

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MERCENARY SPIRIT AND SIMPLICITY YE have in passing touched upor a certain widespread prejudice which attributes to mon ey a magic power. Having come so near enchanted ground, we will not retire in awe, but plant a firm foot here, persuaded of many truths that should be spoken. They are not new, but how they are forgot ten!

I see no possible way of doing without money. The only thing that theorists or legislators who accuse it of all our ills have hitherto achieved has been to change its name or form. But they have never been able to dispense with a symbol representative of the commercial value of things. One might as well wish to do away with written language as to do away with money. Nevertheless this question of a circulating medium is very troublesome. It forms one of the chief elements of complication in our life. The economic difficulties amid which we still flounder, social conventionalities and the entire organization of modern life have carried gold to a rank so eminent that it is not astonishing to find the imagination of man attributing to it a sort of royalty. And it is on this side that we shall attack the problem.

The term money has for appendage that of merchandise. If there were no merchandise there would be no money. but as long as there is merchandise there will be money, little matter under what form. The source of all the abuses which center around money lies in a lack of discrimination. People have confused under the term and idea of merchandise things which have no relation with one another. They have attempted to give a venal value to things which neither could have it nor ought to. The idea of purchase and sale has invaded ground where it may justly be considered an enemy and a usurper. It is reasonable that wheat, potatoes, wine, fabrics, should be bought and sold, and it is perfectly natural that a man's labor procure him rights to life and that there be put into his hands something whose value represents them, but here already the analogy ceases to be complete. A man's labor is not merchandise in the same sense as a sack of flour or a ton of coal. Into this labor enter elements which cannot be valued in money. In short, there are things which can in nowise edge of the future, talent. He who ofmust be considered a fool or an impostor, and yet there are gentlemen who coin money by such traffic. They sell what does not belong to them, and their dupes pay fictitious values in veritable coin. So, too, there are dealers in pleasure, dealers in love, dealers in miracles, dealers in patriotism, and the title of merchant, so honorable when it represents a man selling that which is in truth a commodity of trade, becomes the worst of stigmas when there is question of the heart, of religion, of country. Almost all men are agreed that to barter with one's sentiments, his honor, his cloth, his pen, or his note, is infamous. Unfortunately this idea, which suffers no contradiction as a theory and which thus stated seems rather a commonplace than a high moral truth, has infinite trouble to make its way in practice. Traffic has invaded the world. The money changers are established even in the sanctuary, and by sanctuary I do not mean religious things alone, but whatever mankind holds sacred and inviolable. It is not gold that complicates, corrupts and debases life: it is our mercenary spirit. The mercenary spirit resolves everything into a single question, How much is that going to bring me? and sums up everything in a single axiom, With money you can procure anything. Following these two principles of conduct, a society may descend to a degree of infamy impossible to describe or to imagine. How much is it going to bring me? This question, so legitimate while it concerns those precautions which each ought to take to assure his subsistence by his labor, becomes pernicious as soon as it passes its limits and dominates the whole life. This is so true that it vitiates even the toil which gains our daily bread. I furnish paid labor; nothing could be better. But if to inspire me in this labor I have only the desire to get the pay nothing could be worse. A man whose only motive for action is his wages does a bad piece of work. What interests him is not the doing, it's the gold. If he can retrench in pains without lessening his gains, be assured that he will do it. Plowman, mason, factory laborer, he who loves not his work puts into it neither interest nor dignity-is, in short, a bad workman. It is not well to confide one's life to a doctor who is wholly engrossed in his fees, for the spring of his action is the desire to garnish his purse with the contents of yours. If it is for his interest that you should suffer longer, he is capable of fostering your malady instead of fortifying your strength. The instructor of children who cares for his work only so far as it brings him profit is a sad teacher, for his pay is indifferent and his teaching more indifferent still. Of what value is the mercenary journalist? The day you write for the dol-

lar, your prose is not worth the dollar you write for. The more elevated in kind is the object of human labor, the more the mercenary spirit, if it be present, makes this labor void and corrupts it.

