

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 19, 1904.

#### Parkers's Platform.

Democratic Candidate's Speech Accepting Noming tion.—Repeats Gold Declaration—Denounces Exe cutive Usurpation. Touches on Colorado Labor War. Asserts Necessity of Tariff Revision. Regulation of Trusts-Opposes Militarism and Imperialism.

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 10-The speech of acceptance of Alton Brooks Parker in reply to the committee which notified him of his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic party is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Com-

I have resigned the office of chief judge of the court of appeals of this state in or-der that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent has put upon me without possible preju-dice to the court to which I had the honor to belong or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this state, of whom I may now say as a private citizen I am

At the very threshold of this response At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects I must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention. After nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard as firmly and incorrectly established a metter convern. garded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no man could justly say that his support had been secured through indirection or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and the standard bearer of the party in the present contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its

The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson and points out with force and directness the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of lative and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitating in its promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has cre-ated scandals, and to punish those who ated scandals, and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to practice economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic by observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own, still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead with respect to his own, still the spirit of the platform assures conservative instead of rash action, the protection of the inno-cent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of property and a guarantee of the enforce-ment for the benefit of all of man's in-alienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are "life" the Declaration of Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essen-tial rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of each of the several states, but the states are by the fourteenth amendment to the constitu-tion of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law

Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms or be-cause the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people, in whom all power resides, have seen fit through the medium of the constitution to limit the governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." To secure the ends sought the people have by the constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to preserve rather than to destroy the potency of the co-ordinate branches of the govern-ment and thus secure the exercise of all the powers conferred by the people.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis touching the perpetuity of our institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said, "If the three powers of our government maintain their mutual independence of each other it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other." It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have employed powers not belonging to them. Statutes have been passed that were expressly for-bidden by the constitution, and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficat to point out the pro-visions said to be offended against in their enactment. All this has been done with a good purpose, no doubt, but in disregard nevertheless of the fact that ours is a government of laws, not of men, deriving its "just powers from the consent of the governed." If we would have our government continue during the ages to come for the benefit of those who shall succeed us we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole peo-ple, whether the usurpation be by offi-clais representing one of the three great departments of government or by a body of men acting without a commission from

Impatience of the restraints of law as well as of its delays is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention where in different parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been seized and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each state guarantees o every person within its jurisdiction hat his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him

rithout due process of law.

In a struggle between employers and employees dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the laws of God and man and all others engaged in the complete control of the control of th gaged in the conspiracy with them should. after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous pun-ishment known to the law. This crime,

added perhaps to others, led to the formation of a committee of citizens that, with the support of the military authority, de ports from the state without trial person ports from the state without trial persons suspected of belonging to the organization of which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard, but made it its duty to call attention to the fact that constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, to acquire and to enjoy property or to reside where his interests or inclination may determine, and the fulfillment of the assurwhere his interests or inclination may de-termine, and the fulfillment of the assur-ance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen. The essence of good government lies in strict ob-servance of constitutional limitations, en-forcement of law and order and rugged forcement of law and order and rugged opposition to all encroachment upon the

sovereignty of the people.

The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said in substance that there are but two powers in government—one the power of the sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between a republic such as ours, based on law and a written constitution, supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism, and a monarchy, sustained by force exerted by an individual, uncontrolled by laws other than those made or trolled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him. One represents con-stitutionalism, the other imperialism.

The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people. So well understood has this view beple. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party and at least two of its state conventions have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor of an increase of duty, to those who favor a reduction thereof and to those opposed to any change whatever.

Judged by the record of performance

Judged by the record of performance rather than that of promise on the part of that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome in the event of its success would be to gratify the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the govern-ment since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume in the light of that recsonable to assume in the light of that record that a future congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsement of its past course on that subject by the people. It is a fact and should be frankly conceded that should our party be successful in the coming contest we cannot hope to secure a majority in the senate during the next four years, and hence we shall be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the senate may consent. While therefore we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as burden them, it is due to them that we should state our position to them that we should state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff, that we believe that it is de-manded by the best interests of both man-ufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can be accomplished as soon as both branches of congress and an executive in favor of it are elected without creating that sense of uncertainty and instability that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a reasonable period shall intervene between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to the changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the de-mand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge the hope that should a Democratic house of representa-tives and a Democratic executive be chosen by the people even a Republican sen-ate may heed the warning and consent to give at least some measure of relief to the

combinations, popularly called The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the presenting of stantial market in the necessities of eighty millions of people by practically excluding competition. With so large a market and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the line of possible competition would naturally be reached, the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent com-petition at home and a resulting reducpetition at home and a resulting reduction of prices has proved irresistible in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result of enacting laws that foster such inequitable conditions is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to ap-propriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the supreme court of the United States, the court of appeals of this state and the courts of last resort in many other states werent the asserin many other states warrant the asser tion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have mulhas been due not to the failure of the courts to apply the law when properly moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary areaction. the law to take the necessary procedure to procure the judgments of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction, coupled with the fact that the legislative departments of some of our state governments as well as congress in the manner already re ferred to have by legislation encouraged their propagation. What is needed, in addition to the passage of a statute revis-ing the tariff duties to a reasonable basis, is not so much other and different laws as officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken one then I favor such further legislation within con-stitutional limitations as will give the people a just and full measure of protec-

