



WOMAN'S WORLD

ART IN FURNISHINGS.
Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Art Museum, is to be one of the lecturers in the School of Practical Art Decorating and Furnishing, which opened its third season the other night at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, No. 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City. Frank Alvah Parsons of Teachers College delivered the introductory lectures.

Course I will be devoted to the principles of color and form harmony. Course II will teach Renaissance period structure and decoration and present application. Course III embraces practical design and free-hand drawing. All the courses will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Parsons, assisted by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, of the School of Architecture, Columbia University; L. G. Moore, of Teachers College, and others.

What this school means to the young business man is illustrated by the New Haven interior decorator who gladly traveled 148 miles each lecture night, arriving home at 2 a. m., and never missed a lecture. What it means to the average shopper hardly needs comment. The increased knowledge of the clerk, his better taste, the greater value of his judgment, his artistic resources—all these are of importance to the woman with money to spend.

"As every one knows, it is the women who do most of the buying," said a member of a large firm. "Evidently their taste by showing and selling them really artistic and beautiful things, and we shall create in them a desire for still better (and incidentally, more expensive) objects, and then the first thing we know they'll come and buy those good (and expensive) things from us. And all this makes good for trade."

What it all means to the woman purchaser, the firm and the salesman is shown by a little incident which took place not long since in a Pennsylvania city.

A well-to-do customer came in. She was moving into a new house and wanted a long list of goods. She had heard of the school in practical art decorating and furnishing opened by the West Side branch of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, and as the salesman brought out his velours and satins she showed herself decidedly "difficult."

When they reached the point of matching wall papers and rugs it began to look as if she might take the hat somewhere else to buy. Then she began to speak about the association's school in practical art—what a splendid thing it was for the customer who wanted help—who was in that painful now-which-would-you-choose frame of mind. And then she wound up:

"I wish you had a man from that school here to help me with my rugs."

The clerk had been biding his time. Now was the moment for him to declare himself.

"I am very happy to be able to say that I am a graduate of that class," he said, "and if you want any help from me I shall be only too glad to give it."

And he sold the goods.

FRILLS AND FURBELOWS.

Heavy black applique bands and sheer cream insertions will give a delightful mangle effect. A clever idea is to alternate them. To insure a firm effect mount them on a paper foundation. Mitre them down the back to a trifle below the waist line. Then allow the long ends to fall in the coat-tail effect. To form these tails there will be three bands of the black and two of the white in each. At the front there is the bolero effect.

Hats of one color, though often of different shades, will be much worn this autumn. Greens of different shades will be fashionable in both velvet and felt hats, and green for the woman with color and who has not blue eyes is, however, almost always a most unfortunate one. Grey-eyed women need not fear green, provided their complexions are of the proper sort, and there is no blue mixed with the gray. Green goes best, however, with brown and hazel eyes, especially the latter.

Marabou feathers are still to be worn, but not so much as formerly. Ostrich plumes, of course, will be much seen—they always are—and also bird of paradise feathers. Aligrette plumes are less seen, but it should be remembered that aligrette plumes are most expensive, and last but a short time, whereas ostrich plumes make a much greater showing for the money invested, and are comparatively durable, and even the wealthy woman does not despise economy. The favorite side for the applications of plumes and feathers, and also on plainer hats of wings, is the left, although in certain hats long plumes sweep from the back toward the front.—Rochester Post Express.

WOMAN'S FINANCIAL MIND.

"The reason women rarely make a success as financiers is that they have absolutely no conception of money in bulk," said a well known broker of this city, in discussing this question recently. "We have examples of it every day. We have a few women patrons, but we don't like them. I guess you'll find that chivalry dies out when it comes to a question of taking care of women's money for them. Men think of large sums of money in the abstract; women only in the concrete. If you tell a woman she will profit \$10,000 in a certain deal she thinks you are honest and not trying to get ahead of her. If you tell her there's going to be a big coup of \$100,000 or so she looks at you in childlike bewilderment. Her experience does not give her any clue to the possibilities of this sum of money. She does not realize how much tangible value it represents. 'My! My! That seems an awful big sum of money,' said one particularly unsophisticated woman, who had made a successful deal through accident rather than design. 'Could I live comfortably on that for the rest of my life? How much would my income be a year, say, without touching the principal?'"

