

MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Urges Action to Prevent Repeated Bond Issues.

SHOULD NOT RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Spain Should be Given Time to Perform the Proposed Autonomy Plan Promised by Sagasta's Cabinet—Favors Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The attendance in both houses of congress yesterday was notably large, despite the known fact that no business would be transacted. The event of the day was, of course, the reading of the president's message, a voluminous document of 14,000 words, and at the conclusion of the reading both houses adjourned until today.

The message congratulates congress upon assembling under felicitous conditions. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth remain unbroken, he says, and we should feel genuine satisfaction at the growing spirit of fraternal regard and unification in all sections of our country and the lifting of great public sense above party prejudice.

Beginning with the subject of the finances the president says that, while the full effect of the legislation of the extra session has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

The next question pressing for consideration is that of the currency. With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining at parity with gold our different forms of money, and the experience of the past four years have demonstrated that this is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to our national credit.

Protection Against Bond Issues.
It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par, and nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government, which must redeem in gold. The law which requires the payment out of the treasury of redeemed United States notes demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve, especially in times of panic and insufficient revenue, and during the preceding administration \$362,315,400 1/2 per cent bonds were issued and sold to sustain the gold reserve and pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenue. While it is true that a greater part of this is used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. If no further legislation is to be had to correct this, and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued, then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law. The president says:

"I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, that when any United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it." That amounts, to the president's mind, to an interest bearing debt, a government bond, for a non-interest bearing debt, a United States note.

The president invites careful consideration for the detail plan of the secretary of the treasury to protect the gold reserve. He concurs with him in the recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of their bonds deposited; that the circulating tax be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent, and that national banks may be established with a capital of \$25,000. He also recommends that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upward, and that they be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The Cuban Question.
The president devotes much space to a consideration of the Cuban question. Summarizing the history of former outbreaks, the president speaking down to the present insurrection, speaks of its remarkable increase, its tenacious existence against enormous forces massed by Spain, the widespread destruction of property and the disregard of the civilized code of war on both sides. He says these conditions give rise to gravest apprehensions. This is no desire to profit by Spain's misfortunes, and we have only the desire to see the Cubans enjoying that measure of self control which is the inalienable right of all. Of the concentration policy of Weyler he says: "It has utterly failed as a war measure. It is not civilized warfare; it is extermination."

Against this abuse of the rights of war, the president says he has felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. He outlines his instructions to Minister Woodford, which were in substance to impress upon the Spanish government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war by reaching a peaceful and lasting result just as honorable to Spain and to the Cuban people.

The Spanish reply to Mr. Woodford was, in the president's opinion, in the direction of a better understanding. It admitted our friendly purposes and deep interest, and declared that the new government was bound to a

change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time. To this end, political reforms will be put into effect and military operations conducted on humane lines. It was suggested that Spain be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States for its part should enforce neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which the insurgents. It was asserted, received from this country. Early and complete pacification is hoped for.

The president declares that the Spanish disposition to charge us with failure to meet international duties is baseless, and points to the efforts this government has made at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative ministry of the nation to perform its full duty. He also says that the fact that no military expedition or armed vessel has left our shores has been diplomatically represented with Spain. Premising that throughout all the horrors and dangers to our own peace, the United States has never abrogated its right to determine its policy as to Cuba, the president points out that of untold measures there remain only recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a national compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. He says: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Recognition Not Warranted.
Taking up the question of belligerency the president quotes at length from President Grant's message of Dec. 7, 1875, wherein he declared that the conditions in Cuba warranted neither the recognition of independence nor the recognition of belligerency. He adds that, moreover, a recognition of belligerency would confer upon neither party to the conflict a status not theretofore actually possessed, while it would weigh heavily in Spain's behalf, giving her the right of search on the high seas and extending her maritime rights to the margin of our territorial waters. "For these reasons," says the president, "I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise, and therefore inadmissible. Should that step thereafter be deemed wise as a matter of right and duty the executive will take it."

He points out to the hopeful change in the Spanish policy to the pledge of reform and to the abatement of the horrors of war as reasons against intervention on humanitarian grounds. The president sketches the autonomy scheme of the Spanish government, and says that it is honestly due to Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed.

