Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 28, 1904.

Democrats, Go in to Win.

It is about ten days until the Presidential election. The Republicans are thoroughly organized, and are conducting an adroit campaign.

Backed by those who hold the Government as a thing to be used in helping them to grow richer at the expense of the people, the Republican campaign managers have even more money than even Hanna scared out of these same special privilege seekers in 1896. The national Republican strategists, not being attacked along their weakest lines, have assumed the offensive and with an insolence born of confidence in the potency of the purchasing power of a dollar on election day, they have shifted the lines of the fight to false issues.

There can be no victory without a fight. And a fight pressed to the limit on real Democratic issues will win.

It is time for the Democrats to get busy. What has been done is done but the American people are quick thinkers, and the fundamental principles of Democracy proclaimed without fear, urged without apology, will work a revolution from the present apathy.

The Republican party was never more rotten than it is to-day. Leaders were never farther away from the constitution than are those who glorify the Czarship of Roosevelt, who has usurped the functions of every branch of government.

No party was ever more slavish to selfish interests—criminal trusts and commercial freebooters—than is the Republican party this day.

Cortelyou, the National chairman, stepped from a cabinet position in which he was expected to hold the lash over the law-breakers, and furnish information that would enable Knox to put them in jail, and became a beggar for their money to debauch the ballot box.

And Cortelyou got it and is getting it, and that shows how well pleased they were with him as a government detective sworn to run them to cover. The scandal of this alone should damn Roosevelt's administration.

The Democracy has permitted the trust issue to become obscured in academic discussion of imperialism and other things on the other side of the earth.

The Filipino should be free; but more important just now it is that the American people remain free.

It has been apparently forgotten that any party that is a slave to the trusts is an enemy to labor, organized and unorganized, and yet the issue has not been pressed home to the laboring man.

And who is the laboring man? The man making a salary, whether a dollar a day, or a hundred dollars a day. The man is a laborer who has worked to build up a business and has pressed that business along honest and legitimate lines to success—competing fairly and meeting competition bravely.

These people will decide this election. They cannot be bought, tho' they may be occasionally sold out.—They may be fooled, but, as Lincoln put it, not all the time.

The Democratic platform at St. Louis, made a square out declaration against illegal trusts. It charged the Republican party with fostoring trusts. It charged that in its favor to trusts the Republican party was a foe to free labor.

It charged that in its favor to the trusts, the Republican party was in favor of cutting the throat of competition, encouraging monopoly, there by reducing labor and all those not in trusts to a condition of peonage.

And the Democratic platform offered a remedy in that it demanded an enforcement of the law against trusts and the dealing out of justice equally to all men.

Democracy stands for equality under the law, for opportunity and for personal freedom.

It is for liberty of thought, for the equal standing of the greasy-handed workingman, the clerk and the man of wealth before the courts, and it demands that the back door routes of the privileged classes to these same courts be closed.

The trust plank of the St. Louis platform should be discussed. The labor plank should be discussed.

It should be driven into the hearts of American voters that Democracy is against Republicanism to-day because Republicanism is now a party of favoritism and classes, just as it was when Jefferson who demanded rule and EQUALITY of ALL PEOPLE as against Hamilton, patron saint of Republicans, who advocated limited suffrage and the administration of the government by a centralized force made up of the privileged classes.

There is more in Democracy that lives and that Democrats believe in than is set down in so many words in the St. Louis platform. It has a common law that it gets from Jefferson, who believed in equality, and from Jackson, who, when a selfish power sought to make the government part of its money making machine, broke it down and went before the people on the question and won.

The radicalism of the Democracy to-day is that it demands the same rule of law for the rich and poor, for the great and the little man. And that is what its orators must preach to the people.

The criminal trust is against the law—is against the liberty of commerce—against the freedom of competition, and seeks to make a slave of every man on its pay roll and a serf of every man selling it raw material or buying its finished product.

