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—Enoch Pratt's will, which was probated on Wednesday, makes the Sheppard asylum, at Baltimore, his residuary legatee, provided the name of the institution is changed to the "Sheppard and Enoch Pratt hospital." The institution is expected to receive about \$1,500,000 if the conditions of the will are accepted.

Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 9, 1896.

It Looks as if Bryan Would Be Elected.
 The Way Shrewd Politicians View the Political Situation—Indications That the People Will Triumph.

A glance into the political horizon, as it stands to-day, reveals the encouraging prospect of the election of William J. Bryan, the people's candidate and friend, in November next. Although the trusts, monopolies and moneyed syndicates do loud blowing and claim the campaign is virtually over and their candidate a sure winner, facts clearly indicate that they desire simply to mislead and produce apathy thereby amongst the followers of Mr. Bryan.

The following estimate is based on information taken more from Republican than Democratic sources:

Alabama.....	11
Arkansas.....	8
California.....	9
Colorado.....	4
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	13
Idaho.....	3
Kansas.....	10
Kentucky.....	13
Louisiana.....	8
Mississippi.....	9
Missouri.....	17
Montana.....	3
Nebraska.....	8
Nevada.....	3
North Carolina.....	11
Oregon.....	4
South Carolina.....	9
South Dakota.....	4
Tennessee.....	12
Texas.....	15
Utah.....	3
Virginia.....	12
Washington.....	4
West Virginia.....	6
Wyoming.....	3
Total for Bryan.....	296
Total for McKinley.....	117
Doubtful States.....	117

Can he carry all these States? The loss of any of them would result in his defeat. The sixteen States above represented cover less than one-seventh of the area of the United States, but the moneyed interests are mainly located in them. The eastern States, of those named, are expected to put up the cash to purchase the western, middle or central States. Whether Hanna can purchase Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, remains yet to be seen. In a fair and open battle the chances all seem to favor the election of Bryan and the defeat of the syndicates. The elections prior to the presidential election in the Eastern and Southern States have little or no bearing on the general result in November. Whilst the Eastern States will be largely Republican, by reason of their close connection with the moneyed interests, the Southern States will be equally as certain to be largely Democratic by reason of their agricultural interests. The united Western and Southern States are in the lead, and the Central States must decide the battle.

Finance in the Sunday-School.
 The Sunday school needed money and Mr. Smart, the superintendent, had a new way of getting it, says London Tid-Bits. He proposed giving each boy half a crown. At the end of a month the principal, together with what it earned, was to be returned to him. The scheme was good but it didn't work quite as Mr. Smart had anticipated. The fourth Sunday found the superintendent ready to audit the profits and loss accounts, and he commenced with Johnnie's class.
 "How have you done, Johnnie?"
 "My half-crown has earned another one," said Johnnie, with the air of one having an opinion on a halo.
 "Good!" said the superintendent. "Not only is Johnnie a good boy in helping the school, but he shows business talent. Doubling one's money in a single month requires no common ability. Who can tell but what we may have another budding Croesus among us? Johnnie you have done well. And now, Thomas how much has your half-crown earned?"
 "Lost it," said Thomas.
 "What not only failed to win anything, but actually lost?" said Mr. Smart. "How was that?"
 "I tossed with Johnnie," was the reply, "and he won."
Mamma Did Badly.
 A lady was singing last week at a charity concert and the audience insisted on hearing her sing a second time. Her daughter, a little child, was present, and on being asked afterward how her mother had sung, replied: "Very badly; for they made her do it all over again."
 —First boy.—What makes you wear that great flat collar, Tommy? Second boy.—What makes me? Better say who makes me. You don't s'pose I wear it because I want to, do you?—Boston Transcript.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S DEMANDS.

Free Coinage of Silver and the Restoration of the Money of the Constitution.

SOME SOLID FACTS FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

To the Members of Organized Labor and all other Producers and Toilers Throughout the United States:

In view of the general distress now prevailing throughout our country, which has existed for so many years and which will continue until remedial legislation is enacted—and all this occurring, too, at a time when our granaries are full to repletion, and when, in the natural order of things, our producers and toilers should be enjoying to the full the fruits of their hard and conscientious labor—it seems to us that the time has come for united action on the part of those who create the wealth of the country.

