TERMS.-One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance Those in arrears subject to previous terms, \$2.00

Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- 20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cen s per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct 8

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. For Congress, J. L. SPANGLER. For Assembly, R. F. FOSTER. JAMES SCHOFIELD. For Sheriff, W. M. CRONISTER. For Treasurer, C. A. WEAVER. For Commissioners, P. H. MEYER. DANIEL HECKMAN. For Register, G. W. RUMBERGER. For Recorder, J. C. HARPER. For Auditors, FRANK W. HESS, B. F. KEISTER. For Coroner, DR. W. W. IRWIN. For Surveyer,

How it bothers the goldbugs that Bryan won't quit talking to the people, simply because they can't answer his arguments.

J. H. WETZEL.

OUR county will be carried for Bryan and free silver by a handsome majority. Every indication points to the election of Bryan.

Who dare deny that in this presidential campaign the trusts, corporations and millionaires all support Mc-Kinley and are against Bryan and the farmers and working classes?

An anti free silver man remarked he was against a change because this country "has the best currency system in the world." That's true and equally true that all the only hard money currency one sees is silver, and to break that down is what the McKinleys are after. The fellow is right in his idea but he is wrong shipped on McKinley who is for a change.

Take warning! All the American millionaires who have married into families of England's princes, dukes and counts, are for McKinley!

All the English bankers, the Rothchilds and other goldbugs, are for Me-Kinley and against America's prosperity and against Bryan and free silver which they admit would be our country's boom and England's doom. American's, take warning!

THE American silver dollar having some six cent's worth of fine silver more than the silver dollars of foreign countries proves the absurdity that all the foreign silver will be dumped into our mints. They will keep their silver at home for the sake of making the six cents. And, even if dumped here it would be spent here, and what manufacturing establishment would be foolish enough to refuse a boom in orders payable in silver? Answer that.

MR. Arnold is a second rate lawyer and a third rate congressman. It is said of him there are frequent periods when he "can't walk a crack," and if this be so it will be a strong reason why Arnold should be keptaway from Washington and prayers be offered for his reformation in all the churches of this congressional district. We feel kindly towards Mr. Arnold and desire to see him saved by being kept away from Washington and sending Col. J. L. Spangler down there instead.

SILVER was demonetized by the crime of 1873. Since that, as all know, all property, farm products, and manufactured articles, have gone away down in price. According to the goldbug theory prices should have remained high. If under silver coinage prices of land and products were high, wasn't it a double crime in '73 to demonetize silver and cause a fall in prices to the ruination of thousands of farmers and business men? Don't this simple fact prove that our gold standard move since '73 has brought only great harm to the farmer and laboring class? Farmers and workingmen, here is the truth for you in a nut shell.

THE Mexican dollar is worth in this country only fifty-five cents, though it contains more metal than our own silver dollar. But then the Mexican dollar is not receivable for customs dues and taxes in the United States, and it is not a legal tender here. That is why the Mexican silver dollar is not worth as much as the American silver dollar. Oct Put Uncle Sam's dollar stamp upon the bullion contained in a Mexican dollar and it would be worth one hundred cents in this great Republic of seventy million people, the richest and most powerful nation in the world.

WHY THERE IS DISCONTENT.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

cipal farm products-wheat, oats, hay, cotton, potatoes, beef, corn and pork-as shown by the following table of crops of 1892: Wheat.... 500,000,000 \$0.74 \$370,000,000 Corn......, 1,600,000,000 704,000,000 Oats..... 600,000,000 186,000,000 Potatoes...... 156,000,000 116,250,006 Cotton......3,000,000,000 300,000,000

Hogs......4,000,000,000 0.06 240,000,000 Cattle.....6,000,000,000 0.031/2 210,000,000 Hay, tons..... 45,000,000 405,000,000 Total.....\$2,531,250,000

FIXED CHARGES AGAINST PRODUCERS. Expenses National Government, annual \$ 500,000,000 Expenses, state, county and municipal..... 500,000,000 Interest and dividends, railroads. 250,000,000 Interest on \$9,000,000,000 real estate mortgages.... 720,000,000 Interest on other private debts..... 720,000,000 Total fixed charges -Value of crops named - - -2,531,250,000 \$ 158,750,000

-Iowa Tribune. A NATIONAL DEBT UNDER FALLING PRICES. The national debt as given by the Secretary of the Treasury in Paid as interest..... 2,538,000,000 Paid as premium...... 58,000,000 Total Paid......\$4,352,000,000 Amount due 1893.....\$1,027,450,000

NATIONAL DEBT MEASURED BY WHEAT. Had this debt been contracted payable in wheat it would stand as follows: In 1866 the entire debt could have been paid, with bushels of wheat..... 1,007,000,000 Paid as premium, bushels of wheat since 1866..... Total bushels of wheat paid on debt since 1866..... 5,022,000,000 Amount still due 1893, bushels of wheat.... 2,054,900,000

NATIONAL DEBT MEASURED IN COTTON. Had the debt been contracted payable in cotton it would stand as follows: In 1867 it could have been paid in full with, bales of cotton..... 14,184,000 We have paid on principal, bales of cotton..... 34,800,000 We have paid as interest, bales of cotton..... 58,760,000 We have paid as premium, bales of cotton..... 1,130,000 Amount paid to 1893, bales of cotton..... 94,690,000 Amount due 1893, bales of cotton 34,251,600

It now requires nearly two and one-half times as much cotton to pay the debt as it did in 1867. It also requires more than double the number of bushels of wheat to pay it now than it did in 1866. This statement is based upon Government reports, and we claim upon this showing that the national debt has increased, instead of having decreased .- N. A. Dunning.

