# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.


## NEEDED REFORMS.

### The Good Work Which Chairman Hensel Expects Will Come of the Democratic Victory.

STAMP OUT ALL THE OLD ABUSES.

*Useless Offices Should be Abolished—Work Before the Legislature.*

Before Chairman Hensel left the Girard House, which had been the Democratic State headquarters during the campaign, he called attention to the fact that it was in the same rooms occupied by his committee that Mr. A. K. McClure had organized and directed the Republican campaign of 1860, when the first Governor was elected by his party. Rooms No. 7 and 9 have been memorable as the residence of many State committees, but none has ever closed them after the election more jubilant than Hensel's, and, as he remarked yesterday, "This furniture will not be auctioned off; there will likely be future use for the Democratic party."

To a representative of *The Times*, who inquired his views con erning the future of the party in this State, Mr. Hensel said: "They make a great mistake who conceive the notion that the Democracy of the State or nation has received a charter of perpetual power. It can only hope to maintain its present vantage ground by showing itself worthy of the confidence reposed in it and fit for the responsibilities with which it has been entrusted. It must keep constantly in mind the causes which have overthrown Republicanism and take warning therefrom."

THE PROPER POLICY.

"What will be the best policy for it to pursue in order to carry the Presidential election of 1884?"

"To think as little as possible about carrying elections, Presidential or local. Let the men whom it has elected give themselves more concern about the proper discharge of their official duties. The Democrats have regained control of Congress because of popular disgust at the waste of time and lavish expenditures by the last House and because of its refusal to give the people their demanded relief and needless taxation. What the next House needs to do is to economize time and expenditures, to decide all contested election cases expeditiously and fairly and without regard to partisan profit, to abolish or greatly modify the internal revenue system and to reduce the army of dependent office holders. There will be no more plundering river and harbor bills passed. The conspicuous defeat alike of Robeson and of Miles Ross point a moral that will not be unheeded. In our own State, where my chief concern lies—if my views are of any consequence—the path of the party is straight and narrow. Our campaign was confined from the outset to State issues. The most effective line of discussion was taken from an editorial printed early in *The Times*, in which a contrast was made of the expenditures of the State government in 1861 and in 1881. Later on ex-Secretary of State and ex-State Treasurer Eli Slifer made a speech for Beaver in which he pointed out the same frightful comparison. By the way, Slifer was never asked to repeat that speech or to make another. That comparison was interwoven in every phase of our discussion. It was printed in a dozen different ways and millions of times. I myself made some forty speeches and I never omitted it. It was easy to show that up to six years ago the same condition of things existed in Philadelphia. With the advent of Pattison came reform. His administration was the wedge. It made the committee of one hundred possible and all of its beneficent work, none of which was even begun until after Pattison's second election. Hence, by the application of the mathematical rule of three to politics, we could say; elect Pattison Governor of the State and similar reforms will follow. A Controller who controls will be a Governor who will govern.

GOVERNOR PATTISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

"The fight having, in my judgement, been won upon this issue and the consent of enough Republicans for us to win having been thus obtained. it would be a clear case of false pretence if a Democratic administration and Legislature did not effect the needed reforms. Fortunately the party need have no apprehension about the administration of the men whom it has elected. The fidelity to public trust and capacity for official duties which have been displayed heretofore by Mr. Pattison will not fail him in the higher office. The Executive position demands at this juncture just the qualities which he will bring to it. The breadth and thoughtfulness with which his campaign speeches have been marked have astonished as well as delighted the people. They need have no fears of failure on his part to deal broadly and courageously with every question that will arise. He has heretofore shown a discrimination in the choice of his official assistants to which may be safely left the selection of his advisers and administrative agents. To embarrass him with the importunities of office-hunters will not only be a wrong to him, but to the party and the State. No man more clearly recognizes than the Governor-elect that the success of his administration and the future of the Pennsylvania Democracy depend upon the freedom with which he is allowed to pick his councilors of State and distribute his patronage—since that offensive term must be invoked to fitly describe it—regardless of the 'shrieks of locality,' of 'party workers,' or even the considerations of personal friendships."