It is difficult to understand how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of Revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self government to the Filipinos. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants reverence and minds of our descendants reverence and devotion for a government by the people while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries whose territory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, "Your lives, your liberty and your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time," and expect we will long glory in that feature of Magna Charta which has become incorporated, in substance and effect, into the constitution of every state as well as while denying ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries whose terrifory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, "Your lives, your liberty and your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time," and expect we will long glory in that feature of Magna Charta which has become incorporated, in substance and effect, into the constitution of every state as well as into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States? Can

we hope for the respect of the civilized world while prouldy guaranteeing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or deny to any person the equal protection of the laws and at the same time not only deny similar rights to the inhabitants of the similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury and place their lives and the disposition of their property in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their governors? We shall certainly rue it as a nation if we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national selfishness, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have the purchase of the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power will then be now become a world power will then be without support. Ours is a world power, and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence.

United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off foreign domination, the people established a free government, the source of whose authority sprung and was continuously to proceed from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, to whose natural increase were added immigrants from the old were added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them in their own countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed high-ways and railroads, till now a nation which at the formation of the government which at the formation of the government numbered only three millions in population has become eighty millions, and from ocean to ocean and the lakes to the gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people, advanced in the highest degree in the learning and arts of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we owe to the bounty of Providence, unfolded in the great natural resources of the country; to the wisdom of our fathers, manifested in the form of government established by them; to the energy, industry, moral character and law abiding ment established by them; to the energy, industry, moral character and law abiding spirit of the people themselves.

We are not a military people, bent on the consequence of the extending our

conquest or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however great, by force, but a people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

"The display of great military armaments may please the eye and for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant or induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pusillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumthe commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the erection of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our internationaal activities solely to matters in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

ation, but of independence

The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self govern ernment, the government was not created for a career of political or civilizing evan-gelization in foreign countries or among allen races by intervention in their affairs. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous, self governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace, or the absence of large military armaments, tends to impair nei ther patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of today to the history of the civil war. For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country had been at peace, with a standing army most of the time of less than ten thousand men. He who thinks that the nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side at Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and Chickamauga. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested in the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

ceptance.
Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated, so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in

I accept, gentlemen of the committee the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an elecconvention shall be indorsed by an elec-tion by the people I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the con-trolling one with me is that I am fully trolling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the president for determination, and in approaching their consideration as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them he should be unembearing upon them he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement not in criticism of any of our presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves, for strong arguments conceed themselves, for strong arguments con

Medical.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE

CITIZEN'S STATEMENT IS INVALUABLE 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 citizens 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:

William Valence, 226 High street, Night watchman says:" For 2 years or more oft 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 the kidneys not acting properly. I read of the many cures that had been made in Bellefonte by Doan's Kidney Pills and I got them at F. Potts Green's drug store. They stopped the annoyance from the kidney's and removed the lameness and aching in my back. They did me any amount of good and I do not hesitate to recommend them."

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

DILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY
D. Matt. Thompson, Supi. Graded Schools,
Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do
all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore,
Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years
I have found no remedy to equal yours."
Price, 50 cents. Samples Free. Sold by
Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish
Call for Free Sample.

49-20-1y MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa. RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY

### New Advertisements.

given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to the widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, having been confirmed nisiby the Court, and filed in the office of the clerk of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely. T EGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby

1. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of W. S. Harter, late of State College borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Bridget Harter. 2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Wm. P. Duncan, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, L. W. Duncan.

3. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Harrison Calhoun, late of Unionville borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Clara B. Calhoun.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Jacob Breon, late of Millheim borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary Breon.

The inventory and appraisement of the per-sonal property of George Mayer, late of College township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Mary Mayer.

6. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Hamilton Otto, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Martha A. Otto. 7. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of John T. Weiser, late of Worth township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Sarah Weiser.

A. G. ARCHEY, C. O C. Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 3rd, 1904,

# SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co., Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., MONDAY, AUGUST 22nd,

at 1 o'clock p. m.

All that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Walker, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the middle of the Turnpike at the northeast corner of this tract, thence along lands of Martin L. Gates, south 31½ degrees east 20 perches to stones, thence along lands of Samuel Brown, south 33½ degrees west 13½ perches to stones, thence along lands of Mary Ann Grubb, north 32 degrees west 27 perches to the middle of the Turnpike, thence along said Turnpike north 49 degrees east 11½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 130 perches.

Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house. at 1 o'clock p. m. ALSO

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, beginning in the middle of the Turnpike above mentioned, thence by land of James Huston, south 30½ degrees east 8 perches, thence by land of John Grubb, south 47½ degrees west 10 perches to stones, thence by same north 30½ degrees west 8 perches to the middle of the Turnpike, thence along said Turnpike north 47½ degrees east 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 79 perches net measure.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M. Long.

ALSO ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, fronting on Limestone street. Beginning at a corner of lot sold to John M. Harnish, thence along said street south 56 degrees west to post on Mill street, thence along Mill street about 63 feet to a post, thence along lands supposed to Green estate, north 66 degrees east about 135 feet to a post, thence by said Harnish lot north 34 degrees west 102 feet to the place of beginning.

Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Newman. ALSO

Also

All the right title and interest of the defendants in the following described tract of land situate and being in the township of Gregg, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at stones, thence along land formerly of John Rossman, north 77½ degrees east 38-6 perches to stones, thence north 85 degrees east 36 perches to stones, thence by land formerly of Henry Dunmoyer, north 11 degrees east 43-3 perches to stones, thence by land formerly of George Hoy, north 73 degrees west 60-7 perches to a white oak, thence 46 degrees west 32 perches to stones, thence along land formerly of Jacob Grenoble Jr., south 30 degrees east 42 perches to stones, thence along land formerly of Jacob Grenoble Jr., south 30 degrees east 42 perches to stones, thence along land of same south 20½ degrees east 13 perches to the place of beginning, containing 23 acres and 119 perches neat measure, be the same more or less.

Excepting and reserving, however, out of the above described property, all that certain piece or parcel of land sold by John M. Houseman and wife to Mary Jane Bany on the 9th day of October 1885, deed recorded in Deed Book No. 57, page 147, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence by land of Leonard Messimer, north 48 degrees east 18 perches to white oak, thence by land of John M. Houseman, south 32 degrees east 4-7 perches, thence by same south 54½ degrees west 18 perches to the place of beginning, containing 96 perches neat measure.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. W. O. Houseman, Catharine Houseman, E. C. Houseman and Mary J. Bany.

Terms—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid 'u full.

TERMS-No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

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New Advertisements.

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very desirable home on east Bishop St.
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Mrs. SARA A. TEATS,
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## Saddlery.

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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.

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## Travelers Guide.

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Trains leave Philipsburg 5:32,7:10 11:00 s. 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.

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C. T. Hill, J. O. Reed, Gen. Passg'r Agt.

Superintendent Philipsburg.

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

READ DOWN			Nev. 24th, 1902.	READ UP.			
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35	7 16	3 05	Nittany	8 59			
37	7 19	3 07	Huston	8 57			
41	7 23	3 11	Lamar	8 54			
43	7 25	3 13	Clintondale	8 51			
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12 20 9 10 Arr. WMs'PORT Lve 2 40 17 10 11 30 Lve (Phila. & Reading Ry.) 7 30 6 50 (Phila. & Reading Ry.) 18 36 11 30 10 40 9 02 ...NEW YORK....... †4 25 7 30 (Via Phila.)
Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr. tWeek Days
10. 40 Ar ...NEW YORK... Lv (Via Tamaqua)

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAB attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M., and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36. J. W. GEPHART. General Superintenden

THELEFONTE CENTRAL PAIL

rea	d dow	'n		read up			
No.5	†No. 3	No.	STATIONS.	fNo. 2	†No. 4	e li	
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Travelers Guid.

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., at Pittsburg, 6.55
p. m.

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, 7.05, at Pittsburg at 10.50.

VIA TYBONE—EASTWARD.

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.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30 a. m. leave Williamsport, 12.35 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p. m., at Philadelphia

rive at Harrisourg, 5.20 p. m., at 6.23 p. m. save 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

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, 4.15 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, 3.17 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.

NORTHWARD.

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_	EX PRES6	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	Nov. 29th,1903	EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.		
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	F.BL.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	P. M.	A M	B :	

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

BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH. WESTWED Nov. 29th, 1903 8 20 ...... 7 10 8 24 f 12.36 7 14 8 30 ..... 7 20 8 33 ..... 7 23 1 47 8 46 1 55 8 58 Arr. A. M. P. M. 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 Haven at 3:45.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD Nov. 29th,1903

P. M. A. M. Ar

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH. Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 29th 1903. Mix | Mix | Stations. | Mix | Mix

5 00 9 53 Lv 5 10 10 01 .... 5 20 10 04 .... ..Bellefonte......Ar. | 9 32 | 4 25 Milesburg 9 18 4 15 9 15 4 10 9 15 4 10 9 15 3 55 

"f" stop on signal. Week days only.
W, W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN on good security and houses for rent.

J. M. KEICHLINE, 45-14-1yr.