WANDER-THIRST.

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West And Fast and West the wander-thirst that will

not let me be; In workslin me like madness, dear, to bid me say

For the seas call and the stars call, and oh! the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what

the blue hills are, But a man can have the Sun for friend, and for

his guide a star: And there's no end to the wagging when once the voice is heard,

For the river calls and the road calls, and oh! the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day

The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away; And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask

you why, You may put the blame on the stars and the Sun and the white road and the sky! -Gerald Gould in Spectator.

Life Below Water Level.

Missouri River Runs Above Heads of lowans.

The people of sixty miles of the thickly populated Missouri river valley, in Iowa, have just discovered that the Missouri river is running above their heads.

Prosperous towns and rich farms of 840 square miles are below the level of stream. The people have just been told this by an expert drainage engineer in the employ of the government. This means it is entirely possible at any time for the mighty stream to leave the elevated trough in which it now runs and put these farms and towns at the bottom of a great lake. Had the Kansas City floods of this year occurred on the upper end of the river it is quite likely this great tract would have already been sub-

As it is, 70,000 acres of land have stood under water for five months, water that fell in the unprecedented rains of this year and could not be carried off because no outlet had not been afforded and could not be absorbed because there was two feet of rain. The people sent for C. C. Elliott, an expert drainage engineer of the Department of Agriculture. They told him when he came that they wanted to know how they could drain the water that fell on their land into

the Missouri river.

Mr. Elliott took his tripod and went over the country. In a few days he came back and told the people the distasteful news.

"You can't make water run into the Missouri river for the simple reason that up to date we have discovered no way of making water run up hill. This entire bottom is from 8 to 28 feet below the level of the Missouri. Your town of Whiting is 38 feet below the river's level. The only way you can drain your land is to send the water out through the Little Sioux river, which flows parallel to the Missouri, until it finds a chance for an outlet 50 miles below here."

The astonishing statement has greatly alarmed this region. It had never occurred to the people that the reason the Little Sioux paralleled the Missouri so great a distance was that it could not run up hill to that stream.

Plans have been formed for protection. This time it is not to drain the lands, but to provide an outlet for the whole Missouri river against the day when the larger stream will leave its course. So they protwo outlets for water, whether falling in rains or coming from the Missouri when it outlets will cost the people of the valley \$450,000, but they are gladly arranging to raise the money.

Were these people situated near the Mississippi river, there would be little cause for alarm. That stately stream has a habit of staying in its place. What it chooses for its course is likely to remain so, except for the slow, gradual change of many years. With the Missouri it is different. This

river has no equal in the world in its capacity for destruction of solid land. The people of Decatur, Neb., have been holding mass meetings to petition Congress for an appropriation to save their town from destruction by the river. The Missouri conceived an idea this summer that it coveted to rest must exercise in the open air. the ground upon which this town stood. The work of devouring the town site be-

fully in a narrow channel for many years, task that awaits her when she comes home so the town of Covington, Neb., opposite Sioux City, was laid out clear to the river's bank. No one thought the river would object. But the old stream resented the reasons against almost any woman doing familiarity and threw itself upon the town.

The result is that two-thirds of the original plat is now river bed, and the only reasons against almost any woman doing it seem to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less, as the revival of the wheel goes on—she must not on that acson why the rest is safe is that the government, at an expense of \$40,000, built a stone bank to stop the river's mad ca-

At Yankton, S. D., the people establish ed a ferry to bring passengers from the Ne-braska side. The ferry advertised that it braska side. The ferry advertised that it would put people on the streets of Yankton The river chuckled and began leaving the town. In its path it left a treacherous, mushy sandbank. The ferry business was interfered with. People had to go some miles around. United States Senator R. S. Gamble took up the matter and induced the United States engineering department to appropriate \$40,000 to bring the river three-fourths of a mile back to the town.

This the department has already undertaken to do by constructing great dikes.

