

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 17, 1896.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

JOHN M. BRADEN.

Washington county.

BENJAMIN C. POTTS.

Delaware county.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY.

Philadelphia.

JAMES DENTON, HANCOCK.

Venango.

A. H. COFFROTH.

Somerset.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.

Pittsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel Dickson, John M. Carroll,
Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly,
John M. Campbell, J. P. Hodder,
James J. Ryan, Lucien Banks,
John Hagen, A. J. Brady,
John H. Hickson, George W. Rhine,
Thos. A. Haak, Daniel Patton,
Chas. F. Reminger, Judson J. Brooks,
John B. Storm, John J. McFarland,
Thos. H. Schadt, C. H. Aikens,
Charles F. King, Seymour S. Hackett,
John K. Royal, Harry Alvin Hall,
William Stahler.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. L. SPANGLER.

Subject to the decision of the district conference.

For Assembly—JAN. SCHOFIELD.

For Sheriff—W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER.

For Recorder—J. C. HARPER.

For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Commissioners—P. H. MEYER.

DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Auditors—FRANK HESS.

For County Surveys—J. H. WETZEL.

For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

The Ticket.

In an extra issue of the WATCHMAN, on Saturday morning last, we gave to its readers the proceedings of the Democratic national convention, up to that hour. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the concluding work of that body.

To both candidates and platform the WATCHMAN can give its heartiest approval and most earnest support. It believes the candidates are competent, conservative, brave men who will faithfully fulfill every pledge made by their party, and will discharge the grave duties devolving upon the President and Vice President, in such manner as will best protect the interests of the people and best preserve the honor and dignity of the government.

It believes the platform reiterates time-honored Democratic principles and declares for policies, which, when honestly carried out, will relieve the financial depression that is hurrying so many towards bankruptcy; will restore prosperity to this blighted country; stem the tide of extravagance that is increasing taxation; will stay the debauching influence of corporate power, and preserve to the people the inestimable blessings of a truly republican form of government.

Believing this, and recognizing the fact that the platform was framed and adopted, and the candidates fairly and honestly chosen, by those regularly delegated to speak and act for the Democratic party, the WATCHMAN places at its most head, with pleasure, the names of BRYAN and SEWALL and pledges to them, as the Democratic nominees, its most cordial and conscientious support.

Herr Most Supports the Gold Standard.

It may be interesting to those who are associating anarchism, communism and other bad influences with free silver, to learn that HERR MOST has defined his position on the money question.

Everybody who is acquainted with current events knows that MOST stands at the head of the anarchists in this country—in fact is a leader of those who train under the red flag. It therefore would not be surprising if that undesirable class were found arrayed in the interest of the so-called "sound money" of Wall street, since MOST has come out emphatically in support of the gold standard.

When seen at the office of his newspaper, the *Freiheit*, the other day, by a reporter, he was writing an editorial that furiously denounced the Democratic presidential ticket because it was nominated on a free silver platform. He declared himself to be "a better gold standard advocate than even the most rabid Wall street banker," and denounced ALTGELD as a free silver crank.

It is of but little account what position characters like MOST take upon any question, but when he, the representative anarchist of the country, is found on the side of the Wall street brokers on the money question, and declares that "gold is the only current standard of value," it becomes the gold supporters to denounce the free silver movement for being anarchistic in its character.

Is Bardsley to be Pardoned?

For some time there has been evidence of burrowing underground in the interest of a pardon for that colossal defaulter, JOHN BARDSLEY, and now the rumor of intended release from his well merited imprisonment is taking definite shape. The public mind is being prepared for this flagrant outrage upon justice by statements that are intended to make the impression that the culprit has undergone sufficient punishment, that retribution has been already exacted proportionably to his offense, that the sympathy of an excellent class of people is using its influence in his behalf, and

that a pardon would be acceptable to popular sentiment.

