INTEREST IN OTHERS

Dr. Talmage Portrays Two Kinds of Busybodies.

The Gift of Evil Speech of Some People-How We May Have a Benevolent Interest in the Affairs of Others.

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Washington, Jan. 21. In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how we should interest ourselves in the affairs of others for their benefit, but never for their damage. Text, 1 Peter, 4:15: "A busybody in other men's matters."

Human nature is the same in all ages. In the second century of the world's existence people had the same characteristics as people in the nineteenth century, the only difference being that they had the characteristics for a longer time. It was 500 years of goodness or 500 years of meanness instead of goodness or meanness for 40 or 50 years. Well, Simon Peter, who was a keen observer of what was going on around him, one day eaught sight of a man whose characteristics were severe inspection and blatant criticism of the affairs belonging to people for whom he had no responsibility, and with the hand once browned and hardened by fishing tackle drew this portrait for all subsequent ages:

"A busybody in other men's matters." That kind of person has been a trouble maker in every country since the world stood. Appointing himself to the work of exploration and detection, he goes forth mischief making. He generally begins by reporting the infelicity discovered. He is the advertising agent of infirmities and domestic inharmony and occurrences that but for him would never have come to the public eye or ear. He feels that the secret ought to be hauled out into light and heralded. If he can get one line of it into the newspapers, that he feels to be a noble achievement to start with. But he must not let it stop. He whispers it to his neighbors, and they in turn whisper it to their neighbors, until the whole town is a-buzz and agog. You can no more eatch it or put it down than you can a maleria. It is in the air and on the wing and affoat. Taken by itself it seems of little importance, but after a hundred people have handled it and each has given it an additional twist it becomes a story in size and shape marvelous. If it can be kept going, after awhile it will be large enough to call the attention of the courts or the presbyteries or conferences or associations. The most of the scandals abroad are the work of the one whom Peter in the text styles "a busybody in other men's matters."

First, notice that such a mission is most undesirable, because we all require all the time we can get to take care of our own affairs. To carry outselves through the treacherous straits of this life demands that we all the time keep our hand on the wheel of our own craft. While, as I shall show you before I get through, we all have a mission of kindness to others, we have no time to waste in doing that which is damaging to others.

There is our worldly calling which must be looked after or it will become a failure. Who succeeds in anything without concentrating all his energies upon that one thing? All those who try to do many things go to pieces, either as to health or their fortune. They go on until they pay ten cents on the dollar or pay their body into the grave. We cannot manage the affairs of others and keep our own affairs prosperous. While we are inquiring Low precarious is the business of another merchant and finding out how many notes he has unpaid and how soon he will probably be wound up or make an assignment or hear the sheriff's hammer smite his counter our own affairs are getting mixed up and endargered. While we are criticising our neighbor for his poor crops we are neglecting the fertilization of our own fields or allowing the weeds to choke cur own corn. While we are trying to extract the mote from our neighbor's eye we fall under the weight of the beam in our own eye. Those men disturbed by the faults of others are themselves the depot at which whole trains of faults arrive and from which whole trains of faults start. The men who have succeeded in secular things or religious things will tell you that they have no time for hunting out the deficits of others. On the way to their counting-room they may have heard that a firm in the same line of business was in trouble, and they said: "Sorry, very sorry," but they went in and sat doen at their table and opened the book containing a full statement of their affairs to see if they were in peril of being caught in a similar cyclone.

