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The Post.

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A GREAT SPEECH.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT TOLEDO.

Speech of Secretary Sherman in Reply to Senator Thurman—His Financial Views—The Dollar of One Kind Should Buy as Much as the Dollar of Another Kind.

Toledo, O., August 23.—There was a large meeting of the Republicans in this city this evening to hear Secretary Sherman's reply to Senator Thurman's Hamilton speech. The Secretary began the delivery of his speech at eight o'clock. The following embodies the financial part of Mr. Sherman's speech:

Fellow-citizens: Two questions most discussed are the silver question and the resumption question. These are only branches of the currency question, but they present the main difficulties in the administration of the Treasury Department and will be mainly the subject of my remarks. The election this fall for members of the House of Representatives will practically settle them. There ought to be no partisan or personal feeling about them, for we are all interested alike in promoting the common good, and in settling upon a sound basis the currency of the country.

In undertaking to address you I will frankly and freely express my own opinion, but will, while I remain in an executive office, cheerfully and freely obey and execute the judgment of my fellow-citizens as expressed by Congress, or give way to some one who will do so.

What I want is the largest amount of currency that can be maintained at par with the established coin of the country. From the diversity of our wants we must have many different kinds of money, [illegible] great wants and little wants. We must have gold money and paper money, and plenty of both. What I contend for is that though our money may be of many kinds, it must have the same purchasing power. The essential qualities of good money are stability, equality and convertibility. The dollar of one kind should buy as much as the dollar of any other kind. [illegible] money changer. The poor man whose dependence is upon his daily labor is the [illegible] of depreciated money, for he must take what is offered him [illegible] the poorest money. No distinction should be made between [illegible] money and paper money, or between the [illegible] holders and [illegible] bondholders. The money provided by the Government should pass [illegible] debts. Subject to these [illegible] I ask for the largest amount of each kind of money [illegible] the wants of business, and [illegible] will agree with me [illegible] these general propositions [illegible] no question between us.

Gold, silver and copper are well [illegible] the money [illegible] of paper money, [illegible] and ought to be freely used and always maintained at par with each other. Silver coins of less [illegible] the [illegible] small [illegible] of life. [illegible] silver coin would have to be [illegible] small in size, [illegible] the silver [illegible] and nickel [illegible] but these [illegible] were so cheap [illegible] if coined at [illegible] intrinsic value the coins would be too large for convenience; so, by common consent, the old copper cents were abandoned, and token coins of copper and nickel are issued at several times their intrinsic value, but are maintained at par by the necessity of their use, and by being redeemed in money of full value when presented in considerable sums.

Silver money is the best and most convenient for the market and shopping transactions of life. Silver coins are, by all odds, more numerous than coins of gold, even in countries where gold alone is the standard of value. The shillings and half crowns of Great Britain outnumber the sovereigns many times, and in the United States the silver coins issued from January 1, 1875, to August 1, 1878, number 220,-[illegible],540, while the total number of gold pieces coined during that time in the United States is 7,710,-[illegible]. No form of paper money can [illegible] take the place of silver. [illegible] old fractional currency was the [illegible] ever devised, but [illegible] cost [illegible] nearly four per [illegible] to maintain [illegible] or nearly the [illegible] of the [illegible], while the amount lost, wasted and destroyed was a heavy tax on the people who used it, [illegible] on an average only fifteen [illegible], while coin lasts thirty years. The largest possible use of silver [illegible] its freest circulation are [illegible] to any system of money [illegible] can be devised, but, like all [illegible] money, it must be maintained [illegible] same way at or near the intrinsic [illegible] of other money.

Silver is coined at less than its [illegible] value and [illegible] will [illegible] displace gold [illegible] will displace [illegible]

and is paid out only when demanded or willingly received. So the coining of the new silver dollar, though a legal tender for all purposes is limited by law to from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month. The silver in the dollar is worth less in the market than the gold or even the paper dollar, and if issued without limit the silver dollar will surely depreciate below the gold dollar and will become the single standard of value. This is as certain as the movement of time.

