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Prospectus.

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Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 7, 1896.

The Silver Dollars in Circulation.

The amount of the United States standard silver dollars in existence is \$430,790,071. The law under which nearly all of them were coined authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates, and to exchange them for the silver dollars with whoever wishes to present them for exchange. The Treasury Department circular making regulations issue, redemption and exchange of currency and gold and silver coin, provides that standard silver dollars may be presented to the Treasurer for exchange for silver certificates. It also provides that these silver certificates are redeemable in standard silver dollars only. These regulations are contained in Department Circular No. 162 dated November 1st, 1894.

On the first of July the number of silver dollars in actual circulation was \$52,278,998. The silver certificates in circulation were \$31,259,500. Every one of these certificates states on its face that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States a number of silver dollars equal to the number expressed on the certificate. In other words people have deposited their silver dollars in the Treasury, and taken a receipt, or certificate, for them; and the dollars belong to them on demand, and not to the Government. The amount of silver in circulation among the people, therefore, is not represented by the actual silver dollars in circulation only, but also by the silver certificates which represent more than 330,000,000 silver dollars. The actual silver circulation of the United States, therefore, is over \$430,000,000, of which only about \$11,000,000 is now in the Treasury as part of the public funds.

And yet gold newspapers state that silver will not circulate among the people, by which they mean to circulate the falsehood that the millions of silver dollars in existence are not in use as money. They are all in use just as much as the money is in use which the man deposits with his banker and draws checks upon. There is very little money actually in circulation among the people except silver dollars and silver certificates. There is certainly no gold coin in circulation among the people east of the Rocky Mountains. One half of the \$346,000,000 are impounded in the Treasury, the Secretary having swapped gold dollars for them which he bought by the issuance of interest bearing bonds. The other half of the greenbacks are mainly in the banks as are also a little more than \$200,000,000 of national bank notes. Every bank, in piling up its dapper money, puts it in different denominations, with the greenbacks at the bottom, Sherman coin notes next, and the silver certificates at the top. The man who presents his check to any bank is paid out of the silver certificates, from the top of the pile. When he gets a greenback or any other sort of note, it is because, in the pile of the denomination he asks for, the silver certificates have just at that time all been paid out. New deposits will, of course, soon replenish the silver certificates in the pile.

We have been prompted to make this statement for the purpose of contradicting the report of repeated falsehood that not more than sixty million of silver money is kept in circulation among our seventy millions of people. We reiterate, in brief, the statement above made—that there is more than four hundred millions of silver in circulation in the form of coin and certificates, and that it constitutes very much the larger portion of the money handled by the people.

Think a Moment, Farmer.

Does the farmer realize that he is practically paying three times as much taxes in 1896 as he did in 1873, measured in cereals, fruit and vegetables, the chief products of the country? In June, 1873, Pennsylvania red wheat was quoted in the Philadelphia markets at \$1.00 to \$1.05 a bushel; to-day the same grade of wheat is quoted at 61 cents a bushel. This year it would take about 50 bushels of wheat to pay a \$30 tax bill, then only about 18 bushels would have been required to pay the same bill.

Twenty-five years ago mortgages on Bucks county farm lands were comparatively few. To-day it is safe to estimate that there are between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 of them on record! Necessities are cheaper now, it is true, and a dollar will buy more than it used to; but, before the era of cheaper goods, farm products had fallen and the farm had to be mortgaged. Every farmer who has been in business twenty to thirty years knows this. In 1873 forty bushels of wheat paid the interest on a \$1,000 mortgage. In 1896 it takes nearly 120 bushels. While goods are cheaper, the rate of interest is practically the same.

It would seem that overproduction was not a condition now, for, though the population has largely increased, the world's wheat crop for 1895 was less than that of 1873. Then why this great change since 1873? It is the duty of every farmer to inquire whether the present condition has not been brought about by excessive protective taxation, gold monometallism and a wrong financial system. The comparison between the conditions of 1896 and 1873 show unmistakably that the farmer under the gold and silver standard was prosperous, while under the present single standard he can hardly make ends meet. These are practical lessons that no amount of theory can explain away.—Doylestown Democrat.

Typhoid Fever and Bananas.

Wm. C. Ussery, M. D., of St. Louis says that the best food for those suffering from typhoid fever is the banana. In this disease, he explains, the lining membrane of the small intestines become intensely inflamed and engorged. Eventually it begins sloughing away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers. At these places the intestinal walls become very thin. A solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines and the results will follow. Therefore solid food or foods containing a large amount of nutritious substances, as compared with nutritious substances, are dangerous and are to be avoided. The banana, although it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does 95 per cent nutrition does not possess sufficient waste to irritate these sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed and gives the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.

Drop Partisanship.

If the Republicans call upon the sound-money Democrats to drop their partisanship, the sound-money Democrats are entitled to call upon the Republicans to drop some of their own.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Some Reasons Why.

