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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. 16, 1896.

The Silver Flood Etc.

"That the silver of the world, including India, would come to the United States to be converted into money. George G. Merriek answers this as follows:

This objection is supposed to be, if not impossible to answer, at least one of the most difficult to disprove. Like all error, the assertion can be made in a few words; while, to expose the error and prove the truth, demands many words.

The objection seems to proceed upon a theory that there can be in a nation too much standard, primary, full legal tender money, procured by the people in the course of the legitimate development of their energies expended in the cultivation of the soil, in manufacture, commerce or mining. A theory so wholly absurd to the physical, mental and moral conditions of citizens of a republic, that it has no place in economics or justice.

Under the operation of a free coinage law, silver would be converted into full legal tender money, armed with the function of payment of all debts, all taxes, and the redemption of all currencies. The government does not purchase the bullion; nor does the government attempt to exchange gold coins for silver coins, or silver coins for gold coins. The depositor of silver bullion receives in silver dollars the number fabricated from the metal deposited. They are his. He takes them away, and disposes of them at his pleasure.

Now there are four ways, and four ways only, by which those dollars can be paid out.

First—The owner of them can pay what he owes.

Second—He can purchase some American product, either of the farm, shop or mill.

Third—He can invest in some American enterprise.

Fourth—He can dispose of them in philanthropic, benevolent or charitable purposes.

Should foreign silver come to the United States mints for coinage into dollars, it must come under some or all of those conditions and subject to those limitations.

The coins become lawful money of the United States; and lawful money will buy of every producer of commodities in the United States, all that he has to sell; and this proposition includes lands and city property.

It is not the material of which money is made, nor the cost of its production that constitutes faculty of money whatsoever. The money function consists solely in its absolute debt-paying power, conferred by positive law. And as in the world's history the supply of money has never equalled the demand for money, and as every interest-bearing debt, of long or short term, is cumulative evidence that the supply of money is less than the demand, we may rest assured that, were all the silver of the world available for coinage brought to the United States and coined into dollars it would not fill the needed money supply, and that credit devices and evidences of debt would still be necessary.

The fiction that foreign silver would come to the United States has been abandoned by the most pronounced advocates of the single gold standard. Mr. Edward Atkinson admits that none would. There is none that can come. The consumption of silver for all purposes, in periods of fifty years, is greater than the production for the same period. Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, an English authority, on page 221, gives the world's production of gold for fifty years—1831 to 1880—as 6,357 tons, or 12,714,000 pounds.

The world's consumption of gold, same period, 6,518 tons, or 13,036,000 pounds.

Excess of consumption over production, 161 tons, or 322,000 pounds.

On page 416, the same authority gives the production of silver in the world for the same period as 57,270 tons, or 114,540,000 pounds.

The consumption of silver, 62,500 tons, or 125,000,000 pounds.

Excess of consumption, 5,230 tons, or 10,460,000 pounds.

Recapitulation—Excess of gold consumption, 161 tons, or 322,000 pounds; excess of silver consumption, 5,230 tons, or 10,460,000 pounds.

There is no overproduction of silver. If production were quadrupled, and it were all coined into money, the results would be of vast benefit to the human race. The burden of constantly increasing debts would be stayed, industries stimulated, debts paid, and civilization lifted out of the mire of poverty and degradation which now environs it, through a decreasing volume of money and constantly increasing volume of credit devices, as substitutes for money. It is this useless volume of credit, built on nothing, a creation of the pen on the books of banks and kindred institutions, that has been the cause of every monetary panic in the United States since we had a history. Not too much money, but too much credit, has been, and will continue to be, the cause of business disaster and the curse of national policy.

What Machinery Has Done.

The following statement compiled by a person who has given the subject a great deal of thought shows how great has been the effect of labor saving machinery:

One man and two boys do the work which it required eleven hundred spinners to do, but a small number of years ago.

One man does the work now of fifty weavers, who were required at the time of his grandfather.

Cotton printing machines have replaced fifteen hundred per cent. of hand labor.

One machine with one man as attendant manufactures as many horseshoes in one day as it would take five hundred to make in the same time.

One nail machine has taken the place of one thousand men.

In the manufacture of paper ninety-five per cent. of hand labor has been replaced.

One man now makes as much pottery ware in the same time as one thousand men could do before machinery was applied.

By the use of machinery in loading and unloading ships, one man can perform the labor of two thousand men working without its aid.

