

Ink Stings.

—Elk county has owned up to having propagated Mrs. MARY ELLEN LEASE.

—LI HUNG CHANG has run everything in China for the past fifty years—excepting the Japs.

—All the wise (?) men of this country are in Indianapolis now. What a brainy gathering it must be.

—O, JEFFERSON! O, JEFFERSON! Thou wise and mighty sage, didn't thou think that fools would smirch thy name, in this enlightened age?

—If you want to see all the candidates go to Hecla next Wednesday. They will all be there wearing their bonnets, with their loudest buzzers in them.

—The famous yellow jacket worn by LI HUNG CHANG is a sign of pretty hot stuff in China. The yellow-jacket in America is pretty hot stuff too, for that matter.

—The free silver craze, as the goldites are pleased to call it, is not dying out. It is simply resting because it sees no need for worrying itself over a situation that is so favorable to it already.

—HECKMAN and MEYER, our nominees for commissioners, are men who are growing in popularity every day. The people know them to be good, honest men and will vote for them for that reason.

—Democratic members should be elected to the Legislature this fall. We want a free silver United States Senator and the only way to get one is to get control of the Legislature. Vote for SCHOFIELD and Foster.

—"WILLIE" BRECKENRIDGE is a dead duck, morally and politically in Kentucky, yet the bootlacers at Indianapolis cheered him when he entered their hall, on Wednesday, as though he was some grand sachen of unquestioned virtue.

—HARRISON KLINE is on the go from morning 'till night, but he is about a thousand votes behind the WEAVER boom that will not stop before November 3rd. Free potatoes are all right, but we don't want to make money out of them just yet.

—The Democratic party made ex-Governor FLOWER a prominent man in New York. He is now parading that prominence before the country as one of the reasons why Democrats should follow his example in doing the doggy trick of biting the hand that fed him.

—They say that BILLY SWOPE, of Clearfield, has become such a fine speaker that "had he been at Chicago the Democrats would have nominated him, instead of BRYAN." What a God-send to the country that BILLY wasn't there, because the Chicago nominee will surely be the next President.

—The appointment of ex-Gov. FRANCIS, of Missouri, to the cabinet position of secretary of the interior, assures the President of another member to his official family who is entire sympathy with his financial views. There was a difference of opinion between the President and HOKE SMITH, the latter resigned.

—The Pittsburgh Times tries to hide its gold plated ticket behind the cry of the extravagance of the Democratic national committee in using headquarters that cost \$1,500 a month. The Times says "the plain people are invited to step forward and pay the bill." Who has paid the bill to get MCKINLEY out of bondage?

—Those Green mountain boys didn't do a thing to us, did they? Just think of it, the Democratic cause being snowed under by majority of forty thousand in Vermont. Ugh! That might frighten some of the weak-kneed, but thank the Lord there will be more than enough of the other kind to elect BRYAN and SEWALL when the time comes.

—In 1873 wheat was selling at \$1.95 a bushel in Bellefonte. To-day it goes begging for 65 cts a bushel. What is the matter? The farmer pays just as much for his insurance, just as much railroad fare, just as much for physicians' services, and just as much for a hundred other things as he did in the days when he received three times as much for his wheat as he does now.

—The KISTLER tannery, at Lock Haven, will be run on half time until after the election. It is reported that the manager says the plant might be stopped for good. Such bug-a-boo's are not going to interfere with the success of free silver. The BRYAN hosts are marching on, and nothing can with-stand, the silver waves that sweep along to make a prosperous land.

—A very strong CROSTHER sentiment has taken hold of the people in all parts of the county. Wherever the Democratic nominee for sheriff is known he makes friends who are not backward in declaring for him. Besides being eminently fitted for the office from a scholastic point of view his personal appearance makes him particularly suitable for the office of sheriff. The CROSTHER sentiment is growing. If you want a good officer for the county help spread it.

—According to the resolutions adopted at the congressional conference, at Ridgway, last Tuesday, Col. J. L. SPANGLER, the Democratic nominee, is pledged, in the case of his own election and that of BRYAN and SEWALL, to support "the President's policy on the money question and to support any measure introduced in Congress for free coinage of silver as redemption money and with full legal tender capacity in payment of public and private debts at a ratio fixed by Congress.

