The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....July 1, 1896

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.

Vice President.
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large.
GALUSHA A GROW, of Susquehanna.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

Electors-at-Large.
Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia.
Alexander E. Patton, Clearfield.
William Witherow, Allegheny.
Peter L. Kimberly, Mercer.

District Electors.

1. Dr. J. S. P	15. Henry C. Prevost.
2. Allen B. Roeke.	16. J. B. Brown.
3. Frank R. Hendley.	17. Fred. H. Eaton.
4. Leonidas I. Meyers.	18. C. Brown Miller.
5. Wm. M. Taggart.	19. B. H. Shindell.
6. Joseph H. Huddell.	20. George T. Swank.
7. William F. Soley.	21. A. C. White.
8. John Fritz.	22. Wm. N. Randolph.
9. Henry L. Johnson.	23. F. Wertheimer.
10. John H. Landis.	24. Josiah Spcoer.
11. Everett Warren.	25. Edw'd E. Abrams.
12. R. W. Wilde.	26. Isador Sobel.
13. Harrison Ball.	27. William Schaur.
14. D. W. Miller.	28. Jos. C. Campbell.

CONGRESS.

F. J. KOOSER, of Somerset Bor.
Subject to decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY.

WM. H. MILLER, of Quemahoning Twp.
W. H. SANNER, of Somerset Bor.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

GEO. J. BLACK, of Meyersdale Bor.

SHERIFF.

M. H. Hartzell, of Rockwood Bor.

PROTHONOTARY.

H. F. BARRON, of Somerset Bor.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

J. M. COVER, of Jenner Twp.

TREASURER.

WM. WINTERS, of Somerset Twp.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

GEO. F. KIMMEL, of Milford Twp.
GABRIEL GOOD, of Somerset Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR.

JACOB W. PECK, of Summit Twp.

AUDITORS.

JEREMIAH RHOADS, of Somerset Bor.
B. J. BOWMAN, of Brothersvalley Twp.

ONE of the charges brought against McKinley by the Democrats is that he blacks his own boots!

THE Republican party is pledged to the kind of a dollar that comes up to the inscription on its face.

IF THE Cuban insurgents can hold out until March 4, 1897, they will be sure of receiving substantial aid and comfort from the United States.

BOTH McKinley and Hobart, like Garfield, taught school in their early days. Lincoln saw little of schoolhouses, but he trained one star pupil, himself, under countless disadvantages.

GOVERNOR Altgeld was unanimously renominated for Governor by the Illinois Democratic State Convention at Peoria last week. Altgeld and the free silver forces were in entire control, and the platform declares for independent free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

THREE hundred years ago the Duke of Alva, who was the General Weyler of his time, killed by torture 18,000 of the bravest and best people in Holland. The Hollanders were not conquered, but have kept step with enlightened government and civilization, which is far more than can be said of their oppressors.

THE Ohio regiment in which McKinley enlisted as a private had Rosecrans for Colonel, Stanley Matthews for Lieutenant Colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes for Major. A regiment which turned out the commander of a great army, a member of the United States Supreme Court, and two Presidents, averages up pretty well.

ANOTHER Ohio man to the front. William H. Harrison in 1840, U. S. Grant in 1868, R. B. Hayes in 1876, James A. Garfield in 1880, Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and William McKinley in 1896. Although Grant and the latter Harrison hailed from other states when nominated, both were natives of Ohio. "Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?"

FROM every part of the Delaware Peninsula comes the good news that the peach crop has never shown a fairer promise than this year. Some of the most experienced peach growers say that the so-called June "drop" is about over, having occurred in May, on account of the very hot weather which prevailed in April, and that they can now form some idea of the size of the crop.

DEMOCRATIC State conventions were held in New York, Ohio, Indiana and Texas on Wednesday last. New York, as was expected, declared plainly and firmly for the gold standard until international bimetalism becomes practicable, and instructed her 72 delegates to act as a unit in procuring such a declaration at the Chicago National convention. Ohio, on the other hand, instructed her 46 delegates under the unit rule to support free silver at 16 to 1. Texas also declared unequivocally for free silver, as did also Indiana.