But gold, also, is an indispensable standard of value. It measures all the large transactions of business. It is used as such by most [illegible] civilized nations of the world, and its demonetization would [illegible] the [illegible] of silver.

Now, fellow citizens, I am in favor of so adjusting this matter that both metals will circulate at par with each other; that you will have gold eagles and silver dollars, and a dollar of either will purchase precisely the same commodities. It can be done while the market value of silver is lower than its equal ratio with gold, either,

First, by limiting the amount of silver to be issued; or,

Second, by readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the silver coin or lowering the weight of the gold coin, or equalizing them by increasing the weight of silver and lowering the gold; or,

Third, by the International Conference between bi-metallic nations now in session, which I sincerely trust may arrive at some practical result.

Either plan or any other to keep these coins on a par with each other will meet with my hearty concurrence, but I am utterly opposed to any measure [illegible] the use of [illegible] side by side, of equal purchasing power, at par with each other. I [illegible] the silver question must be settled in some such way, or we will have to adopt the single standard of silver like the Chinese and other Asiatic nations.

And now fellow citizens I come to the most important question of this canvass.

Our paper currency is now [illegible] brought to [illegible] with [illegible] steps [illegible] on the [illegible] of redeemable paper currency? [illegible] paper money [illegible] redeemable in coin [illegible] of the holder and [illegible] at par with coin, or shall it be [illegible] "fiat" money, irredeemable in coin, depending upon the [illegible] of bankers and brokers for its value and upon the changing majorities in Congress for its amount and quality!

It was the Republican party which devised and issued the greenbacks, and which has thus far sustained them and advanced them by slow and gradual processes to par with coin. No doubt there have been honest differences, as it is natural there would be, as to the means by which the result has been brought about, but there should be no difference among the Republicans as to the desire that the money contrived by their policy, and the chosen instruments by which the result has been brought about, but there should be no difference among Republicans as to the desire that the money contrived by their policy, and the chosen instrument by which the forces of the United States were marshaled during our war, should be made and kept equal to coin. However varying currents of public opinion or temporary depression of industry may tend to disturb the public judgment, it should be the will and duty of the great party to which we belong to make good the promises printed on the face of their United States notes, especially when this is demanded, not only by the national honor, but by the clearest public policy. This money is our own in which we naturally take pride. We guarded it in its cradle when it was reviled and derided by our political adversaries, at a time when it was said it would wander like Cain with a mark upon its brow, dishonored and repudiated. We believed in it then, and we believe in it now.

When we issued it we promised to redeem it in coin and every fresh issue was accompanied by a fresh promise. In 1863 we not only, by law, promised to redeem it, but provided for the gradual contraction of the amount. In 1868 we suspended the contraction but renewed the promise. In 1869 we solemnly pledged the public faith to redeem these notes in coin. No step, however, was taken to redeem these pledges, [illegible] the [illegible] of inflation, speculation and [illegible] gory schemes were entered upon, [illegible] until in September, 1873, the bubble burst, [illegible] wild delusion of the time were dissipated, and business [illegible]

coin. It was not the best possible measure, but was the only that could be agreed upon. It was very general in its provisions, but did not give ample power to prepare for and to maintain resumption. It did not abolish the greenback. On the contrary the greenbacks were expressly to be retained to the extent of $300,000,000 as a part of the permanent currency of the country, and this money, on the 1st of January, 1879, to be made as good as coin, to be redeemable in coin, and to be issued and re-issued as the money of the people the foundation of our currency. This was to be the fulfillment of our promises. This was our answer to those who said the greenback would never be redeemed.

