

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.—Condensed time table effective June 15, 1906.

Table with columns: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10. Rows include stations like Bellefonte, Altoona, and Harrisburg.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R.) 11:45 9:04 Jersey Shore 5:25 7:22 12:21 9:37 Ar. WM'SPORT Lv. 2:30 4:17 11:29 11:30 Lv. NEW YORK Ar. 2:30 6:50 (Philadelphia & Reading R. R.) 7:30 6:50 PHILA. 11:30 10:29 9:02 NEW YORK 11:30 9:50 (Via Philadelphia) p.m. a.m. Ar. Lv. a.m. p.m. 10:40 Ar. NEW YORK Lv. 4:00 (Via Tanawaga) W. H. GEPHART, General Supt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD To take effect May 29, 1906.

Table with columns: WESTWARD, EASTWARD. Rows include stations like Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia.

W. H. MUSSER, General Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Pension Attorney. BELLEFONTE, PA.

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THE INDISPENSABLE MAN.

An Event That Moved Him to Take a Trip to Europe. He was one of those men who believe that if they let up for a moment the whole world will go to smash. Especially was this so about his own business. When his wife wanted him to go to Europe for a rest he said: "Impossible to get away from the office. Why, if I were to stay away six weeks there's no telling what would happen. No, I must be there all the time."

So they didn't go to Europe. Instead he got sick, good and sick, too, the kind of sick that kept him on his back for nearly a month and didn't let him get back to his desk for still another week. The day came for his return to harness, and he plunged for the office. All the way downtown his mind danced with the visions of the wreck of business that would greet him. He expected to find the staff demoralized, the business gone to pieces, the cobwebs thick on the order books and an air of gloom hanging over all which could be dispelled only by his triumphal entrance. He fancied himself picking the business out of the mire and putting it on its feet again. But did he? Not quite.

He entered the office. The boy was there and looked up at him as though wondering if the boss were not a little bit late. The cat rubbed against him as she always did. His desk was opened as usual, and on it was no pile of mail, the accumulation of all these weeks. The clerks were at their places as usual. In fact, nothing was apparent of the awful disaster that he had expected; hardly any one seemed to know that he had been away.

He stopped for a moment, breathless, and then managed to call one of his men to him and ask about something. The man began to tell him what had been going on. They had been transacting business just as though he had been there—answering mail, filling orders, taking reports from traveling men and sending them out again—in short, the little particular world of his business had gone on just as though he had been there all the time. He heaved a sigh—a sigh of humility. In fifteen minutes he had telephoned his wife to make plans for a European trip, and that he would accompany her. Thus do matters make us see how small we are—New York World.

An Irishman looks forth to his wake as the time of his life.

Baby Born In Street.

Passengers on a Haddington car at Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia, Wednesday of last week, saw a young woman on a front seat faint and fall to the floor. Reserve Officer George Jackson carried her to the sidewalk and summoned an ambulance from Jefferson hospital. Before the arrival of the ambulance a male child was born. At the hospital the young mother said she was Annie Slavinsky of Milton, Pa., 17 years old.

PAINS IN THE BACK

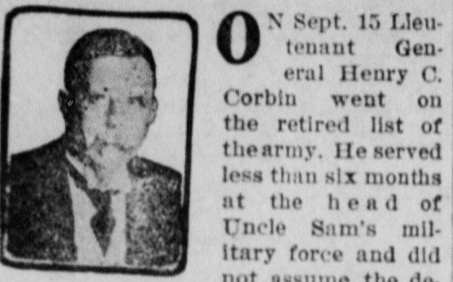
are the first signs of Kidney trouble. Thousands have kidney trouble and do not know it. When the kidneys become affected they in turn will affect the Nerves, causing Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness and Irritability; too frequent or infrequent Urination; Excessive, Scanty or Painful Urinary Passages. For these disorders take

Krine's Kidney Pills

They are almost specific in their action in restoring these organs to their normal condition; they remove the poisons from the blood, and cheerfulness and good health return. One month's treatment one dollar at Krumrine's Pharmacy; and if you are not benefited ask for your money back, and you will get it.