THE Republicans of the 1st congressional district of Maine have not yet nominated their candidate for the next Congress. They postponed this ceremony in order to await developments at St. Louis. There seems to be no occasion for further delay on their part, and it becomes necessary for Thomas B. Reed to at once inform his old constituency as to whether he is in their hands for further service as their representative in Congress. Maine elects her Congressmen in September, and the candidates must all be put into the field without further delay. It is devoutly to be hoped that Mr. Reed will decide to remain in Congress. He will still be needed there to lead his party on the floor of the House, or to direct it from the chair.

THE following named States, eighteen in number, can safely be counted on to give Republican majorities this fall: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. This will give the Republicans 238 electoral votes, or 14 in excess of the number needed for a choice. It will be a majority of 29, though, over the combined opposition, for all that will be left for the Democrats, Populists and the rest of the non-Republican elements will be 209 votes. The Republicans, however, are reasonably sure to carry several additional States, but the HERALD will not claim them until the returns giving them to the party come in.

IT WOULD be altogether unfair to take the demonstration made here Saturday night, on an anonymous call for a ratification meeting, as an index of the enthusiasm with which the nomination of McKinley and Hobart was received by the Republicans of Somerset county. The nomination of Major McKinley had already been ratified in the heart of every true Republican and believer in American manhood and American principles. The Republicans of Somerset county are ardently for the ticket, and will show their loyalty in November by polling an unprecedented majority for it from top to bottom.

THE truest and best, as well as the fairest estimate of a man's character is that which is gathered from what his neighbors say about him. Especially is this true in small cities, where everybody knows everybody and everybody's business. Out in Canton, Ohio, where William McKinley has resided all his life, his neighbors are talking about him, and this, taken from the Canton Repository, is what they are saying:

"He is the man from Canton. The Ohio man; the man and the name honored by all Americans; and yet our own plain, unassuming fellow citizen. Here is his home; here are his family traditions, his household gods. He has won the people's faith by his valorous defense of their most vital interests; he has won the people's hearts by being one of, and with, them. He was the prop of his aged father; he has a mother whom he adores, a wife whom he loves, a fireside and a home that he cherishes, a sturdy citizenship that he prizes above all honors. He goes forth into the national conflict from among us and from his own State of Ohio into the broad area of the great Republic, not recommended by vast possessions, not as a conquering hero in war, but as a simple, plain man of the common people, citizen William McKinley, of Canton, O."

And what higher tribute could a man want from his fellow citizens? They are proud of him, and they want the world to know it.

THE notification committee, consisting of one member from every State and territory, waited upon Major McKinley, Monday afternoon, at his home in Canton. Senator Thurston, who was the permanent presiding officer of the St. Louis Convention, made a characteristic address, in which he said that the nomination had been made in obedience to the popular demand. Continuing he said:

"Your nomination means more than an indorsement of protective tariff, of reciprocity, of sound money, and of honest finance, for all of which you have so steadfastly stood; it means an indorsement of your heroic youth, your fruitful years of arduous public service, your sterling patriotism, your stalwart Americanism, your christian character, and the purity, fidelity and simplicity of your private life. In all these things you are the typical American; for all these things you are the chosen leader of the people. God give you strength to so bear the honors and meet the duties of that great office for which you are now nominated, and to which you will be elected, that your administration will enhance the dignity and power and glory of this republic, and secure the safety, welfare and happiness of its liberty-loving people."

Major McKinley replied briefly to the official notification, but his words were as plain as language can make them. He said in conclusion:

"The platform adopted by the Republican National convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans everywhere, and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport or meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at length or in any detail at this time. It will, however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you, and through you to the great party you represent a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me.

An Object Lesson.

Baltimore "American" (Rep.).