And now fellow citizens, the resumption act has vindicated itself. We will be prepared when the time fixed shall arrive to execute it and maintain it with entire confidence in its happy effect in the revival of business and the restoration of confidence. Four months before the time fixed silver and gold and paper are almost on a par with each other. Your greenbacks will now buy within one half of one per cent. as much provision, clothing and other things as the best gold coin ever issued from the mint. The laboring man has a standard of value equal to that of the bondholder. The only promise unfulfilled by the Republican party [illegible]

[illegible] position he [illegible] to fill, and [illegible] for of the [illegible] the duties of [illegible] Instead of [illegible] vention, the [illegible] took a seat in [illegible] conference, [illegible] seat in the [illegible]

[TR]AVERSE JURORS.

ADAMS—David Coleman, Joseph [illegible]
BEAVER—Daniel Alter, Samuel S[illegible]
BEAVER WEST—Reuben Becker, N. B. Middleswarth, Joseph M. Troxel Wilson H. Ulsh.
CENTRE—Henry F. Long.
CHAPMAN—Gabriel Eisenhart, [illegible] Hummel.
FRANKLIN—Philip Amig, Benjamin [illegible] Abner Howell, William I. [illegible]
JACKSON—Robert Rouse, John [illegible] Samuel Snyder, Jeremiah W[illegible]
MIDDLEBURG—Samuel S. Bailey, [illegible]del.
MIDDLECREEK—Joel Hilger.

is $25,080,609. The amount of fractional silver coin issued to the same date is $39,307,680. Here has been no contraction, but an increase of over $10,000,000 in current money by the substitution of a durable coin for an expensive and wasteful note.

Second. A gradual retirement of United States notes from $382,000,000 January, 1875, to $346,681,016 now. This reduction was made only as [illegible] notes were issued [illegible] and only to the extent of 80 per cent. of the notes so issued. This was to be continued until the amount [illegible] was $300,000,000, but [illegible] changes during the [illegible] of the general [illegible] suspend [illegible] of United States notes at $346,681,016, the amount then outstanding. Though [illegible] to the difficulties of [illegible] still [illegible] tion.

Third. By the accumulation of coin in the Treasury in view of resumption. The authority to thus accumulate is plainly given by the resumption act, and I was [illegible] to prepare and [illegible] resumption. My predecessors, no doubt believing that this accumulation ought not to commence during their terms, had taken steps under the provisions of the resumption act. When I assumed the duties of my present office, [illegible] study of the whole question [illegible] the sum of $100,000,000 of gold [illegible] that it ought to be accumulated at the rate of $5,000,000 a month from the 1st of May, 1877, to the date of resumption. It was confidently declared by those who opposed the law that it would be impossible to accumulate this coin without putting up the price of gold, and thus defeat the object but the experiment shows that it was not only feasible but advantageous to the current business of the country.

We accumulated readily during eight months of that year at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, with gold constantly declining in price. This process was arrested by the debates in Congress and the threatened repeal of the resumption act, but was again resumed in the spring of this year when it was found still more easy to accumulate coin by the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, and the original plan was executed sooner than was anticipated by the more rapid sale of bonds, so that on the 10th of this month the Treasury of the United States was supplied with $200,011,753 15 gold and silver coin and bullion. I have received a recent statement from the Treasurer of the United States which shows the precise condition of the Treasury in view of resumption.

It appears that over and above all coin liabilities the Treasury has $129,485,533,13, beside $5,095,213.28 fractional silver coin, available for resumption purposes without any charge or demand whatever against it, and supported by the power, if necessary, to sell bonds in aid of resumption. With this sum and the powers conferred by law, I am satisfied that it is easy to maintain resumption, and such, I believe, is now the judgment of the best business men of the country and of those most experienced in financial matters.

Since the passage of the resumption [illegible]

and frank, and beneficial in a business sense. All the evils which you have suffered are the direct result of the inflation of paper money and the panic which preceded the resumption act. The whole process of resumption has substantially been carried on since the 1st of May, 1877, and has been attended with reviving business and prosperity. The failures that have occurred during this time have been the direct result of engagements and contracts made before that date.