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The Experience With the Gold Standard.

When we hear the assertion of the goldites that the honesty and stability of the currency, and the prosperity of business interests, depend upon the maintenance of the gold standard, it will be well to call their attention to the fact that we have been having an exclusively gold basis for the last twenty-three years, and there is nothing either in the present monetary condition, or in the business situation, that would indicate its beneficial effect.

Between the time when the crime of 1873 was committed and the present date, there has been a gradual decline in the general prosperity of the people. A dry rot has been in progress that has variously explained by political doctors, but has yielded to none of the remedies recommended and applied. Workingmen have been gradually finding themselves more limited in their employment and more stinted in their pay. While prices have generally fallen, there has been more than a proportionate decline of wages, thus reversing the condition most favorable to the prosperity of the mass of the people, when high prices of commodities are attended with an abundance of money for their purchase.

During the period we have mentioned, in which the gold standard has been exclusively in force, that large portion of our population included in the farming class have suffered a gradual impairment of their condition. A calling which should place them in comfortable and independent circumstances is found no longer profitable on account of a decline in the price of their products, and debt has overshadowed homesteads whose occupants would have been protected from such embarrassment if their daily toil with the plow and in the harvest field had met with better remuneration. The gold standard has not kept the mortgages from their farms, but by contracting the currency it has led to the general embarrassment of the agricultural population. The farmers have had as fellow sufferers the wage-earners and the general class of mechanical workers, whose prosperity is always promoted by that business activity which attends high prices paid for the labor of the workman, as well as for the produce of the farmer.

These are the twin conditions of general prosperity, high wages for labor and good prices for the products of the farm. They go hand in hand, but have been gradually declining, within the past twenty-three years. The laboring man and the farmer are suffering from the same stroke of paralysis. But a class, quite different in character, numerically small, but large in their claims and insolent in their pretensions, have become extremely prosperous since silver was demonetized in 1873. In that comparatively brief space of time most of the colossal fortunes that are furnishing this country with an overbearing money aristocracy have been accumulated, and most of this one-sided wealth is attributable to the power which the gold standard enables a limited class to exert in controlling a contracted currency.

This is the condition after twenty-three years' experience with gold as the exclusive basis of our monetary system. Could it have been worse if silver had been allowed to retain its old standing? Would it not be reasonable to believe that the situation would be much better if the crime of 1873 had not been committed? And with that as a fair presumption, is it not to the interest of the wage-earners, the general class of artisans, and the farmers to restore silver to its place in our monetary system to which the constitution assigned it, and which was so beneficial to the great majority of our people?

MCKINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

For all that MCKINLEY'S letter of acceptance contains that is of interest to the general mass of the people, it could have just as well been published immediately after his nomination. His withholding it for six weeks did not enable him to include any new points that are of the least advantage to them, or are calculated to induce them to take a more favorable view of the course in which MARK HANNA, the tariff beneficiaries and the gold bugs have enlisted him.

When, in this letter, the Major accepts the gold monometallism of the Republican party, and pledges himself to the policy of a contracted currency, it will be remembered how he kicked against being put on a gold standard platform, and how it was only through the pressure brought to bear on the St. Louis convention by the eastern gold influence that he was compelled to renounce his free silver convictions and consent to be the nominated tool of Wall street interests.

Political history furnishes no parallel case to that of MCKINLEY'S conversion to the gold doctrine. In all his public acts and utterances during the past fifteen years he testified to the benefits of a bimetallic system of currency, and gave his support to the co-ordinate use of silver. He voted for the STANLEY-MATTHEWS resolution that di-

rected the government bonds to be paid in silver. He voted for the BLAND-ALLISON act that authorized the coinage of millions of silver dollars. He voted for JOHN SHERMAN'S silver purchasing act, and in all his public positions in regard to the currency, and in his expressions before the people, he left no doubt of his conviction that silver should perform an equal function with gold in furnishing a circulating medium for the people.

When, therefore, after six weeks deliberation, this same MCKINLEY accepts a nomination that places him on a platform directly opposite to all he had ever said or done in regard to silver, such stultification and abasement become the more groveling from its being evidently required by the plutocratic interest that rules the Republican party and looks to the gold standard for the maintenance of its power and the increase of its gains. The Major abandons his free silver convictions to become the mortgaged minion of the Wall street gold barons.