A further showing of the increase of the National debt, if paid in farm pro-

Debt in 1866, \$2,783,000,000; bebt in 1894. \$1,071,979,527.

Products necessary to pay the debts as per prices in years specified.	Am't, 1866.	Am't, 1894.	Showing act
Beef, barrels	129,000,000	178,663,254	49,663,254
	87,000,000	107,197,952	20,197,952
	1,007,000.000	2,143,959,014	1,136,959,014
Corn, bushels	3,262,350,000	4,287,918,023	1,025,568,028
	2,218,000,000	3,970,294,174	1,652,294,174
	7,092,000,000	15,313,993,242	8,221,993,242
Coal, tons	213,307,000	267,994,881 26,145,842	54,687,881 2,035,842

GREAT DECLINE OF FARM VALUES-WHO GOT IT.

Here are some more figures about farm values, and they are official, coming from the last census reports: In 1860 the wealth of the United States was ... Of this the farmers were worth... 7,000,000,000 In 1870 the wealth was ... 30,018,100,000 Of this the farmers were worth .. 11,000,000,000 In 1880 the wealth of the nation was ... 45,000,000,000 Of this the farmers were worth 12,000,000,000 In 1890 the wealth of the nation was 62,000,000,000 Of this the farmers were worth......

From this \$15,000,000,000 we must deduct the mortgages, \$4,000,000,000. It leaves them worth \$11,000,000,000 out of \$62,000,000,000, while they represent 45 per cent, about one half, of our most industrious, hardest working and the most substantial portion of our population.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

These things all point to one more table, telling how wealth is distributed among the American people (Census Report):

Class.	Number of families.	Average per family.	Total for class.
Millionaire Rich	4,047	\$3,000,000	\$12,000,000,000
	1,092,218	28.735	30,500,000,000
	4,994,091	2,915	14,560,939,303
	6,599,796	418	2,795,898,000

Yet, according to some sarcastic wag, "they all get what they want." "I want a dollar that is worth a dollar," shouts the foof 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 at 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 in 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."

With these stubborn facts staring us in the face, we must exclaim: "How long O Lord, how long, will the people sleep?"

It should not be forgotten by toilers and producers everywhere that this is the result of the money legislation, since 1873. It has robbed them of the fruits of their labor, it has wrecked their hopes and homes, and that is the righteous cause in which we are now engaged, an irrepressible conflict for the money of our fathers, free coinage of both gold and silver, that must be won or the homes of our country are gone forever, for-

A bold yeomanry, their country's pride, When once destroyed can never be supplied

Weekly Weather Report. emperature: Highest. Lowest.				Rev. Rearick's Appointments.		
t. 1 2 3 4	61 64 58 55	49 47 87 47	cloudy. clear. clear. cloudy.	p. m. At the Union church at 10 m. At Georges valley at 2 p. m.		
6	55 60	43 35	clear.	-For your overcoat, Winter Sui		

43 part cl'dy. Hats, etc., go to Lyon & Co.—See in Rainfall: On 1st, early morning, .10 their new advertisement what they inches; on 6th, at night, .37 inches. show this week.

EARLY USE OF SILVER.

The exact date when silver was first used as money is not known. Gold, silver and copper were known to the Greeks in the time of Homer; but oxen were still the standard by which other things were estimated.

The first use of metals as money was by weight, and in some parts of the world their use in this way continued for a long time. Lenormant says : "Great and flourishing empires like those of Egypt, of Chaldea, and Assyria, have existed thousands of years in wealth and prosperity, with commercial relations as extensive as those of any people of antiquity, making use constantly of the precious metals in their business transactions, but entirely ignorant of the employment of (coined) money."

In this form silver was money "current with the merchants" in Abraham's time.

At what time and place coined money first came into use is involved in doubt.

Herodotus credits the Lydians with the invention of the art of coining mo-

Pheidon of Argos is said to have coined silver at Ægina in the eighth century before the Christian era. Silver, at any rate, was coined at an

early period in Greece, but gold coins There seems to be good evidence,

however, that both gold and silver assigned for the first coins of Greece or

In ancient Rome copper was weighed out by the pound, but later, coined money came into use. Silver was coined in Rome about 250

years before the Christian era, and gold about 50 years later, or, as some say, not until the time of Augustus. The earliest coins were formed by

impressing seals on one side of the metal as a certification of weight and fine-

The ratio at which gold and silver knows.