I can imagine how a man deeply in debt and hoping to escape bankruptcy may desire to cheapen the money in which his debts is to be paid; but why should a laboring man whose daily toil is measured by the money he receives desire to cheapen that money? Why should a farmer who sells his productions for money desire to lessen its purchasing power? Why should a prudent, thrifty, industrious man engaged in any occupation, who hopes by his thrift and industry to accumulate for himself a competence, desire to have his labor measured by a money of unstable value? It is the interest of every one engaged in industrious employments, who is not a speculator or a broker, to have a fixed standard of value. If any of you who labor are farmers mechanics, or belong to any of the industrial classes of life, and have hope from a depreciated money, you will be greatly misled.

All the great men of of our country, our revolutionary fathers and their decendants in the war of 1812, and the statesmen of the days of General Jackson deeply felt the evils of irredeemable paper money and experience led them to the conclusion that gold and silver coin or paper money well secured and convertible into gold and silver coin was the best for all industries.

In these general views in favor of resumption adopted by the Republican party we have had the sympathy and concurrence of a certain portion of the Democratic party, who though they always by instinct and habit voted against every measure of the Republican party from the beginning of the war [illegible] time even in the darkest hour of the war, always professed to be in favor, and [illegible] favor of good money redeemable in coin. This class of Democrats, though they opposed the resumption act [illegible] because they [illegible] it to be a hindrance to [illegible] resumption [illegible] we [illegible] resume sooner. This [illegible] the position of the [illegible] National [illegible] vention.

Senator Thurman, my colleague, for many years in the Senate, was one of this class of Democrats, and though our financial measures did not entirely please him and he generally voted against them, yet he [illegible] with Mr. Bayard and others, he desired resumption and stood by the old Jackson Democracy in favor of hard money. The exigencies of party politics have led him recently to make a speech to which, with [illegible] respect for him, I desire briefly to reply, so far as he seeks to show his consistency and concurrence with his new Democrats. [illegible] is a domestic matter, and I will not interfere, but some of the positions taken by him I must contest. He says:

"I think I do them no injustice when I say that the leaders of the Republican party are in favor of exactly the opposite course—that is to say, they would retire all the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with national bank notes."

Senator Thurman is greatly mistaken in this position. As I have already shown, the Republican party is not in favor of retiring the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with national bank notes.

No doubt some Republicans, like some Democrats, are in favor of the United States withdrawing from the business of issuing paper money, but the Republican party has never taken such a position, and now distinctly maintains the right and duty of the Government to keep in circulation such an amount of United States notes as can be readily maintained at par with coin.

During the war the guarantee was made, and never has been violated, that the amount should not exceed $400,000,000, and no authority has ever been conferred upon any officer of the Government to reduce the amount below $300,000,000 but now the minimum limit is fixed, as I have already shown, at $346,681,016.

In his speech at Hamilton, Senator Thurman openly advocates increasing the amount of United States notes outstanding from $346,000,000 to $668,000,000 by issuing United States notes in place of national bank notes outstanding. He declares that the Democratic platform is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. He would thus render specie payments impossible during this and perhaps the next generation, and this at a time when specie resumption, which he has so strongly favored, is on the eve of success.

The position of the Republican party is in favor of greenbacks if restored to their normal condition [illegible] money, equal to coin and [illegible]

Judge Thurman, is in favor of the issue and maintenance in circulation of $668,000,000 of United States notes, without any provisions whatever for their redemtion or their conversion into coin. This issue is distinctly made, and for one I distinctly accept it. We favor paper money redeemable in coin, and the largest amount that can be maintained at par with coin, while he favors an amount of paper issued directly by the Government, not convertible into coin, with no provision for redemption, and to an amount that no one has claimed can be maintained at par with coin.

He says it is just as easy to maintain $668,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain $346,000,000 greenbacks and 322,000,000 national bank notes at par with coin.

But he forgot to state that the bank notes are payable in greenbacks and not in coin, and that they are to be redeemed by the banks at their risk and expense, and not by the United States. No coin reserve is needed by them for such redemption. The issue of these notes aids in maintaining the United States notes at par with coin instead of obstructing it.

