

AUTHORITY.

Authority intoxicates
And makes mere sots of magistrates.
The fumes of it invade the brain
And make men giddy, proud and vain.

WHERE HAD JOHN BEEN?

BY HELEN H. GARDNER.
After the battle of Bull Run, when the whole country was holding up its hands in dismay and breathing hard in the first realization that the war was not, after all, to be a picnic for the Northern troops, I, together with many other doctors and surgeons, rushed into Washington from distant cities.

When he began to walk he had no farther tendency to trend to the left. His health, which was always good, enabled him to recuperate with great speed from the operation, and he is to-day supporting Aunt Martha by driving the carriage of one of the best-known Senators at the capital. I still look upon John as about my most valuable piece of stage property (so to speak) in surgery.

There has never been a glimmer of memory to him of the twenty odd years that he was a mere circling automaton. The war and his experience up to that time when he was struck on the head, most likely by a piece of spent shell, are as if they were yesterday in his memory, and his mind is as clear and as good as the average of his race and condition; but where that mind was, and how it was occupied during those years, is a never-failing query to me, all the more perhaps because it does not trouble or puzzle him in the least.—Harper's Magazine.

Carliste's Five Facts Badly Peppared.
From the Philadelphia Item.
The Times and Ledger keep publishing almost daily what they style "Carliste's Five Facts" in support of the single gold standard. An Item correspondent completely riddles the utterances of the secretary of the treasury in the following style:

1. Let me say that every free coinage country is on a silver basis." Answer: This is not true, Japan is on a silver basis, yet it has \$1.96 in gold and \$2.04 in silver per capita.

2. There is not a gold standard country in the world that does not use both gold and silver." Answer: This is true, but why? Because gold, by its small bulk, is more used as fractional currency, so a very little silver must be used for that purpose.

3. There is not a silver country in the world that uses any gold along with silver." Answer: This is a misstatement. Russia is on a silver basis, yet it has exactly ten times as much gold as silver, while in Japan the amount of gold and silver is nearly equal. In fact, India, China and the Straits settlements are the only countries that have no gold—and of silver they average less than \$3 per capita.

4. There is not a silver standard country where the laboring man receives as good wages for his labor as in the United States." Answer: No, nor in any gold standard country, either. Egypt and Cuba are two of the gold countries with enormous per capita gold circulation and almost no silver (Egypt \$17.65 in gold and \$2.30 in silver, and Cuba \$10 in gold and \$9.83 in silver per capita), and yet the wages they pay now or ever have paid the laboring men are among the lowest in the history of the world. They are by far the lowest of any country having even half of their per capita of circulation.

5. There is not a silver standard country having more than one-fourth as much money per capita as the United States." Answer: The South American States are on a silver basis and have three-fourths the circulation we have.

For verification of these statistics refer to the Sound Currency published by the Reform club of New York.
Now, just one word as to Mexico. Prices are constantly rising there and are constantly falling here. There is no silver country now but has better times than it has ever known, and there is no gold country (England, the banker country, alone excepted) but that has the hardest times it has ever experienced.

Struck Down with a Rock.
A Jealous Husband's Act Will Result in the Death of a Man.
Jealousy caused what will doubtless prove a murder at Hickory Ridge, a mining settlement, three miles from Pottsville. Angered because John Feroniski talked a little too long with his wife, Andrew Broche is alleged to have hurled a rock weighing twenty-six pounds at Feroniski, crushing in his skull. He is dying at a hospital in Sunbury.

Both men had been drinking in Broche's home. When the went out the front gate together Feroniski remained at the fence talking to Mrs. Broche. The latter's husband became insanely jealous. Picking up a rock it is said that he sneaked up to his victim and hurled the deadly missile. Broche made his escape.

L. S. Seibert Nominated.
Trouble Over a Republican Fight for a Place on the Ticket.
HARRISBURG, Sept. 9.—The Democratic conference of the Sixteenth congressional district met at Wellsboro to-day and nominated Luther S. Seibert, of Coudersport, Potter county, on a free silver platform. Congressman Fred C. Leonard, of Potter, who claims the Republican nomination, to-day presented a certificate of nomination at the state department. Secretary Reeder declined to receive it because the paper certifying the nomination of ex-Senator Horace B. Packer, of Tioga, was already on file. Leonard will go into the Dauphin county court to-morrow and petition for mandamus to compel Reeder to accept the certificate and certify his nomination for printing on the official ballot.

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Before the next day we had John's small room looking like a hospital operating room, and the great black frame lay on the table under the influence of ether. Five of us stood around him, and I told them my theories and plans. My colleagues warned to the idea and the work. I cut open the right side of the thick

skull, and sure enough a splintered piece of bone from an old depressed fracture pressed into the brain. I lifted it, dressed it with asepsis, and replaced skull and scalp and placed him in his bed. Then we set about reviving him. We were all intensely anxious to know what the result would be, and five note-books were ready in five hands. Presently John opened his eyes and stared about him. Then he asked—and it was the first articulate word he had uttered for over twenty long years—"What did de army move to yesterday?"

I was too excited to reply, and no one else appeared to grasp the full meaning of his question. Presently I said: "Toward Richmond, John, but you were hurt a little and had to stay behind, and we have been doctoring you. You are all right now. How do you feel?"

"Fus rate, thanke, sir; fus rate. Which side lickel yesterday? Ourr?"
"Yes, John. But you must not talk now. I'll tell you all about it to-morrow."
When we got out of the room I came near fainting from sheer excitement over my success. We got out under the trees as quickly as possible and held a quiz in speculative philosophy.