In Continental times, when currency was scarce, tobacco was the measure of value in Virginia and Maryland. All commodities were exchanged for tobacco, the number of pounds of tobacco denoting the value of the commodities, just as the number of dollars for which an article is now sold indicates its value. Tobacco was the medium of exchange because it was the least fluctuating of the commodities produced in the New World, and would always bring about the same price in the Old World.

Had any one proposed to make corn or oats or potatoes a measure of value or a general medium of exchange, as well as tobacco, he would have been in the same position as the free silver people of to-day, except that he would have been more excusable because tobacco was a poor substitute for gold, and it might have occurred to him that where the currency basis was so fluctuating already it would make little difference if it was made more so, and yet had such a proposal been adopted, there would have been inextricable confusion. A colonist would have been rich or poor according to the measure of value by which he estimated his possessions. While one might be worth so many pounds or hogsheads of tobacco, another would be worth only a few hundred bushels of potatoes and still another so many barrels of corn. The experiment would not have lasted long, however. The first year's crop would have settled the matter. Had potatoes been elevated to the dignity of tobacco, in accordance with the views of the bimetalists of those days, every farmer would have plunged into the potato business.

A few years ago, when potatoes were selling for a dollar and a quarter a bushel, a gentleman who knew more about Greek tragedies than agriculture rented a fine farm near the bay shore. He selected potatoes as his main crop, and so did a great many other farmers. He planted about 150 acres in potatoes, and he made the greatest crop that had ever been heard of in that part of Maryland. He filled all of the barns and outhouses of the place with potatoes, and finally filled the cellars of the very handsome old mansion in which he resided. Potatoes dropped suddenly to ten cents a bushel, and when he shipped a few bushels to Baltimore he found he was out of pocket. Meanwhile, they began to rot, and he compromised by paying ten cents a bushel, to all who would bring their teams and haul the potatoes away. That is what would happen to the currency were silver adopted as the measure of value.

McKinley's Home Popularity.

Indianapolis Journal.

It took three gerrymanders to get Major McKinley out of Congress. He was elected in 1876. In 1878 he was legislated into a district framed to give 2,000 Democratic majority, but was re-elected by 1,300. In 1884 his district was reconstructed, but he carried it by over 2,000 majority. The third time is the charm. In 1890 he was put in a district which was considered good for 2,900 Democratic majority and was defeated by 300 votes. In that way our friends the enemy helped to demonstrate McKinley's popularity.

Quay Hanna's Right Bower.

CANTON, O., June 26.—Notwithstanding the various statements from here and from Mr. Hanna, at Cleveland, there is little doubt that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, will be a member of the Executive Committee, which will have charge of the McKinley campaign, under the advice of Mr. Hanna himself. It will be observed that Mr. Hanna does not deny that Senator Quay has been offered the chairmanship. Hanna expects to conduct the fight himself, but he wants Quay's practical knowledge to assist him. It is dollars to cents that Quay will be Hanna's right bower in the game for the great Presidential stakes.

On the Stump at Canton.

Eastern Ohio turned out to ratify the nomination of McKinley and Hobart at Canton, Saturday, at least ten thousand strangers being present. The speakers other than Major McKinley were Hon. Charles A. Grosvenor, Charles Emory Smith and Congressman R. W. Taylor, of Ohio.

When McKinley appeared upon the speaker's stand he was given an ovation. He spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens: I thank you for this magnificent demonstration. I think I know just what it means. It is in no sense personal, but it is the assurance of the interest which you feel in the great questions which are to be considered in this great campaign, and which are to be settled by the American people at the ensuing election. It means, my fellow-citizens, that you are attached by every tie of fealty and affection to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. It means that you intend by your votes to write into public law and into permanent statutes what you believe will be for the best interests of all the people.

Republican principles do not perish; they have not suffered by defeat; they have not suffered by their temporary rejection by the people. They are brighter and more glorious to-day than they have ever been before. They are endeared to every American heart. Their defeat before the American people has never brought good to any American interests, and their triumph has brought good to the American people.

WHAT OF THE BALLOTS?

