

### SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

Repeatedly Put to Flight by Philippine Insurgents.

### CUBANS THIRSTING FOR REVENGE.

Dr. Zertucha, They Say, Cannot Long Escape the Vengeance of the Insurgents. Weyler Again Directing the Movements of Spanish Troops in Person.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Private advices from Manila, Philippine islands, received here, are verified by an account that appears in the Hong Kong Press, received per steamer Belgic yesterday. The news contained in the communication deals with the attack by the Spanish on the Novleta islands and an attempt by the Spanish to dislodge the insurgents in Cavito and Viljo. At the end of the campaign, which lasted until the 14th of November, the Spanish authorities sent out dispatches reporting that the attack had been successful, and that the rebel loss was very heavy. The Spanish claimed to have lost about thirty-five killed and 100 wounded. It is now learned that the great victory that the Spaniards predicted ended in ignominious defeat. The rebels hold Novleta against warships and troops. The Spaniards retired after suffering heavy loss. Fourteen thousand Spanish troops under General Rios attacked the first line of rebels at Novleta, and the rebels fell back to the main line of Donozoa, a mile in the rear of the picket line. The Spanish had their plans well arranged. They placed the cruiser Castilla in shore, and their guns covered the attacks of the royal troops. The cruiser's shells reached the outside defenses of the city.

The fight started at 9 o'clock on Sunday, Nov. 8, and by 1 o'clock in the afternoon the insurgents' outer works had been evacuated.

Then a general attack followed, Rios throwing the main body of his first brigade against the rebel entrenchments. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy, but, owing to bad gunnery, failed to cause any damage to the defenses. The Cardella, the closest to Cavito, was fully six miles from the town, and all of her shells fell short, owing to the extreme elevation given to the ship's cannon. When Rios' men reached the insurgent works, a terrific fire was opened on them. They marched forward resolutely until the rifle pits commenced to belch forth fire, mowing down the front ranks. The column faltered, then retreated slowly under heavy fire. The Spanish troops were in the open and subjected to the full effect of the fire. Had the rebels' gunnery been good Rios could have been slaughtered. Wednesday, Nov. 11, Rios prepared and headed a second attack on Novleta. He threw his entire army against the redoubts and was routed with heavy loss in the first attack.

### CUBANS THIRST FOR REVENGE. Dr. Zertucha Cannot Escape the Wrath of Cuban Avengers.

KEY WEST, Dec. 23.—Passengers on the Havana boat last night say preparations are being made with secrecy for a forward movement. Three battalions of newly landed troops left by water Sunday for



DR. MAXIMILIAN ZERTUCHA.

the east. It is supposed that this is part of Weyler's coming campaign. Gomez is advancing rapidly and it is thought that Weyler, if possible, will prevent his coming to the gates of Havana. It is stated from Cuban sources that the Cuban leader is wild over the murder of his only son and his beloved chief lieutenant, and is burning to revenge their fall. The Cubans in the army are infuriated also.

Dr. Zertucha is a marked man, and it is reported that a move has been made to abduct him. He is now in a fortress some miles from Havana with a strong Spanish guard. His trip to Spain will be postponed, the Cubans say, but as soon as he goes over there they have friendly hands in that country who will avenge Maceo and young Gomez. They say he cannot long escape the wrath to come. Major Clujeda also comes in for his share of hatred and revenge.

Strong insurgent hands are now so close to Havana that the Spanish soldiers seldom venture far out of the gates of the city except in strong forces. A company of twenty-five were attacked Sunday night not over three miles from the palace by an insurgent band, and several of them killed. This audacity has worried Weyler, but he cannot capture or disperse them. An American named Amos Johnson, from Texas, is the most prominent leader.

**Weyler Tries It Again.**  
HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Captain General Weyler left Havana yesterday on board the Spanish cruiser Legazpi, bound for Mariel, north of the military line across the province of Pinar del Rio, with the intention of resuming personal command of the operations against the insurgents in that part of Cuba.

