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New Advertisements. There has been more sentiment expended upon the miner than upon any other living class of men. Though he delves in dirt and blackness, the very awfulness of his chosen calling inspires the poet to verse.

Preparing Tomato Figs. Tomato figs are both economical and tasty. Select the small yellow tomatoes; scald, peel and weigh. Allow three pounds of sugar to six of tomatoes. Put a layer of tomatoes on the bottom of your preserving kettle, then a layer of sugar, and stand them over a moderate fire. Cook very gently until the sugar has penetrated the tomatoes. Lift them carefully, one at a time, and spread on a large meat platter. Dry in the hot sun, sprinkling them several times with granulated sugar. When dry pack them in jars, with a layer of sugar between the layers of tomatoes. Cover with glass while drying.

FINEST ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, COCOANUTS, DATES AND FIGS AT SECHLER & CO.

Democrat Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 6, 1897.

"From India's Coral Strands."

It is a grim and heart-sickening story that Julian Hawthorne tells from India. He was sent there some months ago to make a personal investigation of facts connected with the famine and plague for the "Cosmopolitan Magazine." His last paper in the magazine for August should arouse the attention of the Christian world. Mr. Hawthorne makes a plea in this direction and calls for a hundred millions of dollars as a relief fund, to be distributed by missionaries on the ground, and not through the boards of missions in other countries. This is a heavy call on the charity and liberality of Christian people, and will hardly be realized, as most of them in other countries will judge it is a duty and a money expenditure that should devolve on the financially capable British government and people, who have profited for a hundred years so largely by draining India of vast wealth.

But passing this by as in the region of unprofitable discussion, the details given by Mr. Hawthorne of his visits to the famine-stricken districts are dreadful beyond description. A drought of from three to four years' duration has rendered vast regions of the country sun-baked deserts; and yet this afflicted district is the home of 300,000,000 human beings. He says: "You may traverse a hundred miles of a stretch without seeing food enough even of the most primitive kind to keep a child alive for a day. But you cannot go a hundred miles from the railways without seeing skeletons enough to have furnished many a meal to the jackals and birds and wild dogs. There they lie, unburied by any bushes, on the shady side of the rocks, crouched against the trunks of the mango trees, just where they sat themselves down to die. The wild beasts have pulled their bones about a little; but otherwise there they rest as they died, glistening and cracking in the sun; and no one knows who they were, and the record of their death will never appear in any mortal blue book. Mr. Hawthorne says eight millions of human beings have already died of famine or disease directly caused thereby. It was largely responsible for the ravages of the plague. "Nor does the mortality by any means stop," says the writer, "with the immediate deaths, for millions will be left after the famine proper is past, with no means of cultivating crops—their bullocks have died, and their tools have been sold for food. And millions more will have been so weakened that their constitutions can never recover from the shock." Mr. Hawthorne's opinion is that there is but one thing to do to help India, and that is by money contributions by the Christian world. At least a hundred millions of dollars is needed to dispose of the danger of further starvation. For the English-speaking people this would be a sumptuous task. It might be accomplished if the requisite machinery was organized and set to work. Millions dying of starvation on the other side of the globe, while wealth and plenty to an unexampled degree is the boast of Europe and America, would certainly seem to call for the exercise of the plainest of Christian duties.

The First Strike. It Occurred in Georgia During the Time of Washington. While the coal miners of many states battled for what they termed "living wages," beginning three weeks ago, many people began to think of former great strikes and their cost. In a strike "right makes might," as has been proven many times over, and in the long run it is right triumphs. But it must be admitted that the "run" is sometimes a long and costly one. Yea, and sometimes a bloody and a vengeful one. The history of strikes in this country began in the days of George Washington, when the carpenters of Georgia wanted to produce all the cane-seated chairs in use. The "firms," if the unpretentious workers of those days could be so called, received orders for cane chairs to be used in Washington and Philadelphia. A few days later the cane workers, mostly women and boys, "struck," saying that to complete so big a job they must receive living wages. They had been accustomed to doing their work at odd times. For three days the cane "firms" held out, then a day of ten hours was established and a working wage of 75 cents, which in those days meant riches. The origin of the word "strike" is laid to various sources. The correct one is probably a striking sound made by the men as they throw down their tools in the workshop preparatory to quitting work. When they do so, and their employers will not give in, it is called a "lockout." In the greatest strikes that have ever taken place, those that have won public respect, the issue has been that of higher wages without respect to hours. The getting of coal from underneath the ground is the most dangerous of known occupations, exceeding in hazard even the working in electricity or diving. There are mines' insurance companies, but the risks are great and the premiums correspondingly big. The danger in a coal mine lies from the difficulties of egress. "Ten miners imprisoned alive," is not such an unusual headline as to draw extra notice in a daily paper. It is the dirtiest work known and the deadliest. The blackness alternating with the flickering lamps tries the eyesight to its utmost. The dust stifles the lungs and penetrates the throat and nostrils until taste and smell are blunted. All sense of color, too, disappears, and the miner becomes merely an intelligent human coal; a piece of intelligent mechanism, alive, yet dead to the things that to most people make life worth living. There has been more sentiment expended upon the miner than upon any other living class of men. Though he delves in dirt and blackness, the very awfulness of his chosen calling inspires the poet to verse.

