

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., December 12, 1902

Tom Reed Died Where He Once Was Master

Expired at Capital, Where He Formerly Reigned in Congress and Society. Wife and Daughter were at His Beside. Bright's Disease Was His Ailing. Able to Visit Hall of Representatives Monday.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who has been ill at Arlington in Washington for the past four days, died Sunday morning a few minutes after 12 o'clock. Though he was conscious until within about two hours of his death, his mind was not clear, and he passed away without recognizing his wife and daughter, who were at his bedside. They were prepared for the sad event by the statement of the physicians early in the evening that there was little hope for the recovery of Mr. Reed. The change for the worse was first noticeable Saturday morning and, in spite of heroic treatment of saline injections, and the administering of oxygen gas, the patient failed to improve and it became apparent, about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, that he could not recover.

Uræmic coma, resulting from uræmic poisoning, was the immediate cause of death, but Mr. Reed's illness was traceable to chronic Bright's disease, which was brought to the surface by an attack of appendicitis Tuesday night.

DETAILS OF HIS ILLNESS.

Mr. Reed reached Washington Sunday, having come to attend to some matters in the United States supreme court. He was at the capital Monday visiting with friends and former associates in Congress, and witnessed the convening of the free silver session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. Apparently he was enjoying good health, but later in the day he called on Dr. F. A. Gardner and complained of gastric distress.

The following day his physician compelled him to remain in bed, while a diagnosis was made of his condition. Mr. Reed was strongly averse to staying in bed, but a rise in temperature made it imperative that he remain quiet. Symptoms of appendicitis appeared, though his condition was not considered as alarming. A trained nurse remained with him throughout Thursday night, and the patient showed signs of improvement.

Mrs. Reed and daughter, Miss Kitty, arrived Wednesday, and remained with Mr. Reed at the Arlington hotel until the end. On Thursday the physicians announced that the appendicitis symptoms were abating, but that kidney trouble had developed, giving a more serious aspect to the case.

Dr. W. C. Goodnow was summoned from Philadelphia for consultation. An attack of nausea Friday night distressed the patient considerably on account of his weakened condition.

Reed's condition took a decided turn for the worse Saturday night, uræmic conditions becoming more and more pronounced. Shortly after his death the body was enclosed in a casket with heavy oxidized extension handles, and on the top was a solid silver plate, on which had been engraved the following simple inscription:

"Thomas Brackett Reed, October 18th, 1839—Dec. 7th, 1902."

The casket remained at the hotel until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was brought down stairs and lifted into the hearse. Undertakers' assistants acting as body bearers, without ceremony or display of any kind, it was removed to the railway station. On the casket rested two floral offerings, one of them from the widow and the other, enclosed in a long pasteboard box, from Mrs. Roosevelt.

The remains were placed aboard a special train which left Washington at 4:50 for Portland, Maine, where interment was made on Tuesday afternoon.

Accompanying the body were Mrs. Reed, the widow; Miss Catherine Reed, the former speaker's daughter; Mr. Reed's successor in the House of Representatives, Hon. Amos L. Allen; Mr. Asher C. Hinds, Mr. Reed's parliamentary clerk while speaker, and Augustus G. Payne, of New York, a life-long friend. At Mr. Reed's request, there were no ceremonies of any kind here, and at Portland they will be of a simple character.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

Thomas Brackett Reed, was speaker of the house of representatives for six years and a congressman from the Portland district of Maine from 1877 until 1899, for many years of which he was leader of the Republicans in the House. As speaker he made his reputation by his parliamentary methods, which became known as the "Reed rules," an through which he was able to make his will effective.

He was born in Portland, Me., where his ancestors had lived for eight generations, on October 18, 1839, attended the public schools and worked his way through college by teaching in vacation time. He was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1860, ranking among the six honor men of his class, and spent the next two years in teaching and in the study of law.

One phase of his college course troubled him. He was an earnest worker in the State Street Congregational church and his father wished him to study to enter the ministry. The women of the church raised money to help him through college. The acceptance of this aid bothered him after he had graduated, as the ministry was distasteful and he wanted to become a lawyer. By teaching school he managed to make enough money to pay back the money given him by the women of the church, but they misunderstood the motive which prompted him and his name was dropped from the church roll. That action stung Mr. Reed to such an extent that he never joined another church, though both in Portland and Washington he attended services regularly.

