Bellefonte, Pa., June 27, 1902.

Mitchell's Address.

President of the United States Mine Workers o Miners' Side. Says Every Possible Means was Resorted to 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 operais partly a reply to the letters of the opera-tors declining to accede to the demands of the thing replacement of the demands of the product shipped to market or the union, which were published about ten

Briefly summarized, the address says that living has increased to the point in 1901, 39 cents per ton—as compared where the miner has been compelled to ask with 1900, represents the increased value for higher wages, denies the allegations of the product to the operators. In view of the mine workers has fallen off, but on the selling price of coal has been extorted the other hand has increased, quotes offi- from the consumer by the coal trust, can cial figures to substantiate the contention that the employers can pay higher wages without increasing the cost of coal to the consumer, asserts that the coal carrying or unwarranted? railroads which control about 85 per cent of the mines absorb the profits of the coal companies by charging exorbitant freight is found in the sworn testimony of Mr. John grates, claims that a ton at the mines means | Markle, managing partner of the G. B. Markanywhere from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds instead of 2,240 and say that more men are killed and injured in the authracite mines | as an independent operator. In the supreme 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 rise from its ruins. It concludes with another appeal for arbitration of all the questions in dispute. The address, in full, is

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 23, 1902 .- To the Public: If the contest now in progress in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania affected only the welfare of the rail-coal companies was \$1.51 per ton. If the read and mining corporations on the one G. B. Markle company could make a profit hand and the coal mine workers on the other, the public would have no vital inthe present strike, is, nevertheless an inno-cent victim thereof, it is but fair and prop-asked for by them? er that the general public should be fully and accurately informed upon the merits of his company, President Truesdale, of the the question in controversy. If it shall be asked why we have waited until the close substance, "The year 1901 will be passed of the sixth week of the strike to issue a into history as one of the most satisfactory, statement of this nature, sufficient answer | if not the banner year for the anthracite coal may be found in the fact that we have hesitated to utter any word or to take any position that would impede or embarrass er than any previous year in the history of easy reconciliation with the coal operators.

Every delay and precaution, every conceiva-Every delay and precaution, every conceivable conciliatory effort that honorable and conservative men could take to avert rup- nite continuance of these favorable conditure and every means that thought could tions." suggest to bring the matter in dispute to mothing to arbitrate. The statement on their part is equivalent to saying that the Hudson was \$1,407,307.

For more than twenty-five long yes annual earnings have been less than those anthracite regions is from mines owned and of any other class of workmen in the Unit-ed States, notwithstanding the fact that railroads; the freight charges for hauling a their work is more hazardous and the cost ton of anthracite coal one mile, are three cofficient greater than in any other importions as great as those of other roads for ant American industry. The total num-ber of persons employed in and around the and as a consequence, the coal departments anthracite coal mines is 147,500; they are while actually earning enormous profit on a employed never to exceed 200 days in any legitimate basis may and do appear to be one year and they receive as compensation for their service an average of \$1:42 for a tem hour work day. It will be thus noticed coal departments by charging the coal dethat they earn annually less than \$300. Such pay may supply a living on a par with some classes of European laborers; but who said, in extenuation that there is any pecu-American citizenship or enable parents to
educate and properly maintain their families? True it is that a ten per cent increase in wages was granted by the coal operators as a strike concession two years ago, but it is also true that a large portion is respectfully directed to the fact that a of this 10 per cent was paid back to the companies to buy the suppression of an old powder grievance; moreover, according to it; that is to say when the consumer purreliable commercial agencies, the cost of hiving has increased, particularly in the purchase of foodstuffs, from 30 to 40 per cent, so that the purchasing power of a miner's earnings is less now than before the estrike of 1900.

ing railroads have given publicity to a flagrant injustice which the anthracite mine statement that during the year of 1901 the productive capacity of mine workers decurse, that the excess weight is required teriorated an average of 12½ per cent; in of compensate them for impurities and re-other words, the United Mine Workers' or-ganization is accused of encouraging poor and cannot be marketed; but if their state-

ed there were produced 361.58 tons per year, or for each day the mines were in operation 2 16 tons were produced per employees as they thus receive a large amount of marketable coal for which they which the operators so bitterly complain. miners have the mines were in operation 192½ days and there were producted 475.43 tons for each ly recorded. person employed, or for each day the mines were in operation 2.36 tons were produced per employe, thus showing that instead of provement in the productive capacity of a deterioration there was a decided imthe men after they became thoroughly or-ganized. Can the unprejudiced reflect upon these facts and conclude that the anthracite miner is not a better workman than he was before the 10 per cent. concession in

cannot increase wages without making a tons of coal brought to the surface one percannot increase wages without the selling price son is killed and more than two seriously inof their product to the consumer, and have jured; it means that for each day the minejured; it means that for each day the mineproposition that would impose a hardship upon the public by increasing the market price of coal 10 cents a ton, the amount that would have been required to meet all that would have been required to meet all the demands made by the miners. However, their solicitude for the public welfare has not deterred from advancing the market price of their coal more than \$1 per ton since the strike was inaugurated without giving any part of that increase to the mine workers. In substantiation of our claim record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the anthracite coal mines of Penusylvania as were killed and wounded from the 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 at Green's Pharmacy.

