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Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., July 31, 1896.

Popular Fallacies Upset.

Mad Dogs Do Not Stagger or Froth at the Mouth as Ignorant Ones Suppose.

The shooting of dogs who froth at the mouth and snarl is not mad. These symptoms are a fact that prove it. With few exceptions the dogs that policemen shoot have not the rabies. They are suffering either from fever, the intense heat or the lack of water. There are few chances for a dog to get a drink of water in town. "The dog, as all fanciers and veterinary surgeons will tell you," said the informant, "does not perspire through the pores of the skin, but through the mouth and the soles of his feet. It needs water and doesn't get any. Perhaps it is muzzled and cannot drink. The tongue becomes parched. The spittle becomes white and frothy and the brains become fevered with thirst. It staggers, is delirious, and goes reeling through the streets, snapping at all objects encountered. The supposition is that it is mad but such is not the case; it is only exceedingly rare disease. Hydrophobia is an extremely rare disease. It can only be contracted by the bite of a dog that has the rabies, which also is a rare disease. Its exact nature is not known. Rabies may, perhaps, be contracted by the dog getting some diseased or putrefying meat into the blood through a bleeding gun or in some similar way. The rabies may be communicated to a human being by inoculation.

"The dog having rabies does not rove around in a wild manner," further added the fancier. "He goes along as straight as though he walked a chalked line. His head is down. He is in a daze. His mouth does not froth, it exudes a mucilaginous, brownish liquid. He does not shut water but seeks it. The disease produces a dread of water only in the human being. The dog is surly and sullen. He seeks retirement. If anyone should get in his way he would bite and snap, simply because the person is getting in his way and not because he wishes to attack anybody. A really mad dog will turn aside for nothing, so when you see a dog running through the streets with the symptoms described, do not become excited and scramble to get out of his way. A little more knowledge of our own system, a little less ignorance about dogs and we shall be more likely to escape hydrophobia than we are likely to die from it or to be saved by inoculation.

The Circulation of the Bible.

A reader recently wrote and asked for some figures regarding the circulation of the Bible. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that no reliable figures can be obtained which will give the total number of Bibles ever printed and circulated. There are some figures, however, which will give some idea of the enormous circulation of the book, and these are certainly amazing enough. For example, the British and Foreign Bible Society, of London, has distributed, since its organization 92 years ago, 200,000,000 copies of the Bible. One firm alone, the celebrated Oxford Press of England, manufactures and sells each week 20,000 Bibles, or over one million copies a year. And this press has sustained this output for years. For this immense output the skins of 70,000 animals are used for the Bible covers, while over 400,000 sheets of gold leaf are used each year. Last year, in London, there were 4,185,618 Bibles actually sold and distributed. In America over 1,400,000 copies were sold. During these 12 months the Bible was printed in 41 different languages. There is, at present, no tongue in the world into which the Bible has not been translated. While a large percentage of the Bibles printed go to heathen lands the home market is not neglected. As proof of this, \$950,000 Bibles were sold in America last year. Over 20,000 copies of the edition printed especially for the blind in raised letters were also sold. The total circulation of the Bible, could the figures be arrived at, would reach far into the billions and trillions. They would be sufficient to show, at least, that no book ever published has in any way approached the circulation of the greatest of all books.—Exchange.

The Tree of Olives.

It is generally believed that the olive tree originated in Asia Minor and slowly found its way to Western Europe, although the tree was not unknown to the ancient Egyptians.

There are a number of varieties of the olive tree, some of which grow to the height of forty feet. Although some carefully cultivated trees will bear a crop every year, in general the trees yield fruit only once in two or three years. One hundred trees carefully attended will yield 422 pounds of oil.

According to locality the olive tree blooms in the months of March, April or May. After the blossoming it requires five or six months for the olives to form and the danger of losing them in this lengthy time is very great.

It is very different to settle on the right time for picking the olive and this is important, as on it depends the quantity and quality of the oil. When just ripe the pulp has a violet tinge, but if unripe is greenish white.

We who are used to the pickled olive have no idea of the ripe one. It is a bluish black and has not the agreeable flavor of the olive picked green. The juice is oily and the meat black. In large plantations the olives are gathered by hand, men and women climbing ladders to reach the fruit. In olden times it was believed that the olive tree became unproductive if any woman under 40 years was allowed to pick the fruit.

