Senator Towne's Masterful Speech.

HOAR'S POINTED COMMENT.

Said That All of Towne's Statements Were True.

HOW REPUBLICANS MADE ANSWER,

Immediately Swore In the Orator's Successor - Brilliant Opening and Noble Closing of a Great Address. Greeted by Vociferous Applause Steal Certain to Go Through.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Charles A. Towne closed his brief great speech on the Philippine question. The Washington Post, which stands with the administration on that subject, says that Towne drew the largest audience which the senate has seen this session of congress. It even notes the astounding fact "that at one point Senator Depew followed Senator Towne with great interest." Towne's work that miracle, for no man in Washington has his mind more thoroughly made up on the Philippine and all other questions-I. e., it is made up to do precisely what the administration wants done.

I was told by a veracious statesman that when Towne finished the cherubic Hoar, who spoke volubly against Mc-Kinley's Philippine policy, but who voted for McKinley, said to another Republican senator: "Why didn't some one on our side make that speech? All he says is true, and the documents on which it is based are open to everybody's inspection."

The Washington Post remarks further, with a sort of ghoulish glee, that the answer of the Republicans to Towne's speech was to swear in Senator Clapp, his Republican successor, before Towne's friends and admirers had ceased to congratulate him and before he had gathered up his manuscript. That is a fine piece of sarcasm, surely! "The answer of the Republicans" was sheer brute force and answered Towne's speech about as much as if Boiler Maker Jeffries, heavyweight champion of the world, had knocked him down at the conclusion of his re-

It must be said for Senator Clapp that it was an exceedingly gracio thing for him to defer his taking of the oath of office long enough to give Towne time to deliver an oration which bids fair to become historic. I take off my hat to Senator Clapp of

## Exordium Versus Peroration.

Did anybody ever notice the fact that most people take it for granted that the peroration of a speech is certain to be its finest part? As a matter of fact the exordium frequently equals and sometimes excels the peroration. Nearly every one who reads this can repeat offhand verbatim or in substance Webster's peroration in his "Reply to Hayne," beginning "When my eyes shall be turned," etc. But not one in thousands remembers a word of the magnificent exordium, which, in grandeur of thought, splendor of diction, felicity of expression, is about on a par with the peroration which everybody knows by heart and which everybody has declaimed at school. That exordium is as follows:

"Mr. President, when the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence and before we float farther on the waves of this debate refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to form some conjecture where we are now."

## A Splendid Beginning.

It's a ten to one shot that Towne's peroration will be widely printed and the exordium neglected. I hereby snatch from oblivion that splendid exordium. It is in these words:

Mr. President, the presentation on the 10th inst. by the distinguished senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) of a petition signed by more than 2,000 inhabitants of the city of Manila was an unexampled and most remarkable circumstance, Whatever the future has in store, this document is historic. It is spread upon the records of the There it must remain so long as our archives are preserved. To all coming ages its mute eloquence will speak "with most miraculous organ." Either it will have proved a quickening appeal to the ancient spirit of the republic or, in my opinion, its rejection must dedicate the twen tieth century to a reaction prejudicial, if not

fatal, to free institutions. Who are the signers of this petition? They are peaceable tradesmen, merchants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, mechanics and artisans at Manila. Whom do they represent? They claim to speak the sent ments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

Of what do they complain? Of the assertion over
them by force of arms of an alien and arbitrary
rule. What nation thus asserts its power against
them? The republic of the United States of What is it they desire? Independence and self government. To whom do they present their appeal? Let the answer be made in the

words of the petition itself:

"We have not hesitated, therefore, to present
this appeal to the United States congress, trusting
that the latter may better understand the real
sims and aspirations of our people. Therefore the Philippine nation, bearing in mind not only the heroic history of America, but also her sacred traditions, her humanitarian doctrines and her demo-cratic institutions, asks of America to cease her cution of men struggling to be free against persecution of men struggling to be free against is nevertheless true that it seems utter-greater odds and greater wrongs then those which

inspired the fathers of the American republic. We ask this of Americans in the name of Washington, in the name of Jefferson, in the name of Lincoln, in the name of justice and in the name of God

eternal, Judge of the world."