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

"What can the Democratic Legislature do to help along the needed reforms?"

"It can do a great deal by the judicious exercise of the art of not doing it. I mean that its members must avoid the disreputable practices and stamp out the vicious abuses which have so long prevailed at Harrisburg, to the shame of the State, to the disgrace of the participants and finally to the overthrow of the party responsible for them. The first caucus held should be to determine not who shall fill the offices appended to the Legislature, but how many of them can be abolished. The entire pasting and folding department, now a roosting place for bummers, a hospital for decaying political loafers, should be cleaned out. It now affords a 'job' for a score or more of fellows who draw an average of $900 per session, none of whom earn the half of it and many of whom never go to Harrisburg except to sign the pay-roll. All sinecures should be remorselessly wiped out; all unnecessary clerkships and other positions abolished, the salaries reduced to fair compensation and the pernicious system of voting them 'incidentals' and the 'contingents' to cover a multitude of steals should be abandoned. The Independents and Democrats can together organize the Senate in such a way as to get rid of the Cochrans, the Delaneys and the Gallaghers and other rats who have been fattening at the public cheese, and in the House the Democrats should organize so as not to admit to place anybody to whom attaches malodorous memories. The people will forgive a little honest inexperience, but they will not condone the elevation to places of trust of tainted men or of those who will abuse power. If the members of the Legislature-elect will reject free railroad passes and confine their traveling expenses to their mileage money the sessions will be shorter, and instead of meeting on Tuesday evening and adjourning Friday afternoon, they will earn their $10 a day with six day's service in the week.

SOME NEEDED REFORMS.

"The now useless and expensive *Legislative Record* should be abolished or its publication reduced to a simple journal of the session. Reform is necessary in the public printing, where there is now lavish waste. In the supply of stationary and every other class of articles used in the departments and Legislature there have been gross favoritism in awarding the contracts, expert knavery in preparing the bids, fraud in the execution of the orders and spoliation of the State treasury in buying personal perquisites for officials. The supply of soap, buckets, brushes, brooms, &c., can be cut down 75 per cent. The Senatorial barber shop, maintained at the public expense, might properly be abated; at least there is no occasion to contract for Senatorial shaving-mugs at $44.50 a dozen during years when there is no session of the Senate. These are the proper subjects for party agitation from now on until January 1st, and the first duty of the first Democratic caucus will be to wrestle with them. We have overthrown the 'spoils system.' Any resurrection of it by our party will be deservedly the death of the Democracy."

"I would like to see a quiet, modest inauguration, without any fuss or fandangoes and at not a dollar of expense to the State. I believe fifty thousand Democrats would go to Harrisburg to see and applaud such a 'send off' as that would be.

"The future organization of the party in this State will determined by the new State committee, meeting in Harrisburg on the third Monday of January. It will elect a chairman, permanent secretary and executive committee of seven. I am emphatically of the opinion that the organization should be kept out of the hands of the office-holders and office-hunters. The strength of the committee of one hundred is largely due to this determination on its part. The tendency of office-holders to organnize and run the machine for their own protection and the practice of associating persons in party management so as to afterwards claim a division of the spoils for services rendered has lead to the prevailing popular protest against the 'boss system.' We must rise above that. No man should be identified with the control of the Democratic organization who holds office or who could be reasonably suspected of running the machine for his own present or future interest. The executive committee should be made up at least of a majority of men who will give their constant presence and aid to the chairman in State campaigns, taking the place of the usual so-called secretaries. In campaign just closed Mr. Kisner, Mr. Meek and Mr. Shadel did substantially all of the work, except that which was purely clerical, which I had done, not only privately, but far more expeditiously and economically at Lancaster, under the capable direction of Mr. Lichty, than it could have been done at headquarters. Such aids as these would be of much more service to the new chairman in an executive committee than eminent counsellors who would darken counsel by words and who would be busy setting up jobs for their own aggrandizement.

HASSQUARED ACCOUNTS.