Railroad Men are Hopeful.

With orders for more than 40,000 new cars, 300 locomotives and more than 200,000 tons of steel rails on their books, besides numerous other supplies, the people who furnish materials and equipment for the railroads have reason for making the statement that the great railroad companies are afraid that the free silver uprising is going to ruin the country. On the contrary the majority of the railroad men who are close students of political economy say that we could throw all our gold and silver into the sea and still be a rich and prosperous nation, providing the natural course of business was not interrupted by the political interference with industrial conditions.

It is estimated that the drought in New South Wales has caused the loss of 9,500,000 sheep.

Jose Maceo Dead.

His Killing Was a Case of Cold-Blooded Murder.—A Race War Has Broken Out.—The Cuban Insurgents Are Fighting Among Themselves.—Maceo Confiscated Arms Which Garcia Handed After—He was Ambushed and Killed.

Cablegrams received from Cuba confirm the truth of the story of the killing of General Jose Maceo, brother of General Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader. From the cablegrams received the killing of Maceo was nothing more or less than cold blooded murder. It would further appear that a race war has broken out in the insurgent ranks between the whites and the blacks and that the shooting of Maceo is the first instance of this unfortunate conflict.

Since the arrival in Cuba of General Calixto Garcia, that leader and Maceo have not been friendly. Maceo resented the superior authority conferred upon Garcia by the Cuban junta in New York, and Garcia has been determined to assert his superior rank. When the last cargo from the filibustering steamer was landed Jose Maceo seized all the arms and ammunition. Garcia protested against this confiscation.

When the last cargo from the steamer Three Friends was landed on the coast near Juarague, Maceo marched to the sea-board with 150 men and took possession of the arms and ammunition. As he was returning from the coast he was ambushed and shot to death by men who it was asserted were from his own army. The trouble between blacks and whites has been further accentuated by the recent shooting by General Gomez after a court martial of Manuel Gonzales, provisional treasurer, his secretary and several subordinates for the shortage of \$15,000 or more in the cattle tax funds. Gonzales and his associates shot by Gomez were negroes.

What Is Democracy?

At such a time as this it is well to call to mind just what Democracy is. A Democrat is a man who is in sympathy with the people and who has faith in them. This government is built on the theory that the people should rule themselves and can rule themselves, and those who refuse to let the people rule themselves are against the Constitution, not for it, are plutocrats, not Democrats.

We have an abiding faith in the goodness of human nature. We believe that the people will decide properly, after full instruction, if they are let alone. We do not believe in coercion of any kind. The new line of division is precisely the same as that which divided the Federalist party, led by Hamilton, from the party founded by Jefferson, the so-called Republicans, now called Democrats. The Federalists did not believe in the wisdom of the people. They did not trust the people. They had no sincere sympathy for the people. But Jefferson and his followers had. The man who wrote the Declaration of Independence believed what he there wrote. That declaration was not baldheadedness, it was a declaration of faith.

Jefferson lived up to the ideals of that declaration, and the party which he left has done so during most of its career, and even when it has wandered furthest from them it has nevertheless been far closer to the people and to the true ideal of government than the Federalist party or its successors, the Whigs or the Republican party. The Democratic party is the party of the people.—York Gazette.

The large woolen mills of the Dobson brothers, Philadelphia, employing some 5,000 workmen, have been closed, and an effort has been made to show it is because of the Chicago platform and candidates. But Mr. Dobson, himself a Republican, writes:

"The Chicago convention has had nothing to do with the stoppage of our mills. Things have been getting steadily worse for several years.

It is not a story of to-day or yesterday, but the depression has continued to grow worse for several years. The dullness in trade can be attributed to a lack of purchasing power on the part of the general public. When every working man and every working woman is employed at good wages they have in their hands the power to make others prosperous by purchases.

There is no pretense here that the tariff is to blame. The woolen manufacturers have free wool and a protective tariff on their products. Yet they cannot sell. The people have, and the work has been well done. What, then, is wrong? When farming pays, the mechanic is not only employed, but well paid. Therefore the purchasing power of both classes is enhanced. When farming declines, the mechanic is only partially employed, and never well paid. Farming has been on a steady decline in this country. It is the universal testimony since the great nations, including the United States, demonetized silver. The people are determined to try another tack.—Pittsburg Post.