Urges Hawaiian Annexation.
The president next takes up the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, which, he says, should be accomplished. Rapidly reviewing his former arguments in favor of annexation, he says that legislation is required in the event of the ratification of the treaty, and, while abrupt assimilations of immature elements of population should be avoided, just provision should be made for self rule in local matters, with the largest political liberty to the Hawaiians. He says that the dispute between Japan and Hawaii over the immigration question is now in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation; that our government has not intervened, and that it is learned that Japan is now confident of the intention of this government to deal with all possible ulterior questions affecting her interests in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

Reference is made to the failure of Mr. Merry to be received as minister to Nicaragua on account of the obligations of that country to the diet of the Greater Republic of Central America. Mr. W. Godfrey Hunter is said to be likewise accredited to Honduras, a member of the Greater Republic, and his case is awaiting action.

The Nicaragua canal is spoken of as of large importance to our country. The Monetary Commission.
The president says of the international monetary commission that, notwithstanding diligent effort, the envoys have failed so far to secure an agreement. Gratification is expressed at the action of France in this matter in joining in our efforts, and it is said that the negotiations are still pending. The president earnestly hopes that their labors may bring about an international agreement.

The president urges the improvement of our merchant marine, declares that negotiations for the protection of Bering sea seals are in progress, strongly recommends international arbitration, and bespeaks a liberal appropriation for American exhibits at the Paris exposition. Under the head of the navy the president points to the necessity for speedy legislation to procure the armor for the three battleships now building which would be otherwise useless. He urges that three or four of the largest docks be provided on the Atlantic, at least one on the Pacific coast, and a floating dock in the gulf. There should also be provision for munitions of war and an increase of officers and enlisted men.

Attention is called to the need for prompt legislation as to Alaska and the extension of civil authority within the territory. If the startling reports as to the probable shortage of food for the miners be fully verified every effort should be made to furnish relief.

The message deals at some length with the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The large white element is said to be without protection and without schools or other rights of citizens; leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of lands and created an aristocracy, and the friends of the Indians believe that the best interests of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship.

The president recommends a systematic bacteriological investigation to discover the exact cause of yellow fever, and thus prevent the spread of the disease. He calls attention to the fact that \$2,500,000 is offered for the Kansas Pacific road, although the government's claim against the road is \$13,000,000, and asks whether the government shall purchase or redeem the road. Congress is congratulated on the establishment of the Congressional library, and its development is urged. The message closes with a chapter on the civil service system.

CIVIL SERVICE ASSAILED.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, Fires the First Gun.

ROW OVER PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Ways and Means Committee and the Banking and Currency Committee at Odds Over the Distribution of the Various Subjects.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The session of the house yesterday, though it lasted but two hours, witnessed a very lively skirmish over the question of distributing the president's message to the various committees clothed with jurisdiction over the subjects dealt with. The conflict of authority came between the ways and means committee and the banking and currency committee. Chairman Walker and other members of the latter committee believed that the language of the resolution for distribution, which offered all matters relating "to the revenues, the national finances, the public debt, the preservation of the government credit and to the treaties of the United States affecting the revenues," to the ways and means committee would rob their committee of jurisdiction over the question of imposing the greenbacks, as recommended by the president.

During the debate General Grosvenor, of Ohio, fired the first gun against the civil service law, and this also brought



GENERAL GROSVENOR.

the friends and enemies of that measure into action. Mr. Grosvenor declared that he had kept in touch with the sentiment of the country, and that if the civil service question were submitted to the people west of the Allegheny mountains it would be buried under their overwhelming condemnation. His remark in denunciation of "life tenure in office" were met with uproarious applause from the galleries, in which many members on the floor heartily joined.

This was a government for the people and by the people, he declared, and no man should be excluded from participation in the executive branch of the government by accident of birth or the misfortune of early education, who was otherwise qualified. Ohio, he said, had repudiated the civil service law and was opposed to building up an office-holding class in this country.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee on civil service, defended the law and the president's interpretation of it. Eventually Mr. Dingley, in deference to the opposition of the members of the banking and currency committee, agreed to a modification of the order of distribution so as to send to the ways and means committee all matters relating to the "revenues, the bonded debt of the country and the treaties affecting the revenues." The resolution was then adopted.