Camp Orders for the Veterans.

Rules That Will Govern the 31st Annual Encampment of the G. A. R. at Buffalo.

We have been requested to publish for the benefit of our G. A. R. friends the following camp orders which will prevail as the G. A. R. national encampment at Buffalo August 23rd to 28th, 1897. Wear G. A. R. badge conspicuously displayed. When band plays national air at sunset stand up and uncover. If tent ropes become loosened, tie them up. In case of fire near your tent pull out upright poles of tents. In case of fire, or disturbance, keep away from those places. Do not attempt to pass between tents while they are standing. Do not become excited; try and prevent others from getting so. In all cases of a hurried exit from camp keep to the streets. The use of candles and oil lamps in the tents is prohibited. In case of sickness take your friend to camp hospital. On final departure from camp, pile mattresses together, tie front of tents. The camp is on one of the city parks, in which are beautiful flowers and fine shrubbery and trees. Do not trample upon or injure any of these, and do not attempt to pass through the shrubbery. Large tent in camp for camp-fires, reunions, etc. Capacity 5,000 persons. Camp will be brilliantly lighted by electricity. Tent assignment cards will be mailed to organizations. Three men will be assigned to each small tent. Ten men will be assigned to each Wall tent. Fifteen men will be assigned to each Sibley tent. Tents are floored with lumber. Each tent contains a mattress for each occupant. Each tent contains one water bucket and one tin cup. Camp contains a hospital, telephone, railroad, carriage baggage, barber and shoeblackening stations. Railroad—N. Y. Central—lands you at the camp. Street railroad—electric—two short blocks from camp. United States military post—Fort Porter—at the camp. Drinking water, eating houses, wash room water closet in camp. A sutler's store in the camp. All men occupying these tents to know these instructions. Organizations to notify camp Railroad agent in writing of day and hour, they wish to depart, giving destination, number of persons, etc. Recommended that a man of each organization be in camp at all hours. This for mutual protection.

Consul's Appointed. President McKinley made the following appointments, to the consular service, last week, before he started on his vacation in the Lake Champlain. Church Howe, Nebraska, consul at Palermo, Sicily. Luther W. Osborn, Nebraska, consul general at Apia and Nukunofa, Tonga. John N. Ruffin, Tennessee, consul at Ascension, Paraguay. A. H. Byington, Connecticut, consul at Naples, Italy. Samuel M. Taylor, Ohio, consul at Glasgow, Scotland. Gustave G. E. Weber, Ohio, consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria. John I. Bittinger, Missouri, consul general at Montreal, Canada. John Jenkins, Nebraska, consul at San Salvador. William W. Touville, Ohio, consul at Belfast, Ireland. William P. Smyth, Missouri consul at Hull, England. Griffith W. Preese, Wisconsin, consul at Swansea, Wales. Urban J. Ledoux, Maine, consul at Three Rivers, Quebec. Wilbur S. Glass, South Dakota, consul at Kehl, Germany. George H. Jackson, Connecticut, consul Cognac, France. Hugh Pitcairn, Pennsylvania, consul at Hamburg, Germany. Ira B. Myers, Indiana, consul at St. John's, N. B. Benson C. Nusham, Pennsylvania consul at Munich, Bavaria. John N. McGunn, Wisconsin, consul at Dunfermlin, Scotland. Michael J. Burke, Illinois, consul at Point Stanley, and St. Thomas, Canada. Michael J. Burke Illinois, consul at Port Stanley, and St. Thomas, Canada. Edward D. Winslow, Illinois, consul at Stockholm, Sweden. Hezekiah A. Gudger, North Carolina, consul general at Panama, Colombia. James Johnston, New Jersey, consul at Sheffield, England.

