

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Belleville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1896.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ARTHUR SEWELL,
of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE,
DEWITT C. DEWITT, of Bradford,
JEROME T. AILMAN, of Juniata.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE,
THOS. G. DELAHUNTY,
THOMAS STERRETT,
A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset,
LOUIS M. IRELAND.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

John H. Keenan, John M. Carroll,
Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly,
James J. King, J. P. Holtz,
Thos. McCullough, Lucien Banks,
John Hagen, A. J. Brady,
Michael Delaney, George W. Rhine,
John B. Storm, John C. Patton,
Thos. A. Hank, William Wehe,
Chas. F. Reninger, Samuel W. Black,
Chas. H. Schadt, Judson J. Brooks,
Thomas H. Phillips, John J. McFarland,
Chas. D. Kaiser, C. H. Atkins,
John K. Royal, SCHUYLER S. HACKETT,
William Stabler, Harry Alvin Hall.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. L. SPANGLER.

For Assembly—(JAS. SCHOFIELD,
ROBERT M. FOSTER.

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,
B. F. KISTNER.

For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL.

For Coroner—W. C. IRVIN.

A \$100,000 Steel-Curtin and Womeldorf Will Vote for It.

In the event of the Republicans controlling the next state Legislature with the great majority that characterized the last one, there will be no limit to the jobbery it will engage in, and no restraint upon its disposition to squander the state funds.

It would have every encouragement to adopt such a course of extravagance, for its members would not be illogical in concluding that they were sent to Harrisburg for no other purpose than to waste the state revenues, if after their disgraceful conduct of last session the same party were entrusted with the same power.

With such encouragement of extravagant legislation the ingenuity of such a legislative body would be exercised in devising schemes for spending the public money. There are henchmen who have not been provided with official places, and new offices would be created for their accommodation and the greed of those who have been put in office would demand bigger pay. Why should this not be done, if that which was done by the last Legislature in that line of official extravagance was not reproved by the people, but rather approved by giving the same party a chance to do it again?

Among the profligate schemes there will be an attempt made to pass an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of MATT QUAY'S sham senatorial investigating committee. When it was appointed it was given out that it would not cost the State anything, as it was represented that the citizens' committee of Philadelphia was so anxious to have the municipal rottenness of that city probed by the senatorial investigators that it would furnish the means to pay the expense. Investigation was never intended to be made, and nothing is heard of parties in Philadelphia willing to foot the bill. DAVE MARTIN says that he was approached by QUAY with the offer that if he (MARTIN) would help to influence the Legislature to make an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay the committee its alleged "investigations" would be stopped.

The upshot of that disgraceful and corrupt farce will be that all the parties engaged in it, the MARTIN faction as well as the QUAY gang, will unite in getting a hundred thousand dollars out of the state treasury and divide the swag between them.

Will the voters of Centre county send two Representatives to the Legislature who will assist in that kind of appropriation? CURTIN and WOMELDORF will both vote for this appropriation if elected. Governor HASTINGS will favor it in order to secure QUAY'S good will in his senatorial contest and to help HASTINGS, the members from his home county, if Republican, will be expected and required to support this outrageous steal.

Are the tax-payers of Centre county ready to say that \$100,000 shall be voted out of the treasury for such purposes? If not they should, without regard to party feeling, vote for Messrs. FOSTER and SCROFIELD, both of whom are pledged and will vote against this appropriation.

A snake crawled into a church, near Morgantown, W. Va., on Sunday, and caused a stampede of the congregation that had assembled to hear the regular Sunday preaching. Snakes are devils in disguise and that is just about the way his satanic majesty is doing every day, stampeding the forces of the church. It would not be so if there were more christianity and not so much hypocrisy.

Too Dear for General Use.

Candidate BRYAN presented, in a very condensed form, the essence of the money question when he said, in his speech at Washington last Saturday: "The gold standard is bad because the man who has money can profit by the rise in the value of that money without using it in commerce or trade."

The value of money has been rising ever since gold has been the only standard, with the result that it has been more profitable to lend it than to put it into productive business in which there might be a risk. The consequence is that the money lender has flourished while the business man has become bankrupt.

By making money scarce, as has been done by the demonization of silver, its value is appreciated. It is made too much of a luxury, instead of an article of common use. It is converted into something that brings a premium which is counted by the bond-broker and money lender, the consequence being that industry and every day business are denied the share of this motive power that is necessary for their operations.

Is there any mystery in the fact that when money is made too dear for general use, as it has been made by the single gold standard, stagnation prevails in every department of business?

