

Democratic Watchman.

Belleville, Pa., Oct. 23, 1896.

A MEETING.

A truth and a grief and a blessing
Disguised them and came this way,
And one was a promise, and one was a doubt,
And one was a rainy day.
And they met betimes with this maiden,
And the promise it spoke and lied,
And the doubt it gibbered and hugged itself,
And the rainy day—she died.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE FREE COINAGE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles on Finance and for Betterment of the People. Adopted by the Majority of the Democratic National Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own. We stand for the freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

FOR THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNMENT.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in the freedom of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL DECLARATION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all other questions at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Democratic constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the constitution, made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy burden has been laid upon the backs of the people, and the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

GOLD MONOMETALLISM A BRITISH POLICY.
We are unalterably opposed to the monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of the people's love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

INDEPENDENT FREE COINAGE DEMANDED.
We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

NOTES AND BANK NOTES OPPOSED.
We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, and be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE EXCLUSIVELY.
We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminately between classes or sections, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as distorting to business the Republic's threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples, of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

DUTIES OF CONGRESS REGARDING INCOME TAX.
But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been over-ruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, to hereafter constitute, so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

EFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN LABOR.
We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the exportation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers.

STRICTER CONTROL OF RAILROADS DEMANDED.
The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of the control of the roads as those of arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of the roads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

GREATER ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a democratic government and a re-

duction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED.
We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to federal interference with the new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed by the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

NO DISCRIMINATION TO DEBTORS.
No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad functions bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

JUST PENSIONS APPROVED.
Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

EARLY ADMISSION OF ALL TERRITORIES FAVORED.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories that have the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and the United States should be held responsible to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and mineral laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

SYMPATHY EXTENDED TO CUBAN INSURGENTS.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

AGAINST THIRD TERM PRESIDENTS.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and the age of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

GOVERNMENT CARE OF THE WATERWAYS.
The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the republic is in such a state of disrepair as to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite and continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

DEMOCRACY'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who are for them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Views of the People.

Letters Culled from our Exchanges.

THE FARMERS AND PROSPERITY.

RANDALL, W. VA.

Major McKinley has just one song which sings to the crowds Mark Hanna sends him, and it goes about like this: "What we want is a high protective tariff, which will set all the factories and mills to going, and induce to build new plants and thus give employment to all working people at remunerative wages. This will create a demand for the farmers' products at enhanced prices. Then all will go as smoothly as a duck swimming on water."

This reminds me of a country school superintendent we once had in this county. Every school he visited he would insist upon all the scholars becoming teachers. In one school there was a boy that always spoke his mind. This boy said:—"That is all very nice, professor, but if we all become teachers I want to know where you are going to get scholars for us to teach."

Then, major, if you are going to start all the factories and build a lot more, and start them all on full time, I want to know where you are going to find people to buy all those goods. Do you not know, major, that the manufacturers have twice in the last three years started up all along the line and made every effort to bring about prosperity, but in 2 months time they had glutted the market, and some were compelled to close down, and others run on half time?

But, the major answers: "Oh! we haven't got a high protective tariff!"

Well, major, you may pile the tariff mountain high, but so long as the farmers cannot make both ends meet there can be no prosperity in this country. The present gold standard has reduced the price of their products, and so the only place to start prosperity is with the farmers. Raise the price of his products so that he can have a living profit, and then he can afford to buy the products of the manufacturer, and this can be done only by making money money, and to do this we must have free silver.

DAVID WIEDMAN.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

By your permission I will present what I consider a common sense view of the money problem. We start out by stating that there is not more than half enough money in the United States to supply the demands of the people. Statistics show that there is only about \$23 per capita when there should be at least \$45 per capita. Where is the money to come from? O, says one, from a high protective tariff. Suppose that such a tariff as McKinley harps on should go into full operation. In two or three years we would then be dependent on the tax derived from imported goods for our money. But suppose that little or no goods were shipped to this country how then? But conceding that the usual amount of goods would be imported, the little amount of money derived from such source when applied to the expense of the government could no more enlarge the volume of money so as to benefit the whole people than the little mountain stream could swell the volume of water in a great river.

Suppose we have a law authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. That would insure coin-

ing into money the vast amount of silver we have now in the United States. And, of course, it would naturally seek investment on reasonable security and at a low interest. In that way the money would go into circulation and spread all over this land, and times would be good and money plenty.

Governor Hastings, in his speech at Canton, defied Bryan or anyone else to tell how the free coinage of silver could raise the wages of the laboring man. When there is plenty of money in circulation labor will be in demand at lucrative prices. The governor says that passing from a gold standard to a silver standard will precipitate an awful panic, worse than the great panic of '83, when silver was demonetized. No one proposes to pass from a gold standard to a "silver basis." But what we do propose to do is to push silver up on a plane with gold, where the two metals will be of equal purchasing power, and thereby establish a "double standard."

