

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., June 27, 1902.

**Mitchell's Address.**  
President of the United States Mine Workers of America Issues Fine Public. States the Miners' Side Says Every Possible Reason Reported to Prevent the Great Strike Now on. Operators Refused all Offers.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued an address to the public for publication. It is partly a reply to the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago.

Briefly summarized, the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the effort to prevent the strike, claims that living has increased to such an extent where the miner has been compelled to ask for higher wages, denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off, but on the other hand has increased, quotes official figures to substantiate the contention that the employees can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer, asserts that the coal carrying railroads which control about 85 per cent of the mines absorb the profits of the coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates, claims that a ton at the mines means anywhere from 2.740 to 3.190 pounds instead of 2,240 and say that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war. The address also says that in the event the union is crushed, which, it adds, is not likely, a new organization would arise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all the questions in dispute. The address, in full, is as follows:

**WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 23, 1902.**—To the Public: If America, has issued an address to the public for publication. It is partly a reply to the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago. Briefly summarized, the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the effort to prevent the strike, claims that living has increased to such an extent where the miner has been compelled to ask for higher wages, denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off, but on the other hand has increased, quotes official figures to substantiate the contention that the employees can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer, asserts that the coal carrying railroads which control about 85 per cent of the mines absorb the profits of the coal companies by charging exorbitant freight rates, claims that a ton at the mines means anywhere from 2.740 to 3.190 pounds instead of 2,240 and say that more men are killed and injured in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania annually than were killed or wounded during the Spanish-American war. The address also says that in the event the union is crushed, which, it adds, is not likely, a new organization would arise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all the questions in dispute. The address, in full, is as follows:

President Baer, the recognized spokesman of the coal trust, made the statement that he was ready to submit the books of the coal departments for examination, in order to prove that wages could not be increased. This proposition, on the surface, appears reasonable, but when dissected and analyzed, it is positively absurd. Eighty-five or ninety per cent of all coal produced in the anthracite region is from mines owned and operated by the various coal carrying railroads; the freight charges for hauling a ton of anthracite coal one mile, are three times as great as those of other roads for hauling a ton of bituminous coal one mile; and as a consequence, the coal departments while actually earning enormous profits on a legitimate basis may not appear to be losing money, for the reason that the railway departments absorb the profits of the coal departments by charging the coal departments exorbitant freight rates. They thus rob Peter to pay Paul. It cannot be said, in extension that there is any peculiar necessity for this triple charge on anthracite coal, for all other kinds of freight—very much more troublesome to handle and more perishable—are carried at far lower rates.

In connection with this subject attention is respectfully directed to the fact that a ton of coal, as the consumer understands it, is not a ton of coal as the miner is paid for it; that is to say when the consumer purchases a ton of coal he receives 2,240 pounds of coal; when the railroad companies transport coal to market they receive tariff upon 2,240 pounds a legal ton; but when the miner is being paid for his labor he is required to produce and load from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds for a ton; it is against this flagrant injustice which the anthracite mine workers protest. The operators say, of course, that the excess weight is required to compensate them for impurities and refuse matter that is loaded with the coal and cannot be marketed; but if their statement is true why is it necessary to continue a system of docking by which at times they deduct from a miner's wage from 10 to 15 per cent of the total as a penalty for loading impurities for which they have already penalized him in excess weight? It must be obvious to every intelligent observer that the coal companies derive a considerable income from the continuance of this system of measuring the earnings of their employees as they thus receive a large amount of marketable coal for which they return no compensation to the miner. The miners have asked that the coal they produce shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded.

This recital of facts disposes of the operators' claim that they cannot afford to pay living wages for faithful service and increasing toil and surrounding constantly fraught with the gravest danger.

The reports of the mine inspectors' bureau of the State of Pennsylvania show that during the past decade the average yearly fatalities in the anthracite coal mines were 437, and that for the year 1901 there were 434 fatal and 1,250 non-fatal accidents. This means that for every 119,000 tons of coal brought to the surface one person is killed and more than two seriously injured; it means that for each day the mines are in operation more than two persons' lives are sacrificed and more than five persons are injured. Indeed, it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania as were killed and wounded from the American ranks in the Spanish-American war in Cuba.

