

Democratic Watchman

Terms, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance.

Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 4, 1896.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
of Nebraska.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ARTHUR SEWELL,
of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE,
JOHN M. BRADIN, Washington Co.
BENJ. C. POTTS, Delaware Co.
FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, Philadelphia.
JAS. DENTON HANCOCK, York Co.
A. H. COFFERTH, Somerset.
GEO. W. GUTHRIE, Pittsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel Dickson, John M. Carroll,
Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly,
John M. Campbell, J. P. Hoffman,
James J. Ryan, Lucien Banks,
John Hagen, A. J. Brady,
John H. Hickson, George W. Rhine,
Thos. A. Haak, John C. Patton,
Chas. F. Reninger, Judson J. Brooks,
Chas. H. Schadt, John J. McFarland,
Thos. R. Phillips, C. H. Aikens,
Charles F. King, Seymour S. Hackett,
John K. Royal, Harry Alvin Hall,
William Stahler.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS.

J. L. SPANGLER.

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

For Sheriff—W. M. CRONISTER.

For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER.

For Recorder—J. C. HARPER.

For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Commissioners—(P. H. MEYER,
DANIEL HECKMAN.

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

For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL.

For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

Both Affected by the Same Cause.

As a class the farmers are generally and thoroughly convinced that the gold standard is an injury to them. They find that since it has been adopted as the basis of the currency their business has become more unprofitable, and their financial difficulties have increased. They have discerned enough to see that a system which has increased the value of money has decreased the prices of their products: that they are conducting their business at a loss when their commodities are exposed in foreign markets to the competition of silver standard countries.

The disadvantage of the American farmers under the gold standard is so evident that even the goldites recognize it and admit the difficulty of influencing the farmers with their arguments; but they turn to the wage-earners and endeavor to make them believe that their interest is different from the interest of those who derive their living from the farms. They try to scare the workingmen with the bugaboo 53-cent dollar. They represent that free coinage of silver would so depreciate the currency that the value of wages would be reduced one half, and deceptive object lessons are presented to show how the wage-earners would lose by the depreciation of the silver dollar.

But all this deception cannot remove the fact that the same cause which injures the farmer produces a similar injurious effect upon the wage earner and all other classes of working people. As between them there is no conflict of interest. A system of currency that gradually impairs the condition of the agricultural population will be found to be gradually impoverishing the laboring people. Any cause that reduces the price of the wheat that is raised on the farm will inevitably subject the wages of labor to a similar shrinkage.

It is an economic fact that has come within the experience of all observers, that business is never so brisk, that times are never so good, that wages are never more remunerative, than when the average prices of farm products are high. But ever since the demonization of silver, in 1873, there has been an influence at work which has affected the farmer as well as the wage-earner, reducing the price of farm produce along with the price of day labor, and although we have had all kinds of tariff tinkering as a remedy, and other economic nostrums, the decline of both the farming and the labor interests has continued, showing that both have been affected by the same cause, and that cause is the contraction of the currency for the benefit of the gold-bugs.

Hoke Smith's Retirement.

In all the excitement attendant upon the greatest campaign known to the political history of the United States the action of Hon. HOKE SMITH, of Georgia, will not be lost sight of. The circumstances under which he has retired from the cabinet of a Democratic President are without parallel. Holding different views on the currency question from those supposed to be entertained by the President it is but natural that he should feel himself no longer in a position to act as one of his advisers.

The action of ex-Sec. SMITH will be viewed in as many lights as there are conflicting opinions on the question in the Democratic party to-day.

No one will censure him, but many will commend the course he has taken in retiring so that he can unreservedly espouse the cause of the regular Democratic nomi-

nees in the fight that is now on. Among the latter is a friend in Washington whose enthusiastic words we publish below:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, '96.
Dear Editor:—Today, when I shook the hand of Hon. HOKE SMITH, I could but reflect that in surrendering his cabinet portfolio to join in the canvass for BRYAN and SEWELL that gentleman closely demonstrated his conception of party obligations. I also mentally contrasted his conduct with that of some politicians in Bellefonte who owe whatever advancement they have attained to the Democratic party, and who now, when Democratic principles and policies are more directly engaged than at any time within this generation, propose to desert the party which has honored and trusted them in the past.