What reasons have the friends of silver for believing that the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 would restore their parity of value? Some of the reasons given by the Cincinnati Enquirer are as follows:

- 1. During the 80 years of our history, and down to the act demonetizing silver, in 1873, the gold dollar and the silver dollar were equal in their purchasing and debt-paying power everywhere in the United States. 2. There had been no abnormal production of either metal to destroy or impair the money functions of silver. 3. The demand for the precious metals in the arts and manufactures is limited, while their demand for money use is unlimited. There is no probability of glutting the market by an overproduction of money. 4. There never was in the world's history any nation that had too large a volume of actual money. 5. The Constitution of the United States in effect declares that money shall consist of both gold and silver, and clothes Congress with the power and imposes upon it the duty of determining the relative coinage value of the two metals. 6. The free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the prescribed ratio necessarily brings bullion value and coinage value to a parity with each other. 7. When the commercial and coinage value are the same in the United States no foreign nation could purchase a dollar's worth without paying a dollar's worth of gold for it. England could not continue the practice of buying our silver product at fifty per cent. in gold value, coin it into British Indian dollars and buy Indian wheat with silver dollars which cost but fifty cents. This is the way our American farmers have been banked, and they seem to have enjoyed it by voting with the gold monometallist. 8. When silver and gold are treated alike at the American mints the gold price of silver bullion in the gold gambling dens of London will no longer be quoted in the daily metropolitan journals on both sides of the ocean because the bullion and coinage price of both metals would be instantly the same. 9. When all other objections to the free and unlimited coinage of silver have been fully and satisfactorily answered, the silly, weak, cowardly and un-American plea is made that the United States cannot accomplish the end without the consent and co-operation of other commercial nations with which we have to trade. It is an admitted fact that our domestic trade is 96 per cent. of the whole, while our entire foreign trade is only 4 per cent. It is our privilege and duty to provide for the welfare and prosperity of the 96 per cent. We can and should adopt an American system of finance and let other governments take care of themselves. 10. The friends of silver demand the full restoration of silver, because with it every debt due from the government, or owing to or by individuals or associates, may be honorably discharged with silver the same as gold. 11. Gold is in the hands of and controlled by the few. While silver is the money of the people. If either gold or silver is deprived of its money function it will be an invitation to the creditor class to get up a corner on the one which will be to their profit, and to the serious inconvenience and injury of debtors and the producers of wealth. 12. By adopting a single standard, as there is about an equal quantity of silver and gold money, the purchasing power of the one retained is doubled. The holders of bonds, mortgages, perpetual leases, annuities, salaries officers and all who have fixed and certain incomes have an advantage over wage-earners, farmers, manufacturers, mechanics and all who are engaged in productive industry. The products of the farm and factory must be sold for one-half of what they would bring if the money of redemption was doubled in volume. 13. When an army of financial conspirators on both sides of the ocean inaugurated their scheme to degrade silver it was worth commercially three per cent. premium over gold. It began at once to decline in its commercial value when it was dropped from coinage. The government sent its agents into the bullion market to bear the price of silver. The President and his Cabinet decided that all obligations to pay money should be discharged in gold. Congress provided that contracts would be enforced when made payable only in gold, thus authorizing individuals to discredit money of the Constitution. The friends of silver believe that when these wrongs have been righted silver will soon find its old place in our financial system.

Notes From The Pennsylvania Experiment Station.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

The comparison of new and standard varieties of wheat begun by the State College Agricultural Experiment Station in 1890 has been continued through the present season. They were grown under as nearly similar conditions of soil, exposure, fertilizer, drainage, culture, etc., as possible, and the yields reported below are from careful weights of the products of the different plots made at the time of threshing. The plots were one-thirtieth acre in size.

Table with columns: Name of Variety, 1896 Grain yield per Acre, 1890-1896 Average 7 years Grain yield per Acre, Straw yield per Acre, Weight per bushel, Bearded or Smooth, Color of grain, red amber or white.

Sixteen of the varieties have been grown side by side for the past seven years. Seven have been under trial for four consecutive years, four for three years and four for one year. About 10 per cent. of all the varieties were winter killed. There was very little difference in the amount of the different varieties killed with the exception of the Golden Cross which had about 40 per cent. winter killed and the Reliable which had about 25 per cent. winter killed. The Reliable was sown at the north-west end of the field so that the large amount winter killed was probably due as much to the position of the plot as to the variety itself. In 1896 the Ontario Wonder, a smooth amber wheat, produced 30.57 bushels per acre, the largest yield of any variety tested. Following this variety in the order of their production are: Fulcaster 29.81, Wyandotte Red 27.99, Royal Australian 27.75, Mediterranean 27.57, Curell's Prolific 27.56, June's Square Head 26.97, Red Fulty 26.52 and German Emperor 26.46 bushels. A far safer measure of the varieties tested will be found in the column showing the average yield for all the years tested. For the varieties tested seven years the average yield of the first six is as follows: Reliable 32.21, Fulcaster 30.75, Ontario Wonder 30.22, Valley 29.89, Wyandotte Red 29.82, and Curell's Prolific 29.66 bushels. For those tested four years the yield for the first three is as follows: Royal Australian 30.56, Canada Wonder 29.60, and June's Square Head 29.11 bushels. It will be noted that the order of yield for 1896 varies considerably from that of all the years in which the varieties were tested, proving that the results obtained from a single year's trial is not an accurate test of the value of variety but that it should be continued through two or three years in order that the test be of any material value. ESOS H. HESS.