W. M. CRONISTER has as his opponent for sheriff ABE MILLER, the chronic office seeker, kicker, and feeder on the fats of the public crib. Think you well before voting, for then you will cast your vote for the stalwart young man from Huston.

Bismarck for Silver.

He Says That Free Coinage by this Country Would Have a Salutary Effect.

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 20.—Governor Culbertson, on July 1st, wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking for his views on bimetallicism and the likelihood of the United States Government being able to adopt and maintain such a financial policy independent of any other nation. Prince Bismarck answered as follows:

FRIEDRICHSTADT, Aug. 24, 1896.

HONORED SIR:—Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallicism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallicism.

Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interest to take independent action in the direction of bimetallicism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain your most obedient servant,
BISMARCK.

CAL. WEAVER is a man whose honesty and integrity no one disputes. Whatever of success he has made of life has been gained by dint of hard personal work. He is making friends in the county and should be the next treasurer.

Odious Discrimination.

All kinds of railroad discrimination is odious. The kind that gives one class of shippers the preference over another is the rankiest injustice, and is directly forbidden by the constitution of this State, but Republican Legislatures have failed to pass enactments to enforce it. It is the kind of railroad discrimination that has made a small class of men enormously rich and broken down the business of others. Monopolies like the Standard oil company made their immense accumulations through this kind of injustice.

But there has appeared in this political campaign another kind of railroad discrimination, equally unfair and quite as odious. Every accommodation and facility has been afforded in carrying the pilgrims to Canton to hear MCKINLEY drivel the monopoly doctrine of protection to the wealthy interests, while it is with the greatest difficulty that railroad accommodation can be secured for those who wish to attend Democratic gatherings where the interest of the people are advocated.

The money power, in which the railroad companies and other corporations are included, never before made so open and determined an effort to control the election, and never before did wealth so offensively display its intention to govern the country.

At the last gold meeting in Phillipsburg Congressman W. L. HICKS, of Altoona, began his speech by building a great protection wall around the United States, then he concluded by tearing it down again. The Congressman must be following in the tracks of the great Duke of Yorkshire, who marched his men up the hill, then marched them down again.

MEYER and HECKMAN are the plain, practical men who ought to be commissioners of Centre county. It is not too soon to begin to think this matter over. Get them in mind and keep them there until you're sure they will be elected.

How Silver Will Get Into Circulation.

From a Speech by W. H. Harvey, Author of Coin's Financial School.

They say, suppose we have free coinage of silver. It will only benefit the silver bullion owners. How will it get into circulation. How will you get it without working as hard for it as you do now?

The answer is this. When the silver bullion owner takes it to the mint it will be coined into money and hauled back to him, or, the paper representative, representative money, will be handed him, while the mints coin it later. The first thing he will do will be to pay the railroads the freight on it; this part will go into circulation by being paid to the employees of the railroad, and from them to the boarding houses and farmers, who supply the boarding houses, and to the merchants, where the railroad employees buy their goods. He will next pay the smelter that smelted it, the refiner that refined it, and they will pay it to their employees. He will next go up the mountain where the miners are delving in the ground and he will pay the men in their shirt sleeves, the miners who have mined it, he will pay the owners of the burro trains that packed it down the mountains. He will pay the manufacturer for the machinery that hoisted it out of the ground, and for the powder that blasted it from the earth, and when he is through putting it into circulation he will be a fortunate man if he has 10 cents on the dollar left.

Letter of United States Senator J. D. Cameron to National Republican League, June 11, 1894.

The single gold standard seems to be working ruin with violence that nothing can stand. If its influence is to continue for the future at the rate of its action during the twenty years since the gold standard took possession of the world, some generation, not very remote, will see in the broad continent of America only a half dozen overgrown cities keeping guard over a mass of capital and lending it out to a population of dependent laborers on the mortgage of their growing crops and unfinished handiwork. Such sights have been common enough in the world's history, but against it we all rebel. Rich and poor alike; Republicans, Democrats, Populists; labor and capital; railways, churches and colleges—all alike, and all in solid good faith, shrink from such a future as that.

A vast majority of all parties agree that the single gold standard has been, and will be a national disaster of the worst kind. What is still more strange, almost the whole world sympathizes with us. Nine-tenths of mankind are hostile to the single gold standard. Our 70,000,000 people are unanimous against it. Most of the great European nations and their governments dislike it. South America rejects it. The whole of Asia knows only silver, and India, which contains five-sixths of all the subjects of the British crown, is as hostile to it as ourselves. Yet the bankers of London have said that we must submit, and we have submitted.