But the people of this 70-mile valley, ranging from 7 to 20 miles in width cannot build a stone wall all the way from Sioux City to the Missouri valley, at a cost of millions of dollars, to keep back the river. They can do nothing but take their chances and prepare to carry off the lake that would be precipitated upon them by an

avulsion of the river. The power of the Missouri is made possithe power of the Anssouri is made possible by the great quantity of suspended silt it always carries, which gives it its name of "Big Muddy." This silt is deposited in reefs, which turn the current against the banks. The current is swift and the suspended earth acts as a corroding force, accounting for the marvelous destruction ac-

John Kendrick Bangs, it is said, is to have \$200 a week as editor of Puck.

Women and Rest!

Some Very Sensible and Pertinent Suggestions by c Member of the Sex. Stopping in Time.

The time seems to have come when American women have to be taught how to rest. They have learned nearly everything else, but resting is something a good many

of them have never had time to acquire.

There is a saying that Providence looks after the lame and the lazy. The implication is, apparently, that the healthy and the industrious know how to take care of themselves. The fact remains, however, that they seldom do. They go until they drop and never seem to have the least idea that they are overdoing until they give out

entirely.

One of the first things to be learned about resting is that it is like some other remedies for the ills of this life. It is has had time to gain ground. The true philosophy of resting is to rest before one is really tired. To know when to stop is as ping place requires searching for.

Our Puritan conscience—in so many lines a boon, in so many others a bane—is one of the obstacle in the way of stopping in time. The average busy woman who wants to rest, feels, just because it would be an agreeable sensation that it must somehow be wrong. She will make sure that she is tired as she can be before she lays aside her work and takes the few moments repose she may need. But by the time she comes to that stage she is at a period of fatigue when a few moments' rest will do little for her. Her first fancied economy was a mistake-and she is paying for it, as

one does for all mistakes. I have spoken before in these columns of the harm done by the Puritan conscience. Its effect in making the earnest woman scourge herself into overwork is perhaps one of its worst effects. There are many women who need to struggle to attain a state of saving unconsciousness. Had they this, perhaps they might know how to rest

without making a special study of it.

Said a young man the other day, in my
hearing: "I wouldn't have my mother's can she have on her conscience?"

"Running sores !" returned the youth, promptly. "She has punched it and pricked it so often that it is in a dreadful condition. Mine is just a comfortable callous !" If more women could establish a "comfortable callous" in their conscience it would be better for them-and one may add, for those about them. All parties concerned would have more chance to rest. Or, what might be better still would be for

the women to learn to apply their conscientiousness to the rest problem. How many business women make a point of taking a little nap every afternoon? Nature seems to indicate the advisability of this by making most persons sleepy immediately after the mid-day meal. While the process of digestion is going on there should be a temporary cessation of work. A rest of fifteen minutes or half an hour pays for itself before the day is out. The woman should go off by herself, loosen any tight clothing she may be wearing, stretch out on a couch, in a darkened room, shut her eyes and lie still for a fixed time. for ten of the thirty ted herself. This will calm her and fit her

for the sleep or rest she is trying to take. But this is not all she requires. A woman cannot rest simply by stopping work and staying in the house. She needs pose to straighten the Little Sioux river and build a great ditch, 40 miles long, affording to get out of the house, and when she goes to get out of the house is good. out she must do something that is good wanders across country. To provide these for her. Active exercise is as much a desideratim of rest as absolute repose.

The woman who rides a wheel ought never to get really tired. For I do not call it getting tired to have a sensation of healthy weariness in limb and muscle. That is the sort of thing that brings sleep and rest. It is not in the least like the jaded sensation that comes over the woman who has toiled at her household duties all day or who has sat at her sewing until her back and eyes and fingers ache. Any-one who has once known the joys of the road on a good wheel will not tarry in answering when asked if there is any difference between the two kinds of fatigue. So the woman who wishes to learn how

I have spoken of riding a wheel, because The work of devouring the town site began. The river whirled around a steep bluff and hurled itself against the town. of bother. The woman who rides a good The land tumbled before the grinding im- chainless wheel with the proper sort of pact. Already 20 blocks of the town's plat appurtenances in the way of skirt guard have disappeared. Below Decatur two 80- and the like, has no toilsome business of acre farms have been completely eaten wheel and frock cleaning awaiting her away.

