

THE BRIBE EVIL.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Enters a Plea for Fair Dealing.

Money Obtained by Fraud Sends Men Down to Perdition—Bribery Described as a Monster that Has Poisoned Some of the Brightest Minds the World Has Produced.

In the following sermon Dr. Talmage calls attention to the various modes by which some people enrich themselves by dishonest means and holds out to them a warning that they cannot afford to disregard. His text is Timothy 6: 9: "They that will be rich fall into a temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

That is the Niagara Falls over which rush a multitude of souls, namely, the determination to have the money anyhow, right or wrong. Tell me how a man gets his money and how he does with it, and I will tell you his character, and what will be his destiny in this world and the next. I propose to speak to-day about the ruinous modes of getting money.

In all our city, state and national elections, large sums of money are used in bribery. Politics, from being the science of good government, has often been dragged into the synonymy for treachery and turpitude. A monster sin, plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dreadful work in all ages. Its two hands are rotten with leprosy. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clenched, and with its scorching knuckle it taps at the door of the court room, the legislative hall, the congress, and the parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters, and glides through the aisle of the council chamber as softly as a slipper page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket, and offers it in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken, and the palm of the intruder cross the palm of the official, the leprosy crosses from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads, and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accursed of God and man, stand up for trial.

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons, who became judges, "They took bribes and perverted judgment." David says of some of his pursuers, "Their right hand is full of bribes." Amos says of some men in his day, "They take a bribe, and turn aside the poor in the gate." Eliphaz foretells the crushing blows of God's indignation, declaring, "Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery."

It is no light temptation. The mightiest have fallen under it. Lord Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of our modern science, author of "Novum Organum," and a whole library of books, the leading thinker of his century, so precocious that when a little child he was asked by Queen Elizabeth, "How old are you?" he responded, "I am two years younger than your majesty's happy reign;" of whose oratory Ben Jonson wrote, "The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end;" having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery—thirty-six thousand dollars a year, and Twickenham Court, a gift, and princely estates in Hertfordshire—yet under this temptation to bribery, falling flat into ruin, and on his confession of taking bribes, giving as excuse that all his predecessors took them; he was fined two hundred thousand dollars—or what corresponds with our two hundred thousand dollars—and imprisoned in London Tower.

The black chapter in English, Irish, French, and American politics is the chapter of bribery. Some of you remember the Pacific mail subsidies. Most of you remember the awful tragedy of the Credit Mobilier. Under the temptation to bribery Benedict Arnold sold the fort in the Highlands for \$31,575. For this sin Gorgey betrayed Hungary, Athihophel forsook David, and Judas kissed Christ. When I see so many of the illustrious going down under this temptation, it makes me think of the red dragon spoken of in Revelation, with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns, drawing a third part of the stars of heaven down after him.

The lobbies of the legislature of this country control the country. The land is drunk with bribery! "Oh," says some one, "there's no need of talking against bribery by promise or by dollars, because every man has his price." I do not believe it. Even heathenism and the dark ages have furnished specimens of incorruptibility. A cad of Smyrna had a case brought before him on trial. A man gave him five hundred ducats in bribery. The case came on. The poor man on the other side had no witnesses. At the close of the case the cad said: "This poor man has no witnesses, he thinks; I shall produce in his behalf five hundred witnesses against the other side." Then pulling out the bag of ducats from under the Ottoman, he dashed it down at the feet of the bribor, saying: "I give my decision against you." Epaminondas, offered a bribe, said: "I will do this thing if it be right, and if it be wrong, all your goods cannot persuade me."

The president of the American congress during the American revolution, Gen. Reed, was offered 10,000 guineas by foreign commissioners if he would betray this country. He replied: "Gentlemen, I am a very poor man, but tell your king he is not rich enough to buy me." But why go so far, when you and I, if we move in honorable society, know men and women who by all the forces of earth and hell could not be bribed. They would no more be bribed than you would think of tempting an angel of light to exchange Heaven for the pit. To offer a bribe is

willfully, but it is a very poor compliment to the man to whom it is offered.

