



WOMAN'S WORLD

VOGUE IN WOOL.

From all one sees and all one hears the cashmere dress is to be a great favorite. Made with a neat plaited skirt and a snug little Eton, trimmed up to the lapels and with a wide girde, it will be a trim and trig garment, just the thing to wear until time to put on a fur coat, says the Washington Times.

Cashmere merino and serge, light in weight, are being made into attractive autumn shirt waist suits. A little lightweight checked shirt waist suit is also good.

It is possible these days to buy velvet which doesn't look hot, and for very little you can get enough velvet to make a pair of deep cuffs, and a few velvet bands upon the revers. You will also want some heavy eoru lace for your cuffs and your lapels. With these materials you are complete. If your suit consists of skirt and blouse you will want to work differently. They are wearing whole costumes this season which they call more. They are shaded or more costumes. Six or seven shades of one color are worn and the whole is set off with white.

To get together a shaded gown one might begin with a rosewood red serge. This would be made with pipings of garnet taffeta, and narrow bands of brown velvet. The vest would be in very light rosewood and the buttons French knots and straplines in red. The wide girde would match the hat, which ought to be a mahogany brown. And the whole would be complete with a touch of white upon the hat or a long blue plume. As many shades of one color as can be managed are gathered together in one costume.

A very neat fall dress had made its appearance. It is made of light weight wool and is in a pretty shade of steel. It is made precisely like the pique dresses of summer. The skirt it plaited or kilted and there is a plaited blouse waist. This gown may be in steel or cream, or light blue or taupe. The model is the same. It is really a winter shirt waist dress with kilted skirt and warm wollen blouse waist made snug and neat and trimmed with tailored stitching. A dress or two like this in the wardrobe would be very neat and useful. It could be worn even in very cold weather.

But the winter shirt waist suit is coming to the fore. Made in cashmere, or brilliant plaid, it is a pretty thing for all the fall and all winter.

HOW TO DRESS WHEN TRAVELING.

There are very few women who know how to dress and just what is required when traveling, says the Newark Advertiser. The hat first of all is most important. It must not be a trimmed one, with trimmings to get dusty and untidy looking. A short black sailor is the best, and they are as a rule becoming. They may be trimmed with a beau or wings, but everything must be simple. Then these are comfortable. The wearer may lean back in her seat, and rest comfortably without removing her chapeau to do so. A small turban is also smart and just the thing for traveling. A dress of the soft silks, or better still, a pretty and becoming long coat of the same materials, are indeed a blessing.

Those dresses that crease are not for the woman who travels. It is her duty to keep looking as fresh and cool as possible, and she could never accomplish the effect with some of the new materials which are so much in vogue these days. Mohair is the best, and it looks nice. A pair of comfortable Oxfords are necessary, with a pair of slippers for resting.

In gloves one mannish pair of dog skins is necessary, while one or two pairs of the lighter weight and lighter color come in very handy. A pair of silk gloves for a possible hot day are also essential.

Flat neckwear will serve best. An extra veil does services. A machintosh is a necessity.

If rubbers are carried let them be of the heelless sort, which will not take up a great deal of space. As for handkerchiefs, one can never have enough of these. Let the toilet articles be light in weight and choice and not numerous. A bottle of perfume is necessary, while one or two pairs of the lighter weight and lighter color come in very handy. A pair of silk gloves for a possible hot day are also essential.

SHE MAKES JUDGES' ROBES.

Marshall Wright, of the United States supreme court, received word the other day that Mary Skinner, who for the past 40 years has made the robes of the supreme court justice, was stricken with paralysis. This little woman is known among the judges from one end of the country to the other, because of her skill in fashioning the broad, flowing gowns that are now worn quite commonly by higher judicial officers.

Mary Skinner lives in a small unpretentious house not more than a stone's throw from the capitol. Shortly after the war she was employed by

one of the associate justices to make a court robe. The judge was pleased with the garment and told his associates on the bench about the maker. Other judges gave orders to the seamstress, and before long she had a monopoly on the business. Marshall Wright gets requests every few months from circuit judges and other court officers throughout the country for Mary Skinner's gowns.

These are expensive garments, the price being \$100 each. They are made of the very finest and heaviest silk. The cost is large considering the small amount of work in them. The arrangement of the yoke requires great dexterity with the needle and no robe has the fit and shape of those that come from the Skinner shop.