So strange a spectacle has never been seen in our history. Argument, and even the compulsory proof brought by world-wide ruin, seems to be helpless against this astounding power. What is the use of argument when we are all convinced; and when at least nine-tenths of all the civilized and uncivilized world agree? England holds us to the single gold standard by the force of her capital alone, more despotically than she could hold us to her empire in 1776. The mere threat of her displeasure paralyzes mankind.

The whole agricultural class, the whole class or classes of small proprietors, the farmers that make the bulk and sinew of our race; the artisan whose interests are bound up in the success of our manufacturers; all these join hands with what is left of their old enemies, the landed aristocracy of Europe, to protest against a revolution made for the benefit of money lenders alone.

Showing Its Effect.

The Philadelphia Record, in its newly acquired zeal for the abominations of MCKINLEYISM, which it used to view with alarm and point at it with abhorrence, charges candidate BRYAN with effrontery in claiming that the nomination of a candidate for President on a free silver platform has been bringing gold to this country for the last few weeks.

But why has he not as good a right to make this claim as the goldites would have to blame his nomination with driving gold out of the country if the yellow metal were going the other way, which they certainly would do? The fact is that gold is being imported in unusually large quantities since the free silver nomination, a fact that at least refutes the gold-bug assertion that the mere apprehension of free silver is enough to turn the other metal in the direction of Europe; and indeed we can see why it should not justify Mr. BRYAN'S claim that the gold is coming in on account of his nomination.

We are not willing to agree that when a good thing is in progress the MCKINLEYITES have the exclusive right of claiming that it is the result of something which they have done. When gold is coming into the country and manufacturers are beginning to start up why should it not be attributed to the prospect of BRYAN'S election?

The County Ticket.

The nominees presented by the Democratic party for the various county offices to be filled this fall constitute a body of men, whom you might do well to study up. As compared with those who have been pitted against them by the Republican party in the county they are men eminently superior in every respect.

The gold-forges recognize that there is an overwhelming sentiment for silver in Centre, which is one time they admit the truth, but you should know the trick they are going to resort to in their effort to carry the county. It will be their plan to trade votes for BRYAN in return for complimentary to different members of their ticket. The scheme will be so well worked that a different trade will be offered in every precinct in the county, so that it will have the effect of electing their entire ticket.

What we want to call your attention to is this. There will be a handsome natural majority for Mr. BRYAN in the county and it would be foolish to try augmenting it by unnatural means. Men who will vote for the silver candidate for President ought to do so from pure conviction that they are voting for their personal benefit. If advances are made to you to trade or make deals, remember that there will be duplicity and that, above all things, the county ticket ought to be looked after.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

Mr. Bryan's Campaigning Record Broken.

Republican and Goldite Philadelphia Turned Out to See and Hear the Leader of the Plain People as No Other City in the Country Has—A Regular Football Rush Necessary to Get Through the Crowds at the Lafayette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—William J. Bryan left Wilmington at 10:05 this morning stopping at Chester where he made a short speech and arriving here shortly after noon. A crowd of about 500 were gathered at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad and cheered heartily as he passed hurriedly to his carriage escorted by the Democratic City committee. At the Hotel Lafayette Mr. Bryan's headquarters, a small crowd had gathered and cheered as he drove up. After being introduced to the members of the New Jersey State committee, Mr. Bryan went to luncheon.

At 1:30 Mr. Bryan took a carriage and was driven to the ferry where he took a boat for Washington park, a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware below this city. Arriving there Mr. Bryan found a large crowd assembled in the grove. He was escorted to the stand and introduced by William J. Thompson, the owner of the park and a prominent Democratic politician. A burst of cheering greeted the nominee as he came forward and he at once began to speak.

In all Mr. Bryan's campaigning he never drew crowds of greater magnitude. The Academy of Music was entirely inadequate for the principal Bryan demonstration. It was packed from floor to gallery. The doors had to be closed early in the evening, for the building would hold no more, and those inside were pressed together as tightly as could be.

But the throng inside the academy was as nothing in point of numbers compared to the packed masses in the streets. On Broad street outside the Hotel Lafayette a great crowd choked progress for more than an hour before Mr. Bryan left the hotel for the academy. Passage to vehicles was impossible and even the extra sound of policemen, who were sent to clear a way for Mr. Bryan at the entrance, found much difficulty in forcing their way through. When Mr. Bryan left his rooms to enter his carriage several hundred men, who had been held in check in the lobby and corridors of the hotel, broke through the line of guards and rushed after him pell mell.