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Gossip About a Few Celebrities



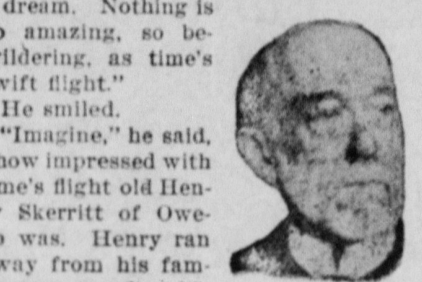
ON Sept. 15 Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin went on the retired list of the army. He served less than six months at the head of Uncle Sam's military force and did not assume the detail of chief of staff to which he was entitled by his rank, but instead took command of the northern division of the army with headquarters at St. Louis. It is understood he will now make his home in Washington. General Corbin has been best known as adjutant general of the army, but he has seen exciting service in the field in the course of his career. He was born in Ohio in 1842 and entered the volunteer service of the United States as a second lieutenant in the Eighty-third Ohio volunteer infantry in 1862. He saw four years of active service at this time and was honorably discharged with the brevet of brigadier general. A few weeks later he was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the Seventeenth infantry. Shortly afterward he was appointed to a captaincy and assigned to the Thirty-eighth infantry and for two years thereafter he was continuously in command of his company at stations in the west, engaged in Indian campaigning and frontier duty. His most important services were rendered during the Spanish war, when he was adjutant general. He retained that post after he became a major general and until he was advanced to be lieutenant general last April, but after the organization of the general staff in 1903 he was in command of the department of the east with headquarters at New York and was also in command in the Philippines previous to taking his most recent command, that of the northern division of the army. His last important official act was a report in favor of restoration of the canteen system.

Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, who has become conspicuous through his controversy with William J. Bryan, is connected with several prominent Chicago corporations, including the Ogden Gas company and Cosmopolitan Electric company. It is on account of his corporation connections that Mr. Bryan objects to his prominence in the Democratic organization. Mr. Sullivan was born in Belvidere, Ill., in 1861 and made his entry into politics as custodian of the Cook County hospital. In 1886 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue and in 1890 was chosen clerk of the Chicago probate court. Mr. Sullivan is at present the Democratic national committeeman from Illinois. Mr. Bryan has maintained that his election to this post was not legal and while in Europe sent a request that Mr. Sullivan tender his resignation of the office in the interest of the party. This Mr. Sullivan declined to do, and he secured action from the Democratic state convention which was interpreted as an indorsement of his attitude. The same convention indorsed Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1908. In his recent Chicago speech Mr. Bryan said he did not want an indorsement given under such circumstances, and he made some quite pointed remarks about the course pursued by Committeeman Sullivan.

Another Sullivan in the public eye is James E. Sullivan of New York, the athlete and manager of athletics who was so signally honored by the king of Greece recently for his services in connection with the Olympic games at Athens last spring. Mr. Sullivan, who was a prominent figure in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis, where he had charge of the physical culture department, is secretary of the American Athletic union and was American commissioner to the Olympic games. His work in this capacity was so much appreciated that King George singled him out for special honor and conferred upon him the golden cross of the Royal Order of the Saviour. The bestowal of this decoration is the exclusive privilege of the king. The Royal Order of the Saviour is the most honorable order in Greece, its membership including sovereigns, ambassadors, cabinet ministers and commanding generals. Mr. Sullivan was born in New York forty-six years ago, and though his hair is now gray he still looks every inch the athlete. His athletic career began when, as a schoolboy of eighteen, he entered a walking match, and he was subsequently successful in contests in running, boxing, jumping and kicking. His business is that of a

publisher of books on athletics and sports. He was assistant director of sports at the Paris exposition of 1900 and was in charge of the athletics of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. Under his direction the physical culture department of the Louisiana Purchase exposition was one of the most successful features of that enterprise.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who now that the fall campaign has begun is again a figure in politics, celebrated his seventy-third birthday the past summer. He was at Manhattan Beach, a favorite resort with him, and some newspaper men were offering their congratulations. "Life," said the senator, "is a fleeting thing. The longest life passes like a dream. Nothing is so amazing, so bewildering, as time's swift flight." "Imagine," he said, "how impressed with time's flight old Henry Skerritt of Owego was. Henry ran away from his family a year after his marriage. That was about 1880, and a few months ago, taking up a local paper in Chicago, the deserter read in the personal column: "If Henry Skerritt, who twenty-three years ago deserted his poor wife and babe, will return home said babe will be glad to knock the stuffing out of him."



