

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

One Term Enough For the Chief Executive.

THEREAFTER INELIGIBLE.

Period of Office to Be Lengthened to Six Years.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Former Should Be Elected by Direct Vote and Latter Have a Three Year Term—Bad Features of Present System—Some Peculiar Features of the Recent Campaign—Roosevelt's Sound and Fury—Campaigns Contrasted—John Sherman's Career, William L. Wilson's Fame.

[Special Washington Letter.]

It seems to me that this is a fitting occasion to suggest certain changes or reforms in our political system. A president ought to be elected for six years and made forever ineligible for re-election, representatives in congress ought to be elected for a term of three years, senators of the United States ought to be elected by direct vote of the people, the election ought to be held the 1st of October, and representatives should begin their service on the 1st of November, congress convening on that day. In this way we would have a general election once in three years, as there is no doubt that the states would soon so remodel their constitutions and electoral system so as to fit in with the general plan. A president should have a six year term and made forever ineligible, because, as Mark Twain says, "human nature is very strong, and we have a great deal of it in us." Presidents, being only human, are no exception to the rule. The love of power is the master passion of the human mind. Every president except Washington and Hayes has spent a large portion of his first term striving to secure a second. Washington, I think, did desire a second term, and Hayes knew he couldn't get a second term. All the rest bent their energies to so arrange matters as to be re-elected. Just why a rational creature is not satisfied with one election to the highest office in the world doth not appear, but the fact remains as stated above. I would take away from presidents the temptation to play politics for their own aggrandizement and thus guarantee to the people that to which they are entitled—the best and most exclusive efforts of their chief magistrates to serve them for the public good.

As to the election of senators of the United States by popular vote, the benefits of that plan over the present system are so apparent that it is a waste of time to even state them.

Present System Poor.

The most ridiculous feature of our present system is that representatives are elected 13 months before they really begin their services unless there is an extra session of congress. In this electric age issues may change and really sometimes do change radically in 13 months. That happened only recently. The congressional and presidential elections of 1892 hinged entirely on the tariff question. That was the only issue discussed that year. Nevertheless long before the congress elected in 1892 began its labors the issue shifted to finance, and the great Democratic majority was divided into two warring factions even before the representatives were sworn in. Representatives should begin their service within 30 days of their election. The most damaging part of our present plan is that a house of representatives utterly repudiated by the people in November has still the succeeding March in which to legislate, and a vast deal of bad legislation may be and frequently is fastened upon the country by a repudiated congress in that length of time.

A Peculiar Campaign.

The recent campaign was peculiar in several respects:

First.—In the sedateness of mind manifested by the voters. It really took on the character of listlessness or apparent indifference to such an extent that it caused the leaders of both parties to set up a lusty and warning shout of "apathy," which in the end had much to do with getting out the vote.

Second.—Another unusual feature of the campaign was the fact that very few men of national proportions materially increased their reputations either as statesmen or orators. The number who achieved added distinction was unusually small. Of course it was impossible—utterly so—for either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan to gain much new fame, for their names were familiar as household words before the campaign began. Henry Ward Beecher represented one of his characters as never looking older for the all sufficient reason that she had always looked as old as she could look. By something of the same logic Bryan can never increase his reputation as an orator, for since his astounding performance in that line in nominating himself at Chicago in 1896 he has been recognized as the greatest living orator, perhaps the greatest that ever lived. Even The Globe Democrat, which under its present management has degenerated into a mere organ grinder, not long ago conceded to Bryan the first place among the campaign orators this year.

From a critical standpoint Mr. McKinley has never been regarded as an orator. He is a strong, clear and inter-

esting speaker. No amount of speech-making this year would have placed him in the rank of great orators, no matter what sycophantic editors and inspired reporters might have said about it, but he preserved the traditions of his high office by remaining of the stump. I don't see why an occupant of the White House who is a candidate for re-election should be compelled to remain silent, but those who are up in presidential etiquette have decided that a president shall remain dumb as an oyster while seeking a second term. I am sure that Mr. McKinley would have received a hearty welcome, even from Democrats, in any portion of the republic, for there is no rancor against him personally anywhere.