With Mr. Bryan was Chairman Curley, of the city executive committee, ex-Congressman Kerr, of Pennsylvania; Congressman Sulzer, of New York, and members of the local committee. Several of these were caught in the rush and failed to keep up with the candidate. Furniture was overturned and a crashing of glass bore witness to the great rush that marked Mr. Bryan's passage through the hotel.

The candidate was sent flying along the corridors without regard to dignity, pushed through a narrow doorway and need to his carriage by way of the Sansom street entrance, thus eluding the crowd on Broad street.

There was another crush at the academy, but Mr. Bryan was finally landed on the stage looking very much like the centre rush in a football game after attempting the flying wedge. Outside the academy was another mass of humanity, packed deep in Broad street and looping over into the adjoining thoroughfares. It was a good natured crowd and seemed willing enough to be entertained by campaign orators who spoke from trucks and other conspicuous places.

Mr. Bryan said at Washington park: "A speaker went from Philadelphia to Tennessee to tell them the gold standard was the best in the world and that we had it for twenty years and when he had got through a gentleman said: 'Do I understand you to say that the gold standard is all right?' 'Yes,' he said. 'Do I understand you to say we have had it for twenty years?' 'Yes more than twenty years.' Then he said: 'Why are we not all right?' (Laughter.) 'If the gold standard is a good thing and we have had it these twenty years why is it so many fail to appreciate its blessings? I will tell you. Because its blessings have only reached a few people like Mr. Lincoln was once asked what he thought of a certain man's speech. He said: 'I think a man who would like that sort of a speech would be pleased.' (Laughter.)

That is the way with the gold standard. A man who likes that sort of a thing is very much pleased with it, but the number who like it is growing less each day. I met a prominent man yesterday who said that until the Chicago convention acted on the subject he had never investigated the money question and never supposed there was anything in it; that the papers did not seem to consider it worth thinking about. They regarded it as a craze and he did not have time as a business man to pay any attention to crazes. But when a great national party adopted a platform making the money question the paramount issue he began to think about it. That was only a few weeks ago. He got to be a crank. He said to me 'If we don't win this fight it is going on until we win and I don't care how many years it does take.' (Applause.) I can't appreciate the feeling of that man. I went through the same experience myself. Until six years ago I thought any man who talked about money was a harmless crank. I did not listen to his arguments. They had no weight with me. Six years ago I began to study the question, trying to find out what was right, because I was taught to believe if a man would ground himself on what was right he could wait for other people to come to him. I was taught to believe no man could afford to be wrong no matter how many were in his company. I studied the question, I read books on both sides and compared them and the more I read the deeper became my conviction until I became so firmly of the opinion that there could be no prosperity in this country until free silver was restored that I was willing to risk all I had or hoped to have on the correctness of that conclusion.' (Great applause.)

You people are producing manufacturing products here largely. Where do you get your consumers? Wipe out the farming population and where will you sell the goods farmers are consumers when you drive down the price of their products so they only realize enough to pay taxes and interest. You have many truck farmers. When they take what they have to sell into town they find the market is rather dull and what they get is small compared to what it used to be. Does it mean the people of Philadelphia are not as hungry as they ever were? I venture to believe there are more hungry people in Philadelphia to-day than there were five years ago. Is it because people have lost their taste for the goods you produce? No, there is as much good taste as ever if they could get a chance to try it on something. How are you going to increase your markets? By increasing the number of people able to buy what you produce? Will you do that by making dollars dearer? No, dollars do not eat. They devour a good deal but they do not eat. (Laughter.) How are you going to create markets? By increasing dollars in the hands of the few? No, you have got to restore prosperity by stopping the drain of prices, so men will sell what they produce to get money to buy what you produce. (Applause.)

A silver man can almost like any kind of money. He is like the governor of Tennessee, who was making a speech. He said he was not particular about the money. He liked gold and silver and paper, and in fact a little counterfeit would not be objectionable. (Laughter.) Now, we don't care for any counterfeit, but we are willing to take gold, or silver or greenbacks. And we will take

the greenbacks even if the government exercises the right to redeem them in silver dollars instead of gold. (Applause.) When they tell you they want a dollar that will buy as much as any dollar in the world they say they want property as cheap here as it is anywhere in the world. (Applause.)

The gold standard newspapers think we won't be able to get silver into circulation if we have free coinage. I want to tell you they will be mighty glad to have subscriptions paid over in silver dollars, if these people whom they have been trying to destroy in the interest of foreign capitalists will continue to take their papers into their houses.