that the coal companies can afford to pay increased wages to the mine workers with-out increasing the cost of coal to consumers on high conception of the duties of Amerwe 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 America Issues One to the Public. States the 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 ceding it; in fact a person passing through 31 per cent: over that of 1900. The aver-

figure obtained since 1888." In other words, while according to Presithat every possible means was resorted to dent Olyphant, 13 cents per ton represents in the effort to prevent the strike, claims the operators' increased cost of production the selling price of coal has been extorted anyone say that the demands of the miners for a small portion of the increased wealth

Further evidence of the ability of the coal mine operators to pay increased wages le Coal company. This firm operates three mines in the Lehigh region and is known court of Pennsylvania in re Markle vs Wilbur (Penusylvania State Reports, page 200) "John Markle was sworn and during his 1890 to 1894, inclusive, the partnership made large profits of over \$1,000,000." During the five years referred to be M. 2. the five years referred to by Mr Markle the government reports show that the home value of coal produced by the authracite of over \$1,000,000 in five years when the selling price of coal at their mines was \$1.51 terests at stake and would consequently be does it not seem reasonable to suppose that less concerned than it now is in the con- the larger companies -- whose cost of productinuance, the extension or the termination tion is necessarily less-could make a sufof the conflict; but as much as there is a ficient profit in 1901, when the home value great and an important interest involved, was \$1.87 per ton, to enable them without which, although in no wise responsible for detriment to their business to pay the an-

In his annual report to the directors of interests of this country. The tonnage mined, purchased and handled, was much greatpresent outlook is favorable for an indeff-

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle arbitration, was resorted to by the union commenting upon the report of President both before the strike order was issued and Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, says since it went into effect, but without avail, that the average anthracite selling prices the coal magnates replying to all our over- for 1901, must have been 30 to 40 cents tures with the declaration that there was higher than in 1900, and the profits of the

coal departments for examination, in order to prove that wages could not be increased anthracite coal mine workers of Pennsylva-nia have chafed and ground under the most intolerable and inhumane conditions ed, it is positively absurd. Eighty-five or of employment imaginable. Their average ninety per cent. of all coal produced in the coal departments by charging the coal departments exorbitant freight rates. They thus rob Peter to pay Paul. It cannot be

quired to produce and load from 2.740 to The presidents of the various coal carry- 3,190 pounds for a ton; it is against this workmanship. An examination of the reports on coal production complied by the United States government, discloses the fact that the allegations of the railroad presidents are misleading and untrue, as the following figures will demonstrate:

From 1800 to 1000 inclusive the wind cannot be marketed; but if their statement be 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 penaltized him in excess weight? It must the following figures will demonstrate:

From 1890 to 1900, inclusive, the mines be obvious to every intelligent observer that the coal companies derive a considerable specific transfer and for each person employable income from the continuance of chis bloye; while in the year of 1901, against return no compensation to the miner. The which the operators so bitterly complain. he mines were in operation 192½ days and duce shall be honestly weighed and correct-

This recital of facts disposes of the operators claim that they cannot afford to pay living wages for faithful service and unceasing toil amid surrounding constantly

fraught with the gravest danger. The reports of the mine inspector bureau of the State of Pennsylvania show that during the past decade the average yearly fatalties in the anthracite coal mines were 437, and that for the year 1901 there were 484 fatal and 1,256 non-fatal acciwages two years ago? were 484 fatal and 1,256 non-fatal acci-The railroad presidents contend that they dents. This means that for every 119,000 sons are injured. Indeed, it is a matter of record that eight times as many men and boys are killed and injured annually in the

risk their lives working in the bowels of ican 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, Hazelton 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 few er arrests during the time the strike has been in progress than for a like period prethe coal fields and mining towns of North-eas are Pennsylvania would not know that a great industrial contest is in progress but sold to local trade, was \$1.87, the highest 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 humane conditions of employment, 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, 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.