At Sioux City the river manifested the same power. It had wended its way peace-she starts by the thought of the unpleasant count star at home. Let her do something else—walk, tennis, golf. Only let her do something and do it out of doors and do

it every day, weather permitting. Here then are two essentials of rest, repose and out door exercise. There are others. One among them is a pet recrea-

Women used to find this sort of thing in embroidery and worsted work. There are some women who do that even now. Othsome women who that ever how. Other ers seek it in basketry, and while the uninitiated may not be able to comprehend the joys of this particular form of employment, it is a fact that there are many who revel in it. There are others who do bead work and others still who have some one of the and others still who have some one of the many crafts that have drifted into women's lives of late years. It makes no difference what a woman does—whether she embroiders or knits or weaves baskets of bead chains, or hammers brass or burns woodso long as it diverts her. If she doesn't do this she would better play cards or tiddle-dy-winks. The object is of no importance

-the play's the thing." The woman should play in other ways, too. She should go to see things that amuse her—if it be only the circus. She should see a good play when she can, hear good music when it comes her way, indulge in such social joys as present themselves.
All have their part in teaching her to rest
—which in its best meaning is a change of occupation. When women have once mastered the science of resting they will do bet-ter work, have better husbands and children and bring the nation and the race to

The War Dog Drill.

How He Is Taught to Avold the Enemy

Since 1888 the German army has been experimenting with dogs trained to do military duty; and now it is announced officially that the results are excellent,

says the Washington Post. Perhaps one reason for the good behavior of the animals is to be found in the rule for the guidance of their human trainers,

which reads: "Always before you punish a dog, make sure that you yourself are perfectly calm and without anger. Never fail to praise a dog for good work. Use every opportunity to speak to the dogs, either praising or censuring them, as the case may demand."

The first that is taught to the young dog to walk exactly at the proper distance worth twice as much if taken at an early from the soldiers whom he accompanies, stage as it is if delayed until the disease neither too far before or behind them, and when thus on the march to be absolutely as grave and attentive as a man.

The training lasts till he is seven months important a part of life's schooling as to learn where to begin. Indeed, the begin-ning often presents itself, while the stop-strengthen his muscles and chest. After he has done this for about five months, and when he is a year old, the real military

work begins. By this time the dog knows his own troop of men pretty well. But he must now learn to distinguish every man in it, even in the darkest night, so that he shall know by scent if a soldier who does not belong to his regiment tries to approach the camp. Then he must learn to obey instantly, so that at the word he stops as if frozen stiff. Thus he learns to drop to the ground and crouch low with his head between his forelegs the moment he hears the command 'down." Then comes another hard and long branch of learning. He must become so that he will carry articles in his mouth and hold on to them no matter what happens. The trainer gives him a cap or glove at first, and sends him to carry it to some officer. The men with shouts, and make believe to attack him. At first the new dog either drops Said a young man the other day, in my hearing: "I wouldn't have my mother's conscience for anything!" "Your mother's conscience!" I said, "Why? She is one of the best women in the world. What can she have on her conscience?" what be is carrying to bark and snap at get the message or the ammunition with which he had been intrusted.

So the trainer bends all his efforts to teach the dog, first, that he must under no circumstances drop the parcel from his month, and second, that he must dodge the enemy, keep out of his sight if possible, and under any circumstances run away from him without delay.

As any dog. no matter how careful, may lose his parcel at times, the dog must be taught to search for lost articles. He is drilled in this until he gets so expert that most of the German army dogs can find a cap or a glove that has been lost anywhere along a line of march a mile long.

of things. It is well to form the babit of accuracy in speech. Avoid the appearalong a line of march a mile long.

The dog must be taught to lie down

alongside of any object that may be pointed out by the soldier, whether it be a button from a coat or a cannon, and stay there without uttering a whimper while his regiment moves on. Even if it be away for a day and a night the dog must stay where

This has two important reasons. One is that the men may wish to creep on an ene-Even if she does not go to sleep she is sure by the to be rested. If she is nervous and excited dog, the other is that they may wish him she would do well to have some book of mild interest at hand in which she can read or some valuable part of the outfit. Havno learned this, he learns not to bark unhis education has been finished he is unfit betray them to the foe.