Thank God, I am now convinced that politicians are less considered in this campaign than ever before. The people consider it their fight, and from every part of the country comes the assurance that the people will overwhelmingly endorse Democratic principles and policies. The country will be saved despite sulking politicians.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE SMITH STRIPE.

—The gold Democrats of Bellefonte might all be likened unto the fabled goose, but none of them are capable of laying golden eggs.

Ex-Governor Pattison is With us From Conviction.

Ex-Governor Pattison, having declared his intention to support Bryan and Sewall, has been requested to give his views on the question of bimetalism, or in other words to give some reason for the faith that has come to him since the Chicago convention. The request came from William H. Murphy, chairman of the Fourteenth ward Democratic executive committee, and in reply Mr. Murphy received the following letter, which was read at a mass meeting, on Tuesday night, August 25th, at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia.

"I received your very kind invitation to take part in the entertainment which you have provided for to-morrow evening. Business engagements will, however, prevent my acceptance. Such an occasion should always be made use of as an opportunity to intelligently discuss questions having an important bearing upon the progress of our country. Indeed, public meetings in a popular government should always be encouraged. For this reason our constitution took from congress the power to make any law 'abridging freedom of speech' or of the 'right of the people peaceably to assemble.' I trust, therefore, that your meeting will not only be an entertainment, but also the means of instruction. I assume that all of our citizens have the welfare of their country at heart. I believe they are patriotically devoted to promoting its welfare. All they desire to know is the truth. Having the truth the result cannot but be for the good of all. 'Ye shall know the truth, and truth shall make you free.'

"You request of me some views on the question of international bimetalism. I can only refer you to the expressions of the Hon. William D. Kelley, who for so many years with great distinction represented Pennsylvania in congress. In 1877, in an address, he said:

"I have told you that money is a national institution. There is no 'money of the world.' There never was a 'money of the world.' There never can be a 'money of the world' until all people and all nations shall be under one government, which shall declare what is legal tender. 'No money of the world?' you exclaim. Is not gold the money of the world with which international balances are settled? No, no; try it. Ship \$100,000 in freshly coined double eagles to England. They are money here, because the United States government ordained them and made them legal tender in payment for all debts, even for duties and interest on 5 20 bonds. But suppose those double eagles reach England. The English people do not know how to calculate dollars and cents. Their money of account is not decimal. Will any of you tell me how much £10 10s 7d is in dollars and cents? An Englishman will just about as easily translate our dollars into pounds, shillings and pence into dollars. Our leading commercial and banking houses have special clerks to compute how foreign moneys of accounts are reduced to dollars and cents. In this audience, intelligent as it is, I do not believe there is one man in 100, unless he be a teacher, or connected with a banking or commercial house, who can instantly translate dollars into pounds, shillings and pence into dollars. How, then, do you use your American money in England? Very simply. You send it to the bank, where it is weighed; its fineness—910 fine, alloyed with 110 silver and copper, is ascertained, and it is sent to the mint to be converted into money, and you wait till it is converted or pay 14 pence per ounce to the bank for advancing the money! and then it comes out, not with the American eagle flapping its wings, but with Victoria's beautiful head upon it, with Dei gratia and a whole lot of such things upon it. Then it is gold! But while it bore our beautiful national stamp it was only bullion throughout the realm of Great Britain. You become incensed at this and go over to France, taking your English sovereigns with you; you attempt to make a small purchase. The shopkeeper shrugs his shoulders and says, 'Will monsieur please give me money?' You reply, 'That is money.' 'Oh, yes, this is money in Eng-

An Object Lesson For Farmers and Workingmen!

The Price of Farm Products and Labor Before Silver was Demonitized, and the Price Now, Under the Single Gold Standard.

Before Silver was Demonitized.