TEMPERANCE WINE FOR INVALIDS.—It is well known that there are cases when the most strict advocates of temperance are obliged to use some sort of wine, especially those who are old and infirm. Many weakly females as well as invalids and debilitated persons in warm weather need a little strengthening wine. The great difficulty has been in procuring a rich wine that is reliable. There are many cases where wine would be used to great advantage in place of alcoholic drinks, if only a genuine article could be had, and upon which physicians could rely as being strictly pure. The wine of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, New Jersey, and his Unfermented Grape Juice have been analyzed by chemists in nearly every State, and have always been proved strictly pure and beneficial. These wines are now being used in hospitals and by families for medical purposes, also by churches for communion service. It is principally sold by druggists.—Transcript.

Johnny—"Does babies all come from heaven?" Johnny's mamma—"Yes, dear." Johnny—"Then I guess they don't have no shade trees nor parlors up there." Johnny's mamma—"Why, what makes you think that?" Johnny—"Look how sunburned all the new babies is."—Cleveland Leader.

Indigestion is often taken for consumption. The word consumption means wasting away, and dyspeptics often waste away as badly as consumptives. The reason people waste away is because either they don't get enough to eat, or they don't digest what they do eat. If the latter is your trouble take Shaker Digestive Cordial. This will help you to digest your food and stop your loss of flesh. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made from herbs, barks and the juices of fruit, by the well-known Shakers at Mount Lebanon. It possesses great tonic and digestive powers. Shaker Digestive Cordial has cured many supposed consumptives (who were really dyspeptics), by simply helping their stomachs to digest their food, thus giving them nourishment and new strength. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cents.

First Mosquito—"Why did you leave that minister so rudely, Maude?" Second Mosquito—"Oh, once in awhile I can't resist the temptation to get off a good thing."—New York Press.

The Puzzle Solved.—Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal it is among the most nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the many modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising.

Probably Don Cameron thought the best way he could help Bryan in this state was to declare against him.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Hot weather proves depressing to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Grace N. Kimball, of Bangor, Me., who is now in charge of the relief work in Armenia, and has gained the honorary title of "the heroine of Van," has been chosen assistant physician of Vassar College, and will enter upon her duties in January. The chief physician is Dr. Elizabeth Burr Thelburg, also of Bangor.

Medical.

FIRST

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it ALWAYS strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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D. F. FORTNEY—Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Woolwing' building, north of the Court House. 14-2

H. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER. HASTINGS & REEDER—Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office No. 24, North Allegheny street. 28-13

N. B. SPANGLER—Attorney at Law, Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office in the Eagle building, Bellefonte, Pa. 40-22

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W. S. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, State College, Centre county, Pa., office at his residence. 35-41

A. HIBLER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office No. 20, N. Allegheny street. 11-23

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JACKSON, CRIDER & HASTINGS, (successors to W. F. Reynolds & Co.) Bankers, Bellefonte, Pa. Bills of Exchange and Notes Discounted; Interest paid on special deposits; Exchange on Eastern cities. Deposits received. 17-36

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GEO. L. POTTER & CO., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS. Represent the best companies, and write policies in Mutual and Stock Companies at reasonable rates. Office in First's building, opp. the Court House. 22-5

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CENTRAL HOTEL, MILESBURG, PA. A. A. KOHLMEYER, Proprietor. This new and commodious Hotel, located opp. the depot, Milesburg, Centre county, has been entirely refitted, refurnished and repolished 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 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

Nurseries.

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 is learned. Address The R. G. CHASE CO., 1429 S. Penn Square, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The home of Morris W. Cowdick, on east Linn street, Bellefonte, is offered for sale cheap. A fine 3 story brick house, on a lot 75x200, new frame stable, brick ice house and other out-buildings. The house is in excellent repair, has all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water on two floors, furnace in cellar and a large cistern. Write or call on M. W. COWDRICK, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

GOOD APPLES VS FROZEN OUT WHEAT.

Hereafter the farms of Centre county, Penn'a. have produced the best quality of wheat and usually a crop of poor, wormy apples. As there will be little wheat this year, the farmers can make up the loss by protecting their apple crop. Spraying the apple trees destroys the codling moth or apple worm, after which the trees produce good salable fruit and plenty of it. Spray Pumps and spraying ingredients, with full priced directions, as well as Bucket Pumps, which purify foul cistern water, are for sale at the very lowest prices at the Agricultural Implement Store of McALMONT & CO., 41-29-3m Bellefonte, Pa.