in Lowell.]

Now, then, here is the only question, the simple question, but it seems to me of Chinese. important: Is it possible for the United States, by its legislation, to realize what every one admits to be a national and washee. an international necessity, the restoration of silver in the coinage systems of the world? And that is a pretty narrow question on which to base such language as is used by the Boston Transcript. It is, I say, a fair subject for difference of opinion. I do not deny that, but it is the only issue that there is before the people today.

International agreement is the answer we have from our Pepublican opponents-namely, that the great nations of Europe shall join us and legislate at the

same time in the same direction. Well, to show you that it is not so preposterous an idea that this government should undertake it alone, let me quote to you the words of Lord Lidder-Bank of England, one of the best posted men in financial matters known in pers.—Boston Post. the world, as to the results of such

legislation in this country. At a banquet held at the Mansion "If the American people had the coura year command the trade of the cast-India, the Straits, China and Japan. Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard, she would inside of 18 months cease to be a commercial factor in the markets of the world.

ed friend has already so ably pointed one another from falling. out to you, that this question not only involves our internal industries, but opens up the markets of the world to you toilers here in the city of Lowell, in competition with the whole world, under a rightcous monetary system. Now, listen to the words of the mone-

tary commission of 1886. The greatest authority on exchanges known to the riage, "Why do all the tunnels smell world perhaps, M. Hux Gibbs, now Lord Aldernam, said that "America could, with open mints, maintain the parity Letween the metals without help from any other nation." The great father of bimetallism, the man who has done more in this cause than any other man in the world, Genowski, said only short time ago that "if America understood her interests, she would at once adopt the free coinage of silver." Only about four weeks ago the leader of the bimetallic cause in France, M. Meline, at a banquet in Paris, declared that bimetallism of itself depended upon the conversion of England, and, he added, I think at the same dinner, that the general consensus of opinion among all the scientific students of this subject in Europe was so marked that it was evident that for the success of the movement nothing was now necessary but an electric spark, and Mr. Morton Frewen, another distinguished authority and a bimetallist, said, 'It is possible that that spark may be kindled at Chicago by the adoption of a free silver plat-

AS TO HATS.

Slouched Hats Caused a Riot In Spain Which Cost Many Lives.

Has not some one calculated that a sixth part of the memoirs of St. Simon in the original is occupied with the controversy whether or not the president of parliament should wear his hat or put it on the desk when performing various functions? At length the matter was compromised. The Tiers-etat should wear a chapeau rabattu, which had the slouched brim pinned up. This childish quarrel was remembered, no doubt, when the states general met and the king harangued them. His speech over, he put on his hat, and the noblesse did likewise, according to their priviiege. The commons had no such claim, but they also clapped on their chapeaux rabattus, amid fierce protests from the nobles. The revolution might have begun that day with a scrimmage in the king's presence had he not removed his own hat, when all, of course, did the But slouched hats had already caused

a riot in Spain, which lasted so long and cost so many lives that it might almost be termed a civil war. This was 20 years earlier. Charles III thought them untidy. He thought the streets of his capital untidy also and denounced both eyesores in an edict. Every Spaniard henceforth must pin up his flopping brim, and every householder of Madrid must clean the street opposite his premises. Forthwith the people rose. They were little interested, comparatively, in the street cleaning, but they would die for their hats. And a good many of them did, but not unavenged. More than a week the fray lasted, but it was thought remarkable by foreign observers that at 2 p. m. regularly the soldiers plied arms, the furious citizens withdrew and silence reigned for one hour. Both parties were enjoying the siesta, except, perhaps, the wounded. After that interval they recommenced. The king fled, and for the rest of his life he never re turned to Madrid willingly. In fact, it was understood he designed to make Se gave up the project when his ministers showed him what a vast sum he had mighty may be the influence of the hat in state affairs! Finally the king compromised. He withdrew his edict so far as the realm at large was concerned Within the walls of Madrid every man side he was at liberty to let it slouch. But the police courts did not cease to be busy until the fashion changed .-

How Yankee Sign Painters Sophistics Oriental Names.

thickly scattered through our cities. is the natural result of the Chinamar imperfect acquaintance with Englis and the sign painter's absolute ignorance

For instance, John goes to the painter and explains --

"All right. What's your name?" asks the painter.

"Name Cha Li Ling," replies the oriental, and down it goes on the sign, "Charlie Ling. It is surprising the number of these

Charlies who wear pigtails, but it always come to pass in the way just indicated. One sign painter did still better. The

applicant gave his name as Cha Ku Li. This in due time appeared on a square red board as follows: "Chas. Q. Lee, First Class Chinese Laundry.'

It is often alleged that the Chinese never become truly American, but here was a Chinaman pretty thoroughly Americanized, one would fancy. It was lale, who was a former governor of the from the bumptions sign painter, however, that he got his naturalization pa-

Dancing and Tuppels.

A boy of 4 asked to be taken with his House in London he spoke as follows: elders to a ball. He was told that he must first learn to dance. Upon this he age of conviction and adopted the Gou- delivered himself as follows: "But I ble standard of gold and silver, no mat- tan dance, and my way is more difficult ter what the ratio, they would inside of than your way. I tan dance alone, but you have to be holded up." This was not smartness, perverted ingenuity, as some might suppose. It was a bit of perfectly natural child thought. To the little philosopher there seemed nothing in the nature of things to make dancers dance in "pairs" and held one another That bears out what our distinguish- in so tight a grip unless it were to keep

In many of these naive misinterpretations of what is seen the point of the humor involves, of course, a side hit at grown up weaknesses which lie hid from the child. A good example of th charm of this childish innocence is give by Mr. Punch when he makes littl Jessie ask her mamma in a railway ca strong of brandy?" to the disgust of Puritanic looking lady traveler sitting close by. Here, indeed, I suppose, ever body recognizes that the butt of the jol is this hypocritical looking lady wit her carefully hidden bottle. - Nation

Connecticut's Nicknames.