**All Escaped from the Mine.**  
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 23.—A canvass of the homes of miners employed in the Baltimore mine, where the explosion occurred Monday night, shows that all the men escaped from the mine. It was at first supposed that four or five of the men had been caught in that portion of the mine where the explosion occurred, but now all have been accounted for. The hospital physicians report that their patients are doing well. Everybody is rejoicing over the gallant work of the rescuers.

**Urging the Initiative and Referendum.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Senator Butler, of North Carolina, yesterday introduced a resolution providing for a special committee of three senators to inquire into the feasibility of applying the principle of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum to the legislation of the federal government.

### LIL'S BRIEF INTERVIEW.

The Deposed Hawaiian Monarch Talks with a Newspaper Man.

HONOLULU, Dec. 23.—Ex-Queen Liloukalanani, of the Hawaiian Islands, and attendants passed through here last evening on the Sunset limited of the Southern Pacific, en route to New Orleans, where she will take passage via the Louisville and Nashville for Washington. A large crowd assembled at the depot, but the deposed queen kept the curtains drawn, and it was only when they were ready to leave that she allowed them to be raised. A reporter gained admittance to the ex-queen's presence and asked for a few minutes' conversation.

"You will excuse me," she said; "I cannot talk to you, for I am endeavoring to save all my strength until I get to Washington, New York and Boston."

"What do you think about your restoration to the throne?"

"I do not consider that there is a very great chance for what you speak of," she replied.

"Will the islands be annexed to the United States?"

"I think they will in time, and then the conditions will be such that I will be granted a pension. I do not wish to be bothered further." At that juncture Joseph Heleluke, her agent, appeared and demanded that the reporter leave. During her trip from the coast she has amused herself with her mandolin and sang her favorite songs until yesterday, when she seemed to be in an unpleasant mood.

### Engineer and Fireman Killed.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 23.—Engineer John W. Bogart and Fireman U. G. Halleck, of a local train out of this city last night, were killed near Fish Creek, on the Hackensack meadows, by the derailing and ditching of their engine. Bogart lived in Passaic and Halleck in Waldwick. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle of a freight car, which was part of a train passing the local. The car was thrown upon the track in front of the passenger train. The engine ran into the lumber at almost full speed, and went from the rails and down the embankment. Neither fireman nor engineer had time to jump. The passengers escaped injury.

### Over Officious Preacher Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Rev. David Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Second Universalist church, this city, was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting without authority to exercise the functions of a police officer. He is accused of accosting a woman on the street, and asked permission to accompany her. She refused, whereupon he threatened to arrest her. Kirkpatrick acknowledges talking with the woman, but states it was a method adopted by him for the purpose of obtaining material for a series of sermons on the Ten Commandments, relating to the social and moral question.

### Juvenile Murderer's Confession.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 23.—At the trial at Court Chief Fred Horn, a 16-year-old desperado, confessed to the killing of Frank Tripp, for whose murder John McLean, Tom Berry and K. H. Coulter, all boys, were arrested. He says he tried to force one of the other boys to kill Tripp, but they weakened. He thought Tripp had at least \$50 on his person, but found only \$1 and a knife. He was so angry at this that he took Tripp's clothes off of him, "to get even." He confesses belonging to a gang of outlaws who have been robbing the neighborhood for months.

### Suicide of a Maryland School Teacher.

SALISBURY, Md., Dec. 23.—Miss Mania H. Powell, who was found dead in Philadelphia yesterday, having committed suicide by gas asphyxiation, was the daughter of John H. Powell, of west Somerset county. She formerly taught school in Wicomico county, but up to the past year she has been teaching in her own county at Winoona. Her age was 30 years, and she was a handsome girl. She spent Sunday with friends in this city and left here Monday morning for Philadelphia. Her mother and father are well known residents of Somerset county.

### Admits a Shortage, Sends His Bondsmen.

GROVESVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Andrew D. Rogers, chamberlain of the city of Johnston, is short in his accounts \$2,000. Rogers admits the shortage, but says he cannot explain what has become of the money. His bondsmen offered to make good the amount of the shortage and allow him to continue in office, provided he secured them by transferring over to them two pieces of property. Rogers, instead, transferred the property to his wife. The bondsmen now threaten to have him arrested.

