

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. II, 1899.

Our War Secretaries.

Elihu Root is the forty-seventh incum-bent of the office of the Secretary of War. The fact that he has had no military experience, to which exception has been taken in some quarters, need not worry either him or the country, for considerably less than onehalf his predecessors had that qualification in any degree. The military experience of some of the soldier Secretaries of War was indeed in a number of cases quite limited. while the Cabinet terms of several of the others were very short. The first Secretary of the War was General Henry Knox, who had a fine record in the army of the Revolution, and who occupied the office from September 12th, 1789, until January 2nd, 1795, when he was succeeded by Colonel Timothy Pickering, who had been adjutant general and quarter master general of the Revolutionary forces. Pickering, although a native of Massachusetts, was at the time of his appointment a citizen of Pennsylvania. He had been Postmaster General and was subsequently made Secretary of State by President Washington, and was continued therein by President Adams, who, however, dismissed him from office May 12th, 1800. He became one of the leaders of the anti-expansionists when the Louisiana purchase was made, and later was associated with the men who held the Hartford convention, although he did not attend that body. He was a member of Congress from Massachusetts in 1812-16, and declined a re-election. During the incombency of the office by Knox and Pickering the Indian wars, the whisky insurrection and the troubles with France occurred.

James McHenry, the next Secretary of War, was an Irishman, who emigrated to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine. During the Revolution he was a surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment, was for awhile secretary to Washington and served on the staff of Lafayette. His successor, Samuel Devter was a Massachusette lawyer with. Dexter, was a Massachusetts lawyer, without military experience. Roger Griswold, who was appointed as his successor, was also a lawyer without military experience. He, however, declined the office. President Jefferson had but one Secretary of War during his two terms. This was Gen. Henry Dearborn, who had fought through the Revolution and who, during the war of 1812, after his retirement from the Cabinet, was made senior major general. His successor, William Eustis, was a regimental surgeon during the Revolution. The next Secretary of War was a Pennsylvanian, Gen. John Armstrong, who took office January 13th 1813. He became unpopular because of the capture of Washington by the British and the failure of the Canadian ried to Lillian Rensalear, a beauty, and campaign, and on September 27th 1814, campaign, and on September 27th 1814, was succeeded by James Monroe, then also Secretary of State, who had served in the Revolutionary army, William H. Crawford who was next appointed, but declined, was a lawyer. George Graham, the next incumbent of the office for a few months, commanded a troop of lighthorse during the War of 1812. His successor, John C. Cal-houn, who filled the office for nearly 8 years, had no military experience, and the same was true of his successor, James Barbour, Peter B. Porter, the next Secretary of War was a soldier of the War of 1812, but John H. Eaton, President Jackson's first Secretary of War, was a civilian and a lawyer. Then followed Col. Lewis Cass and Benjamin F. Butler, the latter being a lawyer without military experience. He hailed from New York and should not be con-founded with his later-day namesake from Massachusetts.

Buren's Secretary of War, fought with the | Coulter. Chilians against the Spaniards, but was never in the American army. The succeeding Secretaries of War, John Bell, John McLean, who declined the appointment, John C. Spencer, James M. Porter, and John C. Spencer, James M. Porter, and William Wilkins, were all without exper-Hawkins' memory. ience. The last two were from Pennsylvania, Judge Wilkins being a Pittsburger. William L. Marcy, the War Secretary of President Polk, and who conducted the insects, big and little, will begin. Whethwar office throughout the Mexican war, was er the women who used some of the 1,500, for a short time a captain in the War of 000 birds that were killed in Venezuela 1812. President Taylor, although a sol- last year to secure feathers for hats and dier himself, chose a civilian, George W. bonnets ever think of this we do not know, Crawford, for his War Secretary. Upon but they should think of it. If the craze Taylor's death Gen. Winfield Scott was for for "tips" and "wings" that are now used Charles C' Conrad. President Pierce had country, and in the South American counfor his War Secretary Jefferson Davis, who tries, too. Of course this is a long look had been a colonel in the Mexican war, and was a graduate of West Point. His suc- look. cessor, John B. Floyd, had had no military experience, although subsequently he serv ed in the Confederate army. Joseph Holt, the next Secretary of War, was also a civilian lawyer. Simon Cameron, Lincoln's first War Secretary, had been Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, but had had no active military service. Edwin M. Stanton, who became Secretary of War January 15th, 1862, and who remained as such for six years, was a lawyer and civilian with- Hawkins from the time his ailment became out any military experience, but made a wonderful success of his administration. A native of Ohio, he was appointed to the of- Private Thays, in speaking of the sorrowful fice from Pennsylvania. General U. S. Grant acted as Secretary of War for a short time, and Gen. John M. Schofield held the office from May 28th, 1868, to March 4th, 1869. President Grant in succession appointed three soldiers to the office, John A. Rawlins, William T. Sherman and W. W. Belknap, but subsequently appointed two civilians, Alphonso Taft and J. Donald Cameron, the latter of Pennsylvania. President Hayes had two civilian War Secre-taries, George W. McCrary and Alexander Ramsey, the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Presidents Garfield and Arthur had Robert T. Lincoln for their Secretary of War. He served for a time in the army and strive by exercise of his will power to during the Civil war, and held the rank of captain. President Cleveland's Secretaries of War William C. Endicott and Daniel S. Lamont, were both civilians. President Harrison's Secretary of War, Redfield S. Proctor, commanded a Vermont regiment during the Civil war, while the last Secretary, Russel A. Alger, won the rank of colonel brevet major general in that conflict.

Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., is cause dropping into a semi-comatose condition.

Sorrowing Tenth Boys.

earfully They Follow the Casket Containing the Remains of their Beloved Colonel Hawkins.-Chaplain Hunter Coming East With the Body Impressive Services In Charge of the California Knights Templar.—His Old Charger There.—Brinker Takes a Bride.

Under the flag he died for and the tattered regimental colors he loved, followed by the sunburned boys he had led so many years against strikers in Pennsylvania and paniards and Filipinos on the other side of the world, the body of Colonel Alexander Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, was taken to the train Saturday and sent East. San Francisco gave full meed of honor to him. Immense crowds

watched the funeral cortege. The handsome casket was placed in Solomon's hall, Masonic temple, early in the afternoon. It was almost hidden in floral offerings from the officers of the Tenth and other regiments. Occidental Lodge No 22, F. and A. M., held the beautiful Masonic burial service at 3 o'clock. Worshipful Master Edward F. Delger conducting. After the ceremony the casket was carried by the eight first sergeants of the regiment to a gun carriage from the Third artillery drawn by six handsome blacks. Behind was led Harry, the Colonel's old charger. In full regalia the Mason's and Knights Templar followed, and then the mourning regiment, each private with a bit of crepe on his breast, and each officer's sword carrying the symbol of mourning. The escort committee in carriages, the Ne-braska regiment and the Utah artillery

band completed the procession.

Members of the Golden Gate and California commanderies, Knights Templar: members of Governor Gage's staff and many officers from the Presidio were at the temple. As the body moved slowly down Market street not a sound came from the crowd that packed the sidewalks.

SYMPATHY FOR THE REGIMENT. The attitude of the 50,000 people there tee. All business was stopped during the progress of the procession, not a car or wagon being allowed on that portion of Market street.

Tenth boy before the regiment leaves. The Fort Point and others were included, it first wedding took place Friday, when Wilson M. Brinker, Company E, was mar-They met when the regiment was here before. Privates James Kramer and H. M.

Kinkead were best men. There are said to be about eight more

DEEDS OF FUNSTON OUTDONE. "What is the bravest deed done by any Tenth man?" is answered by nearly all the boys with the story of how Lieutenant Richard Coulter, Jr., and Privates John Campbell and Isreal Ruff, of Company I, swam the river at Guiguinto, March 27th, under a heavy fire from insurgents intrenched on an island, and there received the surrender of about 40 Filipinos. In the Tenth's 1,000 patients. The buildings are fitted mind the deed of Funston at Calumpit is paled by this exploit. Funston was in the same engagement, and the latter cross-ed the river with some of his regiment farther down the river, and, coming up, took the credit for the Tenth's boys' achieve-Joel R. Poinsett, who was President Van | ment, inasmuch as he outranked Lieutenant

The action of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett

There will come a day when the a short time Acting Secretary of War, be- for head gear keeps up the pretty feathered ing succeeded by a lawyer and civilian, creatures will be totally destroyed in this ahead, but it is nevertheless a sure out-

Fought Death to the Last.

