MERRITT'S NEW DUTIES.

The General Sails Away to Govern the Philippine Islands.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE

He Will Assure Them That He Comes Not to Oppress, But to Free Them. They Are to Be Granted the Fullest

San Francisco, June 29 .- Major General Merritt yesterday abandoned his headquarters at the Phelan building and formally turned over the office to Major General Otis. The clerks and messengers attached to the various officers of General Merritt's department went on board the steamer last night, and at 9 o'clock this morning the general himself went on board. An hour later the start for Manila Was It was intimated at headquarters that General Merritt's plan is not to wait for transports, but to hurry into Honolulu, get coal and proceed to Manila as soon as possible. He will probably reach Manila a week in advance of the third expedition. The Astor battery and the Third United States artillery sailed on the Newport.

General Merritt has prepared a proclamation which will be issued immediately after his arrival at Manila. He expects to enter that city without serious resistance, but in case of necessity, is prepared to use both the naval and military forces at his command to take possession of the place. The proclamation to be disseminated has been translated into Spanish, and many thousands of copies will be circulated. Although its contents are as yet been kept secret, its general tenor is known. It will announce to the people of the islands that General Merritt, as the representative of the United States, has established a provisional government, and his authority must be respected. At the same time he will assure the inhabitants that he comes not to oppress, but to free them. They are to be granted the fullest liberty compatible with the preservance of law and order, and all personal and property rights are to be respected.

In an interview last night General Merritt expressed his satisfaction with the officers and men under his command and the most complete confidence in the success of the United States in the Philippines. He has instructions from Washington to confer with Admiral Dewey on his arrival at Manila, and the two commanders are to act in concert in anything that may be necessary to insure the occupation of the islands by this government.

GENERAL GOMEZ HEARD FROM.

The Insurgent Commander Greatly in Need of Supplies.

Key West, June 29.-General Julio Sanguilly and staff, with an escort of 25 calvarymen, were on June 20 three miles from the Cuban seat of government, La Esperanza, province of Puerto Principe. They landed at Banes from the Florida expedition, and were on their way to see President Masso, after which they expected to join General Gomez at Las Delicias, in the district of Remedios, province of Santa Clara.

General Gomez is in urgent need of clothes, rifles and ammunition. Colone Bernabe Boza, General Gomez's chief of staff, who is in Key West, brought from his commander a list of supplies needed by his army. He asks for each of his three brigades 900 infantry rifles, 600 cavalry rifles, one dynamite gun and 1,500 machetes. These arms, General Gomez says, are needed for unarmed men. He also asks for clothes, shoes, medicine and food. For 13 months General Gomez has received practically nothing from the filibustering expeditions, owing to the difficulty of landing on the Santa Clara coast, as compared with Santiago de Cuba.

Don't Send Goodles to the Soldiers. Washington, June 29 .- In view of the position taken by the surgeon general and his subordinates on the matter, the war department last night gave to the press the following statement, which has the approval of the president and Secretary Alger: "The sending of delicacies to the army, although most generous and fully appreciated by the war department, will not longer be encouraged, as it has been found that such delicacies for troops in the field are injurious rather than helpful. The secretary of war suggests that donations of this character in future be sent to the hospitals only."

Escaped Murderer on Our Warship. Key West, Fla., June 29 .- Pablo Santana Banites, a 30-year-old Cuban, is a passenger on board one of the boats of the Havana blockading squadron. Seven years ago he was sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment for murder. Six weeks ago he was placed in a chain gang to work on fortifications. One day last week he secured a file and with it cut his shackles and made his escape, eluding his Spanish pursuers. Last Sunday he signaled one of our warships, and was taken off the island in a small boat.

Think It Only a Threat. London, June 29 .-- All the special dispatches from Madrid agree that the threat of the United States to send a squadron to the Spanish coast causes no excitement or apprehension in Spain. The general belief on the continent is that nothing serious is intended by the threat, though there are reports from Vienna that the powers are exchanging notes on the subject.