### Launch of the Annapolis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The United States gunboat Annapolis was launched at Nixon's shipyard, at Elizabeth, N. J., this morning. Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo was present. Miss Porter, of Annapolis, a granddaughter of Admiral Porter, broke a bottle of champagne over the new vessel's bow. The mayor of Annapolis and a number of leading citizens of that place were present.

### To Promote Aerial Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A bill to promote aerial navigation has been introduced by Representative Baker, of New Hampshire, which proposes to give \$30,000 to Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, \$20,000 to James Selden Cowden of Virginia, and \$20,000 to the war department for conducting experiments.

### Louise Michel Not Coming.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—John Most, the anarchist, addressed 500 persons at a hall in Harlem last night, in advocacy of anarchism. It was announced at the meeting that Louise Michel, the French agitator, had abandoned her proposed visit to the United States, being unable to stand the voyage.

### Allison Not Offered a Cabinet Position.

QUIBBEQUE, Ia., Dec. 23.—Senator Allison denied yesterday that he was to enter the cabinet of Major McKinley as secretary of state. "I have not been offered that or any other position by Mr. McKinley," he said, "nor has anybody else offered me any position of any kind."

### Ex-Congressman Hatch Dying.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 23.—Ex-Congressman Hatch is lying at the point of death at his home near this city. His attending physicians say that he may linger two or three days, or he may die at any hour. He is suffering from Bright's disease.

### Six Years for Abduction.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—W. J. Conlin, charged with abducting Willie Peoster, 16 years old, the son of a Philadelphia policeman, was yesterday sentenced to six years in prison.

### CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Strongly Urged by Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

### MANY PRECEDENTS QUOTED.

The Committee Claims that the Insurgents Have a Government and an Army. Their Right to be Considered a Nation Dwell Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The senate was literally deluged for half an hour yesterday with reports, resolutions and spirited colloquies on the Cuban question. The intense public interest in this subject was shown by the presence of the largest crowds seen since the opening day of the session. All available space in the public galleries was taken, and the diplomatic gallery had such distinguished occupants as Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Baron Von Hengelmueller, the Austrian minister; Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, accompanied by the suites and ladies of the embassies and legations.

The main event of the day was the presentation by Mr. Cameron of the report of the committee on foreign relations favorable to the resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. This proceeding was brief and perfunctory, the report not being read, and an agreement being speedily reached by which the resolution and report go over until after the holidays. Aside from the Cameron report Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presented a further report on the same lines, embodying the views of himself and Mr. Mills.

The offering of the report served as a prelude to several brisk exchanges between senators. Mr. Hill, of New York, desired to know whether the reports went into the constitutional question of the independence of Cuba. This proceeding was brief and perfunctory, the report not being read, and an agreement being speedily reached by which the resolution and report go over until after the holidays. Aside from the Cameron report Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presented a further report on the same lines, embodying the views of himself and Mr. Mills.

Mr. Vest also came forward with some remarks which promised to give a sharp point to the debate. He spoke of his astonishment in seeing Secretary Olney's public statement declaring that the executive alone had the power to recognize independence. Mr. Vest had hardly begun when Mr. Hale, Republican, of Maine, made a point of order. The Missouri senator willingly yielded, announcing that he would speak today on the resolution he had offered, declaring that recognition of independence is a joint power of the legislative and executive branches.

Several other Cuban resolutions were offered, those by Mr. Hill and Mr. Chilton declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba warranting the recognition of the belligerent rights of both parties and calling for the observance of strict neutrality by the United States; and one by Mr. Bacon declaring that the power of recognizing independence is a prerogative belonging exclusively to the congress.

The report of the foreign relations committee as presented is very voluminous, many precedents being quoted. It is in substance as follows: "Congress at its last session, after long and patient consideration, adopted with practical unanimity the view expressed by your committee that the time had come for resuming intervention with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, Spain having declined to listen to any representations founded on an understanding between herself and the insurgents, and congress having pledged itself to friendly intervention, the only question that remains to be decided is the nature of the next step to be taken with respect to the customs and usages of nations."