Preach this to the people. It is Democracy.

The trust has fixed the age limit when its workers must be set adrift to starve or beg. It has reduced salaries and reduced men. It has increased the cost of living to a point never before reached, even when our food and clothing were sold in the depreciated money of war times.

This is the one great Democratic issue.

It is personal to every American voter. It can be taken into the home. It will mean liberty or industrial and commercial slavery to the individual.

The trust issue is in the St. Louis platform. Ten more days remain to force the fighting. The time is long enough if the issues are driven home.

The Republicans have planned to dump $2,000,000 into York State alone. But money is never as powerful as truth.

Let the truth be told.

Let Democrats get together, bring the real issues to the front, stop apologizing and go in and win.

The Democracy never dodged an issue, and it is too old to begin now. It has in its platform and its splendid traditions issues that will command support of liberty loving Americans.

They are the REAL Democratic issues, and Democrats, by being truly Democratic, can win by the preaching of them to the people.

Words of Praise for us, From an English Opinion.

More than any other country of the present time, with the possible exception of the Russian Empire, says the Saturday *Review*, the United States may be regarded as a complete homogeneous economic entity. It is able to grow all the corn it requires, it can raise all the live stock that it needs, its cotton plantations are sufficient to supply all its requirements, its mineral resources both on base and precious metals are extensive, and its coal mines are inexhaustible.

Add to this every year enormous accessions by immigration of carefully selected, adult able-bodied and skilful workmen to assist in the development of these very varied resources. The development of that country is probably due in large degree to these causes. We may be sure that, in the future, it will become more and more independent of all other countries.—The *Record*.

Great American Peanut.

According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, there are consumed in this country annually some 6,000,000 bushels of peanuts, the production of which forms not the least important industry of the South, says an exchange.

The greater quantity of the most valuable nut that grows in the earth comes from Suffolk, Virginia, though there are many that come from Smithfield, Wakefield, Franklin, Waverly and Petersburg.

It is an interesting fact, not generally known, that the "boger" or "pinder," as the peanut is commonly called in the South, did not come promptly before the American people till the days of the war.

——Admirers of the Scottish poet may be interested to learn that a granddaughter of Robert Burns claims this country as her birthplace and at present is a resident of Nevada City, Cal. Her name is Susan F. Andrews, and she is the wife of Samuel Andrews. Her mother was the daughter of Robert Burns, one of the poet's two sons. She married a Scotchman named Lamon and with her husband came to the United States in 1835. A daughter born to the Lamons in 1844, in a town in Pennsylvania is the subject of the present sketch—Mrs. Andrews. Mrs. Lamon died in 1883, and the four children who survived her, with the four children of her brother John, are sole survivors of the Burns family. Mrs. Andrews has inherited some of her grandfather's ability as a writer of verse.

Would Kill Degenerates.

Before the National Prison Congress, in annual convention in Quincy, Ill., Dr. Henry G. Hatch, of Quincy, advocated the infliction of death upon degenerates as a means of preventing the spread of degeneracy.

Doctor Hatch also urged the right to let a diseased person take his own life when the afflicted is found to be incurable. He said he would have the State dispose of the permanently insane and incurable by putting such persons to an easy death.

——"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made at a banquet a toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because it is so dry."

A Story of Gerome.

A number of years ago a poverty stricken painter, since famous and prosperous, went to Paris from a country village and entered the studio of Gerome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The new student's first day chanced to be "criticism day," and the older students, finding themselves cheated out of their customary boisterous hazing by this circumstance, resolved to have their fun in an indirect fashion.

Accordingly they took the novice aside and impressed upon him in the most friendly and confidential way imaginable that he was under the obligation of giving a tip to the professor when he criticised his work. Incredulous at first, the callow youth let himself be convinced and promised to do the proper thing. His means were so small that he awaited his turn with an ill concealed anxiety which those in the plot relished keenly. When his turn came he convulsed the room by slipping a half franc piece into the professor's hand.