More Abuse For General Lee. Havana, June 29 .- El Diaro De La Marina, commenting on the report from the United States that Major General Fitzhugh Lee will attack Havana at the head of 40,000 soldiers, "For what then comes this perverter of supplies sent for reconcentrados and this presumable authority of the explosion of the Maine."

Postmaster Baker's Alleged Slayers Kingstree, S. C., June 29 .- The following men at Lake City were arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated in the killing of Postmaster Baker, and will be taken to Charleston: Maul-Tree Epps, H. F. Stokes, H. C. Goodwin, R. R. McKnight, M. V. Ward and W. A. Webster. These men were arrested by deputies from Charleston on a warrant issued by Postoffice Inspector Buella.

WAR BREVITIES.

Wednesday, June 22. Numerous cases of diphtheria, cerero-spinal meningitis and pneumonia have developed at Camp Merritt, Cali-

Admiral Sampson believes that Lieutenant Hobson and his men have been removed from the Morro at Santiago and taken up to the city.

The Spanish commandant at Corunna has taken measures to arrest an alleged American spy, who arrived here on the British steamer Hornac.

The steamer Algonquin arrived at New York yesterday with the Spanish prisoners comprising the captain and crew of the bark Maria Dolores. Queen Regent Christina's jewels and

other valuables have been transferred to Vienna, but she will remain in Spain till her position becomes untenable. Senor Castelar says that Spain is at the threshold of a republic, "Carlism

being out of the question and the monarchy being an absolute failure." Thursday, June 23. The Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion has arrived at Trinidad, Cuba,

El Diario, of Barcelona, one of the most influential of the Spanish provincial papers, strongly urges the immediate conclusion of peace.

with \$100,000 in gold.

The explosion of the shells fired by the Vesuvius into Santiago greatly terrifled the people of the city and surrounding country. The sloop Alfredo, the first vessel of

the Cuban pavy, left New York for the Cuban coast under Captain "Johnny" O'Brien, of fillbustering fame. Great distress prevails among the working classes of Catalonia, owing to had inserted in one of the silver

the stoppage of factories and mines, and an outbreak of rioting there is feared. The Madrid paper, El Correo, a Min-

isterial organ, calls attention to the Catalonian district. Friday, June 24.

will be sent later.

Brigadier General Roy Stone has issued a manual on the construction of military roads in Cuba.

The feeling in Spain is that the dynasty disappear in the effort. General Merritt has received orders

The war department is looking for a class of vessels specially adapted to cattle carrying purposes for the West Indian campaign.

Lieutenant William W. Harts, U. S. N., who was injured by the explosion of a mine at Jacksonville, Fla., has been left deaf and blind.

Peace or war is the all absorbing peace seems to be unanimous among the masses of the people. Saturday, June 25.

A fleet af lighters has been sent to Santiago at General Shafter's urgent request.

Major General Merritt announced that he would start for the Philippines next Wednesday. Senor Sagasta is in favor of peace,

but declares that rumors of peace negotiations are premature. The Cuban junta in Kingston, Jamaica, is informed that the marines

have captured Guantanamo. Admiral Sampson has officially withdrawn the charge that the Spanish soldiers mutilated the bodies of the ma-

and 203d-will be raised in New York state for the president's second call for

Monday, June 27. Up to June 23 the troops intended to

reached Manila. Don Carlos has assured the pope that | lief at rest. he has no intention of attacking the

Spanish dynasty. There are no Spaniards in Baiquiri and Sevilla, showing that Friday's battle was an apparent rout.

European governments are reported to be advising Spain to immediately satisfy the American demands.