Yet if one were to credit the stories that appear in the columns of the daily press it would seem that the men who constantly

that the coal companies can afford to pay increased wages to the mine workers without increasing the cost of coal to consumers we submit the following extracts from the government reports showing the selling value of coal loaded on cars for the eleven years beginning with 1890 and ending with 1900, as compared with 1901. The average home value of all coal mined and sold during this period was \$1.48 per ton, while a press bulletin recently issued by Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States geological survey, says that for the year 1901, "the increase in the value of the anthracite product received at the mines showed a gain of \$27,746,169, or more than 31 per cent over that of 1900. The average price for the market and anthracite coal, that is the product shipped to market or sold to local trade, was \$1.57, the highest figure obtained since 1888."

In other words, while according to President Olyphant, 13 cents per ton represents the operators' increased cost of production in 1901, 39 cents per ton—as compared with 1900, represents the increased value of the product to the operators. In view of the fact that this enormous increase in the selling price of coal has been extorted from the consumer by the coal trust, can anyone say that the demands of the miners for a small portion of the increased wealth that labor has produced are unreasonable or unwarranted?

Further evidence of the ability of the coal mine operators to pay increased wages is found in the sworn testimony of Mr. John Markle, managing partner of the G. B. Markle Coal Company. This firm operates three mines in the Lehigh region and is known as an independent operator. In the supreme court of Pennsylvania, in re Markle vs. Wilbur (Pennsylvania State Reports, page 200) "John Markle was sworn and during his testimony swore that he was superintendent or manager by the articles of co-partnership, at a salary of \$15,000 per year, and that under his management from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, the partnership made large profits of over \$1,000,000." During the five years referred to by Mr. Markle the government reports show that the home value of coal produced by the anthracite coal companies was \$1.51 per ton. If the G. B. Markle company could make a profit of over \$1,000,000 in five years when the selling price of coal at their mines was \$1.51 does it not seem reasonable to suppose that the larger companies—whose cost of production is necessarily less—could make a sufficient profit in 1901, when the home value was \$1.57 per ton, to enable them without detriment to their business to pay the anthracite mine workers the small pittance asked for by them?

In his annual report to the directors of his company, President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, says in substance, "The year 1901 will be passed into history as one of the most satisfactory, if not the banner year for the anthracite coal interests of this country. The tonnage mined, purchased and handled, was much greater than any previous year in the history of the company. The rate per ton per mile earned on coal hauled was 8.91 mills. The present outlook is favorable for an indefinite continuance of these favorable conditions."

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle commenting upon the report of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson says that the average anthracite selling prices for 1901, must have been 30 to 40 cents higher than in 1900, and the profits of the coal mining operations of the Delaware and Hudson was \$1,407,307.

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Yet if one were to credit the stories that appear in the columns of the daily press it would seem that the men who constantly

risk their lives working in the bowels of the earth were a lawless class, who have no high conception of the duties of American citizenship. That they have been grossly maligned is proved by the records of the police courts and the testimony of the chiefs of police departments of the four largest mining communities in the anthracite field, namely, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, and Shamokin. The reports of these cities and the statements of the burgesses and chiefs of police prove that there has been less infraction of the law and fewer arrests during the time the strike has been in progress than for a like period preceding it; in fact a person passing through the coal fields and mining towns of Northern Pennsylvania would not know that a great industrial contest is in progress but for the presence of a perfect army of coal and iron police, who proudly display their revolvers and rifles and flaunt their authority in an effort to overawe peaceful strikers or provoke them to acts of violence.

As was said in the opening paragraph of this statement, we have done all that honorable men could do both to avert and to end this strike. It is now apparent that the real purpose of the coal operators is to destroy organization among their workmen. If by any chance they should succeed in their design—which is not at all likely—another labor organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America, and the contest for living wages, for better education, for higher citizenship will go on until the men who produce the coal, the originating motor power which drives the wheels of commerce and industry, the product that is so essential to the welfare of society, the mineral which is the very foundation of our national prosperity, shall receive for their labor sufficient compensation to relieve them of the necessity of sending their wives and children to the mills and frail physique to the mines and yards, there to destroy their youthful vigor in an effort to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families.

Consistent of the great responsibility resting upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy and the coal mine participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute, and if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry and await the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people.

**JOHN MITCHELL,**  
President United Mine Workers of America  
**Broken Necks Not Fatal.**  
Several People Have Been Injured in This Way, But Survived the Accident.

Neither a hole in the brain nor a broken neck necessarily is a serious matter, according to the every day reports of the newspapers. A good life risk could be taken upon either by a most conservative company, only that the companies judge by the rule and not by the exception.

