

The Centre Democrat.

CHAS. R. KURTZ ED. & PROP

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NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL, of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE, JOHN M. BRADEN, Washington county.

BENJAMIN C. POTTS, Delaware county. FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE, WILLIAM M. SINGLEY, Philadelphia.

JAMES DENTON HANCOCK, Aenango. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, Pittsburgh. FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS, Samuel Dickson, John M. Carroll, Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly, John M. Campbell, J. F. Hoffar, James J. Ryan, Lucien Banks, John Hagen, A. J. Brady, John H. Hickson, George W. Rhine, John B. Storm, John C. Patton, Thos. A. Haak, William Welhe, Chas. F. Keninger, Judson J. Brooks, Chas. H. Schadt, John J. McFarland, Thomas R. Phillips, C. H. Alkens, Charles F. King, Seymour S. Hackett, John K. Royal, Harry A. Hall, William Stahler.

Democratic County Ticket. FOR CONGRESS, J. L. SPANGLER.

Subject to the decision of the district conference.

For Assembly—JAS. SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER.

For Sheriff—W. M. CROXISTER. For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER.

For Recorder—J. C. HARPER. For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Commissioners—S. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN.

For Auditors—FRANK HESS, B. F. KISTER.

For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL. For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

EDITORIAL

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Chairman Robert E. Wright has resigned, and bolted the democratic ticket. He has bolted himself clear over into the McKinley camp. His parting declaration "I am a democrat" remains, and fittingly fills the place, where this would-be democrat has dropped out. He says "the democracy has abandoned the doctrine of sound money, and threaten to flood the country with depreciated silver and an irredeemable paper currency" He is also afraid that the supporters of the democratic ticket are anarchists, because the platform finds fault with the late decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. Then he does not like the declaration against federal interference in the enforcement of state laws, and most of all he does not agree with his party upon the national banking system.

Mr. Wright is a president of a national bank, interested in certain other corporations and for years has been the special representative of corporate interests. This being the case, it is not surprising that he has deserted the cause of the people, and is taking care of the interests which seem to own him body and soul. It is a fact that many democrats, or men who pretend to be democrats, refuse to support the nominees of the party, but it is also true that nine tenths of these "bolters" are either millionaires, or the paid representatives of the trusts and syndicates. They usually belong to that class who are continually listening to the "pulsations of the pocket book, and who have no regard for the throbbing of the heart of humanity." The issue between the toiling masses and the iron hand of the money power is so sharply drawn that men of Mr. Wright's inclinations and prejudices must necessarily join with the oppressor and support McKinley the direct representative of the money power. There is where they naturally belong, and where they will all be on election day. The places of these deserters, we are gratified to know, are being filled by scores of persons who see that the republican issue of to-day represents a moneyed plutocracy, and that the election of McKinley would mean a continuance of a system which has brought the producing classes to the verge of financial ruin. Their votes will be cast for the candidates of the democracy, and will more than make up for the loss sustained by the desertions of such men as Mr. Wright. The people have determined to look after their own interests and they will not be swerved from their purpose by the cry of anarchy and socialism, whether it comes from traitorous democrats or subsidized republicans.

It is a safe prediction that Col. Spangler will receive the congressional nomination in this district. "We need both gold and silver and we can have both only by making each equal with the other."—JAMES G. BLAINE.

MCKINLEY'S SILVER RECORD.

President Hayes, of doubtful memory, called an extra session of congress, which convened on October 15th, 1877, at which session Richard P. Bland introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver dollars of 412 1/2 grains each, which were to be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise provided by contract.

AND ANY OWNER OF SILVER BULLION MAY DEPOSIT THE SAME IN ANY UNITED STATES COINAGE MINT OR ASSAY OFFICE TO BE COINED INTO SUCH DOLLARS FOR HIS BENEFIT UPON THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS GOLD BULLION IS DEPOSITED FOR COINAGE UNDER EXISTING LAW.

This free coinage act passed the house, and the Congressional Record, of the Forty-fifth congress, page 241 shows the vote in full, among the ayes appears the name of William McKinley.