Gerome was too familiar with the practical jokes of the Beaux Arts not to comprehend the situation and had much ado to keep his countenance. He succeeded, however, and blurted out with the gruffness which he assumed so admirably:

"What does this mean? You'll do well to come to see me some fine morning and straighten this thing out."

The bewildered pupil interpreted the admonition literally and presented himself at Gerome's private studio two days later. Gerome received him like a father, led him on to confess his destitution and to unburden himself of his hopes and fears, gave him good counsel and restored to him his half franc piece in the form of a twenty franc gold piece.

The Marquis Paid.

The famous surgeon Velpeau was visited one day at his house during the consultation hour by a marquis renowned for his closeness. Velpeau informed the marquis that an operation was urgent and that the fee would amount to 4,000 francs. At this the marquis made a wry face and left. A fortnight later Dr. Velpeau, while making his rounds in the Hospital de la Charite, had his attention attracted by a face that seemed familiar to him. In answer to his inquiry it was stated that the patient was a footman of a nobleman in the Faubourg St. Germain. The surgeon found that his case resembled in every particular the somewhat unusual one for which the marquis had consulted him a fortnight previously. He refrained, however, from making any comments.

Three weeks after the operation, when the patient was about to be discharged, Dr. Velpeau called him aside and exclaimed: "Monsieur, I am extremely flattered and pleased to have been able to cure you. There is, however, a small formality with which you will have to comply before I can sign your exeat—that is, you will have to sign a check for 1,000 francs in behalf of the public charity bureau of your metropolitan district." The patient's face became livid. "You can do what you like about it," continued the doctor, "but if you refuse all Paris will know tomorrow that the Marquis de D. adopted the disguise of a footman in order to secure free treatment at this hospital and to usurp the place which belongs by right to a pauper." Of course the marquis paid.

Cobweb Pills.

Andrew Wilson, the well known naturalist and writer, in commenting on Culpepper's "Complete Method," published in 1652, shows how this enabled a man to "cure himself, being sick, for threepence charge, with such things only as grow in England, they being most fit for English bodies." "John Wesley practiced music." Wilson continues. "His system was not strictly limited to vegetable simples. Wesley prescribed boiled carrots as an exclusive diet for a fortnight for the cure of asthma and recommended baldheaded people to wash their vacant spots with a decoction of boxwood. For bleeding from the lungs or stomach the juice of nettles is ordered and for an ague six pills of middling size of cobwebs."

Ivy and Dampness.

A physician tells the Washington Post it is a widespread but erroneous notion that the growth of ivy on the exterior walls of residences creates a damp habitation. He is satisfied a little reflection will convince any one of the fallacy of this proposition. The ivy instead of contributing to dampness has rather an opposite influence, since it must extract moisture from the brick or stone that it overruns. The dampness of these is what gives life to the plant, so that the interior of the house is rendered drier than it would be otherwise.

Frankness.

"Do you think a doctor ought to tell a patient exactly what is the matter with him?"

"Yes," answered the physician. "But he should use such terms as to prevent the possibility of the patient understanding a word of what he says."—Exchange.

Took the Profits.

"I remember Schemer was a great chap for thinking out plans for getting rich. I suppose now he's wealthier than any of his friends."

"Oh, no. His friends used the plans while he was dreaming over them."—Detroit Free Press.

Liberty is the power of doing what the law permits.—Cicero.

——Bank Examiner—Where is the Cashier? Gone to take a rest?

——President—No; he's gone to avoid arrest.

Pressed to Death.

Under the old English law if a prisoner stood mute and failed to plead to the indictment a jury was impaneled to determine whether his conduct came from obstinacy or from a natural impediment. According to Blackstone, if the prisoner was found to be obstinately mute and the indictment was for high treason it was settled that his silence was equivalent to a conviction and that judgment and execution should follow. This same rule applied to petit larceny and misdemeanors, but upon appeal or indictments for other felonies or petit treason, according to the ancient law, the prisoner was not deemed convicted; but, because of his obstinacy, he received "the terrible sentence of penance or peine" and was pressed to death.