Sir, I confess that this appeal moves me. What Sir, I confess that this appeal moves me. What American can remain insensible to the unhappy plight of a small and relatively feeble people engaged in a hopeless contest with a vastly stronger antagonist for the sacred privilege of self government? Is not there something infinitely pathetic in the circumstance that we should today be using the very power conferred upon us by our liberties to subjugate a weaker nation invoking those very liberties against us and whom our own glorious example inspires to resist our aggression? Their summons in the name of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln to challenge justice in the court of heaven is a most solemn adjuration. Never here-tofore would the United States have hesitated to stake its cause on such an issue. Do we dare to stake its cause on such an issue. Do we dare to

In my opinion, Mr. President, the prayer of this people should be granted. Not less advantage than justice, not less glory than duty, demands it. than justice, not less glory than duty, demands it.

As tending to support this contention, therefore,
I propose, as briefly as is consistent with the importance of the subject and considering that attention has been heretofore repeatedly called to
them in this chamber, to review the circumstances of the origin of our interest in the Philteniors, the conditions existing in the lands of istances of the origin of our interest in the Philippines, the conditions existing in the islands at that time and the present situation there, as well as some of the arguments employed to justify both the conquest and the arbitrary government of the archipelago by the United States. I shall also endeavor to show that the present policy of the administration, involves an administration of the From the Galleries - Addicks of the administration involves an adoption of the programme of imperialism and militarism, toward programme of imperialism and militarism, toward programme of imperialism and militarism, toward programme of imperialism and militarism. the Manger-Nebraska's Senatorial Muddle Still Boiling-Ship Subsidy most glorious traditions of the republic and recreancy to her noble and peculiar mission among

the peoples of the earth.

In classic times, sir, long after the skeptic philosophies had ravished Olympus of its terrors and Helicon of its charms, it still remained the customer in the sid of gods and senatorial career with a masterful tom of the poets to invoke the aid of gods and muses whose existence, for both writer and reader had become a tacit intellectual fiction. Today a somewhat similar imputation attaches to those appeals to the nonpartisanship of their audiences which speakers on political subjects are prone t Yet, sir, such an appeal I now make. do not believe the ancient shrines are all un-tenanted. Many an American heart still pays its vows to the spirit of citizenship in the republi while the altars of party "pale their ineffectual

Millions of voters in this nation, I believe, still speech must have been a clincher to bear a fealty to their country stronger and more work that miracle, for no man in sacred than any duty they recognize to any political organization. Many of them at the last election, I am convinced, voted for the party in power under a misapprehension. To some the clamor of party drowned the voice of country. To others the flaunting of party banners in the similitude of the national ensign worked a tem orary confusion. These two classes are dangerous to the system they have aided. If they become convinced that they have been deceived, if once they shall realize that the new course is away from the old landmarks of liberty, their vengeance will be both swift and sure.

I cannot hope that my voice may reach any | large number of these men nor that, even of those who hear, many will be convinced through my imperfect utterance, but happily mine is but one of a multitude of voices raised and to be raised for justice and national honor, for the American-ism of the fathers and for the true and perpetual glory of the country. They shall sing of industry rather than waste, of social equity rather than war, of self government rather than arbitrary

### A Noble Peroration.

The peroration is as follows: Sir, this new policy is advocated by some men because, as they contend, we need the discipline of war. I deny it. I affirm, on the contrary, and I appeal in confirmation of my statement to all past and present history, that war in and of it-self is an awful and unmatched calamity and ih no respect more so than in its effect on the character and morals of men. Mere slaughter is never glorious. Only the justice of the cause for which men have fought when liberty has been at stake has redeemed the horror of it. The noble sentiment aroused by such a cause has glorified even the awful means by which it has thus far been found necessary to support and defend it. Those neans have always been deplored by humane and just men who have been compelled to use them. ow true this is may be seen in every single case where war is waged for greed or power and when the soldiers engaged in it are not sustained and animated by lofty enthusiasm or generous senti-They will either shun the service or they will become "subdued to what they work in, like the dyer's hand." "War," declares Vereschagin. who painted it so truly that Von Moltke com manded his soldiers not to look upon the artist's canvases, "war is the opposite of humanity "War," said General Sherman, "is hell." All its repulsive features are magnified by an ignoble cause. Writing from the unblessed fields of the South African campaign, a British officer has sald:

"One of the greatest calamities of war, espe-cially a prolonged war, is the moral degeneracy that sets in among the combatants, and I fear that this is sometimes even more marked among the victors than among the vanquished, for, flush ed with triumph, they believe they have a right to trample to any extent on a prostrate enemy Years of civilization and peace teach men to respect the lives and property of others, but a few months of war seem to scrape off this veneer of virtue and return them to their primitive sav-