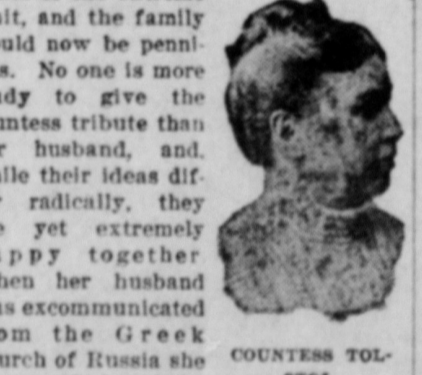
William H. Crane, who recently opened his season in New York in Alfred Sutor's "The Price of Money," was once asked how it was that he never attempted serious Shakespearean roles. "But I did once," replied the comedian. "Years ago in the west I played 'Hamlet.'"

"Did you, indeed?" said an admirer and friend. "Didn't you have a great success? Didn't the audience call you before the curtain?" "Call me," replied Crane. "Why, man, they dared me!" It was in Crane's early days on the stage that he was assigned a part that came near being too heavy for him. He was understudy for the leading man of the company, and it became his duty at a critical time to lift up the fainting heroine and convey her to the wings.

At the time mentioned Mr. Crane was slight and anything but strong, so that the task assigned was extremely difficult, when it is considered that the leading woman weighed nearly 200 pounds. After sundry attempts to accomplish the "business" assigned him, with little hope of its accomplishment, the strain was broken by the hearty laughter of the audience, for a strong, shrill voice from the gallery had shouted: "For heaven's sake, man, take what you can and come back for the rest!"

The Countess Tolstol, whose serious illness is reported, has always insisted on protecting her husband's health, his property and his financial interests, and it is due to her that Count Tolstol is alive today and able to give his genius to the service of the world. Countess Tolstol has been an ideal mother to her thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. She taught her children music and English herself and has for years had complete charge of the publishing and sale of her husband's books. Had it not been for her the count would have carried his doctrines to the extreme limit, and the family would now be penniless. No one is more ready to give the countess tribute than her husband, and, while their ideas differ radically, they are yet extremely happy together. When her husband was excommunicated from the Greek church of Russia she wrote: "God will be lenient to those who even outside the church have lived a life of humility, renunciation of the good things of this world, love and devotion. His pardon is surer for them than for those whose miters and decorations sparkle with precious stones, but who strike and expel from the church those over whom they are set as pastors."

A Russian Story. The possession of land is regarded with almost superstitious veneration by the peasants of Russia. A parallel of this feeling is found in the eastern tale of Nasr-ed-Din Hodga, who met a peasant one day with a donkey, over whose back hung two sacks, one filled with stones, the other with wheat, the stones having been added to balance the wheat. "Why not divide the wheat into two parts instead?" suggested Nasr-ed-Din Hodga. Delighted with the idea, the peasant did as he was advised and hung the two sacks of wheat over the donkey's back. "And where are your lands, O wise stranger?" he asked humbly. "I have no lands," answered the other. "Your estates, then, and your palaces?" Inquired the peasant. "I have none," said the other. "Then your houses, your gardens, your orchards?" persisted the man, amazed. "I have none of those," smiled the sage. "What!" cried the enraged peasant. "Do you, who have no lands and no possessions, presume to give advice to me?" And he unloaded the donkey, rearranged the wheat and stones as before and proceeded on his way.



Countess Tolstol.

Countess Tolstol.

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