Hanna, the Ridiculous.

Bourke Cockran added absolutely nothing to his fame either in 1896 or 1900. Unless all signs are deceptive he reached his high water mark as an orator and in popularity in 1892 at Chicago when in the wee small hours of the morning he excoriated Grover Cleveland.

Mark Hanna's egotistical effort to break into the ranks of the spellbinders excited only ridicule from Maine to Texas and from Martha's Vineyard to the Golden Gate. I suppose it gratified his vanity to see his words in print. That was the net result of his oratorical caper except that he caused a good many Republican statesmen to take to hard cussing and furnished considerable ammunition for Democrats.

Carl Schurz, Senator Wellington, Governor Boutwell, General John B. Henderson, Henry M. Johnson of Indiana, ex-Senator Peffer, Colonel Campbell of Illinois, Senator Stewart, Webster Davis and other conspicuous men who changed parties in the contest secured new audiences, but it may be seriously doubted whether they in any way enhanced their reputation or influence by their radical change of base.

Roosevelt's Fury.

Perhaps the Republican who reaped the most notoriety if not fame during the campaign is Governor Theodore Roosevelt, who was constantly on the go. He talked a great deal. Most of what he said was well said. A great deal of it was arrant nonsense—mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. Some of it was an insult to and libel upon millions of his fellow citizens, but as a rule from a rhetorical and grammatical point of view his jabber was all right. Nevertheless, with all his going to and fro, wandering up and down and jawing, when he comes to take stock of himself and his doings he will be seriously puzzled to determine whether he was a greater public figure the day of the election than he was the day of his nomination. The chances are that his rantankerousness and bumpthousness have caused many of his more sensible admirers to cease to regard him as a presidential possibility, but if he did not make a substantial growth in reputation no Republican in this campaign did.

Among Democrats Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee played in great luck from the beginning and came out of the campaign a much greater figure than when he went in. Richardson is tact personified, which Henry Ward Beecher ranked above talents. The slim Tennesseean is the most amiable of mortals, and very few people will envy him his new laurels. He takes things by the smooth handle and makes no enemies. He got off on the right foot every time during the entire campaign. Either a great many opportunities came to him or he made a good many for himself, I don't know which.

Campaigns Contrasted.

Third.—The most talked of feature of the campaign was its utter unlikeliness to the campaign of 1896. The enthusiasm, wild and universal, of that phenomenal year was not observable anywhere. In a general sense it may be stated that in 1896 everybody argued politics vehemently and in a most unseemly manner and that in 1900 nobody argued politics at all except candidates in esse or in posse. Indeed the enthusiasm of 1896 took on largely the character of hysteria on both sides. It was a supreme effort of both Republicans and Democrats—in fact, of the whole American people. When the contest was over, interest in politics for the average citizen was completely exhausted. He had not recuperated in 1900. He may never entirely recuperate, though the chances are that he will, but my prediction is that for many years to come all campaigns when compared with that of 1896 will appear flat and stale, if not unprofitable. We will jog along more leisurely if not more comfortably.

The difference between the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 is worthy of the profound consideration of the statesmen, politicians and philosophers, for campaigns in a constitutional government are matters of highest moment, of most serious import to all classes and conditions of people. In my judgment the principal reason for the comparative tameness of the campaign this year lies in the fact that it was recognized as merely the sequence and continuation of the great campaign of 1896. From the close of that campaign it was clearly understood that if Messrs. McKinley and Bryan lived they would be pitted against each other in 1900. Of course Mr. McKinley has been constantly in the public eye ever since by reason of the high position which he holds, and Mr. Bryan has kept himself constantly in the public eye by reason of his splendid genius, unequalled oratorical ability and constant speaking and traveling over the country. People were used to McKinley and Bryan. They made up their minds how they were going to vote, and they did not care very much about talk, brass bands and parades.