The act was amended in the senate by Senator Allison, and was thenceforth known as the Bland-Allison act, and the provision for free and unlimited coinage was stricken out, and a provision made for the purchase of not less than two or more than 4,000,000 ounces of silver per month to be used by the treasury for coinage purposes. The amended bill passed and was vetoed by President Hayes. It was re-passed over his veto by both houses, and among those who voted to override the veto of the Republican president was William McKinley.

On July 4, 1890, the McKinley tariff went into effect and replaced the Bland-Allison law and in its place was enacted the "Sherman Purchasing Act." Among those who voted for both the appeal of Bland-Allison and the enactment of the "Sherman Purchasing Act," was William McKinley.

This is the record of Mr. McKinley on the money question as disclosed by his acts while in congress, and shows that he then stood for what Mr. Bryan stands for still. If free silver is such a crime in 1896, what was it in 1877? If silver is repudiation now, what was it in 1878 and 1890?

History is not short lived, and the records endure—Consistency thou art a jewel, etc.

THE "Boy Orator from the Platte," is causing consternation among the money lenders.

GOLD BUG MEETING.

THE banks should go out of the government business. Then the people would prosper, for a change.

On last Friday evening the McKinley and Hobart club held their first public meeting in their rooms, second floor of Bush Arcade. The room was filled, and the attendance large, showing that the public are anxious to hear a discussion of the money question. After transacting some business, the first speaker of the evening was introduced. It was no other than our mutual friend, Col. James P. Coburn, President of the First National Bank, who is a capitalist and rolls in wealth, to tell poor men how to vote. He made one of his customary utterances. It was on the spread-eagle style, in which he sawed the air with majestic gestures and twisted his head looking exceedingly wise and profound, when he denounced anything savoring of democracy. The Col. has the faculty of talking much and saying little. Platitudes and glittering generalities—that was all. No argument—no facts—political buncombe—Coburn.

Congressman J. D. Hicks, of Altoona, whose reputation as a lawyer has preceded him here, was the next orator. He is a keen, smooth, oily chap and a fluent speaker. He took up the gold standard argument from the start. Throughout his discourse he showed his bitterness for the democrats by calling them "The miserable old Democratic party," "The Mossbacked party." The democratic party to-day was the same "Clove-footed divil" as in the past. Such bitterness actually insulted many persons who were present and they soon left the hall.

Mr. Hick's presentation of the money question was fallacious in many ways, false constructions placed on many things. He also told partial truths. He is not fair nor honest on the question.

Persons who doubt this statement need only inform themselves on the issue and they will readily understand when men like Hick's are playing the part of the demagogue on the stump.

BRYAN truly experienced a triumphal journey across the continent.

"THE exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most massive fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most helpless and hopeless poverty in the humbler walks of life."—JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE N. Y. SUN, now devoted to gold monometallism, on June 13, 1885, expressed views of this sort:

"Gold has risen so that the proper way of expressing the truth is to say that the gold dollar is worth 117 cents, while the silver dollar remains at par.

"The prompt adoption of silver as a standard instead of gold would, therefore, arrest the decline in prices to a great extent, and palliate, if it did not cure, the evil of dull trade."

"If you see it in the Sun it's so."

Pointers About Free Silver.

Continued from First Page.

purchase the same quantity of all commodities. The way to determine whether money is remaining constant in value is to look at general prices in the market. If we find that a dollar purchases less of commodities at one time than it did at another we say the value of money has diminished. If, on the other hand, we find that a dollar purchases more commodities, we say the value of money has increased. In order to ascertain, therefore, whether the value of a dollar has increased or diminished since the demonetization of silver, in 1873, we must go to the price lists of articles and see the general course of prices since that time. If general prices have fallen since that time it means that the value of the dollar has increased, and that, therefore, it is not an honest dollar to-day. Fortunately this work has been done for us.

In England there is a society called the Royal Statistical Society. The society was founded in pursuance of a recommendation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the 15th of March, 1834; its object being the careful collection, arrangement, discussion and publication of facts bearing on and illustrating the complex relations of modern society in its social, economical and political aspects, especially facts which can be stated numerically and arranged in tables, and also to form a statistical library as rapidly as its funds would permit.