The war dog that has been graduated never barks. When an enemy or a stranger approaches he crawls close to his masters and utters a low growl. By this time he has learned, also, that the only time to fight is when his life is in danger. At no other time will be attack any one who approaches. Thus, of course, his masters are safe against betrayal through any act of his. He will lie as close and quiet as the human soldiers.

Besides acting as sentry, the chief use for the war dog is to carry ammunition or messages at a time when the fighting is such that no human being could be expected to pass through the line of fire. To enable the dog to do it, he is taught to seek covered places whenever he goes anywhere. He learns to run along in trenches and sunken ways, to creep behind hedges and fences and to slip past bodies of men making himself as inconspicuous as possi

The people of Belgium evidently believe in training their children in habits of economy. Possibly no better method of convincing the young folks of the wisdom of looking after small things could have been found than that resorted to in the public schools of Brussels. The Out-look gives the result of the experiment Some time ago the children were requested by their teachers to gather up all the waste and apparently useless articles that they could find on their way to and from school, and to deliver them to their

For eight months the work of collection went on. Such objects as tinfoil, tin cans, paint-tubs, bottle capsuls and refuse metal were especially looked after. The result was astonishing. Nineteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of tin-foil rewarded the children's efforts, together with twelve hundred pounds of metal scraps, four thousand four hundred pounds of bottle capsuls, and old paint-tubs that, in the aggregate, weighed two hundred and

wenty pounds.

But it was when the articles were disposed of and the money applied to useful objects that the full force of this economy was manifest. The proceeds completely clothed five hundred poor children, and sent ninety children to reccuperation colonies, and there was a goodly ballance left to be distributed among the sick poor of the city.

No Marriage for Divorcees. Chambersburg Clergymen Agree not to Perform

CHAMBERSBURG, June 21.—Twenty of the leading ministers of town, Protestant and Catholic, have signed the following agreement:

Recognizing the very great danger threatening American family life and the

We hereby pledge and declare that we will not marry any divorced persons so long as the other party to the divorce is still living.

Threats by Labor Men.

Republicans May Lose Votes Because of Capitol Contract. Trouble Over Rival Unions.

Threats by high officials of the American Federation of Labor to Senator Penrose and other managers of the Republican Machine that unless union workmen affiliated with the Federation be exclusively employed on the new Capitol Building, at Harrisburg, the Republican party of Pennsylvania would lose 350,000 votes at the next election, were the cause of an important conference in Harrisburg Tuesday. The conference took place in Senator Penrose's office, in the Arcade Building, and there were present, besides the Senator, Architect Huston. Charles G. Wetter, of Payne & Co., the contractors, and representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters. Frank Smith, of Pittsburg, high in the councils of the American Federation of Labor, headed a delegation of the Brotherhood of Painters, of which he is a state official, and the Amalgamated Painters were represented by John McShane, Wm.

L. Peck, Sr., and Joseph F. Kelly. Trouble has been brewing for some time over the fact that the contract for the painting in the new Capitol has been awarded to D. A. MacGregor & Co., a concern that employs only members of the Amalgamated This organization is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or the Allied Council of Building Trades of this city. With both, the claim is made that the painters employed on the Capitol are not union men.

Another Strike Threatened.

SCRANTON, June 21 .- The coal department of the Ontario and Western railroad company gave a committee of miners this evening an answer with regard to the request of a convention of its employes that the company withhold from the wages of the men the amounts due for the salaries of check weighmen and check docking bosses. The company had refused to deduct turn out when they see the dog go at him with shouts, and make believe to attack were given them. The answer given refuses every request made by the miners. and claims that the conciliation board decisions will uphold the company. A strike at the ten mines and several washeries of the company is expected, which will involve 9,000 men.

Its Full Name.

The intricacies of our language, from the point of view of the foreigner trying to learn it, are limitless, and furnish never-ending supply of anecdote.

"In our best circles," said an instructor of English to his pupil, a young man who had not been long on this side of the water, "nicknames are avoided. Where it is necessary to address one by the first name, or to use it in conversation, we give the name correctly and in full. And so ance of slang or coarseness. Do I make the idea plain to you?"

"Oh, yace!" responded the young for-eigner. "And ze correct name of zees," he added, touching with his finger a musical instrument that lay on the table, "ees ze banjeseph, ees het not?"

