Senator Carter Receives His Reward.

LONG SPEECH BORE FRUIT.

Bacon Snatched From Grasp of the Pork Hunters.

HANNA GETS EVEN WITH BURTON

Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee Disciplined For Opposing Ship Subsidy Steal-Teddy Starts Off Well-McKinley's Optimistic Sentence-Contradicted by History-Promises to Cuba Should Be Kept-Mortalities and Fatalities of the Last Congress-Louisiana Purchase Fair.

[Special Washington Letter.]

One of the most turbulent legislative bodies that the sun ever looked down upon was the Polish diet. In that assembly every member possessed an absolute veto on any measure. To kill any bill all any member had to do was to yell "Nie Potzwallum!" and the bill was as dead as a smelt. As a rule the gentleman who did the yelling was also dead, for when he yelled "Nie Potzwallum!" and stopped the proceedings usually his fellow- members were so enraged that they ran their swords through him and put an end to him.

Senator Thomas H. Carter performed the "Nie Potzwallum" act for the river and harbor bill, acting, so it is whispered, under instructions from the White House, but he didn't do it with two words. The senator babbled on for 131/2 hours, only falling short by one hour of Senator William Vincent Allen's matchless performance as a long distance talker. If the hour of 12 m. had not arrived, Carter would have broken the Nebraskan's record. And Thomas hath received his reward-an appointment as Louisiana Purchase World's fair commissioner at a nice little salary of \$5,000 a year and not much to do. More fortunate than the Polish patriot who yelled "Nie Potzwallum!" Carter's senatorial brethren did not run their swords through him, though several of them were angry enough to have done so in jigtime. They were smacking their lips in anticipation of the juicy bacon, and, lo, when Carter spoke there was no bacon-but much cussing.

All of which recalls the famous lines: Old Mother Hubbard To get her poor doggy a bone, But when she got there The cupboard was bare,

And so the poor doggy got none. Hanna Grinned. No doubt Mark Hanna grinned a sardonic grin as the hands of the big clock pointed to 12 m., for he was savagely evening things up his eminent fellow citizen, Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the river and harbor committee, who openly announced his opposition to Mark's stupendous steal, popularly known as the ship subsidy bill. "Sweet is revenge!" Mark would have said if he had ever read Lord Byron, the greatest poet and revenge getter of them all. Byron gibbeted his enemies before high beaven that all men might gaze upon his victims. Mark knocks them in the head and leaves them by the wayside. In the language of the sporting fraternity, "it's a horse on" Burton-and "a horse on" a good many conscript fathers who looked upon the pork barrel with watering mouths.

Teddy. As a veracious chronicler of current events it is my duty to inform my million readers that Governor and Colonel and Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, flippantly and affectionately yclept Teddy, pulled off his part of the inaugural show not only with great success, but with great eclat. He performed in the senate chamber, with a roof over his head to keep off the rain, while Mr. McKinley labored under the disadvantage of speaking to a vast concourse of people who were being soaked to the skin by a steady downpour. Colonel Roosevelt bore himself handsomely and delivered a very nice speech in a clear, audible voice and proceeded with the routine duties of presiding officer as though he were a veteran. He made a favorable impression on all present. I take pleasure in stating these things because Mr. Vice President Roosevelt is a much more admirable character than was Mr. Candidate Roosevelt. He certainly added nothing to his own fame or to the estimation in which American public men are held at home and abroad by his capers during the campaign. But he starts well in the vice presidential office.

The President. Mr. McKinley actually thrives in the presidential office. He must, judging by appearances, weigh 15 or 20 pounds more than he did at his first inauguration and is in perfect fettle, yet it is known by all who have opportunities for judging that the presidential position is what Mr. Mantalini would have denominated "a demnition borrid" grind." It made Grover Cleveland haggard and bollow eyed, and, whatever else may be said of him, Grover is not a delicate or feeble person. He is strong and big as an ox, but all the same 60 days' worry in the spring of 1898 brought great black rings under his eyes, and he had to go fishing. As

Mr. McKinley stood in the rain speaking to the people he was the picture of health and manly grace-a matter for congratulation all around.

Mr. McKinley is by nature an optimist. Surely he can claim to have written the most optimistic sentence ever penned, "Our institutions will not deteriorate by extension, and our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas."