The banks are required to keep in their vaults and in the Treasury of the United States an ample reserve in United States notes, to redeem their notes, and thus give to the United States notes a use which tends to maintain them at par with coin. The whole burden now resting upon the Government is to maintain resumption upon the amount of United States notes, and this confessedly can be done by a coin reserve of from thirty to forty per cent. which we have on hand, while, if the whole amount of circulation was in United States notes, no coin reserve that could be reasonably secured and maintained would be sufficient for the purpose of redemption.

The bank notes are not in any sense the notes of the Government. They are the notes of private corporations amply secured, redeemed by them, maintained by them, or, if they fail to redeem them, the security can at once be applied to their redemption. This expedient of [illegible] a portion of the circulation to be issued by private corporations enables us to maintain in circulation nearly twice as much paper money as could be maintained at par in coin if issued directly by the Government.

His plan would directly violate the provisions of the loan laws, under which both United States bonds and notes were issued, and which limit expressly the amount of United States notes to $400,000,000. This would be a violation of the public faith and would impair at once the public credit, and do inconceivably more harm than it could give profit to the Government.

This scheme of his encounters directly the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and would no doubt be held unconstitutional, because it provides for a very large increase of United States notes in a time of profound peace, where no such exigency as is contemplated by the Constitution or decision of the Supreme Court exists to justify such an issue.

It would at once drive out of existence the whole system of national banks, which have been the means [illegible] by which State banks have been prevented from issuing of circulating notes. The only [illegible] the national banks receive from the Government which induces them to maintain their corporate existence is the right, under limits fixed by law, to issue circulating notes. Take this from them and they would at once cease, without exception, to be national banks, and would be organized again, as before the war, into State banks, with such powers as any State might give them. The inevitable result of such a policy would be to revive again the system of State banks without any common organization, without any security for their notes, upon such terms as any State might prescribe, and thus all the evils of all State bank money, which the people experienced before the war, will occur again. Nearly a generation has passed since the incongruous system of paper money which existed before the war was swept away by the national banking act. It is safe to say that the injury done to the people of the United States by the failure of these banks, by the [illegible] value of their paper money, by its limited local circulation and by successful counterfeiting was scarcely greater than the interest of the entire national bank circulation of the United States.

Personally I have but little interest in or feeling for national banks. But for the benefits derived from them, I would not care what became of them. Their continued existence ought to depend upon their ability, without cost or trouble to the United States, to maintain their circulating notes at par with United States notes or coin. If they fail in this they ought to be abolished. If they do it they ought to be continued. They are useful financial agencies [illegible] through the United States in exchanging the products of industry and in [illegible] capital. They paid last year to the Government of the United States [illegible]

777,819, or nearly four millions more than Judge Thurman estimates we will save to the people by issuing greenbacks instead of bank notes. These taxes would all be lost to the United States and to the States if the national banks were abolished. Their notes are secured beyond peradventure, they are protected from counterfeiting far more successfully than by any former system, and, to their credit be it said, not one dollar has been lost on any national bank note ever issued. Wherever you go you may carry them with safety, without examination as to where or when they were issued. They are good everywhere in the United States.

Senator Thurman has stated some objections to the national banks, to which I will briefly reply. He says:

"In the first place a national bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the public debt."

As a national bank exists only for twenty years from the date of its organization, and is liable at any time by act of Congress to be abolished, this does not seem a very potent reason. I am sorry to say that the prospect of paying our debt so soon as the life of a national bank is not very flattering, nor are they likely to deter its payment. As for the influence of these institutions, so much feared by Mr. Thurman, it is not an object of alarm, for it cannot be combined, or if that were attempted, it could be overthrown by a single wave of popular opinion.

His second objection to the national banking system is "that it tends to combine concentrate and intensify the money power."