Conscious of the great responsibility rest-ing upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, are wrong, if our position is untenable, if righteous cause to claim the approval of Wyo., in the Big Horn Basin country. the American people,

JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of A

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 rule and not by the exception. August Riemsher, of Hartford Wis.; Mrs'

E. H. Wilder, of Wilton, Pa., and Thomas Degolyer, of Indianapolis, are living examples of the insignificace of a mere broken neck, says the the Chicago Tribune

their part is equivalent to saying that the coal mine workers have made unreasonable demands and have struck without real of the coal trust, made the statement that he was ready to submit the books of the he was ready to submit the books of the postmaster of the village of Wilton, Pa. she tripped and fell to the bottom. She ing the fishing Degolver, the Indianapolis drayman, 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 32-year -old son of Joseph Wagner near Wautoma, Wis., is a striking exam-ple. 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.

Dust from Sahara.

Thousands of Tons Blown from African Desert to

In the course of a paper on "The Cornish Dustfall of January, 1902," read before the Royal Meterological 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-traveled 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 recorded.

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 deserts, 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 Herminie, Westmoreland county, early yesterday morning, chloroformed the inmates, and ransacked the house, securing clothing, jewelry. and \$600 in money. Eutrance 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 DesMoines, Iowa.

Tourists.

Yellowstone Park and Alaska Tours Inder escort of the American tourist associatio pecial sleeping cars leave Chicago Tuesday,

July 1st, at 10 p. m., via. THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y. 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 EVERY-

Hotels, carriages, railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining ears, berths on boats, etc. For circulars, maps, itineraries, etc., address c. C. Mordough, traveling passenger agent, C., M. & St. Paul R'y., Cincinnati, O., or F. A. Miller, general passenger agent, Chicago.

WHERE.

\$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 routes. 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, Pitt-burg, Pa.

Battle in Wyoming.

The Custer Massacre to be Reproduced in Wyoming on the 4th of July-1000 Indians to Take

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 out-door drama. The battle will be the main feature of a three days' carnival, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute, and if our premises a continuous Wild West show, Indian games a continuous Wild West show, Indian games, polo, horse races, cattle roping and branding conour demands cannot be sustained by facts tests. Sheridan is on the Burlington Railroad in and figures, we will again return to the Northeast Wyoming. The Indians there now are mines, take up our tools of industry and good Indians, and not long ago completed a conawais the day when we shall have a more tract for grading the new Burlington line to Cody,

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 8th, 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 neck necessarily is a serious matter, according to the every day reports of the Tuesdays of each month to points West and newspapers. A good life risk could be tak- Northwest of Chicago, good twenty-two days. en upon either by a most conservative com- For particulars call on or address John R. Pott, pany only that the companies judge by the 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. Riemsher fell and broke his neck on April 16. A physician put his neck in a trains leave Chicago 10:00 a. m., 8.00 and 11:30 p. Return limit October 31st, 1902. Luxurious fast cast and the patient is accused by his friends m. daily. For tickets and information apply to A. of being able to "rubber-neck" now with Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Fish are Biting. Up in Wisconsin and Michigan. First-class she was going down a flight of stairs when train service Chicago & North-Western R'y durseason. Summer tourist rates was picked up unconscious, but after con- now in effect. Direct connection is made at Chisultation of doctors the dislocated vertebrae | cago with all lines from the south and east. A. were set and she is recovering. Thomas Q. Tallant, 507 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.

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SCORES OF BELLEFONIE READERS ARE

LEARNING THE DUTY OF THE

MIDNEYS.

To Filter the blood is the kidneys duty.
When they fail to do this the kidneys are sick
Backache and many kidney ills follow.
Urinary troubles, Diahetes.
Doan'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 over my kidneys. I felt it in my head also and there were pains over my eyes and in the top and back of my head and in the upper part 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 Doan'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

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J. M. KEICHLINE,
Att'y at Law. 45-14-1yr.

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the most popular ones. PURE CIDER VINEGAR, the kind you can depend

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Travelers Guide.

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN

READ UP.

June 17th, 1901. No 1 No 5 No 3 No 6 No 4 No 2

10 40 ‡9 30NEW YORK......... †4 30 §9 00 p. m. a. m. Arr. Lve. a. m. p. m. p. m. a. m. Arr.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6.00 P. M. Sundays. \$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. J. W. GEPHART.

Travelers Guide.

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

Schedule in effect Nov 24th, 1901.

VIA TYBONE—WESTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone 11.05 a. m., at Altoona, 1.00 p. m., at Pittsburg 5.50 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 p. m., at Altoona, 3.10 p. m., st Pittsburg, 6.55 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 4.44 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 6.00, at Altoona, 6.50, at Pittsburg at 10.45.