"The Democratic State committee leaves Philadelphia with every financial obligation paid and a little nest-egg in the treasury—a very little one, of course. Pennsylvania received no help from outside, except a single inconsiderable contribution made on personal grounds. We paid all of our bills as soon as presented, and every county that asked for aid and demonstrated a legitimate necessity for it was furnished with it. I do not know of a penny spent for any illegitimane purpose. There was only one door to our headquariers, and I know of nothing done, said or written therein or therefrom that all the world may not know. Ludicrous even to be recalled is it that one day while one of the Greenback-Labor State candidates was penned in No. 3, waiting for an audience, and Chairman McKee was closeted in No. 5, Cooper made his appearance at No. 7. The business of each was such that they need not have been ashamed to have had it known to all, but to avoid any sinister suspicions I let them out one at a time, without a sight of each other."

## A Wild Man in Idaho.

*How Two Cowboys Chased the Solitary Savage of Snake River.*

From the Hailey Times.

Two cowboys who just came in from Camas Prairie related an experience which will ptobably go a great way toward re-establishing the popular faith in the wild man's tradition. On the first day of this month two cowboys searching for cattle lost in the storm, passed over some lava crags and were startled by suddenly seeing before them the form so often described to them. Thek were so terrified that they sat upon their horses, looking at it in dread Mustering courage and drawing their revolvers they dismounted and gave chase, but the strange being skipped from crag to crag as nimbly as a mountain goat. After an hour's pursuit both young men were so completely worn out that they both laid down, seeing which the wild man gradually approached them and stopped on the opposite side of a gorge in the lava, from which point he regarded the cowboys intently.

The wild man was considerably over six feet in height, with great mascular arms, which reached to his knees. The muscles stood out in great knots and his chest was as broad as that of a bear. Skins were twisted about his feet and ankles and a wolf skin about his waist. All parts of his body to be seen were covered by long, black hair, while from his head the hair flowed over his shouleers in coarse, tangled rolls and mixed with a heavy beard. His face was dark and swarthy and his eyes shone brightly, while two tusks protruded from his mouth. His fingers were the shape of claws, with long, sharp nails, and he acted very much as a wild animal which is unaccustomed to seeing a man. The boys made all kinds of noises, at the sound of which he twisted his head from side to side and moaned—apparently he could not give them any "back talk," so, wearying of eyeing him, the boys fired their revolvers, whereupon the wild man turned a double somersault and jumped fifteen feet to a low bench and disappeared, growling terribly as he went.

It is supposed that this is the same apparition that has so often been seen before. The man, no doubt, does as the Indians did for subsistance, and lives on Camas roots, which grow wild by acres, and he no doubt kills young stock, as many yearlings and calves disappear mysteriously and nothing but skeletons of them ever found.

## How Much Should We Eat?

*Some Sound Rules Laid Down by Dr. Nicholls—How Animals Eat in their Native State.*

How, asks Dr. Nicholls in the *Food Reform Magazine*, are we to get at the proper quantity of food? Animals living in a state of nature do not over eat themselves. They stop eating when they have got enough. There are no prize cattle on the prairies. It is the stalled ox, and the pig in his pen, deprived of exercise, that can be fattened into a deseased obesity. Horses escape this process because men do not to any great extent knowingly devour them. The hunter and racer are not over-fed. All animals expected to do their work are carefully fed as to quality and quantity. If human beings were fed as wisely, they would be as healthy.

There are some good rules for feeding as to quantity. When our food is simple and natural in kind and quality and mode of preparation, there is little danger of eating too much. There is little danger, for example, of eating too many grapes, apples, pears or bananas. Salt, sugar, spices and luxurious cookery tempt to excess. With men, as with animals, a natural diet is self-limiting, and we are disposed to stop when we have got euough. The more artificial the food, the more elaborate and luxurious the feast the more the liability to overload the stomach, overtask the digestive power, and overweight the forces of life. Simplicity of food is a condition of health, and promotes longevity. The quanity of food which enables a man to do his daily work without loss of weight is precisely what he requires. He supplies the daily waste—no more and no less. This quantity may vary a little with each individual, but everyone can easily ascertain his own measure of requirement by reducing the quantity of daily food until he finds a balance of force and weight. It is my opinion that the average quantity of waterfree aliment required, say by business and literary men, is twelve ounces. Men of great muscular activity may require sixteen to twenty ounces. I have found myself in very good condition for sedentary work on eight or ten ounces. When anyone is in good condition for his work and keeps his normal weight, he has food enough. Dr. Nicholl's advice is, find this quantity by experiment, and then habitually keep to it.