The New Immigrant Station.
New York, Dec. 8.—Secretary Gages yesterday accepted the plans submitted by Ioring Tilton, of this city, for the buildings for the Ellis Island immigrant station in New York harbor. There is to be one building in five divisions, capable of accommodating 4,000 immigrants a day and to cost not more than \$750,000. It is to be constructed of stone and brick, and will be practically fireproof. The working drawings will be prepared as soon as possible, with a view to beginning the construction of the buildings next spring.

China Yields to Germany.
London, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Peking confirms the report that China, hoping for the evacuation of Kiaochau, agrees unconditionally to all the demands of Germany. The Times, dealing editorially with the situation at Kiaochau, notes that the telegram enumerating the German demands does not include the permanent occupation of Kiaochau, and points out that the evidence is conflicting as to whether this was officially demanded.

English Millworkers Victorious.
Manchester, Dec. 8.—The employers in the cotton trade have abandoned their demand for a 5 per cent reduction in wages, many firms being disinclined to enforce it. The operatives are thus victorious in the struggle. The decision of the employers was largely influenced by the result of a ballot of the Association of Cotton Operatives, taken during the last few days, which was almost unanimous against accepting the reduction proposed by the employers.

Georgia's Anti-Football Bill Vetted.
Atlanta, Dec. 8.—Governor Atkinson yesterday afternoon vetoed the anti-football bill. He sent a message to the house stating that he vetoed the measure, as he thought the question of whether college boys should play football should be left with the faculties of the various institutions. It is possible that an effort will be made to pass the bill over the governor's veto, but it is not at all likely such an effort would succeed.

A Mammoth Farm.
Buffalo, Dec. 8.—Robert W. Jones, of this city, has purchased one of the largest farms in the country, a tract of 6,000 acres of wheat land on the "Soo" railroad, in North Dakota, for a cash consideration of about \$175,000. The great farm is in the southeastern part of Richland county.

TERRIFIC MINE GAS EXPLOSION.

It Rocks Blocks of Houses and Fatally Injures Three Men.

Pittston, Pa., Dec. 7.—A terrific explosion of gas in the Clear Spring mine will cost three men their lives.

The remarkable escape of seven others from a living tomb forms a thrilling incident of the accident. The injured men are Adam Donavitch, Peter Donavitch and Alexander Dorbraster. How the accident occurred is not clear, for the men who figured in it are all foreigners, and unable to tell a coherent story. The Clear Spring mine is located across the river from this town. The first intimation of a mishap was when the earth violently shook and caused whole blocks of houses to sway as though an earthquake was in progress. The explosion blew practices to pieces, and a great mass of coal and rock obstructed the work of the rescuers. The seven entombed men escaped bodily harm and were rescued after several hours' work. One of the men who escaped said a runaway car had knocked loose a prop. This fell, and with it came in a mass of rock, the deadly gas escaping from the opening thus caused. The mine is badly damaged.

A MANACLED MADMAN.

Has Been Chained to an Iron Bar For Eleven Years.

Pittsburg, Dec. 8.—Human Agent O'Brien has just unearthed one of the most shocking cases of maltreatment of the insane ever recorded in western Pennsylvania, at Cline's Hollow, Westmoreland county, this state. The officer has ascertained that Franklin Pearce Cline, now 43 years old, has been chained for the past 11 years to an iron bar with a chain which will not permit him to move in any direction more than eight feet. He is in a raving maniac, and during his long period of incarceration he has been kept constantly in a state of nudity. Much of the time he is manacled.

Agent O'Brien says Cline was kept in a small out-house constructed especially for him. When he called to see him the room was in a filthy condition, and there was not a vestige of anything for the sufferer to lay upon. The state board of lunacy has been notified, and is now investigating the case. It is thought that the Westmoreland county authorities will be asked to take charge of the man, as his estate is amply able to pay all necessary expenses.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—George E. Haas, assistant superintendent of the S. S. White Dental works, in Frankfort, who was shot by Alexis Hurkoff, a discharged employe, died of his wounds Saturday evening in the Episcopal hospital. Hurkoff is a Russian nihilist.