Fourth.—An important lesson of this campaign is to demonstrate over again how few, comparatively speaking, of

one rank and file follow prominent political leaders when they flop. It has always been true, but the fact was never so patent as it was this year, because the conspicuous floppers were never so numerous before. A lightning calculator in good running order has been needed since the Porto Rican debate began in the house to keep tab on statesmen and statesmen by brevet who flopped from McKinley to Bryan or from Bryan to McKinley. In no case did any one of them carry any great multitude of voters with him, which indicates that the American sovereign does a good deal of independent thinking, wears no man's collar, pins his faith entirely to no leader, does as he pleases and chooses his own party affiliations as fate or fancy carries, which on the whole, while not flattering to the leaders, is a healthy indication for the republic.

John Sherman.

After an unusually long and successful career in his latter days John Sherman became a pathetic figure. He may not inaptly be denominated the Republican Lear. The old king lost his crown through ingratitude. Sherman was kept out of the presidency, for which he panted even as the hart panteth for the water brook, by ingratitude. We weep over the sorrows of Lear; it is difficult to shed tears over the disappointments of Sherman, but nevertheless he was better equipped for the presidency than any Republican since Lincoln. The trouble with him was his coldness. Republicans freely admitted his fitness for the chief magistracy of the republic, but they threw up their hats for Blaine and bestowed their love and their votes upon "the man from Maine." In a burst of affection, eloquence and enthusiasm Bob Ingersoll dubbed Blaine "the Plumed Knight," and wherever he led millions of Republicans were glad to follow. They admired Sherman in a chilly sort of way. They needed him in their business and were willing for him to have any office short of the presidency, but that they bestowed on men much inferior to him in brains and public service.

The greatest Republican that Ohio ever produced, he was doomed to see three other Ohioans seize the coveted prize—Hayes, Garfield and McKinley. He always had the respect of Ohio Republicans, but their hearts never. Perhaps in his long candidacy for the presidency there never was a day when he could have secured a delegation from Ohio which was really for him. The Buckeye delegation betrayed him in favor of Garfield. Its lukewarm support caused him to lose to Harrison. He was set aside almost contemptuously for McKinley, who was a schoolboy when he was a national character.

As a secretary of the treasury he will rank with Hamilton, Gallatin and Chase. He belongs to the very small group of American statesmen who never became president, but who will never be forgotten. His fame will rest upon his successful execution of the re-emption act. His part—an evil part—in surreptitiously demonetizing silver in 1873 will also keep him in human memory. In the days to come he will be lauded by some as a great statesman and an enlightened patriot. By others he will be denounced till the end of time as the betrayer of his country and the enemy of the American people, but his will never be a name to conjure with. Posterity will judge him as did his contemporaries, as a man of large capacity for public affairs and of lowering ambitions—cold, crafty, calculating, resolute, avaricious of money and of power and wanting in the qualities which win the human heart. He was not a popular favorite in life; he will not be a popular favorite in history.

William L. Wilson.

William L. Wilson was the well beloved—indeed the best beloved—man in the Fifty-third congress. If he had an enemy on the whole face of the earth, I have never heard of it. I don't see how he could have. Brave as a lion, he was gentle as a woman. In his youth a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, he never alluded to that bloody and unhappy chapter in our annals. He was a knight sans peur et sans reproche, and he quit fighting at Appomattox. Most emphatically he did not belong to that large aggregation of men invisible in war and invincible in peace.

With fame worldwide, he was as unassuming as the plainest citizen of the remotest backwoods. With opportunities for growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice by prostituting his high position to personal gain, he died poor. As an orator he had few equals. His closing speech on the Wilson tariff bill was a marvel of eloquence and aroused his Democratic associates to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. One of the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in the house was at its close, when Harry St. George Tucker, the young Virginia Hotsprings, and William J. Bryan, the great Nebraskan, placed the brilliant West Virginian upon their shoulders, much against his will, and carried him in triumph to the cloak-room amid the shouts of members and the wild applause of the galleries.

Considering the fact that a large portion of his life was devoted to law and politics, Mr. Wilson had a remarkable career in the scholastic world. He enjoyed the unusual distinction of having been a graduate from the University of Virginia, a professor in Columbia college, president of the University of West Virginia, president of Washington-Lee university and of having declined the presidency of the University of Missouri. To few men who devoted their whole lives to letters have so many collegiate honors come, and fewer still have deserved such high and multifarious honors.