Meanwhile, my advice is, keep out of politics unless you are invulnerable to this style of temptation. Indeed, if even you are naturally strong, you need religious buttressing. Nothing but the grace of God can sustain our public men, and make them what we wish. I wish that there might come an old-fashioned revival of religion, that it might break out in congress and the legislature, and bring many of the leading republicans and democrats down to the anxious seat of repentance. That day will come, or something better, for the Bible declares that kings and queens shall become nursing fathers and mothers to the church, and if the greater in authority, then certainly the less.

My charge also to parents is, remember that this evil of bribery often begins in the home circle, and in the nursery. Teach them to do that which is right, not because of the ten cents or the orange which you will give them. There is a great difference between rewarding virtue and making the profits thereof the impelling motive. That man who is honest merely because "honesty is the best policy" is already a moral bankrupt.

My charge is to you, in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery all of you. Every man and woman at some time will be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may be offered in social position. Let us remember that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life, and public life, will come up for public reprehension.

We cannot bribe death, we cannot bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the grave, we cannot bribe the judgments of that God who thunders against this sin. "Fie!" said Cardinal Beaufort, "fie! Can't death be bribed? Is money nothing? Must I die, and so rich? If the owning of the whole realm would save me, I could get it by policy or by purchase—by money." No, death would not be bribed then; he will not be bribed now. Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money. I break that delusion. I tell that bribe-taker that he will take his money with him. God will wrap it up in your shroud, or put it in the palm of your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you sold your vote and your moral principle, but there it will lie, a hot metal, burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall over the wrist, clanking the fetters of an eternal captivity. The bribe is an everlasting possession. You take it for time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will feel on your cheek a kiss. Looking up, you will find it to be Judas, who took 30 pieces of silver as a bribe, and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of his divine Master.

Another wrong use of money is seen in the abuse of trust funds. Nearly every man during the course of his life, on a larger or smaller scale, has the property of others committed to his keeping. He is, so far, a safety deposit, he is an administrator, and he holds in his hand the interest of the family of a deceased friend; or he is an attorney, and through his custody goes the payment from debtor to creditor; or he is the collector for a business house, which compensates him for the responsibility; or he is treasurer for a charitable institution, and he holds in his hand the funds of the poor; or he is an official of the city or the state or the nation, and taxes and subsidies and salaries and supplies are in his keeping.

It is as solemn a trust as God can make it. It is concentrated and multiplied confidences. On that man depends the support of a bereft household, or the morals of dependents, or the right movement of a thousand wheels of social mechanism. A man may do what he will with his own, but he who abuses trust funds, in that one act commits theft, falsehood, perjury, and becomes, in all the intensity of the word, a miscreant. How many widows and orphans there are with nothing between them and starvation but a sewing machine, or held up out of the vortex of destruction simply by the heart of a needle, red with their own heart's blood, who a little while ago had, by father and husband, left them a competency? What is the matter? The administrators or the executors have sacrificed it—running risks with it that they would not have dared to encounter in their own private affairs.

Another remark needs to be made, and that is that people ought not to go into places, into business, or into positions where the temptation is mightier than their character. If there be large sums of money to be handled, and the man is not sure of his own integrity, you have no right to run an unseaworthy craft in a hurricane. A man can tell by the sense of weakness or strength in the presence of a bad opportunity whether he is in a safe place. How many parents make an awful mistake when they put their boys in banking houses and stores and shops and factories and places of solemn trust without once discussing whether they can endure the temptation! You give the boy plenty of money, and have no account of it, and make the way down become very easy, and you may put upon him a pressure that he cannot stand. There are men who go into positions full of temptations, considering only that they are lucrative positions.

I address many who have trust funds. It is a compliment to you that you have been so entrusted, but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, be careful; be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate, or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands

of people make shipwrecks. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money market is shaken, and the press denounces, and the church thunders expiation.