Col. Hawkins' Nurse Tells How the Soldier Suffered

And Died. Wanted to Live to Reach Home Again When Col. A. L. Hawkins of the Tenth died, there was with him only Private W. Thays, a professional nurse, and one of the hospital men of the regiment. He remained constantly in attendance upon Colonel serious until the end. It was at his commanders request that he acted as his nurse.

"Col. Hawkins left no message nor did he express a belief at any time that death was near. His was a constant and unending fight to sustain himself until he reached home. He would never admit the serious character of his condition. A few days before his death he said to me that he believed when he got to San Francisco he would ask for his discharge, together with that of Maj. Bierer and one or two others arriving daily in squads and companies, who had been wounded or were seriously and regimental and company camps dot ill. The last two months of his life was a constant martyrdom. In paroxysms of pain he would shut his teeth tightly together repress exclamations of sufferings. When he was dying this strong and marked characteristic was apparent, and almost his last breath was drawn through set, determined teeth as though he was fighting death to the

"For several weeks before his death he could take nothing but milk and as a result | alry. he became greatly emaciated. At the time of his death I do not believe he weighed -The presence of yellow fever at the over 130 pounds. On the morning of July 18th. about 7 o'clock, I noticed that he was for more than ordinary alarm, because of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that, although the scourge among the inmates of the home may be easily taken care of, there have been thousands of the fact that the f people from all over the country at the home while the disease prevailed there un-

The Presidio at 'Frisco.

The Famous Military Post Where the Tenth Regi-

ment Will Remain Until the 22nd. At the Presidio at San Francisco is a place now fraught with much interest because of the fact that the Tenth Pennsylva-Aug. the following description of it by a San Francisco correspondent of the St. Lonis Globe-Democrat will prove timely reading.

Presidio is a Spanish term, and while its literal translation into English would signify an institution similar to our State prisons, the common acceptance of the term both in Spanish-America and in English-speaking localities having adopted Spanish names is an army post or barracks. The Presidio or Yerba Buena (San Francisco) was established as an army post by the Spanish 100 years ago, and was first occupied by American troops in March, 1849, by Capt. F. J. Lippet's company of Col. J. D. Stevenson's New York volunteers, the original "Plug Uglies," that rendered material assistance to the Argonauts in maintaining a continual "hot time in the old town.'

The presidio is situated in the northwestern suburbs of the city on a slope which ascends gradually on the southern margin of the Bay of San Francisco. It overlooks the bay, and has in view the fortifications on Fort Point, a mile to the and then do you know what I'm going to do?" north, and near the entrance to the golden harbor; the batteries on Alcatraz and Angel islands and those of Point San Jose and Lime Point.

Back from the post the ground rises rapidly into grass-covered hills dotted with clumps of trees, and about the officers' quarters are rows of evergreen and shade trees; however, shade is not a serious necessity, for the sun is nearly always welcome. The climate in that locality is varied and variable, generally mild and pleasant during the early part of the day, but chilly and damp towards its close. Strong winds generally prevail after 11 a. m. in the summer, while in the winter there is much moisture either falling as however. colonel's own company H, the officers, the harbor boundaries. The site has an excellent old horse and a few of the committee natural drainage of about one foot in 20, so crossed the bay, and there the bared heads that even after a heavy rainfall there are saw the casket put on the train. It no standing pools. The soil is well adaptreached Pittsburg at 7:50 a. m. Thursday. ed to the cultivation of vegetables, and When it went Chaplain J. L. Hunter, ex-Sheriff Lucien Clawson, of Greensburg, George Cramer, of Patterson, and W. B. Cuthbertson, all members of the commit- round; the climatic diseases are acute

1850, and originally embraced about 1, California lassies will catch many a 500 acres, but since the adjoining posts of quarters were established there July 1st,

The buildings are of brick and wood, substantial, commodious and picturesque. "Officers Row," is a long street of cozy. boys who are to be principals are reticent. and pretty lawns dotted with flowers and shrubbery. The barracks proper are built on three sides of the parallelogram inclosing a smooth level parade ground, but the latter does not begin to accommodate the troops now rendezvoused there, so all open ground, even the hillsides is util-

With the recent additions to the hospital, the hospitals can readily accommodate apparatus and a steam laundry; the beds are provided with soft, comfortable mat tresses, pillows, sheets and soft woolen blankets, and the department well sup plied with everything conceivable in the way of medicines and surgical instruments. The medical and surgical staff is composed of physicians and surgeons of education and experience, and the hospital corps has been carefully selected, thoroughly organized and well trained; the convenience to the city market, with its fresh fruit, vegetables, etc., insures an excellent diet for patients and convalescents, who are assured of better care and treatment than they would receive either at home or in a private hospital. Col. A. C. Girard, surgeon in charge of the general hospital, is a veteran of the Civil war and as an assistant surgeon-in-chief of the old Second army corps is held in grateful remembrance by many members of that famous old corps. He gives his personal attention to all matters in his department and in cases that develop any serious symptoms he makes frequent reports from his assistants as to the condition of the patients.