Shamokin, Pa., Dec. 4.—John Long, aged 18 years, of Natalie, accidentally stabbed his 2-year-old sister Mary in the eye yesterday. He was showing his mother how one actor had stabbed another in a play. The knife blade entered Mary's eye and pierced her brain. She cannot recover.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 8.—The trial of George K. Van Horn for killing Mrs. Josephine Westcott, which began Nov. 23, ended yesterday in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Van Horn cut his victim's throat with a razor. She slit him, and he laid in wait for her in the cellar of her house. He will be sentenced Saturday.

Hazleton, Pa., Dec. 6.—An attempt to blow up the house of A. P. Platt with dynamite was made early in the morning. Two sticks of dynamite were put on the window sill by unknown men, who were preparing a fuse when they were scared off. Platt was one of the sheriff's deputies who fired on the Lattimer mob. He is under indictment for murder.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—John F. Smith, a hnmann of the Northern Electric Light company, while repairing a wire on Germantown avenue yesterday, was stantly killed. The wire was attached to the side of a house and Smith was working on it. He suddenly fell to the ground. His head was severely cut, and he lived about two minutes. It is not known whether he was electrocuted or killed by the fall.

Milford, Pa., Dec. 8.—Herman Paul Schultz, who murdered his wife on Sept. 21, 1896, was hanged in the county jail here yesterday. Before the execution he read a brief paper in which he protested his innocence and forgave everyone connected with his conviction. His remarkable nerve was maintained to the very last. This was the first hanging in the history of Pike county. Schultz was convicted on the evidence of his sons.

Pittsburg, Dec. 4.—The Leader publishes the details of the proposed wire trust. The combination will have a capital of \$50,000,000, and is backed by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., of New York. It will take in every wire, wire rod and wire plant in the United States, and besides this has its own furnaces, one of which has its own supply, and three steel plants will be included in the deal. Appraisers are now at work fixing the value of the different plants which are to be bought up.

Norristown, Pa., Dec. 6.—James A. Clemmer was formally and unmistakably identified on Saturday in connection with the murder of Mrs. Emma Kaiser, on the Gulf Mills road, in October, 1896. After an examination of many witnesses Clemmer was committed to the Montgomery county prison, there to remain until Dec. 21, when all the testimony in the hands of the prosecutor will be brought to show that he it was who did the unfortunate woman to death in connection with the wretched husband, now awaiting the halter in the same jail.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 6.—While listening to his father preach in the First German Methodist church here last night Charles Haendiges, 17 years old, was summoned to the door and arrested by the police for burglaries of six large retail stores within the past few months. Early in evening Harry McLain, 16 years old, was discovered in a store by a watchman. He had a companion, who escaped. At the police station he said the preacher's son was his pal. Later the two youths admitted that they had perpetrated six recent burglaries.

The Best Sort of Horseshoe.

"A merciful man is merciful to his beast," says an informed authority. Exactly so. And an intelligently selfish man takes the best care he can of his horse. The more service he gets from the animal, at a given expense for maintaining him, the better. That is why long headed horse owners are discarding the old style horseshoes and adopting the Nevership Shoe and Calk. The cut shows the points of difference between the two.



To sharpen the old style calk you must take off the shoe. In icy weather this may have to be done two or three times a week. Every time it means a trip to the blacksmith shop, tearing off the shoes, sharpening them, cutting the hoof and setting them on again, with the usual bill to follow. Often half a day gone before you are through. Were you using the Nevership Shoe, you would have taken the worn calks and inserted new ones without taking your horse out of the stable. All done in a few minutes; repeating the operation often as required. The only expense being the trifling cost of the calks. Thus equipped your horse is ready for a day's work or travel with no danger of slips or falls. The cost of a winter's supply of shoes and calks by the new method is less than half the old. The Nevership Calks are as durable as the old style and remain sharp much longer; and by frequent and easy change they protect and save the shoe. They are all right, nothing against them.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES
In effect on and after May 17, 1897.

