SUPERFLUITIES

Dr. Talmage Says They Are Hindrances Rather than Helps.

Great Stature Undesirable -A Dwarf on the Right Side is Stronger than a Giant on the Wrong Side - Ordinary People Do the Most Good in the World.

The subject chosen by the popular Washington divine in the following sermon is "Unhealthy Ambition." His text is I. Chron, 20: 6,7: "A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each tenants to please. Suppose you have hand and six on each foet; and he branched out in business successes also was the son of a giant. But when until in almost every direction you he denied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother, slew him."

Malformation photographed, and for what reason? Did not this passage slip in by mistake into the sacred Scriptures, as sometimes a paragraph utterly obnoxious to the editor gets into his newspaper during his absence? Is not this Scriptural errata? No, no; there is nothing haphazzard about the Bible. This passage of Scripture was as certainly intended to be put in the Bible as the verse, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," or, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

And I selected it for my text to-day because it is charged with practical and tremendous meaning. By the people of God the Philistines had been conquered, with the exception of a few giants. The race of giants is mostly extinct, I am glad to say. There is no use for giants now except to enlarge the income of museums. But there were many of them in olden times. Goliah was, according to the Bible, eleven feet four and a half inches high. Or, if you doubt this, the famous Pliny declares that at Crete, by an earthquake, a monument was broken open, discovering the remains of a giant forty-six cubits long or sixty-nine feet high. So, whether you take sacred or profane history, you must come to the conclusion that there were in those times cases of human altitude monstrous and appal-

David had smashed the skull of one of these giants, but there were other giants that the Davidean wars had not yet subdued, and one of them stands in my text. He was not only of Alpine stature, but had a surplus of digits. To the ordinary fingers was annexed an additional finger, and the foot had also a superfluous addendum. He had twenty-four terminations to hands and feet, where others have twenty. It was not the only instance of the kind. Tavernier, the learned writer, says that the emperor of Java had a son endowed with the same number of extremeties. Volcatius, the poet, had six fingers on each hand. Maupertuis, in his celebrated letters, speaks of two families near Berlin similarly equipped of hands and foot. All of which I can believe, for I have seen two cases of the same physical superabundance.

But this giant of the text is in battle, and as David, the stripling warrior, had despatched one giant, the nephew of David slavs this monster of my text, and there he lies after the battle in Gath, a dead giant. His stature did not save him, and his superfluous appendices of hand and foot did not save him. The probability was that in the battle his sixth finger on his hand made him clumsy in the use of his weapon, and his sixth toe crippled his gait. Behold the prostrate and malformed giant of the "A man of great stature, whose fingers and toes were four and twenty, six on each hand and six on each foot; and he also was the son of a giant. But when he defied Israel, Jonathan, the son of Shimea, David's brother,

slew him." Behold how superfluities are a hindrance rather than a help! In all the battle at Gath that day there was not a man with ordinary hand and ordinary foot and ordinary stature that was not better off than this physical curiosity of my text. A dwarf on the right side is stronger than a giant on the wrong side, and all the body and mind and estate and opportunity that you cannot use for God and the betterment of the world is a sixth finger and a sixth toe, and a terrible hindrance. The most of the good done in the world, and the most of those who win the battles for the right, are ordinary people. Count the fingers of their right hand, and they have just five ono more and no less. One Dr. Duff among missionaries, but 3,000 missionaries that would tell you they have only common endowment. One Florence Nightingale to nurse the sick in conspicuous places, but 10,000 women who are just as good nurses, though never heard of. The "Swamp Angel" was a big gun that during the civil war made a big noise, but muskets of ordinary caliber and shells of ordinary heft did the execution. President Tyler and his cabinet go down the Potomac one day to experiment with the "peacemaker," a great iron gun that was to affright with its thunder foreign navies. The gunner touches it off, and it explodes, and leaves cabinet ministers dead on the deck, while at the time, all up and down our coasts, were cannon of ordinary bore able to be the defense of the nation, and ready at the first touch to awaken to duty. The curse of the world is big guns. After the politi-cians, who have made all the noise, go home hoarse from angry discussion on the evening of the first Monday in November, the next day the people, with the silent ballots, will settle everything, and settle it right, a million of the white slips of paper they drop making about as much poise as the fall of an apple blossom.

