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Democratic Watchman

Bellevonte, Pa., June 19, 1896.

Mr. Carnegie on the Drift.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has an article in the "North American Review" for June on the question of responsibility for existing financial conditions. Mr. Carnegie is a little mixed whether Democratic tariff legislation or Republican financial legislation should shoulder the greater blame, but after weighing matters carefully and pointing out, with the usual exaggeration of protectionists who are handling a large share of the pork, the assumed evil results of the Democratic tariff, he declares: "This is a matter above party; let us not hesitate, therefore, to place the blame where it belongs, upon our own party, the Republicans. It was the Republican party that poisoned the currency of the nation. It was the Republican party that doubled the amount of the poison which speedily produced its baleful effects." Mr. Carnegie refers, in the first place, to the Bland-Allison silver bill of 1876, which was passed over President Hayes's veto by the aid of Major McKinley's vote; and secondly, to the Sherman silver purchase law of 1890, which was the consideration the Republican protectionists of the Senate paid the silver Republicans for the passage of the McKinley tariff law.

"Even had the new tariff bill," Mr. Carnegie continues, "produced revenues sufficient for the wants of the government, the poisoned silver of our currency would have prevented prosperity." So it appears, from what this learned doctor says, the principal blame rests on the Republican party. In the elections of 1894 and 1895, it was unloaded on the Democratic party with cyclonic force. Mr. Carnegie implies that was all a mistake. "Those who prescribe tariff changes," says Mr. Carnegie in conclusion, "is a cure for the deep-seated malady which has poisoned the nation's currency—the life blood of prosperity—remind us of the quack who vended pills to prevent earthquakes." It is not a question of tariffs or insufficient revenues. "We may collect all the revenues imaginable," Mr. Carnegie goes on, "may legislate in any and all directions upon other than the financial question, and all will be in vain. Capital from abroad will continue to avoid us, and capital at home remain paralyzed; new enterprises will not be undertaken, labor will be poorly employed, wages fall, depression continue, with a panic ever looming in the distance. Until we cease to threaten the gold standard, under which the republic has outlasted all others, national prosperity will remain a thing of the past, for until the standard of value is permanently settled nothing is settled. The ship of state must continue to drift."—Pittsburg Post.

A Tree that Stings.

It Grows in India and the Sacred Natives Give it a Wide Berth.

There has lately been added to the collection of plants at the botanical gardens at Madras, India, a specimen of a strange tree. It is in size scarcely more than a bush, but other individuals of its species are known to have attained in their habitat in the Himalayas, Burmah and the Malacca Peninsula, the dimensions of a large tree, from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. The Madras specimen is surrounded by a strong railing, which bears the sign: "Dangerous to all persons. Forbidden to touch the leaves or branches of this tree."

It is, therefore, a forbidden tree in the midst of the garden, but no one is tempted to touch it, for it is known to be a "burning tree." This name is a misnomer for the tree stings rather than burns. Beneath the leaves there are stings comparable to those of nettles, which, when touched, pierce the skin and secrete a fluid which certainly has a burning effect. The sting leaves no outward sign, but the sensation of pain persists sometimes for months and is especially keen on damp days, or when the place which has been wounded is plunged in water. The natives in the part of Burmah where this tree grows are in such terror of it that they fly in haste when they perceive the peculiar odor which it exhales. If they happen to touch it they fall on the ground and roll over and over on the earth with shrieks. Dogs touched by it yelp and run, biting and tearing the part of their bodies which has been touched.

A horse which had come in contact with a "burning tree" can like a mad thing, biting everything and everybody that it could reach. A missionary at Mandalay who investigated a leaf of the plant with his forefinger suffered agony for several weeks, and for ten months felt occasional darting pains in his finger.

The Tariff a Back Number.

A big iron company of Birmingham, Ala., has just closed a contract for 500 tons of pig iron with a foundry company in Genoa, Italy. It is to be used in making steel and takes the place of English pig, heretofore used. Another Alabama furnace, it is said, expects to sell in Italy 50,000 tons a year of its output. Nor long ago we printed an account of the shipment of 500 tons of Alabama pig iron to England, as an experiment, but have had no information of the success of the enterprise.