The report here cites the French revolution, the revolution in Greece in 1821, with the declaration of foreign powers regarding the question of belligerency. There is taken up the Belgian revolution of 1830, the Polish rebellion of 1831, the Hungarian uprising of 1849, the purpose being to show precedents for intervention. A number of other instances are cited. The report then says: "From this body of precedent it is clear that Europe has invariably asserted and practiced the right to interfere, both collectively and individually, in every instance, except that of Poland, where a European people has resorted to insurrection to obtain independence."

The report then turns to the experience of Asia. In regard to right, probably all authorities agree that the entire fabric of European supremacy, whether in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Siam or China, rests on the right of intervention. After tracing the uprisings in Mexico, Venezuela, Chile and Argentine Republic against Spanish rule, the report says: "The question of intervention began in 1817. The Spanish government appealed to the European powers for aid. They accordingly took ships with Spain, and sold to Spain five ships of the line and three frigates belonging to the Russian army. At the same time, in October, 1817, the Russian government instructed the ambassador in London to press on the British government the great importance of European intervention."

The four years' controversy between President Monroe and the European governments, culminating in the famous document of March 8, 1823, is then recounted at length. The report then gives the circumstances under which the Southern Confederacy was recognized by European governments, tracing in detail the diplomatic correspondence.

The report then deals at length with the recognition of Texas, and proceeds to discuss the Cuban question, saying in part: "In September, 1895, the insurgent government was regularly organized, a constitution adopted, a president elected, and in the due course the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed. On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized and equipped in the field sufficient forces to battle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side they have organized their system of administration in every province, for, as we know officially, they roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country."

"Diplomatically, they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition and to offer all possible information. There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition. The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1823."

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# The Cough Which Lingers

because of a run-down condition of the system, and is not affected by ordinary cough medicines, will yield readily to

# Scott's Emulsion

because it gives strength to the weakened body and enables it to throw off disease.

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At all druggists

Scott & Downe, Chemists, New York.

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Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians, and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumor, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain for impotence, loss manhood, spermatorrhoea, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatitis, varicocele and private diseases, whether from immoderate habits of youth or sexual excesses, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed—no risk incurred. Free examination of the urine—each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical examination.

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He Cures After Others Fail.  
All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

NOBODY HAS DONE MORE FOR MY HEALTH THAN DR. SALM. I have only taken a half month's treatment and in that time, I dare say, no one could have done more for my health than Dr. Salm, as I feel a great deal better.

WILLIAM H. KNEPP, Troxleville, Snyder Co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1896.

**CATARH AND BRONCHITIS CURED BY DR. SALM.**

For some years I have been in bad health. Suffered very much from catarrh and bronchitis, lost flesh continually, coughed a great deal and there did not seem to be a spot about me that did not ache. So I went to Dr. Salm, who comes here every few weeks, for treatment. I am so much pleased with the improvement that I want everyone to know it. I can eat finely, feel a good deal stronger, and I know I will soon be myself again.

MR. HENRY KEITHAN, Sunbury, Northumberland, Sep. 9, 1896.

**HARD OF HEARING FOR 35 YEARS, CAUSED BY CATARRH, AND CURED BY DR. SALM.**

Rev. J. D. Leister, Swales, Pa., Replying to your inquiry, as to testimony with my signature, published by Dr. Salm, will say, that I was under his treatment for six months for my hearing. It was catarrh of the middle ear, and like yourself, could hear better some days than others, could hear better in noise. My hearing was very much improved by the treatment, and have no doubt, but that he can help you. Dr. Salm appears to be an honest man and he will tell you the truth, whether he can help you or not. If I were you I would certainly consult him. I was longer afflicted than you. My hearing was bad in one ear for about 35 years, and in the other for about 24 or 25 years. Hoping that your hearing will be entirely restored. I remain,

ISAAC PIERSON, Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa.