There is always a good audience on hand to observe the daily procession of judges from their dressing room into the courtroom. They cross the broad corridor between the senate chamber and the rotunda in solemn single file, moving at a snail's pace. —Washington Post.

THE ALL-POWERFUL SOCIAL SECURITY.

Rulers of the Old World who appoint as grand masters of ceremonies men old in years and in experience, and familiar with all details of social etiquette, would undoubtedly be surprised, to say the least, if they knew that the President of the United States has put the burden of similar duties on the shoulders of a young woman. Although Major Charles McCawley is supposed by many to be the one in charge of all social affairs in the White House, it is known only to the few that the real "power behind the throne" is Miss Hagner, known as Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary. Few women, if any, hold positions which require more clear judgement, knowledge of the fitness of things or which carry more responsibility with them than the one occupied by this young woman. The making of lists of guests, the discrimination necessary in sending out invitations for different entertainments, receptions, dinners, etc., all is left to Miss Hagner. She makes all the plans for the social season, and with the assistance of other secretaries carries them out. There is not one person whose name is on one of the lists whose character, position and social standing has not been investigated, and Miss Hagner's word as to the propriety of inviting such and such persons at different times is final. —New York Press.

NEW IDEAS IN GLOVES.

Wealthy women and those who go in for new ideas have adopted a new style of full length glove kid glove, which reaches to the elbow and is decorated with handsome medallions of duchess lace. The lace insertions display very pretty flower designs, some showing wild rose tendrils growing out of baskets, others patterns of violets or daisies, single and in bunches, surrounded by a heavy border, which is applied to the kid. Lavender, pale blue, champagne and black gloves to match evening gowns are made so long that they reach to the shoulders. Only white lace is inserted in the kid.

For street wear the two pearl button snude kid is the best liked pique sewn with lapped seams stitched flat. Gloves for boating and outdoor use are made of chamol leather with one pearl button, and these in the natural yellow shade are worn to a larger extent than those in white.

Automobile gloves of a reddish tan color, stitched with yellow silk, are big and comfortable, with plenty of room to give the wrist free play, for on the inside of the gloves just at the wristline a piece of elastic holds the leather in pockets that straighten out as the wrist turns.

COMPLEXION AND WALL PAPER.

Now a prominent society woman says that pale drawing rooms and delicately tinted bouffants that have so long been in vogue must be done over. Everything depends upon backgrounds, she says, and, though one may adore this or that color, to yield to the desire to employ it in such a capacity might mean the ruin of one's complexion or maybe bring about social failure. The farsighted modern woman according to her theory, when decorating her home, constantly bears in mind the shade of hair which she affects, the color of her eyes, and the exact tint which she is given to wearing, as well as the style of dress. Some of her friends who are laughing at the idea say that suiting one's complexion to a background is all right as long as one stays at home, but that it will be dangerous to visit, for one unfortunately cannot control the decorative schemes of friends, and it is terrible to think of what a jealous rival might do with the aid of a paper hanger and an upholsterer. —New York Press.

Leather is being adapted for dress trimmings. Hand work distinguishes most of the neckwear.

Worry, the Great Plague.

By Graham Hood.

A PROMINENT western physician who, apparently, has no trouble of his own to bother about, has been busily engaged in subjecting the woes of others to the test of scientific analysis. With infinite care he has arranged a mass of statistics to prove, to his own satisfaction at least, that worry is a vice which is directly responsible for more ill health and death than either whiskey or tobacco.

The conclusion which this investigator has reached suggests a question that is well worth thinking about: Is worry a vice or mental poison and is it steadily undermining the health of those who are subject to its influence? The idea of classifying worry as a poisonous factor fatal to the nervous structure of the body is not a new theory. Years ago the first note of warning was sounded and, since that time, scores of physicians have announced that there could be no question that the chance for long life in persons afflicted with true mental worry was very much diminished.

But what are we to do about it? We may agree with the old philosophers that it is useless to bother about anything as long as we remain in ignorance regarding the nature of the causes which produce the changes in our condition, while we cannot hope to remedy them by altering the course of events, and yet that does not make us stop worrying.