Steel ties machinery produces a saving of five hundred per cent.

Type setting machines effect a economy one hundred and fifty per cent.

Will Cost the Presidency.

Henry Clay temporized on a great issue and it cost him the Presidency. William McKimley has temporized on the silver question at the behest of the gold gamblers. It will cost him the Presidency.

The Fetching Gowns.

"Your wife wears extremely fetching gowns, Pilkerton."

"Yes, they fetch a bill collector to my office about three times a week."—Chicago

Experimental Tests in Potato Growing by the Pennsylvania State College Agricultural Experiment Station.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

The comparison of new and standard varieties of potatoes begun by the Experiment Station in 1889 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 weighing of the product of the different plots made at the time of digging. The rotation of crops on the grounds used is wheat, grass, potatoes and oats. Barn-yard manure at the rate of 18 tons per acre was applied to the sod before plowing. The land was plowed 7-8 inches deep and thoroughly pulverized with spring and spike tooth harrows. Large tubers were cut to one eye, medium sized to two and three eyes, and the smallest ones to two and three pieces. No tubers were used that did not weigh one and three quarter ounces or over. The pieces were dropped 11 to 12 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart and covered about 3 inches deep. Shallow cultivation was practiced, a small amount of earth was thrown up to the stalks after the last cultivation.

The varieties were planted May 5th to 6th. All of them made a very rank growth of tops with the exception of the early Puritan which made only a medium growth. They were sprayed with Paris green, on July 1st and 14th, to kill the Colorado and potato beetle which were quite numerous in some sections of the field. All of the varieties blossomed more freely than usual, some of them forming seed pods. They were dug August 27th and September 2nd. The seed used was practically free from scab but no solution was used to kill it. For the proportion that was scabby see table.

The following varieties were either bought or raised for trial: Northern Maine, Oliver Glover, Buffalo Cross Roads, Pa.; Maggie Murphy, The Stover & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.; Great Divide, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Enormous, A. E. Mennen, Bristol, Vt.; Victor Rose, James McCauley, Millintown, Pa.; Early May, Eugene Hedsok, Rose, N. Y.; Uncle Sam and 241-3, Peter Henderson & Co., New York, N. Y.; Corman No. 3, Joseph Brides & Sons, Boston, Mass.

YIELD OF VARIETIES OF POTATOES FOR 1896.

Table with columns: Name of Variety, Bush yield per acre (56 lbs.), Bush yield per acre (100 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (56 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (100 lbs.), Date of Ripening, Per cent of most valuable tubers, Per cent of tubers fit for seed, Per cent of tubers fit for food.

YIELD OF VARIETIES FOR THREE YEARS 1894-1896.

Table with columns: Name of Variety, Bush yield per acre (56 lbs.), Bush yield per acre (100 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (56 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (100 lbs.), Date of Ripening, Per cent of most valuable tubers, Per cent of tubers fit for seed, Per cent of tubers fit for food.

AVERAGE YIELD FOR 2 YEARS 1895-1896.

Table with columns: Name of Variety, Bush yield per acre (56 lbs.), Bush yield per acre (100 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (56 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (100 lbs.), Date of Ripening, Per cent of most valuable tubers, Per cent of tubers fit for seed, Per cent of tubers fit for food.

YIELD FOR 1 YEAR, 1896.

Table with columns: Name of Variety, Bush yield per acre (56 lbs.), Bush yield per acre (100 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (56 lbs.), Tuber yield per acre (100 lbs.), Date of Ripening, Per cent of most valuable tubers, Per cent of tubers fit for seed, Per cent of tubers fit for food.

It will be noted that for 1896 the Enormous gives considerably the largest yield (480.8) of any variety tested. Following this variety in the order of their production are: Northern Maine, 410.0; Delaware, 364.5; Early May, 375.4; Late Puritan, 367.3; Ben Harrison, 363.8; New Queen, 348.9; Rose of Erin, 348.2; Victor Rose, 334.8; Corman No. 1, 332.9; Freeman, 331.9; New Bovee Seedling, 331.1; Early Everett, 311.6; Pennsylvania Best, 311.5; Ben Harrison, 297.7; Brownell's Winner, 288.1; Maggie Murphy, 279.8; Great Divide, 278.2; Stonerod No. 1, 269.9; Early Maine, 259.3; Early Ohio, 255.1; Rural New Yorker No. 2, 232.5; Green Mountain, 221.3; Corman No. 3, 198.9; Early Puritan, 146.3.

measure of their value is found in taking the average yield for all the years tested. The first six varieties tested three years stand as follows: Early Everett, 267.3; New Queen, 262.3; Ben Harrison, 259.9; Freeman, 256.9; Pennsylvania Best, 254.3; and Early A., 253.7 bus. per acre. In the list tested two years they stand as follows: New Bovee Seedling, 378.4; Corman No. 1, 327.7; Delaware, 323.3; Late Puritan, 320.4; Rose of Erin, 304.8; Brownell's Winner, 293.1; Irish Daisy, 276.8.