It is a noticeable fact that while the exports of American manufacturers considered in bulk, have largely increased under the Wilson tariff, the most decided increase has been in products of iron and steel. We are now, and have been for the last year, shipping abroad greater quantities of American manufactures than ever before, but our exports of iron and steel lead the column in their increase. They are going to South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Europe, South Africa, Japan Australia, and even to British India we are shipping cotton ties. And yet in the face of these demonstrations the cohorts of McKinleyism are shouting for more protection at St. Louis. But shout as they may it will not submerge the money issue. It is reported McKinley made complaint from Canton to Mark Hanna at St. Louis that his tariff ideas were not given enough prominence in the preliminaries, and that Hanna responded that it was not within the power of the most potent leaders to repress the contest between gold and silver and bring protection to the front as the controlling factor. Issues are not made to order and to oblige candidates, but are the outgrowth of public sentiment, quick to discern what is vital.

The editor of a Southern exchange says: "Let the young man about town out of a job try a year on the farm. Plow behind a mule will give him a new constitution, take the kinks out of his head, the frog out of his throat, the gas off his stomach, the weakness out of his legs, the corns off his toes, and give him a good appetite, an honest living and a sight of heaven."

Birds as Weather Prophets.

Some Signs by Which Close Observers May Foretell Storms.

If birds in general pick their feathers, wash themselves and fly to their nests, expect rain.

When birds cease to sing rain and thunder will probably occur.

Birds and fowls oiling their feathers indicate rain.

Birds flying in groups during rain or wind indicate hail.

Blackbirds bring healthy weather. Blackbirds' notes are very shrill in advance of rain.

A solitary turkey buzzard at a great altitude indicates rain.

If the rooster crows more than usual or earlier, expect rain.

Roosters are said to clap their wings in an unusual manner before rain, and hens to rub in the dust and seem very uneasy.

If the crows make much noise and fly round and round expect rain.

The crow flying alone is a sign of foul weather, but if crows fly in pairs expect fine weather.

Cuckoo; hallooing on low lands indicate rain; on high lands, fair weather.

The cuckoo in April opens his bill, in May he sings all day, in June he alters his tune; in come August, go must.

When fowls roost in daytime, expect rain.

Geese wash and sparrows fly in flocks before rain.

When the roosters go crowing to bed they will rise with watery head.

If the rooster crows on the ground it is a sign of rain; if he crows on the fence it is a sign of fair weather.

A crowing rooster during rain indicates fair weather.

Birds singing during rain indicate fair weather.

Buzzards flying high indicate fair weather.

Domestic fowls dress their feathers when the storm is about to cease.

Kites flying unusually high are said to indicate fair weather.

Larks when they sing long and fly high forebode fine weather.

If owls hoot at night expect fair weather.

If owls scream in foul weather it will change to fair.

When quails are heard in the evening fair weather is indicated for next day.

If storks and cranes fly high and steady expect fair weather.

When the thrush sings at sunset a fair day will follow.

When men-of-war hawks fly high, it is a sign of clear sky; when they fly low prepare for a blow.—Boston Transcript.

Important Anatomical Information.

The Junior League is a paper published semi-occasionally or whenever it is convenient, by children, for children, in aid of children.