(From the Democratic Watchman Feb. 7th, 1873.)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| White Wheat, per bushel | \$1.95 |
| Red " " " | 1.90 |
| Rye per bushel | .70 |
| Corn, ears per bushel | .25 |
| Corn, shelled per bushel | .50 |
| Oats, per bushel, new | .35 |
| Barley per bushel | .65 |
| Buckwheat per bushel | .70 |
| Potatoes per bushel | .50 |
| Eggs per doz. | .25 |
| Lard per pound | .8 |
| Bacon—Shoulder | .8 |
| Sides | .8 |
| Hams | .12 |
| Tallow per pound | .30 |
| Butter per pound | .30 |

Under the Single Gold Standard.

(From the Democratic Watchman, Aug. 28th, 1896.)

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Red Wheat, per bushel | .65 |
| Rye per bushel | .35 |
| Corn, shelled per bushel | .15 |
| Corn, ears per bushel | .20 |
| Oats per bushel, old | .18 |
| Oats per bushel, new | .18 |
| Barley per bushel | .35 |
| Buckwheat per bushel | .40 |
| Potatoes per bushel | .25 |
| Eggs per doz. | .10 |
| Lard per pound | .7 |
| Country Shoulders | .7 |
| Sides | .7 |
| Hams | .10 |
| Tallow per pound | .3 |
| Butter | .15 |

And as it was in 1873, and is in 1896 with the farmer, so was it and is it with the workingman. His wages were double then what they now are, and there was not one man out of employment then where there are twenty seeking work now.

The following, compiled from labor statistics and from pay rolls, now in our possession, show the difference in wages, before silver was demonitized, and at present under the single gold standard.

1873—BEFORE SILVER WAS DEMONITIZED.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Workmen, building railroads, per day | \$2.25 |
| " " in ore mines | 2.00 |
| " " woods, (with board) per day | 2.00 |
| Mining coal per ton | 60 to 75cts. |
| Farm hands per month, (with board) | \$18 to \$30. |
| Carpenters per day | \$3.00 to \$4.00 |
| Stone masons per day | \$3.50 to \$4.75 |
| Brick layers | \$3.50 to \$5.00 |
| Ordinary day laborers | \$1.75 to \$2.00 |

1896—UNDER THE SINGLE GOLD STANDARD.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Workmen, building railroads, per day | 90cts |
| " " in ore mines | 85cts |
| " " woods with board | \$1.00 |
| Mining coal, per ton | 40 to 50cts |
| Farm hands, with board per month | \$8 to \$15.00 |
| Carpenters per day | \$1.25 to \$2.50 |
| Stone masons per day | \$1.50 to \$2.50 |
| Brick layers | \$1.50 to \$2.75 |
| Ordinary day laborers | .50 to 80cts. |

We ask farmers and workingmen to compare the above carefully and then make up their minds under which system they enjoyed the greatest prosperity. Some will say, that everything else has cheapened in the same proportion that farm products and labor has, and that a bushel of wheat or the price of a day's labor will purchase just as much of everything as it would in 1873. THIS IS NOT SO. Nothing is cheaper for the farmer or laborer to-day, except what he eats or wears—the products of the farm or of labor.

With his less than half price for his farm products, or labor:

- He is compelled to pay just as much, if not more taxes than in 1873.
 - He is compelled to pay the same high railroad fares that were charged him in 1873.
 - He is compelled to pay the same price for a doctor's visit he did in 1873.
 - He is compelled to pay the same high rate for interest he did in 1873.
 - His share of public salaries is greater than it was in 1873.
 - He is compelled to pay just as much for life or fire insurance as he did in 1873.
 - He pays just as much for lawyer's fees if unfortunate enough to require one, as in 1873.
 - And if he tries to educate his children it costs him just as much as it did in 1873.
- These are the facts. It is unnecessary to comment on them. Intelligent farmers and workingmen, can figure out for themselves how the present gold standard is effecting their welfare and impoverishing them, as well as understand why banks, railroads and a few other interests are exerting all their influence and power to continue the present condition of affairs.

land, but you see we do not understand the pound, shilling and pence: we deal with the franc and Napoleon, which is divisible by the franc. I will take this coin to the jeweler or money-changer and sell it for you, or it can be sent to the mint and made into money."