"A woman is afraid to deal with money in large sums, unless she happens to be trained to it. She can't, in her mind's eye, see how many houses, or rents or school bills it will pay for. When she hears of a large sum of money she always wants to know how much it's going to buy her, how it is going to look in some concrete form like houses, or dresses, or trips abroad. As a simple quantity to figure interest on she can't realize it."—Philadelphia Record.

GIFTS FOR THE BABY.
Soft pillows of down, with hand-embroidered covers, are necessary for babies, whether they are sleeping, riding, in a cot or being coddled, and because they are in constant use some are not elaborate.

An oblong shape on which an infant can rest at full length, is more desirable than a square or round one. Many are covered with a light-colored silk, over which there is a dotted white Swiss slip, with a lace-trimmed ruff, full on around the edges. In the four corners of the slip are clover-shaped medallions, and in the center the baby's monogram in big letters, says the New York Telegram.

Over a light shade of pink silk a sheer white linen slip adorned with tiny pink roses on delicate green vines makes a most attractive pillow, with a double valance around the side. A simpler way is to make the white slip in panels by using insertion. Through the narrow baby ribbon to match the color of the pillow and tie the ends in shiny bows. To the edge of the ruffle sew narrow lace trim, through which the baby ribbon is to be run and tied in double bows at each of the four corners. The pillows need not be covered with silk if that is too expensive, for a pretty shade of sateen will look quite as well under the sheer white slip.

COSTUME FOR STREET WEAR.

For street wear the costume on the tailor-made order, short skirt and medium length coat, will be correct, but only as a morning costume. For afternoon and reception, wear a much more elaborate style is demanded, with long skirt and long coat of much more fanciful design. This style of long coat is, in fact, one of the marked features of the winter's fashions. It was seen last year, but did not become an accepted fashion, being thrust to one side by the craze for the plainer close-fitting model. The model is exhibited in velvet of a light shade. Gray is extremely smart this season, and when trimmed with lace and chinchilla, a velvet costume of this description must surely content the heart of the most enthusiastic devotee of dress. An overskirt effect is to be noticed in these coats that do not reach to the front of the underskirt, but at the back have a train like a skirt. This fashion will surely be modified into the length that clears the ground even in the most expensive materials.—Harper's Bazar.

SHAVING SOAP FOR WOMEN.

"I want a good skin soap," said the pretty girl to the drug store clerk. "I think you will find this most satisfactory," he said, handing her a cake.

"But this is shaving soap," she exclaimed indignantly.

"I know it, madam. But you said you wanted a good skin soap, and shaving soap is really the best complexion soap made. It is made for the one purpose of use on the face, and has in it the best of skin foods. Of course, you may buy a high-priced toilet soap with a beautiful paper wrapping and an exquisite scent, but if you really want to treat your complexion well, use shaving soap."—New York Press.

FASHION NOTED.

The day of the muslin dress is by no means over yet. Kid gloves of a brilliant brick red are striking. Belts of soft light colored kid with steel heads are lovely. Little boleros of lace edged with fur are shown for street wear.

The World's Human Butcher Bill

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

HUMAN beings have been killing one another for such a long time that neither history nor the prehistoric monuments can tell us when the bloody business began.

Therefore, in estimating the Human Butcher Bill a great many items will necessarily have to be left out. In fact, it was not until times quite recent that anything like an itemized account of the cost of the business was even attempted.

About three hundred years ago it began to occur to the leading men in some of the nations that it might be just as well to look a little bit into the matter of the cost of war, and it is only about that date that our figures begin.

It appears, then, that within somewhat less than three centuries England has spent in the game of human slaughter, in round numbers, \$7,000,000,000 (seven thousand millions of dollars).

It is estimated that the wars of the Nineteenth Century cost the world very near \$18,000,000,000 (eighteen thousand millions of dollars). A crack mathematician has told us that there are in a century 3,155,673,600 seconds. Such being the case, it follows that the world has paid out in the last hundred years for war nearly \$6 a second!

The combined indebtedness of the leading nations of the earth amounts to about \$35,000,000,000 (thirty-five thousand millions of dollars).

Most of this enormous sum is on account of war, or the preparation for it. But this is putting it far too mildly. If the nations had been at peace during the long time that they were fighting each other they would now have no debt, but, on the other hand, an enormous surplus in their treasuries.

As it is, Great Britain, France and Germany are spending annually in interest on their debts nearly \$390,000,000, to say nothing of the yearly appropriations for the mighty armaments under which they groan. \$200,000,000; for Germany, \$217,000,000.

Even the United States of America, with no "entangling alliances," pays, in round numbers, \$200,000,000 a year to keep itself in trim for killing human beings.