Where had John been all those twenty years? Had he thought anything? If so, what? Had he lived for twenty years on that battle-field, or had he gone to sleep there and never wakened till now? Had he dreamed? If so, of what? Would he be able to recall any of it?

I staid in Washington a month to watch his case and ask him some of these questions, but he never understood one of them. The battle of Bull Run had been "yesterday" to him, and if he had dreamed, the dreams had taken flight at the touch of the knife and fled from the lifted skull.

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Bryan's Letter of Acceptance.

A Dignified and Straightforward Declaration—Endorses Every Plank of the Democratic Party's Platform—If Elected Will Under No Circumstances Stand for Re-Election.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan gave a dinner to-day to the members of the Notification committee of the silver party at the Lincoln hotel. There was about 20 members of the committee and prominent silver party politicians present.

Immediately preceding the dinner Mr. Bryan gave to the press his formal letter of acceptance, which he hinted at in his speech in Madison square garden, and which has been ready for some time, the date of its publication having been delayed until after the notification of nomination by the silver party. The letter follows:

The Letter in Full.

"Hon. Stephen M. White and others, members of the Notification committee of the Democratic National convention:
"Gentlemen—I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not under any circumstances to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election.

"I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention, and unqualifiedly endorse each plank thereof.
"Ours institutions rest upon the propositions of all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

Democratic Form of Government.

"A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

"Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

Democracy Pledged to a Dual Government.

"Honest differences of opinion have ever existed, and ever will exist, as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is not secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty, nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government, and suggests an indissoluble union of indestructible states. Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both; and national safety as well as domestic security to be found in the careful exercise of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legislature of the state or the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

"This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application for the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

What Constitutes True Economy.

"Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

Unwarranted Issues of Bonds.

"An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the past few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity was imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligation. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or permit the treasury according to their changing whims shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the treasury department. The government is able to establish and enforce its financial policy not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form but without vital force.

Against a National Bank Currency.

"The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by the national banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank notes, being denominated in gold, never have been better than the United States note, which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistent demand that the United States notes, which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes, is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and will build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the government and not at the option of the holder, are safe and sound paper for the people than the national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

"A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist all extension of European authority in the western hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchical institutions over that portion of the Americas which have been dedicated to republican government.

Just and Generous Pensions.

"No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, acts to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

The Producers of Wealth.

"Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of rewards of their labor.

The Value of Arbitration.

"I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or of employee, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment caused by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on one hand and the laborers who operate them on the other.

Immigration Should be Restricted.

"While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

The Power of Injunction.

"The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

Trusts Are Not Wanted.

"The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognizes either the moral or legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

The Right to Control Railroads.

"The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned, and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of interstate commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The Pacific Railroad Debt.

"The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

Earnest Sympathy for Cuba.

"The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

No Life Tenure in the Civil Service.

"That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

Home Rule for the Territories.

"The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territories or district is entirely in keeping with Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Waterways of the Country.

"The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

The Tariff Versus Finance.

"It is necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled, the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of opinion or political principles; but the crises presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or shut the doors of mercy on mankind. In the presence of this overshadowing issue, differences upon minor questions must be laid aside, in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

W. J. BRYAN.

Miss Anker, who had just risen, noticed his agitation and asked what he was hunting. Passing downstairs he found his two youngest children, Pearl and Edward, in the sitting room. He stooped down and kissed them before he opened the rear door and proceeded to the coal house at the upper portion of the lot.

About ten minutes later the neighbors and those in the house were startled by the sound of a pistol shot. Mrs. Temple and Miss Anker ran up the yard and discovered Kramer's prostrate form lying in the coal house with a pool of blood underneath a gashed wound on the right side of the head. Dr. A. L. Feltwell was quickly summoned by some neighbors who hurried to the scene, but upon the physician's arrival he pronounced Kramer quite dead.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Rendered the following verdict: "Death was inflicted by a bullet, caused by a 32-caliber revolver, and was committed while laboring under severe mental strain, caused by the lamentable death of his wife."

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

James H. Kramer was born at Atkinson's Mills, near Newton Hamilton, January 7, 1859. He came to Altoona about 1884. He was married to Miss Nina Little, in Newton Hamilton, April 16, 1885. During the past seven years he was employed as flagman on the Pittsburg division, and his fellow employees spoke of him in terms of warmest praise as a man of integrity, kindness and sobriety.

Five small children survive; the oldest only 11 years old.

A vigorous young mulberry tree has sprouted up on the breast of the D. M. Jones' mound in the Tyrone cemetery. In the light of the old Greek mythology there is fitness in this. Mulberry trees had something of sacredness; they were said to sprout up where the blood of heroes had been shed, and the blood-like stain of the juice of the edible black mulberry is accounted for in the fable attached to the old story of Pyramus and Thisbe. Where the mulberry tree can fully ripen its growth every year its wood excels in durability. Mummy cases from Egypt are often perfectly sound after 4000 years, and show the tool marks and chips on the insides quite fresh looking. Still older wood of the mulberry was found by Layard in his excavations in the ruins of ancient Assyrian palaces, remains of beams and chefts.

Easily Computed.

A man went into a shop the other day and asked to see some patent gas burners. The shopkeeper showed him some. Picking up one, the man asked what it would do. "Oh said the shopkeeper, 'that will save half the gas.'" "Then," said the man, "if I put two in I shan't have any gas bill to pay."—Chicago Standard.

Known Not at All.
Baesly—Truth is said to be stranger than fiction.
Gadgigo—To a great many people it is.—Washington Times.

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smily stands;
The smith a lonely man is he,
With large but useless hands,
His trade was good in former years
At shoeing horses' heels,
He has not learned, it now appears,
To mend the broken wheels."