Judas and the Silver Question.

Even JUDAS ISCARIOT shouldn't be misrepresented, which he certainly is by the statement of editor SINGERLY that he "went wrong on a silver issue." It is true that silver was connected with his case, it being of such value as to tempt him to commit a great wrong. The editor of the Record will not pretend that the coins that were used to lead JUDAS astray were worth but 53 cents to the dollar. Those pieces of silver were no doubt on a parity with the gold of that period; but silver was not the issue in that case. It was merely the means of tempting the traitor to do a bad act, which he would have done just as readily if gold had been offered him. In the BEXEDICT ARNOLD affair the temptation took the form of British gold.

The issue in the ISCARIOT case was an issue between fidelity and treachery. He had given his allegiance to a great Master, who was working particularly in behalf of the common people, showing an especial interest in those who were being taken advantage of by the money changers. Such was the aversion of the Master to the gold-bugs who had introduced Wall street practices into the Jewish temple, that he went among them and scourged the PIERPONT MOGGANS and PERRY BELMONTs who were handling the gold loans and covering the money market of that period.

When JUDAS betrayed such a Master it would be a far sadder sight to see an old tariff reformer like him playing into the hands of trusts, monopolists, and other expectant beneficiaries of a robber tariff, by his efforts to elect MCKINLEY, while laboring under the delusion that honest money is the stake in the game.

"Honest Money Orators."

BENJAMIN HARRISON and BOURKE COCHRAN made a nice team to open the campaign for "honest money" in New York, the head quarters of the American money changers and the favorite resort of the gold bugs. With BOURKE it was entirely a matter of business, and he experienced no difficulty in laying aside his Tammany Democracy in consideration of the big money which MARK HANNA is paying to orators who are willing to prostitute their eloquence in support of the money power. With BENJAMIN it was a labor of love, for he delights in making his voice heard in support of monopolistic measures, and in defense of plutocratic interests. There is only one other man in the United States who, by his nature, is more of a servant of the money power, and that individual is JOHN SHERMAN.

As an advocate of the Republican monetary system and fiscal policy BENJAMIN HARRISON is not calculated to make a favorable impression at this juncture. The recollection of his administration is too recent for the people to have already divested themselves of their disapproval of its measures. The country is still suffering from the extravagance of its expenditures and the injurious effects of its financial and tariff policies. When it is remembered that he left the treasury empty after it had been handed over to him with a surplus of a hundred million dollars; that he contributed his share towards the financial abuses that brought on the business depression from which the country has not yet recovered and that there was not a Republican measure favoring the plutocratic class that did not receive his official approval—when all this is remembered by the people as matters of but recent occurrence, his appearance on the platform, as an advocate of MCKINLEY'S election and a champion of the gold standard, is not likely to gain many votes for that cause.

MCKINLEY'S IDEA OF DUTY.

In his letter of acceptance MCKINLEY says that "until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard."

This duty is not plain unless it can be shown that it is the duty of the United States to adopt such a system of currency as the money power of Europe may allow her to have.

Suppose it should become evident to our people that the free coinage of silver would be beneficial to them; suppose they should become convinced that the gold standard is doing them an injury, does MR. MCKINLEY maintain that they should not reject the gold standard and adopt the free silver policy unless they are allowed to do so by the money interests of Europe? Is it becoming to a candidate for the Presidency of this free republic to proclaim the doctrine of vassalage to the European money power?

Even MCKINLEY'S party acknowledges that bimetallicism is a good thing. They admit, in their platform, that it is desirable to have gold and silver as equal factors in performing the monetary function, but they hesitate to accept the benefit without the permission of Europe. But when European nations, particularly England, the great creditor nation of the world, finds an advantage in adhering to the gold policy, to the disadvantage of a debtor nation like the United States, what probability is there that they will give the consent which MCKINLEY thinks is absolutely necessary before the United States can adopt a policy, the beneficial character of which is admitted by his own platform?

The Democratic party entertains quite a different idea of what is the duty of this country in such a situation. It believes that the American people can control their own financial situation, and that by taking the initiative they can force an international agreement by which the monetary use of silver, discontinued to promote a special interest, will be restored to its old standing as an equal part of the world's circulating medium.