The pardon of JOHN BARDSLEY before he has endured more than a third of the imprisonment to which he was justly sentenced, would have an extremely bad effect at this time when the kind of offense he has been guilty of is of such frequent occurrence and needs the restraint of exemplary punishment. Ill considered clemency on the part of the pardon board in his case would subject it to deserved public condemnation, as well as to suspicion of a sinister motive in its action.

Shall We Govern Ourselves or Shall England Govern Us?

"More than that, the platform declared that the government should exercise the right to redeem its coined obligations in either gold or silver. The issue is drawn and we have our choice in this campaign between the American financial system for the American people and an English financial system to be forced upon us. Those who believe in running this government on the European plan should go and legislate with the Republican party. If I mistake not the patriotism of the people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain, there can be but one issue in this campaign and but one result."

"If they ask us, 'What about other questions,' we will tell them that so long as the right of self-government is in danger there is no other question. Why discuss things if we are not powerful enough to act when we have the power? I've not the time nor disposition to talk to you at this time, but I want to impress upon your minds two things. I want to ask two questions which ought to be asked over and over again in this campaign, each time with emphasis, and the two questions are these:

"If the gold standard is a good thing, why ought we to try to get rid of it?"

"And, if it is a bad thing, why should we keep it until some other nation helps us to get rid of it?"—From Bryan's Speech at Centralia, on Wednesday.

Bryan's Strength.

Most Likely to Draw to Himself Democrats Opposed to Free Silver.—His Popularity in Washington, and Conservatism in His Speeches in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In William J. Bryan the convention nominated the man who, of all the prominent advocates of free coinage of silver, is most likely to obtain the votes of Democrats who are opposed to the silver movement. This was made evident to-day in the discussion everywhere going on in Washington on the Chicago platform and nominee. All who know Bryan personally were warm in their praise of his ability and character as a man. With one exception they declared their firm belief in his sincerity and integrity, and expressed the opinion that if elected to the Presidency, he would prove himself capable of discharging his duties with wisdom and discretion.

Though a young man, throughout his career in Congress he showed himself to be possessed of complete self-control, with no trace of the hysterical or ultra-emotional tendencies discernible in many men of almost double his years and experience in public life. His speeches in the *Congressional Record* amply bear out the claims made for him. These speeches are remarkable for their temperate tone in discussing the great questions to which Mr. Bryan addressed himself during his two terms in Congress. He never indulged in wild and threatening language, nor lost control of himself in his most impassioned moments. He never ranted and stormed like Bland and many other of the old leaders on both sides, nor stooped to personal abuse of those who differed from him.

His speech in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law affords a striking exemplification of these facts. The debate on this question was characterized by much violent language in both houses, and some of the opponents of repeal indulged in bitter attacks on the President and all who stood with him. But there is no trace of anything of this sort in Mr. Bryan's speech. That is devoted to a temperate and scholarly discussion of the question.

Amusing evidence of the temperate character of Bryan's utterances while in Congress was offered last night after his nomination. The correspondents of several Republican papers here received instructions from the home offices to look up the violent and Populist passages in Bryan's speeches and telegraph them. The correspondents proceeded to peruse the speeches in the *Congressional Record*, but could find nothing in any of them that went further than to demand the free coinage of silver and a radical reform of the tariff. His speech in support of the motion to investigate the use of Pinkerton detective in the Homestead riots was a model of conservatism, in striking contrast with other speeches made in Congress on the question. So the correspondents were compelled to telegraph their papers that they could find nothing in Bryan's speeches as printed in the *Congressional Record* of a Populist or revolutionary character.

These evidences that the Chicago nominee is a man of moderate temper and self-command, combined with general belief in his ability, sincerity and integrity, will undoubtedly bring to his support thousands and thousands of Democrats who oppose the free coinage of silver, and who look askance at other planks of the Chicago platform. That, assuredly, is the conclusion that must be reached after listening to the discussion of the subject by many Democrats here to-day.