Mr. Bryan continued: "Against this waiting policy with twenty years of adverse experience behind it we offer an aggressive policy, by which the United States will lead the nations of the world to the restoration of gold and silver as money. You say it is American to brag about what we can do. I reply that it is English, you know, to think we can't do anything. (Laughter.) We have reached a great crisis and the question presented to the American people is, shall the United States have a financial policy of its own, or must the people receive their finance ready made from some foreign land. (Cries of 'no, never!') It is a question upon which much will depend. I beg you when you vote to consider the responsibility which rests upon you, and so vote that you may tell your children without a blush for which policy you voted in 1896. (Applause.)

A Kentucky Banker Gives His Reasons.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. D. C. Collins, one of the oldest bankers in this country, and who has for the greater part of his life been connected with the Northern bank of Kentucky as a governing officer, which bank was chartered by the State of Kentucky in 1835, and has continued its charter under state law up to the present time, and has passed through all of the financial troubles since its organization, including the civil war, without ever refusing to pay a lawful demand on presentation, now presents to the people his opinions, formed from experience and great study, on the present financial situation, in a pamphlet of 70 pages, called "Sound Money. What is It?" All voters should read it. We give a quotation from the addenda of the second edition, viz:

Labor—Is the only means of bringing wealth into active use. Therefore, the services of the laborer is of prime importance and should be rewarded accordingly.

Capital—Is secondary as a help in producing wealth, and, therefore, should not be exalted above labor.

Money—Represents the exchange between the two factors, and as the volume of money is increased you must certainly increase the price of labor, and thus better the condition of the laborer. With gold as the only standard the volume of money cannot be augmented, and therefore, prices of products and labor cannot be increased, even if full confidence was restored.

Debts—Existing debts amounting to at least \$100,000,000 must be paid without rebate or reduction. With present prices and money conditions can we pay them?

Interest—On all of our indebtedness must be paid, which, at the low average of 4 per cent., would amount to \$4,000,000,000 annually, a large part of which must be paid to a foreign people, and this without regard to the prices of products or labor.

Taxes—Which never grow less, and are now enormous, must be paid without reduction. What do they amount to? National, state, county and municipal?

Fixed Charges—All of these items that I have named are fixed charges against labor, and the monetary conditions will not change them.

Living—There are 70,000,000 of people to feed and clothe, with many other incidental expenses, some part of which expense is affected, by money conditions; others are not, all of which must be produced by labor.

Will the millions of toilers surrender their independence and dignity by aiding to debase themselves in fixing upon this nation the single gold standard?

If I as a farmer should abandon a portion of the best of my farm and allow it to go to waste, you would call me foolish. Is not that exactly what the advocates of a gold standard would do with our great silver mining interest?

Single gold standard means an increase of the rate of interest to all borrowers of money on account of the decreased volume of money in use.

Single gold standard means that we surrender the control of our financial system to a few brokers in New York, who then can dictate their own terms and conditions or stop specie payments at any time within 10 days, as they could control all of the available gold.

STOP AND THINK!

They Get It.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the fool farmer, and he hauls two bushels of wheat to market that have cost him \$1.40 to produce—and gets it.

"I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," yells the silly planter, and he carts to market 15 pounds of cotton that have cost him \$1.30 to make—and he gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," howls the laboring man, and he does \$2 worth of work—and he gets it.

"I want an honest dollar," shrieks the hide-bound merchant, and he advertises his goods of panic prices—and he gets it.

"I want the earth and all that is on it," says the money owner, and he quietly makes his notes and mortgages payable in gold—and he has almost got it.

But the people of the United States, just now, are listening with serious, even dangerous, attention to the summary of John A. Logan:

"You may theorize and argue until you are hoarse, yet you will fail to get the people to prefer low prices to high ones for their products. They know that one bushel of wheat at \$1.25 in currency will buy one acre of Government land, while it takes two and a half bushels at 50 cents to purchase it, though it be gold. They know that \$1 in paper, if legal tender, will pay \$1 of taxes as well as \$1 in gold. They know well enough from experience that if you run down prices by lessening the currency there will be no corresponding decrease in taxes and salaries of county, state and municipal officers, nor in the debts they owe."

This Shows Where the Money Is.

From the last U. S. census report we take the following table, which shows, to a nicety, in whose hands the money is.

Class	Number of families	Average per family	Total for class
Millionaires	4,947	\$5,000,000	\$24,935,000,000
Rich	1,092,218	28,735	31,390,000,000
Home owners	4,901,091	2,916	14,269,329,343
Homeless	6,569,796	418	2,745,588,000

—Read the WATCHMAN during the campaign. It is cheap, it is fearless, it is