Blackstone thus describes this punishment: "That the prisoner be remanded to the prison from whence he came and put in a low, dark chamber and there be laid on his back on the bare floor, naked unless decency forbids; that there be placed upon his body as great a weight of iron as he could bear and more; that he should have no sustenance, save only on the first day three morsels of the worst bread, and on the second day three drafts of standing water that should be nearest the prison door, and in this situation this should be alternately his daily diet till he died or (as anciently the judgment ran) till he answered."

During the trials for witchcraft in New England a respectable citizen being so accused, knowing that by reason of the excitement of the times a plea of not guilty and trial would result in a conviction with confiscation of property, and the same judgment would follow a plea of guilty, refused to plead, thereby preventing a conviction and enabling his family to retain his property. The court ordered that he be pressed because of his obstinacy. The order was carried out and the victim died.—Chicago News.

From the Doctor's View Point.

An odd illustration once given Emerson, the philosopher, of the fact that the laws of disease are as beautiful as the laws of health is reported in his lecture on "The Comic."

"I was hastening," he says, "to visit an old and honored friend, who I was informed was in a dying condition, when I met his physician, who accosted me in great spirits.

"'And how is my friend, the reverend doctor?' I inquired.

"'Oh, I saw him this morning. It is the most correct apoplexy I have ever seen—face and hands livid, breathing stertorous, all the symptoms perfect.' And he rubbed his hands with delight, for in the country we cannot find every day a case that agrees with the diagnosis of the books."

BROKE INTO HIS HOUSE.—S. Le Quinn, of Cavendish, Vt., was robbed of his customary health by invasion of Chronic Constipation. When Dr. King's New Life Pills broke into his house, his trouble was arrested and now he's entirely cured. They're guaranteed to cure, 25c at Green's Drug Store.

Business Notice.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Medical.

TESTS PATIENCE.

THE MOST PATIENT BELLEFONTE CITIZEN MUST SHOW ANNOYANCE AT TIMES.

Nothing spoils a good disposition.
Nothing taxes a man's patience.
Like any itchiness of the skin.
Itching Piles almost drive you crazy.
All day it makes you miserable.
All night it keeps you awake.
Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief.
Just the same with eczema.
Can hardly keep from scratching it.
You would do so but you know it makes it worse.
Such miseries are daily decreasing.
People are learning they can be cured
Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of Proof that Doan's Ointment will cure Piles, Eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a Bellefonte citizen.

W. L. Daggett, proprietor of the Bush house, Bellefonte, says: "I have used Doan's Ointment and know it to be all that it is claimed to be. I tried it for itching hemorrhoids and other skin eruptions and found it to be not only one of the best, but in fact the only remedy that ever gave me any relief. I was in constant torment for years with hemorrhoids and anyone who has suffered from this trouble will know how welcome was the relief I found in Doan's Ointment. It cured me in about twenty-four hours. I have not only used it myself but have recommended it in numerous cases and always with the same good results. I would not allow my name to be used as a reference if I did not know it to be just as represented. I got the Ointment at F. Potts Green's drug store.

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.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. 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.

Buggies, Etc.

BUGGIES AT KNOCK-DOWN PRICES

McQUISTION & CO.

offer a large assortment of Buggies and other wheeled vehicles to the trade just now. We are making a special drive on

BUGGIES AT $55.00
BUGGIES AT $60.00
BUGGIES AT $65.00
BUGGIES AT $75.00

All high class, new vehicles, ready for your inspection. We guarantee everything we sell and sell only what sustains our guarantee.

We have lately accumulated a line of

GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGIES

That we have built over and will sell cheap.

REPAIRING—Repairing of all sorts, painting, trimming is better done at the McQuistion shops than anywhere else.