## It Sounded Funny.

Scotch Highlanders have the habit when talking their English of interspersing the personal pronoun "he" when not required, such as "the King he has come." Often in consequence a sentence is rendered extremely ludicrous. A gentleman says he lately listened to the Rev. Mr.———, who began his discourse thus:—"My friends, you will find my text in the first epistle general of Peter, fifth chapter and eighth verse. 'The devil he goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour.'

"Now, my brethren, for our instruction I have divided my text into four heads. Firstly, we shall endeavor to ascertain who the devil he was. Secondly, we shall enquire into his geographical positions, namely where the devil he was, and where the devil he was going? Thirdly, who the devil he was seeking. And fourthly, and lastly, we shall endeaver to solve a question which has never yet been solved—what the devil he was "roaring about."

## Bridget's Wit.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl who had one fault. Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs. tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last she resorted to strategy.

"Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "it is said if you wash your face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful."

"Will it?" answered the wily Bridget. "Sure it's a wonder you never tried it ma'am." Another mistress who had just hired a new cook made a tour of inspection after she had kept her a week, and found a policeman locked up in the pantry.

"How did this man get here?" asked the lady severely.

"I'm sure I don't know," answered the girl; "he must have been left over by the old cook."

OF 6,237 teachers in the Sabbath schools of the United Presbyterian church, only fifty-six are not professors of religion.

A CHICASAW Indian proposes to pay half the cost of Testaments to supply the school children of his tribe. He is not a professor of religion.

## November Court.

GRAND JURORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| D Garman Bank'r Belle'f't | H W Kramer Farmer Miles |
| E Tyson Gent'n " | J C Marsh Teacher " |
| J Armogast Farmer Ben'r | C K Kensington Axm'r Mil'b |
| J C Wagner Miller Boggs | W Edmiston Lab Patton |
| W T Neff Laborer " | W Gibbens Farmer Potter |
| J Barnhoff Farmer College | U D Osman " " |
| D Eiters Student " | B Coyle Sawyer Rush |
| C Bower Farmer Haines | S Silkbitter Gunsth S Shoe |
| H Behm " " | D Lutz Farmer Spring |
| G B Stover " " | J M Alter Wag'nm'r Walk'r |
| L D Kurtz " " | C Reese Farmer Worth |
| M Alexander " Huston | A Y Williams Miller " |

TRAVERSE JURORS.—SECOND WEEK

| | |
|---|---|
| S Glossner Carptr Liberty | J Kinger Blacksm'h Bel'f |
| M L Beck Farmer Walker | A B Meyers Farm Houston |
| J Ross " Haltmoon | Geo Miller Laborer Taylor |
| A Felty " Benner | J West Farmer Haines |
| D H Hall " Union | J W Adams Lab Howard tp |
| C Durst " Harris | E Confer Farmer Boggs |
| B Beck Carpenter Miles | G S Dare Clerk Bellefonte |
| Geo Kelly Farmer Worth | M Hess Farmer Harris |
| J D Brickley Labs. Curtin | D Bartges Plasterer Miles |
| D Poorman Farmer Boggs | Rich Larimer Clerk Spr'g |
| A Hartsock " Harris | S Harter Farmer Gregg |
| Robt Glenn " Benner | J Resides " Boggs |
| T Weaver Carpt Snow Shoe | H P Sankey Farmer Potter |
| S H Griffeth Axm'r Spr'g | M Grove Farmer College |
| G Goldman Sh'm'r Ph'ln'g | E Shope Laborer Snow Shoe |
| W Bittner Clerk Liberty | P Breon Laborer Potter |
| M Armor Teams'r Belle'ft | C B Hess Farmer Ferguson |
| H T Zerby Farmer Penn | C Dale Factoryman College |
| J K McFarlane Cl'k Be'ft | H Brockerhoff Gent Belle'ft |
| J A Swartz Gent Walker | S Candy Millwright H boro |
| J Weaver Fa'r Ferguson | T Askey Laborer Rush |
| D Evans Fac'man Potter | N A Jacobs Laborer S Shoe |
| J M'Clellan Farmer " | W Ishler Jr Laborer Potter |
| L Rhone " " | W H Gardner Farm Liberty |