Populists Evade Instructions.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The delegates from this district, as well as nearly all from this State, to the national Populist convention at St. Louis, are instructed against fusion with any other party. P. J. Fishback, district delegate, said to-day that these instructions would probably be evaded by nominating Bryan anew, with no reference to his nomination by the Democrats. Populists will no doubt put the Democratic electoral delegates on their ticket in this State.

A Falling Market and the Silver Question.

A merchant, manufacturer, miller, or farmer, who enjoys doing business on a falling market year after year; who likes to see prices of the goods or raw materials he purchases, constantly dropping in value, before he has time to "turn" them, ought to do what he can to preserve the present financial conditions of the country, and continue the contraction of the currency.

So, likewise, ought the farmer who delights to see prices of the products of his farm, and the farm, itself, go down in value year after year.

All these classes of business men, and many others, have been adversely affected as a rule, for 20 years or more, since silver was demonetized in 1873—prices falling, falling, falling, year after year, regardless of tariff laws—falling under a war tariff, and under the McKinley tariff.

Men who like this kind of thing ought to do what they can to continue the present single gold standard for another 20 years—or another 10 years—or 5 years. But men who prefer to do business on a rising market, who would like to see their farms worth a little more next year, than they are this year; and merchants who would like to feel, when buying goods in the fall that they would probably be worth a little more in the spring should they have to carry some over, and who would like to feel that goods bought in the spring would be worth a little more in the fall, should they have to carry some over; millers who would like to see the grain in their bins go up, and not down; and those men and all men who would prefer to do business on a rising market should be counted wholly sane should they do what they can towards securing a reformed and increased currency situation, through the restoration of silver to the constitutional place enjoyed by it previous to the blunder made in demonetizing it in 1873; by which act of demonetization the money in circulation has been made to grow more and more scarce, and dear, which means that it takes more and still more products to "buy" a given amount of money—say \$30. For in effect, you "buy" money, the same as you "buy" hay; and when hay is scarce it is "dear," and it takes more to buy it; and when money is "scarce" it is "dear," and it takes more to "buy" it—therefore produce and nearly all property is "cheap"—you have to give up so much more in order to get a certain amount of money—say \$20.

Before 1873 both gold and silver could be taken to the mints side by side, and the law provided for "free coinage" of both metals into U. S. legal tender dollars; the act of 1873 left it possible for gold only to enjoy "free coinage" thereafter.

Hence, with one of the money metals stricken down, (and kicked out, so to speak) you would not expect the one that was left to provide money enough, or a basis for money enough, to do the business of a large and growing country, as well as the two metals could do, would you?

Thus with conditions provided that were just exactly calculated to bring contraction of the currency, the contraction, as many wise statesmen predicted, (Democrats and Republicans alike) has been coming year by year; and year by year money has been becoming "more scarce" and "more dear," which necessarily has caused prices of products, and of goods and of live stock, and of farm lands, and nearly all kinds of property, to become "cheap" to fall in value.

The expected has happened. Do you like it?

A few of the many classes other than those mentioned above, who are affected by the contraction, and a scarcity of money in circulation may be mentioned; as the doctor, who, while he may have as many calls, will receive much less cash for his services—his business will be more largely "charged" upon his books; and so with the lawyer—he will not only do less business, but his cash receipts will be proportionately decreased, while his ledger will fill with accounts charged up, to remain for long periods, many of them indefinitely; so with the country newspaper publisher, he can't have as many subscribers, as when more money is in circulation. There is the traveling salesman—he can't sell so many goods, hence he can't earn so much money; and there is the day laborer, and workmen generally, they can secure but a little work under the operation of a decreased currency and "hard times" and, while the dollar they earn may buy more than it used to, the dollars they do not earn through enforced lost time, offsets it several times over.

Hence it is that nearly all classes of citizens are vitally interested in the currency question, as they will find if they study it.