The poet Shelley somewhere says that the time is coming when Humanity will "look back and shudder at its younger years."

There is no doubt of it—and it seems to many of us as though the time for the "shuddering" to begin had already arrived.

All honor to Norway and Sweden for having demonstrated to men the fact that war can be avoided, and that, because it is a senseless and brutal thing, it should be, and shall be, avoided!—New York American.

Danger in High Finance To Society and Nation

By J. Edward Simmons, the New York Banker.

OUR forefathers would have called graft stealing, and the grafter a thief, but in these days of progress and of push, those men who are making haste to get rich honestly if they can, prefer the word graft, because it is less withering. I fear the very use of the word graft is an indication of men's tolerance of a thief and his trade.

Great corporations and multimillionaire enterprises, whether conducted by the State or by its citizens, are modern growths. Their workings and their dangers have not been and are not as fully understood as their advantages. In the interest of the Nation and of its citizens their dark side should be investigated and set forth no less lucidly and forcibly than their bright side, and their advantages should not be ignored, nor should their evils be fostered.

The ordinary thief is personally amenable to the law; the ordinary thief is a man without means and without power; but the thief who steals in the name of a corporation because he wields the influence of that corporation has many times the power for mischief which the former has. He has the power because he controls more money; he has the power because he is more respected, and, therefore, less suspected. Such a thief is a far greater danger to the community, to his fellow-citizens, and especially to the commonwealth, than the footpad, the burglar, or the pickpocket.

Shall this wholesale thief go unscathed while the pilferer of a pitiful ten dollars is deprived of the opportunity of doing further wrong by imprisonment? Corporations are mere legal entities, and, as such, cannot be punished. But the director or trustee of a corporation who steals or bribes or appropriates in a limit and restrict the operations of trusts to their beneficial uses, eliminating the power to monopolize and oppress, we shall go far in the direction of preventing the extension of this threatening evil.

It is largely because the masses see great fortunes accumulated by dishonest means, and, when so accumulated, combined to smother individuals enterprise and force unjust tribute from the public, that they are ready to listen to the false doctrines of Socialism. Socialism has, of course, its unreasoning and unreasonable advocates, but it is probable that most of those who have been flocking to its banner have done so rather as a protest against the dishonesty and the abuse of power so rampant among us today, than with any hope of altering the established methods of social evolution. If we can restore the old, rigid standards of honesty and uprightness in all business dealings and limit and restrict the operations of trusts to their beneficial uses, eliminating the power to monopolize and oppress, we shall go far in the direction of preventing the extension of this threatening evil.

Black Bear Are Not Very Formidable

By President Theodore Roosevelt.

BLACK bears are not, under normal conditions, formidable brutes. If they do charge and get home they may maul a man severely, and there are a number of instances on record in which they have killed men. Ordinarily, however, a black bear will not charge home, though he may bluster a good deal. I once shot one very close up which made a most lamentable outcry, and seemed to lose its head, its efforts to escape resulting in its bounding about among the trees with such heedless hurry that I was easily able to kill it. Another black bear, which I also shot at close quarters, came straight for my companions and myself, and almost ran over the white hunter who was with me. This bear made no sound whatever when I first hit it, and I do not think it was charging. I believe it was simply dazed, and by accident ran the wrong way, and so almost came into collision with us. However, when it found itself face to face with the white hunter, and only four or five feet away, it prepared for hostilities, and I think would have mauled him if I had not brained it with another bullet; for I was myself standing but six feet or so to one side of it. None of the bears shot on this Colorado trip made a sound when hit; they all died silently, like so many wolves.

Ordinarily, my experience has been that bears were not flurried when I suddenly came upon them. They impressed me as if they were always keeping in mind the place toward which they wished to retreat in the event of danger, and for this place, which was invariably a piece of rough ground or dense timber, they made off with all possible speed, not seeming to lose their heads. Frequently I have been able to watch bears for some time while myself unobserved. With other game I have very often done this even when within close range, not wishing to kill creatures needlessly, or without a good object; but with bears, my experience has been that chances to secure them come so seldom as to make it very distinctly worth while improving any that do come.—From "A Colorado Bear Hunt," Scribner's.

The Durable Satisfaction of Life

By President Eliot, of Harvard.

