Bellefonte, Pa., May I, 1903

On the Yellowstone Trail.

In the early days of the parks a belt line trail was established which took in all the star attractions of the region-the hot springs, the principal geyser groups, the lake, the canon, and the cataracts. Under successive Congressional appropriations the trail has become a stage road, generally free from stones, well furnished with bridges, surmounting the divides by comfortable grades, and lacking only a surface of proper metal to make it one of the finest parkways on the globe. The ten-mile stretch from Gardiner to the new stone viaduct at the Golden Gate-distinguished by its yellow walls from the Silver Gate hard by-is already completed, and the good work of macadamizing goes on under the government engineers as rapidly as the

short season and the funds will allow. The Belt road, which is the tourist route, is some one hundred and fifty miles in circuit. The four-horse stages, which are airy and commodious, are scheduled to cover about forty miles a day, leaving ample time for luncheon and sight-seeing. Arrayed in dusters, hired of a thrifty

woman at Mammoth Hot Springs, the tourist takes his seat in the coach to which he has been assigned. The same persons will occupy it to the end of the five days' journey; so let us hope that he brings with bim or falls among companions of gentle speech, and capable of understanding the "various languages" with which Nature speaks to those who in the love of her "hold communion with her visible forms" -nowhere more varied and eloquent than

The first day on the road is a succession of delightful surprises. Hot springs we have seen; geysers we knew by hearsay, and canons we knew by guidebook; but why had no one told us what other treasures were in store? This crystalline mountain air, spicy with the breath of the pines and fresty in the early August mornings, was not this worth a line? Those far northwestern views across the high plains to Electric Peak and its giant brown brothers eleven thousand feet high, with snowfields whitening every ravine-why was the tenderfoot not prepared for sensations like these? And these patches of sky at the roadside—no, it is the richer blue of the rumblings are heard, and gusts of illthe gentian, the prize of many a long ram-ble and hard climb among the Eastern park with color in its brief summer. For thickly in the woods, and even from June to mid-September. the tourist season, the nights are often frosty, though the blazing sun makes the dusty noon torrid enough. Gentian and painted cup. larkspur and columbine, daisy, buttercup, and forget-me-not—there be some who will turn from spouting geyser, puffing fumarole, and thunderous waterfall to rejoice in your unadvertised perfection.

In the books we had read that the region we were to visit was a dying volcano. What we find is a garden of life—not merely the vegetable life of these virgin forests, unscathed by ax or fire, whose blessed hoard of snow is doled out all through the parched summer to feed the sources of the noble rivers Missouri and Columbia, but the life of animals, abounding, free, and delightfully fearless. Man, with his gun sealed, his dog muzzled and chained, and his small boy left home, has lost most of his terrors for the folks in fur. The shy coyote larks in the edge of the wood to see our caravan pass, the gray badger eyes us from the parapet of a bridge, the tree trunks along the streams show fresh signs of the beaver's carpentry, and—look! there are two black heads now rippling the surface of the lake which their industry has produced by throwing a dam across the stream! Our boyhood friend, the woodchuck, hops down to the roadside as if to pass the time of day with the traveler through these lonely places, and scampering ground squirrels and many sorts of spry little gophers go briskly about their work or play without concerning themsel-

ves on our account. The larger animals are seen more rarely. Deer feed along the edge of the forest and come down to drink at the streams with little timidity. The elk are very numerous, but seem to prefer their own society to that of the tourist. In the remote south-ern range of the park a herd of buffalo still runs wild, carefully guarded against the poacher, and the wolf and mountain lion maybe encountered in the wilderness by those who seek with diligence.

Bears have been the fad of the Yellowstone tourist ever since the pen and pencil of Thompson-Seton made "Johnny Bear" famous. They are the old residents here, and are somewhat inclined to stand on their dignity. They come out of the woods stages, eyeing us with a look which seems to say: "I could stop them if I wanted to; but let them pass. If we ate the tourists the hotels would close, and that would put an end to our daily dinner of garbers."

