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JOHN I. SCULL,
Business Manager.

The Somerset Herald.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

H. S ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Somerset, Penna. Aug 14

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 11-tf.

ED. S. SCULL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 28, '70.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 18 '74-y

J. G. OGLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL. COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT Law. All business entrusted to their care will be specifully and punctually attended to. Office—In Main Cross Street, opposite the Mammoth Block.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Somerset Pa. Office up stairs in Baer's. All business entrusted to his care attended to promptness and fidelity.

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estate settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. july18

SURVEYING, Writing Deeds, &c., [illegible] reasonable terms. Enquire at Coeblentz & Co.'s Store. C. P. WALKER. Aug 28.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krieseiger's store. apr. 23, '70-tf.

DR. H. REUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barget House.

DR. S. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House.

DR. J. G. MILLER, after twelve years active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in his Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
Night calls promptly answered. dec 12, '71-1y.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG
Late Resident Surgeon.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary,
Has located permanently in the City of CUMBERLAND, Maryland, for the EXCLUSIVE treatment of all diseases of the Eye and Ear, including those of the Nose and Throat.
Office, No. 20 South Centre Street.
June 26.

DENTISTS.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Casebeer's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Neff's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. may 1

WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
Office above Casebeer & Frantz's store, Somerset, Pa. In the last fifteen years I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The constant increasing demand for teeth has induced me to so enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this county.—I am now making a good set of teeth for $8, and if there should be any person among my thousands of customers in this or the adjoining counties that I have made teeth for that is not giving good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get a new set free of charge. mar13

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST,
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.,
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp Address as above. jel2-78

HOTELS.

DIAMOND HOTEL.
STOYSTOWN PA.
This popular and well known house has lately been thoroughly and newly refitted, with all new and best of furniture, which has made it a very desirable stopping place for the travelling public. Its table and rooms can not be surpassed, all being first class, with a large public hall attached to the same. Also large and roomy stabling. First class hostling can be had at the lowest possible prices by week, day or meal.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Prop.
S. E. Cor. Diamond,
July 31. Stoystown, Pa.

Hamiltonian Institute.
A Classical, Mathematical and Scientific School for both sexes. Course of Instruction is complete. To prepare students for any of our American Colleges and Seminaries is made a specialty. The Ancient Languages are thoroughly taught. Next School year begins, Wednesday, August 28th, 1878. For circulars address
J. M. HUATZ, A. M. Principal, Uniontown, Pa. Aug. 7

GUNS Including Shooting Outfit. Every Gun Warranted. $3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, L. COLLITZ & Co., Chicago.

BANKS, ETC.

J. O. KIMMEL & SONS,
BANKERS,
Successors to
Schell & Kimmel,
SOMERSET, PA.
Accounts of Merchants and other Business People Solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the Country for sale. Money loaned and Collections made. Jan12

NEW BANK.
Somerset County Bank
CHARLES J. HARRISON,
Cashier and Manager.
Collections made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Butter and other checks collected and cashed. Eastern and Western exchange always on hand. Remittances made with promptness. Accounts solicited.
Parties desiring to purchase U. S. 4 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN, can be accommodated at this Bank. The coupons are prepaid in denominations of

GEO. HICKS LAURUS M. HICKS
Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,
JOHN HICKS & SON,
SOMERSET, PA.,
And Real Estate Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or for rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sold or rented. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to. aug14.

Tobacco and Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
J. H. Zimmerman,
Main Cross St.,
Somerset, Penna.
The best of cigars of different brands, manufactured by himself, of the choicest of tobacco.—These cigars cannot be excelled by any in the market. One of the best stocks of chewing tobacco ever brought to Somerset. Prices to suit the times. jan23

S. R. PILE,
DEALER IN
FLOUR AND FEED
Groceries, Confections,
Queensware, Willow ware.
Salt, Fish,
Tobacco and Cigars,
&c., &c., &c.,
New Stock.
ONE PRICE.
All Goods Positively
SOLD AT
BOTTOM PRICES.
FAIR AND SQUARE
IS
Our Motto.
Do Not Fail to Give
NO. 2, BAER'S BLOCK A CALL,
When doing your
SHOPPING.
Jan. 30