The respective demands and platforms of principles of our several organizations set forth our opinions as to the causes that have brought about this condition of things. Inasmuch as the leading representatives and friends of all our organizations have placed one of the causes of the tribulations of our beloved republic to the departure of our government from the wise bimetallic financial policy of Washington, Jefferson and Hamilton, and the substitution thereof of the present monometallic policy recommended by European money owners and advocated by their American allies, we, the undersigned officers of industrial, agricultural and commercial organizations, have thought it best, at this particular time, to submit for your careful consideration a synopsis of the legislation respecting the precious metals enacted in this country since the foundation of this government, that you may judge for yourselves as to what portion of such legislation was enacted in the interest of the producing and what in the interest of the non-producing classes, and as to whether or not the shrewd manipulators of our finances foresaw that the result of their work would be to largely help in the subjugation of the people. Whatever the object, certain it is that before the demonetization of silver and the enactment of other financial legislation which our organizations condemn, 3,500 bushels of wheat, or 35,000 pounds of cotton, was the annual pay for our congressmen and senators, while to-day 10,000 bushels of wheat, or 100,000 pounds of cotton, barely suffice. Before demonetization, 35,000 bushels of wheat, or 350,000 pounds of cotton, per year, would have paid the salary of the president; to-day he receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels of wheat, or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton. And in like proportion it is with all other fixed salaries and incomes.

Was such legislation just? Was it honest? Does it not necessarily follow that the demonetization of the food-producing sections of the country, through failure to procure reasonable prices for their products, causes the manufacturing sections to accumulate excessive stocks, and that, in consequence of a poor market, hundreds of thousands of operatives are thrown out of employment, thus robbing them of the power, even at the low prices, to purchase the necessities of life.

Again, is it not obvious to every one that the striking down of one-half the world's volume of money makes the remaining half a comparatively easy matter for capitalists to control and manipulate, and that toilers, to obtain money for the purchase of their food supplies, are placed entirely at the mercy of the foreign and American money sharks, who, by contracting the currency, can force a panic or famine in money at their supreme will?

Would they be guilty of such a crime? We only say in reply, look at our present helpless condition. Does it not seem to you, in the light of the facts here given, that, where in the midst of plenty there is widespread suffering and unhappiness, there is considerable meat in the refrain from Wall street: "Dig on, ye toilers, dig; the legislative button that we press will do the rest!"

The first coinage law enacted under the constitution, as recommended by Hamilton, concurred in by Jefferson and approved by Washington, provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, the silver dollar containing 371 grains of pure metal.

In 1837 the mint laws were revised, and the standard for both gold and silver was made nine-tenths fine; that is, nine-tenths pure metal and one part alloy, the number of pure silver grains to the dollar remaining unaltered, viz: 371 grains.

This law established our present ratio of 16 to 1.

In August, 1865, the public debt, which grew out of the war, reached its highest point, the debt, less cash in the treasury, being \$2,756,431,000. The debt was not payable in gold. No bonds or other government obligations were ever made specifically payable in gold. The interest on the bonds was made payable in coin, the greater portion of the principal of the original bonds in lawful money, and the refunding bonds in coin—not gold coin, but coin of either gold or silver.

In 1869 the principal of the bonded debt was also made payable in coin.

In 1870 the standard of coin was by the refunding act nominated in the bond; that is to say, all the obligations of the United States were then declared payable in either gold or silver, of the present ratio, at the option, not of the bondholders, but of the people of the United States.

All the acts passed since the close of the civil war, it will be observed, were in the interest of the bondholders, and against that of the producers and toilers.

But it remained for the year 1873 to witness the crowning blow of all. In that year, an innocent-appearing bill, entitled "An Act Revising the Laws Relative to the Mint, Assay Officers and Coinage of the United States," was successfully passed through congress.

The bill purposely omitted, from the list of the coins to be minted, the silver dollar.

By that clandestine act, of which the people and the people's representatives were ignorant, and by the subsequent act of 1874, adopting the revised statutes, silver was demonetized, and the world's volume of ultimate redemption money was reduced from about seven billions to three and one-half billions.