Ample provision is being made for the returning veterans who will remain at the Presidio until they are mustered out. Row after row of comfortable frame buildings are going up on a selected spot in the grounds, where the men will be lodged during their stay, which may be anywhere from two weeks to two months. If their officers have been diligent and prepared all the necessary papers during the 30-day sea voyage, the mustering out process for a regiment will not require over two weeks, but if the papers have to be prepared after the arrival of the trrops the time must necessarily be extended. It must be remembered that every man is examined and his exact physical condition noted before he is mustered out or dis-

There are nearly 4,000 troops at the Presidio now; last week there were nearly 6,000, but since that time nearly 2,000 have embarked on troop snips and sailed for the Philippines. However, troops are the gently sloping hills; their tents are neatly floored and provided with stoves; with all the rush and excitement incident to war and the thousands that are coming and going, there are but 267 men in the hospitals, and all of them are afflicted with minor complaints or suffering from some slight accident. In the nucleus of the army now mobilizing at the Presidio for foreign service all branches are represented; light and heavy artillery, infantry and cav-

REMARKABLE RESCUE---Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month home while the disease prevailed there unknown to the physicians, and these visitors have scattered to their homes. The fear that the plague may be distributed in many parts of the country is well-founded, but it is hoped that the germs of the disease did not find lodgment upon the persons or clothing of the unsuspecting visitors to Hampton.

self and greet his officers and those who called upon him in bis stateroom with a pleasant smile and a hearty word at all times. As the day of the 18th passed by the coma became more marked, until about 100 clock at night, when he lapsed into a state of total insensibility. I was alone with him when he died. It was just as though he had dropped into a quiet sleep." Many People Cannot Drink

Coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate: it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like cause of the fact that the Tenth Pennsylva-nia regiment will be there until the 22nd of Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and

Tourists.

-A few years ago hard times made the west ern farmer deny himself everything save the barest necessities of life. Then came the great crop year of 1897 and with it a story.

A Nebraska farmer carried a mortgage of \$1,200 on his property, and it was a burden hard to contend with. The wheat crop in '97 was enormous and prices were high. He appeared at the bank shortly after harvest, pulled out \$1,000 and asked for a loan of \$200 to enable him to cancel the mortgage note. The banker who held the note, urged him not to bother about it, but go and buy cattle with his \$4,000, feed his corn crop and in that way get the maximum for his product. "No, sir;" replied the farmer, "I want to pay that note now. Then when I harvest the corn crop I'm goin' to pay you back that \$200 I just borrowed, and his honest face beamed all over with pleasure. "I'm going to buy a buggy!" This little incident tells the story of thousands of others out in Nebraska, and the fact that during the past six nonths one concern (The Stover Carriage Company of Chicago) have shipped to one firm in Omaha alone one hundred and thirty carloads of buggies and carriages, averaging about 22 to the ear, makes it very evident that prosperity is with Nebraska. It is a wonderful State with great resources, and the crops of the past few years have

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS

CITIZEN'S STATEMENT IS INVALUA-BLE TO BELLEFONTE PEOPLE.

When a resident of Bellefonte whose statement appears below, who has no monetary or other interest in the article which he endorses, who is anxious to do his acquaintances and fellow residents a good turn, who publishes in this paper his experience with Doan's Kidney Pills—that citizen must have good and sufficient reason for doing so. The following should dispel any doubts which may have existed in the reader's mind on this subject:

existed in the reader's mind on this subject:

Mr. William Valence, of 226 High street, night watchman, says:

"For 2 years or more, off and on, I had trouble with my back and pains in the upper part of my spine accompanied by a disagreeable feeling in my head and acute lameness right over my kidneys At first I thought it was my liver but later found it arose from my kidneys not acting properly. I read of many cures that had been made here at home by Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at F. Potts Green's drug store. They Potts Green's drug store. They stopped the annoyance from the kidneys and removed the lameness and aching in my back. They did me any amount of good and I do not hesitate to recommend them."

mend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U.S. Remember the name Doan's and

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 ${f R}^{
m ock}$ farms.