The London journals speak in the highest praise of the bravery shown by the United States troops in Cuba. The entire Cuban army, under direction of General Calixto Garcia, is massing for a co-operative attack on San-

Nearly 2,000 insurgents have been landed at Juragua by the transport Leona. They are all plentifully supplied with ammunition.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, June 28.—Flour nominal; winter superfine, \$3@3.25; Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$464.25; city mills, extra, \$3.4063.65. Rye flour sold in a small way at \$3.30 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, July, 76 676%c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, spot, 34 Oats dull; No. 2 white, 30c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 30@20%c. Hay weak; choice timothy, \$12 for large bales. Beef easy; beef hams, \$23.50@24. Pork easy; mess, \$10@10.05; short clear, \$11.50@13.50; family, \$13613.50. Lard weak; western steamed, \$5.75. Butter steady; western creamery, 131/617c.; do. factory, 11613%c.; El-gins, 17c.; imitation creamery, 12614%c.; New York dairy, 12@16c.; do. creamery, 13½@16½c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 13@22c.; do. wholesale, 18c. Cheese steady: large, white, 7½c.; small do., 7½@7½c.; large, colored, 7½@7½c.; Cheese steady: large, white, 12,07%c.; do., 7%07%c.; large, colored, 7%07%c.; part small do., 8c.; light skims, 5%06c.; part decide; full skims, 202%c. Eggs skims, 4%05%c.; full skims, 202%c. Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 12

@12½c.; western, fresh, 12½@13c.
Baltimore, June 28.—Flour dull and un-changed. Wheat dull and easy; spot and month, 79% @80c.; July, 76% @78% c.; August, 72% @72% c.; September, 72c.; steamer No. 2 72½@72½c.; September, 72c.; steamer No. 2 red, 74½@73c.; southern, by sample, 60@ 80c.; do. on grade, 75@80c. Corn dull and lower; spot and month, 33½@33½c.; July, 33½@33½c.; ateamer mixed, 32½@34c.; scuthern, white, 35½@36c.; do. yellow, 36c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 30½@31c.; No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c. Rye firmer; No. 2 nearby, 45½c.; No. 2 western, 48½c. Hay steady; No. 1 timothy, \$11.50@12.50. Lettuce, \$1.20@1.25.

tuce, \$1.20@1.25. East Liberty, Pa., June 28. — Cattle steady; extra, \$4.80\(^24.90\); prime, \$4.78\(^24.80\); common, \$4\(^24.20\). Hogs active and 4.55; common, \$4.74.50. Hogs active and a shade stronger; prime mediums and best Yorkers, \$4.1074.15; heavy, \$4.0574.10; light Yorkers, \$4.74.05; pigs, as to quality, \$3.6573.95. Sheep active; choice, \$4.5574.65; common, \$3.5074; choice yearlings, \$575.25; common to good, \$4774.90; spring lambs, \$276.50.

NAPOLEONIC LEGEND.

FRENCHMEN BELIEVE HE HID A FORTUNE IN A COIN.

The "Little Corporal" Had Fincial Difficulties in His Time, Too-How He Made an Unpopular Currency Circulate-Dreams of Acquiring Sudden Weatth.

If you happen to have in your possession the particular French coin known as a 5-franc piece you may, unwittingly be a millionaire.

Such at least is the belief shared by hundreds upon hundreds of credulous Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, many of whom spend most of their spare time destroying quantities of 5-franc pieces in the hope of realizing a fortune.

Dr. Marco Leonardo Nardez, the well-known numismatist, and one of the recognized authorities on coin lore, speaking of this curious condition of affairs, said: "It is quite true that half France still believes in the existnce of great wealth hidden in a 5-franc piece, although many numismatics hold that the fortune in question was long ago discovered and appropriated by one of the Rothschilds family.