McQUISTION & CO.
49-17 BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A 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,
46-30tf Bellefonte, Pa.

Saddlery.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO—

DO YOU ASK?

the answer is easy, and your duty is plain.....

—BUY YOUR—

HARNESS, NETS,
DUSTERS, WHIPS, PADS, COLLARS,
AXEL GREASE

and everything you want at

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,
47-37 BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide.

NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CENTRAL R. R. CO.
operating
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. HUL, Gen. Passg'r Agt. J. O. REED, Superintendent Philipsburg.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Condensed Time Table effective June 15, 1904.

READ DOWN No 1	No 5	No 3	Nov. 24th, 1902.	READ UP No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Lve. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 00	†6 40	†2 30	BELLEFONTE.	9 35	5 10	9 35
7 11	6 51	2 41	.....Nigh.....	9 22	4 57	9 22
7 16	6 56	2 46	.....Zion.....	9 16	4 51	9 16
7 23	7 03	2 53	..HECLA PARK..	9 10	4 45	9 10
7 25	7 05	2 55	..... Dun kles.....	9 08	4 42	9 07
7 29	7 09	2 59	...Hublersburg...	9 04	4 38	9 03
7 33	7 14	3 03	...Snydertown....	9 01	4 34	8 59
7 35	7 16	3 05	.....Nittany.....	8 59	4 31	8 56
7 37	7 19	3 07	.....Huston	8 57	4 28	8 53
7 41	7 23	3 11	.....Lamar.....	8 54	4 25	8 50
7 43	7 25	3 13	....Clintondale....	8 51	4 22	8 47
7 47	7 29	3 17	..Krider's Siding.	8 47	4 18	8 43
7 51	7 33	3 21	...Mackeyville....	8 43	4 13	8 38
7 57	7 39	3 27	...Cedar Spring...	8 37	4 07	8 32
8 00	7 42	3 30	.....Salona.....	8 35	4 05	8 30
8 05	7 47	3 35	...MILL HALL...	†8 30	†4 00	†8 25
			(Beech Creek R.			
11 45		8 38	.....Jersey Shore.....	3 16		7 40
12 20		9 10	Arr. WMs'PORT Lve	2 40		†7 10
†12 29		11 30	Lve. WMs'PORT Arr.	2 25		
			(Phila. & Reading Ry.)			
7 30		6 50	.....PHILA.....		†8 36	11 30
10 40		9 02	.....NEW YORK.....		†4 25	7 30
			(Via Phila.)			
p. m.		a. m.	Arr. Lve.		a. m.	p. m.
			†Week Days			
10. 40			Ar ...NEW YORK... Lv		4 00	
			(Via Tamaqua)			

*Daily. †Week Days.

PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAR attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M, and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899.

WESTWARD read down †No. 5	†No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS.	EASTWARD read up †No. 2	†No. 4	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Lv Ar.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
4 15	10 30	6 30	....Bellefonte	8 50	2 40	6 40
4 21	10 37	6 35	..... Coleville.....	8 40	2 25	6 30
4 25	10 42	6 38	..... Morris.....	8 37	2 22	6 27
4 28	10 47	6 43	..... Whitmer.....	8 35	2 17	6 23
4 33	10 51	6 46	.Hunter's Park.	8 31	2 10	6 21
4 36	10 56	6 50	....,Fillmore.....	8 28	2 06	6 18
4 40	11 02	6 55	.....Briarly.....	8 24	2 00	6 14
4 43	11 05	7 00	.....Waddles.....	8 20	1 55	6 10
4 45	11 08	7 03	....Lambourn....	8 18	1 52	6 07
4 55	11 20	7 12	....Krumrine....	8 07	1 37	5 52
5 00	11 35	7 25	..State College..	8 00	1 30	5 45
5 05	11 24	7 27	.....Strubles.....	7 45	1 34	5 20
5 10		7 31	...Bloomsdorf...	7 40		5 25
5 15		7 35	Pine Grove Cro.	7 35		

H. F. THOMAS, Supt.

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.