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Prospectus.

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chose your doctor-for effectiveness of work rather than for lowness of price. Judge of our ability as you judged of his-by the work already done. Many very particular people have judged us in this way, and have chosen

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us as their plumbers.

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H. GROSS.

FINE MERCHANT TAILORING. High St., next door to Centre county Bank Building, BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Latest Patterns in Spring and Summer Suit-ings for Men are now on Display, and the Prices will Suit you. 44-28-1y

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SPOUTING! SPOUTING! SPOUTING! SPOUTING! SPOUTING!

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Allegheny St. - BELLEFONTE, PA

Repairs Spouting and supplies New Spouting at prices that will astonish you. His workmen are all skilled mechanics and any of his work carries a guarantee of satisfaction with it. 24-38

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LEAKING ROOF

W. H Miller, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa., puts on new or repairs old slate roofs at the lowest prices. Estimates on new work gladly furnished

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PITTSBURG, PA.

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GET THE

44-5

BEST MEATS.

You save nothing by buying, poor, thin or gristly meats. I use only the LARGEST, FATTEST, CATTLE,

and supply my customers with the freshest, choicest, best blood and muscle making Steaks and Roasts. My prices are no higher than poorer meats are elsewhere.

I always have

-GIVE US A TRIALand see if you don't save in the long run and have better Meats, Poultry and Game (in season) than have been furnished you. GETTIG & KREAMER, Bush House Block Bellefonte, PA.

Travelers Guide.

A LTOONA & PHILIPSBURG CON-Condensed Time Table in effect November 27th, 1898.

EASTWARD-WEEK DAYS.

WESTWARD-WEEK DAYS. Philipsburg..... 8 00 11 00 3 00 5 10 6 10 8 10 Georgia Mills... 8 15 11 15 3 15 5 25 6 26 8 25 Houtzdale.... 8 34 11 34 3 34 5 44 6 58 8 44 Ramey... 8 47 11 47 3 47 5 57 7 10 8 57 SUNDAY TRAINS. Read down.

 Read down.
 Read up.

 P.M. | P. M. | A.M. |
 A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |

 6 10 12 43 8 38 | Ramey.
 10 27 2 47 8 57

 6 24 12 57 8 52 | Houtzdale.
 10 14 2 34 8 44

 6 43 1 16 9 11 | Osceola Mills.
 9 55 2 15 8 25

 6 57 1 30 9 25 | Philipsburg.
 9 40 2 00 8 10

 P.M. P. M. | A.M. | P.M. |

Connections.—At Philipsburg (Union Station) with all Beech Creek railroad trains for and from Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, Philadelphia and New York; Lawrenceville, Corning, Watkins, Geneva, and Lyons; Clearfield, Mahaffey and Patton; Curwensville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Ridgway, Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester.

At Osceola for Houtzdale and Ramsey with P. R. R. train leaving Tyrone at 7.20, p. m.

G. M. H. GOOD, Gen. Supt

READ UP.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN

Nov. 21st, 1898. No 6 No 4 No 2 No 1 No 5 No 3 11 45 9 50 (Beech Creek R. R.) 3 25 7 55 12 20 10 25 Arr. WMs'PORT Lve 2 56 77 21 130 Lve White Port Arr. 2 30 *6 55

8 29 7 09 (Phila. & Reading Ry.) †8 36 *11 36 10 40 ‡9 30NEW YORK.......... †4 30 §9 00 (Via Phila.) Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr. †Week Days. *Daily. 26.00 P. M. Sundays. ‡10.55 A. M. Sunday. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36.

J. W. GEPHART. General Superintendent

Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov. 20th, 1898.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone
11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.10 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.40, at Pittsburg at 11.30.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.10, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47. p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.15 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.20 at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.43 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 3.50, leave 4.00 p. m., Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.50 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.40 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. NORTHWARD SOUTHWARD Nov. 20th, 1898.

09 | 5 07 | 10 26Clearfield.... | 7 13 | 9 31 4 09
14 | 5 12 | 10 32Riverview... | 7 09 | 9 26 4 03
20 | 5 18 | 10 34Sus. Bridge... | 7 04 | 9 20 3 56
25 | 5 37 | 10 44 ...Curwensville... | 7 00 | 9 15 3 51
..... | 5 53 | 10 50Rustic... | 6 54 | 3 35
..... | 5 51 | 10 58Stronach... | 6 46 | 3 27
..... | 5 57 | 11 04Grampian... | 6 40 | 3 21
P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. P. M. A. M. P. M. BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. WESTWARD. EXPREES Nov. 20th, 1898.