The Scientific American, of New York has signalized its 50th anniversary by the publication of a very handsome 72 page special number, which consists of a review of the development of science and the industrial arts in the United States during the past 50 years. It was an ambitious undertaking, and the work has been well done. The many articles are thoroughly technical, and they are written in a racy and popular style, which makes the whole volume—it is nothing less, being equal to a book of 442 ordinary pages—thoroughly readable. It is enclosed for preservation in a handsome cover, and is sold at the price of ten cents.

It is now time to stop the stereotype talk about a "fifty-cent dollar." People are intelligent enough to know that if silver is admitted to free coinage men will not be selling the metal at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. A silver dollar will be a 100-cent dollar, whatever may be its purchasing power. As a matter of fact, there is already a boom in the price of silver. It is selling at 70 cents, not 50. There is a heavy demand for silver from abroad.—Franklin News.

Lieut. Peary and party has sailed from Sydney, B. C., on the steamer Hope for Greenland. His main object is to bring home a valuable forty ton meteorite, which is located at Cape York. Lieutenant Peary is accompanied by two parties of five members each, one under Professor Ralph Tarr, of Cornell University, and the other under Professor A. E. Burton, of Boston. The attention of the former party will be devoted to glaciers and zoology, and that of the latter to Geography.

The highest tribute paid Mr. Bryan since his nomination is the cordial and extraordinary reception given him upon his arrival at his home in Lincoln. The man who is thought highly of by his neighbors is not usually an unsafe or a dangerous citizen.

Notes From the Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

The Station has lately received two samples of dried brewers' grains, a feed which is attracting considerable attention since the processes for drying have been so improved as to be practicable and economical.

One of the samples was sent by Mr. J. F. Blocher, of Spring Hill, Bradford county, and the second was forwarded at Mr. Blocher's request by Mr. L. Brauns, of New York city, Mr. Brauns being the proprietor of the "Otto Patent" for a grains drying machine. The results of the analyses of these two samples are given below, together with the average of eight analyses made at the New Jersey Experiment Station and representing the product of four different companies:

Table with 4 columns: Sample, Mr. Blocher's Sample, Mr. Brauns' Sample, Average of New Jersey analyses. Rows include Water, Ash, Protein, Crude Fiber, Nitrogen-free Extract, Fat, and Total.

It will be seen that there is substantial agreement between the composition of the sample sent by Mr. Blocher and that sent by Mr. Brauns as well as of these two with the New Jersey average. It would appear from the above that the feed as purchased by Mr. Blocher was of good average quality.

In the manufacture of beer, it is the effort of the brewer to convert the starch contained in the barley or other grain used, first into sugar and then into alcohol, without removing any other material from the grain. As a consequence, the resulting grains contain larger percentages of every other ingredient, notably of protein. As regards their percentage of the latter ingredient the dried grains are quite similar to alpen, but on the other hand, they contain nearly three times as much woody fibre as peas and correspondingly less starchy matter. In appearance and physical properties they resemble oats or barley but are richer in protein. Owing to their richness in protein, they can be judiciously used to balance up a ration deficient in this ingredient and are therefore of special value for milk production and probably for growth. At \$14. per ton, the price reported by Mr. Blocher, they would constitute a relatively cheap grain feed.

The New Jersey Station has experimented upon their use in place of oats for a work horses with very favorable results. When used instead of oats, pound for pound, in a mixed feed with bran and corn, they gave quite as good results as oats. That Station prints the following table, showing the equivalent value of dried brewers' grains and oats:

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS. Dried Brewers' Grains, Oats. \$18 per ton, 27 cts. per bu. 20 " 25 " " 22 " 23 " " 24 " 21 " "

The value of wet brewers' grains for milch cows has been almost universally recognized, the chief objection to their use being the readiness with which they ferment and decay and the danger of thus introducing undesirable ferments into the milk. These objectionable features are of course absent from the dried grains, while direct experiments, also made at the New Jersey Station, have shown that they are practically just as valuable for milk as are the wet grains.

Care of the Eyes.