There are a thousand reasons to say that all toil merits its wage, that every man who devotes his energies to providing for his life should have his place in the sun and that he who does nothing useful-does not gain his livelihood, in short-is only a parasite. But there is no greater social error than to make gain the sole motive of action. The best we put into our work -be that work done by strength of muscle, warmth of heart or concentration of mind--is precisely that for which no one can pay us. Nothing better proves that man is not a machine than this fact: Two men at work with the same forces and the same movements produce totally different results. Where lies the cause of this phenomenon? In the divergence of their intentions. One has the mercenary spirit, the other has singleness of purpose. Both receive their pay, but the labor of the one is barren; the other has put his soul into his work. The work of the first is like a grain of sand, out of which nothing comes through all eternity; the other's work is like the living seed thrown into the ground. It germinates and brings forth harvests. This is the secret which explains why so many people have failed while employing the very processes by your days. which others succeed. Automatons do not reproduce their kind, and mercenary labor vields no fruit.

Unquestionably we must bow before economic facts and recognize the difficulties of living. From day to day it becomes more imperative to combine well one's forces in order to succeed in feeding, clothing, housing and bringing up a family. He who does not rightly take account of these crying necessities, who makes no calculation, no provision for the future, is but a visionary or an incompetent and runs the risk of sooner or later asking alms from those at whose parsimony he has sneered. And yet what would become of us if these cares absorbed us entirely-if, mere accountants, we should wish to measure our effort by the money it brings, do nothing that does not end in a receipt, and consider as things worthless or pains lost whatever cannot be drawn up in figures on the pages of a ledger? Did our mothers look for pay in loving us and caring be bought-sleep, for instance, knowl- | for us? What would become of filial piety if we asked it for loving and tues. for our aged parents? What does it cost you to speak the truth? Misunderstandings, sometimes sufferings and persecutions. To defend your country? Weariness, wounds and often death. To do good? Annoyance, ingratitude, even resentment. Self sacrifice enters into all the essential actions of humanity. I defy the closest calculators to maintain their position in the world without ever appealing to aught but their calculations. True, those who know how to make their "pile" are rated as men of ability. But look a little closer. How much of it do they owe to the unselfishness of the simple hearted? Would they have succeeded had they met only shrewd men of their own sort, having for device, "No money, no service?" Let us be outspoken. It is due to certain people who do not count too rigorously that the world gets on. The most beautiful acts of service and the hardest tasks have generally little remuneration or none. Fortunately there are always men ready for unselfish deeds, and even for those paid only in suffering, though they cost gold, peace and even life. The part these men wages. More rarely you find capabil play is often painful and discouraging. ity. And if you are looking for pro Who of us has not heard recitals of bity the difficulty increases. Mercena experiences wherein the narrator re- ries may be had for the asking; faith gretted some past kindness he had fulness is another thing. Far be it from done, some trouble he had taken, to me to deny the existence of faithfu have nothing but vexation in return? servants, at once intelligent and up These confidences generally end thus: right. But you will encounter a "It was folly to do the thing!" Some- many, if not more, among the ill paid times it is right so to judge, for it is as among those most highly salaried always a mistake to cast pearls before And it little matters where you find swine. But how many lives there are them, you may be sure that they are whose sole acts of real beauty are not faithful in their own interest; they these very ones of which the doers repent because of men's ingratitude! Our wish for humanity is that the number of these foolish deeds may go on increasing. And now I arrive at the credo of the is no question but that war costs much mercenary spirit. It is characterized by brevity. For the mercenary man the law and the prophets are contained in this one axiom: "With money you can get anything." From a surface view of our social life nothing seems took it upon themselves to teach th more evident. "The sinews of war," "the shining mark," "the key that opens all doors," "king money" - if one gathered up all the sayings about the glory and power of gold he could make a litany longer than that which is chanted in honor of the Virgin. You must be without a penny, if only for a day or two, and try to live in this world of ours, to have any idea of the needs of him whose purse is empty. I invite those who love contrasts and unforeseen situations to attempt to live without money three days and far from their friends and acquaintancesin short, far from the society in which they are somebody. They will gain more experience in forty-eight hours than in a year otherwise. Alas for some people! They have this experi- kindness, much knowledge of men,

ence thrust upon them, and when veritable ruin descends around their heads it is useless to remain in their own country, among the companions of their youth, their former colleagues, even those indebted to them. People affect to know them no longer. With what bitterness do they comment on the creed of money! With gold one may have what he will; without it, impossible to have anything. They become pariahs, lepers, whom every one shuns. Flies swarm round cadavers, men round gold. Take away the gold, nobody is there. Oh, it has caused tears to flow, this creed of gain-bitter tears, tears of blood, even from those very eyes which once adored the gold-