SINGERLY'S NEW MUSIC.

Editor SINGERLY thinks there could not be a sadder sight than "the grimacing and posturing of some of our esteemed Democratic contemporaries who feel themselves called upon to sing old songs to new popular tunes to which they are unaccustomed."

Let us assure brother SINGERLY that if it hadn't so comical an appearance it would be a far sadder sight to see an old tariff reformer like him playing into the hands of trusts, monopolists, and other expectant beneficiaries of a robber tariff, by his efforts to elect MCKINLEY, while laboring under the delusion that honest money is the stake in the game. When we think of how he denounced MCKINLEYISM as the source of most of the evils with which the country is afflicted; how he justly represented it as robbing the general class of consumers by its exactions on the necessities of life, and by its unfair discriminations built up a bloated class of plutocrats, of which that gold-plated ruffian, MARK HANNA, is a thorough representative—when we remember all this, and now see him acting as one of HANNA'S lieutenants in working for the election of MCKINLEY and the restoration of tariff robbery, the picture he presents, in his new line of political activity, would be a sad sight, indeed, if it were not for this comicality of his "grimacing and posturing" in trying to make his old tariff-reform and anti-monopoly songs fit the MCKINLEY tunes he is now singing. His case would be a subject of pity if it didn't give so much occasion for derisive laughter.

HARRISON'S "DIRTY DOLLAR."

President HARRISON didn't make use of a very apt or fitting expression when, in his CARNEGIE hall speech, he remarked that "the first dirty errand that a dirty dollar does is to cheat the poor workman."

It will be remembered that on a former occasion BENJAMIN made a bad break in saying that "a cheap cent made a cheap man," and it appears that he has the same aristocratic contempt for the "dirty dollar" that was so long the favorite coin of the common people, as he has for the poor man's cheap cent.

The ex-President makes an unwarranted assertion when he charges the dollar with being dirty, and he slanders it when he says that its errand is to cheat the poor workman. With a silver dollar the workman has always been able to buy as much as he could with a dollar made of gold. Its purchasing power is fully up to the valuation stamped upon its face, and it will always be so, notwithstanding the clamor of the goldites that the free coinage of silver would reduce its value to 53 cents.

In telling the working people that the kind of money that has always served them so well is unclean, and that they are cheated by a coin which their every day purchases prove to be worth every cent of its face value, MR. HARRISON insults their intelligence, and makes himself as offensive as he did when he virtually declared that the worth of the man depended upon the price of his cent.

COIN NOTES AND SILVER.

From the New York Journal.

A correspondent asks a contemporary what would happen if the secretary of the treasury at any time should redeem coin notes in silver instead of in gold, and the editor answers:

"If ever he should do so silver dollars would become at once the measure of values in this country at their bullion worth. Gold would go instantly out of use as money. We should be upon an exclusively silver basis as completely as Mexico."

There is some ground for a reasonable difference of opinion about the effects of an unlimited coinage of silver, but there is no excuse for such a palpable misstatement as this about a thing which is not a matter of opinion, but of easily ascertainable fact. In the case submitted the coin notes would be treated as silver certificates, except that the Treasury would have the option of redeeming them in gold, while it always and necessarily redeems silver certificates in silver. Therefore they could not possibly be worth less than the silver certificates, which are now practically at par with all other forms of money.

The redemption of coin notes in silver dollars would not increase the number of those dollars in existence, and hence could not reduce their value. It would be a merely in political economy if a coin could be depreciated by giving it an additional use, without increasing the supply.

If the Treasury should exercise its option of paying coin notes in silver it would merely be doing what the bank of France does now, without disastrous results. That is, they pay fifty per cent. more coin notes outstanding than the United States government has, and it never hesitates to redeem them, whenever it finds it convenient, in silver coins worth as bullion three cents on the dollar less than ours. It furnishes gold at such times when requested, but charges a small premium for it. And yet the French bank notes have never depreciated, nor do the French 15 cent and 1 cent show any symptoms of falling to their bullion value, as our contemporary asserts that our heavier ones would as soon as we adopted the French policy.