General Francis Fessenden became interested in Reed and had him placed in the law office of Judge Strout. But before Reed finished his study of law he went to California, spent a year there and was admitted to the bar.

Early in 1864 Mr. Reed returned to Portland and in April he entered the navy as an assistant paymaster. He was assigned to duty on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which did duty on the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, but the service was not exciting and later Mr. Reed referred to the experience as the time when he "kept a grocery store on a gunboat." He received an honorable discharge from the navy in 1865 and returned to Portland, where he was admitted to the bar and practiced law.

Within three years his ability as a stump speaker and his shrewdness in debate took him into the political field and made him a member of the Maine House of representatives. From that time until 1899 he was out of politics only a year. In 1870 he went from the lower to the upper House of

the State Legislature, and before the close of the year he became attorney general of the state, an office which he held for three years. During the next three years he was city solicitor of Portland. Then, in 1877, he was elected to Congress and until 1899 the First district had no other representative there.

At the first one, all of Mr. Reed's nominations for Congress were unanimous and the only hard fight he had for re-election was in 1880, when the greenback craze swept over the country and defeated the Republican state ticket. He won by 117 votes. Two of the other Maine Congress districts elected Democratic greenback representatives that year.

As early as 1881 Mr. Reed began to be talked of for the Speakership, though he had been in Congress only four years. In 1885 and 1887 he was the Republican nominee, but the House was Democratic. He was the recognized leader of the minority during these years and in 1889 a Republican house elected him to the Speakership of the Fifty-first Congress.

When he entered upon his duties as speaker he found himself at the head of a narrow majority with a strong minority. In order to complete the quorum on a ye and nay vote he ordered that the names of a number of Democrats who had refused to respond when their names were called should be recorded.

For his rulings Mr. Reed was styled a "Czar" and was subjected to much denunciation. Four years later the Democrats, in control of the house, adopted the quorum counting rule. The principle of the action had previously been sustained by the Supreme court.

In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses the Democrats were in power, and Reed was again the leader of the minority, as well as chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1890 as speaker, he prevented the passage of the free silver coinage bill in the House, and again, three years later, held a minority solidly against a ye and nay vote that would have called for his resignation.

Mr. Reed was elected speaker again in 1895, the Republican caucus giving him their unanimous vote, and again his firmness showed itself. At the end of the session the Democrats joined with the Republicans in offering the customary vote of thanks to the speaker. In 1891, at the close of the first session of which Mr. Reed was speaker, not a Democrat would vote for the resolution.

In 1896 Mr. Reed was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, but was defeated. At the same time he threw himself into the campaign with all his energy, delivering speeches in many States.

The Fifty-fifth Congress was again Republican and again Mr. Reed was re-elected speaker. He held the post until August, 1899, when he resigned from the House and a short time afterward he began the practice of law in New York as a member of the firm of Reed, Simpson, Thoburn & Barnum. His last public speech was made a little more than a week ago, at the birthday dinner of Mark Twain.

Mr. Reed was the author of Reed's Rules, published in 1894, and editor of "Modern Eloquence," published in ten volumes in 1901. He was also a contributor to the magazines. He was a member of the Twilight club, the Century and Bar associations and the Alumni association of Bowdoin college. He leaves a wife and daughter.

It is said that he left a fortune of \$250,000, all of which he made with his law practice.

Three Great Canyons.

Yosemite, Yellowstone and Grand Canyon of the Colorado Compared.

The justly famous Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is like the Colorado, gorgeously colored and abruptly counter sunk in a plateau, and both are mainly the work of water. But the Colorado's canyon is more than 1,000 times larger, and as a score or two new buildings of ordinary size would not appreciably change the general view of a great city so hundreds of Yellowstones might be eroded in the sides of the Colorado canyon without noticeably augmenting its size or the richness of its sculpture. But it is not true that the great Yosemite rocks would be thus lost or hidden. Nothing of their kind in the world, so far as I know, rivals El Capitan and Tissiack, much less dwarfs or in any way belittles them. None of the sandstone or limestone precipices of the canyon that I have seen or heard of approaches in smooth, flawless strength and grandeur the granite face of El Capitan or the Tenaya side of Cloud's Rest. These colossal cliffs, types of permanence, are about 3,000 and 6,000 feet high; those of the canyon that are sheer are about half as high and are types of fleeting change, while glorious domes, Tissiack, noblest of mountain buildings, far from being overshadowed or lost in this rocky, spiny canyon, would draw every eye and in serene majesty "aboon them," she would take her place—castle, temple, palace or tower. Nevertheless a noted writer, comparing the Grand canyon in a general way with the glacial Yosemite, says: "And the Yosemite—ah, the lovely Yosemite! Dumped down into the wilderness of gorges and mountains, it would take a guide who knew of its existence a long time to find it." This is striking and shows up well above the levels of commonplace description but it is confusing and has the fatal fault of not being true.—John Muir in the Century.