Yet what do we see in all depart-

menta? People not satisfied with ordi-

nary spheres of work and ordinary duties. Instead of trying to see what they can do with a hand of five fingers they want six. Instead of the usual en-

dowment of twenty manual and pedal addenda, they want twenty-four. A certain amount of money for liveli-

hood, and for the supply of those we leave behind us, after we have departed this life, is important, for we have the best authority for saying: "He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel," but the large and fabulous sums for which many struggle, if obtained, would be a hindrance rather than an advantage. The anxieties and annovances of those whose estates have become plethoric can only be told by those who possess them. It will be a good thing when, through your industry and prosperity, you can own the house in which you live. But suppose you own fifty houses, and you have all those rents to collect, and all those have investments. The fire bell rings at night, you rush upstairs to look out of the window, to see if it is any, of your mills. Epidemic of crime comes, and there are embezzlements and absconding in all directions, and you wonder whether any of your bookkeepers will prove recreant. A panic strikes the financial world and you are like a hen under a sky full of hawks, and trying with anxious clucks to get your overgrown chickens safely under wing. After a certain stage of success has been reached. you have to trust so many important things to others that you are apt to become the prey of others, and you are swindled and defrauded, and the anxiety you had on your brow when you were earning your first thousand dollars is not equal to the anxiety on your brow now that you have won

three hundred thousand. The trouble with such a one is, he is spread out like the unfortunate one in my text. You have more fingers and toes than you know what to do with. Twenty were useful. Twenty-four were a hindering superfluity. Disraeli says that a king of Poland abdicated his throne and joined the people, and became a porter to carry burdens. And some one asked him why he did so, and he replied: "Upon my honor, gentlemen, the load which I cast off was by far heavier than the one you see me carrying. The weightiest is but a straw compared to that weight under which I labored. I have slept more in four nights than I have during all my reign. I begin to live and be a king myself. Elect whom you choose. As for me, I am so well it would be madness to return to court "

"Well," says somebody, "such overloaded persons ought to be pitied, for their worriments are real, and their insomnia and their nervous prostration are genuine." I reply that they could get rid of the bothersome surplus by giving it away. If a man has more houses than he can carry without vexation, let him drop a few of them. If his estate is so great that he cannot manage it without getting nervous dyspepsia from having too much, let him divide it with those who have nervous dyspepsia because they cannot get enough. No! they guard their sixth finger with more care than they did the original five. They go limping with what they call gout, and know not that, like the giant of my text, they are lamed by a superfluous toe. A few of them by charities bleed themselves of this financial obesity and monetary plethora, but many of them hang on to the hindering superfluity till death; and then, as they are compelled to give the money up anyhow, in their last will and testament they generously give some of it to the Lord, expecting, no doubt, that he will feel very much obliged to them.

O ve overweighted, successful business men, whether this sermon reach your ears or your eyes, let me say that if you are prostrated with anxieties about keeping or investing these tremendous fourtunes, I can tell you how you can do more to get your health back and your spirits raised than by drinking gallons of bad-tasting water at Saratoga, Homburg or Carlsbad: Give to God, humanity, and the Bible, 10 per cent of all your income, and it will make a new man of you, and from restless walking of the floor at night you shall have eight hours' sleep, without the help of bromide of potassium, and from no appetite you will hardly be able to wait for your regular meals, and your wan cheek will fill up, and when you die the blessings of those who but for you would have perished,

will bloom all over your grave. Perhaps some of you will take this advice, but the most of you will not. And you will try to cure your swollen hand by getting on it more fingers, and your rheumatic foot by getting on it more toes, and there will be a sigh of relief when you are gone out of the world; and when over your remains the minister recites the words: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," persons who have keen appreciation of the ludicrous will hardly be able to keep their faces straight. But whether in that direction my words do good or not, I am anxious that all who have only ordinary equipment be thankful for what they have and rightly employ it. I think you all have, figuratively as well as literally, fingers enough. Do not long for hindering superfluitles. Standing in the presence of this fallen giant of my text, and in this postmortem examination of him, let us learn how much better off we are with just the usual hand, the usual foot. You have thanked God for a thousand things, but I warrant you never thanked him for those two implements of work and locomotion, that no one but the Infinite and Omnipotent God could have ever planned or made the hand and the foot.