You have no right to use the property of others except for their advantage, not without consent, unless they are minors. If with their consent you invest their property as well as you can, and it is all lost, you are not to blame; you did the best you could; but do not come into the delusion which has ruined so many men, of thinking because a thing is in their possession, therefore it is theirs. You have a solemn trust that God has given you.

In any community there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or if you have so hopelessly involved them that you cannot put them back, confess the whole thing to those whom you have wronged, and you will sleep better nights, and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be if, after you are dead, your administrator should find out from the account books, or from the lack of vouchers, that you were not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost your soul!

I do not suppose there ever was a better specimen of honesty than was found in the duke of Wellington. He marched with his army over the French frontier, and the army was suffering and he scarcely knew how to get along. Plenty of plunder all about, but he commanded none of the plunder to be taken. He writes home these remarkable words: "We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of public creditors, waiting to demand what is due them." Yet at the very time the French peasantry were bringing their valuables to him to keep. A celebrated writer says of the transaction: "Nothing can be grander or more nobly original than this admission. The old soldier, after 30 years' service, this iron man and victorious general, established in an enemy's country at the head of an immense army, is afraid of his creditors. This is a kind of fear that has seldom troubled conquerors and invaders, and I doubt if the annals of war present anything comparable to its sublime simplicity."

My hearer, what are you doing with that fraudulent document in your pocket? My other hearer, how are you getting along with that wicked scheme you have now on foot? Is that a "pool ticket" you have in your pocket? Why, O young man, were you last night practicing in copying your employer's signature? Where were you last night? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? You had a Christian ancestry, perhaps, and you have had too many prayers spent on you to go overboard. Dr. Livingstone, the famous explorer, was descended from the Highlanders, and he said that one of his ancestors, one of the Highlanders, one day called his family around him. The Highlander was dying; he had his children around his death-bed. He said: "Now, my lads, I have looked all through our history as far back as I can find it, and I have never found a dishonest man in all the line, and I want you to understand you inherit good blood. You have no excuse for doing wrong. My lads, be honest."

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism! Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed Swift's Specific and pronounced it free from any poisonous element. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S. S. S. For the Blood will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO. PA. Expenses low. To those who intend to teach the State gives 50 cents a week as A. I. D. and 50 dollars at graduation.

Tuition, \$1.25 per week (State aid deducted 75 cents per week). Heat, light, washing, furnished room and good board only \$4.00 per week. The net cost for tuition, board, heat and fuel furnished room for the full term of 16 weeks is only \$4.00; for the winter term of 12 weeks, only \$4.50; and for the spring term of 14 weeks, only \$4.50. The net cost of the whole Senior year of 42 weeks is only \$107.40.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale in the ARBITRATION ROOM at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of Clearfield, in said county, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All undivided ten-eighths (10/8) and all other rights, titles and interest of Emilia C. de Villaverde and Cirilo Villaverde, of and from their six certain contiguous tracts or parcels of land lying on the waters of Moshannon creek, in the counties of Clearfield and Centre, in the State of Pennsylvania, containing in all 150 acres, more or less, situated on the east side of Moshannon creek, in Rush township, in the County of Centre, aforesaid. Beginning at a post or tract of John Wideman and Jacob Wideman; thence by John Wideman north 80 degrees, west 30 perches to an old spruce corner near Moshannon creek; thence by tract of Robert Glenn and lands of Johnson & Bowman north 42 1/2 degrees, east 67 perches to a post on the east side of Moshannon creek; thence north 10 degrees, east 35 perches to post; thence by tract of Jacob Resh south 40 degrees, east 130 perches to a post; thence by lands of George Crawford north 50 degrees, west 50 1/2 perches to place of beginning, being same tract of land surveyed under warrant to Peter Yarnell, containing 80 acres and 35 perches and allowance.