"The story of the strange 5-franc fortune legend may be briefly told. A 5franc piece, to begin with, is a silver coin, and is worth about \$1. Napoleon I, was very anxious to make the coin a popular one, and with this end in view he caused it to be circulated everywhere throughout France that he pieces, before it left the mint, a bank note or order for 1,000,000 of these same five francs-1, e., for \$1,000,000. Whether he really did this or not I injury the war is causing to Spanish | cannot say for certain, but the weight trade and industries, especially in the of evidence would seem to show that it was done. In the manuscript memoirs of the Duc de Feltie, Napoleon minister A large supply of quinine was taken of war, it is expressly stated that the by General Shafter's army, and more emperor inclosed a note on the Bank of France, duly signed by the governors of that institution, in a split 5franc piece; that the halves were then welded together, partially reminted, country must be saved, even though the and thrown in a heap of similar coins, which the emperor mixed with his own hands. These coins Napoleon took with from the war department authorizing him in a bag when he went to Bouhim to organize a new Philippine corps. logne, and distributed lavishly en route-even dropping some of them out of his carriage windows. In this way it was impossible to keep track of the lucky coin.

"The news of this odd lottery spread far and wide, and the 5-franc piece leaped into immediate favor. From that day to this mutilation of the topic at Madrid, and the desire for coin has been common in France, Switzerland and Belgium and elsewhere. Every year the Bank of France is requested to make good scores of pieces split in a vain search for the 5,000,000-franc bank note.

"There are many stories dealing with reputed finds of the fortune. Indeed, when a man becomes suddenly rich in France, it is common to hear people whisper: Tiens! . . He must have found Napoleon's famous coin!' Some assert that the emperor kept the coin himself, but this hardly agrees with Napoleon's character. Still it is a current theory that some of the money which enabled Napoleon III to reach the imperial throne was found Three new regiments—the 201st, 202d in the lucky silver piece, which his mother, Queen Hortense, had wheedled out of her brother-in-law. It was also common talk that Gen. Boulanger had acquired the famous coin, until the reinforce Rear Admiral Dewey had not | discovery that his money supplies came from the Duchesse d'Uxes set that be-

> "The most likely explanation as to why the five-franc piece fails to turn up is that Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, a French member of the great Jewish banking house, secured it. This account states that Baron de Rothschild having investigated the tradition and found sufficient proof of its truth, deliberately set to work to locate the \$1,000,000 note. He quietly bought in and collected every five-franc piece he could get, and his agents were notified to preserve and forward to Paris every five-franc piece which reached them in Europe, Asia, Africa or America. In his office the baron kept three trusty men hard at work bisecting the coins. Some say that he had invented a plan for welding them together again, so as to defwy detection; others maintain that he melted down the silver and sold it to the government en bloc. The work was colossal; but, in the end, the baron's system is said to have conquered. He found the note for 5,000,-000 francs, having spent nearly a million to obtain it. The order was duly presented at the Bank of France, and, says the tradition, cashed by that institution.

"Plausible as the narration may seem the great mass of Frenchmen refuse to credit it, and go on, year after year, spliting open their five-franc pieces to look for Napoleon's note. It is certainly a tantalizing thought that somewhere in the world a check for \$1,000,-000 is knocking about, hidden in an ordinary silver coin, worth barely \$1. By possessing and opening that coin the man worth just five francs may in

a moment become a millionaire." Dr. Marco Leonardo Nardez admits having opened a few five-franc pieces himself in search of the huge bank

Novel Burglar Alarm.

A druggist whose store was recently visited by burglars has put in an electric arrangement, and now, when he hears any suspicious noises, he merely presses the button by the side of his bed. This lights up the whole store, and his friends depart in haste.

The finest complexions in the world are said to be in the Bermudas. This is accounted for by the fact that the inhabitants live chiefly on onions.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

The Confederate Challenge and Its Acceptance at Port Gibson

"I witnessed the only artillery duel that took place during the war," said a veteran wearing a badge of the Sixth Wisconsin Artillery. "It was fought at Port Gibson, Miss., and was arranged with as much formality, if without seconds, as marks one of those personal affairs of honor in

In the spring of 1863 Gen. Grant was manoeuvring about Vicksburg in an effort to get near enough to the fortified city to strike an effective blow. Troops below Vicksburg crossed to the which seemed almost incurable. east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg. Port Gibson is ten or twelve miles east of Bruinsburg, and at that point the Confederates were in force. At dawn on May 1, 1863, the two armies were face to face.