TRAVERSE JURORS.—THIRD WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Decker Farmer Walker | J P Fisher Farmer Boggs |
| J J Hoy Farmer Marion | C Bechdol Farmer Liberty |
| H Meyer Teacher Miles | W Baird Tanner Milesburg |
| C H Evy Carpenter College | G H Wistar Howard boro |
| H Gardner Ferguson | W W Cadwallader Unionv'e |
| J H Roush Farmer Spring | W W Rupert Tea'r Walker |
| C U Hoffer Clerk Belle'fte | J Weber Shoem'k'r Harris |
| J B Royer Farmer Spring | A Bechdol Farm Snow Shoe |
| W H Scholl Farmer Union | D L Zerby Teach Millheim |
| J B Newcomer Burnside | J Thompson Farmer Worth |
| F P Vonada Farmer Gregg | W S Fisher Potter |
| W Blough La Philipsburg | R B Spangler Bellefonte |
| H Houtz Farmer Harris | C C Taylor Laborer Spring |
| H Walkey Carp Bellefonte | J Craig Gent Huston |
| J Hays Landlord Rush | W I Fleming Tailor Belle'f't |
| Frank Galbraith Belle'fte | W Alexander Farm Union |
| I B Jamison Laborer Gregg | E Kline Farmer Potter |
| J Q Miles Farmer Huston | H Beck Farmer Taylor |

TRIAL LIST.—FIRST WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| C Freeze ..... vs. | S Greninger |
| D D Royer ..... " | Jonathan Kreamer |
| Jos E Mitchel ..... " | George Lander |
| Millheim Banking Co ..... " | James C Cross |
| Daniel Treaster ..... " | Samuel Treaster |
| H D Van Pelt ..... " | B F Leathers & Son |
| Uriah Straw ..... " | J T Fowler |
| E P McCormick ..... " | D H Parker |
| Chas Van Gorden ..... " | Penna R R Co |
| W J Urben use of ..... " | Jos K Weber |
| D H Hastings ..... " | Geo M Fetzer |

TRIAL LIST.—SECOND WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno Shopes Exrs et al ..... vs. | C Shope et al |
| J G Sankey trustee ..... " | Sarah A Neff et al |
| R Mulholland ..... " | George R Bank |
| Wm McClelland Jr ..... " | L W Munson |
| Catharine Hoffman ..... " | Henry Bryan |
| Belle W & S Mf'g Co ..... " | J C Motz |
| Ario Pardee et al ..... " | G C Meyer et al |
| Thos Merryman ..... " | J T Fowler |
| R M Magee ..... " | C M Bower et al |
| W J Thompson ..... " | Catherine Durst |
| H W Hoover ..... " | Jacob A Crider |
| The Hayden Co ..... " | Wm P Duncan & Co |
| G A Benson & Co ..... " | J Thompson (with clause) |
| Aaron Durst ..... " | J Runkle |
| C H Strohecker use of ..... " | Andrew Immel |
| Harvey Barlet ..... " | Benner twp Poor Dist |
| Burns & Smucker ..... " | J C Nason |
| M P Odenkirk ..... " | J H Odenkirk |
| Graybill & Co Lim ..... " | E C Kreamer et al |
| E Underhill et ux ..... " | H C Bell |
| A S Tipton ..... " | J R Watkins et al |
| J Y Gray ..... " | C T Sharrer |
| Thos Merryman ..... " | J T Fowler |
| Graybill & Co Lim ..... " | Emma Kreamer et al |
| J B Fisher ..... " | R H Duncan et al |
| J H Odenkirk ..... " | Thos Foot et al |
| Jos Green's Exrs ..... " | C K Esington |
| Irwin & Allison ..... " | S H Bennison Admr |
| Wm Allison Jr ..... " | Same |
| L W Munson ..... " | Wm Biddle |


