

THE PUZZLER

No. 692.—Anagram.

There's a lesson we must master If we reach the topmost round. It is this—the highest ladder Has its feet upon the ground.

No. 693.—Transpositions.

He travels not on frequented highways, But loves to ope through the most difficult by-ways.

No. 694.—Charade.

Chatter, chatter, chatter! What a noise they're making! What can be the matter? Owe is at her baking.

No. 695.—Half Square and Rhomboid.

1. A Michigan river. 2. Quantities of land. 3. A metal. 4. A Japanese coin.

No. 696.—Numerical Puzzle.

My 1, 2, 5 are to be stout. My 5, 4, 2 are a drink. My 2, 3, 5 are to do.

No. 697.—Primal Acrostic.



When the five objects in the above illustration have been rightly guessed and the names written one below the other, the names written will spell the name of the book—St. Nicholas.

No. 699.—Central Change.

There are two words that you and I Make bold and loud or soft and shy, Both mischievous, and oft we go Together set 'gainst friend or foe.

No. 700.—A Tree Puzzle.

Fill each of the blanks with the name of a tree. Last summer we had a pleasant trip to the —. My sister, who deserves the — for early rising, as she is always up at 5, called the rest of us.

No. 701.—Anagrams: In the Kitchen.

1. I dress P. 2. Liz, resist 'er. 3. First love set. 4. Ever toss hubs? 5. Publish bylaws. 6. Dedicates a —. 7. Sleek Eita T. 8. Poet sat. 9. Spirited N. P. 10. Mating pairs. 11. In pants. 12. St. Lumen.

What Might Be Expected.

"Please, sir," whistled the boy with two front teeth missing, "Minnie Williams' mother says Minnie can't come to school cos she's got a stitch in her side."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 697.—Labyrinth of Proverbs: Begin at the middle letter N, and follow an almost spiral path. None are so dead as those who will not hear. Think twice before you speak one. New brooms sweep clean.

No. 699.—Central Change.

There are two words that you and I Make bold and loud or soft and shy, Both mischievous, and oft we go Together set 'gainst friend or foe.

No. 699.—Charade: Drug-get.

No. 691.—Geographical Divisions: Matterhorn, Colorado, Everest, Quito, Danbury, Indiana.

BURROWS' POSITION.

THE MICHIGAN SENATOR ARGUES AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

It Would Expel Our Gold and Gold Paper and Cause a Dikastrous Panic—Result of Having Two Dollars of Different Values—Evils of a Silver Basis.

In an address, delivered at Bay View, Mich., Senator Burrows of Michigan vigorously opposed the free coinage fallacy and upheld our present financial system. After reviewing our monetary legislation he said:

"In the first place the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would in my judgment expel from our circulation not only our entire volume of gold, but every dollar of paper money redeemable in gold, and cause a contraction of the currency and a resultant panic the like of which has not been seen in this generation."

"This would follow as the inevitable result of that law of monetary science which where two moneys are issued of unequal value the cheaper will always expel the dearer from circulation. It certainly needs no argument to demonstrate the truth of the proposition that if two dollars are issued, one worth 50 cents and the other 100 cents, the 50 cent dollar will be the only dollar in circulation and the 100 cent dollar will be hoarded by the banks and individuals until the whole volume of such currency entirely disappears. This law is of universal application and has its origin in human nature itself. No debtor owing \$100 would discharge that indebtedness in the more valuable of two moneys. He would surely make use of the cheaper and retain the dearer. It was the knowledge of this law that guided the fathers in fixing the ratio in the beginning at 15 to 1."

"They knew that dollars of unequal commercial value could not be made to circulate permanently side by side, and so, having ascertained that 24 2/3 grains of pure gold were of equal value with 371 1/2 grains of pure silver, they provided for the coinage of these two metals into dollars at the ratio of 15 to 1. But the truth of this principle has been demonstrated over and over again even in our own history. The gold and silver coins issued at the ratio of 15 to 1 under the act of 1792 shortly became of unequal commercial value, the bullion in the gold dollar being of greater value than the bullion in the silver dollar. The silver dollar became cheaper than the gold dollar, and the consequence was that silver alone circulated and gold gradually disappeared. Indeed, and for the same reason, the coinage of gold declined, for the 24 2/3 grains of pure gold provided for in the gold dollar were worth more uncoined than when coined, and therefore its coinage naturally ceased, and silver bullion alone found its way to the mints of the United States."