I humbly and fervently pray Almighty God that the presidential prophecy may be fulfilled, but if it is we will have broken and reversed all historic precedents. The pathway of man for 6,000 years is crammed with wrecks of nations which did exactly what we are doing-spraddled out all over creation, took into the body politic hostile and alien peoples and endeavored to assimilate them. All those nations are dead. Let us hope that we may escape this sad fate, though we are following in their footsteps. It may be that we are immune to all the evils which wrought their destruction, but I beg to state that we have no evidence of that fact. Au contraire, as the French would say, all the facts go to show that we are only human. Indeed "Uncle" Shelby M. Cullom once confessed in a fine burst of confidence that even United States senators are human.

It will be observed that in the sentence which I have quoted Mr. Mc-Kinley speaks of unlimited expansion-No pent up Utica confines our powers;

The whole, the boundless continent is ours, Not only the continent is ours, but the graceful presidential orator serenely informs us that "our institutions will not deteriorate by extension"-extension anywhere, extension everywhere. What rosy spectacles our chief magistrate must wear! What warrant has he for such a sweeping statement in the face of the sober but unpalatable facts of history? Yet I hope he is correct, for we are now entered upon a policy of all devouring extension. We are committed to the doctrine, unheard of till now, that we can't trade profitably with a man unless we own

Does History Lief

Our presidential optimist says, "Our sense of justice will not abate under tropic suns in distant seas." If it does not, all history is a lie. Alexander must certainly have been a gentle and tender father to the Asiatics when he conquered, Roman proconsuls never plundered vassal peoples, and England has been a kind, nursing mother to the East Indians and the Boers!

I undertake to say that no more skill-

ful or tactful rhetorician ever stood before an audience than Mr. McKinley. The sentence which I have quoted is universal in application, positive in assertion, gorgeous in the policy foreshadowed. It appeals to American pride, to our inherent, ineradicable lust of land, to the old buccaneer spirit of Sir Francis Drake, which is not dead within us, and to our overweening egotism. The Greeks went to the deuce on the road mapped out by the president. But the president would have us believe that we are superior to the Greeks and therefore can do with perfect impunity what caused the downfall of Greece. The Romans degenerated and were made the slaves of barbarians for following the plan advocated by the president of universal extension. Rome became the Niobe of nations by adopting the McKinley theory. But that matters not to us, for we are superior to them. We are a peculiar people. They were a job lot of dagoes. They had such scrub poets as Virgil and Horace, such inferior orators as Cicero, Mark Antony and Cato, such obscure scribblers as Tacitus, such one borse generals as Julius Cæsar, Pompey, Scipio Africanus and Belisarius, such statesmen as Octavius Cresar, Justinian and Trajan; they had such patriots as Brutus and the Antonines, but we have General Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson and can therefore afford to despise the Romans

and all their works!

Promises to Cuba. One sentence in the inaugural must cause every honest man in America to feel good, and it is this: "The declaration of the purposes of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good." That is the Cuban resolution in which we declared our disinterestedness in beginning the Cuban war. It is sometimes called "the Teller resolution." As to whether it was a wise resolution men differ and will continue to differ. Individually 1 think it was. But, wise or unwise, what is writ is writ. We must live up to it or earn a worldwide, deserved and enduring reputation for Punica fides. May God grant Mr. McKinley the courage, resolution and fortitude to live up to that one of his inaugural declarations to the end that the honor of this great republic may be preserved! He will need a vast store of courage, resolution and fortitude to withstand the pressure which will be brought to bear upon him by speculators, stock jobbers and rascals who trade in patriotism.

Of course all sane people would like to see Cuba a part of this country. I have no doubt that it will be sooner or later, and the more completely we live up to the Teller resolution, the more fairly we treat the Cubans, the sooner will that desirable end be accom-

plished. Mr. McKinley says and truly: "We face at this moment a most important question-that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends." The first of those two sentences contains a great truth. The last states a sound policy. If the president uses his utmost endeavors to carry out that policy in good faith, be will deserve well of his countrymen, and they will with one accord rise up and call him blessed. To few men that ever lived in the flood of time have such powers and honors been given as President Mckinley now possesses. The prayer of every true patriot is

that he may use them in the fear of God and in the love of our country.