Sir Charles Bell was so impressed with the wondrous construction of the human hand that when the Earl of Bridgewater gave \$40,000 for essays on the wisdom and goodness of God, and the eight books were written. Sir Charles Bell wrote his entire book on the wisdom and goodness of God as displayed in the human hand. The 27 bones in the hand and wrist with cartilages and ligaments and phalanges of the fingers all made just | health, destroy them.

ready to knit, to sew, to build up, to pull down, to weave, to write, to plow, to pound, to wheel, to battle, to give friendly salutation. The tips of its fingers are so many telegraph offices by reason of their sensitiveness of touch. The bridges, the tunnels, the cities of the whole earth are the victories of the hand. The hands are not dumb, but often speak as distinctly as the lips. With our hands we invite, we repel, we invoke, we entreat, we wring them in grief, or clap them in joy, or spread them abroad in benediction. The malformation of the giant's hand in the text glorifies the usual hand. Fashioned of God more exquisitely and wondrously than any human mechanism that was ever contrived, I charge you to use it for God and the lifting of the world out of its moral prediment. Employ it in the sublime work of gospel handshaking. You can see the hand is just made for that. Four fingers just set right to touch your neighbor's hand on one side, and your thumb set so as to clench it on the other side. By all its bones and joints and muscles and cartilages and ligaments the voice of nature joins with the voice of God commanding you to shake hands. The custom is as old as the Bible, anyhow. Jehu said to Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right as my heart is with thine heart? If it be, give me thine hand." When hands join in Christian salutation a gospel electricity thrills across the palms from heart to heart, and from the shoulder of one to the shoulder of the other.

With the timid and for their encouragement, shake hands. With the troubled in warm-hearted sympathy, large expenses, shake hands. With shake hands. With the young man just entering business, and discourcouraged at the small sales and the the child who is new from God and started on unending journey, for which he needs to gather great supply of strength, and who can hardly reach up to you now because you are so much taller, shake hands. Across cradles and dying beds and graves, shake hands. With your enemies, who have done all to defame and hurt you, but whom you can afford to forgive, shake hands. At the door of the churches where people come in, and at the door of churches where people go out, shake hands. Let pulpit shake hands with pew, and Sabbath day shake hands with week day, and earth shake hands with Heaven. Oh, the strange, the mighty, the undefined, the mysterious, the eternal power of an honorable handshaking! The difference between these times and the millennial times is that now some shake hands, but then all will shake hands, throne and footstool, across seas, nation with nation, God and man, church militant and church triumphant.

Yes: the malformation of this fallen giant's foot glorifies the ordinary foot, for which I fear you have never once thanked God. The 26 bones of the foot are the admiration of the anatomist. The arch of the foot fashioned with a grace and a poise that Trajan's arch, or Constantine's arch, or any other srch could not equal. Those arches stand where they are planted but this arch of the foot is an adjustable arch, a yielding arch, a flying arch, and ready for movements innumerable. The human foot so fashioned as to enable a man to stand upright as no other creature, and leave the hand that would otherwise have to help in balancing the body free for anything it chooses. The foot of the camel fashioned for the sand, the foot of the bird fashioned for the tree-branch, the foot of the hind fashioned for the slippery rock, the foot of the lion fashioned to rend its prey, the foot of the horse fashioned for the solid earth, but the foot of man made to cross the desert, or climb the tree, or scale the cliff, or walk the earth, or go anywhere he needs to go.