Uncle Sam's Land Open to You.

Chamberlain, S. D., has been designated by President Roosevelt as the place for drawing 382, 000 acres now in the Rosebud Indian Reservation. July 28th, is the date. The only railroad to Chamberlain and the shortest line, Chicago to der any circumstances; until this branch of the Rosebud Reservation, is the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Chamberlain and to accompany soldiers, for his bark would Yankton are points of registry. July 5th to July 23rd, are dates of registry. Permits to go on the reservation will be issued at Chamberlain and Yankton. Chamberlain, Geddes, Platte and Yankton are the best places from which to enter

the reservation. Better write to-day for illustrated folder with maps, and full information about routes and train service. Sent for two cents' postage John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Room

D, Park Bldg., Pittsburg.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Medical.

THE TESTIMONY OF BELLEFONTE PEC-

PLE STAND THE TEST

The test of time is what tells the tale. "A new broom sweeps clean" but will it wear well is what interests most. The public soon find out when misrepresentations are made and merit alone will stand the test of time. Bellefonte people appreciate merit and many months ago local citizens make the statements which follows unless convinced that the article was just as represented? A cure that lasts is the kind that every sufferer from kidney ills is looking for.

James Rine of High street employed in the planing mill, says: I can speak as highly now of Doan's Kidney Pills as I ed in the planing mill, says: I can speak as highly now of Doan's Kidney Pills as I did years ago and my case is pretty good evidence that the cures made by them are not temporary. I have not had any of the severe pain in my back since I used Doan's Kidney Pills while before I could not put on my shoes and could hardly drag myself around. Though I have had slight touches of backache it never amounted to much. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to hundreds of people and I know of those who have had the greatest relief from suffering by using them. I can say they are reliable and permanent in their effects."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doans and take no substitute.

Cattle Kings Go Unpunished.

OMAHA, Neb., June 21. - "The government is too poor at present to furnish funds with which to prosecute the Western cattle kings who are under indictment for viola-tion of the land laws and said to have gobbled up immense tracts of Western lands. "

The above is the gist of a telegram re-ceived by the United States court in Omaha to-day from Attorney General Knox, who ordered the juries dismissed and the United States courts here closed for the present term, giving as his reasons that bere was no money available for expenses.

Kentucky Revives Whipping Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 21.—The whipping post regime was revived to-day, when police judge John J. Riley sentenced 15rear-old Simon Searce to receive 20 lashes in the public square, the whipping to be administered by his mother. The woman immediately obeyed the decree, using a

buggy whip.
Searce had struck a small white boy. His punishment, which was the first whipping ordered by a court since the Civil war, was witnessed by a large crowd.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. very desirable home on east Bishop St.
Bellefonte, is offered for sale. The house is
modern and stands on a lot that also has a frontage on Logan St. Call on or write to
Mrs. SARA A. TEATS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Saddlery.

TATHAT SHOULD YOU DO-

DO YOU ASK

the answer is easy. and your duty is plain

HARNESS, NETS, DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS

BUY YOUR

AXEL GREASE and everything you

SCHOFIELD'S.

SCHOFIELD has the largest stock of everything in his line, in the town or county.

CALL AND EXAMINE AND GET PRICES.

Building Business on Cheap John Goods is an impossibility—that's why we believe it is to your best interest to buy from us. Over thirty-two years in business ought to convince you that our goods and prices have been right.

After July 1st we will Break the Record on Collar Pads.

JAMES SCHOFIELD, Spring street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide.

NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENoperating Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.

Trains leave Philipsburg 5:32,7:10 11:00 a. m. 2:30,
4:52 and 8:10 p.m.for Osceola, Houtzdale, Ramy
and Fernwood (16 miles). Returning leave
Fernwood 6:30, 8:45 a. m. 1:00, 3:40, 5:50 p. m.,
arriving Philipsburg 7:25, 9:45 a. m. 2:00, 4:37
and 6:45 p. m.
Connections.—With N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and
Penna. R. R. at Philipsburg and Penna. R. R.
at Osceola, Houtzdale and Ramey.
C. T. Hll., J. O. Reed,
Gen. Passg'r Agt. Superintendent
Philipsburg.