THE foundation of all durable satisfactions in life is that each man be a clean, wholesome, vigorous animal. This means that drunkenness, licentiousness and dirt of all kinds must be avoided. But this is not enough. It is the intellectual life that gives the educated man the real satisfaction that endures. The cultivation of vigorous, intense mental work each day is bound to furnish one of the greatest and most lasting satisfactions that come in life. Don't take three minutes to do what might just as well be done in two minutes. Don't take four years in college to do what might be done just as well in three years.

The third great source of satisfaction is a decent reputation. In order to secure this be a man of honor. Act toward all women as though you were going to marry some pure woman inside of a month. Be honest to all, and, more than this, be generous, especially to those less powerful and poorer than yourself. Underclothing made of the skins of birds is worn by Eskimo women. Before being sewed together the skins are chewed well by the women, in order to make them soft. One shirt requires about one hundred skins.

Commercial Review

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

Activity broadens in commercial channels and confidence expands because of the many evidences of conservatism. Business is brisk and improving, yet there is no disposition to start a boom either in commodities or securities.

Manufacturers receive liberal orders for remote deliveries, many dealers having covered spring requirements, and shipping departments are forwarding as freely as traffic facilities will permit. Current retail trade is not equaling expectations, but this is attributed to mild autumn weather, and preparations for the future are undiminished.

Especially good news is received from the iron and steel centers, output of mills and furnaces increasing without relieving the pressure for quick delivery, particularly in structural and railway departments.

Wages were voluntarily increased at print cloth mills, and scarcely any labor disputes are noted. Much complaint is heard regarding freight blockades, several contracts being accepted subject to delay in transit, which is seriously retarding grain exports. Nevertheless, railway earnings for October thus far show a gain of only 1.6 per cent, compared with last year's figures.

Bradstreet's says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending October 19, are 2,831,482 bushels, against 2,774,462 last week, 1,066,462 this week last year, 4,265,080 in 1903 and 7,060,137 in 1902. Corn exports for the week are 776,435 bushels, against 762,474 last week, 797,898 a year ago, 1,800,885 in 1903 and 84,654 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 1/4@85 3/4; October, 84@84 1/4; December, 86@86 1/4; January, 87 1/4; steamer No. 2 red, 76 1/4@76 3/4; receipts, 14,714 bushels; Southern, by sample, 65@80; Southern, on grade, 78 1/2@84 1/2.

CORN—Dull. Spot, 58 1/4@58 3/4; October, 59 1/4@59 3/4; year, 50 1/4@50 3/4; January, 49 1/4@49 3/4; February, 49 1/4@49 3/4; March, 49 1/4@49 3/4; May, 49 1/4@49 3/4; steamer mixed, 59 1/4@59 3/4; receipts, 45,287 bushels; Southern white corn, 58 1/2@58; Southern yellow corn, 59@62.

OATS—Firm. No. 2 white, 34 1/2 sales; No. 3 white, 33 1/2@34 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 33 bid; receipts, 33,672 bushels. RYE—Quiet. No. 2 Western, 69 export; 71@72 domestic; receipts, 8,699 bushels.

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

EGGS—Firm and unchanged, 22. CHEESE—Easy and unchanged. Large, 12 1/2; 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 week; 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 1/2@37; centrifugal, 66 test, 35 1/2@36 1/2; molasses sugar, 2 1/4@2 1/2@15; refined, quiet. POTATOES—Irish, steady; sweets, dull; prices unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 80 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, 19,825; 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 1/4; December, 54 1/4@54 3/4, closed, 54 1/4.

OATS—Receipts, 230,600; exports, 115,078; spot, steady; mixed oats, 26@32 pounds, 33@34; natural white, 30@32 pounds, 34@35; clipped white, 30@30 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, 9.50; grassers, 1.50@3.75; fed calves, 4.00; little calves, 3.00@4.00. Dressed calves, steady; city dressed veals, 8 1/2@13 1/2; per pound; country dressed, 7 1/2@12.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, firm; lambs, steady; sheep, 3.50@5.50; culls, 2.50@3.25; lambs, 7.25@7.00; few choice to outside buyers at 8.50; culls, 5.00@5.00; 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; heifers, 1.65@4.25.

HOGS—Market 5@10c lower. Shipping and selected, 5.40@5.65; mixed and heavy packing, 4.85@5.37 1/2; light, 5.20@5.50; pigs and rough, 1.50@5.35.

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

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

When a fish loses any of its scales, by a wound or other means, they are never renewed.

Animals to the number of nearly 70,000 are killed yearly for the sake of their fur.