-DRESSED POULTRY,—
Game in season, and any kinds of good meats you want.

TRY MY SHOP.

3-34-IY P. L. BEEZER.
High Street, Bellefonte.

YOUR MEAT BILLS.

There is no reason why you should use poor meat, or pay exorbitant prices for tender, juicy steaks. Good meat is abundant hereabouts, because good cattle, sheep and calves are to be had.

WE BUY ONLY THE BEST and we sell only that which is good We don't promise to give it away, but we will furnish you GOOD MEAT, at prices that you have paid elsewhere for very poor.

GIVE US A TRIAL—

A. M. ART.

P. M. A. M. ART.

P. M. A. M. ART.

P. M. B. M. ART.

P. M. Can.

A. M. ART.

P. M. Can.

A. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

P. M. Can.

A. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

B. D. M. ART.

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A. M. ART.

B. D. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

B. D. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

A. M. ART.

B. D. L. East Tyrone.

8 16 12 36 7 21

B. D. D. Wall.

8 20 12 407 25

546 2 01 10 56 ...Bald Eagle.

8 24 12 441 29

5 35 151 10 49 ...Dix.

B. Bald Eagle.

8 24 12 447 29

5 35 151 10 44 ...Hannah.

8 35 12 54 7 40

B. D. T.

B. D. M. ART.

B. D. L. BEEZER

B. D. M. ART.

B. D. M. A. M. L LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. Nov. 20th, 1898. WESTWARD. MAIL. EXP. STATIONS. P. M. A. M. Lv. 2 15 6 40Bellefonte..

....AxemannPleasant Gap....
PeruDale Summit
Lemont "Dale Summit."
Lemont."
—Oak Hall."
—Inden Hall."
—Gregg."
—Centre Hall."
—Penn's Cave. Rising Spring.Cherry Run. Lindale... Pardee... LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. UPPER END.

WESTWARD. Mixed May 30th, 1898. BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after July 10, 1899. Mix | Mix | | Mix | Mix 5 45 9 53 Lv....Bellefonte...Ar 5 55 10 01 ...Milesburg... 6 05 10 04 ...Snow Shoe Int... 6 15 fi0 14 ...School House... 6 19 f10 18 ...Gum Stump.... 7 27 11 26 Ar...Snow Shoe...Lv ...Ar. 9 32 5 20 9 18 5 05Lv. "f" stop on signal.
J. B. HUTCHINSON,
General Manager.

Week days only.
J. R. WOOD.
General Passenger Agent. BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL-

Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899. read up †No. 5 | †No. 3 | No. STATIONS. †No. 2 †No. 4 No. P. M. A. M. A.M. Lv. Ar. A. M. P. M. P.M. 4 15 19 30 6 30 ...Bellefonte ... 8 50 2 40 6 40 4 21 10 37 6 35 ...Coleville ... 8 40 2 25 6 30 4 25 10 42 6 38 ... Moriis ... 8 37 2 22 6 27 6 23 4 28 10 47 6 43 ... Whitmer ... 8 35 2 17 6 23 4 33 10 51 6 46 .Hunter's Park ... 8 31 2 10 6 21 4 36 10 56 6 50 ... Fillmore ... 8 28 20 6 6 18 4 40 11 02 6 55 ... Briarly ... 8 24 2 00 6 14 43 11 05 7 00 ... Waddles ... 8 20 1 55 6 10 4 4 43 11 05 7 00 ... Waddles ... 8 20 1 55 6 10 4 4 5 11 20 7 12 ... Krumrine ... 8 07 1 37 5 52 5 00 11 35 7 25 . State College ... 8 00 1 30 5 45 5 5 05 11 24 7 27 ... Strubles ... 7 45 1 34 5 25

5 05 11 24 7 27Strubles..... 7 45 1 34 5 25 5 10 7 31 ...Bloomsdorf... 7 40 5 15 7 35 Pine Grove Cro. 7 35 5 15 Trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Williams port, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train Nos. 3 and 5 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penn'a. R. R. trains at Bellefonte. † Daily, except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS Supt.