Gadders about town, with hands in pockets and hats set far back on the head, waiting to hear baleful news, are failures now or will be failures. Christian men and women who go round with mouth and looks full of interrogation points to find how some other church member is given to exaggeration or drinks too much or neglects his home for greater outside attractions have themselves so little grace in their hearts that no one suspects they have any. In proportion as people are consecrated and holy and useful they are lenient with others and disposed to say: "Wait until we hear the other side of that matter. . I cannot believe that charge made against that man or woman until we have some better testimony than that given by these scandal mongers. I guesa it is

How is it that you can always find two opinions about anyone and those two opinions exactly opposite? I will tell you the reason. It is because there

are two sides to every character-the best side and the worst side. A welldisposed man chiefly seeks the best side; the badly-disposed seeks chiefly the worst side. Be ours the desire to see the best side, for it is healthier for us to do so and stirs admiration, which, is an elevated state, while the desire to find the worst side keeps one in a spirit of disquietude and disgust and mean suspicion, and that is a pulling down of our own nature, a disfigurement of our own character. I am afraid the imperfections of others will

kill us vet. The habit I deplore is apt to show itself in the visage. A kindly man who wishes everybody well soon demonstrates his disposition in his looks. His features may fracture all the laws of handsome physiognomy, but God puts into that man's eyes and in the curve of his nostril and in the upper and lower lip the signature of Divine approval. And you see it at a glance, as plainly as though it had been written all over his face in rose color: "This is one of my princes. He is on the way to the coronation. I bless him now with all the benedictions that infinity can afford. Look at him. Admire him. Congratulate him."

On the other hand, if one be cynical about the character of others and chiefly observant of defects and glad to find something wrong in character. the fact is apt to be demonstrated in his looks. However regular his features, and though constructed according to the laws of Kaspar Lavater, his visage is sour. He may smile, but it is a sour smile. There is a sneer in the inflation of the nostril. There is a mean curvature to the lip. There is a bad look in the eye. The devil of sarcasm and malevolence and suspicion has taken possession of him, and you see it as plainly as though from the hair line of the forehead to the lowest point in the round of his chin it were written: "Mine! Mine! I, the demon of the pit, have soured his visage with my curse. Look at him! He chose a diet of carrion. He gloated over the misdeeds of others. It took all my infernal engineery to make him what he is-'a busybody in other men's matters."

The slanderer almost always attempts to escape the scandal he is responsible for. When in 1741 John Wesley was preaching at Bristol and showing what reason he had to trust in the Captain of His Salvation a hearer cried out: "Who was your captain when you hanged yourself? I know the man who saw you when you were cut down." John Wesley asked the audience to make room and let the slanderer come to the front, but when the way was open the slanderer, instead of coming forward, fled the room. The author or distributor of slanders never wants to face his work.

On the day of Pentecost there were people endowed with what was called the "gift of tongues," and they spake for God in many languages. But there are people in our time who seem to have the gift of evil tongues, and there is no end to their iniquitous gabble. Every city, village and neighborbood of the earth has had driven through it these scavenger carts. When anything is said to you defamatory of the character of others, imitate Joseph John Gurney, of England, who, when a bad report was brought to him concerning anybody, asked: "Dost thou know any good thing to tell us concerning her? Since there is no good to relate, would it not be kinder to be silent on the evil? Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity."

But there is a worthy and Christian way of looking abroad upon others, not for the purpose of bringing them to disadvantage or advertising their weaknesses or putting in "great primer" or "paragon" type their frailties, but to offer help, sympathy and rescue. That is Christlike, and he who does so wins the applause of the high heavens. Just look abroad for the people who have made great mistakes and put a big plaster of condolence on their laccrations. Such people are never sympathized with, although they need an infinity of solace. Domestic mistakes. Social mistakes. Ecclesiastical mistakes. Political mistakes. The world has for such only jocosity and gesture of deploration. There is an unoccupied field for you. my brother. No one has been there. Take your case of medicines and go there and ask them where they are hurt and apply divine medicament.