WHERE THE FIGHTING GROUND IS.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

Where the fighting ground is is discussed by the New York World, gold bug, in a paragraph in which it states that there are 17 States when together have enough electoral votes to decide this year's contest. "These," says the World are the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland on the Atlantic coast; Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, contiguous States in the central west. These States have 229 electoral votes. Only 224 are necessary to a choice. If either candidate can carry all of them his election is secure. Even should he lose Delaware, or Rhode Island, or Vermont, or New Hampshire, he would still be safe. Here, then, is the fighting ground." As we look at this group of States there is a great deal of Republican doubt. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are in the balance. No one claims any of these States as a certainty. We believe Bryan will carry every one of them.

HASTINGS TO SUCCEED CAMERON.

A recent dispatch from Harrisburg to the New York Sun gives further credence to the story that Governor Hastings is to succeed Cameron in the United States Senate. It sums the situation up as follows:

Gov. Hastings will probably succeed Senator Cameron as the colleague of Senator Quay in the Senate of the United States. That is the logic of the situation to-day as the result of the reconciliation between Senator Quay and the Philadelphia leader, David Martin. The choice of Senator Quay for United States Senator, and those who are in the confidence of the Beaver statesman are confident that he will do all in his power to make the Governor his colleague. Nobody was happier than the Governor when he heard of Senator Quay's apology to Martin, and that he regards the burial of the hatchet between the leaders as a great step toward the accomplishment of his ambition was plainly evident in what happened yesterday before he returned to Bellefonte. He hurried through the routine business of the week and then summoned to the executive department the recognized political leaders of the administration. Those who attended the conference were attorney-general McCormick, secretary of the commonwealth Reeder, state treasurer Harwood, auditor-general Mylin, and major I. B. Brown, the deputy secretary of internal affairs. Others who talked with the Governor during the day were Capt. J. C. Delaney and Capt. J. M. Clark, chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, who are all loyal Quay men.

At this conference the whole matter of the Governor's campaign for United States Senator was gone over and discussed in all its phases. Secretary Reeder has been placed in charge of the Governor's campaign and he will make known to the friends of Senator Quay the real wishes of the Beaver man. One of the men who talked with the Governor yesterday frankly told him, when he was asked to take off his coat in the interest of the Governor's senatorial boom, that he would have to say what he said to Senator Penrose:

"I shall be for you if Senator Quay is for you." The Governor assured him that Senator Quay was for him and asked the doubtful visitor whether he would be satisfied if secretary Reeder confirmed what he had told him. The man said he would, and Gen. Reeder immediately declared that Gov. Hastings was the choice of Senator Quay for United States Senator, and that his friends throughout the State would all receive assurance of this fact before many days.

Ex-postmaster-general Wanamaker would have been a formidable candidate with Martin and Magee back of him, say the politicians here, but with Martin and Quay once more hand in glove, the opinion prevails here that Martin and his friends will support the Governor. The real power back of the Hastings boom is said to be a Pennsylvania railroad official. They say that the people back of Mr. Wanamaker cannot hold the Philadelphia delegation for him, and that Mr. Martin under the harmony agreement causing the members of the Legislature up for Hastings easily.

Lieut. Gov. Lyon is in entire accord with the plan to make Gov. Hastings the successor of Senator Cameron, and when he takes the Governor's place, as he expects to do, the understanding is that the present administration organization shall not be disturbed.

Spawls from the Keystone.

—A man who could not be identified with killed by a train at Stroudsburg.
—A train at Barry Junction on the Lehigh Valley railroad killed John Dempsey.
—Wages of Schuylkill miners for the current month are 4 per cent. above the \$2.50 basis.

—When Melchoir Diebold, saw a sheriff's sale notice posted upon his house at Pittsburgh he shot himself dead.

—Burglars entered the home of postmaster Killen, of Luzerne borough, and stole \$250 in cash and a gold watch.

—The Lutheran Synod of Western Pennsylvania, which adjourned Monday at Altoona, embraces 141 ministers.

—The Pennsylvania street railway association met Wednesday at Altoona, where B. F. Myers, of Harrisburg, made an address.

—A few nights ago a thief stole from Mrs. John Snyder, residing in the east end of Nittany valley, between forty and fifty young chickens.