August Riensher, of Hartford Wis., Mrs. E. H. Wilder, of Wilton, Pa., and Thomas Degolyer, of Indianapolis, are living examples of the insignificance of a mere broken neck, says the Chicago Tribune. Riensher fell and broke his neck on April 16. A physician put his neck in a cast and the patient is recovered. Thomas Degolyer, the Indianapolis dryman, was an hour and a half on the operating table, and he is partly paralyzed by the shock of his fall. But his physicians say that he will get well.

As to the small matter of a hole in the brain, a 31-year-old son of Joseph Wagner near Wantawana, Wis., is a striking example. The child's brother, 15 years old, was playing with a rifle, when the weapon was discharged, sending the ball through the little one's head. A skiagraph showed that the bullet had passed from the right temple back, lodging against the bone at the base of the skull. But he will get well.

**Dist from Sahara.**  
Thousands of Tons Blown from African Desert to England.

In the course of a paper on "The Cornish Dustfall of January, 1902," read before the Royal Meteorological Society at 70 Victoria street yesterday, F. R. Mill said that since the Mrakatoa eruption in 1883, when the volcanic dust thrown into the air made itself apparent for many months all over the world in a long series of brilliant sunsets, the most remarkable instance of far-travelled dust was that which occurred in March, 1901.

In Italy the rain fell so thickly charged with red sand that the peasants took it for blood and became panic-stricken. For three days the dust cloud traveled northward over Central Europe, substantial traces falling as far north as the Danish islands, and instances in which it reached parts of England and Scotland had been reported.

A large quantity of similar dust fell about January 21st last in Cornwall over an area of 2,000 square miles, and the conclusion seemed to be that about this time the atmosphere over the extreme West of Europe consisted of air which had come from the African desert, carrying with it a quantity of fine dust, of which a mere vestige—some 100-000 tons or more—had been caught in its fall and carried to the shore of the channel. There seemed to be little doubt that the farmers of the west of England had this spring plowed many tons of the sand of the Sahara into their furrows.

**Burglars Chloroform Members of a Household and Take \$600.**  
Burglars entered the house of Samuel Peters, an official of the Ocean Coal Company, at Hermine, Westmoreland county, early yesterday morning, chloroformed the inmates, and ransacked the house, securing clothing, jewelry, and \$600 in cash. The burglar was affected by the use of a skeleton key in the kitchen door. This is the third daring burglary in that vicinity within the past ten days.

—Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz, D. D., formerly a well-known member of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference, died on Thursday last at OldMoine, Iowa.

## Tourists.

**Yellowstone Park and Alaska Tours**  
Under escort of the American tourist association. Special sleeping cars leave Chicago Tuesday, July 1st, at 10 p. m. via.

**THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.**  
Extended time in Yellowstone Park, and extra day at each hotel. Special stages and rooms already reserved.

Alaska on the new and elegant S. S. "Spokane." Choice rooms reserved.

The itinerary includes the Columbia River, Glacier, Banff, and Canadian National Park. TICKETS INCLUDE ALL EXPENSES EVERYWHERE.

Hotels, carriage, railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars, berths on boats, etc.

For circulars, maps, itineraries, etc., address C. C. Mordough, traveling passenger agent, C. & St. Paul R'y., Cincinnati, O., or F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, Chicago.

**\$50.00 Round Trip to California.**  
Chicago & North-western railway from Chicago, August 2nd to 10th. The new Overland Limited, the luxurious every day train, leaves Chicago 8:00 p. m. Only three days enroute. Unrivaled scenery. Variable route. New Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars and Compartment cars, Observation cars (with telephone). All meals in dining cars. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Electric lighted throughout. Two other fast trains 10:00 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Battle in Wyoming.**  
The Custer Massacre to be Reproduced in Wyoming on the 4th of July—1000 Indians to Take Part.

A reproduction of the historic Custer Massacre, near to the place where poor Custer and his gallant band in reality met their tragic fate, is what will occur at Sheridan, Wyoming, on the 4th of July. Near by is the Crow Indian reservation and the Sioux are not far off, so it is planned to bring a thousand warriors together and take part in this unique outdoor drama. The battle will be the main feature of a three days' carnival, July 3rd, 4th and 5th, during which there will be a continuous Wild West show, Indian games, polo, horse races, cattle roping and branding contests. Sheridan is on the Burlington Railroad in Northeast Wyoming. The Indians there now are good Indians, and not long ago completed a contract for grading the new Burlington line to Cody, Wyo., in the Big Horn Basin country.