Champf Clark

A Spotless Skin



And a clear complexion are desired by every woman and admired by every man. Many a physical defect may be hidden by the aid and art of fashion. But there is no art can hide the blemishes which mark and mar the skin. The usual cause of eruptions, pimples, boils and similar blemishes, is an impure condition of the blood. For this reason lotions or washes applied externally can never cure the defect. Indeed they often aggravate the disease after a time, and render the skin more sensitive and irritable. The one thing which will cleanse the skin and brighten the complexion is pure blood, and this means that the blood must be cleansed from the corrupting causes of disease. This blood cleansing and purifying is perfectly accomplished by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It entirely eliminates from the blood the poisonous elements by which eruptions are originated and perpetuated. It makes pure blood and pure blood makes a pure complexion.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and cannot disagree with the weakest system when used as directed.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

In effect on and after May 28, 1900.

VIA TYROSE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Tyrose 11:10 a.m. at Altoona, 1:30 p.m. at Pittsburgh 5:50 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m. arrive at Tyrose 2:15 p.m. at Altoona 3:10 p.m. at Pittsburgh 6:30 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m. arrive at Tyrose 6:00 at Altoona at 7:35 at Pittsburgh at 11:30

VIA TYROSE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte 9:55 a.m. arrive at Philadelphia 11:30 at Harrisburg 2:40 p.m. at Philadelphia 5:47 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 1:05 p.m. arrive at Tyrose 2:15 p.m. at Harrisburg 5:45 p.m. at Philadelphia 10:30 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte 4:44 p.m. arrive at Tyrose 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 2:40 p.m. at Williamsport 3:50 p.m. Leave Bellefonte at 3:51 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 a.m. Leave Williamsport, 1:15 a.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3:15 p.m. at Philadelphia at 6:25 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1:42 p.m. arrive at Lock Haven, 2:40 p.m. Williamsport, 3:50 p.m. Harrisburg, 6:55 p.m.

Leave Bellefonte, 3:51 p.m. arrive at Lock Haven, 9:30 p.m. Williamsport, 3:50 p.m. Harrisburg, 6:55 p.m. Philadelphia at 10:30 p.m.

LEWISBURG & TYROSE RAILROAD.

In effect May 27, 1900.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.
11:55 A.M.	Montandon	11:14 A.M.	Montandon
1:05 P.M.	Lewisburg	1:24 P.M.	Lewisburg
1:58 P.M.	Fair Ground	2:17 P.M.	Fair Ground
2:05 P.M.	Vicksburg	2:24 P.M.	Vicksburg
2:16 P.M.	Mifflintown	2:27 P.M.	Mifflintown
2:23 P.M.	Millmont	2:30 P.M.	Millmont
2:42 P.M.	Cherry Run	2:49 P.M.	Cherry Run
3:17 P.M.	Coburn	3:24 P.M.	Coburn
3:39 P.M.	Center Hill	3:46 P.M.	Center Hill
3:55 P.M.	Gregg	4:02 P.M.	Gregg
4:02 P.M.	Lido Hill	4:09 P.M.	Lido Hill
4:18 P.M.	Oak Hill	4:25 P.M.	Oak Hill
4:30 P.M.	Lemont	4:37 P.M.	Lemont
4:41 P.M.	Dale Summit	4:48 P.M.	Dale Summit
4:51 P.M.	Bellefonte	4:58 P.M.	Bellefonte