en calf! And, with it all, this creed is false, quite false. I shall not advance to the attack with hackneyed tales of the rich man astray in a desert who cannot get even a drop of water for his gold, or the decrepit millionaire who would give half he has to buy from a stalwart fellow without a cent his twenty years and his lusty health; no more shall I attempt to prove that one cannot buy happiness. So many people who have money and so many more who have not would smile at this truth as the hardest ridden of saws. But I shall appeal to the common experience of each of you, to make you put your finger on the clumsy lie hidden beneath an axiom that all the world goes about repeating.

Fill your purse to the best of your means and let us set out for one of the watering places of which there are so many-I mean some little town formerly unknown and full of simple folk, respectful and hospitable, among whom it was good to be, and cost little. Fame with her hundred trumpets has announced them to the world and shown them how they can profit from their situation, their climate, their personality. You start out on the faith of swers Dame Rumor, flattering yourself that with your money you are going to find a quiet place to rest and, far from the world of civilization and convention, weave a bit of poetry into the warp of

The beginning is good. Nature's setting and some patriarchal costumes, slow to disappear, delight you. But as time passes the impression is spoiled. The reverse side of things begins to show. This which you thought was as true antique as family heirlooms is naught but trickery to mystify the credulous. Everything is labeled; all is for sale, from the earth to the inhabitants. These primitives have become the most consummate of sharpers. Given your money, they have resolved the problem of getting it with the least expense to themselves. On all sides are nets and traps, like spider webs, and the fly that this gentry lie snugly in wait for is you. This i what twenty or thirty years of venali ty has done for a population once sim ple and honest, whose contact was grateful indeed to men worn by city life. Homemade bread has disappear ed, butter comes from the dealer, they know to an art how to skim milk and adulterate wine: they have all the vice of dwellers in cities without their vin

As you

will do nothing but harm, and we run great risk of corrupting both those who receive our bounty and those charged with its distribution. Money will not answer for everything; it is a power, but it is not all powerful. Nothing complicates life,

demoralizes man, perverts the normal course of society, like the development of venality. Wherever it reigns everybody is duped by everybody else; one can no longer put trust in persons or things, no longer obtain anything of value. We would not be detractors of money, but this general law must be Temple Court, applied to it: Everything in its own place. When gold, which should be a servant, becomes a tyrannical power, affronting morality, dignity and liberty; when some exert themselves to obtain it at any price, offering for sale what is not merchandise, and others, possessing wealth, fancy that they can purchase what no one may buy, it is time to rise against this gross and criminal superstition and cry aloud to

the imposture, "Thy money perish with thee!" The most precious things that 49-46-6m man possesses he has almost always

received gratuitously. Let him learn so to give them.

(To be Continued)

Lovers' Hearts. How old is the emblem of a lover's heart? In the days before metals were used weapons made of stone were formed by prehistoric men. Among the most notable of such ancient weapons are a number of beautifully chipped arrowheads which have been taken to be the work of fairies and have therefore been used as charms from very remote times. In Scotland they are called "elf bolts," and they are so shaped that when the central projection is broken off the semblance of a lover's heart remains. - London An-

## Keeping Cider.

Where cider is used from the cask, to prevent spoiling in the partly empty cask pour upon the cider a quart of some tasteless oil, such as olive or peanut oil. The oil will form a thin film on the surface of the cider and prevent access of the acetic and putrefactive ferments always present in the air.-Southern Farm Magazine.

No Choice In the Matter. "And what did Jane say about me?" "Well, I'd just as soon tell you. Jane said she thought you were strictly hon-

"That's nice of Jane." "Yes. She said you didn't know enough to be anything else."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-Binks (as snow flies) -- I'm afraid. Barnes, that the train you're waiting for will be badly delayed. Barnes-No. it won't. My mother-in-

law on it. --- Kansas City Star.

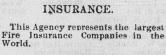
Insurance. WILLIAM BURNSIDE. Successor to CHARLES SMITH. FIRE INSURANCE.

48-37 Bellefonte, Pa. S E. GOSS. Successor to John C. MILLER. FIRE.