Mortalities and Fatalities. In November, 1898, there were elected to the house of the Fifty-sixth congress 360 men supposed to be in good health, mentally and physically, and to be in the full possession of all their faculties. Most of them were in the prime of life-in the flower of their years. Yet now 15 of them-one out of every 24-are in their graves-an astounding mortality! Let us hope that "after life's fitful fever they sleep well." Sadder still, two of the 360-Boutelle of Maine and Sprague of Massachusetts-are in a lunatic asylum. Reflecting on these facts, one feels like quoting Abraham Lincoln's favorite poem, "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

Boutelle had served in congress for 18 years. Counting the two he has spent in the asylum while nominally a member of the house, his congressional service extended over a period of 20 years. He was elected in 1900 for two years more, making 22 years in all. The strangest thing that ever happened in the politics of this country or of any other was his election to congress in 1900 while he was confined in a lunatic asylum. Parallel that who can For a long time he was chairman of the great naval committee and cut a wide swath in the house. His election under such peculiar and unprecedented circumstances goes to show that the Yankees are not so cold blooded after

To a casual observer it would appear that Mr. Sprague's situation was de cidedly to be envied-i. e., before lunacy came upon him. Most people consider great wealth as a great good. Sprague had ducats galore. He was rich in his own right and married a wife rich beyond the dreams of avarice. She is a multimillionaire several times over. It was currently reported that she gave him a round million as a wedding present. No doubt millions of people envied them their good fortune, and yet the humblest day laborer in all this broad land is happier than Congressman Sprague, with his millions. "Vanity of vanity," saith the preacher; "all is vanity." May these two exrepresentatives be speedily restored to

The Louisiana Purchase Fair.

When Thomas Jefferson came to die. he wrote his own epitaph in these words: "Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence and of Virginia's statute for religious freedom and father of the University of Virginia." Those were great and noble deeds, for which we are all his debtors; but by one of those strange accidents which puzzle mankind the immortal statesman neglected to enumerate in his epitaph the greatest of all his deeds-the making of the Louisiana purchase. That performance made us a world power. Those gentlemen who suddenly awoke at the close of the Spanish war, rubbed their eyes in astonishment and exclaimed. "We have become a world power!" as though they had made a great discovery, were precisely 95 years behind the times. What they thought had been done in 1898 Jeffer son accomplished April 30, 1803. Consequently it was eminently fitting and proper that congress should make provision for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of that momentous event. It will be done on a magnificent scale. The whole world will be our guests, and the celebration will give our resources such a vast advertisement as to largely increase our wealth.

Napoleon's Mistake. When Napolecn sold the Louisiana territory to Jefferson for a song, he parted with the most valuable asset ever owned by France. He would have done a better part by the French people had he abandoned la belle France to her enemies and moved the French, with their Lares and Penates. to the Louisiana territory and there have established a new, a larger, a bet ter, a richer and a more beautiful France. If he had neither sold it to us nor moved to it himself with all his subjects, England would have gobbled it in a short time, when it would have been gone from us and our beirs forever and forever. With England to the north and west of us we would have had a tough job maintaining our independence. Even if we had remained free and independent, we would have been so cribbed, cabined and confined that we never could have become even a continental power, much less a world power. What a blessing it was that Jefferson defeated John Adams in 1800, for the New Englanders were bitterly opposed to the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, some of them going so far as to declare that by that magnificent achievement Jefferson had overthrown the constitution and dissolved the Union. Jefferson bought it at the only time possible for such a transaction, so that if Adams had defeated him the purchase would not have been then made, and today the Mississippi river would be our western border. The \$5,000,000 appropriated by congress to celebrate this beneficent event is not the fiftleth part of the taxes paid in one year in one way and another by the citizens of the Louisiana purchase. One good purpose which the celebration will serve is to start a Jeffersonian revival, a thing very much needed just now, for his principles are those of wisdom, truth and justice. No other man that ever lived did so much to make the idea of representative government popular and to make its practice a success. The Hamiltonian school of writers and orators may sneer all they choose at Jefferson and his theories, but after they all molder in for-

vive to animate and bless mankind.

gotten graves his principles will sur-

Monsters and Microbes.

How the Microbe Would Appear If Magnified in Size to Correspond With Its Power.

The world has always believed in monsters-great dragons of the land, and huge serpents of the sea. rule these monsters have been fairly peaceable, and beyond frightening people occasionally, they have done little recorded harm. The real calamities of humanity have come from the smallest forms of life. The minute microbe has slain its millions upon millions. If this microscopic form of life were depicted in size and form equal to its danger and



deadliness we should see a monster which would dwarf into insignificance all the monsters ever begotten by human imagination. The microbe has this in common with the fabled monster, its food is human flesh and its drink human blood. It battens on slaughter. For centuries medical science fought this microbic foe in darkness. The presence of the foe was recognized, its deadliness conceded. But it was ever an invisible foe, unknown and unnamed. To-day science with eye-power increased a million fold finds this lurking foe, knows it and names it.