Mannarino Held Box.

It Didn't Contain \$25,000, but His \$180 Repaid in Swindler's Pocket.

Giovanni Mannarino, fresh from the pastoral life Clearfield, of Pa., last week came to New York with something more than \$150 and spent several pleasant days in the Italian quarter. As he was passing Washington and Desbrosses streets, a young Italian rushed up to him and cried:

"Help me my friend help me, I have just stolen \$25,000 from my rich old uncle and I don't know where to hide it. My uncle is a miser. He was so stingy that I had to get even with him. But he will be after me and I must conceal the money somewhere."

"What a lot of money," said Giovanni. Giovanni was so interested he agreed to buy the box to put the cash in.

"Have you any money?" asked the nephew suddenly.

Giovanni apologetically drew out his \$180, and on the stranger's advice, wrapped this in a handkerchief which his new friend apparently placed in the box.

"Hold the money for me a moment," asked the man. Then he walked away leaving Giovanni standing on the corner clasping the tin box.

Just at that moment Detective Frank Casassa turned the corner and recognizing the swindler, as Michael Lend, a notorious Italian swindler, put after the latter, and caught him, the stolen money was found on him. He was locked up.

Business Man Burglar.

Dual Life of George C. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Revealed. Partner in an Important Barter House; He is Accused of Stealing of Jewels—Body and Crucibles Found in His House.

The arrest of George Dickinson, known to the police as Charles Westcott, the man caught by Policeman Carroll after a desperate struggle in West Philadelphia, has revealed a unique career of crime and dual living. For three years during the day he was a trusted employe of Abraham Weil, Tenth and Arch streets, and recently a partner. At night, the detective says he robbed more than half a hundred houses by means of false keys, stealing diamonds, jewelry and silverware, valued at \$10,000.

A man of good address in appearance and association, Dickinson is classed by the police as a most dangerous member of the educated criminal class. Educated in the public and private schools of Syracuse in his youth this modern "Raffles" had the best opportunities of improvement given him by reputable parents.

The revelations which show Dickinson as a skilled mechanic, well-to-do manufacturer and a bold thief, who, according to the police, for three years has operated in this and other cities while he maintained his position of unquestioned standing and respect in the community, came after his arrest on November 26th, and a Police man, Carroll, of the Twenty-ninth district, in the darkness of night fought a hand to hand battle for two hours with Dickinson.

Superintendent Quirk, Captain Miller and Detective Bond united on Tuesday night in reciting the results of their investigation.

Previously more than fifty persons had examined the plunder, and had identified much of the silver and valuables. Dickinson, according to the detectives was born in Syracuse, N. Y., where his father, a prominent business man, still lives. At an early age, after a preliminary education in the public schools and under tutors, he went to Boston. Instead of pursuing his education, as it had been intended, young Dickinson went into a machine shop. Here he worked diligently, quickly becoming a skilled worker in brass.

At this age, probably, of 24 the tendencies which later predominated his career were manifested. There, too, he lived with a respected family, moved in respectable society, and to all appearances was an ambitious and clever young man. At the end of two years that Dr. Kelly and Mr. Hyde career was detected. He served a year in the Charleston jail for robbery, and a year or so before his first appearance in Philadelphia, in 1895, was sentenced to a short term for the same crime in Trenton.

Under the name of Westcott, Dickinson was known to the police when he was arrested in Chicago in 1895, in company with a man who gave him his name as Dickinson. Both were discharged because of lack of evidence. His doings between that time and 1898, when he returned to Philadelphia and obtained work as a mechanic, are unknown to the police department.