A. J. HOPKINS.

HORSE AND HORSE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

If you had two horses of your own and had to have a team to work, would it be policy for you to turn one horse loose to starve and mortgage your property for the use of an other horse to make a team? Your own dun horse is not strong for the load else why should he give out when you need him most? Why do we hire Rothschild's horse at the expense of the people to pull up one hill only to call for him again at the next?—Our own white horse will pull up as much as Rothschild's horse. He—the silver horse—is on hand when you want him and we want him all the time if we but knew it. He will not balk when the gold power raises its jeweled finger and says: "Stop, we want a panic!" The people will not have to stop business to wait for our neighbors' dun horse to come and help get the country out of the hole and the pay them their own price for the job. Let us hitch in the silver horse, get out of the rut and then we will stay out.

C. R. A.

Why He Will Vote for Bryan.

A Tioga county Republican, who seems to understand what he is talking about gives, among others, the following reasons why he intends to vote for BRYAN.

Because every Republican platform, State or National, which has ever made any declaration on the money question since I was a voter, has declared for free silver.

Because I voted for Garfield; he was for free silver and was not a repudiator. Because I voted for Blaine; he was for free silver, and instead of being a repudiator, he was the best and brightest and most patriotic American in public life in my time and if there had been any repudiation or national dishonor in free silver, Blaine would have been the first to discover it and warned us against it. I voted for Harrison, he was elected on a platform which denounced Grover Cleveland for debasing and demonetizing silver and I do not believe the men who have been the candidates and statesmen of the Republican party ever advocated free silver, because they were too thick-headed to see that it meant repudiation until Grover Cleveland told them so. I will not by my vote say that the Blaines, the Logans or the Garfields ever advocated a doctrine that would harm in the slightest degree even the humblest American. On the contrary these men had more brains, more statesmanship and more patriotism in their little fingers, than there is in the plutocrats who controlled the St. Louis convention, and are now steering the Republican party along the same path that led Grover Cleveland to a political grave yard.

Because every man and every newspaper that tried to make the pensioner has gone over to McKinley. Because like Bill Singler and Aleck McClure who advocated free trade and declared the tariff a crime and protection a fraud are supporting McKinley and these men do not go into politics for their health and contribute their money for a mere sentiment.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS NOW IN

AND THE ENTIRE STOCK IS UP TO DATE.

Lower prices for better goods will be our keynote.

We now have the handsomest line of made up Clothing ever shown by us—comprising blacks, blue, worsteds and chevrons. Fancy plaids and stripes in Scotch goods, and a superb line of Overcoats for dress and storm.

Boy's suits were never so pretty nor serviceable, and there is also a fine line of Boy's Reefers in all qualities. School pants in profusion.

All the latest styles in hats, Guyer, Dunlap, Knox, Miller, Youngs and all the leading blocks in derby and soft. Everything up to date.

Full line of cloths to make to your measure.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFOONTE, PA.

Illuminating Oil.

THE BOOKLET ON "LIGHT"

—AND—

BURN CROWN ACME OIL.

—GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD.—

AND IS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

WHY GOLD FAVORS THE RICH.

Its Value is Constantly Appreciating.—To the detriment of the Producer.—Small Farmers of England Wiped Out.—That Must be the Final Result Here.—What the True Interests of the Republic Demand.

Degrees of wealth cannot be regulated by law. Wealth must be left, as nature intended it, as the reward of industry and frugality. But there certainly should be no laws especially favoring the wealthy classes. Such a law, however, most certainly exists in the act of 1873 establishing the single gold standard. It favors the rich to the detriment of the producing classes because it fastens upon us a growing or appreciating measure of values. Every successive nation which adopts the gold standard increases the world's demand for that metal and by so much enhances its relative value. Every year, as the commerce of the world increases, the value of gold augments. The dollar is ever becoming larger and larger. The rich find it greatly to their advantage, but it bears heavily upon the industrial classes.

Enterprise requires that men should borrow. No one can engage actively in any business by which employment is given to others and the community benefited without being a borrower. Every successful man has at one time been largely in debt. The gold standard discriminates against this useful class—the active, enterprising, producing classes, in addition to the interest paid, under an appreciating standard the debt is ever growing larger. An advantage is thus by law placed in the hands of the money lenders and the great financiers, to the detriment of all other classes.

Under this advantage the rich grow richer with wonderful rapidity and the active, producing classes, of course, have to stand the burden. It was under the operation of the gold standard in England that the class of small farmers was entirely wiped out and the lands came into the possession of a class of wealthy capitalist holders, the former owners becoming mere tenants on the lands they once were the proprietors of. The money lender people in this country will increasingly become tenants and so depart the farther from the ideal condition of a republic.

With a stable money standard, or, if it must vary at all, a depreciating rather than an appreciating one, this advantage to wealth ceases to exist, and the ninety and nine average citizens prosper far more in the present system.

The true interests of the republic demands not that wealth be equalized, but that all be given a more equal chance. This the repeal of the act of 1873 and the re-enactment of the coinage laws as they existed prior to that year will very greatly accomplish.