FINDING THE FOE

is the first step, fighting it intelligently is the next. We know this minute organism lurks in the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink. know the object of attack is the blood. We know that as the microbe is bred from foulness it must be fed on foulness. Hence, we know that the microbe finds no lodgment in the body when the blood is pure. Keep the blood pure and you shut out the microbe.

When the blood is impure nature at once begins to show the red danger sig-Boils, blotches, pimples, erup tions begin to work upon the skin surface, as signs and symptoms of the cor-ruption of the blood. When these or any signs of blood impurity appear, the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is confidently recommended as a most powerful and perfect blood-purify-

"I consider your 'Golden Medical Discovery ' one of the best medicines on the face of the earth," writes Wm. Floeter, Esq., of Redoak, Montgomery Co., Iowa. "While in the south-west, three years ago, I got poisoned with poison ivy. The poison settled in my blood and the horrors I suffered cannot be told in words. I thought I would go crazy. I could do nothing but scratch. I would go to sleep scratching, would wake up in the morning and find myself scratching. I scratched for eight months. Had it

not been for your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I would be scratching yet. tried different kinds of medicine, different doctors, but all the relief they could give me was to make my pocketbook lighter. I then began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Took four bottles without relief. Kept taking it. I took in all ten bottles and got entirely cured. I can say that if people would take your medicine instead of fooling with some of the quacks that infest both the small and large towns, disease would flee like chaff before the

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will absolutely drive out and eliminate the poisons which corrupt the blood.

BAD BLOOD AND GOOD HEALTH

cannot go together. But when the blood is purified and enriched by "Golden Medical Discovery," the result is re-

corded in sound health. Boils, blotches, pimples and other eruptions disappear as the impurities which caused them are The skin is removed. healthy, the flesh is firm. The dull and sluggish feeling is a thing of the past. The appetite is good, sleep is sound and refreshing and labor an enjoyment instead of a burden.

"It gives me much pleasure to testify to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Miss Annie Wells, of Fer gussons Wharf, Isle of Wight Co., Va. "I can say honestly and candidly that it is the grandest medicine ever compound ed for purifying the blood. I suffered terribly with rheumatism, and pimples on the skin and swelling in my knees and feet so that I could not walk. I spent about twenty dollars paying doctors' bills but received no benefit.

year or two ago I was reading one of your Memorandum Books, and I de-cided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription,' and am entirely cured."

Of all prevalent forms of blood disease, scrofula is the most intractabl Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discove has a remarkable record of cures scrofulous diseases; remarkable both the number of cures and their varie as well as in the fact that these cur were effected many times in cases whe all other treatment had proved utter ineffectual.

"I cured my little girl's scrofula wi your 'Golden Medical Discovery' at Pleasant Pellets, " writes Mr. Eli As ford of Raney, Hunt Co., Texas. has been four years since then, at there has not been any return of t

There is no alcohol in "Golden Me ical Discovery," and it is entirely fr from opium, eocaine and all other na

Why does a dealer sometimes try sell a substitute for Dr. Pierce's Gold Medical Discovery, claiming it is "just as good?" Is it for the customer's benefit? It can't be. If the two medicines are equal in merit there's no advantage to the purchaser in an even exchange. The medicines are not equal in merit, and the reason for selling a substitute is only because the less meritorious medicine puts a liftle more profit into the dealer's pocket. His gain is the cus-

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RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

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

VIA. TYRONE-WESTWARD. Leave Bellefonte 9 58 a m, arrive at Tyrone
11 10 a m, at Altoona, 1.00 p m; at Pittsburg
5 50 p m 5 to 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 1 05 p m; arrive at Tyrone 6 05 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m; arrive at Tyrone 6 05; at Altoona at 7 35; at Pittsburg at 11 30 via Tyrone—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.

Leave Bellefonte 4 44 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 10 30 a m.

Leave Bellefonte 1 42 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m; at Williamsport 3 50 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 8 31 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 243 p m; at Williamsport 3 50 p m.