It is one thing for the physicians to preach and for philosophers to theorize. It is quite another thing to act in accordance with their teachings. We are interested in knowing that a single hour of worry does more harm to the nervous system than an entire day devoted to fatiguing labor, and their doctrine of contentment is a pleasing philosophy to dream over, but the man or woman who in these days is able to carry such theories into practice is an exceptionally fortunate individual. There are moments in every life when it is impossible not to give way to some expressions of anxiety; there are other moments when such doubts and fears are sacred thoughts, and to say that they are unnecessary is utterly ridiculous. At the same time there is a solution to this problem of worry—a solution so simple that anybody can resort to it if he will but exercise an ordinary degree of self-control.

Don't borrow trouble! That is the secret of the whole philosophy. Don't worry about trifles! Don't anticipate evils which, in all probability, will never be realized!

We spend countless hours in anticipating the future. We make mountains out of molehills and impassable rivers out of shallow brooks, whereas if we would but make up our minds that we will never worry about any ill until that misfortune has actually come upon us, we would all be so healthy and happy that we would have no occasion to bother our heads with these intricate scientific analysis of the probable death rate from worry. —New York Globe.

Our Public Schools and the Revival of Conscience

By Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago.

YOU ought to take a deep interest in the public schools, even if your own schools are of the best. Till recently, the public schools have been trade schools for clerks. We have only addressed the heads thus far; we need to train the hand and heart as well. In the big cities, most of the boys leave school before completing the course. This is because the boys are not interested in mere book-learning. The boy feels that his success or failure does not depend on it. Destructiveness in the nursery is only to be active, and shows that the child needs an opening for constructive activity. This should be recognized in the public schools, and where it is so recognized the boys keep up their interest and stay in school till they graduate. I plead for the same education for boys and girls. I ought to have been taught to handle a saw and plane. People say: "Is not the factory better than the street for children between fourteen and sixteen?" Perhaps, but the alternative is between the school and the factory. They learn in the factory what they ought to learn in the school, and could learn in the school much better. We should all be richer if we were taught to use our hands.

Secularism should be kept out of the schools. America has become a home for the descendants of all races and creeds, and out of all these apparently discordant elements we must make a new type of manhood and womanhood, containing the best qualities of all, and eliminating the worst. It is only in the public schools that this can be done, where German and Italian and Jew come together. We need appeals to the heart and conscience in our schools, and a revival of conscience. We have now a stealer standard. We need something that cannot be stolen, a standard of character and conscience. The women can bring it into the schools much better than the men can. I appeal for women in the schools.

Lawyers and Ministers Compared Intellectual Caliber

as to

By Raymond M. Terhune.

AS I have had some experience with men of both professions: I believe the remark of a lawyer quoted by one correspondent, that a clergyman's duties require less intellectual calibre than of a lawyer, to be entirely erroneous.

On several occasions it has been my pleasure to listen to lawyers of the first rank engaged in discussions of a controversial nature with clergymen, and the latter have invariably confuted the former and frequently displayed a much higher order of erudition. To offer one of the many little incidents as an illustration:

Two young men of my acquaintance, both about the same age, one just admitted to the bar and the other studying for the ministry, were invited one evening to attend a debate, in which, though unprepared, they were asked to participate. The lawyer readily acquiesced, but the humble theological student said he preferred to listen. The lawyer spread himself in fine style and made what seemed an excellent showing. It was then that our theological student slowly arose, and with considerable meekness said that he would like to make a remark or two, and then "went" for the lawyer. He took up his points each in turn, analyzed it carefully, proved it fallacious and showed it to be incompatible with a true understanding of the matter. In fine, he annihilated the argument in its entirety, presented his own views of the matter with a clearness and succinctness that convinced all of his logical reasoning, and virtually made the lawyer look like 30 cents. That is one of the reasons I would walk into the gutter if the street were crowded to allow one of these men of "inferior intellect caliber" to pass.

How to Make Happy Marriages

By Mrs. T. P. O'Connor.

MARRIAGE is an institution of the State; therefore she should put it out of the bonds of possibility that people can marry each other in two days or a week. How many marriages would be broken off if the State required a three years' engagement before people are married? After all, if a woman wants to become a nun in two months, no convent in the world will accept her. She must be a novice for two or three years; during that time she has to make an examination of her conscience every day and to find out if she has a vocation for a nun. But women and men marry without the slightest preparation, without the slightest thought of the future, while Dame Nature laughs at her most odd pairings. She wants her world peopled, that is her part; the men and women who are ill-suited to each other, are not her affair. Girls and boys at school should be taught to look upon marriage as the most beautiful, the happiest, the most desirable and the most possible thing in the world. Boys should be taught to keep their minds and bodies pure for the state which they will probably enter, and to have a sense of protection and loyalty to girls; and girls should be taught industry, self sacrifice, and responsibility for the married state.