This again is an illusive fear. There is no power in this country that is so weak in political management as what is called the money power. It has never been, nor can it be, concentrated so as to affect political questins. The tendency of our institutions makes it easy to combine at once political opinion and political power against it.

This national bank circulation is not a special privilege, but open to every association of five persons that may be organized in any part of the United States. To call it a special privilege is absurd. The same privilege might be granted to every individual citizen of the United States but experience shows that a corporation is more wisely administered when it is composed of a number of persons, not less than five, than when it is controlled by a single person, and corporate authority is essential to preserve its existence in case of the death of a partner. But for this the special privilege might be granted to every citizen who could give the requisite security for the redemption of the notes issued by him.

As to putting money into the pockets of the shareholders, this again is absurd. The Government pays nothing and contributes nothing to a bank. The shareholders buy the bonds of the Government and deposit them with the Government for the security of the noteholders. If the bank retires, the bonds belong to the shareholders and not to the Government. Nor can the Government pay these bonds in any other way than it could pay the bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on these bonds whether held by the bank or any citizens, or in Europe.

The reason why bonds are demanded as security is because they are the best security. But for this a mortgage security might be taken, but as the Government security is the highest and best, this is demanded, not for the benefit of the Government, but for the noteholder, for whom the Government is a mere trustee. When the Government pays to the bank interest on bonds held by it as a security, it only pays what is justly due and what it would have to pay at all events to anybody holding the bonds until they are redeemed.

How it takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people is hard to conceive. No one borrows the notes of the [illegible] unless it is for his interest to do so. The ability of the bank to lend is a convenience to the borrower as well as the lender. The Government cannot engage in this business of loaning money. It would be a sorry time for the people other than political strikers if the Government loaned money. This is purely a private employment, that should be as free as [illegible]. The right to issue notes is free to all on the same terms, and, when so guarded as to prevent loss to the noteholder, is the best possible means of increasing the [illegible] of circulating notes.

[illegible] were substituted for national [illegible] he says [illegible] the Government ought to [illegible] these notes. The answer is [illegible] if the Government issues them it must be able to maintain them at par with coin, or else the people must suffer from the evils of an irredeemable currency. The cost of this redemption by the banks is already so great, before specie payments have actually come, that this so called special privilege is getting to be [illegible] and more banks are surrendering their circulation than are taking circulation. It is a special privilege [illegible] more seek to avoid than to acquire.

Judge Thurman computes how much the United States would save if it issued $322,000,000 more of greenbacks and redeem that amount of bonds. I do not stop to examine the computation, but I only wonder why he stopped at $322,000,000. Why not save the entire interest of the public debt by issuing greenbacks for the whole of it? Why not repudiate it at once? That would, according to his computation, save the entire interest of the public debt, or $94,000,000, with no other loss than the loss of national honor.

What assurance has he that $321,000,000 will satisfy the [illegible] advocated lights of [illegible]? How will he pay out the $322,000,000? Will he claim the right to pay the bonds [illegible] par with [illegible]? Does he [illegible] moral and legal obligations by which they are to be paid in coin? Does he propose to repudiate the act of 1869 [illegible]

between the bondholder—gold for the bondholder and depreciated money for the people. It would at once stop the funding operations under which we have one-third of the interest of the national debt. No man would buy either a four [illegible] per cent. bond in the face of an [illegible]ation. Again, as the notes depreciate it becomes more difficult to provide coin for the payment of the interest, or would he repudiate the obligation to pay the interest in coin? He says he is in favor of receiving greenbacks for custom duties. Will he, then, buy coin? If so, his policy will already have advanced the value of coin.

These are questions that so astute a reasoner as Judge Thurman ought fairly to answer before he persuades the people to embark in his scheme.

He proposes to issue more notes without any provisions for their payment, when our revenues are ample to meet our expenditure, in a time of profound peace, when there is no motive of patriotism or duty or safety to impel such a course, and this merely to save the interest of four per cent. on three hundred and twenty-two million dollars. But this very act, if adopted, would prevent our selling a thousand million of four per cent. bonds, with which to pay an equal amount of six per cent. bonds, and in this work an annual loss to the Government of twenty million dollars, or eight millions a year more than the entire pretended savings by his proposed policy.