WANTED Farms to sell and exchange. We have hundreds of customers wanting to buy farms just now. Never knew a better time to sell. Acres at fair prices, as people are filling money from banks and seeking Acres for safety. Address S. M. JAMES, Pittsburgh Farm Agency, 134 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Those in search of farms send for printed Farm Register. Nov28

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 12, 1878.
TERMS Moderate. Send for a Catalogue.
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal, Blairsville, Pa. Aug. 7.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE
(Pittsburgh, East End,) Pa.
Collegiate year opens September 12th.
Location 4 miles from Court House, over-looking East Liberty valley. Easy of access and free from smoke. Terms for boarding pupils reduced. For particulars and catalogue apply to
MISS HELEN E. PELETREAU, Acting President.
GEO. A. BERRY, Treasurer. Aug. 7

TO THE LADIES.
The Summer and Fall styles of E. Butterick & Co's.
PAPER PATTERNS.
at Mrs. E. R. Wagner's,
809 Arch St., and 804 South 2d St., Philadelphia.
Also for sale the Centennial Platter. Orders filled by mail on receipt of price. Catalogue furnished on application by mail. Aug. 14

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Enfeebled Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitants and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a masterpiece of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

MISCELLANEOUS,

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.
THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT. HEALS SORES AND ULCERATIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.
This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.
ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.
It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.
IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.
Physicians speak of it in high terms.
Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.
N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.
"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE," Black or Brown, 50 Cents.
C. A. GRITTINGER, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N. Y.

The Great New Medicine

A Health-Giving Power
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of what ever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.
VIGOREINE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, foul taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's, 32 John St., New York, and Troy City, N. Y.
THE OBJECT OF EATING." a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.
FOR SALE BY
G. W. SPEERS,
DRUGGIST, Somerset, Pa.
February 6

Cook & Beerits'
FAMILY GROCERY,
Flour and Feed
STORE.
We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our NewStore on
MAIN CROSS STREET
And in addition to a full line of the best
Confectioneries, Notions,
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.
We will endeavor, at all times, to supply our customers with the
BEST QUALITY OF
AMILY FLOUR,
CORN-MEAL,
OATS, SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS
And everything pertaining to the Feed Department at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FOR
CASH ONLY.
Also, a well selected stock of
Glassware, Stoneware, Woodenware, Brushes
all kinds, and
STATIONERY
Which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.
Don't forget where we stay—
MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa.

EVERY MAN'S DUTY.

The fates that now select the plow
That cuts the cleanest furrow;
That man is only all a man
Whose work is clean and thorough:
And the facts reap for the harvest-sweep
Aye choose the keenest sickle;
That man is only half a man
Whose course is weak and fickle.

They err who deem Life's busy stream
But meant for craft of power;
No honest work's so cheap and mean
But hath its solemn hour;
For the lowly poor in walks obscure
Have still their human duty,
As well as those whose statelier ways
Move on in light and beauty.

Do well your work, as porter, clerk,
Longshoreman, groom or carter—
The crowns of toil are won as oft
In sweat of brow as barter;
Blunt Duty takes all sorts of tracks—
Broad, narrow, dry, or muddy;
As much of conscience may be thrown
In workshops as in duty.

Work without flaws the custom draws
From hands that err and blunder;
The chiefest cause for making laws
'Gainst fate pretense and blunder,
Springs out of Sloth and Folly, both
With naught but scorn before them.
All honest wages scorn, unless
You give good labor for them.

The toll you use in pegging shoes,
Or wielding pick and shovel,
As much as that of pen and brain,
May glorify a hovel,
And mean and base to all his race,
To alien and to neighbor,
Is he who in his heart denies
The dignity of labor.

Then, though you toil above the soil,
Or underneath it burrow
In mines and tunnels, always let
Your work be clean and thorough.
Humanity's a Family Tree,
Requiring honest duty
Of little twigs, as well as boughs
That wave in strength and beauty.

NATIONAL ISSUES.

Speech of Secretary Sherman at Toledo, Ohio, August 26th.

FINANCIAL AND LABOR TOPICS.