With that divine triumph of anatomy in your possession, where do you walk? In what path of righteousness or what path of sin have you set it down? Where have you left the mark of your footsteps? Amid the petrifactions in the rocks have been found the mark of the feet of birds and beasts of thousands of years ago. And God can trace out all the footsteps of your lifetime, and those you made 50 years ago are as plain as those made in the last soft weather, all of them petrified for the judgment day.

That is the most beautiful foot that goes about paths of greatest usefulness, and that is the most beautiful hand that does the most to help others. I was reading of three women in rivalry about the appearance of the And the one reddened her hand. hand with berries and said the beautiful tinge made hers the most beautiful. And another put her hand in the mountain brook and said, as the waters dripped off, that her hand was the most beautiful. And another plucked flowers off the bank, and under the bloom contended that her hand was the most attractive. Then a poor old woman appeared and look ing up in her decrepitude asked for alms. And a woman who had not taken part in the rivalry gave her alms. And all the women resolved to leave to this beggar the question as to which of all the hands present was the most attractive, and she said: "The most beautiful of them all is the one that gave relief to my necessities," and as she so said her wrinkles and rags and her decrepitude and her body disappeared, and in place thereof stood the Christ, who long ago said: "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye did it unto me!" and who to purchase the service of our hand and foot here on earth had his own hand and foot lacerated.

Inhalation of Microbes. At the seaside or in the country, where the air is clear, 1,500 microbes must be inhaled into the nose every hour, while in London the number often reaches 14,000. The organisms are caught by the nose and passed to the digestive organs, which, when in

NANCY GUILFORD'S EXTRADITION Connecticut's Governor Called On For

the Necessary Papers. Washington, Oct. 5 .- Acting on information of the arrest of Dr. Nancy A. Guilford in London, the secretary of state has called upon the governor of



DR. NANCY GUILFORD.

the state of Connecticut for the necessary papers upon which to base an application to the British government for the extradition of the prisoner. A telegram has been received from the governor saying that the necessary documents would be forwarded to wreck the entire system. Washington at once.

SENATOR PENROSE'S CHARGES.

Mr. Wanamaker's Alleged Efforts t Secure a Senatorship.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 5 .- United States Senator Penrose and Colonel W. A. Stone, Republican candidate for governor, were the speakers at an enthusiastic county meeting here last night. This was Senator Penrose's first speech in the campaign. He devoted most of his attention to Mr. Wana-

maker, saying in part: "Sometime in the spring of 1896 I met Mr. Wanamaker's representative, with whom I was previously acquainted, at Pittsburg. I went with him to the residence of Richard R. Quay, at Swickley. A conference ensued in regard to the political situation in Pennsylvania. During that conversation Mr. Wanamaker's representative stated that John Wanamaker wanted to be United States senator, and he (Wanamaker) was willing to put up about \$250,000 if Quay and his friends would make him senator. The same gentleman said if this was done Mr. Wanamaker would not interfere with the political patronage of the state, but would agree that Quay should control the senatorial apointments, as all Wanamaker wanted was the social advantages which the senatorship would bring to him."

Mr. Penrose proceeded to discuss alleged attempts of Wanamaker agents to bribe legislators to vote for the expostmaster general for senator.

Schooner Lost and Eight Drowned. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 5 .- The four masted schooner Sarah L. Palmer, Captain Whittier, with phosphate rock. from Charlotte Harbor to Carteret, N. J., was lost in a flerce storm Sunday morning off Stone Inlet, seven miles south of Charleston. As the vessel was to the rigging, where they remained until Sunday morning, when they tried to take to the boats. One boat was smashed and one sunk. The captain was washed away three times, finally sinking. Two negroes were washed ashore at Edisto Island and brought to Charleston yesterday. Besides the captain six men were washed overboard. The drowned are Captain Whittier First Mate Briggs, Second Mate Mc-Donald, Steward Pat Reily, Seamen Thomas Febroate, Walter Stancliffe. Joe Myers and James Roe, the two lat-

Young Shaw Again on Trial. Camden, N. J., Oct. 5 .- The interest manifested in the previous trial of young Eli Shaw, when he was arraigned on the charge of murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Emma Zane, and acquitted, was noticeably lacking yesterday, when Shaw was again placed on trial for his life in the Camden court for the mother of his mother. Mrs. Sarah Shaw. Since the acquittal of Shaw on the charge of killing his grandmother the morbid desire of the hrongs who were so persistent in their attendance at the first trial seems to have been satisfied. The case now, evidently, has no elements of sensationalism for the crowd.