One other part situate partly in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., and partly in Morris township, Clearfield county, Pa., adjoining and bounded by tract surveyed on warrant to Peter Yarnell, Robert Glenn, John Lantz, David Hahaker and Jesse Yarnell, and containing 154 acres more or less being the same tract conveyed on warrant granted to Peter Yarnell.

One other tract situated principally in Rush township, aforesaid, beginning at a maple corner of Jesse Yarnell; thence by same north 70 1/2 degrees, west 133 1/2 perches to a maple on bank of Moshannon creek; thence south 77 degrees, west 124 perches to place of beginning, containing 42 1/2 acres and 35 perches and allowance, being same tract conveyed on warrant to Benjamin Martin.

One other tract situate in white oak corner of Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a maple corner, thence by same north 82 degrees, west 32 perches to a post; thence north 45 degrees, east 30 perches to a maple; thence north 74 degrees, east 140 perches to a black oak; thence south 10 degrees, west 85 perches to a white oak; thence south 70 degrees, west 124 perches to place of beginning, containing 42 1/2 acres and 35 perches and allowance, being same tract surveyed to Jesse Yarnell.

One other tract surveyed on warrant to John Wideman, beginning at a post on west side of Erie creek; thence by residue of tract of William Potter north 40 degrees, west 2 1/2 perches to post; thence by land of Wm. McCoy north 22 1/2 degrees, east 30 perches to a post; thence north 77 1/2 degrees, west 70 perches to line of Wm. Potter; thence by said tract north 40 degrees, west 100 perches to a beech corner near Luke Lombard; thence by John Reed north 75 degrees, east 94 perches to an old oak; thence by survey of Patrick Hays north 42 degrees, east 230 perches to an old hickory stump; thence by the same north 40 degrees, east 44 perches to an old dead birch; thence north 36 degrees, east 25 perches to a post on bank of Moshannon creek; thence by the same north 42 degrees, east 80 perches to an old forked maple on bank of creek; thence by Robert Glenn north 96 degrees, east 98 perches to an old hemlock; thence by Jacob Wideman south 40 degrees, east 98 perches in line of tract of Jacob Meyer; thence by said tract and tract of John Meyer south 50 degrees, east 420 perches to post; thence by the Erie creek north 82 degrees, west 133 1/2 perches to north 65 degrees, west 5 perches, north 65 degrees, west 5 perches, north 75 degrees, west 9 perches, south 55 degrees, west 26 perches, north 67 degrees, west 21 perches to a post and place of beginning, containing 48 acres, 75 perches and allowance.

One other tract surveyed under warrant to Jacob Resh, beginning at a post corner east of the new turnpike; thence by tracts of William Meyer and Andrew Green south 40 degrees, west 300 perches to post of John Wideman; thence by same north 40 degrees, west 142 perches to a post; thence by tracts of Jesse Yarnell, Andrew Green and John Wideman north 71 degrees, east 16 perches to an old white oak; thence by same north 11 degrees, east 58 1/2 perches to a post; thence by same north 40 degrees, east 230 perches to an old cherry on bank of creek; thence south 49 degrees, east 22 perches to place of beginning, containing 280 acres, 22 perches and allowance.

That certain tract or piece of land situate in the Township of Decatur, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of Geo. Shultz, in the meadow below the creek, and thence by land of Tests north 20 1/2 degrees, west 27 perches to a post; thence by residue of tract of Geo. Shultz south 83 degrees, east 100 perches to a post; thence by same north 20 1/2 degrees, west 77 perches to a post in George Shultz; thence by land of Shultz north 53 degrees, east 100 perches to place of beginning, containing 49 acres, 16 perches.

Also—A certain other piece of land adjoining or abutting, bounded as follows: To-wit: Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of the above tract; thence by land of Lloyds, north 40 degrees, west 32 1/2 perches to a post; thence by lands of same north 53 degrees, east 104 perches to post in an old line; thence by land of Philip & Test, south 20 1/2 degrees, 70 perches to the former tract; thence by same tract south 53 degrees, west 104 perches to place of beginning, containing 34 acres and 20 perches, both the said pieces making 84 acres, more or less.