In 1878, after the discovery of the crime of 1873, congress passed what is known as the "Bland Bill." This bill was vetoed by President Hayes (John Sherman being secretary of the treasury), and congress passed the bill over the veto. The act of 1878 added to our volume of money over 370,000,000 standard silver dollars.

In 1890, what is known as the "Sherman Act" was passed as a substitute for the "Bland Act" of 1878. This law further increased our volume of money over \$150,000,000.

Under the Bland and Sherman laws over \$500,000,000, or about \$9 per capita, were added to our volume of money. As all reflecting men are agreed that the present distress is due to a scarcity of money, we must leave it to the imagination as to what would now be our condition if the gold standard men had had their way, and our present insufficient volume of money were half a billion dollars less.

The Sherman bill was adding over fifty millions a year to the money of the country when in 1893 its repeal was imperiously demanded by European financiers, through their American allies; and, although the people's representatives made one of the grandest efforts ever witnessed in behalf of the producers and toilers of our country, yet the power of the financial institutions of Europe was so great that our people were compelled to submit to temporary defeat.

Now, the question is: What do the tens of millions of victims in this country, to the diabolical gold standard policy of Lombard and Wall streets, propose doing about it? Submit to subjugation, or demand in no uncertain tones the immediate restoration of silver as standard money? No! they will no longer submit to such injustice! And therefore we earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"We demand of the present congress the immediate return to the money of the constitution as established by our fathers, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, the coins of both metals to be equally full legal tender for all debts, public and private, as before the fraudulent demonetization of silver in 1873.

"We also condemn the increase of the national debt in time of peace, and the use of interest-bearing bonds at any time."

Signed:

J. R. SOVEREIGN,
 Grand Master Workman, Knights of Labor.
JNO. W. HAYES,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Knights of Labor.
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 President of the American Federation of Labor.
MARION BUTLER,
 President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.
H. H. TRENOR,
 General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
P. W. HAYES,
 General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
P. M. ARTHUR,
 Chief of the United Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
C. A. ROBINSON,
 President of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.
FRANK P. SARGENT,
 Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
P. W. ARNOLD,
 Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
JOHN MCBRIDE,
 President of the United Mine Workers of America.

What Changed Him?

"I have always been in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver product of the United States and have so voted on at least two occasions during the time I have been in public life."

These are not the words of an 'anarchist' nor of a 'republicanist,' as those who differ from the Chicago platform are pleased to call Democrats. They are the words, in black and white, over his own signature, of William McKinley, the Republican candidate for President, written in a letter to Hon. E. S. Perkins, of Weimouth, Ohio, on September 27, 1890. This letter was shown to Mr. McKinley, but he refused to say anything on the subject.

Major McKinley had the right to favor free and unlimited coinage of silver six years ago. He also has the right now to be in favor of the gold standard. But Mr. McKinley is now the candidate of a great party for President of the United States, and is asking for the suffrages of the American people on the ground that he will uphold the gold standard. Therefore, the people have a right to know what it was that changed his views, if they have undergone a change since 1890.

He was a strong and consistent advocate of silver for many years, says himself that he voted twice in Congress for silver bills, and it is known that he was a warm advocate of the white metal down to the very day almost when he was nominated. What so suddenly changed his views that he can now consistently endorse the gold standard? Major McKinley himself vouches no reply to this question. Did the trusts, the millionaires and the Wall street brokers force him to change his views? Did Mark Hanna, who once saved McKinley from financial ruin and is now managing his canvass, prevail upon him to change his views? The people want to know about this before they vote for the Republican candidate. In the absence of any explanation the people will have a confirmation of the oft-repeated charge that if McKinley is elected to the Presidency he will be as putty in the hands of money syndicates and trusts who are backing his canvass and liquidating the bills therefor.—Doylestown Democrat.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION.

—Catarrh "cures" in liquid form to be taken internally, usually contain Mercury or Loflide of Potassa, or both, which are injurious if too long taken. Catarrh is a local, not a blood disease, caused by cold and damp weather. It starts in the nasal passages. Cold in the head, if repeatedly neglected, results in catarrh. Ely's Cream Balm is the acknowledged cure for these troubles and contains no mercury nor any injurious drug.

—The author of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," Dr. John Watson, is in this country on a lecturing mission, and likewise to read some selections from his works. He will unquestionably meet with a cordial reception.

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