Fellow Citizens:—When I informed the Republican State Committee that I could speak once during my brief visit, they inquired if it would be agreeable me to speak in Toledo. I promptly answered yes, for, though I knew that your political associations had been greatly disturbed by questions which sprang out of the hardness of the times and the panic of 1873, yet you would give me a patient hearing, and thus be able better to judge how far we disagree.

I naturally suppose that you desire me to speak mainly on financial topics. My official position for many years in the Senate connected me with the financial legislation of Congress, and my present office requires me to carry into execution those laws. They relate mainly to the public credit, public debt, our coin and currency, and the system of taxes by which the Government is supported. The topics are necessarily interwoven with each other, but each canvass brings some of these into more prominence than others.

Now the 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, to measure great wants and little wants. We must have coin money and paper money, and plenty of both. What I contend for is that, though our money may be of many kinds, it must all have the same purchasing power. The essential qualities of all good money are stability, equality and convertibility. The dollar of one kind should buy as much as the dollar of any other kind. Depreciated money cheats the ignorant and the unwary, and enriches the money changer. The poor man whose dependence is upon his daily labor is the victim of depreciated money, for he must take what is offered and is always paid in the poorest money. No distinction should be made between coin money and paper money, or between the noteholder and the bondholder. The money provided by the Government should pay all debts and be used for all debts. Subject to these conditions I am for the largest amount of each kind of money demanded for the wants of business, and if you will agree with me in these general propositions there will be no quarrel between us.

USEFUL AGENTS OF EXCHANGE.

Gold, silver and copper, as well as the modern contrivance of paper money, are all useful agents of exchanges, and ought to be freely used and always mantained at par with each other. Minor coins of baser metals are indispensable for the innumerable small wants of life. To measure these wants silver coin would have to be small in size, and, therefore, copper and nickle are used, but these metals are so cheap that it coined at their intrinsic value the coins would be too large for convenience, so, by common consent, the old copper cents are abandoned, and token coins of copper and nickle are issued at several times their intrinsic value, but are mantained 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 Britian outnumbered the sovereigns many times, and in the United States the silver coins issued from February 1, 1875, to August 1, 1878, number 220,829,540, while the whole number of gold pieces issued during that time in the United States is 7,710,040. No form of paper money can profitably take the place of silver. Our old fractional currency was the best substitute ever devised, but this cost annually nearly four per cent. to maintain it in decent condition, or nearly the interest of the money, while the amount lost, wasted and destroyed was a heavy tax upon the people who used it. It lasted on an average only fifteen months, while coin lasts thirty years. The largest possible use of silver and its freest circulation are indispensable to any system of money that can be devised, but, like all other money, it must be maintained in some way at or near the intrinsic value of the other money.

If silver is coined at less than its market value and issued without limit it will as surely displace gold as water will displace air. Therefore, fractional silver is limited to $50,000,000, and is only issued when required in exchange for United States notes. If it becomes too abundant it comes into the Treasury for taxes 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 this 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 march of time.

GOLD INDISPENSABLE.

But gold is also an indispensable standard of value. It measures all the larger transactions of business life. It is used as such by most Christian and civilized nations of the world, and its demonetization would be as great injury as the demonetization 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.* This can be done while the market value of silver is lower than its legal 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 silver coin or lowering the weight of 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 my hearty concurrence, but I am utterly opposed to any measure that will deprive us of the use of either coin, circulating side by side, of equal purchasing power, at par with each other. I assure you in all frankness that the silver question must be solved in some such way, or we will have to adopt the single standard of silver like the Chinese or other Asiatic nations.

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

Our paper currency is now happily brought to very near par with coin. Will you insist upon keeping it at par, or will you, by repealing the Resumption act, retrace the steps already taken and embark again upon the sea of irredeemable paper currency? Shall our paper money hereafter be redeemable in coin upon the demand of the holder and be maintained at par with coin, or shall it be what its friends call a "fiat money, irredeemable in coin, depending upon the daily trade marks of bankers and brokers for its value and upon the changing majorities in Congress for its amount and quality?

This county of Lucas has always been a good Republican county. It earnestly supported the administration of Abraham Lincoln, supported all the measures of the war, and in patriotic exertions and sacrifices for the cause of the Union was not excelled by the same population in any portion of the United States. It is to you as Republicans I wish to address what I have to say to-night.

THE PARENT OF GREENBACK.