Also—That certain piece or tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner between Hamilton & Zeigler's and the said Geo. Shultz, and running by line of Geo. Shultz south 20 degrees, east 100 perches to a post; thence by other lands of said Shultz north 75 degrees, east 226 1/2 perches to a gate post in road; thence by said Shultz and Hamilton and Zeigler south 82 degrees, east 21 1/2 perches to place of beginning, containing one acre, 64 perches, more or less.

Also—Those two certain pieces or tracts of land adjoining each other, situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: To-wit: Beginning at a post corner of Shultz & Test, and on line between said parties and land of Morris & Hallock & Co., and running north 25 degrees, west 36 perches to a post; thence by other land of said Tests south 83 degrees, east 100 perches to a post; thence south 50 degrees, east 6 perches to a post; thence by line of Stephen Test and land of Hallock & Co., thence south 13 1/2 degrees, west about 25 1/2 perches to place of beginning. These two certain pieces, containing together 7 1/2 acres, 75 1/2 perches, be the same more or less.

Also—All that certain tract or piece of ground lying or situate in the township of Decatur, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the line of lands now of Robert Lloyd, which post stands at the intersection of line of Robert Lloyd & Co. land with line of Robert Lloyd land; thence by land of Lloyd south 94 degrees, 10 perches to a post on line of land of Russell Shultz; thence by land of Shultz south 25 degrees, east 132 perches, more or less, to post near white oak and line of land of Geo. Shultz; thence by lands of George Shultz, south 64 degrees, east 106 perches to the stump on line of land of Dewey Coal Co.; thence by line of land of said Dewey Coal Co. land north 25 degrees, west 132 perches, more or less, to place of beginning, containing 87 acres, 72 perches net measure.

Also—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the southwest corner of Elias Walk's second survey; thence by land of E. F. Lloyd & Bro. south 68 degrees, west 104 perches to post in line of Warrington's land (now Russell Shultz) south 27 degrees, east 130 perches to stone heap corner of Geo. Shultz; thence by same Geo. Shultz north 63 degrees, east 105 perches to a stump at the southeast corner of Elias Walk's first survey; thence by lands of Elias Walk north 20 degrees, west 129 1/2 perches to place of beginning, containing 84 acres and 136 perches.

Setled, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Harry Keller, administrator of Emilia C. de Villaverde, deceased, and Cirilo de Villaverde.

TERMS OF SALE—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid in full at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. In effect on and after May 17, 1897.

VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:30 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 11:30 a.m. at Altoona, 1:30 p.m.; at Pitsburg 5:50 p.m.; at Altoona 7:30 p.m.; at Pitsburg 7:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 3:05 p.m.; at Altoona 5:00 p.m.; at Pitsburg 7:00 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:44 p.m.; at Altoona 8:44 p.m.; at Pitsburg 11:30 p.m.

VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD. Leave Tyrone 9:55 a.m., arrive at Bellefonte 11:30 a.m.; at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 4:47 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 2:15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7:00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11:15 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:30 p.m., arrive at Tyrone 6:00 p.m.; at Harrisburg at 8:20 p.m.; at Philadelphia 4:30 a.m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN—SOUTHWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9:22 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:45 p.m.; at Williamsport 3:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 5:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 9:22 a.m., arrive at Lock Haven 10:30 a.m.; Williamsport, 1:50 p.m., Harrisburg, 5:20 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 1:42 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:45 p.m.; Williamsport, 3:50 p.m., Harrisburg, 7:00 p.m. Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m., arrive at Lock Haven 5:50 p.m.; Williamsport, 8:20 p.m., Harrisburg, 11:15 p.m.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, STATIONS, EASTWARD. Rows include: Altoona, Montandown, Lewisburg, Fair Ground, Vicksburg, Mifflintown, Glen Iron, Cherry Run, Harrisburg, Centre Hall, Greeng, Pottsville, York, Philadelphia.

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