This is profoundly true, and when we read in the accounts of our operations in the Philippines how the American soldiers customarily speak of their pursuit of the enemy as "hunting niggers how upon one occasion a company hemmed in 60 them to death in spite of their prayers for quarter (and I have talked with a man who saw it) or ow at another time a detachment of troops sur rounded a native house where a wedding ce was being celebrated, set the building on fire and then shot the escaping guests of both sexes, I say when we read or hear of such ineffably tragic things as these, is it possible we can still prate about our "mission of friendship," our "benevo-lent intentions," our "Christian duty" or of the glory of such deeds of arms?

Out, out upon it for an infamous delusion. God speed the day when the American people, whose annals blaze with records of unequaled heroisn and who again and always, if some great cause demand it, would freely pay with life itself the price of its defense, shall have the moral courage to do their civic duty-a rarer thing than to face, undaunted, the cannon's mouth-and with their sovereign voice declare that this unholy war for greed and empire shall be stopped and that no soldier of the United States shall ever again in all our history be sent to other lands to war on scople fighting for their liberty. Sir, the time has other duties. I shall not

willingly cease to dream of a twentieth century devoted to the demonstration, the first and only one in history, that a "government of the people, for the people and by the people" need not "periah from the earth." There is an inspiration in the thought that to our beloved country may be reserved the culminating glory of the ages in crowning with success the long experiment of

Gallery Applauded.

During the delivery of this peroration the applause in the galleries was so vociferous that the Hon. William P. Frye, president of the senate, threatened to have them cleared. I have no doubt that he would have liked to clear out Towne with the galleries. I heard about half an hour of Towne's speech myself, and one of the things that struck me was the awfully bored expression on the face of Senator Frye. If some senator had been making as strong a speech on the other side as Towne was making on his side, the genial face of the senator from Maine would have glistened like a new moon.

The Honorable "Gas" Addicks. Macaulay says that at the close of the Seven Years' war all Europe in arms could not wrest Silesia from the iron grasp of Frederick the Great, and while it is a far cry from that mighty

y impossible for all the good people in Delaware to wrest that tiny commonwealth from the grip of the greasy hand of boodle. Addicks, like Alexander Selkirk, seems to be monarch of all he surveys. Addicks is playing the star engagement as dog in the manger. Twice he has produced a deadlock which for two years at each time has caused Delaware to have only one senator. It would be strange indeed if for two years he should produce a deadlock that would prevent Delaware from having any senator at all, yet that seems precisely what is going to happen. Out in Nebraska the conflicting ambitions of Colonel Edward Rosewater. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Hon. David Mercer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mainer and an unnumbered throng of lesser statesmen appear quite likely to leave Nebraska without any senator. These two cases are sufficient arguments in favor of electing United States senators by direct popular vote, even if there were no other reasons. This reform is absolutely imperative for the best interests of the republican form of government.

A Man of Parts.

Senator Turner of the state of Washington, who, by the way, is a Missourian, is rapidly developing into one of the strongest debaters in the senate. He is a tall, handsome man of the brunette style of beauty, with a large, capacious head chuck full of information on the leading questions of the day. Notwithstanding he is a man of affairs who has spent several years on the frontier, where competition in all lines is pitiless, Senator Turner has found time to dip into the best literature and knows how to use it effectively in debate. I have always regarded Lord Clive's declaration as to his own moderation in taking money from the East Indians as one of the most remarkable that ever fell from human lips. In his speech against the subsidy bill Senator Turner thus deftly uses that celebrated declaration of the great English soldier:

So we are gravely proceeding to vote out of the treasury of the United States art open, bold, bald, emphatic subsidy, a mere gift, to this favored industry of shipbuilding and shipowning, and we are proceeding to do so for the period of 30 years, involving the government in payments to the sum total of \$270,000,000, at the very moment when it is reasonably certain that if ships cannot now be built and operated by us as cheaply as by any other people the time is not far distant when they can be so built and operated. I do not blame the shipping industry for making the most of this op-portunity which has been tendered them. Lord Clive, after the battle of Plasser, was taken into the treasure vaults at Moorshedauad by the nabob his victory had raised to the throne and there, walking between heaps of gold and silver, crowned with rubles and diamonds, was told to help himself. He accepted between £200,000 and £300,-

Many years later, in England, undergoing examination before a parliamentary committee, he was reproached for this act and exclaimed: "By Ged! Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished

at my own moderation."