Moore expected to be scalped right there, and then when he took four big silver dollars from down deep in his trouser pockets and offered the Indian woman that amount for the privilege to water his sheep, there was a smile that an end to our daily dinner of garbage." For every evening the bears, black, brown, and "silver-tip," come out of the forest singly and by twos and threes to pick over the kitchen refuse—mostly soup and vege-table tins—which is deposited on the edge of the woods. A few of the cubs have been cosected by the hotel people and are quite tame, but most of them are in a state of nature. The camera fiend may approach as near as he dares, and bruin will not take alarm unless he thinks his line of retreat to the woods is menaced, when he will reluctantly move off with an intensely bored air. Since 1894 the stringent game laws of the park have been successfully en-forced, and the bears have grown very numerous and bold. The superintendent will soon find it necessary to preserve the tourist instead of the big game. Last sum-mer at least three bears had to be shot by the park scouts, having been caught red-handed in midnight raids on savory hams in the larders of hotels and camps. But it was not for bears that we struck the Yellowstone trail. The geyser is the thing we have crossed the continent to see, as some of our fellow-tourists have crossed the Atlantic

Strung along the trail for thirty or forty miles is a series of "geyser basins," named "Norris," "Lower," "Midway," and "Upper." The grandest in extent, number, and size is the "Upper Geyser Basin," which is not far from the geographical center of the park. It resembles all the others in being a treeless plain. It lies on both sides of the Firehole River, a wellnamed fork of the Madison, mainly fed from subterraneous sources, and is perhaps two miles long and a third of a mile across. The floor of the valley is almost bare of on? The floor of the valley is almost bare of vegetation, and incrusted with a white formation which at first sight resembles

of crumbling lime. This glittering pavement is pierced with many holes, which afford a variety of strange phenomena. There are dry vents or "fumaroles," from which steam escapes under tremendous pressure. There are funnel-shaped basins twenty feet across, apparently lined with pearl and rimmed with coral, and brimming with vibrant water of heavenly blue which shades to a velvety black in the cavernous central shaft—such is "The Morning-Glory" and many another quiescent pool of the same exquisite design.
Other active springs livelier but less lovely abound in all the geyser basins. They are "Punch Bowls," "Frying Pans," "Ink Wells," etc., most of which have a sulphurous smell and infernal coloring and bear the desily again. bear the devil's name. In places the surface of the siliceous crust is broken by huge knobs of the same formation. Some of these excrescences are only low mounds, others are conicle, some are like turrets, and everyone is the crater of a water-vol-

cano. Here at last is the home of the geyser. A geyser—the word means "gusher" and comes from Iceland, where the first specimen was discovered—is an intermittent spouting hot spring. The essential features are a rock crevice or subterranean tube self-lined with silica, a internal heat. Bunsen's theory of geysers, showing how water heated in perpendicular tubes pro-duces a sudden excess of steam which blows out the water-plug, may be studied in the enclyclopedias at home—not by the tourist, whose day amid these miracles of Magruder. power and beauty is all too brief.

Fifteen great geysers and scores of every minor grade are active in the Upper Basin. Each is named from some characteristic of its crater or its jet-"Castle," "Lion," "Giant," "Splendid," "Grand," "Ob-"Economie" (which swallows its long," water after each eruption), "Fan," "Comet," "Riverside," "Grotto," "Sawmill," and, most admired of all, "Old Faithful." Each geyser is a law unto itself. Two of them may be within a few rods of each other, and one may be in violent action without provoking any sign of agitation in intervals of several days; others are absolutely irregular; still others, like Old

Faithful, keep time almost to the minute. Old Faithful is at the southern extremity of the Upper Basin, with the dark for-est just beyond. It has built up a cone of white about its orifice, and the beautifully beaded bowl of many colors which stand smelling steam are belched up. The tumult increases until the spray is tossed woods in autumn, but here purpling the above the rim of the crater. The daring meadows in mid-August that touch the spectators who have been looking into its black throat draw back, none too soon, for from November till May the snow lies a splendid force which seems just suited to more than one hundred and fifty feet, and stands there for three minutes glistening in the light, its robe of steam fluttering about it, and then comes thundering down to run in a little sudden river of boiling foam down the slope to the Firehole River. Once in sixty-five minutes this is repeated day and night, summer and winter, and more than one million five hundred thousand gallous of hot sulphur water spring from the bosom of this perennial fountain

at every hourly eruption.

Old Faithful is only one and not the largest of the matchless group. But it is the most perfect type of geyser, and had it no campanions its display were worth the pains of the long journey. Seen at dawn, when the plume of steam floats in the frosty air five hundred feet above its crystal staff, or seen at noon with the rainbows playing in its glistening shower, or seen. as we were permitted to witness it, on a still Sabbath night, in the heart of its mountain solitude, with the moon to cast her witchery over all, the changing loveliness of that exquisite vision weaves a spell which years of the city's man-made ugliness cannot loose. - Christian Advocate.