> LIFE ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Represents some of the Best Stock Companies. 2nd Floor, Bush Arcade, BELLEFONTE, PA.

T OOK ! READ JOHN F. GRAY & SON, (Successors to Grant Hoover.) FIRE, LIFE. AND ACCIDENT



Do not fail to give us a call before insuring your Life or Property as we are in position to write large lines at any time.

A/VA/VA/VA/VA/V

Office in Crider's Stone Building, 43-18-1v BELLEFONTE, PA.

> THE PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO. THE \$5,000 TRAVEL POLICY

Benefits :

- \$5,000 death by accident, 5,000 loss of both feet, 5,000 loss of both hands, 5,000 loss of one hand and one foot, 2,500 loss of either hand, 2,500 loss of either foot,

## BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov. 27th 1904. VIA TYBONE-WESTWABD. 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. Denie olnie 1.03 p. m., atrive at Tyrone, 2.10 p. m. at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., st 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-RASTWARD. 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, 1.03 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. Leave Bellefonte, 1.25 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, 9.32 a. 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 5.23 p. m. rive 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 Ha-ven, 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. Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a.m., arrive at Lewis-burg, at 9.05 a.m., Montandon, 9.15, Harris-burg, 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., Philadel phia at 10.47 p.m. For full information, time tables, &c., call on ticket agent, or address Thos. E. Watt. Passen-ger Agent Western District, No.360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R. EXPRESS DAT EXPEE88. MAIL. Nov. 29th, 1903 DAY EXPRE MALL H H A A H A H A H A H A H H A H H A H H A H</t P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. P. M. A. M. P.M.

Travelers Guide.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND

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 Gram-pian at 2:50 p.m., and arrives in Tyrone at 5:35 BALD LAGT DISCOUT