C NEVER GRIPE

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

10c

C

were first coined was the ratio at which they had previously gone into use by weight. This, in Lydia, in the

Greek cities of Asia Minor and in Greece, was about 131 of silver to 1 of

Max Mueller, the illustrious Oxford Professor of Philology, gave it in 1889, as the result of his researches into the weights of ancient coins, that the ratio between gold and silver coin 3,000 years ago was 1 to 131.

delphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.)
For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washing ton at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.94 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.]
For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.)
For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undistrated until 7.00 a. m. In India and the far East the two metals were early used as money in the proportion in which they were found in the mines, which was 4 or 5

In Philip's time, and perhaps earlier, gold seems to have been the more abundant metal in Persia, Macedonia and Asia Minor; but in most parts of the world silver was the measuring

In like manner the gold of David and Solomon was valued in silver, which was the standard money of Palestine and the Phœnician cities of the Mediterranean.

from Harrisburg toPhilade:phia and New York. Philadeiphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a.m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a.m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.28 a.m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.29 a. m. Washington, 7.40, a.m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. In his celebrated essay on money, WESTWARD.

5.27 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Rois and Cauandaigus and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a.m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane. Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigus and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parior car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) Locke says: "I have spoken of silver coin alone, because that makes the money of account and measure of trade all through the world."

The Pittsburg Daily News is just about six months old. It is a Republican evening newspaper of eight pagwere probably not struck till Philip's es neatly printed, and served by mail, or carrier at one cent a copy, or \$3 a year. The Daily News aims to be a paper for the home, and it spares neither labor nor expense to cater to the were coined in India prior to the date family circle. It claims to have been phenomenally successful in its efforts. It is the only Pittsburg daily with a page devoted entirely to women. If you have not seen it you can get a sample copy of it by mail free of charge.

> -The knack of looking well is due principally to the clothing one wears; to dress well does not necessarily mean that one must own a silver mine or have a "corner" on gold. Inquire at the Philadelphia Branch-what they don't know about fitting you out nobbily and at a low figure no one else

> > CONSTIPATION

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NEVER SICKEN 25C

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 130

STHE STEPTING REMEDY OG., Chleago or New Yor

For the whole family

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 nfght, Philadels phia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 am Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washing ton 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 40.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Moutandon 1.21 p m, sith parior car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 2.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m, Sundays, Washington 2.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parior Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 8 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkerbarre, Hazleton. Pottaville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 200 p. m., New York, 5.52 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

WESTWARD.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.)
For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.
9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday)
for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and
intermediate stations.

THEOUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

and Northern Central Railway.

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful C Complexion, Perfect Health in LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. Westward. Daily Except Sunday. MP.M. A.M. STATIONS. AMP.M. PM 5 40 Montandon 6 15 Lewisburg 6 28 Blehl 50 Millmont 58 Gleu Iron 27 Paddy Mountain 55 Kising Spring 8 02 Penn Cave 8 09 Centre Hall 8 16 Gregg 8 25 Linden Hall NEVER WEAKEN. C 8 28 Oak Ha 1 8 32 Lemont 8 37 Dale Summit 8 47 Picasant Gap Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free. 8 55 Azemann 8 55 Bellefonte CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montanton at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 s. m. 10.19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m. On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. a. and 5.11 p. m. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

General Manager CENTRAL RAILBOAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.	No. 1 No 5 No 3 May 18, 1896.	Rend Up. No 6 No 4 No 2	
New Spring Stock. We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills. and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only	No. 1 No 5 No 3 May 18, 1896.	No 6 No 4 No 2 p. m. p. m. a. m. 10 04 6 10 10 10 9 49 5 57 9 56 9 28 5 46 9 45 9 36 5 44 9 43 9 32 5 40 9 39 9 28 5 37 9 35 9 23 5 33 9 31 9 21 5 31 9 29 9 28 5 37 9 35 9 23 5 33 9 31 9 21 5 31 9 29 9 19 5 29 9 26 9 14 5 24 9 21 9 08 5 18 9 15 9 08 5 18 9 15 9 08 5 18 9 15 9 08 5 18 9 15 9 18 53 45 05 49 01	
\$14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.	*Daily. †Week Days. \$6.0 110 10 s. m. Sunday.	0 p. m. Sunday,	
KREAMER & SON.	Philadelphia Sleeping Cars att bound train from Williamsport at West-bound from Philadelphia at	ached to East- 11 30 p m, and 11.30 p, m,	
The second secon	3. W. G	EPHART,	

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

STATIONS.

Moroing trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone onnect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Mon-tandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from thate College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Belle fonte.

1-18 | 78 | 118

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

19 Years' Experience 122 82 | 22 | PM PM AM AT, 6 30 1 10 8 45 6 20 1 02 8 40 6 16 12 58 8 87 6 10 12 54 8 35

Just think of the wealth of wisdom and experience, accumulated during 19 years of building good bicycles, that comes to you for the \$100 you pay for



The buyer of a Columbia has no uncertainty. He knows its quality and workmanship are right—the Columbia scientific methods make them so.

TO ALL ALIKE.

leautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

¿Daily except Sunday.

MAKE YOUR PLANS

Rochester Business University

At beginning of first or second term, Tuesday, September 8th, or Monday, November 16th, 1896, and secure an education that is a long step toward success.

Full information for the asking. Business.