So cleverly did Dickinson operate that the section of the city was invaded twice in one week. Every section of the city, Germantown and West Philadelphia city, in all more than a hundred houses—were supposed to have been entered by him in the course of three years. The police estimate that the silver and jewels and other commercially convertible articles pawned by Dickinson will reach \$10,000. Silver gold, broken for melting, was recovered at his place of business, as well as other articles valued at \$3,000.

Every day of this remarkable three years of dual role Dickinson associated with Abraham Weil, manufacturer of novelties for skirts and waists at northwest corner of Tenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. Such an impression did Dickinson make on his employer as an excellent machinist and honest man that for several weeks ago he was taken into the firm.

In the office of Weil & Dickinson an ordinary valise, lettered G. D., was found by the police. There it had stood unnoted for several days until four days after Dickinson's arrest. Stowed away in it were many articles of silver and gold, diamonds and pearls, and as many as thirty pieces of solid silver cut ready for melting. Three fine marked crucibles were also found in the valise. The police believe that Dickinson melted the things that he stole and disposed of them as old silver.

Dickinson lived in the vicinity of Sixth and Spring streets, with two brothers. His quality was well maintained. Even then he presented a dignified and respected standing. His mother received the news of his arrest with the greatest shock.

The silverware articles found at Dickinson's place of business were taken to the City hall, where seventeen persons identified particular things. One of the articles sold there back to a robbery in October, 1901.

The police department communicated with all the persons whose houses were robbed within the last two years. Tuesday night of last week fully fifty viewed the long piles of promiscuous valuables heaped on the tables in the detective department.

Dickinson is a man of 35 years. His personality, his education and civility of speech mark him at once as a man of affairs. His manners and apparent mode of living were such as to place his career beyond suspicion. Early in life he married a Syracuse girl, from whom he has been separated many years.

His wife and his relatives are unable to account for his criminal life. There was no reason, they say, why he should have turned burglar for gain, and they venture an opinion that he robbed for the excitement and pleasures it afforded.

Highest-Priced Cow and Bull.

The growth in favor with the farming community of improved breeds of cattle was demonstrated by a recent sale at Indianapolis of the Dale herd, composed of Herefords. This variety is so highly appreciated that forty-three animals put up at auction brought a total of \$43,300, or an average of \$1,007. This is declared to be the highest average in the history of this popular breed, and it is doubted whether a better figure of average were secured on a full herd of any class of cattle.

Among the notable beasts disposed of was a cow, a magnificent three-year-old bull, weighing 2,300 pounds, which went to Edward L. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind., for \$10,000, the record price for a Hereford. Next in value was Dolly II., a fine cow, which was bought by Mr. Hawkins for \$7,000, an advance of \$2,000 on her selling figure of a few months ago. She is the most valuable Hereford cow ever sold. She is ten years old, weighs 1,850 pounds, and has produced calves which realized a total of \$29,000. Other sales made at this auction included one cow at \$3,500, and two at \$3,000 each.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

FOELS A DEADLY ATTACK.—"My wife was ill that good physicians were unable to help her," writes M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., "but was completely cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills." They work wonders in stomach and liver troubles. Cure constipation, sick headache. 25c. at Green's Pharmacy.

Business Notice.

Castoria CASTORIA FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. In Use For Over 30 Years.

Tourists. Homecekers' Rates, Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Round-trip tickets are on sale to points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other points west and northwest at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip, via the North-Western Line. Tickets are good twenty one days to return. Call on any ticket agent for particulars, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

California. Fully described and illustrated in an artistically arranged and beautifully printed book just issued by the Chicago & North-Western R'y. It describes fully its commercial, industrial and transportation advantages, and the delights of outdoor life in the beautiful climate of the Coast; of special interest to those contemplating a trip to this wonderful State. Send four cents in postage to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Hot Springs, S. D. The great sanitarium and health resort, in the picturesque Black Hills. Only \$24.50 round trip from Chicago, on certain specified dates throughout the summer, via the Northwestern Line. Through train service from Chicago daily. Ask ticket agents for full particulars or write for information to A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Medical. DOUBTFUL RUMOR. AND STILL SCORES OF BELLEFONTE PEOPLE ACCEPT THEM AS FACTS.

The published statement of some stranger residing in the faraway place may be true enough, but it is generally accepted as a doubtful rumor. How can it be verified? The testimony which follows is convincing proof because it comes from a resident of Bellefonte.