VIA TYBONE—EASTWARD.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.53 a. m., arrive at Tyrone, 11.05, at Harrisburg, 2.40 p. m., at Philadelphia, 5.47, p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Tyrone, 2.20 a. 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, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 10.30 a. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 9.32 a. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Buffalo, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, at 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 4.10.30, leave Williamsport, 12.40 p. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 3.15 p. m., at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. 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.

p. m. Leave Bellefonte, 1.05 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven 2.10 p. m., arrive at Williamsport, 2.48, p. m., Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32

Harrisburg, 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia 7.32 p. m.
Leave Bellefonte, 8.16 p. m., arrive at Lock Haven, 9.15 p. m., leave Williamsport, 1.35 a. m., arrive at Harrisburg, 4.15 a. m., arrive at Philadelphia at 7.22 a. m.

VIA LEWISBURG.

Leave Bellefonte, at 6.40 a. m., arrive at Lewisburg, at 9.05 a. m., Montandon, 9.15, Harrisburg, 11.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 3.17 p. m.

Leave Bellefonte, 2.15 p. m., arrive at Lewisburg, 4.42, at Harrisburg, 6.50 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.20 p. m.

P.M. P. M. A. M. Ar. Lv. P. M. A. M. P.M

Monday Only:—Express train leaves Curwens ville at 4:35 a. m.; Clearfield 4:51; Philipsburg 5:30; Oscola 5:39, arriving at Tyrone at 6:35. This train stops at all stations. BALD EAGLE VALLEY BRANCH.

Nov. 21th, 1901 P.M. P. M. A. M. AFF. Lv. A
6 00 2 20 11 05 "Tyrone...
7 50 2 14 10 59 "East Tyrone...
7 50 2 10 10 55 "Vail
5 46 2 06 10 51 "Bald Eagle...
5 40 10 45 "Dix
5 37 10 43 "Fowler...
5 35 1 56 10 41 "Hannah...
5 28 1 50 10 35 "Port Matilda...
5 21 1 41 10 28 "Martha...
5 12 1 36 10 20 "Julian...
5 03 1 28 10 11 "Unionville...
4 56 1 22 10 04 Swew Shoe Int...
4 53 1 14 10 01 "Milesburg...
4 44 1 05 9 53 "Bellefonte...
4 32 12 55 9 41 "Milesburg...
4 25 12 48 9 34 "Curtin...
4 20 9 30 "Meunt Eagle...
4 14 12 38 9 24 "Heward...

3 48 3 51 3 55 3 58 4 06 4 13 4 15 4 19 4 24 4 81 4 35 4 42 4 50 7 19 7 09 7 02 6 59 6 55 6 50 6 42 6 38 6 30 5 40 2 23 2 16 2 14 2 10 2 05 1 57 1 53 1 45 1 38 Lv. A. M. P. M. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. UPPER END. WESTWARD.

5 45 9 53 Lv Bellefonte... Ar. 9 32 5 20 5 55 10 01 ... Milesburg... 9 18 5 05 6 05 10 04 ... Snow Shoe Int... 9 15 4 56 f6 15 f10 14 ... School House... 18 55 f4 33 f6 19 f10 18 ... Gum Stump... f8 50 f4 37 7 27 11 26 Ar. Snow Shoe... Lv. 7 30 3 15 P. M. A. M. P. M. "f" stop on signal. Week days only.

J. B. HUTCHINSON. J. R. WOOD. General Pass CENTRAL RAIL-

BELLEFONTE ROAD. Schedule to take effect Monday, Apr. 3rd, 1899. read up †No. 5 †No. 3 No. STATIONS. fNo. 2 †No. 4 4 15 10 30 6 30 ...Belleforte 8 50 2 40 6 40 4 25 10 57 6 35 ...Coleville 8 40 2 25 6 30 4 28 10 47 6 43Whitmer ... 8 35 2 27 6 27 4 28 10 47 6 43Whitmer ... 8 35 2 17 6 23 4 33 10 51 6 46 .Hunter's Park ... 8 31 2 10 6 21 4 36 10 56 6 50 ...,Fillmore ... 8 22 20 6 18 4 40 11 02 6 55 ...Briarly ... 8 24 2 00 6 14 4 43 11 05 7 00 ...Waddles ... 8 20 1 55 6 10 4 55 11 20 7 12 ...Krumrine ... 8 07 1 37 5 52

5 00 11 35 7 25 ...State College.. 8 00 1 30 5 45 5 C5 11 24 7 27Strubles....... 7 45 5 10 7 31 ...Bloomsdorf.... 7 40 5 15 7 35 Pine₃Grove Cro.. 7 35

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.