King of the Penguins.

The "emperor" penguin, one of the discoveries of Capt. Scott's recent antarctic expedition, was the subject of an interesting illustrated lecture by Dr. Wilson, before the recent ornithological congress in London. The bird stands about four feet high, weighs about eighty pounds or more, and with its black coat and erect posture has, when seen at a distance, a truly startling resemblance to a

dwarf man. These "emperors" of the penguin world live upon the great girdle of pack ice which surrounds the antarctic continent, and seem to depend daily for their food on crustaceans caught in the crevices of the ice. The female lays a solitary egg, which is caught on the great web feet, so that it never touches the ice, and is held there covered with the mother's body until hatching occurs.

Commercial Review

R. C. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Recent mild weather might have been expected to retard business, but freight blockades and several similar conditions testify to the contrary, and the last half of the week brought a seasonable fall in temperature.

Higher rates for money tend to prevent excesses in Wall street, yet there is no difficulty in securing funds for mercantile undertakings. At some cities fall trade has become more quiet, first necessities being covered, but supplementary orders are confidently awaited, especially in dry goods, of which stocks are not burdensome at any point. The first interest in holiday trade is noted, and this element promises to supply unprecedented business this year.

Crops were not seriously injured by the frost, and such a small percentage of the year's yield still remains exposed to danger that agricultural results may be summed up as most favorable. It is to be hoped that large crops will restore liberal exports, which have made very poor comparisons of late.

Failures this week numbered 214 in the United States, compared with 208 a year ago, and 25 in Canada, against 24 last year.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending October 12 are 2,774,462 bushels, against 1,922,642 last week, 1,357,175 this week last year, 2,865,510 in 1903 and 5,240,088 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 952,474 bushels, against 1,186,388 last week, 857,517 a year ago, 1,410,412 in 1903 and 180,674 in 1902.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 7,871 barrels; exports, 175 barrels.

WHEAT—Steady. Spot contract, 84@84 1/4; spot No. 2 red western, 85 1/2@85 3/4; October, 84@84 1/4; December, 86@86 1/4; January, 87 1/4; steamer No. 2 red, 76 1/2@76 3/4; receipts, 14,714 bushels; Southern, by sample, 65@65 1/2; Southern, on grade, 78 1/2@84 1/2.

CORN—Dull. Spot, 58 1/2@59 1/2; October, 59 1/4@59 1/2; year, 50 1/2@50 1/2; January, 49 1/2@49 1/2; February, 49 1/4@49 1/2; March, 49 1/4@49 1/2; May, 49 1/4@49 1/2; steamer mixed, 56 1/4@56 1/2; receipts, 45,287 bushels; Southern white corn, 56@58; Southern yellow corn, 56@62.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 34 1/2 sales; No. 3 white, 33 1/4@34 1/4; No. 2 mixed, 33 bid; receipts, 33,672 bushels. RYE—Quiet. No. 2 Western, 69 exports; 71@72 domestic; receipts, 8,599 bushels.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged. Fancy imitation, 19@20; fancy creamery, 22@22 1/2; fancy lard, 18@19; store-packed, 15@16.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged, 22. CHEESE—Easy and unchanged. Large, 12 1/4; medium, 12 1/2; small, 13. SUGAR—Steady and unchanged. Coarse granulated, 5.00; fine, 5.00.

New York.—BUTTER—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 6,867. CHEESE—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 2,635. EGGS—Firm, unchanged; receipts, 8,256.

POULTRY—Alive, steady; Western chickens, 14; fowls, 15; turkeys, 14. Dressed weak; Western chickens, 11@15; fowls, 12 1/2@13; turkeys, 14@18.

BEEF—Steady; packet, 10.50@11.00. LARD—Firm; Western steamed, 7.65@7.75; refined, steady; continent, 8.00. SUGAR—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 36.3-1-16; centrifugal, 96 test, 35@31-1-16; molasses sugar, 2 1/2@2-13-16; refined, quiet.