VIA TYONE—WESTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:0 a.m. at Altoona 1:00 p.m. at Pittsburgh 5:10 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m. arrive at Tyone 2:15 p.m. at Altoona 2:55 p.m. at Pittsburgh 7:00 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 4:41 p.m. arrive at Tyone 6:00; at Altoona at 7:40; at Pittsburgh at 11:30
VIA TYONE—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:10; at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 5:47 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m. arrive at Tyone 2:15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 4:41 p.m. arrive at Tyone 6:00; at Harrisburg at 9:20 p.m.; at Philadelphia 10:49 p.m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.
Leave Bellefonte 9:52 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 3:50 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte at 8:51 p.m. arrive at Lock Haven at 9:30 p.m.
VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyone 11:10; at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 5:47 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m. arrive at Tyone 2:15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m.
Leave Bellefonte 4:41 p.m. arrive at Tyone 6:00; at Harrisburg at 9:20 p.m.; at Philadelphia at 11:15 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYONE RAILROAD.
In effect May 17, 1897.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Time	Stations.	Time	Stations.
11:11 A.M.	Montandon	1:14 A.M.	112
1:08 P.M.	Lewisburg	2:55 P.M.	115
4:40 P.M.	Lewisburg	6:20 P.M.	118
1:03 P.M.	Bechtel	9:01 A.M.	121
2:58 P.M.	Vicksburg	5:56 A.M.	124
5:40 P.M.	Millport	8:41 A.M.	127
8:22 P.M.	Glen Iron	11:26 A.M.	130
11:04 P.M.	Cherry Run	2:11 P.M.	133
1:46 A.M.	Rising Springs	4:56 P.M.	136
4:28 A.M.	Centre Hall	7:41 A.M.	139
7:10 A.M.	Linden Hall	10:26 A.M.	142
9:52 A.M.	Oak Hill	1:11 P.M.	145
12:34 P.M.	Dale Summit	3:56 P.M.	148
3:16 P.M.	Pleasant Gap	6:41 A.M.	151
4:58 P.M.	Bellefonte	9:26 A.M.	154

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Time	Stations.	Time	Stations.
8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.	8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.
8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.	8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.
8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.	8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.
8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.	8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.
8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.	8:00 A.M.	May 17, 1897.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.
Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897.
Leave Bellefonte, except Sunday, 7:00 a.m.
Arrive at Snow Shoe 7:50 a.m.
Leave Snow Shoe, except Sunday, 1:15 p.m.
Arrive at Bellefonte 2:20 p.m.
For rates, maps, etc. apply to ticket agent or address Thos. E. Wait, Jr., A. W. D., 300 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.
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J. R. Wood Gen'l. Pass Agt.

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

EASTWARD.		WESTWARD.	
Time	Stations.	Time	Stations.
6:31 A.M.	1	11:51 A.M.	5.4
8:11 A.M.	2	1:31 P.M.	4.5
9:51 A.M.	3	3:11 P.M.	3.6
11:31 A.M.	4	4:51 P.M.	2.7
1:11 P.M.	5	6:31 P.M.	1.8
2:51 P.M.	6	8:11 P.M.	0.9
4:31 P.M.	7	9:51 P.M.	0.0
6:11 P.M.	8	11:31 P.M.	0.0
7:51 P.M.	9	1:11 A.M.	0.0
9:31 P.M.	10	2:51 A.M.	0.0
11:11 P.M.	11	4:31 A.M.	0.0

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyone connect with train No. 7 from State College. Trains from State College connect with Fenna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.
Daily except Sunday.
P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.
Time Table effective Nov. 16, 1896.

READ DOWN	STATIONS	READ UP
11:15 A.M.	BELLEFONTE	11:30 A.M.
1:00 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	1:15 P.M.
2:45 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	3:00 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	4:45 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	6:30 P.M.
8:00 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	8:15 P.M.
9:45 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	10:00 P.M.
11:30 P.M.	BELLEFONTE	12:15 A.M.

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