When we remember that this bill was framed by those who are to be benefited by it, at the invitation of the leaders of the Republican party, and that that invitation was equivalent to throw-ing the treasury of the nation open to them and inviting them to help themselves, we, in considering its provisions, may well be astonished at their moderation, although, whereas Lord Clive helped himself to only a million dollars, they have provided for helping themselves to two hun-dred and seventy millions. But the treasury of the United States to the treasury of Bengal is as the sea to an insignificant rivulet, and in this case complete the picture we must have a nabob of Bengal, recently crowned and drunk with power, but still grateful for assistance, to open the of the treasure vaults, and we have that indi vidual personified in the Republican party. as Clive's nabob of Bengal did not last long on the throne, neither will the Republican party if it indulges to any great extent in legislation such as that which we find in this bill.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

But notwithstanding Turner's great speech and Vest's great speech and all the other great speeches that have been and will be delivered against the ship subsidy bill, that infamous and colossal steal is absolutely certain to become a law of the land either at this session or at an extra session to be called for that purpose. The men who put up the boodle for the last presidential election and the one before are determined to have their pound of flesh. They have the country by the throat and will never release their hold until they get this \$180. 000,000 and several other grabs of like amount.

Terms In Falconry.

When under a year old the hawk is called a red hawk, owing to its plumage before its first molt being reddish. After its molt it is termed a haggard. The female peregrine is a falcon, while the male is a tiercel. The various parts of a hawk have their peculiar names. The legs from the thigh to the foot are the arms; the claws, the pounces; the wings, sails; the crop is the gorge; the upper bill, the beak; the lower, the clap, and the yellow portion between the beak and the eyes is the cere. When a hawk seizes ats prey, it is called binding, and the game or bird flown at is the

The making of a hawk tame and gentle is termed reclaiming. Hawks when in training have a couple of bells fastened round the legs by two narrow leather thongs, called jesses. This is to discover them more easily from their wild brethren while flying and gives notice that they are trained birds. This has saved many a hawk's life from the gamekeeper's gun. A leather thong, called a leash, is attached to the jesses when the falconer takes the hawk on his fist in the field, and the same leash is used to tie the bird on

the screen or block in the hawkhouse. Always when the hawks are carried into the field for sport they are hooded to prevent them from fidgeting about. These hoods are gaudy little helmets coming down over the eyes and fastening with a strip of leather at the back of the head. Usually they are colored and decorated with a monarch to the Hon. "Gas" Addicks it | feather in the crown.-Cassell's Maga-

## A MISERABLE MAN.

Two Years and Six Months Without Sleep.

Sleep seems to be in many cases a matter of habit, just as eating and drinking are habits. The Arab whose desert life leads to abstemiousness, declines the offer of a draught of water, saying, "No thank you, I drank yester-He drinks only when thirsty, and like his own camels, he can go long and far without water.

It's much the same with sleep. When Gabet and Hue, the French missionaries, were exploring Tartary they engaged in the translation of the Scrip-

Even when the disease was far advanced; when there were hemorrhages, nightsweats, emaciation and great weakness, Golden Medical Discovery" has cured the disease and restored the strength

WHAT FEW MEN KNOW,

is that catarrh in its commonest or simplest form is a menace not merely to health but to life. Catarrh of the lungs is but a step removed from consumption. Catarrhal affections should therefore never be neglected. They are as dangerous as they are offensive.

'For twelve years I was a sufferer from catarrh and was treated by one of the best physicians in the State of North Carolina, who said the trouble had reached my lungs," writes Mr. J. M. Patton, of Clotho, Transylvania Co., . C. "I grew worse every day unti-tried Dr. Pierce's medicines. Wil say, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-



tures, working without intermission day and night. When one felt the need of sleep he lay on a couch, holding in his hand a ball, beneath which, on the floor, was a brazen bowl. When his muscles relaxed sufficiently to release the ball, it fell into the bowl, and the noise wakened the sleeper who resumed his work.

But it is one thing to give up sleep and another thing altogether to be unable to sleep. Those who suffer from asthma, bronchitis and other diseases of the organs of respiration are only too familiar with this enforced wakefulness. They would give almost anything for a night's unbroken rest.