"So if you want 'money' you must send your sovereigns to the bank. Your coins are no longer 9 10 fine with 1 10 silver and copper. They are not even the same ingredients in the same proportion as your eagles, for English coins contain 12 12 pure gold and 1 12 alloy. You decide that you will not have the whole of the sovereigns converted, but only enough to meet your immediate expenses. You send a portion to the mint, where their weight, fineness and value are ascertained, and by paying a proper discount you get Napoleons or other denominations of French money, with which you may travel in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, the governments of which have made treaties as to the value at which French money shall circulate. By and by you come home, bringing with you your sovereigns, or whatever foreign coin you may have. You start out to buy something on Chestnut street. You lay down a Napoleon and the dealers says, 'Can't you give us money?' 'Why,' you reply, 'that is gold.' 'Yes, sir, I suppose it is, but you know we don't use this foreign money here; congress has long since demonitized it; suppose I send it up to Mr. Caldwell, or to Bailey's, or Drexel's and ascertain its value and get you money for it?' Then having paid your two discounts you send what remains of your bullion to the mint, and it is brought back to you 9 10 fine and converted into money.

Where is your 'money of the world?' I affirm before these merchants that no international balance was ever settled with money, unless a country had accumulated an amount of foreign money and shipped it to the creditor nation which had emitted it. If any man knows of an instance in which debts have been paid in England, France, Spain, Italy or Germany with American money, received as money, I ask him to mention the instance, for I have sought far and wide to learn of one.

"The facts set forth in these extracts make it clear to my mind that money is the creature of law, and that each nation may determine itself the material of which its money shall be made, as well as the denominations in which it shall be issued. Believe me, yours truly,
"ROBERT E. PATTISON."

Picnic of Patrons of Husbandry.

Reduced Rates to Centre Hall via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to attend the twenty-third annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, state grange, to be held at Centre Hall, Pa., September 12th to 19th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return from Johnstonown, Catawissa, Renovo, and intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads) at a single fare for the round trip, good to return until September 21st, inclusive.

For information in regard to rates and train service apply to the nearest ticket agent.

Mr. Bryan's Many Speeches.

TOLEDO, O. Sept. 3.—William Jennings Bryan yesterday demonstrated again that it made no difference whether his voice was hoarse or not by making more speeches at Springfield, Kenton and Findlay, and last night made two more in this city. At Springfield the nominee made a twenty minute talk, and at Kenton he addressed 6,000 citizens. The address was made in the park of the little city and was well received. The crowd was made up mostly of farmers, who cheered the utterances of the nominee heartily. In this city a crowd of 40,000 gathered in the school square, and cheers that greeted Mr. Bryan at times became a deafening roar.

Why don't you induce your friends to take the WATCHMAN. It is the strongest paper editorially, locally and in general news in the county. Only 25 cents from now until after the campaign.

Americanism Before Prohibition.

Dr. Isaac Guss, a prominent Phillipsburg and a recognized prohibition leader in the State, declines to serve that party as an elector because he believes it is his duty to support the free silver cause.

The following is the way in which not only one but a number of leading prohibitionists of Phillipsburg regard the present political situation:

PHILIPSBURG, PA., August 21, 1896.

To A. P. HUTCHINSON, Chairman:

I have received from your secretary official notice of my selection as nominee of the National party of Pennsylvania for elector in the 28th district. I appreciate the honor sought to be bestowed but must positively decline this or any position that will in any way detract from the strength or divide the forces arrayed for free silver as against the English gold standard. I must be an American first. I cannot be a prohibitionist and at the same time be a traitor to the government which, as a prohibitionist, I would save from the curse of rum. The National party, among other things, declares itself for free silver, but proposes to defeat free silver by dividing the free silver forces. Upon the success of the silver cause depends the perpetuity of our free institutions. The tolerance by us of the gold standard is a sad admission that we are incapable of self government. If we cannot govern ourselves how can we improve self government by means of prohibition?