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

VIA TYRONE—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 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, 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. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.	Nov. 29th, 1903	SOUTHWARD. EXPRESS.	DAY EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	LV Ar.	P. M.	A. M.	P.M
6 50	3 55	8 00	.....Tyrone	9 20	11 20	5 35
6 56	4 01	8 06	...E. Tyrone.....	d 9 14	11 14	5 29
6 58	.....	8 08	.....Tyrone S.....	.....	11 12	5 27
7 01	4 05	8 11	..... --Vail.....	9 10	11 09	5 24
7 11	f 4 16	f 8 22	...Vanscoyoc....	f 9 03	f11 02	5 14
7 15	f 4 20	f 8 27	.....Gardner.....	f 9 00	f10 59	5 17
7 24	f 4 29	f 8 37	...Mt. Pleasant..	f 8 52	f10 51	5 06
7 30	f 4 36	f 8 45	.....Summit.....	f 8 45	f10 44	4 59
7 34	4 40	8 49	..Sandy Ridge...	8 39	10 38	4 55
7 36	f 4 42	f 8 51	.....Retort.....	f 8 36	f10 35	4 52
7 38	f 4 44	f 8 52	.....Powelton	f 8 34	f10 33	4 50
7 48	4 52	9 02	.....Osceola.....	8 24	10 25	4 42
.....	4 55	.....	..Osceola Junc..	.....	10 20	4 37
7 54	f 5 00	f 9 09	.....Boynton.....	f 8 19	f10 16	4 31
7 58	f 5 04	f 9 13	.....Steiners.....	f 8 15	f10 12	4 27
8 02	5 10	9 23	...Philipsburg...	8 13	10 10	4 25
8 06	f 5 14	f 9 27	.....Graham.....	f 8 08	f10 03	4 17
8 11	5 19	9 32	.....Blue Ball.....	f 8 03	9 58	4 12
8 17	5 25	9 38	...Wallaceton ..	7 57	9 52	4 05
8 22	5 31	9 45	.....Bigler ...	f 7 50	9 45	3 57
8 28	5 37	9 52	.....Woodland....	f 7 43	9 38	3 50
8 30	f 5 39	f 9 55	... Mineral Sp...	.....	f 9 34	3 45
8 34	f 5 43	f10 00	....Barrett.....	f 7 35	f 9 30	3 41
8 38	f 5 47	f10 05	.....Leonard.....	.....	f 9 25	3 36
8 45	5 54	10 15	.....Clearfield.....	7 25	9 20	3 30
8 50	f 6 01	f10 23	... Riverview.....	7 16	f 9 09	3 19
8 56	f 6 07	f10 28	...Sus. Bridge...	f	f 9 04	3 14
9 00	6 14	10 35	..Curwensville ..	7 05	9 00	3 10
9 06	f 6 19	f10 50	.....Rustic.....	f 6 50	f 8 50	3 00
9 14	f 6 25	f10 57	.....Stronach.....	f 6 44	f 8 44	2 54
9 20	6 30	11 05	....Grampian.....	6 40	8 40	2 50
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	P. M.	A. M.	P.M.

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.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