## An Indian's Idea of Money.

A. B. Moore, of the Union Live Stock Commission company, thinks that a very great majority of the Indians do not have any correct idea of the true value of money and tells a story to illustrate the truth of his position. He said in 1897 he grazed 10,000 sheep in the Ponca Indian country. The latter part of the summer the water gave out on his range and his only show was to buy a right-of-way to the river over lands owned by an old Ponca Indian. He took one of his herders, who had had some experience with the Indians, along with him and went to see the old Indian. When Mr. Moore made his business known as best he could, the old Indian grunted and pointed ne could, the old Indian grunted and pointed to his squaw. She very promptly placed the price of water privileges over their land at \$1 a head for all stock. That would be \$10,000, and Mr. Moore was getting ready to drop dead, when his herder said: "Show her some money and keep on talking." Moore expected to be scalped right there and then when he talking. started at the corner of her mouth and passed all over her face. She pointed to the river and said: "Sheep drink in In-dian's river." The squaw told the old Indian to get the ponies, and they rode over to the agency and signed the lease in the presence of the agent—or rather made their mark. The Indian woman got the \$4 and the sheep enjoyed the clear water of the river the remainder of the summer. -Kansas City Journal.

Aeronaut's Fearful Fall. Plunged from Parachute in View of Thousands

of Spectators. A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says Professor Leroy Fewer, an aeronaut, has met with a serious accident before thousands of spectators. Professor Fewer made a successful ascension of 3,000 feet and cut loose with his parachute in good trim. While attempting to shift the course of the parachute on its downward flight one of the ropes snapped, almost reversing it and causing the ballonist to lose his hold when within 150 feet of the ground, and the man fell, turning over and over in the descent. He struck in a soft slough which he had

Landlord Pettyville Tavern-Oh! A life formation which at first sight resembles insurance agent is suing a dentist, over in that of the Mammoth Hot Springs, but which proves to be of flinty silica instead which of 'em gits stuck!

Identified by Wooden Leg. Captain Lord (Retired) Probably Drowned Himself a

The body of Capt. Thomas W. Lord, United States army (retired), who disappeared December 20th, 1901. leaving a note saying he intended to end his life, was found floating in the Potomac river op-posite Marshall hall, about 16 miles from

Washington just returned from Hong Kong on Friday. Owing to the corrosive effect of the water the body was quasi-petrified and beyond identification so far as facial appearance was concerned. Not a shred of clothing was on the body, which bore unmis-takable signs of having been in the water

Photographer Johnson, who went along, identified the body as that of Captain Lord by the cork leg found in the vicinity of where the discovery was Captain Lord boarded for many years be-fore he disappeared. The identification of the leg and shoes was made complete Fri-

—By an act of the Legislature, approved March 27th, 1903, and recently signed by the governor, the law relative to marriage licenses has been amended as follows: The application must state A—B—, of full age and never heretofore married, and C— D-, likewise of full age and never heretofore married. But, if either of said parties be not of the full age of 21 years, then, in lieu of the words "of full age," his or her age shall be stated, and the fact of consent of parents or guardians shall likewise be stated; and, if either of the said parties the other. Some have eruptions at regular shall have been married previously to the issuing of such license, then, in lieu of the words "never previously married," the number of times he or she shall have been previously married, and the mode by which said prior marriage or marriages was or were dissolved shall be stated, and, if by divorce, the cause for which such divorce shall have been granted.

> QUICK ARREST .- J. A. Gulledge of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation amd cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at Green's Pharmacy.

> > Business Notice.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Medical.

EVERY WALK IN LIFE.

LITTLE CONQUEROR."

Every class of citizens has sick kidneys. The busy business man rushing through life on the run fails to realize the constant strain he daily puts upon the kidneys. The mechanic forced to assume unnatural positions, stooping and straining at his work, does not know that his backache is simply kidney ache. The clerk on his feet continually, leaning over a counter or desk; railroaders, conductors, engineers, street-car men subject to constant jarring all have backache from the kidneys. Women at their household duties boys and girls at play overtax their kidneys and give them more work than they can do. 'Tis a fortunate thing the kidney warn you when in trouble; that they cry out for help. Don't neglect the warning. Don't neglect a bad back; a lame, weak or aching back if neglected means future trouble, kidney trouble, urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ill. Cure a bad back and make sick kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills cure every form of kidney ill. Cure a bad back and make sick kidneys well. Doan's Kidney Pills are endorsed by people you know. Read what a Bellefonte citizen says:

B. H. Shaffer, a Howard street (insmith says: "I was much troubled with

Read what a Bellefonte citizen says:

B. H. Shaffer, a Howard street tinsmith says: "I was much troubled with backache and a lameness just over my hips and when I took cold there was always a difficulty with the secretions. The lameness in my loins was very inconvenient for I could not move quickly without having sharp twinges through me and if bending forward I could hardly straighten. I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills procured them from F.Potts Green's drug store and took them. They banished the pain and lameness."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all deal-

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-[0]-

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OUR Hardware consists of an as-

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all kinds of Builder's Hard-

full line of the Prizer Rang-

es. We consider these stoves

of the best make. For style

they are unsurpassed, in

weight they are the heaviest.