That society is composed of men who are unaffiliated by wealth or by the patronage of political office. They have in that society an honored man whom they claim as the first statistician in the world, Augustus Sauerbeck.

The table below was calculated by Augustus Sauerbeck, Esq., of Moorgate street, Building, London, and was published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, London September, 1886, March, 1892, and March, 1895. The commodities are the 45 leading articles of commerce. His work shows the greatest care, and is accepted as reliable by all others who have undertaken the same work. The table is by index numbers. The 100, or index number, with which the average is compared for each year, is arrived at by taking the average prices for twenty-five years, 1853-1877. With 100 thus used to represent this average price (1853 to 1877), the price of each year is compared. His calculation is on the ratio of 1 1/2% of silver to 1 of gold. The table is as follows:

Table with columns: YEARS, Vegetable food, animal food, mineral, total, and silver. Rows list years from 1846 to 1894 and average values for 1878-97 and 1854-94.

It shows that general prices have declined from 111 in 1873, to 63 in 1894. The figures for 1895 and 1896 would show a still further decline. This table shows that the purchasing power of the dollar measured in gold has constantly increased since 1873. This is the dollar that the gold men call "honest," a dollar that to-day will buy about twice as much of everything as it did in 1873. Persons who believe in an unvarying dollar and wish to restore the purchasing power of a dollar to what it was in 1873 are said by republicans to "believe in a debased currency."

You will note, in the last column, that silver, all along, has maintained almost the same relative value with the average of all other products, as shown in the next to the last column. These statistics are compiled in a gold standard country too. It shows that gold has gone up. It is a scarcer metal. By making it the only money of the leading nations, the money classes have increased the value of their holdings almost double and the poor man, in debt, must produce almost twice as much to repay it.

Our nation is in debt to foreign money lenders. By demonetizing silver, since 1873 money has increased in value and our debts are doubly hard to pay. That is why capitalists, money lenders and bankers insist on gold.

An honest dollar is one that does not

fluctuate, but maintains relatively the same purchasing power of the leading products of the world. The above table shows that silver has done this. It is the reliable measure of value. It will make the honest dollar. Money sharks can not double its value and the masses will be protected from the Wall street shysters.

A CURIOSITY—to see some one pay his subscription in gold.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Our patrons, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, are storming us with questions involved in the pending struggle. We are glad to see it, for it shows a determination on the part of the voters to ascertain the issues, that they may vote intelligently.

A patron wishes to know whether "silver money is a legal tender and has it been demonetized since 1873?"

Answer—The act of 1873 did not demonetize the silver dollar, but simply stopped its coinage. It was a legal tender, but as only a small amount (\$8,000,000) had ever been coined arresting the coinage was equivalent to its demonetization. Nothing was left of the money of final redemption but gold.

The same congress that unwittingly stopped the coinage of the silver dollar, by a section in the law transferred the measuring unit of values from the silver dollar, a place which silver had honorably filled for eighty years. The Bland-Allison bill, which had passed over the veto of President Hayes February 28, 1878, provided for the limited purchase and coinage of silver, declared the dollar at the same time to be legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private not otherwise specified.

Our readers will observe that the law authorizes private individuals and corporations to demonetize silver, and hence notes payable in bank and mortgages have gold clause inserted. The silver dollar is a legal tender for all government bonds. It is nullified, however, by government officials, from Hayes down, who have decided that a bond payable in "coin," means a bond payable in "gold only." The silver dollar is virtually demonetized, though still a partial legal tender. It is no marvel that silver, having been denied its money use, is a despised and comparatively worthless commodity. Repealing all unfriendly legislation and restoring silver to its old place is the contention of the Democratic party. This accomplished, the volume of primary money is doubled. Silver instead of being mere token or credit money, becomes a redeemer of all paper money and all bonds of the government, equally with gold. The disbursing officers of the government will then pay debts in the kind of coin most convenient. Thus the parity can be maintained.

High prices bring good times—that is what free silver means.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY

All political economists have agreed upon certain, self-evident truths. Among those pertaining to finance are the following:

"Double the volume of money, you double the value of products."