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.
7:00 P.M.	Tyrose	7:15 P.M.	Tyrose
7:15 P.M.	Val	7:30 P.M.	Val
7:30 P.M.	Bald Eagle	7:45 P.M.	Bald Eagle
7:45 P.M.	Dix	8:00 P.M.	Dix
8:00 P.M.	Fowler	8:15 P.M.	Fowler
8:15 P.M.	Hannan	8:30 P.M.	Hannan
8:30 P.M.	Port Matilda	8:45 P.M.	Port Matilda
8:45 P.M.	Julian	9:00 P.M.	Julian
9:00 P.M.	Unionville	9:15 P.M.	Unionville
9:15 P.M.	Shoe Int	9:30 P.M.	Shoe Int
9:30 P.M.	Milesburg	9:45 P.M.	Milesburg
9:45 P.M.	Bellefonte	10:00 P.M.	Bellefonte
10:00 P.M.	Curtin	10:15 P.M.	Curtin
10:15 P.M.	Howard	10:30 P.M.	Howard
10:30 P.M.	Howardsville	10:45 P.M.	Howardsville
10:45 P.M.	Beech Creek	11:00 P.M.	Beech Creek
11:00 P.M.	Mill Hill	11:15 P.M.	Mill Hill
11:15 P.M.	Flemington	11:30 P.M.	Flemington
11:30 P.M.	Lock Haven	11:45 P.M.	Lock Haven

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.

Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 23, 1900.

Leave Bellefonte—9:53 a.m. and 5:45 p.m. Arrive at Snow Shoe—11:36 a.m. " 7:27 "

Leave Snow Shoe—7:30 a.m. " 3:15 " Arrive at Bellefonte—9:32 p.m. " 5:20 "

For rates, maps, etc., apply to ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D. 361 Sixth Ave. Pittsburg.

J. E. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l. Pass Agt.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.

Time Table effective Jan. 21, 1900.

READ DOWN.		STATIONS.		READ UP.	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
8:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	BELLEFONTE	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Nigh	9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
7:25 a.m.	7:25 a.m.	Hecla Park	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	Dunkies	9:15 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
7:35 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	Hubbardsport	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
7:40 a.m.	7:40 a.m.	Snyderstown	8:45 a.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	Nittany	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
7:50 a.m.	7:50 a.m.	Hutton	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
7:55 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	Lambert	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	Clintondale	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
8:05 a.m.	8:05 a.m.	Kriders' Sidg	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
8:10 a.m.	8:10 a.m.	Mackeyville	7:15 a.m.	7:15 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
8:15 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	Cedar Springs	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
8:20 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	Salona	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
8:25 a.m.	8:25 a.m.	MILL HILL	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	Jersey Shore	6:15 a.m.	6:15 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
11:45 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	Jersey Shore	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	Wmsport	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
12:34 p.m.	12:34 p.m.	Wmsport	7:20 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
8:20 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	NEW YORK	11:36 a.m.	11:36 a.m.	11:36 a.m.
10:40 p.m.	10:40 p.m.	NEW YORK	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect Apr. 5, 1900.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.		EASTWARD.	
TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.	TIME	STATIONS.
5:30 P.M.	Bellefonte	5:30 P.M.	Bellefonte	6:40 P.M.	Bellefonte
4:21 P.M.	Coleville	4:21 P.M.	Coleville	5:30 P.M.	Coleville
4:25 P.M.	Morris	4:25 P.M.	Morris	5:25 P.M.	Morris
4:28 P.M.	Whitmer	4:28 P.M.	Whitmer	5:22 P.M.	Whitmer
4:33 P.M.	Hunters	4:33 P.M.	Hunters	5:17 P.M.	Hunters
4:36 P.M.	Pittmore	4:36 P.M.	Pittmore	5:14 P.M.	Pittmore
4:40 P.M.	Brially	4:40 P.M.	Brially	5:10 P.M.	Brially
4:45 P.M.	Waddle	4:45 P.M.	Waddle	5:05 P.M.	Waddle
4:48 P.M.	Lambourne	4:48 P.M.	Lambourne	5:02 P.M.	Lambourne
4:55 P.M.	Krumrine	4:55 P.M.	Krumrine	5:00 P.M.	Krumrine
5:00 P.M.	State College	5:00 P.M.	State College	4:55 P.M.	State College
5:10 P.M.	Strable	5:10 P.M.	Strable	4:45 P.M.	Strable
5:15 P.M.	Blomdsdorf	5:15 P.M.	Blomdsdorf	4:40 P.M.	Blomdsdorf
5:20 P.M.	Fine Grove	5:20 P.M.	Fine Grove	4:35 P.M.	Fine Grove

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