A Falling Market causes all the evils above referred to, (and more) and a scarcity of money in circulation causes the falling market. We have read assiduously for weeks the *Philadelphia Times*, the *Philadelphia Press*, the *Philadelphia Record*, and the *N. Y. World* (some Democratic, and some Republican in politics, all staunch up-holders of the single-gold-standard) and yet we have never seen in them an assertion to the contrary, at this point. They give various reasons for the lack of money circulation, but they do not deny that shortage of circulating medium among the people causes a falling market. The Republican papers, as a rule, say it is all due to the "tariff," but never explain why the fall in prices continue, as a rule, drop by drop, through and under all tariffs and all revenue laws.

But once in a while a well-fed chap will come along and tell you that "there's money enough in the country," that "we never had more money," and will perhaps attempt to quote figures to prove it, but when asked where it is, he replies, "why, the N. Y. banks are full of it." And if asked why it is locked up there, and is not out among the people, he will probably say, "it's because of lack of confidence; people don't like to put it into business—what the country wants is a return of confidence." Very well! it's no use to waste words disputing that. It doesn't hurt the argument at all to agree with him exactly, if it will do him any good. "A lack of confidence" is in one sense what is the matter. But human nature was never so constructed as to permit a man of good judgment to put his money into business enterprises on a "fallen market," and so the money stays locked up in the N. Y. banks, and elsewhere.

But some men say that if the circulating medium be increased through free coinage of silver that there will be "fifty-cent dollars," and that it will be "dishonest" to

pay creditors in "50-cent dollars." It should be remembered that the major part of the contentions of the silver men is based upon the claim that if silver shall be re-monetized the re-newed and increased demand for silver for minting purposes will bring the silver in a silver dollar (37 1/2 grains of silver fine) to be worth as much as the gold in a gold dollar. When silver was demonetized the silver in a silver dollar was worth 103 cents, to 100 cts. for the gold in a gold dollar. Demonetized silver and thus taking away a large part of its use and its market has driven the price down (when compared with gold) and it is once more re-monetized it is but natural that it will once more rise in value, while gold, (no longer the sole money metal) will come down to meet it, they will be at a natural parity, one worth as much as the other, so say the silver men, there will be no dishonest dollars—one will buy as much as the other, and be acceptable. This must be accepted as the view of the Republicans (who declared for bimetallism at St. Louis) same as the Democrats who are for it. Only one says we will wait for England to join us, while the other says no, somebody must take the lead, and the U. S. is able to, and is the one to do it.

Train Derailed by a Cow.

Serious Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pond Creek.—Fifty Passengers Were Injured.—An Engine and Three Cars Hurted Down a Fifty-foot Embankment.—The Engineer Almost Instantly Killed—Relief Train Sent to their Aid from Hazleton.

WILKESBARRE, July 13.—An express train on the Hazleton branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad, while rounding the curve at noon on Wednesday, was derailed and wrecked by a cow. The engine was derailed and thrown down an embankment 200 feet high and the three passenger coaches were thrown from the tracks upon their sides. One man was killed and a score of people hurt, several seriously. The accident was the most serious passenger wreck that occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad since the memorable Mud Run disaster.

Dead W. H. Dowd, engineer. All the passengers aboard the train were badly shaken up. The train consisted of an engine and three passenger coaches. It left Hazleton at 1.42 p. m. and when it reached a point 300 yards from Pond Creek it rounded a short curve at a speed of about thirty miles an hour, striking a cow, and the animal becoming entangled in the machinery of the engine, throwing it off the track. The engine ran along the ties for a distance of 300 yards and then broke loose from the tender and rolled down an embankment nearly fifty feet. The engine plowed through the ground, then turned over and over, and in a moment was at the foot of the embankment.

The firemen, Mooney, jumped out of the cab window and followed the engine down the bank, receiving serious if not fatal injuries, while Engineer Dowd was pinned under the engine when found. He was so terribly injured and so badly shaken that he could not get up from under the wreck. All three of the coaches turned over on their sides. The passengers were thrown over their seats in all directions and all suffered more or less injured.