Superintendent Philipsburg.

MENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

Nov. 24th, 1902.

No 1	No 5	No 3	Non-Company	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Lve. Ar. BELLEFONTE.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 00	†6 4 0	12 30	BELLEFONTE.	9 35		9 35
7 11	6 51			9 22		9 22
7 16	6 56		Zion			
7 23	7 03		HECLA PARK			9 10
7 25	7 05					
7 29	7 09			9 04		
7 33	7 14			9 01	4 34	
7 35		3 05	Nittany	8 59	4 31	
7 37	7 19	3 07	Huston	8 57	4 28	
7 41	7 23			8 54	4 25	
7 43		3 13	Clintondale	8 51	4 22	
7 47		3 17	Krider's Siding.	8 47	4 18	
7 51	7 33	3 21	Mackeyville Cedar Spring	8 43	4 13	
7 57	7 39	3 27	Cedar Spring	8 37	4 07	
8 00	7 42		Salona	8 35	4 05	8 30
8 05	7 47	3 35	MILL HALL	†8 30	14 00	1 8 25
		1 (.	Beech Creek R.		922	
11 4	5 8	38	Jersey Shore		3 16	7 40
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†Week Days. 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-

	d dow		STATIONS.	read up			
†No. 5	†No. 3	No.		fNo. 2	†No. 4		
P. M.		A.M.			P. M.	P.B	
4 15			Bellefonte			6 4	
4 21			Coleville			6 3	
4 25			Morris			6 2	
4 28			Whitmer		2 17	6 2	
4 33			.Hunter's Park.		2 10	6 9	
4 36			Fillmore	8 28	2 06	6 1	
4 40			Briarly	8 24	2 00	6 1	
4 43	11 05	7 00	Waddles	8 20	1 55	6 1	
4 45	11 08	7 03	Lambourn	8 18	1 52	6 0	
4 55	11 20	7 12	Krumrine	8 07	1 37	5 8	
5 00	11 35	7 25	State College	8 00	1 30	5 4	
	11 24			7 45	1 34	5 2	
5 10			Bloomsdorf	7 40		5 2	
E 15	599554933	7 25	Pine Grove Cro	7 95	12000122200000	21853	

H. F. THOMAS, Supt.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect May 30th 1904.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., st Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

p. m. ave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.05, at Pittsburg at 10.50. Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 7.05, at Pittsburg at 10.50.

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

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6.35 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10.47 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00 p. m., at Harrisburg, at 10.00 p. m. Philadelphia 4.23 a. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, a. m. leave Williamsport, 12.35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

no.30, at. heave williamsport, 12.35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., leave Williamsport, at 2.53, p. m., arrive 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 7.17 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

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, 2.00 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 2.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.00 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.25, p. m. at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.47 p. m.

For full information, time tables, &c., call on ticket agent, or address Thos. E. Watt. Passenger Agent Western District, No.360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

N	OBTHW	ARD.		SOUTHW BD.		
EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	Nov. 29th,1903	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
	P. M. 3 55 4 01 4 05 f 4 16 f 4 20	A. M. 8 00 8 06 8 08 8 11 f 8 22 f 8 27	Vanscovoc	9 20 d 9 14 9 10 f 9 03	11 20 11 14 11 12 11 09 f11 02	P.M 5 35 5 29 5 27 5 24 5 17
7 24	f 4 29 f 4 36 4 40 f 4 42 f 4 44 4 52	f 8 37 f 8 45 8 49 f 8 51 f 8 52 9 02	Mt. Pleasant. SummitSummitReiderRetortPowelton	f 8 52 f 8 45 8 39 f 8 36 f 8 34	10 38 f10 35 f10 33	4 55 4 50
7 54 7 58 8 02 8 06 8 11 8 17	f 5 04 5 10 f 5 14 5 19	f 9 09 f 9 13 9 23 f 9 27 9 32	SteinersPhilipsburgGrahamBlue Ball	f 8 19 f 8 15 8 13 f 8 08	f10 12 10 10 f10 03 9 58	4 3 4 2 4 2 4 1 4 1 1
8 22 8 28 8 30 8 34 8 35 8 45	5 31 5 37 f 5 39 f 5 43 f 5 47	9 45 9 52 f 9 55 f10 00 f10 05	BiglerWoodlandMineral SpBarrettLeonard	f 7 50 f 7 43	9 45 9 38 f 9 34 f 9 30 f 9 25	3 5 3 4 3 4 3 4
8 50 8 56 9 00 9 06	f 6 01 f 6 07 6 14 f 6 19 f 6 25	f10 23 f10 28 f10 35 f10 50 f10 57	RiverviewSus. BridgeCurwensvilleRustic	7 16 f 7 05 f 6 50	f 9 09 f 9 04 9 00 f 8 50 f 8 44	3 1 3 0