In the May issue are printed a number of articles that took prizes at a recent story competition, and from among these we copy the following essay on "Bones," which took the prize in Class V: "Bones is the frame-work of the body. If I had no bones in me I should not have so much shape as I have now. If I had no bones in me I should not have so much motion, and teacher would be pleased, but I like to have motion. Bones give me motion, because they are sometimes hard for motion to cling to. If I had no bones, my brains, lungs, heart, and larger blood-vessels would be lying around in me and might get hurt, but now my bones get hurt, but not much unless it is a hard hit. "If my bones were burned, I should be brittle, because it would take the animal out of me. If I was soaked in acid, I should be limber. Teacher showed me a bone that had been soaked; I could bend it easily. I should rather be soaked than burned. Some of my bones don't grow close to my others snug, like the branches to the trunk of a tree, and I am glad they don't, for if they did, I could not play leapfrog and other good games that I know. The reason why they don't grow that way is because they have joints. Joints is good things to have in bones. They are two kinds. The ball and socket joint like my shoulder and the knee. Teacher showed it to me only it was the thigh of a cow. One end was round and smooth and whitish. That is the ball end. The other end was hollowed in deep. That is the socket and it oils itself. It is the only machine that oils itself. It never cracks like the school door. There is another joint that doesn't seem much like a joint. It is the skull. It don't have no motion. When the bones put together make a skeleton. If I leave out any or put any in the wrong place it ain't no skeleton. Some animals have their skeletons on the outside. I am glad I ain't them animals for my skeleton like it is on the chart wouldn't look well on my outside."—Harper's Round Table.

The United Brethren Conference.

The Altoona District Sunday School Convention and Ministerial Association of the U. B. church, which met in this place last Wednesday and Thursday, was well attended and an interesting happening.

Among the delegates present and those who took an active part in the meeting were Reverends R. S. Woodward, J. F. Tallhelm, E. F. Ott, S. S. Hough, A. L. Funk, J. F. Kelly, E. J. Hummel, A. Rhenns, and W. H. Blackburn.

The convention was opened Wednesday afternoon by Rev. R. S. Woodward, leading the devotional service. Mr. James Rote cordially welcomed the delegates and Rev. E. F. Ott, of Stormstown spoke on "The rise and progress of the Sunday school." The subject of Rev. S. S. Hough's talk was "How can we make our Sabbath schools more interesting." Rev. A. L. Funk, of Altoona discussed very thoroughly "Should lesson papers be used in connection with the Bible." He is of the same opinion that most thinkers on the subject are, that it is study of the Bible that is needed.

The evening session was given over to Rev. B. J. Hummel, of Huntingdon, who talked on what methods should be adopted to interest parents in Sunday school work. Rev. S. S. Hough, of Altoona who gave an excellent talk on "Financial support and the Rev. Funk, who urged his hearers to give as the Lord gave them. The three sessions Thursday were interesting, instructive and very well attended. Rev. W. H. Blackburn, who was so much liked while pastor here gave a good practical talk on "How to interest young men in the Sabbath school, which was the principal topic of the evening session."

A Memorial.

The death angel entered the home of Elmer and Emma Kling, of Altoona, May 25th, 1896, and plucked the little Nellie from out the home and transported it across the bridge of heaven. Oh how we loved her but God has placed her among his jewels, Jesus said when on earth, "suffer the little children and forbid them not to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven," what a precious thought that our babe is among the angels. She was fair to behold and beloved by all who knew her.

Lovely Nellie how briefly stay; Short and happy was thy day; Ending soon thy journey here, Pain and grief no more to bear, Hard it is from thee to part, For it rends the aching heart; But an heir of glory's gone, Let the will of God be done. Nellie thou wast mild and lovely, Gentle as the summer's breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening, When it floats among the trees. Peaceful be thy silent slumber, Peaceful in the grave so low; Thon no more will join our number, Thon no more our souls shalt know.

Dearest Nellie thou hast left us, Here they lose we deeply feel; But 'tis God that hath bereft us, He can all our sorrows heal. Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the days of life are fled; Then in heaven with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.

Mrs. C. L. ROZE.

There is always a famine somewhere on this big globe. Never a year passes that thousands do not die of starvation. Too often the number rises to hundreds of thousands. It is in Tonquin, the Chinese province over which the French have set up a governor-general, that the distress is now very great. The harvest this year is a failure because there was so little rain last year. It is reported that parents are selling their children for a few cents, and pillage is rife. Should cholera be added to the famine, as seems not improbable, the calamity will assume appalling dimensions.