The flues are large, with

well regulated dampers mak-

ing them one of the best

working stoves in the market.

Everything that is modern is

found in these stoves. We

ask you to come and see

them for yourselves. The

prices are the lowest, consid-

date. We are prepared to do

all kinds of work in this line.

For spouting and roofing we

use none but the best mater-

ials and the best workmen.

have also a full line of paints,

oils, varnishes and glass at

our stock. We will be pleas-

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time. It is our desire to deal

fair, as we wish to continue

the lowest prices.

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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS. - We

ering quality, etc.

TINNING .- Our tinning is up to

STOVES.—We have just received a

The body was seen by the purser on a river steamer. As soon as the report was received. Commodore Sutton was sent down the river on the police boat Vigilant. made. The leg had recently become loosened from the body. It was identified as being the one Captain Lord wore and like a duplicate at the house of Mrs. Susan Magruder, 937 New York avenue, where

Castoria

CASTORIA

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

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Doan's Kiduey 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 take no substitute. 48-13

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SILVER TOILET WARE.

An abundant Stock at Moderate Prices.

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Tourists.

The Pioneer Limited.

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We have at present the largest stock of WINTER GOODS that has been placed on our counters for many years, the latest styles of Fine Plush and Fur Robes, a full line of Stable and Square Blankets, and at prices that will astonish you at a glance. You must see these goods to find what you can do for little money.

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duced in price—a good heavy collar for Two Dollars. NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BARGAINS Take care of the horse and he will take care of you. We carry a full line of

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Travelers Guide.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

Nov. 24th, 1902. READ UP. No 6 No 4 No 2 No 1 No 5 No 3 40 .....Jersey Shore. 

10 40 9 02 .......NEW YORK........ †4 25 7 30 p. m. a. m. Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr. (Via Lve. ia. Lve. ia. Ar ... NEW YORK ... Lv 4 00

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. BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL

ROAD.

read down				read up		
No.5	†No. 3	No.	STATIONS.	fNo. 2	†No. 4	17 63
. M. 4 15	A. M.		Lv. Ar.		P. M.	P.M.
4 21	10 37	6 35	Coleville		2 25	6 40
4 25 4 28			Morris Whitmer	8 37 8 35	2 22	6 27 6 23
4 33	10 51	6 46	.Hunter's Park.	8 31	2 10	6 21
4 36 4 40	11 02	6 55	,. Fillmore Briarly	8 28 8 24	2 06	6 18
4 43 4 45			Waddles	8 20 8 18	1 55	6 10
4 85			Krumrine	8 07	1 37	5 52
5 00	11 35		State College	8 00	1 30	5 45
5 05	11 24		Strubles	7 45	1 34	5 20

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Feb. 8th, 1903.

Schedule in effect Feb. 8th, 1903.

VIA TYBONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg 5.45 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 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, 6.50, at Pittsburg at 10.45.

VIA TYBONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.05, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47, p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 a. m. at Harrisburg, 6.45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.20 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, at 2.53, p. m., Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32

p. m Leave Bellefonte, 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.15 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.35 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.15 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.22 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, 3.17 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.42, p. m. at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

Feb. 8th, 1903 

P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. On Sundays—a train leaves Tyrone at 8:20 a. m. making all the regular stops through to Grampian, arriving there at 11:04. Returning it leaves Grampian at 6:20 p. m., and arrives in Tyrone at 8:56 p. m. BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Feb. th, 1903 Lv. A. M. P. 

On Sundays there is one train each way on the B. E. V. It runs on the same schedule as the morning train leaving Tyrone at 8:10 a. m., week days. And the afternoon train leaving Lock Haven at 3:45.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. Feb. 8th 1909 MAIL. | EXP. MAIL. | EXP. 3 32 7 50 3 38 7 56 3 41 8 00 3 48 8 08 3 51 8 12

7 19 7 09 7 09 6 59 6 55 2 6 50 2 6 42 1 6 38 1 6 30 1 4 5 40 1 31 . M. P. M. 2 31 2 23 2 16 2 14 2 10 2 05 1 57 1 53 1 45 1 38 LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. WESTWARD.

3 24 8 37 Furn 3 19 8 26 ... Du 3 19 8 26 ... Du 3 12 8 18 Warr 3 05 8 09 ... Per 2 56 7 58 .... 7 P. M. A. M. Lye.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after Feb 8th 1903. Stations. | Mix | Mix

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