Connecticut enjoys the proud distin tion of having three sobriquets. It h been called the "Land of Steady Ha its," from the sobriety and gravity its people; the "Freestone State," fr the enormous quarries of that descrip tion of stone, and the "Nutmeg State, from the tradition prevalent in surrounding communities over 100 years ago that the chief industry of its inhabitants was the manufacture of nutmegs of wood, to be passed off as genuine or unsuspecting purchasers.

Judge-You are accused of carrying a

Prisoner—But, yo' honah, it war' er safety razyah.—Washington Times.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

P ENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
In effect on and after May 18, 18(6).

VIA. TYRONE-WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9 53 am, arrive at Tyrone 11 10 am, at Altoona, 1 10 pm; at Pittsburg 11 10 a m, at Altoona, 1 10 p m; at Pittsburg 6 05 p m. ave Bellefonte 1 24 p m; arrive at Tyrone 2 40 p m; at Altoona 3 25 p m; at Pittsburg 7 20 p m. ave Bellefonte 5 01 p m; arrive at Tyrone 6 17; at Altoona at 7 40; at Pittsburg at 11 30

VIA TYRONE-EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9 53 a m. arrive at Tyrone
11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 24 p m, arrive at Tyrone
2 40 p m; at Harrisburg 7 00 p m; at Philadelphia 11 15 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 5 01 p m, arrive at Tyrone
6 17; at Harrisburg at 10 20 p m; at Philadelphia 4 3; a m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 928 am, arrive at Lock

Haven 10 30 a m.

Leave Bellefonte 143 p m. arrive at Lock
Haven 250 p m: at Renovo 4 55 p m.

Leave Bellefonte at 841 p m. arrive at Lock
Leave Bellefonte at 841 p m. arrive at Lock Haven at 9.40 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.25 a.m. arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.35 p.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3.39 p.m., at Philadei

arrive at harrisourg, 3.29 p. m., at Philadel phia at 6.23 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.49 p. m., arrive at Lock Ha-ven, 2.70 p. m., Williamsport, 4.00 p.m., Har-risburg, 7.10 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 8.41 p. m., arrive at Lock Ha-ven, 9.40 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.25 at m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

"JA LEWISBURG."

Leave Bellefonte at 6.29 a.m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.09 a.m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a.m., Philadelphia, 3.09 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p.m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 7.10 p.m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect May 17, 1896.

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BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

EAS'	ASTWARD.						WESTWARD				
125	8	5	3	1 5	STATIONS		1 5		7 6		13
P M	P	M	A	M	Ar. Lv. Bellefonte	A	M	A	M	P	3
6 20	1	02	8	40	Coleville	6	37	10	37	4	2
6 15	12	58	8	37	Morris	6	40	10	42	4	3
6 05	12	40	8	85	Whitmer Hunters	6	50	10	47	4	20
6 02	12	46	8	28	Fillmore	6	58	20	56	4	4
5 57	12	41	8	24	Brialy	7	00	11	02	4	4
5 50	12	35	8	18	Waddle	7	08	11	05	4	2
5 36	12	26	8	07	Scotia Crossing Krumrine	7	17	11	20	5	Ä
5 83	12	21	15	04	Struble	7	20	11	24	5	1
5 30	12	20	in.	700	State College	14	30	33	200	10	A

Morning trains from Montandon, Williams port, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No.7 for State College. Afternoon trains fDaily except Sunday. F. H. THOMAS. Supt-

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA

Time Table effective May 18, 1896.

READ UP No.6 No.4 No.2 BELLEFONTE Zion Hecla Park Dunkles Hublersburg Snydertown 37 Mackeyville 43 Cedar Springs 45 Salona MILL HALL | 18 53 | 15 05 | 19 01 Ar. Lv. p.m. p.m. a.m. 9 55 Arr Wmsport Lve .PHILAD.NEW YORK...

* Daily. † Week Days. § 6:00 p. m. Sunday 1 10:10 a. m. Sunday. Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east cound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p.m., bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p.m., and west bound from Philadelphia at 11:30 p. m., J. W. GEPHART, General Supt

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

he en	EXP.	DAT EXP.	MAIL.	May 18, 1896.	MAIL.	AYEX	EXP.
a a a so a a so a a so a a a a a a a a a		2 17 2 15 2 07 2 00 1 53 1 44 1 37 1 24	11 10 11 04 11 05 10 56 10 46 10 44 16 28 10 28 10 28 10 01 11 00 10 01 9 53 9 34 9 15 9 12 9 15 9 12 8 59	Hannah Port Matilda Martha Julian Julian Unionville Snow Shoe Int Milesburg Bellefonte Milesburg Curtin Mt Eagle Howard Eagleville Beech Creek Mill Hall Flemington	A M 8 10 8 16 8 20 8 20 8 20 8 33 8 35 8 42 8 49 9 15 9 15 9 15 9 15 9 10 08 10 11 10 22 10 24 10 30	P M 12 35 12 41 12 45 12 45 12 55 12 58 1 00 1 14 1 22 1 30 1 49 1 49 2 21 2 21 2 23 2 33 2 44 2 25 2 55	7 50 7 57 8 04 8 13 8 22 8 30 8 33 8 41 8 53 9 05 9 9 11 9 20 9 34 9 36

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after May 18 1896. Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday,.....9.58 a. m Arrive at Snow Shoe " "11.49 a. m

Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, Arrive at Bellefonte "