The mother was busily engaged in an apartment that was not furnished with a time piece and her little four-year-old daughter was playing near her while she was at work. Desiring to know if the clock in the adjoining room was in operation, for she had not heard it strike during the entire afternoon, she asked the tot to see if it was running. She went but returned a second later and sticking her head in at the door said: "Why no, mamma, the clock ain't runnin'. It's des stammin' still an' a-waggin' its tail."

Sixty-five per cent. of the Kentucky distillers have agreed to shut down for eighteen months in order to stiffen up the market. If ninety-five per cent. of them should enter into such a compact and abide by it there would be a reasonable assurance of restricted production; and a corresponding improvement in the market. As it is, there is no apparent reason why the Kentucky colonels should become sufficiently panic-stricken over the "gentlemen's agreement" to lay in their supply of campaign necessities, with indecorous precipitancy.

Drawbacks of High Art.

"I told that lady that in order to get a good photograph she must forget where she was."

"Well?"

"She did it so thoroughly that she went away without making the required deposit."—Chicago Record.

Another Boycott.

A rumor is abroad, says the Troy Chief, that the A. P. A. are going to boycott the Lord, for permitting Charles Carroll, a Catholic, to survive all the other signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A New Complaint.

He—What seems to be the matter with your sister? She—A rather severe attack of bicycleitis.

The Wonders of Heredity.

He—From whom does he inherit his talent for drawing? She—From his father. He is a dentist.

AVOID ADULTERATED WINES.—The market is flooded with adulterated and poisonous wines of both foreign and domestic make, injurious to health and utterly unfit for use.

Avoid them by using only the Speer, N. J. Wine Co's vintages, which have the endorsement of thousands throughout the country who are using them daily. This Company's Port, Burgandy and Claret are the very best wines to be had for table use, and have come to be prime favorites in fashionable society in all our large cities. Being absolutely pure, the disastrous results following the use of the trashy mixtures sold as wine, are unknown. Intoxication from the use of Speer's Wines is never heard of, and those having used them will have no other. They are the absolutely pure juice of the grape. Druggists sell it.

The Spanish government has decided to borrow another big pile of money and buy some more Cuban war. It comes high but the people cry for it because of the memory of Spain's ancient greatness and the pride of her vanished power. Perhaps the investment is not so foolish as it seems to us, for they can sell the island to Uncle Sam and square off the war debt easily; supposing, only, that the Cubans do not wish their freedom first, either with or without our assistance.

If a small bottle of Shaker Digestive Cordial does you no good, don't buy a large one.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." It's not good for everybody, only for the thin, pale, sick, weak and weary. For those who are starving for want of digested food. For those who cannot get fat or strong, because their stomachs do not work as they ought to.

These are the people, millions of them, whom Shaker Digestive Cordial will cure. Food makes strength, muscle, brain, blood, energy—after it is digested. If not digested, you get no good at all.

Shaker Digestive Cordial helps your stomach to digest your food and cures indigestion permanently.—When you have tried a small bottle you can tell. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle ten cts.

To remove fruit stains tie up cream of tartar in the spots, and put the cloth in cold water to boil, or if the stains are much spread, stir the cream of tartar into the water. If they are still visible, boil the cloth in a mixture of carbonate of soda, a small tablespoonful to a pail of water.

ARE YOU ONE—Of those unhappy people who are suffering with weak nerves, starting at every slight sound, unable to endure any unusual disturbance, finding it impossible to sleep? Avoid opiate and nerve compounds. Feed the nerves upon blood made pure and nourishing by the great blood purifier and true nerve tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation, 25 cents.

"Knicker"—They may liken McKinley to Napoleon, but there's one hero he'll never resemble.

"Bocker"—"Who?"

"Knicker"—"William Tell."—New York Herald.

"The breath of a chronic catarrh patient is so often offensive that he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results by its use for years past, properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and only cure.

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"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

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Through travelers on the railroad will find an excellent place to lunch or procure a meal, as all trains stop there about 25 minutes. 24 24

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WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN to solicit orders for our hardy Nursery Stock. Expenses and salary to those leaving home, or commission to local agents. Permanent Employment. The business easily learned. Address THE R. G. CHASE CO., 1430, S. Penn Square, Philadelphia.

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