THE SECRET OF SLEEP for them lies in the cure of the diseases which banish slumber. That this cure is possible is abundantly proven by those who have used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the cure of bronchitis, obstinate and deep-seated coughs, lung "trouble" and other diseases of the organs of respiration.

"I can this day say that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best and only remedy I have ever found for what the doctors call asthma," writes Mr. F. G. Rodemeyer, of 45 Hayden Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. "I have suffered from hay-fever (and I get the asthma with it), every year in August and September for the last fifteen years, and could not sleep one night during that time, until this year, I have not lost one night's sleep, thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; and best of all I did not get the asthma with the hay-fever, and I only used two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.'

The cures accomplished by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" are as numerous as they are wonderful. The great triumphs of this medicine have been won in the cure of chronic diseases of many years standing. When every other medicine had failed to do more than give tempory relief, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made a perfect and permanent cure.

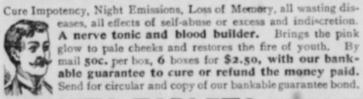
covery with one bottle of Dr. Sage' Catarrh Remedy cured me, and to-day I am well and hearty, and I will say further that my former physician, Di W. M. Lyday, recommends Dr. Pierce' medicine to me and to others. I am sure your medicines will cure any case of catarrh that exists. I recommend them to all." By purifying the blood and increas

ing the activity of the blood-making glands "Golden Medical Discovery strengthens every organ of the body Accepting the fact that the blood is the life, it follows that the healthfulness of the physical life will depend upon the healthfulness of the blood, and that i deficient supply of blood must result in a deficiency of physical strength. "Golden Medical Discovery" gives health and strength by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the blood. The evidence of this lies in the marked gain in weight experienced by those who have become emaciated by wasting disease, and who have been cured by the use of "Golden Medica Discovery." It is not a gain of flabby fat, but a gain of sound flesh and firm muscle, and with this gain of flesh and muscle comes a gain of strength, which seeks a new outlet for itself in active exercise. The frequent testimony, "It has made a new man of me," thoroughly expresses the real rejuvenation which comes to those cured by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

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### RAILROAD SCHEDULES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
In effect on and after Nov. 26, 1900.

VIA. TYRONE—WESTWA D.
Leave Bellefonte 9 53 am, arrive at Tyrone
11 10 am, at Altoona, 1.00 pm; at Pittsburg

5 50 p m.
Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m; arrive at Tyrone

2 15 p m; at Altoona 3 10 p m; at Pittsburg
6 55 p m.
Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m; arrive at Tyrone
6 00; at Altoona at 7 35; at Pittsburg at 11 30

6 00; at Altoona at 7 35; at Pittsburg at 11 36
VIA TYHONE—EASTWARD.
Leave Bellefonte 9 55 a m, arrive at Tyrone
11 10; at Harrisburg 2 40 p m; at Philadelphia 5 47 p m.
Leave Bellefonte 1 05 p m, arrive at Tyrone
2 15 p m; at Harrisburg 6 45 p m; at Philadelphia 10 20 p m.
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 932 a m, arrive at Lock Haven 1030 a m.

Leave Bellefonte 142 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m; at Williamsport 3 50 p m.

Leave Bellefonte at 8 31 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, 3.15 p. m., at Philadel phia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1,42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 2.43 p. m., Williamsport, 4.00 p.m., Harrisburg, 6.56 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 8.31 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.30 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.45 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.55 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte at 6.02 a. m.
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.
Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.47, at Harrisburg, 6.55 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. In effect Nov. 26, 1900.

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Time Table in effect on and after Nov 20, 1899.

Leave Bellefonte...... 9.53 a. m. and 5.45 p. m. Arrive at Snow Shoe... 11.25 a. m. " 7.27 "

J. R. WOOD. Gen'l. Pass Agt Gen'l. Manager THE CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF PENNA

Time Table effective Jan. 21, 1900. No. 1|No-3|No No.2 No.4 No.6 STATIONS. Hecla Park Dunkles Bublersburg Snydertown Nittany Huston Lamar 24 Mackeyville 30 Cedar Springs 32 Salona 8 15 3 45 7 37 MILL HALL +8 30 +4 00 +7 52 a.m p.m. p.m. Ar Lv. a m. p.m. p m. 11 45 8 16 ......Jersey Shore...... 7 55 3 25 (Via Phila.) Lve. p. m. a. m. p. m. a. m. Arr

\* 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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