

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., October 17, 1902

GOOD ADVICE

How foolish is the pessimist, Despondent and forlorn, Who always, when he gets a rose, Goes hunting for the thorn!

The Geology of Coal

Interesting Article by the Chief of the National Bureau of Statistics. The Story of the Carboniferous Period. Little Space in Pennsylvania That Furnishes Over One-fifth of Supply.

O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C., recently had a highly interesting article on the New York "World" on "Coal-mining—Its Geology and Mechanics." Many people who live among the mines and breakers have little idea of the formation of the substance that contributes so materially to their well-being.

The existence of the great coal strike, involving 160,000 men engaged in the greatest industrial strike in the country, an industry upon which all others are absolutely dependent, suggests some facts about the coal production of the United States and our national standing in the production of this important article.

The nineteenth century may be termed a "second carboniferous period" for the United States, the period, that is, when the processes of coal formation was reversed by the use of coal fuel by man. The year 1500 saw William Morris offering for sale in Philadelphia the first load of anthracite coal ever taken into the city, and it was rejected as "worthless black stones."

HOW COAL BEGAN

The story of the second carboniferous period is more easily told than that of the first. Its record was made by men now living, or those who immediately preceded them, while that of the first period is only written in the books of nature, and must be laboriously studied before its full meaning can be comprehended.

THE PROCESS

Tied by some mighty convulsion of nature or the gradual cooling or contracting of the fiery mass beneath, the surface which they occupied sank, the water from the ocean poured in upon them, bringing sand and minute shells and drift, which covered them in layers many feet in thickness, and slowly hardening from the heat below and the pressure above, were turned into rock.

There are five great bituminous coal fields in the United States: First, a long and comparatively narrow strip lying on both sides of the Appalachian chain, stretching southwardly from Northern Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio through West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee to the center of Alabama; second, an egg shaped spot covering most of the state of Illinois and lapping over into southwestern Indiana and Northwestern Kentucky; third, an enormous area stretching northwardly from Central Texas and including parts of Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska; fourth, the Rocky mountain field, including parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, Utah and Wyoming; fifth, a comparatively narrow strip or isolated spots on the Pacific coast.

COAL MINING

The process by which coal is mined, prepared for use and carried to the market is interesting. As already indicated, an army of 400,000 men is engaged in this work, and during the years of 1898 to 1902 the mines have been worked up to their full capacity in supplying the enormous demand of the busy factories, railroads, steamships and business establishments of the country.

There are five methods of opening a coal mine. The first and simplest is by stripping the earth where coal lies near the surface, though this is now practicable in but few cases; second, by what is known as the "drift," the third by a "slope" the fourth by "tunnel," and the fifth by "shaft."

William Barclay Parsons, a civil engineer, has made a journey through the province of Hu-Nan, and therefore has had an excellent opportunity for examining the vast coal deposits there, which, it is said, are the greatest and richest in the world and contain enough of the mineral to supply the world for several centuries.

The reason that this little spot in Northeastern Pennsylvania is permitted to furnish over one-fifth of the coal used in the United States is chiefly the superior quality of the coal, the facilities for handling, and the proximity of the great consuming population.

Professor Brackett, of Princeton, was once holding an oral examination in physics. The men before him had all failed once, and he was giving them a second chance.

Summary of Outrages. A list of the different phases of violence since the strike began in the anthracite coal region is as follows, the list including only the most aggravated cases:

Summary of Outrages. Killed, 14; severely injured, 42; shot from ambush, 16; aggravated assaults, 67; attempts to lynch, 1; houses dynamited, 12; houses burned, 3; buildings burned, 10; washeries burned, 3; stockades burned, 2; riots, 60; mines dynamited, 6; trains dynamited, 1; railroad bridges dynamited, 4; railroads seized, 5; trains wrecked, 6; attempted wrecks, 9; trains attacked, 7; strikes in schools 14.

The entrance to the coal seam having been completed, the mining begins. First a long tunnel or passage way 10 or 12 feet wide is driven along the bed of coal and a railway track laid in it for the use of the cars which are to carry the coal to the surface.

Machinery now performs much of the work formerly accomplished only by the hands of men and boys, and in European countries by women and girls. All of the assorting and even a considerable share of the removal of stone and slate are now performed by machinery of a comparatively simple character.

Their use in the anthracite mines has not up to the present time been found practicable, owing to the greater hardness of the coal and the fact that anthracite beds do not lie in a horizontal position, the seams having been in most cases tilted up by a convulsion of the earth's surface.

Chinese Coal Fields. William Barclay Parsons, a civil engineer, has made a journey through the province of Hu-Nan, and therefore has had an excellent opportunity for examining the vast coal deposits there, which, it is said, are the greatest and richest in the world.

Mrs. F. Davis of Logan street, says: "The published statement of some stranger residing in the faraway place may be true enough, but it is generally accepted as a doubtful rumor. How can it be verified? The testimony which follows is convincing proof because it comes from a resident of Bellefonte."

He Had One Question. Professor Brackett, of Princeton, was once holding an oral examination in physics. The men before him had all failed once, and he was giving them a second chance.

Summary of Outrages. A list of the different phases of violence since the strike began in the anthracite coal region is as follows, the list including only the most aggravated cases:

Summary of Outrages. Killed, 14; severely injured, 42; shot from ambush, 16; aggravated assaults, 67; attempts to lynch, 1; houses dynamited, 12; houses burned, 3; buildings burned, 10; washeries burned, 3; stockades burned, 2; riots, 60; mines dynamited, 6; trains dynamited, 1; railroad bridges dynamited, 4; railroads seized, 5; trains wrecked, 6; attempted wrecks, 9; trains attacked, 7; strikes in schools 14.

Business Notice. Castoria. CASTORIA FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER. In Use For Over 30 Years.

Tourists. \$12.75 Round Trip to Omaha. Via Chicago & Northwestern R'y from Chicago, October 15th, 16th and 18th.

Homesacker's Rates, Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Round-trip tickets are on sale to points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other points west and northwest at one fare plus \$2.00 for the round trip.

Hot Springs, S. D. The great sanitarium and health resort, in the picturesque Black Hills. Only \$24.30 round trip from Chicago, on certain specified dates throughout the summer, via the Northwestern Line.

Very Low Round Trip Rates. Via the North-western Line Chicago to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, until September 15th.

Medical. The published statement of some stranger residing in the faraway place may be true enough, but it is generally accepted as a doubtful rumor.

DOUBTFUL RUMOR. AND STILL SCORES OF BELLEFONTE PEOPLE ACCEPT THEM AS FACTS.

SECHLER & CO. GROCERS. BELLEFONTE, PA. Our store is always open until 8 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday until 10 o'clock.

SECHLER & CO. GROCERS. BELLEFONTE, PA. Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD.

SEWING MACHINES. STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. LOCK AND CHAIN STITCH. TWO MACHINES IN ONE.

Restaurant. CITY RESTAURANT. I have purchased the restaurant of Jas. J. McClure, on Bishop street. It will be my effort and pleasure to serve you to the best of my ability.

Restaurant. CITY RESTAURANT. I have purchased the restaurant of Jas. J. McClure, on Bishop street. It will be my effort and pleasure to serve you to the best of my ability.

Fine Groceries. SECHLER & CO. FINE GROCERIES. BUSH HOUSE BLOCK.

If you are looking for Seasonable Goods - We have them. Not sometime—but all the time—Every day in the year.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

Travelers Guide. LEWISBURG & TYRONE RAILROAD. EASTWARD. WESTWARD. Nov. 24th, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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