Leave Bellefonte 4 8 31 p m, arrive at Lock Haven 10 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 6.22p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1,42 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p.m. arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadel phia at 6.23p. m.

arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadel phia at 6.25 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, 1.05 a. m., arrive Harrisburg, 3.55 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 6.52 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, 1906.

| | | | STWARD | | |
|-----------|------|--------------|--------|------|--|
| 115 | 103 | STATIONS. | 114 | 112 | |
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| 1 45 6 | 30 | Lewisburg | 9 05 | 4 45 | |
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| 1 5716 | 42 | Vicksburg | 8 53 | 2 01 | |
| 2 05 6 | 50 | Miminburg | 8 45 | 4 50 | |
| 2 16 7 | 92 | Millmont | R 50 | 9 21 | |
| 2 23 7 | 09 | Glen Iron | 6 90 | 9 25 | |
| 2 42 7 | 31 | Cherry Run | 6 20 | 4 13 | |
| 3 02 7 | 50 | Coburn | 5 05 | 3 01 | |
| 3 17 8 | 05 | | 7.50 | 3 32 | |
| 2 30 8 | 18 | Centre Hall. | 7 30 | 3 17 | |
| 9 35 2 | 24 | Cream Chaila | 7 22 | 8 07 | |
| 2 49 8 | 91 | Gregg | 7 17 | 2.5 | |
| 2 46 4 | 35 | Linden Hall | 7 10 | 2 48 | |
| 3 50 8 | | Oak Hall | 7 06 | 2 42 | |
| | | Lemont | 7 02 | 2 3 | |
| 0 09 5 | 9.3 | Dale Summit | 6 57 | 2 34 | |
| 4 30 A | 132 | Pleasant Gap | 6 48 | 2 24 | |
| 4 1019 | 90 | Bellefonte | 6 40 | 2 15 | |

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

| W | BSTW | EASTWARD. | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|-------|-------|------|
| BEP. | BAY | MAIL. | Nov. 20, 1899. | MAIL. | DAYEX | MXP. |
| PM | PM | | Arr_ Lv | A M | PM | PN |
| 6 00 | | | Tyrone. | 8 10 | | 7 1 |
| 5 54 | | | E Tyrone | 8 16 | 12 36 | 7 2 |
| 5 50 | | | Vail | 8 20 | 12 40 | 7 2 |
| 5 46 5 40 | | 10 56 | Bald Eagle | 8 24 | 12 44 | 7 2 |
| | | | Dix | 8 30 | 12 50 | 7 3 |
| 5 37 | 1 51 | | Fowler | 8 33 | 12 52 | 7 3 |
| 5 35 5 28 | | 10 36 | Hannah | 8 35 | 12 54 | 7 4 |
| 5 21 | | 10 28 | Port Matilda | 8 42 | 1 00 | 7 4 |
| 5 12 | | | Martha | 8 49 | 1 06 | |
| 5 03 | | 10 11 | Julian Unionville | 8 58 | 1 14 | 8.0 |
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| 4 53 | | 10 01 | Milesburg | 9 18 | 1 30 | |
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| | 12 55 | | Milesburg | 9 41 | 1 55 | |
| | 12 48 | 9 34 | Curtin | 9 49 | | |
| 4 20 | | (A 190) | Mt Eagle | 9 53 | 2 08 | 8 5 |
| 4 14 | 12 38 | | Howard | 9 59 | | |
| 4 05 | 12 29 | 9 15 | | 10 08 | | |
| 4 02 | 12 26 | 9 12 | Beech Creek | 10 11 | 2 26 | |
| 3 51 | 12 16 | 9 01 | Milli Hall | 10 22 | | 9 5 |
| | | | Flemington | 10 24 | | |
| 3 45 | 12 10 | 8 55 | Lock Haven | 10 80 | | 9 3 |

BELLEFONTE& SNOW SHOR BRANCH. 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...11.26 a. m. " 7.27 "

THE CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF PENNA

Time Table effective Jan. 21, 1900. STATIONS. BELLEFONTE 12 20 8 45 Arr Wmsport Lve †7 25 †2 50 †12 34 *11 30 Lve Wmsport Arr (Phila. & Reading ry) *8 29 7 09 PHILAD 11 36 †8 36 *10 40 19 30 NEW YORK 59 00 †4 30 p. m. a. m. Arr Lve. p. m. a. m.

* Daily. † Week Days. § 6:00 p. m. Sunday ‡ 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

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| * | | | | | | WOT M | A.K.I | |
|---|---|--|---|-----------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 0 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | 6 | |
| P M 4 15 4 21 4 25 4 28 4 33 4 36 4 40 4 43 | A M 10 30 10 37 10 42 10 47 10 51 10 56 11 02 11 05 | 6 30 6 35 6 38 6 43 6 46 6 50 6 55 7 00 | Lv. Ar. Bellefonte | A88888888 | M 50 40 37 35 31 28 24 20 | PM 2 40 2 25 2 22 2 17 2 10 2 06 2 00 1 55 | P # 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | |
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