On Sundays - a train leaves Tyrone at 8:00 a. m. making all the regular stops through to Grampian, arriving there at 11:05. Returning it leaves Grampian at 2:50 p. m., and arrives in Tyrone at 5:35 p. m.

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

P.M. P. M. A. M. Lv. Arr. A. M. P. M. P. M.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

EASTWARD.		Nov. 29th 1903.	WES:	TWARD
MAIL.	EXP.	STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP.
P. M.	A. M.	Lv. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.
2 00	6 40	Bellefonte	9 00	4 20
2 05	6 45	Axemann	8 55	4 16
2 08	6 48	Pleasant Gap	8 52	4 13
2 11	6 51	Peru	8 40	4 10
2 17	6 57	Dale Summit	8 43	4 04
2 21	7 02	Lemont	8 39	4 00
2 25	7 06	Oak Hall	8 35	3 50
2 30	7 10	Linden Hall	8 31	3 52
2 36	7 17	Gregg	8 94	3 45
2 41	7 22	Centre Hall	8 18	3 38
2 48	7 28	Penn's Cave	8 11	3 32
2 54	7 35	Rising Spring	8 05	3 20
3 02	7 43	Zerby	7 57	3 10
3 10	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 10
3 16	7 56	Ingleby	7 43	3 03
3 19	8 00	Paddy Mountain	7 40	2 59
3 27	8 08	Cherry Run	7 31	2 50
3 30	8 12	Lindale	7 26	2 46
3 34		Weiker	7 21	2 41
3 37	8 18	l ardee	7 19	2 3
3 46	8 26		7 09	2 28
3 54		Milmont	7 02	2 2
3 56		Swengle	6 59	2 1
4 01	8 40	Barber	6 55	2 10
4 06	8 45	Mifflinburg	6 50	2 0
4 14	8 53	Vicksburg	6 42	2 00
4 19	8 58	Biehl	6 38	
4 25	9 05	Lewisburg	6 30	1 4
4 35	9 15	Montandon	5 40	1 3
P. M.		Ar. Lv.	. M.	P. M

AST	WARD.		UPPER END.	A Kerti	WESTW	ABD.
	Mixed.	Mixed.	Nov. 29th,1903	Mixed.	Mixed.	
	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	
	4 05	9 18	Scotia	10 C5		
	3 5	9 03	Fairbrook	10 21		100000
	3 45	8 57		10 27		
	3 39	8.51	Penn. Furnace	10 33	4 50	
	3 34	8 45	Hostler	10 41		1000000
	3 29	8 39	Loveville	10 49		
	3 24	8 90	.Furnace Road.	10 57	5 16	
	3 19	8 96	Dungarvin	10 49		****
	3 12	8 18	Warrior's Mark			*****
••••	3 05	8 09	Parrior's Mark			
****			Pennington	11 30		*****
			Stover	11 42		*****
•••••	2 50		Tyrone	11 54	6 05	*****
200	P. M.	A M	Tive Ar	A M	D M	4258790320

2 50 7 5 P. M. A. M.	Lve. Tyrone	11 54 6 05 A. M. P. M.
ELLEFON	TE & SNOW SHO	E BRANCH.
ne Table in	effect on and afte	r Nov. 29th 1903.
Mix	Stations.	Mix Mix
10 04 f10 14 f10 18	BellefonteMilesburgSnow Shoe IntSchool HouseGum StumpSnow Shoe	9 15 4 10 f8 55 3 56

Mix

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses for rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE,
Att'y at Law