—All the school teachers of Lycoming county have signed yearly contracts, which prevents them being dismissed at the end of any month with or without cause.

—The steam saw mill and cider mill of Lewis Wood, near Grampian, Clearfield county was destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss will be about \$2,000.

—The Lincoln University murder case, in which James Tobin, William Jones and the two Allen boys, of Philadelphia, are defendants, has been continued until the October court of Chester county.

—St. Clair, the young man who murdered G. W. Catherman at Milton last Thursday, went to his uncle's house in Northumberland county, on Tuesday and gave himself up. His uncle drove him to Sunbury and he was lodged in jail.

—A fine public school building in Wellsboro took fire at noon on Saturday and was totally destroyed. The loss is between \$15,000 and \$20,000 and it is insured for \$8,000. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion, painters having oiled the floor the day before.

—Miss Rebecca Bower died at High Spire, Dauphin county at the home of her brother. Deceased was born at Buffalo Run, this county, and was a daughter of John Bower who planted the trees which now stand in the Court House yard. She was a niece of Mrs. William Jones of this place and was a member of the Reformed church.

—A disease called acne, has broken out on the faces of a number of Huntingdon's young men, which is baffling the skill of their doctors to cure. It comes in large red blotches over the face and neck and is unsightly and painful. The numbers of the afflicted are increasing and the young men not afflicted are quaking with fear lest they may be the next victims.

—It is not generally known that Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, the distinguished lady orator and Populist, is a native of Elk county and was born in Ridgway forty-three years ago in a house that was located where the B. & R. Railroad depot now stands. Her father was Joe Kline, who came to Elk county with the late Judge Dickinson. After leaving Ridgway the family moved to Startwell, McKean county.

—A new law in this State provides that all typewriting, heretofore executed and all that may hereafter be done, for any purpose whatever, shall have the same legal force and effect as ordinary writing, and that the word "writing" occurring in the laws of the State shall be held to include typewriting. This is the first State that has thus legalized the work of the typewriter.

—The Blair county agricultural association have arranged the following program of horse races for the coming fair, Thursday, September 17th: First event for four-year-olds and under eligible to the 2.50 class, trot or pace, purse \$100; second event 2.30 class, trot or pace, \$150; Friday, September 18th, first event, 2.40 class, trot or pace, \$125; second event, 2.20 class, trot or pace, purse \$150. In addition to the above a series of bicycle races will be scheduled and will be announced later.

—David Kieth, a colored convict who recently finished a two-year term in the western penitentiary, returned to his home in Huntingdon last Friday with a curious tale. He avowed to a number of reputable persons of Huntingdon that while serving his time; a prisoner who was thrown in daily association with him, confessed to him secretly one day that he had murdered and robbed an old Dutch miser in Altoona during April, 1895. The convict told the story in strict confidence and had no desire to have it known. Kieth, however, on coming home, thought best to tell it.

—While workmen were erecting the lower Millport bridge in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, Saturday last, Albert Sweier, who was looking up the side of the mountain, saw a black snake drop from a tree and shoot down the mountain like a streak, chased by a grey squirrel, which was ferociously jumping on and clawing and biting at the long black body. The snake ran to the bridge where the men killed it. It measured five feet and three inches. The squirrel approached within a few feet of the men and, after some hesitation, turned and ran leisurely up the mountain. The workmen believe that the squirrel had caught the snake in the act of robbing its nest.

—Enos Bloom, of New Millport, went to Clearfield, recently and had Drs. Murray and Burchfield remove a ball from his leg which he had received during the rebellion. Mr. Bloom was a member of Company "K," of the famous "Bucktail Regiment," and enlisted April 26th, 1861, serving three years. He was twice wounded, once with a rifle ball and once with a shell. He received the wound which caused him so much trouble and pain at the battle of the Wilderness, May 14th, 1864, when a shell exploded on the ground near him and he was hurled several rods and left on the field for dead. Ever since that time the wound has troubled him more or less and lately caused him so much pain that he could stand it no longer and he accordingly came down and had the "pesky" thing removed. The cause of the trouble was an iron ball, weighing almost an ounce. The operation was a painful one, but Mr. Bloom stood it manfully and felt greatly relieved after it was all over. The ball was quite a curiosity and was viewed by a number of people.