"When we reached Port Gibson," the Sauk City innkeeper continued, "both armies halted to take breath. Way off toward the Confederate line was a solitary house, and rear this was the rebel artiflery. While we stood there a battery of Confederate artillery left the line, trotted out as if on parade, swung around into line, and unlimbered. It was all done with the precision and nicety of a parade at West Point. Every man was in hig place, we could see, although the distance was three-quarters of a mile. There the men stood, like so many statues in gray. Everybody asked what it meant, but no one could say. 'By jove, it's a challenge!' some one finally ejaculated. And sure

enough it was. "There was no move in our line for a minute or two; then the bugle of the First Wisconsin sounded, and out went the six guns, swung into line, and unlimbered. In thirty seconds the Johnny rebs saw that the challenge was accepted, and both batteries open-

"While the singular duel was in progress from twelve to twenty shots were fired from each gun. The First Wisconsin was commanded by Capt. Jake Foster, an old Ozaukee county boy who went out to Minnesota and enlisted at La Crosse. He was a good soldier himself, and his gunners were crackerjacks, and those percussion shells made the Johnnies jump. It wasn't five minutes before the Confederates had enough and ctarted to Fine Teas, withdraw the battery.

"Our boys disabled three guns, blew up a caisson or two, if I remember right, killed a rebel Captain, and wounded three or four gunners. Every shot that told was greeted by a loud cheer from our boys.'

SLEIGH BELLS.

As Commonly Used as Ever-Many Sleigh Bells Exported.

The sleigh bells used in this country are made here, most of them in Connecticut, and many sleigh bells of American manufacture are exported to Germany and to Russia. There have been some changes in

sleigh-bell customs. Shaft bells and bells fixed on the saddle of the harness have to some extent taken the place of the old-time string of bells on straps, but the strings of bells are still the more commonly used. Probably a third of the bell outfits sold nowadays are of the kind that fas- selves if you give them a fair chance. bells. The bells exported are in about the same proportions.

The sleigh bells of the old, familiar kind, round, with balls inside, are attached to straps, as they have always Bright Handsome New Mackerel, The CENTRAL RAILEGAD OF PENNA horse's body, and to neck straps.

Sleigh bells are made of bell metal. and they were never made with such care with a view to their sound-producing qualities, nor were they ever so musical, as now. The commoner kinds of sleigh bells are produced at a very small cost and whole strings of bells are sold at prices that seem mar-

velously low. The question has often been asked, and as often answered: How does the ball get inside of the sleigh bell? The question is here again answered. Of course the ball itself is first cast. It is then placed inside the ball of sand Mock Turtle, that is to form the core of the mould in which the sleigh bell is to be cast. The mould is of the form and size of the outside of the sleigh bell. core almost fills the interior of the Tomato. mould, but not quite; there is left all around, between it and the mould a little space. Into this space the molten metal is poured, and when it hardens it is a hollow globe of metal. with the mould outside and the core inside. When the sleigh bell is taken from the mould the sand of which the core is composed, having been dried out by the heat of the molten metal. can easily be shaken out of the bell through its narrow mouth; but the ball which has been placed in the sand before the bell was cast, is bigger than the mouth of the bell that now surrounds it, and so it has to stay in.

The Shah's Pet Cats.

Lovers of cats will be interested to know that the Shah of Persia surpasses all other royal devotees in enthusiasm for these particular animals. He has no fewer than fifty of them, and they have attendants of their own, with special rooms for meals. When the Shah goes away the cats go, too, carried by men on horseback.

The Centre of Population. The center of population in this

country in 1790 was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore; in 1870 it was nearly fifty miles east of Cincinnati; now it is twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind. It moves westward at the rate of thirty-six to eighty-one miles every

A Darky-Proof Hen Coop. A man in Cartersville purchased the This Company has the Following gallows on which a man was hanged and built a hennery of the lumber. He has never had a chicken stolen from it, and it is stid that the colored brother won't go within a block of it if he can possibly avoid doing so.—Atlanta Constitution.