There is a public man who has made a political mistake from which he will never recover. At the next elections he will be put back and put down into a place of disapproval from which he will never rise. Just go to that man and unroll the scroll of 100 splendid Americans who, after occupying high places of promotion, were relegated to private life and public scorn. Show him in what glorious company he has been placed by the anathema

of the ballot box. If you are rightly interested in other men's matters, go to those who are just starting in their occupations or professions and give them a boost. Those old physicians do not want your help, for they are surounded with more patients than they can attend to, but cheer those young doctors who are counting out their first drops to patients who cannot afford to pay. Those old attorneys at the law want no help from you, for they take retainers only from the more prosperous clients, but cheer those young attorneys who have not had a brief at all lucrative. Those old merchants have their business so well established that they feel independent of banks, of all changes in tariffs, of all panics, but cheer those young merchants who are making their first mistakes in bargain and sale. That old farmer who has 200 acres in best tillage and his barns full of harvested crops, and the wheat at high prices before it was reaped, needs no sympathy from you,

but cheer up that young farmer whose

acres are covered with a big mortgage and the drought strikes them the first year. That builder with contracts made for the construction of half a dozen houses and the owners impatient for occupancy is not to be pitied, but give your sympathy to that mechanic in early acquaintance with hammer and saw and bit and amid all

the limitations of a journeyman. Go forth to be a busybody in other men's matters, so far as you can helping them out, and help them on. The world is full of instances of those who spend their life in such alleviations, but there is one instance that overtops and eclipses all others. He had lived in a palace. Radiant ones waited upon him. He was charioted along streets yellow with gold, and stopped at gates glistening with pearls, and hosannaed by immortals coroneted and in snowy white. Centuries gave him not a pain. The sun that rose on him never set. His dominions could not be enlarged, for they had no boundaries, and uncontested was His reign. Upon all that luster and renown and environment of splendors He turned His back and put down His crown at the foot of His throne, and on a bleak December night trod His way down to a stone house in Bethlehem of our world. Wrapped in what plain shawl, and pursued with what enemies on swift cameis, and howled at with what brigands, and thrust with what sharp lances, and hidden in what sepulchral crypt, until the subsequent centuries have tried in vain to tell the story by sculptured cross, and painted canvas, and resounding doxologies, and domed cathedral, and redeemed na-

He could not see a woman doubled up with rheumatism but He touched her, and inflamed muscles relaxed, and she stood straight up. He could not meet a funeral of a young man but he broke up the procession and gave him back to his widowed mother. With spittle on the tip of His finger He turned the midnight of total blindness into the midnoon of perfect sight. He could not see a man down on his mattress helpless with palsy without calling him up to health and telling him to shoulder the mattress and walk off. He could not find a man tongue-tied but He gave him immediate articulation. He could not see a man with the puzzled and inquiring look of the deaf without giving him capacity to hear the march of life beating on the drum of the ear. He could not see a crowd of hungry people but He made enough good bread and a sur-

plus that required all the baskets. He scolded only twice that I remember, once at the hypocrites with elongated visage and the other time when a sinful crowd had arraigned an unfortunate woman, and the Lord, with the most superb sarcasm that was ever uttered, gave permission to anyone who felt himself entirely commendable to hurl the first missile. All for others. His birth for others. His ministry for others. His death for others. His ascension for others. His enthronement for others.

That spirit which leads one to be busy for the betterment of others is going to Edenize the round earth. That spirit induced John Pound to establish 'ragged schools" and Father Mathew to become a temperance reformer and Peter Cooper to establish his institute and Slater to contribute his fund for schools and Baroness Hirsch to leave more than \$100,000,000 for the improvement of her race and Cornelius Vanderbilt to flood churches and charitable institutions with his benevolence. And, though our means be limited and our opportunities circumscribed, we can do the same thing on a small scale. "Other men's matters!" Be busybodies in improving them. With kind words, with earnest prayers, with self-sacrificing deeds, with enlarging charities, let us go forth on a new mission.