er	land Plain Dealer.	630 loss of one eye,	BALD LAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.
es is	The Way to Dress.	25 per week, total disability; (limit 52 weeks.)	WESTWRD. EASTWRD.
li-	"Now, then," said Mrs. Polk after dinner, "how shall I dress for the thea-	10 per week, partial disability; (limit 26 weeks.	11 Wa at Nov. 29th, 1903
n-	ter this evening?"	PREMIUM \$12 PER YEAR,	
as	"In time to see part of the first act,	payable quarterly if desired.	P.M. P.M. A. M. AIT. 6 00 2 10 11 05
ty r-	dear," replied her husband mildly	payable quarterly if desired.	
ey	Exchange.	ŧ	5 46 1 56 10 51 Bald Eagle 8 24 ( 19 26 7 14
nd	Preserving the Spell.	Larger or smaller amounts in pro- portion. Any person, male or female	0 011
es	Nell-He seems to be devoted to you.	engaged in a preferred occupation, in- cluding house-keeping, over eigh-	5 28 1 40 10 35 Port Matilda 8 35 7 25
r-	Belle-Yes. Nell-Why don't you mar- ry him? Belle-Oh, I like to have him	teen years of age of good moral and	5 12 1 28 10 20 Martha 8 49 7 39
y.	devoted to mePhiladelphia Ledger.	physical condition may insure under this policy.	
xe	and the second se	and the second se	4 53 1 14 10 01Milesburg 9 18 1 14 8 08
er at	Oblivion is the flower that grows	FREDERICK K. FOSTER,	1 32 12 55 9 41 Milesburg   0 41 1 29 0 00
ot	best on gravesGeorge Sand.	49.9 Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.	4 20
	Business Notice.	a second s	4 05 9 15 Eagleville 10 08 8 55
in		Energenergenergenergenergenergenergenerg	
.t-			3 45 12 10 8 55Lock Haven 10 22 2 00 9 19 P.M. P. M. A. M. Ly. Arr. A. M. P. M. P. M.
10	CASTORIA	Travelers Guide.	
1e	For Infants and Children.		On Sundays there is one train each way on the B. E. V. It runs on the same schedule as the morning train loging the
y,   ts	The Kind You Have Always Bought	NEW YORK & PITTSBURG CEN-	morning train leaving Tyrone at 8:10 a.m., week days. And the afternoon train leaving Lock
r.	Bears the Signature of	TRAL R. R. CO.	Haven at 3:45.
es		operating Pittsburg, Johnstown, Ebensburg & Eastern R.R.	LEWISBURG & TVRONE DAIL DO 12
ie	CHAS. H. FLETCHER.	Trains leave Philipsburg 5:32,7:10 11:00 a. m. 2:30, 4:52 and 8:10 p.m.for Osceola, Houtzdale, Ramy	LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.
th n-	independent in the	and Fernwood (16 miles). Returning leave	EAST WARD. Nov. 29th 1903. WESTWARD
of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	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	STATIONS.
ts	Medical.	and 6:45 p. m. ConnectionsWith N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and	2 00 6 40Bellefonte
1?		Penna. R. R. at Philipsburg and Penna. R. R. at Osceola, Houtzdale and Ramey.	2 08 6 48Pleasant Gap 8 52 4 13
28		C. T. HLL, Gen. Passg'r Agt. J. O. REED, Superintendent	2 17 h 57 Usle Summit   0 49 d od
y	your gas plant in prime condition	Philipsburg.	2 25 7 06 Oak Hall
			2 30 7 10Linden Hall 8 31 3 52 2 36 7 17Gregg
1?	THEY NEVER FAIL.	CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.	2 41 7 22 Centre Hall
11	panies without exits officer in a	Condensed Time Table effective Nov. 28, 1904.	2 54 7 35
ig		READ DOWN	3 10 7 50Coburn
11-	The Saulight is automatic. Runs itself	Stations	3 27 8 08 Cherry Run
0- 1-	THAT IS WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THEM	No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2	3 30 8 12Lindale
h-		a. m. p. m. p. m. Lve. Ar. p. m. p. m. a. m. 47 10 16 40 12 30 BELLEFONTE 9 20 5 10 9 40	3 37 8 18 ardee 7 19 2 38
m	IN BELLEFONTE, AND IT IS, THERE-	7 21 6 51 2 41Nigh	3 54 8 33 Milmont
ul D-	FORE, RELIABLE.	7 33 7 03 2 53 HECLA PARK. 8 55 4 45 9 15	4 01 8 40
1S	l coste è of a ceus per front to burn it	7 39 7 09 2 59Hublersburg 8 49 4 38 9 09	4 14 8 53 Vicksburg 6 42 2 00
id	s costs is cents per nour to buta it.	7 43 7 14 3 03Snydertown 8 46 4 34 9 05 7 45 7 16 3 05Nittany 8 44 4 31 9 02	4 25 9 05 Lewisburg 6 30 1 45
d.	Another proof, some more evidence,	7 47 7 19 3 07Huston 8 42 4 28 9 00 7 51 7 23 3 11Lamar 8 39 4 25 8 57	4 35 9 15
re l	Bellefonte testimony to swell the long list of advocates who endorse the old Quaker	7 53 7 25 3 13Clintondale 8 36 4 22 8 54	LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.
y	remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. Reard this convincing endorsement of the claims	8 01 7 33 3 21 Mackeyville 8 28 4 13 8 46 8 07 7 39 3 27 Cedar Spring 8 22 4 07 8 40	EASTWARD. UPPER END. WESTWARD.
e-	made for that remarkable preparation:	1         1         1         1.1	
rs	Mrs. Emma J. Davis, of 246 E. Logan St., says: "I have a great deal of confi-	(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.)	WI Nov. 29th,1903 W
ge	dence in Doan's Kidney Pills, and have already recommended them in a publish-	11 45 8 38Jersev Shore	
re	ed testimonial in 1897. I told how I had	12 20 9 10 Arr. WMs'PORT Lve 2 40 47 20	P. M. A. M. Ar. Lve. A. M. P. M. 4 05 9 18Scotia 10 65 4 20
h ut	been relieved of kidney complaint and backache which had kept me suffering	7 30 6 50	3 5(         9 03        Fairbrook         10 21         4 36
to	for years. Doan's Kidney Pills did this for me when many other remedies had failed. Whenever I feel any symptoms of my old trouble I send to F. Potts Green's	10 40 9 02 NEW YORK	3 34 8 45 Hostler 10 41 4 57
nd	my old trouble I send to F. Potts Green's	p. m. a. m. Arr. Lye, a. m. n. m.	3 29 8 33 Marengo 10 49 5 07
ly ss	Pills and it never requires more than a	10. 40 Ar NEW YORK Ly 4 00	3 24 8 32 .Furnace Road. 10 57 5 16 3 19 8 26Dungarvin 10 49 5 25
16	few doses to set me right."	(Via Tamaqua)	3 05 8 09 Pennington 11 30 5 44
n	For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole	J. W. GEPHART. General Superintendent.	2 50 7 56 Stover 11 42 b 56 2 50 7 56 Tyrone 11 54 6 05
8-	agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take		P. M.   A. M.  LVC. Ar.   A. M.   P. M.
s	no substitute	BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAIL- ROAD.	BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.
У i-		Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899.	Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 29th 1903. Mix   Mix   Stations.   Mix   Mix
:0	N NO 35 GARBIDE FEED for \$75 40.	westw RD EASTWARD read up	5 UUI 9 531LV Belletonte : Ar 1 9 321 4 95
d		tNo.5 tNo.3 No. STATIONS. fNo.2 tNo.4	
1- 1-			5 20 10 04
a		P. M.         A. M.         A.M.         LV         Ar.         A. M.         P. M.	6 40 11 26 ArSnow ShoeLv. 7 30 2 30 P. M. A. M.
<b>1-</b>	<b>PILES</b> A cure guaranteed if you use RUDYS PILE SUPPOSITORY	4 07 10 37 6 35 Coleville 8 40 2 10 6 16 4 10 10 42 6 38 Morris 8 37 2 07 6 12	
Ir	D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools.	4 15 10 10 47 0 43 Steveds 8 30 2 02 6 08 4 18 10 51 6 46 Hunter's Park 8 31 1 55 6 08	"f" stop on signal. Week days only. W, W. ATTERBURY, J R. WOOD.
to	Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore,	4 21 10 56 6 50, Fillmore 8 28 1 51 6 03 4 25 11 02 6 55Briarly 8 24 1 45 5 50	General Manager. General Passenger Agent.
1-	all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give uni- versal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarks-	4 25 11 057 00Waddles 8 20 1 40 5 55 4 40 11 20 7 12Krumrine 8 07 1 22 5 37	Monor to Loon
y.	hurg Tonn writes, "In a practice of 23 vears	4 45 11 35 7 25 State College 8 00 1 15 5 30	Money to Loan.
a s.	I have found no remedy to equal yours." Price, 50 cents. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists, and in Bellefonte by C. M. Parrish	4 50 7 27Strubles 7 45 6 10 4 55 7 31Bloomsdorf 7 40 5 or	MONEY TO LOAN on good security
e,	Call for Free Sample. 49-20-1y MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.	5 00 7 35 Pine Grove Cro. 7 35 5 00	and houses for rent. J. M. KEICHLINE,
it		H. F. THOMAS, Supt.	to-14-lyr. Att'y at Law