Do not poutice an eye under any circumstances whatever. Binding a wet application over an eye for several hours must damage the eye, the assertions of those professing to have personal experience in this to the contrary notwithstanding.

The failure to aggravate an existing trouble by binding a moist application over an inflamed eye, which application is supposed to remain for an entire night, can only be explained by the supposition that a guardian angel has watched over that misguided case and has displaced the poultice before it had got in its fine work. All oculists condemn the poultice absolutely, in every shape and in every form. Tea leaves, bread and milk, raw oysters, scraped beef, scraped raw turnip or raw potato, and the medley of disgusting domestic remedies popularly recommended are, one and all, capable of producing irremediable damage to the integrity of the tissues of the visual organ.

Judge Bryan and the Smokehouse Thief.

From his farm Judge Bryan was in the habit of supplying the profligate waste of all the different churches with flour, corn, hay, and vegetables free of cost. He also kept the country supplied with venison from the herd of deer which he kept for many years. He built a big smokehouse in the rear of his grounds. One night, unseen himself, he saw a man emerge from the smokehouse with a side of pork on his shoulder. He recognized the intruder, but said nothing.

A week afterward the fellow approached him, saying: "Judge, I understand you had some meat stolen from your smokehouse?" The old Judge raised his hand deprecatingly, and said: "Sh! No one on earth knows anything about that but you and me."—Chicago Record.

The difference between the Republican and Democratic National Conventions consists in the fact that the States that nominated McKinley will be the ones that will defeat him. The States that nominated Bryan can and will elect him.

It will be observed that Mark Hanna has ceased to claim that it was he who forced the gold plank into the St. Louis platform. He is finding it very convenient just now to allow Tom Platt to have all the glory to be derived.

An excellent clause of the platform is that denouncing the profligate waste of money by recent Republican Congresses, "which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed."

Politics continues a profession. Mr. Hanna, it is true, is a new hand in management; but his first lieutenant is Matthew S. Quay, who is one of the finest managers in the Republican party. It is not surprising that he was gathered into the Executive Committee. It has been strongly hinted that Mr. Hanna offered the McKinley boom to Mr. Quay many months before the St. Louis Convention. The Cleveland was willing that the diplomatic Pennsylvanian should manage the whole scheme. It is not unlikely that Mr. Quay will have the practical management from this time forth.

In Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America, the five great continents, Shaker medicines are being used by suffering humanity for the cure of sickness and disease.

Never was there such a universal demand never such wonderful results. Shaker Digestive Cordial, a cure for indigestion, is prepared from herbs and roots, and is a natural remedy, which cures by aiding nature and not fighting her. Shaker Digestive Cordial makes those fat, who have become thin by not digesting their food.

It restores the spirits and the appetite of those who are dejected and fagged out from the wearing effects of indigestion. It relieves the symptoms of dyspepsia, and, after using for a reasonable time, finally cures the complaint. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

Mr. Chaffie—"Johnnie, your mother complains that you are disobedient. That's got to stop. You must obey your mother."

Johnnie—"Not much. It's you who have to obey her. It isn't me that's married to her."—Texas Sifter.

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING.—Mothers who have the care and draught of nursing infants, need the aid of strengthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that the Port Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure, they have prescribed it instead of ale or porter, as being more blood making. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have been nursing infants at breast, as the best supplying medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not an intoxicant but gently stimulating and makes good blood. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—Enquirer.

The more powder a girl has on her face, the more she fires up when told of it.—Syracuse Post.

"A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND IN DEED."—A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

What did the Duke of Wellington do with his boots when he wore them out? Wore them home again.

You cannot be well unless your blood is pure. Therefore purify your blood with the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Rothschilds have bought a group of gold mines in Hermosilla, Mexico, for \$5,000,000.

Medical.

CANT

EAT

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal miseries, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best of the market affords, its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, its stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended its guests.

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

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c. 41-28

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OUR Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them. SECHLER & CO.

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Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Crown and Bridge Work also. 34-11

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CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLBECKER, Proprietor. This new and commodious Hotel, located opp. the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and replenished throughout, and is now second to none in the county in the character of accommodations offered the public. Its table is supplied with the best of the market affords, its bar contains the purest and choicest liquors, its stable has attentive hostlers, and every convenience and comfort is extended its guests.

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