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 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 the war should be made and kept equal with 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 the 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 1866 we not only, by law, promised to redeem it, but provided for the gradual contraction of the amount. In 1868 we suspended the contraction and renewed the promise. In 1869 we solemnly pledged the public faith to redeem these notes in coin. No step, however, was taken to redeem the pledges, and, under the stimulus of inflation, speculation ran riot, visionary schemes were entered upon, extravagance prevailed, until in September, 1873, the bubble bust, prices fell, the wild delusions of the time were dissipated and business men had to face the inevitable evils that always come from irredeemable paper money. Then, after fifteen months debate in Congress, and before the people, as a remedy for the evils we were suffering, the Resumption act was passed. The only object was to make our paper money equal to coin. It was not the best possible measure, but was the only one that could be agreed upon. It was very general in its provisions, but did not give ample power to prepare for and to mantain 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 was, on the 1st of January, 1879, to be made as good as coin, to be redeemable in coin, 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.

RESUMPTION ACT VINDICATED.

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 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 is almost performed.

Now, the steps by which the result has been achieved were simple, lawful, and beneficient, and, perhaps, it is best for me to state them as briefly as I can.

First. Silver coin was gradually substituted for fractional currency. The amount of fractional currency redeemed to the 17th of this month 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 $14,000,000 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 circulating notes were issued to National Banks, and only to the extent of eighty per cent. of the notes so issued. This was to be continued until the amount outstanding was $300,000,000, but Congress, during the recent session, in view of the general desire to stop reduction, suspended it and fixed the amount of United States notes at $346,681,016, the amount then outstanding. Though this adds to the difficulties of executing the Resumption law, still I have entire confidence in our ability to maintain that amount in circulation.

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 was the chief means provided to secure and maintain resumption. My predecessors, no doubt believing that this accumulation ought not to commence during their terms, had taken no steps under the provisions of the Resumption act. When I assumed the duties of my present office, after careful study of the whole question, I determined that it would be necessary to accumulate, in addition to the surplus revenue, the sum of $100,000,000 of gold coin, and 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 defeating 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 constanly 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 19th of this month the Treasury of the United States was supplied with $209,011,753 15 gold and silver coin and bullion.

THE LABOR QUESTION

And now, fellow-citizens, in conclusion let me invite your attention briffey to the agitation of the labor question, not only in this country, but in other countries, where production has exceeded consumption, and thrown out of employment many industrious laboring men, and paralyzed important branches of industry, especially in the iron and coal industries. I know that in some places labor is depressed, that wages are low, that many a willing hand finds it hard to get work, and sometimes hungry men, women and children want clothing, and shame be to him who does not sympathize with such suffering and relieve it if possible. No wonder that honest labor grows soured at the inequalities of life, and sometimes listens to the cry of the demagogue that human laws have caused this distress, and that if he was in office he could furnish redress.

The same distress exists in a far greater degree in Great Britain, France, Germany, and all civilized nations, whatever may be their forms of currency or standards of value. Modern inventions which supply wonderful machinery which consumes only water and coal, as a substitute for the skilled mechanic, have greatly diminished the occupation of labor. Fewer laborers are required for the same work. The only remedy would seem to be to pursue new industries and seek new markets to be supplied. Our own country is blessed with cheap lands inviting labor, and the energy of our own people, as I have shown, is already discovering increased employment in supplying productions heretofore made abroad, and in sending our home productions to foreign countries. All that the Government can do within its limited powers it ought to do to encourage, protect and foster labor.

And I can say of our laws and institutions they are far more favorable to the laboring man than those of any other country, and any idea, or reform, or measure that is proposed to relieve and protect labor finds in the Republican party its earnest and sympathetic advocate. That party has done more for the protection and development of labor than any other. Our Constitution and laws guarantee to every man equal civil and political rights. Property is more equally distributed than elsewhere except in France, and excluding the negroes, who but recently acquired the right to vote, a greater portion of our citizens are property holders. More than two-thirds of our voters, with this exception, are property holders, and the rest want to be, hope to be, and can be. This country of ours is not the permanent field for tramps and Communists. Our laws for the distribution of property tend directly and rapidly to distribute large estates. Property here is required to pay more tribute to labor than in any other country in the world.