To illustrate the operation of the appreciating standard and the advantage it works to the money lender, suppose ten years ago two men to own \$500 apiece. The one lends his money, the other invests in property. The latter buys a house and lot for \$1,000, pays down the \$500 he owns and borrows the remainder from his friend upon a mortgage on his property. The money standard doubles and the \$500 debt becomes as large as \$1,000 was at the time the loan was made. When it falls due, it takes the entire property to pay the debt. The money lender then has everything, the borrower nothing. This is an experience which every day some one suffers. Every mortgage to-day requires the entire property to satisfy it, because the debt has doubled, not in the number of the dollars, but in the relative value of each dollar.

If the money standard would remain stationary where it is, it would not be so bad, but we have no guarantee whatever that it will not again double, and nothing will tend so much to give it another upward boost as the success of the gold ticket at the polls next month. We cannot see how it is possible for gold not to further appreciate if its advocates triumph. If it does, it is inevitable that the hard times will be prolonged and intensified, failures in business will multiply, labor will in-

creasingly be left unemployed, great poverty will ensue, and when men grow desperate from hunger riot and disorder will threaten the peace of the country. Meanwhile the syndicate which is putting up millions to carry its purposes in the present campaign will be recouping itself from the people's treasury with profits adequate to the risks it has taken.

Can any good citizens so disregard the true interests of the republics to cast his vote for the perpetuation of the gold standard?—Detroit Tribune.

The Postoffice Monopoly.

"I just hope we will have a change of administration," she said, as she handed her letter to the postoffice clerk to be weighed. "Don't you agree with its position on finance?" "I don't know anything about that, but I do know that the government is a mean old thing." "In what respect?" "In keeping prices up so. It's got a monopoly and it's taking every advantage of it. Everything you can think of, from bicycles to cotton thread has been on the bargain counter, except postage stamps."—Washington Star.

Sand Buries an Oyster Fortune.

Engineer Sandford, of the State Shell Fish Commission, reports that this year's oyster crop on the public oyster beds off Bridgeton and Sandford has been ruined by the drift of sand covering the recent storm. The beds cover 3700 acres. They have been worked by as many as 700 fishermen and last autumn's catch of oysters upon them was worth \$250,000.

—What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

—Read the WATCHMAN.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL men or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary \$750 payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Refuse self-education and stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

HOME SECRETS.

BELLEFOONTE MOTHERS KEEP THEM; BUT, WITH A LITTLE LIGHT, THERE NEED BE NONE.

How carefully Mother guards the secrets of her Boys and Girls. At night as she carefully tucks the bed clothes round them she chides and warns them that Mother will be angry if they repeat last night's offense, softly saying to herself it's only a habit, but it must break them off. This is Mother's mistake. The children can help it, and sweet, clean, dry, beds can be the resting place of every child. We do not mean that the child is not a habit, but a weakness that can be cured. Active life of the little one tends to weakening the kidneys, and weak kidneys means inability to retain urine. This is a condition, not a habit, and should have the same prompt attention you would give to the marked symptoms of any disease. One of Doan's Kidney Pills taken twice a day and at bed time will strengthen the kidneys of a child, and in a short time there will be no cause to scold for the so-called habit will disappear promptly.

Here's a grateful Mother that adds her endorsement to our words. Mrs. W. E. Bryerton, 414 Fourth St. says:—"My daughter's years old had at the age of four, a severe attack of measles. When she recovered, she was left with weak kidneys and the trouble developed into a urinary difficulty. We doctors had no remedy, and she had no headway. Last fall, with other children, had the typhoid fever. It aggravated it and she complained of her back aching and continually feeling tired. She had little or no control of the urine while sleeping in spite of all the doctors and I could not get her to sleep. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills for her and she took them for a week. She is now as well as ever and I ever did as well as the doctor. The trouble is gone. Before using Doan's Kidney Pills, she could not go to school. Now I am thankful to say she can go anywhere."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50, mailed to any address on receipt of price, by Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole Agents for the U. S.

Travelers Guide.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., Lessee.

Condensed Time Table.

May 17th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 37, No. 38.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 39, No. 40.

May 18th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 41, No. 42.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 43, No. 44.

May 19th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 45, No. 46.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 47, No. 48.

May 20th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 49, No. 50.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 51, No. 52.

May 21st, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 53, No. 54.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 55, No. 56.

May 22nd, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 57, No. 58.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 59, No. 60.

May 23rd, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 61, No. 62.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 63, No. 64.

May 24th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 65, No. 66.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 67, No. 68.

May 25th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 69, No. 70.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 71, No. 72.

May 26th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 73, No. 74.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 75, No. 76.

May 27th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 77, No. 78.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 79, No. 80.

May 28th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 81, No. 82.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 83, No. 84.

May 29th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 85, No. 86.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 87, No. 88.

May 30th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 89, No. 90.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 91, No. 92.

May 31st, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 93, No. 94.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 95, No. 96.

June 1st, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 97, No. 98.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 99, No. 100.

June 2nd, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 101, No. 102.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 103, No. 104.

June 3rd, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 105, No. 106.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 107, No. 108.

June 4th, 1896.

READ UP. EXP. MAIL. No. 109, No. 110.

READ DOWN. EXP. MAIL. No. 111, No. 112.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

May 18th, 1896.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD, R. R.

May 18, 1896.

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