The Gold Bug Simply a Pest.

Jay Cooke, the Famous Financier, Speaks Strongly for Free Silver.—Two Cartridges Contrasted.—Rapid is the World's Onward March and More Money is Needed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Jay Cooke, the once great financier of Philadelphia, who was one of the founders of the Northern Pacific railroad, but is now a retired capitalist, 75 years old, to-day said in this city:

"The opposition to the free coinage of silver is a crime—a miserable, crazy notion. I had the doing of it, it is the only one I had for a gold bug in this country. The single gold standard would ruin this country; positively ruin it. I have seen in my time silver superior in value to gold, and its depreciation has been caused by its demonetization."

Mr. Cooke then picked up a book and said: "Let me read you what Mr. Carleton said in 1878, before he was allied to Cleveland and the gold bugs." According to my view on the subject," says Mr. Carleton, "the conspiracy which seems to have been formed in this country and Europe to destroy by legislation or otherwise one-half of the metal money of the world, is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery on the human race than any war, pestilence and famine that ever occurred."

"What more could you want than that?" said Mr. Cooke. "It was true then; it is true now."

"The world's onward march is rapid. If gold shall be the only basis of exchange the progress must stop. We must have more money to all the machinery of exchange. I believe we must get back to bimetallism where we reach prosperity. I will vote for McKinley, with the hope that he and the Republican party will see the error of the gold standard and immediately put silver back in the place it belongs."

"Since my return to Philadelphia," said ex-national chairman Harry to-day, "my attention has been called to a report sent out from Chicago during the convention week, to the effect that I had declared that 'I am a Democrat, and after that I am a sound-money man.' There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. It is quite untrue. I am a sound-money man, too, not afterward, but at the same time. And I shall do nothing whatever during the coming campaign that can properly be regarded as a surrender of my convictions upon the currency question or upon any other vital question."

Japan and Mexico as Examples.

The goldbug likes to point to Japan and Mexico as horrible examples of what silver coinage would do if it should bring the United States to a silver basis—which it would not.

At least the goldbug formerly tried to persuade those two nations as a warning. Recently published statistics, however, have tended to spoil his illustration. In ten years from 1883 to 1893 the largest percentage of gain in foreign trade reported by any nation was that of Japan, and Mexico comes next. Japan's foreign trade more than doubled during those ten years and more than doubled her exports. Both of these nations were on a silver basis. During the same period the exports of the United States increased only 4 per cent, and the United States then had the gold standard modified in effect to some extent by the Bland and Sherman acts then in force.

Yet we are told that the gold standard promotes commercial prosperity.—Omaha *World-Herald*

A Phillipsburg View of It.

From a Communication in the Phillipsburg Journal, Independent.

Editor Journal.—The wires had hardly cooled yesterday, after the flashing across them of the name of Wm. J. Bryan, until the first fist full of mud was flung into the faces of reformers.

"He is a populist and an anarchist," was the four-mouthed word speedily passed along the line. This was the kind of tactics used in the West in recent campaigns; but it will not work this year. It is the very thing that will solidify the reform elements. Let the mud fly. It only indicates that its a substitute for argument. It will help to induce populists to ratify and aid the work so well begun. Threats of war by England are already heard, if we persist in redeeming our bonds held by the mother country, in either gold or silver coin at our option as provided on the face of said bonds.

Will the American people submit for another four years to a money system dictated by a creditor England for debtor America, which money system is in plain violation of our agreement to pay in coins of either metal at the ratio of 16 to 1? Americans, stand for your rights!

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Post master Walton, of Phillipsburg, assumed his official duties yesterday. A. B. Herd, post master under the first Cleveland administration, is his assistant.

St. Mary's church, at Snow Shoe, will hold a festival and picnic all day on Wednesday, August 22nd. Good music for dancing, good refreshments and a good time will be the order of things.