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## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time-Table in effect on and after March 1, 1882:

Leaves Snow Shoe 5.56 A. M., arrives in Bellefonte 7.24 A. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 9.12 A. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.25 A. M.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.30 P. M., arrives in Bellefonte 4.20 P. M.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.45 P. M., arrives at Snow Shoe 7.35 P. M. S. S. BLAIR, Gen'l Superintendent

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time-Table, April 29, 1880:

| Exp. Mail. A. M. | Mail. P. M. | WESTWARD. | | EASTWARD. | Exp. P. M. | Mail. A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 10 | 7 02 | .....Arrive at Tyrone Leave..... | | | 7 32 | 8 48 |
| 8 03 | 6 55 | .....Leave East Tyrone Leave..... | | | 7 39 | 8 55 |
| 7 59 | 6 51 | ..... " | Vail | " | 7 42 | 8 58 |
| 7 55 | 6 47 | ..... " | Bald Eagle | " | 7 47 | 9 02 |
| 7 48 | 6 36 | ..... " | Fowler | " | 7 52 | 9 09 |
| 7 42 | 6 31 | ..... " | Hannah | " | 7 55 | 9 13 |
| 7 35 | 6 25 | ..... " | Port Matilda | " | 8 00 | 9 19 |
| 7 27 | 6 17 | ..... " | Martha | " | 8 07 | 9 25 |
| 7 18 | 6 08 | ..... " | Julian | " | 8 15 | 9 32 |
| 7 9 | 5 57 | ..... " | Unionville | " | 8 23 | 9 39 |
| 7 00 | 5 48 | ..... " | Snow Shoe In | " | 8 32 | 9 45 |
| 7 56 | 5 45 | ..... " | Milesburg | " | 8 34 | 9 48 |
| 6 46 | 5 35 | ..... " | Bellefonte | " | 8 43 | 9 57 |
| 6 36 | 5 25 | ..... " | Milesburg | " | 8 54 | 10 08 |
| 6 25 | 5 15 | ..... " | Curtin | " | 9 06 | 10 19 |
| 6 18 | 5 10 | ..... " | Mount Eagle | " | 9 12 | 10 25 |
| 6 9 | 5 01 | ..... " | Howard | " | 9 20 | 10 37 |
| 6 55 | 4 50 | ..... " | Eagleville | " | 9 38 | 10 49 |
| 6 50 | 4 45 | ..... " | Beech Creek | " | 9 40 | 10 54 |
| 6 34 | 4 33 | ..... " | Mill Hall | " | 9 54 | 11 16 |
| 6 29 | 4 30 | ..... " | Flemington | " | 9 57 | 11 20 |
| 6 25 | 4 25 | ..... " | Lock Haven | " | 10 01 | 11 25 |

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 11 55 p m |
| " " Harrisburg | 4 25 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 8 35 a m |
| " " Lock Haven | 9 40 a m |
| " " Renovo | 10 55 a m |
| " arrives at Erie | 7 35 p m |
| NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 7 20 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | 10 50 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 2 20 p m |
| " arrives at Renovo | 4 40 p m |
| Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at | 4 35 p m |
| FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia | 11 45 a m |
| " " Harrisburg | 3 35 p m |
| " " Williamsport | 7 50 p m |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | 8 40 p m |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| PACIFIC EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven | 6 40 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 7 55 a m |
| " arrives at Harrisburg | 11 55 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | 3 45 p m |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo | 10 10 a m |
| " " Lock Haven | 11 20 a m |
| " " Williamsport | 12 40 a m |
| " arrives at Harrisburg | 4 10 p m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 20 p m |
| ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo | 835 p m |
| " " Lock Haven | 9 45 p m |
| " " Williamsport | 11 05 p m |
| " arrives at Harrisburg | 2 45 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 00 a m |
| FAST LINE leaves Williamsport | 12 35 a m |
| " arrives at Harrisburg | 3 58 a m |
| " " Philadelphia | 7 35 a m |

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