"It remains only to be inquired what would be the probable effect of adopting the silver dollar of 371 1/2 grains as our single standard of value. The first and most patent result, as already noticed, would be to drive from our circulation every other dollar of superior value, whether of coin or paper. Our \$600,000,000 of gold, constituting one-third of the entire volume of our money, would be quickly eliminated from our circulation by being hoarded or sent abroad, followed by the retirement of our \$400,000,000 of paper currency redeemable in gold, producing a contraction of the currency, unexampled in our history, of over \$1,000,000,000, to be followed by a financial convulsion unprecedented in modern times. It will not do to say that with free and unlimited coinage this vacuum would be quickly supplied, for it would require 25 years, with the present capacity of our mints, to replace this vast volume of currency with silver."

"This consideration alone ought to be sufficient to deter us from venturing upon such a hazardous policy. More than this. The silver dollar of 371 1/2 grains produced under free coinage and not maintained at a parity with the gold dollar, as it surely would not be, would, as we have seen, at once sink to the level of its bullion value and be worth only about 50 cents. Every depositor in savings, national and state banks, the holders of policies in life, fire and all other insurance companies, investments in loan and building associations, represented by a great body of people numbering more than 20,000,000, would be forced to receive in return for their deposits, premiums and investments a dollar of only one-half the value of that with which they parted, to the enormous and incalculable advantage of these great corporations. Suppose an importer of foreign goods should become indebted to the government of the United States in the sum of \$10,000 for customs dues, what would prevent him from purchasing \$5,000 of silver bullion and under free coinage converting it into 10,000 silver dollars, and with these liquidate the indebtedness to the government? Every pensioner would find his meager stipend lessened one-half, and many of them would be reduced to beggary. Not only this, but all the recipients of fixed salaries, every clerk, teacher, railway employee and receiver of a stated income would be forced to take a money which in procuring the necessities of life for himself and family would possess only one-half of its former purchasing power, for it must be remembered the price of everything would advance as the value of our money declined. But it would be an endless task to attempt to catalogue the disaster which such a step would be sure to entail."

A Silver Monomania.

They say a fellow in Henry county, Mo., is so cranky on the silver question that he digs up all the goldenrods and marigolds, raises white corn and won't speak to his wife because she has golden hair, is forever denouncing the gold cure, won't keep the golden rule and doesn't want to enter the golden gates—Evanston (W.) News-Register.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Value to the Farmer—How and When It May Be Applied.

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so—if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another—for lime, which exists in such a large proportion, to be anything but indispensable. And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hay one-eighth part is lime; in the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime; in the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 80 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants; why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered. Thus writes that excellent authority, Henry Stewart, in The American Agriculturist. He also is authority for the following:

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestones and make lime, and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. Now lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a large quantity of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants. If we put some lime on a dead animal or on any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seeding. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix lime with it, and then add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash, or the phosphate, or magnesia, or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer, quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as the season is approaching when the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water, and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to use it, and gather the fruits of its good effects on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each, two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air, or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly—so as to just whiten the surface—with a long handled shovel. But when lime is thus used for the wheat, it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

Results of Experiments.

In a report of the agriculturist of the Massachusetts hatch station brief reference is made to fertilizer experiments with grass, oats, potatoes and corn, and to hill versus drill culture for corn; to white mustard and crimson clover as catch crops; to Panicum crassigalli and P. millicecum, and to varieties of soja beans. The appearance of tubercles on the roots of some varieties of soja beans and not on others was noted. Seed of Canada peas was cheaply grown, but the results of an attempt to grow seed of vetches were unsatisfactory. In fertilizer experiments on meadows it was noted that clovers grew well wherever potash was applied. Potash and stable manure applied to corn afforded a larger profit than did stable manure applied alone, but in greater quantity. The yield of potatoes was greater with sulphate of potash than with muriate of potash, and the fertilizers gave better returns when drilled than when applied broadcast.

Protection For Tender Plants.

The best method of protection depends on what kind of plants are to be protected. For deciduous plants a barrel, well ventilated and filled with dry leaves or hay, and so covered as to keep out all water, a Rural New Yorker correspondent has always found good. Pigs may thus be kept outdoors. For evergreens like rhododendrons, kalmias and tender conifers, a thorough shading with evergreen boughs is as good as anything. It seems to be the change from cold to the direct rays of the sun toward spring that are most prolific of mischief.

Names and Addresses of Teachers of Centre County.

Table listing names and addresses of teachers in Centre County, including locations like Bellefonte, Burnside, and various townships.

GREETING: HOLIDAY SEASON FOR 1895

Is so near at hand we wish to remind our friends and the public, generally, that we are well prepared to supply all demands in our line. Almost all kinds of goods are now so low in price that a good American dinner is within reach of all. While giving careful attention to securing a fine stock of fruits and luxuries we have not overlooked the every day

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