During a thunder storm, on Wednesday, the barn on Mrs. Ellrod's farm near Mackeyville, was struck by lightning and burned with its contents, including a portion of this year's crops. The live stock was saved.

The Logan picnic, at Hecla, on the 30th, will be a grand affair. Lots of fun, dancing and music for all. You should remember to have no other engagement for that day, but turn out and have a good time with the firemen.

Mrs. McLanathan Musser was driving a hay rake on a farm, two miles south of Centre Hall, a few days ago, when the horse frightened and ran away. Falling off she was dragged quite a distance by the rake. A shoulder blade was broken, besides sustaining painful cuts and bruises.

FESTIVAL AT THE WHITE CHURCH.—Tomorrow evening, Saturday the 18th, the Presbyterian congregation at Hunter's park will hold a festival in the "white church." It will be a church benefit and as every-thing toothsome will be served on that occasion there should be liberal patronage.

The dentists, one hundred and fifty, have come and gone and not one effort was made, except by Governor Hastings, to give them a good time or to have them go away with an impression of our so lauded hospitality. The board of trade neither tendered them a reception nor offered them an excursion to the College. The citizens did not offer their carriages for a drive about town or any of the little courtesies that a real live place showers on its visiting associations. The intention here may be all right, but why won't our people do what they can for the town?

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, aged 64 years, was visiting her sister, Mrs. Jacob Strohm, at Tusseyville, previous to last Friday and was apparently in her usual health, but when she was called, Saturday morning, no response came. She had died during the night.

A HANDSOME OFFERING.—Col. James P. Coburn, the newly elected president of the First national bank of this place, was surprised and delighted, on Wednesday, when he received a beautiful floral offering in the form of a chair, large enough for him to use had he had the heart to sit down on the exquisite flowers that formed the cushion and back. The design was perfect. The rounds and legs of the chair were of smilax, while the rest was flowers. It came from his nephew, Harry Musser, of Akron, Ohio.

SOCIAL EVENTS.—On Tuesday evening a most enjoyable euchre party was given at Mrs. Daniel Keller's, on Linn street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Keller, of Lancaster, who have been here two weeks. Among the guests were Mrs. R. E. Seibert, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Sophia Hall, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Marie Roder, Baltimore; and Will S. Furst, of Philadelphia.

Wednesday evening Col. Reeder's beautiful home was the scene of a very pleasant porch party given by Miss Mary Jackson for her guest, Miss Watt, of Durham, N. C. The party was given for the debutantes but among the guests from a distance were Miss Mary Wood, of Conshohocken, Mrs. Joe Woodward, of Omaha, and Mrs. Mary Dix, of Dayton, O.

The Misses Schler entertained a number of their friends, Thursday evening, with a salamagundy party. The evening was one of real enjoyment to the many guests present.

In Justice to a Member.

The Epworth League, of Bellefonte, M. E. church, wishes to correct a recent publication of the *Keystone Gazette*, in relation to one of its members, which has generally been supposed was designed to reflect on brother Calvin Ray and his standing in the League.

The statement, as far as the League is concerned, is false. Brother Ray was re-elected to the office of president against his protest, but out of necessity, resigned the same. He has not been turned down or "thrown overboard," but is an active member and in good standing. It is therefore due brother Ray that the League make this statement.

By order of the Cabinet,
W. S. SCHOLL, Sec.

State College and Vicinity.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Miller are visiting Mr. W. C. Patterson.

Prof. and Mrs. W. A. Buckhout are visiting friends in Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Simon Sellers, of Stormstown, is visiting his son-in-law, T. Wilson Way.

Miss Anna A. McDonald is taking a course in library work at Ithaca, New York.

Miss Nettie Garner is visiting her sister Mrs. W. P. Rothrock, of Sparrows Point, Md.

Mrs. Della Henderson, of Williamsport, is at present visiting her brothers, H. Y. and Cal Sauer.