PROPERTY EDUCATES

the children, maintains all your charitable institutions, maintains your streets, roads and local improvements, and all parts of national, State and local government. The very few taxes that attach to those who have no property are on whisky, tobacco, and beer, which are voluntary taxes. If the government can do more to protect labor, it will. It offers to every citizen a homestead on the public lands. It offers every man an equal chance. Every office and honor is open to equal competition, and it gives to no man right, title or advantage, except what he himself acquires. This is all that a free government can do. It cannot take the property of the rich and divide it among the poor. It cannot, as is proposed, take the public treasure, collected by taxes, and distribute it any other way except for the limited proper objects provided for by the Constitution. It cannot control contracts men make with each other, except where they are grossly immoral or violate public policy. Its office is spent when it secures freedom, equality and equal chance in the race of life. While the sympathies of the Republican party must ever be with the laboring man, it cannot violate the fundamental principles of free government to favor any class, or refuse to protect any class in the enjoyment of life, property and the fruits of their own labor.

In the general management of your affairs the Republican party has done all that it could do to develop the national resources and maintain the national honor, to protect all men in equal rights, to secure to all men equal privileges and equal chance in life, and that it is ready to adopt any proper and constitutional mode of relieving distress and advancing the interests of any portion of the people. I can safely appeal to all of you who have shared in the honors and labors of this party to still stand by its flag, now that the difficulties of the recent past are passing away, with the full hope that our country always advancing and prosperous since liberty was first proclaimed by our Revolutionary fathers, is still destined to advance under the guidance of the Republican party, to higher honor and greater prosperity.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Mr. Sherman, during his speech, read a letter from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of to-day, in which the following questions were asked about the Trade dollar:

First. What is the matter with the Trade dollar? I expect you to say it is not legal tender.

Second. The Government received dollar for dollar when it put the Trade dollar out.

Third. Did the person on receiving the Trade dollar from the Government do so with the understanding that he had to take it to China to spend it. If any body is to blame, who is it?

He said that the trade dollar was not a legal tender, but it is worth ninety cents as bullion. The standard dollar is legal, and therefore worth par. That is the difference.

To the second question he answered that the Government did not receive dollar for dollar for the Trade dollar, but received 1½ cents for coining each dollar for private bullion owners. That was all. It was the miller that ground the grist for a small percentage.

To the third question he replied that the bullion owner did receive the Trade dollar for exportation to China, a device to give him a market for his bullion, and upon the fall of silver it was perverted by him as a means of cheating our own people.

A new dime novel is entitled "Through Thick and Thin." Probably founded on boarding-house coffee and oyster soup.

By rolling all night in a hot bed a man finds his sleep done to a turn in the morning.

Who ever heard a penny whistle?

Clergymen are men who have long vacations.

Rapid Transit in New York.

When an elevated railroad was proposed, it was regarded as a frantic and futile chimera. To-day there are two elevated railroads. When the first iron pillars were raised along Greenwich Street and up the Ninth Avenue, it was declared that it was an intolerable nuisance and disfigurement of the street. To-day main streets are occupied with the trestle-work of the railway, and the aerial traveler shoots by steam through the thoroughfares from Central Park to the Battery and from the Battery to Harlem. No spot in the world, within the same time, can show a more miraculous change than that of the New Amsterdam of Governor Stuyvesant to the New York of Mayor Ely; and as the passenger whirls across the island in the time that old Governor Peter used to stump from end to end of the Battery, he may curiously wonder what municipal marvels the next two centuries will produce.

Should this printed leaf flutter down to the reader of that day, he will be glad to know something of the beginning of elevated street railways. If he will imagine, then, going down a little street by the south side of Trinity Church-yard, which now surrounds Trinity Church, he will find in the next street parallel with Broadway a structure which covers it like a massive long bridge. He looks up the long perspective of rafters underneath, and that is all he sees of the street. Ascending a wooden staircase to the top of the bridge, he finds an office, where he pays ten cents for a ticket, and passes immediately into a car remarkable for its light elegance. The form of the seats and the wood-work is graceful; the seats—for it is summer—are of cane, and there is a general freshness and coolness of aspect which is very agreeable. In a moment the train is moving with a curious solidity of action, the wheels running in grooves that would make the mishap most to be feared—that of leaving the track—quite impossible. There are a dozen passengers in the car, and as many more in each of the three cars of the train, and there is a train from the station we have just left every three minutes.