Mrs. F. Davis of Logan street, says:—Doan's Kidney pills did more towards freeing me from terrible pains in my back than any other medicine ever did. I had taken so many kinds and so many prescriptions without one perceptible gain that I was unprepared for the immediate improvement I received from taking Doan's Kidney Pills. I read statements about Bellefonte people who had been cured by their use and I got them at F. Potts Green's drug store. After taking them I felt so well that I walked down town with my husband, something I had not done for two years. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to others suffering from their back and kidneys. I have more confidence in them than in any physician's prescription.

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

New Advertisements. THE NEW EDISON PHONOGRAPH. We are Direct Agents. PRICES FROM \$10 TO \$100.

Genuine Edison Records \$5.00 per dozen or 60c. singly. Will deliver machines and instruct you how to make your own records and operate machine. 10 years experience in Phonograph business. Send for catalogue.

J. H. WARD, 47-5 Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

Restaurant. CITY RESTAURANT. I have purchased the restaurant of Jas. J. McClure, on Bishop street. It will be my effort and pleasure to serve you to the best of my ability. You will find my restaurant

CLEAN, FRESH and TIDY. Meals furnished at all hours. Fruits and delicacies to order. Change in season.

COME IN AND TRY IT. 47-29-3m CHAS. A. HAZEL.

Jewelry. HOLIDAY GIFTS. The Latest Novelties.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, STEEL SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, POCKET BOOKS, UMBRELLAS.

SILVER TOILET WARE. An abundant Stock at Moderate Prices.

F. C. RICHARD'S SONS, High St. BELLEFONTE PA

Fine Groceries SECHLER & CO. FINE GROCERIES BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

If you are looking for Seasonable Goods—We have them. Not sometime—but all the time—Every day in the year.

Don't spend your strength during this extreme weather in a fruitless search for what you need, but come straight to us and get the goods promptly.

Finest California and Imported ORANGES, 30, 40, 50, 60 per doz. LEMONS, finest Mediterranean July fruit, 30 and 40cts. per doz.

BANANAS, the finest fruit we can buy. FRESH BISCUITS, Cakes and Crackers. Sweet, Mild Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef.

CANNED MEATS, Salmon and Sardines. OLIVES, an excellent bargain at 25cts. TABLE OILS, home made and imported.

PICKLES, sweet and sour, in bulk and various sizes and styles of packages. PURE EXTRACTS, Ginger Ale and Root Beer.

NEW CHEESE now coming to us in elegant shape. CEREAL PREPARATIONS. We carry a fine line of the most popular ones.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, the kind you can depend on. If you have any difficulty in getting suited in a fine Table Syrup come to us and you can get what you want.

SECHLER & CO. GROCERS. BELLEFONTE PA.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONNE RAILROAD.

TWO TRACKS TO TEXAS. A NEW FAST TRAIN. Between St. Louis and Kansas City and OKLAHOMA CITY, WICHITA, DENISON, SHERMAN, DALLAS, FORT WORTH.

RED RIVER DIVISION. Every appliance known to modern car building and railroading has been employed in the make-up of this service, including: CAFE OBSERVATION CAR, under the management of Fred Harvey. Full information as to rates and all details of a trip via this new route will be cheerfully furnished, upon application, by any representative of the

LEWISBURG & TYRONNE RAILROAD. UPPER END. WESTWARD.

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Travelers Guide. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov 24th, 1901.

VIA TYRONNE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:55 a. m., arrive at Tyronne, 11:05 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5:50 p. m.

VIA TYRONNE—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyronne, 2:20 p. m., at Altoona, 3:10 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6:55 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyronne, 6:00, at Altoona, 6:50, at Pittsburg at 10:45.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 11:05 a. m., arrive at Tyronne, 12:10 p. m., at Altoona, 1:05 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5:47 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Tyronne, 2:20 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10:20 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyronne, 6:00 at Harrisburg, at 10:00 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9:52 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10:20 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2:10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10:20 p. m.

VIA LEWISBURG. Leave Bellefonte, at 6:40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 8:05 a. m., at Montandon, 9:15, Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 4:42, at Harrisburg, 6:50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10:20 p. m.

TYRONNE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. NORTHWARD. SOUTHWARD.

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