And now my words are to the invisible multitudes I reach week by week, but yet will never see in this world, but whom I expect to meet at the bar of God and hope to see in the blessed Heaven. The last word that Dwight L. Moody, the great evangelist, said to me at Plainfield, N. J., and he repeated the message for me to others, was: "Never be tempted under any circumstances to give up your weekly publication of sermons throughout the world." That solemn charge I will heed as long as I have strength to give them and the newspaper types desire to take them. Oh, ye people back there in the Sheffield mines of England and ye in the sheep pastures of Australia and ye amid the pictured terraces of New Zealand and ye among the cinnamon and color inflamed groves of Ceylon and ye Armenians weeping over the graves of murdered households in Asia Minor and ye amid the idolatries of Benares on the Ganges and ye dwellers on the banks of the Androscoggin and the Alabama and the Mississippi and the Oregon and the Shannon and the Rhine and the Tiber and the Danube and the Nile and the Euphrates and the Caspian and Yellow seas; ye of the four corners of the earth who have greeted me again and again, accept this point blank offer of everything for nothing of everything of pardon and comfor and illumination and safety and Heaven, "without money and without price." What a gospel for all lands, all zones, all ages! Gospel of sympathy! Gospel of hope! Gospel of emancipation! Gospel of sunlight! Gospel of enthronement! . Gospel of eternal victory! Take it, all ye people, until your sins are all pardoned and your sorrows all solaced and your wrongs all righted and your dying pillow be spread at the foot of a ladder which, though like the one that was let down to Bethel, may be thronged with descending and ascending immortals, shall nevertheless have room enough for you to climb, foot over foot, on rungs of light, till you go clear up out of sight of all earthly perturbation, into the realm where "the wicked cease from troubling and

The man who wants the earth is invariably the first to growl about his taxes,-Chicago Daily News.

the weary are at rest."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

WHAT OUR NATIONAL LAW MAIS-ERS ARE CONSIDERING.

Some of the More Important Work of the National Congress-Bills That the Committees Report Favorably Upon-Washington Topics.

In the United States Senate Jan. 29 Mr. Mason, Illinois, arose to a question of privilege and sharply attacked the British government and the British Vice Consul at New Orleans because of an interview in which the Vice Consul had assailed Mr. Mason for the position he had taken in behalf of the Transvaal Republic in its war with Great Britain. Mr. Tillman, South Carolina, made a speech on the Philippine question.

In the House the bill for the reorganization of the Weather Bureau has been "side-tracked" by a test vote of 57 to 73, it being bitterly opposed by those who disapproved of the life tenure provision it made. The bill, however, remains the unfinished busi-

The resolution offered by Senator Pettigrew, calling upon the President for information regarding the treaty entered into with the Sultan of Sulu, has been passed, after Senator Pettigrew had made an attack upon the administration for entering into an agreement which, he said, authorized

The debate in the House upon the Roberts case was continued Jan. 24. Mr. Roberts was not present. Landies, of Indiana, charged that Utah was admitted to the Union as a result of a Mormon conspiracy, and charged the apostles of the church with living in open violation of the statute against polygamy. The other speakers were Messrs. Powers (Rep. of Vermont) and Miers (Dem., of Indiana) for the majority resolution; Messrs. Snodgras (Dem., of Tennessee) and Wilson (Sil. Rep., of Idaho) for the minority resolutions; Mr Lacey (Rep., of Iowa) for his proposition to expel without swearing in, and Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., of Indiana) for expulsion by a two-thirds vote Jan. 25, by a vote of 286 to 50, the majorit; report was adopted, and Roberts was accordingly not admitted.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, to create a territory of the District of Columbia, to be known as the "Territory of Columbia:" also to place binding twine on the free list; and by Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, to establish an art commission of the United States.

The Republican caucus of the Senate has decided definitely upon the reorganization of the elective offices of that body, and nominated Hon. Chas. Bennett, of New York, for secretary, and Hon. Daniel M. Ransdell, of In diana, for sergeant-at-arms.

Senator Lodge has introduced a bill reducing the postage on books and other printed matter belonging to public libraries when sent from one library to another.