WESTWD. MAIL	EXPRESS	EXPRESS	Nov. 29th, 1903	EASTWD. MAIL	EXPRESS	EXPRESS
P.M.	P M.	A. M.	Arr. Lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P.M
6 00	2 10	11 05	.....Tyrone.....	8 10	12 25	7 00
5 54	.....	10 59	..East Tyrone...	8 16	.....	7 06
5 50	2 00	10 55	....Vail.....	8 20	.....	7 10
5 46	1 56	10 51	...Bald Eagle....	8 24	f 12.36	7 14
5 40	.....	10 45	.....Dix.....	8 30	.....	7 20
5 37	.....	10 43	.....Fowler.....	8 33	.....	7 23
5 35	1 46	10 41	.....Hannah.....	8 35	.....	7 25
5 28	1 40	10 35	..Port Matilda...	8 42	12 49	7 32
5 21	.....	10 28	..... Martha.....	8 49	.....	7 39
5 12	1 28	10 20	.....Julian.....	8 58	1 00	7 48
5 03	1 22	10 11	.....Unionville....	9 07	1 06	7 57
4 56	1 17	10 04	Snow Shoe Int.	9 15	1 12	8 05
4 53	1 14	10 01	...Milesburg....	9 18	1 14	8 08
4 44	1 05	9 53	....Bellefonte....	9 32	1 25	8 16
4 32	12 55	9 41	.....Milesburg	9 41	1 32	8 23
4 25	12 48	9 34	.....Curtin.....	9 49	f 1 38	8 36
4 20	.....	9 30	..Mount Eagle...	9 53	.....	8 40
4 14	12 38	9 24	.....Howard.....	9 59	1 47	8 46
4 05	.....	9 15	.....Eagleville....	10 08	.....	8 55
4 02	12 26	9 12	..Beech Creek...	10 11	1 55	8 58
3 51	12 16	9 01	.....Mill Hall.....	10 22	2 05	9 09
3 45	12 10	8 55	...Lock Haven..	10 30	2 10	9 15
P.M.	P. M.	A. M.	Lv. 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. MAIL.	EXP.	Nov. 29th 1903. STATIONS.	WESTWARD 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 49	4 10
2 17	6 57	....Dale Summit.....	8 43	4 04
2 21	7 02	.....Lerr ont.....	8 39	4 00
2 25	7 06	.....Oak Hall.....	8 35	3 56
2 30	7 10	.....Linden Hall.....	8 31	3 52
2 36	7 17	.....Gregg.....	8 24	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 26
3 02	7 43	.....Zerby.....	7 57	3 16
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	.....Laraee.....	7 19	2 38
3 46	8 26	.....Glen Iron.....	7 09	2 28
3 54	8 33	.....Milmont.....	7 02	2 20
3 56	8 35	.....Swengle.....	6 59	2 14
4 01	8 40	.....Barber.....	6 55	2 10
4 06	8 45	.....Mifflinburg.....	6 50	2 08
4 14	8 53	.....Vicksburg.....	6 42	2 00
4 19	8 58	.....Biehl.....	6 38	1 53
4 25	9 05	.....Lewisburg.....	6 30	1 45
4 35	9 15	.....Montandon.....	5 40	1 38
P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lv.	A. M.	P. M

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

EASTWARD. Mixed.	Mixed.	UPPER END. Nov. 29th, 1903	Mixed.	Mixed.	WESTWARD.
P. M.	A. M.	Ar. Lve.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	4 05	9 18	.....Scotia.....	10 05	4 20	.....
.....	3 50	9 03	....Fairbrook....	10 21	4 36	.....
.....	3 45	8 57	....Musser.....	10 27	4 42	.....
.....	3 39	8 51	Penn. Furnace	10 33	4 50	.....
.... .	3 34	8 45	....Hostler.....	10 41	4 57	.....
.....	3 29	8 39	....Marengo.....	10 49	5 07	.....
.....	. ....	.....	.....Loveville. ...	.....	.....	.....
.....	3 24	8 32	.Furnace Road.	10 57	5 16	.....
.....	3 19	8 26	....Dungarvin...	10 49	5 25	.....
.....	3 12	8 18	Warrior's Mark	11 26	5 34	.....
.....	3 05	8 09	...Pennington...	11 30	5 44	.....
.....	2 56	7 58	.....Stover.....	11 42	5 56	.....
.....	2 50	7 50	..... Tyrone.....	11 54	6 05	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	Lve. Ar.	A. M.	P. M.	

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 29th 1903.