Japanese Words.

The Japanese language is said to contain 60,000 words, every one of which requires a different symbol. It is quite impossibly for one man to learn the entire language, and a well educated Japanese is familiar with only about 10,000 words.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while. One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the foints to the contains the state of the contains the state of the contains t ing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S. S. S. has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S. C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful discase. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no per manent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was inny life. I am sure that your medicine sure that your medicis cured me, and I wou suffering from any blood disease.

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dan-

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Fine Coffee Fine Spices, Fine Syrups,

Fine Fruits. Fine Confectioners

Fine Canned Goods, Fine Cheese, Fine Dried Frni

Fine Hams. Fine Bacon. Fine Olives, Fine Pickle

Fine Sardines. Fine Oil, Fine Katchups, Fine Orange Fine Lemons, Fine Bananas.

But all these can talk for them-

NEW FISH.

New Caught Lake Fish,

Herring. White Fish, Lake Trout.

Maple Sugar and Syrup

Canned Soups, Bouillon, Oxtail,

Vegetable, Consomme, Mulligatawnew,

Chicken, Gumbo.

QUEENSWARE.

Enameled Ware,

Brooms and Brushes.

The best place to bring your produce and the best place to buy your groceries, etc., etc.

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CENTRAL LIFE INS. CO.

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> JOHN M. PATTISON, President. E. P. MARSHALL, Secretary.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

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

VIA. TYHONE-WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9 63 am, arrive at Tyrone 11 10 am, at Altoona, 1.00 pm; at Pittsburg 5 t0 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m: arrive at Tyrone
2 15 p m; at Altoona 2 55 p m; at Pittsburg
7 00 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m; arrive at Tyrone
6 00; at Altoona at 7 40; at Pittsburg at 11 20

VIA TYHONE-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefoute 9 53 a m, arrive at Tyrone
11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m, arrive at Tyrone
2 15 p m; at Harrisburg 7 00 p m; at Philadelphia 11 15 p m.

Leave Beliefonte 444 p m, arrive at Tyrone
6 10; at Harrisburg at 10 20 p m; at Philadelphia 4 30 a m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD Leave Bellefonte 932 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 1030 a m. Leave Bellefonte 142 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m; at Williamsport 350 p m. Leave Bellefonte at 831 p m, arrive at Lock Haven at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m. arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadei

arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadel phia at 6.23 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Ha-ven, 2.43 p. m., Williamsport, 3.59 p.m., Har-risburg, 7.10 p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Ha-ven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.80 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG Leave Bellefonte 4.30 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 Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 7.10 p. m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m.

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

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BELLEFONTE& SNOW SHOE BRANCH

Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897. Leave Bellefonte....... 7.00 a. m. and 1.05 p. m Arrive at Snow Shoe... 9.00 a. m. " 2.52 "

Arrive at Bellefonte... 1.42 p. m. ... 5.20 ...
For rates, maps, etc., apply to ticket agen or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 36:
Sixth Ave. Pittsburg.
J. B. HUTCHINSON Gen'l. Pass Agt

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10 30 10 20 Arr 112 34 *11 30 Lve 8 29 7 09	Jersey Shore Wmsport I. PHILAD Atlantic City NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua) NEW YORK (Via Phila.)	74 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30 17 30

Tin Ware, Dally. + Week Days. \$ 6:00 p. m. Sunday 10:55 a. m. Sunday. Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:39 p. m. and west bound from Philadelphia at 12:01 a. m. J. W. GEPHART.

DELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILFOAD.

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Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone, connect with train No. 8 for State College, Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 5 for State College, Trains from State College connect with Penn'a. Railroad at Bellefonte for points east and west.

"I" stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday. § Monday only. * Saturday only.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

C.A.SNOW&CO OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D