**CASE OF CATARRH CURED BY DR. SALM.**  
Rev. J. D. Leister, Swales, Pa., Yours case to hand to-day. Dr. Salm treated my 13 year old boy for catarrh in the head, and cured him in 6 months. I don't know whether he can cure you or not, but on examination he will tell you the truth. I know a man here, that he examined, and he told him that he could not be cured. I know other people, that he has done a great deal of good, in other cases.

BEN I. LIMBERT, Madisonburg, Centre Co., Pa.

**CASE OF CATARRH CURED BY DR. SALM.**  
For 7 years I have had a bad case of catarrh, took cold continually and always had headaches; a bad stomach, as well as too many accompanying troubles to mention. But now, after only a short treatment of Dr. Salm, I am almost a new man.

HENRY TROEN, Sunbury, Northumberland, Sep. 9, 1896.

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Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians, and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumor, fibroid and polypoid growths cured without the use of the knife or caustics. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain for impotence, loss manhood, spermatorrhoea, weak and nervous debility, also for prostatitis, varicocele and private diseases, whether from immoderate habits of youth or sexual excesses, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed—no risk incurred. Free examination of the urine—each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive careful chemical examination.

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### RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND PHILADELPHIA & HANOVER R.R. In effect on and after Nov. 15, 1896.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m.; at Altoona, 1:50 p.m.; at Pittsburg 6:05 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:45 p.m.; at Altoona 5:05 p.m.; at Pittsburg 6:50 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:00; at Altoona at 7:40; at Pittsburg at 11:30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 9:53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30; at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:45 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:00; at Harrisburg at 10:20 p.m.; at Philadelphia 4:30 a.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte 9:28 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a.m.  
Leave Bellefonte 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:45 p.m.; at Williamsport 5:50 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte at 8:31 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven at 9:30 p.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.  
Leave Bellefonte, 9:28 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a.m., leave Williamsport, 12:40 p.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:50 p.m., Philadelphia at 6:23 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:45 p.m., Williamsport, 5:50 p.m., Harrisburg, 7:10 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte, 8:31 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9:30 p.m., leave Williamsport, 12:25 a.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3:22 a.m., Philadelphia at Philadelphia at 6:52 a.m.

VIA LEWISBURG.  
Leave Bellefonte at 6:30 a.m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9:15 a.m., Harrisburg, 11:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 3:00 p.m.  
Leave Bellefonte, 2:15 p.m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4:47, at Harrisburg, 7:30 p.m., Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 15, 1896.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD	
11 10		114	112
P M A	STATIONS.	P M A	P M A
1 25 40	Montandon	9 25 40	5 5
1 45 45	Lewisburg	9 45 45	1 45 47
1 55 50	Fair Ground	10 05 50	2 15 50
2 05 55	Bluff	10 15 55	3 05 55
2 15 55	Vicksburg	10 25 55	4 05 55
2 25 55	Millmont	10 35 55	5 05 55
2 35 55	Cherry Run	10 45 55	6 05 55
2 45 55	Cherry Run	10 55 55	7 05 55
2 55 55	Rising Springs	11 05 55	8 05 55
3 05 55	Centre Hill	11 15 55	9 05 55
3 15 55	Linden Hall	11 25 55	10 05 55
3 25 55	Oak Hall	11 35 55	11 05 55
3 35 55	Leont	11 45 55	12 05 55
3 45 55	Dale Summit	11 55 55	1 05 55
3 55 55	Pleasant Gap	12 05 55	2 05 55
4 05 55	Bellefonte	12 15 55	3 05 55

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### BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect Nov. 16, 1896.

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
113	112	113	112
P M A	P M A	P M A	P M A
6 40	2 10 45	Bellefonte	6 30 10 30 4 20
6 50	2 20 45	Coleville	6 37 10 37 4 25
7 00	2 30 45	Millmont	6 44 10 44 4 30
7 10	2 40 45	Whitmer	6 51 10 51 4 35
7 20	2 50 45	Hunters	6 58 10 58 4 40
7 30	3 00 45	Phillips	7 05 10 55 4 45
7 40	3 10 45	Salona	7 12 10 52 4 50
7 50	3 20 45	Waddle	7 19 10 59 4 55
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