Two Thousand Graves. Only a Beginning of the Ghastly Record of the Klondyke. There are said to be already 2,000 graves in the Klondyke gold region, filled by poor fellows who went there in search of wealth and met death through starvation or other privation. Two thousand must be a very large percentage of the people who have penetrated that region. It is natural to expect a heavy mortality in such a country, but 2,000 graves tell a tale of horror. It is to be feared that before the excitement and rush are over there will be many times 2,000 graves in that bleak and desolate country. Adventurers are crowding in there now beyond the means of the transportation companies to carry food to supply them. It is, up in that arctic latitude, virtually the edge of winter. By the time those who start now arrive the winter season will be fairly upon them. Then there are seven or eight months of arctic night, during which nearly all communication will be cut off from the outside world. The supply of food will surely be inadequate to carry the population through until spring and the imagination can easily conjure up a picture of rough and fastidiously fighting with each other like wild beasts for enough sustenance to keep body and soul together.

Kingdom of Palestine. The representative in London seems to take very seriously the scheme of Dr. Theodore Hertzl, of Vienna, for the formation of an independent Hebrew state in Palestine. It is said that the Hebrews are organizing in all parts of the world. The doctor intends first to send an expedition to overtake the land from end to end, and to establish telephone, telegraph and other modern scientific conveniences before opening the territory to general settlement. To obtain sovereignty over Palestine, he says, will be easy, as the Turks will be glad to let it go. He points to his discovery by the Turkish Government as evidence that it thinks favorably of his scheme. If Turkey should refuse to give Palestine up, he says, the Ottoman Empire surely will disintegrate, and then a Hebrew company can obtain Palestine when the Powers divide Turkish territory.

It is estimated that 250,000 bicycles are owned in New York City, and as the majority of them are medium grade wheels it is supposed that they represent an initial cost of about \$15,000,000. —Mrs. Honespun (indignantly)—"Here's an article says that in Formosa a wife costs \$5." Mr. Honespun (thoughtfully)—"Wal, a good wife is wuth it."

Medical. FACTS ABOUT HEALTH. IT IS EASY TO KEEP WELL IF WE KNOW HOW—SOME OF THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO PERFECT HEALTH.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach properly digests food, and thus prepares nourishment. The blood is employed to carry this nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. Now it is certainly a fact that no medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is literally true that there are hundreds of people alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine and general regulator of the system by tens of thousands of people. This is because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure. This is the secret of its great success. Keep your system in good health by keeping your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which absolutely cures when other medicine fail to do any good whatever.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 42-30

New Advertisements. SWEET REST and Pleasant Dreams come to the man whose tired body reposes upon a bed of CORK SHAVINGS.

You'll be surprised when you ask your dealer for the price. 42-30-11

A REAL CATARRH CURE.—The 10 cent trial size of Ely's Cream Balm which can be had of the druggist is sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Send 10 cents, we will mail it. Full size 50 cents. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, vision and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davidson, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

The grangers' picnic for 1897 will be held at Williams' Grove, Pa., August 23rd to 28th. From inquiries and contracts received, the display of farm machinery and implements, also of horticultural and live stock, promises to exceed any exhibition yet held.

The Central Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic Association, embracing the various posts of York, Dauphin, Berks, Adams, Perry, Chester, Cumberland, Franklin, Lancaster and Lebanon counties, will hold its annual meeting in York in September.

At Beaver Falls, Pa., the contract has ever been let for the construction of a new electric railway to be two miles in length and to be completed in 45 days.

Bicycles.

THE BICYCLE SENSATION

1897 COLUMBIAS Standard of the World, at \$75 1896 COLUMBIAS at \$60

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N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney at Law. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office in the Eagle building, Bellefonte, Pa. 29 31

H. S. TAYLOR—Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office, No. 24, Temple Court fourth floor, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. 40 49

JOHN KLINE—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on second floor of Furst's new building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 29 31

W. C. HEINLE—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Hale building, opposite Court House. All professional business will receive prompt attention. 30 16

J. W. WETZEL—Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office No. 11, Crider's Exchange, second floor, Bellefonte, Pa. Office No. 29, N. Allegheny street. Consultation in English or German. 39 4

Physicians. W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon State College, Centre county, Pa., Office at his residence. 35 41

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Hotel. CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLBROKER, Proprietor. This new and commodious Hotel, located on the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and replenished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best of the market affords its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, its stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended to its guests. Through travel on the railroad will find this an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 24 24

New Advertisements. WANTED—AN IDEA—Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co. patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,800 prize offer. 41-21

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