**Special Excursions.**  
Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Pacific Coast points, for which tickets will be sold from Chicago May 27th to June 8th, July 16th to 21st and August 2nd to 6th, good sixty days. To Colorado and Utah points tickets will be on sale during June, July, August and September good to return until October 31st, 1902. Home seekers excursion tickets are sold on the first and third Tuesdays of each month to points West and Northwest of Chicago, good twenty-two days. For particulars call on or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, Room D, Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

**Very Low Round Trip Rates.**  
Via the North-western Line Chicago to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, until September 15th. Return limit October 31st, 1902. Luxurious fast trains leave Chicago 10:00 a. m., 8:00 and 11:30 p. m. daily. For tickets and information apply to A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

**The Fish are Biting.**  
Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class train service Chicago & North-Western R'y. during the fishing season. Summer tourist rates now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chicago with all lines from the south and east. A. Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

**Medical.**

**DOING THEIR DUTY.**  
SCENES OF BELLEFONTE READERS ARE

**LEARNING THE DUTY OF THE**  
KIDNEYS.

To Filter the blood is the kidneys' duty. When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick. Backache and many kidney ailments follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Dean's Kidney Pills cure them all. Bellefonte People endorse our claim.

Mr. W. E. Haines of No. 1, Beaver Row, locomotive engineer says: "I was suffering from an acute lameness in my back, and a dull, lingering aching pain in my kidneys. I felt it in my head and in the upper and lower parts of my body and in the top of my spine. I was afraid I would not be able to attend to my duties as I was on night work and had to get some rest in the day time, for on account of my back and these pains I could not rest well. I read about Dean's Kidney Pills and obtained them from the Bush House block drug store. They proved to be just the remedy I required for they removed the whole trouble."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

**Money to Loan.**

**MONEY TO LOAN** on good security and houses for rent. J. M. KEICHLIN, 45-14-17.

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**SECHLER & CO.**  
**FINE GROCERIES**

**BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.**

If you are looking for Seasonable Goods—We have them.

Not sometimes—but all the time—Every day in the year.

Don't spend your strength during this extreme weather in a fruitless search for what you need, but come straight to us and get the goods promptly.

**TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.**

**FINEST CALIFORNIA** and imported ORANGES.....30, 40, 50, 60 per doz.

**LEMONS**, finest Mediterranean juicy fruit.....30 and 40cts. per doz.

**BANANAS**, the finest fruit we can buy.

**FRESH BISCUITS**, Cakes and Crackers.

**Sweet, Mild Cured Hams**, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef.

**CANNED MEATS**, Salmon and Sardines.

**OLIVES**, an excellent bargain at.....25cts.

**TABLE OILS**, home made and imported.

**PICKLES**, sweet and sour, in bulk and various sizes and styles of packages.

**PURE EXTRACTS**, Ginger Ale and Root Beer.

**NEW CHEESE** now coming to us in elegant shap.

**CEREAL PREPARATIONS**. We carry a fine line of the most popular ones.

**PURE CIDER VINEGAR**, the kind you can depend on.

If you have any difficulty in getting suited in a fine Table Syrup come to us and you can get what you want.

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**GROCERS.**  
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## Travelers Guide.

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**SOUTH WEST**

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**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA.**  
Condensed Time Table.

**BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE BRANCH.**  
Time Table in effect on and after Nov. 24, 1901.

## Travelers Guide.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES**  
Schedule in effect Nov. 24th, 1901.

**VIA TYRONE—WESTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 9:33 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:05 a. m., at Altoona, 1:00 p. m., at Pittsburg, 6:50 p. m.

**VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6:00, at Altoona, 6:50, at Pittsburg, at 10:45.

**VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11:05, at Harrisburg, 2:40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5:47 p. m.

**VIA TYRONE—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 4:44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2:30 a. m., at Harrisburg, 6:45 p. m., at Philadelphia, 10:30 p. m.

**VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 9:32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10:30 a. m.

**VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:10 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 7:40 p. m.

**VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, at 8:16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, at 9:15 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 Philadelphia at 6:23 p. m.

**VIA LOCK HAVEN—EASTWARD.**  
Leave Bellefonte, 1:05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2:10 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 2:45 p. m., at Harrisburg, 6:00 p. m., at Philadelphia, 7:52 p. m.

**VIA LEWISBURG.**  
Leave Bellefonte, at 6:40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9:05 a. m., Mont Alto, 9:15, Harris, 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 6:15, Harris, 6:15, Harris, 2:15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 6:20 p. m.

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FINEST CALIFORNIA and imported ORANGES.....30, 40, 50, 60 per doz.

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