The largest moth known is the Giant Atlas, found in China, the wings of which measure nine inches across.

Quite Edenesque is the business street of St. Heller in the Isle of Jersey, where "Adam," "Eve," "Cain" and "Abel" are all prosperously established in business.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE—1904.

- Bellefonte, N. W. J. C. Harper
- " " " " W. W. Patrick Gherry
- " " " " W. W. George E. Meek
- Phillipsburg, 1st W. J. W. Lukens
- " " " " 2nd W. Ira Howe
- " " " " 2nd W. E. Jones
- Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
- Howard, Howard Moore
- Millsboro, Victor Meiser
- Millsboro, James Neil
- South Phillipsburg, Joseph Gates
- Unionville, F. J. McDonald, Fleming
- State College, D. G. Meek
- Benner, N. P., John E. Grove, Bellefonte
- " " " " W. W. Patrick Gherry
- Boggs, N. P., Ira Cofer, Yarnell
- " " " " E. P. W. J. C. Barnhart, Roland
- " " " " W. P. Lewis Waller, Millburg
- Burnside, William Hippie, Pine Glenn
- College, Nathan Grove, Lemont
- Curtis, R. A. Fourness, Humula
- Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
- " " " " W. P. Summer Miller, Penna. Furnace
- Gregg, N. P., Joseph C. Rosenau, Spring Mills
- " " " " E. P. H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
- " " " " W. P. John Smith, Spring Mills
- Haines, E. P., L. B. Orndorff, Woodward
- " " " " W. P. Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
- Halfmoon, Emory McAfee, Stormstown
- Harris, John W. Wallace, Port Matilda
- Howard, George D. Johnson, Roland
- Houston, Henry Hale, Julian
- Liberty, E. P., W. P. Harter, Blanchard
- " " " " W. P. Albert Borgner, Monument
- Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
- Miles, E. P., H. F. McMurray, Wolfe Store
- " " " " M. P. George B. Winters, Smullton
- " " " " W. P. G. Edward Miller, Rebersburg
- Patton, W. A. Huey, Wadett, Bellefonte
- Penn. W. F. Smith, Millheim
- Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
- " " " " George Goodhart, Centre Hall
- " " " " W. P. James B. Spangher, Tusseyville
- Rush, N. P., W. K. Franz, Phillipsburg
- " " " " E. P. Fred Wilkinson, Muncie Station
- " " " " R. P. John T. Lorigan, Reber
- Shawnee, N. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
- " " " " W. P. James C. Colver, Moshannon
- Spring, N. P., C. M. Heiser, Bellefonte
- " " " " S. P. John Mullinger, Pleasant Gap
- Taylor, P. A. Hoover, Port Matilda
- Union, John O. Peters, Fleming
- Walker, E. P., Solomon Hunsicker, Kittany
- " " " " M. P. John McAuley, Hubersburg
- " " " " W. P. John Cole, Zion
- Worth, L. A. Williams, Port Matilda

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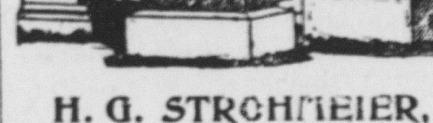
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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Stations	Read Up.	No. 3.	No. 4.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
11:20	8:00	4:40	BELLEFONTE	9:20	5:10	10:40
11:40	8:20	5:00	PHILLIPSBURG	9:40	5:30	11:00
12:00	8:40	5:20	UNIONVILLE	10:00	5:50	11:20
12:20	9:00	5:40	STATE COLLEGE	10:20	6:10	11:40
12:40	9:20	6:00	STATE COLLEGE	10:40	6:30	12:00
1:00	9:40	6:20	STATE COLLEGE	11:00	6:50	12:20
1:20	10:00	6:40	STATE COLLEGE	11:20	7:10	12:40
1:40	10:20	7:00	STATE COLLEGE	11:40	7:30	1:00
2:00	10:40	7:20	STATE COLLEGE	12:00	7:50	1:20
2:20	11:00	7:40	STATE COLLEGE	12:20	8:10	1:40
2:40	11:20	8:00	STATE COLLEGE	12:40	8:30	2:00
3:00	11:40	8:20	STATE COLLEGE	1:00	8:50	2:20
3:20	12:00	8:40	STATE COLLEGE	1:20	9:10	2:40
3:40	12:20	9:00	STATE COLLEGE	1:40	9:30	3:00
4:00	12:40	9:20	STATE COLLEGE	2:00	9:50	3:20
4:20						