Mr. A. F. Markle returned, on Wednesday, from the C. E. convention at Washington D. C., where he had a splendid time.

Mr. J. C. Eppers and wife, accompanied by the latter's sister, Miss Maud Kennedy, have returned to Canton, Pa., where they are very pleasantly located.

Rev. Guyer, Mr. Croyle and Mr. Bartholomew all went over into Huntingdon county, on Tuesday, to fish. They had a pleasant time and caught a great many fish.

All Through Brush Valley.

The Madisonburg people are busy picking berries.

Mrs. Rose Harter Mackey, of Williamsport, visited the old home, last week.

John Bower, of Bellefonte, was visiting his Centre Mills friends this week.

Miss Guisewhite, from the western part of the State, is the guest of Miss Lula Stover.

Mr. John Malby who had been at Harrisburg under medical treatment, is in Rebersburg again.

Last Monday Rev. William Sholl started on his lecture tour to Centre Hall, Spring Mills and Millifinburg.

Miss Lizzie Moyer is home from a visit to Orangeville. She passed, successfully, the examination for entering the senior year of the Bloomsburg State Normal which she expects to attend this year.

This "Aradia of the Alleghenies," as a visitor, recently termed it, is enjoying the presence of summer visitors from the cities. Among them is the gifted Mrs. Gault, of Nashville, who is a guest of Mrs. Flora Bird at the Pike.

Singler's Record used to have many readers here but now it lies unread on the doorsteps. The Democrats of old Miles are not bolters. They will now take the *N. Y. Journal* for daily news and the *WATCHMAN* for straight county politics.

Jasper E. Wolfe, the farmer and business man, is talking of going to Bellwood beyond Tyrone on a visit, and he may engage in business there—taking the store left his sister Minerva, by her late husband, Mr. Weaver. His plans are not yet determined upon.

Henry A. Deitwiler and C. O. Malory, we notice, are enthusiastic admirers of Bryan and silver. Several more silver lectures will practically kill all of Brushvalley's Democratic gold-bugs except those that have deposited their silver eggs in government bonds.

Hon. Harvey Corman, yesterday, loudly proclaimed that he was for Billy McKinley. But old uncle Joe Miller sarcastically remarked, "Now gads die Democratic party unner." Harvey is making votes for Bryan and Sewall every day by his wrathful Singler's expulsions.

Our worthy county Supt. C. L. Gramley has just returned from Buffalo where he saw such sights of pretty school marm—erudite professors and recondite authors. He did not sample Buffalo beer, however. Now he is off to Bloomsburg near "Fishing creek confederacy," where beauty blooms on every blackberry bush and the buckwheat cakes beat the world.

Mr. Willis E. Bierly of Rebersburg, this county, is almost daily in receipt of requests to come to different points and explain the money question. He will speak at the Grange grounds, Centre Hall on Monday evening, July 20th. He is also booked for Madisonburg and Coburn and has invitations for other points, some in Clinton and Lycoming, and says he will go wherever the cause calls him. He says Bryan must have "Penn's woods."

Pine Grove Mention.

Miss Mary, the accomplished daughter of Dr. G. H. Woods, is visiting friends at Boalsburg this week.

Mrs. J. A. Weaver laid by her domestic duties for a week, in order to visit Altoona friends. She reports a very pleasant time.

Tax collector Post has been giving his delinquents a rest and is taking his vacation in the Buckeye State in the interest of gold and high tariff.

The new addition to E. T. Livingston's house on Quay St., is nearing completion. When it is completed it will be a cosy pleasant home. Squire Keller is the builder.

Geo. E. Weaver, after six months absence, arrived home last week, the happy possessor of a Poughkeepsie business college diploma and is now anxiously awaiting a basis that will pay.

Since the Chicago convention the silverites have been swelling their ranks with marked rapidity, as the financial question from a silver standpoint is being thoroughly discussed.

Hon