"Divide the volume of money, and you divide the value of products."

The legislation of the republican party, since the demonitization of silver in 1873, has divided the volume of money, and has finally reduced our redemption money to the single gold standard. The result has been the gradual decrease of all values, until to-day real estate and its products, and the wages of labor, are a mere drug upon the market without any bidders. The gold dollar has been magnified; sources and profits of industry have been minimized. The gold dollar has been made a monarch, while industry and production have become beggars upon the face of the earth.

Again, "divide the volume of money, you double the debts."

"Double the volume of money and you divide the debt."

The adoption of the gold standard and the demonitization of silver have divided the volume of money and doubled the debt. The actual amounts of the debts are not multiplied by this process, but the inability to pay, or the paying power is decreased. This is a fact that is known to both the debtor or creditor by actual experience.

What is the remedy for such a condition? It is embraced in the same axioms. Increase the volume of currency. This is what the free coinage of silver means. It will increase the volume of currency, and an increase in the volume of currency means a rise in values, and an increase in the ability to pay debts. Those of our readers who can remember the financial condition of our country prior to 1873, or who have learned that condition from history, know that values were always maintained, and that since that time values have constantly decreased. The cause cannot be mistaken, and the remedy is clear.

GOLD is the money wanted by the bankers.

THE banks are agitating the battle for gold. Should the people follow the bankers? We think not.

It is free silver that our readers are clamoring for, and we devote more space than usual to the consideration of this topic.

Wants a Bounty. Governor Hastings received a letter from a Schuylkill county man recently stating that he is the father of seven sons and no daughters. The writer also says he has been informed that the state allows a bounty to every father of seven sons and asks the governor to see that he is paid without delay. The man also states that he is a republican and that he cast his first vote for Garfield.

ANOTHER meaning—for every 16 bills sent out recently to delinquent subscribers, on an average only 1 replied.

THE men on the National Republican Advisory committee, to assist Hanna elect McKinley, represent a combined wealth of \$525,000,000. There will be plenty of boodie afloat. Keep your eye open for it. Take all you can get.

"THE gold and silver nation, like France, can exhibit no such individual fortunes as abound in England, BUT IT HAS A PEASANTRY THAT, WITH THEIR SILVER SAVINGS, CAN PAY A WAR INDEMNITY THAT WOULD HAVE BEGGARED THE GOLD BANKERS OF LONDON and to which the peasantry of England could not have contributed a pound sterling in gold or a single shilling in silver." JAMES G. BLAINE.

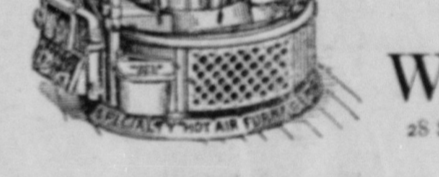
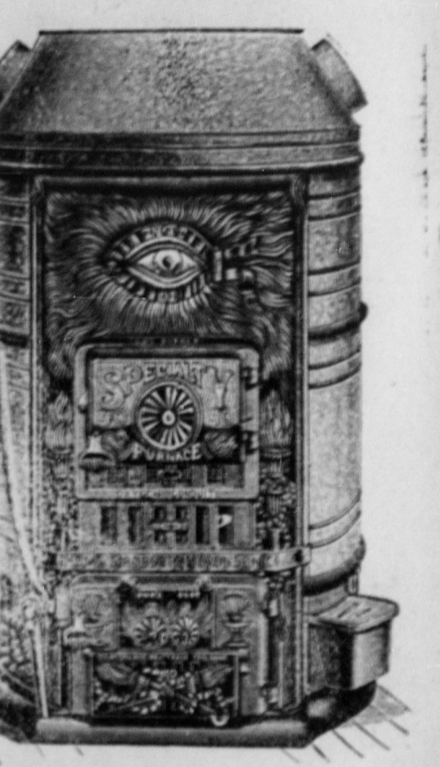


Just a line to tell you that if you want to do your washing easily, in the "up to date" way, the Sunlight way, without rubbing your clothes all to pieces (and your hands too) you must USE Sunlight Soap. Cleanses clothes and most everything else—with less labor and greater comfort. Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

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