It is not now a question of improvement, but a question whether we shall have a government to improve. If England continues to dictate our money system it is only a matter of time when she will own and control us as a nation. Will we meekly submit? Chauncey M. Depew says: "The railroads of this country owe altogether six thousand million dollars worth of bonds, which are about all payable in gold." While these railroad companies are obliged to borrow the gold to pay even the interest on these bonds, is it not plain that the nations which furnish the gold will soon own the railroads? How long can we be a free people when other nations own and control our medium of exchange and our means of communication, transportation and travel? Is it not time for patriots to become aroused, not only for the improvement of our free institutions but first of all for the very life and perpetuation of them?

For these and other reasons I cannot accept the honor so kindly offered. Respectfully, &c.,
PHILIPSBURG, PA. ISAAC GUSS.

Vermont Republican by 35,000.

Tremendous Republican Vote and an Immense Majority for Grant.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 1.—From present indications it seems sure that Vermont has cast the largest vote in her history. Every body was at the polls, and in some cases the vote of 1894, which was the largest ever given in an "off year," was nearly trebled, while in many towns the Republican majority exceeds the whole vote cast in that year.

The returns received here from towns in all sections of the State fail to reveal any of the discontented farmers who wanted to vote for free silver. In some cases the Democrats and Populists have made small gains, but they are as nothing compared with the great advance by the Republicans.

RESULT AN AVALANCHE.

The result is more than a landslide—it is an avalanche. In many of the large towns the vote has surpassed the estimate made by the Republican State committee to give the party a majority of 35,000.

CHAIRMAN JONES HOPEFUL VIEW OF IT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1. "The result in Vermont is not surprising. No effort was made by the Democrats except locally, while the Republicans strenuously exerted. I attach no significance to the outcome. It is simply another case of the Dutch taking Holland."

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

Huntingdon Centennial Celebration.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the centennial celebration to be held at Huntingdon, Pa., September 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, the Pennsylvania railroad company will sell, on September 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, excursion tickets from stations on the Middle, Lewistown, and Tyrone divisions, to Huntingdon and return, at reduced rates, good for return passage until September 11th, inclusive.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Juniata valley cannery it was decided that hereafter the association would itself attend to the erecting of kitchens and see that all kitchens were uniform. Another departure concerns the renting of tents. Heretofore upper and lower tents have been rented separately, the rent of a lower tent being \$7 and an upper tent \$2. It was supposed that hereafter these would be rented as one tent, and the price for both, an upper and a lower tent would be \$9.

—Read the WATCHMAN during the campaign.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Pleasant Gap had a mad dog scare, on Sunday morning, but it was only a scare.

—The fine residence of Charles Lorraine, located on Centre park, Phillipsburg, caught fire at an early hour last Friday morning and was almost totally destroyed. The fire had burned so long before it was discovered that the occupants of the house scarcely escaped with their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lorraine, but recently married, were there visiting and nearly all of the bride's trousseau was burned. An insurance of \$15,750 will hardly cover the loss.

HUNTINGDON'S CENTENNIAL.—The centennial anniversary of Huntingdon town is to be celebrated next week with great pomp. The ceremonies will extend over the 8th, 9th and 10th and will be about as follows:

First Day.—Veterans and military parade, dedication of standing stone, the monument, and bicycle lantern parade.

Second Day.—Grand parade of civic societies, firemen and schools.

Third Day.—Industrial display and bicycle races.

A CHANGE IN THE MEETING TIME.—At a business meeting of the Bellefonte Bryan and Sewall free silver club, held on Tuesday night, it was decided that hereafter the regular weekly meetings will be held on Wednesday night. Good speakers will be procured for every meeting from now until the election.

This club is open to all and a cordial invitation is extended to everyone, of whatever political faith, to attend and profit by the discussions on the money question.