We roll along at the level of the second-story windows of the larger houses, stopping at frequent stations, which are gay and pretty wooden buildings, with gates and warnings to prevent heedless stepping in front of the constant trains. Suddenly our speed is slackened almost to stopping, and we turn at right angles down a street, and presently, at the same angle, resume our northerly course. This involves great loss of headway, and consequently of speed, which will be remedied some day. As we roll on, our view is confined to the faces of the houses and the glimpses and vistas of the cross streets. But as we reach the broad Sixth Avenue we see more of the life of the shops and sidewalks; we are opening out into the broader parts of the city; there are stately churches and lofty houses; and suddenly there is the green country before us—we are at Central Park, and it is twenty or twenty-five minutes since we left Trinity Church.

To the passenger there has been but one discomfort—the smoke and fine dust from the locomotive. It has been a surprisingly delightful journey. Omnibuses and street cars are the monsters of a distempered fancy. Going down town or going home is a charming excursion. But while this is his own personal experience, the passenger, as he has caught sight in his flight of a chamber in an upper story, with the bed toward the window, the bureau, the table and the chair—a seclusion invaded every moment by hundreds of careless eyes, by a continuous roar, and a puff of dust and smoke—has wondered what the lodger may think of it all, and what the lodger, with ruined privacy and murdered sleep, may have to say to the landlord, hot and profane from the mere apprehension of complaint and warning. These rooms are darkened sometimes; there are sickness, suffering, death in them; but the rattle and the jar and smoke and dust go storming by incessantly. The passenger sees also the shops below, and his imagination goes into them, accompanying the "shopper", wiping dust from her sacque and cinders from her eyes, and "cheapening the goods" amid the rumble of the train, and he wonders if the noise and the smoke and the dust promote the prosperity of the shops. The carriage horses passing under the frame-work of the railway do not seem to be frightened. They lift their heads, perhaps, as the train comes thundering over, but that is all. Indeed, every body is compelled to observe that here is a new thing, another step forward, another improvement of the nineteenth century which has come, and, despite chambers and lodgers and landlords and shop-keepers, has "come to stay."

There have been protests of property-holders and physicians, and suits have been brought and meetings held. The railway has been denounced as the result of a monstrous usurpation of public force over private right, forecasting the Commune itself. But the conviction of public convenience will probably prevail over all, and the problem of rapid transit will have been solved by the aerial method. It must produce great changes of value. Streets through which such railroads run will cease to be streets of dwelling-houses or of small shops. These will withdraw into the neighborhood adjacent, near enough for the use and out of the reach of the noise. The current of increasing population will be turned from New Jersey and Long Island to the region between the North River and the Sound, which will thus have a swift and direct connection with the lower city, unvexed by ice or fog or storm. But the sagacity of the city must now secure as certainly a quick and cheap freight connection with the West, or it may find the increased facility of local transit will not alone retain the supremacy of New York.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

Don't Call a Man a Liar.

Never tell a man that he is a liar unless you are certain that you can lick him; for, as a general rule, when you say that it means a fight. I have arrived at this conclusion through sad experience. I know it is not safe to give the lie to a muscular Christian. I did once. I am sorry for it now, as I never grieved for anything in the whole course of my life. We were standing on the sidewalk in front of the club talking politics, when I made the statement; and men who talk politics and get mad over it, are, to put it mildly, lunatics, or else want an office. The man made an assertion touching the fair name of my favorite candidate which I believed to be untrue. It is probable that if it had been as true as it was false, I should have taken the same course, because, you understand, a man has no sense who talks politics, anyhow. I think I said that before, but it is all the same. I want to make it strong, and get you to understand how I got my ornamental eye. I mildly suggested that a man who would make such a statement as that was lost to all sense of shame and would be guilty of any base crime.

He disagreed with me on that point.

As for himself he never made a statement except upon the most ample proof. My candidate was the meanest man unhung.

I told him he lied. I have been kicked by a mule; have fallen out of a second story window on a hard pavement; eaten green persimmons; heard Miles Alow read poetry for two h