Judge Thurman says there has been contraction of the currency. No one disputes that there has been contraction of the currency. The amount of United States notes retired since the passage of the resumption act is, as he states it $35,328,984. But there was issued to national banks in place of this $41,161,23o of circulating notes. It is true that national bank notes have been retried, but this has been done, not under the resumption act, but by voluntary action of the banks. They are free to issue or retire their notes, and they have done so.

If the special privilege about which he has discussed so much was so valuable to them, they would have increased their issues of bank notes, but instead of that the burden imposed upon this privilege and the want of profitable use of the money have induced the banks to reduce their circulation to a much greater amount than it has been increased, so that the effect has been a large decrease of the currency of the county, but this has not been caused by the resumption act.

Now, these are the objections stated to the national banks by Judge Thurman, and my answer to them. It comes back again to this: Shall we have in the United States a currency redeemable in coin? Will we to save interest bear in the future all the evils of an irredeemable currency, tear up a system of banks infinitely better than any ever befor enjoyed in this country, compel these banks now to call in their loans and close up their accounts, and add to the distress of the times by dangerous and almost revolutionary proceedings against corporations of our own creation which have no special privileges, and which contribute to the general good by paying large taxes and by acting as convenient localized agencies of loans and exchange?

LEVI RELLER,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

FURNITURE,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Selinsgrove and vicinity, that he manufactures to order and keeps constantly on hand CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS, AND **Furniture of every Description** at the very lowest price. He respectfully invites an examination of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, SOFA LOUNGES, STANDS, CHAIRS, &c.

A special invitation is extended to newly married folks to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

LEVI RELLER
Selinsgrove, April 16, 870-tf

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction as follows

MAIN LINE—WESTWARD.

Pittsburgh Express	1 00 a. m.
Pacific Express	6 20 a. m.
Way Passenger	10 42 a. m.
Mail	4 00 p. m.
Fast Line	5 20 p. m.

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express	12 30 a. m.
Pacific Express	10 00 a. m.
Johnstown Express	11 04 a. m.
Mail	5 40 p. m.
Atlantic Express	8 48 p. m.

The Fast Line, Way Passenger and the Pacific Express west, and the Pacific and Atlantic Express east run daily.

Way trains leave stations in Mifflin county as follows:

	Westward a. m.	Westward p. m.	Eastward a. m.	Eastward p. m.
Granville	10 53	4 07	10 55	5 28
Anderson's	10 57	4 10	10 52	5 27
Longfellow	11 01	4 16	10 45	5 21
M'Veytown	11 14	4 27	10 31	5 09
Manayunk	11 23	4 37	10 25	5 02
Vineyard	11 30	4 43	10 18	4 55
N. Hamilton	11 40	4 52	10 10	4 47

The Pacific Express west can be flagged at McVeytown at 6 43 a. m. and the Atlantic Express east at 8 23 p. m.

Something New For All.

DANIEL C. BERGSTRESSER desires to announce to all interested, That since the dissolution of the Firm of Bergstresser & Ulrich on the 1st of April, he has opened in his new Building in Selins Grove, on Water Street, above Pine, opposite J. S. Henning's store, a

Leather Store and Finishing Shop,

where will be found at all times an assortment of all kinds of Finished Stock, consisting of Harness, Sole, Upper, Kip and Calf Skins, Morroccos, Linings, Toppings &c., of different qualities and prices. The attention of Shoemakers, Farmers, and all others is invited, before purchasing elsewhere.

Thirty-five years as a practical Tanner qualifies him to judge the qualities of Stock. Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

D. C. BERGSTRESSER.
June 7-'75] Selinsgrove, Snyder Co., Pa

PATENTS

obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of all charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. [illegible]