QUIETLY MARRIED.—It was a very unostentatious, though none the less happy, wedding, that of Charles F. Schadt, of this place, to Miss Rachael Neiman, of Boggs township, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. Zeigler officiated and the ceremony was performed at the home of Mrs. J. A. Woodcock, on Linn street, where the bride made her home. The young folks are off on a wedding tour now, but will not go to house keeping at once, as Mr. Schadt is not sure of remaining in Bellefonte. It is possible he might locate at Niagara Falls, where the plumbing business of his brothers, in which he is interested, is becoming so large as to demand all of their attention. The bride and groom will have the congratulations of a host of friends in this community, where they are so well known.

THE CENTRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The 68th anniversary of the Centre Baptist association was opened, in Phillipsburg, on Tuesday morning. Very interesting sessions were held during the week and a number of eminent men in the work were in attendance.

According to the returns from the various churches in the district there has been a net gain of 195 in the membership. Officers of the session were as follows:

After prayer by Rev. L. B. Plumer, the moderator extended the hand of fellowship to the representative of the Johnstown church, Mr. R. J. Hutchinson. Mr. H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg, was elected moderator; Rev. S. F. Foregas, of Huntingdon, clerk; S. S. Miles Esq., of Port Matilda, treasurer; Mr. Robert McDwitt, of Huntingdon, assistant clerk.

LOCK HAVEN WILL CO-OPERATE.—On Friday Messrs John D. Sourbeck, Edward L. Powers, Rush G. Larimer, G. W. Rees, Shem Spigelmeyer and Frank Warfield went to Lock Haven as representatives of Bellefonte's business men in order to induce the business men in that city to co-operate in the great business men's picnic to be held at Hecla park next Wednesday.

The committee was very cordially received and Mayor Mayer, of Lock Haven, assured the gentlemen that that town would enter into the project most heartily.

From present indications every store and business place in Bellefonte will be closed and this town will be as quiet as Sunday. Lock Haven will be the same way. All the employers and employees of both places will meet at the park that day for a mutual good time.

The committee on entertainment is now at work providing what will prove a full day's program of amusement. There will be all kinds of track races.

PROGRAM FOR THE GRANGER'S PICNIC.

—The Grangers of Centre county and their friends will meet at Grange park, Centre Hall, from September 12th to 19th, inclusive, for their annual picnic and exhibition. This year particular effort is being made to make the time an enjoyable one, and it is thought that the earlier date will have the effect of bringing it during a period of better weather than has been experienced for some years.

For the benefit of those who intend going we publish the following digest of the program that is being sent out:

Camp will open on Saturday, Sept. 12th. Tents will be pitched and floored and ready for occupancy.

A high grade literary and musical entertainment will be held in the auditorium, on Saturday evening, by the young people of the Centre Hall Reformed church, for the benefit of their new edifice, to which all are cordially invited.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13th.

10:30 a. m. Preaching by Rev. Fana, of the M. E. church.

2:30 p. m. Sacred song service.

7:30 p. m. preaching by Rev. Goodling, of the Evangelical church.

Monday will be devoted to work incident to opening camp and placing exhibits. At 7:30 formal opening exercises will take place in the auditorium.

Public meetings will be held daily at 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. and addresses delivered by distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

On Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m. discussion of the gold standard as it affects the farmer, to be opened by Hon. Charles Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, president of the sound money league, to be followed by other speakers.

7:30 p. m. Hon. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, president of the Penna. tax conference commission, will discuss the tariff and state tax issue as it affects the farmers of the State. Followed by W. T. Hill, lecturer of the state grange.

On Thursday, at 2:30 p. m., Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, past lecturer of the national grange, will discuss the silver question as it affects the farmer, to be followed by Gen. Warren, of Ohio, president of the bi-metallic league, or U. S. Senator Ben. Tillman, of South Carolina, or other eminent speakers, who are being arranged for.

7:30 p. m. Sister Helen Johnson, Erie county, Ceres of the state grange, and Hon. J. T. Ailman, secretary of the Pennsylvania state grange.