Leading dairymen and dairymen's associations in al parts of the country are urging Representatives and nators to get in motion an investigation of the office of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. They want the policy of this bureau in the prosethoroughly aired. The oleo law was passed as an agricultural measure. It was fathered in Congress by farmers and it was put in shape by the House Committee on Agriculture. While it has been on the statute books, the production of mock butter has steadily increased, and our exports of butter have diminished. The uniform practice of the oleo manufacturers is to put on the packages of oleomargarine the stamps and marks required law, pay the tax and then scrape off the stamps and sell the stuff as butter. The internal revenue agents are familiar with all this and could execute the law more effectively if they would. The dairymen now ask that the Internal Revenue Bureau be investigated and the facts brought out. The practice of compromising cases, of paying informers 10 per cent. of fines exacted and the acceptance by informers of bribes, are points also that they want inquired into.

Bills introduced in the House: By Mr. Boutell (Ill.), to remove the tax on proprietary medicines; Representative Cochran (Mo.), for a constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax; Reperesentative Knox (Mass.), for the taking up and recoinage of the Hawalian silver coins; Mr. Levy (N. Y.) asking the Secretary of War for an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures in Cuba.

The Senate has adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Neb.) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasfor the correspondence and the substance of all verbal communications which he has had with officials of the National City Bank of New York concerning the transfer of the old Custom House to the National City Bank.

MILLIONS IN WOOL.

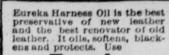
Enormous Business Done in One Day by the Trust.

Ten million dollars' worth of business in one day is the new record made by the American Woolen Company, commonly known as the Wool Trust.

At the close of business in New York Monday it was found that fully \$10,000,000 worth of orders had been booked, and Tuesday the sales were almost as large. By 10 o'clock Mon-day nearly three hundred buyers were waiting to place orders for all sorts of fall woolen fabrics.

Mr. Woodhull, the New York selling agent of the trust, said that the con cern did an annual business of \$60,-000,000, and that almost six months of its products were bargained for ahead. Prices of woolens have gone up considerably; how much Mr. Woodhull declined to say. "The raw material has advanced tremendously," he said, "and I do not care to quote figures. In fact, on some lines I could not do it if I wanted to. We have had no trou-

ble in getting good prices for what-ever we offered." In addition to the throng of buyers who were on the spot, many orders were received by telegraph and by mail. The trust will not take orders for later delivery than July 1.



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11 10 a m, at Altoona, 1.00 p m; at Pittsburg

11 10 a m, at Altoona, 1.00 p m; at Pittsburg 5 50 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m; arrive at Tyrone 2 15 p m; at Altoona 2 10 p m; at Pittsburg 6 55 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m; arrive at Tyrone 600; at Altoona at 7 35; at Pittsburg at 11 26

Leave Bellefonte 9 55 a m, arrive at Tyrone 11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 p m.

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11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 pm.

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Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m. arrive at Tyrone 6 00; at Harrisburg at 10 00 p m.

VIA LOCK HAVEN-NORTHWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9 32 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 10 30 a m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 42 p m arrive at Lock Haven 2 43 p m; at Williamsport 3 50 p m.

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Haven at 9.30 p. m.

VIA LOCK BAVEN-EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte. 9.32 a. m. arrive at Lock
Haven. 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p.m.
arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadel

arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadei phia at 6.23 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 1,42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., Williamsport, 3.56 p.m., Harrisburg, 656 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.55 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

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Leave Bellefonte at 6.40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg at 9.05 a. m., Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.17 p. m.
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15 Krider's Sid'g
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32 Salona (BEECH CREEK R. R.) 7 55 3 25 12 20 8 45 Arr | Wmsport | Lve | 17 25 | 12 50 | 12 34 *11 30 Lve | Wmsport | Arr. *6 55 | 2 30

| 11 30 | Vec | Arr | 6 50 | 2 30 | 8 29 | 7 09 | PH1LAD | *11 36 | 8 36 | 8 36 | 10 40 | 19 3 | NEW YORK | 59 00 | 14 30 | Ph1LaD | Lve | p. m. a. m. * Daily. † Week Days. § 6:00 p. m. Sunday 1 10:55 a. m. Sunday. Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to east bound train from Williamsport at 11:30 p. m., and west bound from Philadelphia at 11:36 p. m. J. W. GEPHART, General Supt.

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