Fire on the Transport Obdam. Santiago, Oct. 5 .- The United States transport Obdam, which left here on Saturday, has returned with her bunkers on fire. The presence of fire way discovered Monday near the main hold, which was at once flooded with 50 tons of water, and a gang of men was put to work removing the ammunition, of which the ship carried a large supply. All the officers and solders who were well enough to do so worked hard to extinguish the flames. Every means available is now being employed to extinguish the fire, and it is hoped she will be able to leave here again in two or three days time.

An Island Swept Away. Savannah, Ga., Oct. 5 .- Complete details from Brunswick and surrounding country are impossible because of the prostration of the telegraph and telephone systems. Campbell Island, 12 miles from Darien on the Altamaha river, is said to be completely swept away, and only three persons succeeded in getting off the island. There is no definite information as to the population of the island, and estimates of the number supposed to have perished there range from 20 to 50. The population was made up wholly of colored truck growers.

M. Cambon's Successor at Washington Paris, Oct. 4,-Figaro states that Count D'Aubigny, now French charge d'affaires at Munich, will replace M. Cambon as minister to the United States and that M. Cambon will go to Madrid. These changes, the paper says, were decided upon at yesterday's cabi-

Drevfus Revision Assured. Paris, Oct. 5 .- It is semi-officially asserted that M. Manau, the procurator teneral, has sent a report to the court of cassation which insures a revision f the Dreyfus case.

Copper Colored Splotches.

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Blood Poison—the disease which has completely baffled the doctors. They are totally unable to cure it, and direct totally unable to cure it. There is only one cure for Contagious their efforts toward bottling the poison up in the blood and concealing it from view. S. S. S. cures the disease positively and permanently by forcing out every trace of the taint.

I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body.

VIA TYRONE—RASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 215 p.m.; at Harrisburg 2.40 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11.15 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 9.53 a.m., arrive at Tyrone 2.15 p.m.; at Harrisburg 7.00 p.m.; at Philadelphia 11.15 p.m.

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dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines, but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with two red solutions on the second was delighted with

and was delighted with the result. The large red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my apwell, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

Don't destroy all possible chance of a cure by taking the doctor's treatment of mercury and potash. These minerals cause the hair to fall out, and will

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

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

VIA. TYRONE-WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9 53 am, arrive at Tyrone 11 10 am, at Altoona, 100 pm; at Pittsburg

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD. Bellefonte 932 am, arrive at Lock Haven 10 30 a m. Leave Bellefonte 142 p m. arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m : at Williamsport 3 50 p m. Leave Bellefonte at 831 p m, arrive at Lock Haven at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-EASTWARD. Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a.m. arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3.20 p.m., at Philadei

Leave Bellefonte, 1.42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., Williamsport, 3.50 p.m., Harrisburg, 7.10 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., ileave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 12.30 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.22 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m. VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.30 a.m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.15 a.m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a.m., Philadelphia, 3.00 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p.m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 7.10 p.m., Philadelphia at 11.15 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILBOAD. In effect May 17. 1897.

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BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

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Time Table in effect on and after May 17, 1897. Leave Bellefonte...... 7.0 a. m. and 1.05 p. m Arrive at Snow Shoe... *** 2.52 ***

Leave Snow Shoe 11.20 a. m. 3 15 Arrive at Bellefonte 14.2 p. m. 5 20 For rates, maps, etc., apply to ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 381 Sixth Ave. Pittsburg.

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