POTATOES—Irish, steady; sweets, dull; prices unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 89 1/2; elevator, No. 2 red, 90 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 93 1/2 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 92 1/2 f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Receipts, 10,825; exports, 40,076. Spot, steady; No. 2, 62 nominal elevator, and 62 f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 2 white, nominal. Option market was dull, but fairly steady, closing net unchanged. January closed, 51 1/4; May closed, 50 1/2; December, 54 1/4@54 1/2, closed, 54 1/2.

OATS—Receipts, 230,000; exports, 115,078; spot, steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 33@34; natural white, 30@32 pounds, 34@35; clipped white, 36@40 pounds, 36@39.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Common steers, steady; others steady to 10c lower. Bulls, steady; cows, steady to strong. Native steers, 4.00@5.50; Westerns, 4.15; bulls, 2.75@3.00; cows, 1.40@3.65.

CALVES—Veals, firm; grassers, higher; no Westerns; veals, 4.50@9.25; tops, 9.00; grassers, 1.50@3.75; fed calves, little calves, 3.00@4.00. Dressed calves, steady; city dressed veals, 8 1/2@13 1/2c per pound; country dressed, 7 1/2@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, firm; lambs, steady; sheep, 3.50@5.50; culls, 2.50@3.25; lambs, 7.25@7.90; few choice to outside buyers at 8.50; culls, 5.00@6.00; no Canada lambs.

HOGS—Market weak; State and Pennsylvania hogs, 5.80@6.00. Chicago.—CATTLE—Market steady; demand light. Beef steers, 3.20@6.25; stockers and feeders, 2.25@3.85; cows and canners, 1.50@4.00; bulls, 2.00@3.65; calves, 1.65@2.45.

HOGS—Market 5/8@10c lower. Shipping and selected, 5.40@5.65; mixed and heavy packing, 4.85@5.37 1/2; light, 5.00@5.50; pigs and rough, 1.50@3.35.

SHEEP—Market active and strong. Sheep, 2.50@6.00; lambs, 4.50@8.00.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

In the traveling circuses of France the babies of the company are put to work as clowns.

A trout was taken from the Thames, near Hampton, with its head tightly fixed in an old meat can.

The value of the Pennsylvania ferries between Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn and the Jersey is \$3,633,000.

Professor Reclus, who died in Berlin recently, is said to have originated the phrase, "cheap and ugly," or, as it is more commonly quoted in this country, "cheap and nasty."

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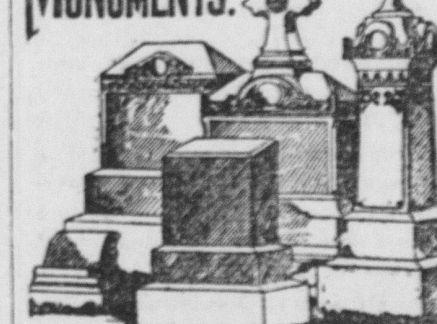
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7 10 2 30 4 40	N. Y.	9 20 5 10 6 20
7 26 4 46 5 56	Zion	9 36 5 26 6 36
7 32 5 02 6 12	Heck's Ferry	9 42 5 32 6 42
7 39 5 09 6 19	Dunkles	9 49 5 39 6 49
7 45 5 15 6 25	HULSEBURG	9 55 5 45 6 55
7 51 5 21 6 31	Snycdetown	10 01 5 51 7 01
7 58 5 28 6 38	Nittany	10 08 5 58 7 08
8 04 5 34 6 44	Buston	10 14 6 04 7 14
8 10 5 40 6 50	Clintondale	10 20 6 10 7 20
8 17 5 47 6 57	Krider's Spring	10 27 6 17 7 27
8 23 5 53 7 03	L. M. A. R.	10 33 6 23 7 33
8 29 5 59 7 09	Mackeyville	10 39 6 29 7 39
8 35 6 05 7 15	Decar Springs	10 45 6 35 7 45
8 41 6 11 7 21	Salona	10 51 6 41 7 51
8 47 6 17 7 27	MILL HALL	10 57 6 47 7 57
8 53 6 23 7 33	(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)	
11 45 8 55	Jersey Shore	3 16 7 50
12 20 9 10	Art. 1 Wmport	3 26 8 20
12 29 11 30	Lrs. Art. 2	3 35 8 30
	Phila. & Reading R. R.	3 44 8 39
7 30 4 50	PHILA.	8 26 11 30
10 40 8 00	NEW YORK	4 30 7 30
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