So much is wanting that you mak complaint. You are wrong. One neve pays too dear for the conviction that there are things which money will no buy.

You have need in your house of an intelligent and competent servant. At tempt to find this rara avis. According to the principle that with money one may get anything, you ought, as the position you offer is inferior, ordinary good or exceptional, to find servants unskilled, average, excellent, superior But all those who present themselve for the vacant post are listed in the last category and are fortified with certificates to support their preten sions. It is true that nine times out o ten when put to the test these experts are found totally wanting. Then why did they engage themselves with you' They ought in truth to reply as does the cook in the comedy, who is dearly paid and proves to know nothing:

Why did you hire out as a cordon bleu It was to get bigger commissions.

That is the great affair. You will always find people who like to get bis are faithful because they have some what of that simplicity which render us capable of self abnegation.

We also hear on all sides the adage that money is the sinews of war. There money, and we know something abou it. Does this mean that in order to defend herself against her enemies and to honor her flag a country need only be rich? In olden time the Greek

Persians the contrary, and this lesson will never cease to be repeated in his tory. With money ships, cannon, horses may be bought, but not so military genius, administrative wisdom, disci pline, enthusiasm. Put millions into the hands of your recruiters and charge them to bring you a great lead er and an army. You will find a hun dred captains instead of one, and thousand soldiers. But put them un der fire; you will have enough of your hirelings! At least one might imagine that with money alone it is possible to lighten misery. Ah, that, too, is an il lusion from which we must turn away Money, be the sum great or small, is seed which germinates into abuses Unless there go with it intelligence