Fell from a Tree-Top.

A singular mishap befell George Miller and his brother James, of Trexler, Berks county, while out hunting. They shot at birds that were in the top of a tree about forty-five feet high. One of the birds failed to fall down and George climbed up to the top. While he was reaching to get the bird, the branch broke and he fell to the ground unconscious. His left arm was broken at the wrist and his head severely hurt. The largest gash measures two and one-half inches.

Fulfillment, 1895.

Prices have fallen 50 per cent! Merchants are bankrupt! Industries paralyzed! Destitution and distress prevail! The burden of debt increasing! The volume of money shrinking! The only business which prospers is the accursed trade of usury!

Dangerous in the Household.

Fables—"Why don't we hear anything more about those X rays?" Dables—"They became very unpopular. They revealed so many skeletons, you know."

Color Blindness.

As Mr. McKinley was for silver coinage six years ago, it is probable that his present attitude is due to color blindness.

That's What He Does.

Mr. Bryan not only talks a great deal but he says a great deal.

Boss Hanna proposes to put into Indiana a round million of dollars.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

A River of Ink

Travelers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other meandering through a peat marsh becomes mixed with large quantities of gallic acid. Letters have been written with the natural compound of iron and gallic acid which forms this small but wonderful river. Another stream in Columbia, by admixture with sulphuric acid, is so sour that the river has been appropriately called the Vinegar river.

—Will the Republican speakers who are talking throughout this country so much about "sound" money please tell us if we have sound money now, what sort of money did we have in 1873? Does or does not the term "sound" money refer to the purchasing power of the dollar? If yes, does it refer to the highest or lowest purchasing power of the dollar? If no, to what, then, does the term refer? Would the dollar still be "sound" if the prices of commodities were to rise to the level of 1873, for nobody had ever heard of such an incongruity. Is not all the money issued by the government of the United States "sound and honest" as the government itself? When did the paper and silver money of the United States become dishonest?

To OFFER A REWARD OF 100 DOLLARS—for a case of catarrh that cannot be cured, amounts to nothing except to sell article. Do you know of any such reward being paid? Ely Bros. do not promise rewards in order to sell their well-known "Cream Balm." They offer the most effective medicine, prepared in convenient form to use, which is absolutely free from mercurials or other harmful drugs.

"Nobody ever leaves the front yard while the Major is speaking," says the Philadelphia Press, no doubt alluding to the gentleman who is locked in at Canton to keep him out of the path of the Bryan cyclone. No, indeed. The people in the Major's yard are hired to stay there; and then the yard is very small, and the speeches are very short.

FEED THE NERVES.—Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

There is undoubted authority for saying that Mr. Bryan's speeches in West Virginia played havoc with Republican votes and claims in that state. A great many pins were knocked down and pipes twisted in Cincinnati, too.

The Presbyterian congregation of Tyrone has extended a call to Rev. A. J. Weisley, of Avoca, Pa. It is probable he will accept the call.

Read the WATCHMAN.

Medical.

SCROFULA Lurks in the blood of almost everyone and it is in many cases inherited. Its severest form is that of running sores on the arms, limbs or feet. Bunches on the glands of the neck, pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints, are other symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum,

BOILS, PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS. "For about two years I have been troubled with pimples on my face and scrofula swellings. I went to a doctor but he did not help me, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before I had finished the second bottle I was cured. I have not been troubled with scrofula since." FRANK DECKERSON, North Manlius, N. Y.

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THOS. O. GLENN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Boalsburg, Pa. 41 3

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J. C. WEAVER—Insurance Agent, been in business in 1878. Not a single loss has ever been contested in the courts, by any company while represented in this agency. Office between Jackson, Crider & Hastings Bank and Garman's hotel, Bellefonte, Pa. 34 12

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