And, my fellow-citizens, these principles are to be tried before you this year. What will your answer be in November? What are these principles, my countrymen? A protective tariff that takes care of every American interest and serves the highest good of American labor. A principle that insists that our work shall be done at home, and not abroad. A reciprocity that, while seeking out the world's market for our surplus products, will never yield up a single day's work that belongs to the American workingman.

And then a sound dollar—as sound as the Government, and as untarnished as its flag. A dollar that is good, not only at home, but good wherever trade goes. A dollar that is as good in the hands of the farmer and the workingman as in the hands of the manufacturer or the capitalist.

These great principles, emblazoned as they will upon the banners of the Republican party, are bound to bring triumph in November, I firmly believe, and, will carry messages of sweetness and happiness to every American home and every American fireside.

I thank you, my countrymen, for this demonstration of your good-will. I am glad to welcome you to my home city, a city near and dear to me by every tie of affection; a city to which I owe so much. We are all proud to have you here to-day, and my advice to the Mayor is to have the census taken at this time.

Hanna on the Issue.

A special dispatch from Cleveland, dated Thursday, has this: "The thousands of workmen who are employed in the manufactories of this country don't care an iota about this question of Free Silver," said the Hon. Mark A. Hanna. "They say they don't, and it is apparent that what the industrial classes of America want is better times and some assurance that they will ere long receive better wages, or at least a stipend equal to that which they were getting before the financial depression which followed the Democratic victory of 1892.

"I am convinced of the correctness of what I am saying, because I talked with the men on this subject. I have from five thousand to six thousand men in my employ, and I know by personal investigation that the men who are working in the shops and in the mines care very little or nothing about the whole financial question. They recognize the fact that it is one of the issues of the campaign, but that is about as far as their interest goes. It is the farmers and the debtor class of the country who argue the Free Silver matter.

"The workingmen want prosperity, and they realize the fact that this much-desired condition can come only as a result of remedial measures in the case of our Protective Tariff. The nomination of McKinley on a Gold platform is going to stimulate industry. It will bring back to this country much of the capital which was withdrawn by foreign investors, and its effect will be felt in an equal degree among local capitalists. Why, I myself know of enterprises involving an investment of millions of dollars whose consummation was purposely delayed until the projectors could ascertain the character of the declarations in the St. Louis platform."

Alive at His Funeral.

Lorenzo Dow McKinney, one of the most prominent farmers of Scioto county, Ohio, and for years a recognized leader of the Democratic party, observed his funeral with solemn rites at Fallen Timber, last Sunday. Mr. McKinney was 80 years old on June 17th, and it was with the firmly fixed idea that he will not live the year out, that he requested the singular performance of a funeral oration pronounced over the subject in vigorous life. The services were held in an immense grove 20 miles from Portsmouth and fully 7,000 people were present to witness the singular performance.

At 5 o'clock Sunday the highway was crowded with carriages and before the time of beginning the services arrived, the road for half a mile on each side of the grove was so choked with vehicles that many could not get within reach of the place and turned back in despair. The vicinity was alive with all sorts of fakirs, who took advantage of the crowd and the isolated place to ply their trade.

At the appointed hour Mr. McKinney, accompanied by eight venerable men, who acted in a capacity corresponding to pall-bearers at an ordinary funeral, was led to a platform at the bottom of the grove which sloped to the road, and he was seated at the rear of the platform much as a casket is placed on the bearers before the altar. The congregation, led by an old man, sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," after which an earnest prayer was offered by the Rev. Forest Evans.

Then followed a regular funeral oration from the text, "The time of my departure is at hand," words written by Paul from prison to Timothy. In the course of his sermon the minister referred to Mr. McKinney as the departed, and reviewed the many good deeds of his life as if it was already finished.

Many of the friends and neighbors of the old man in the audience sobbed aloud as the minister referred to his life of good deeds and kindness. After the sermon the congregation was invited to come forward and take leave of the man who had left the world, and for an hour this solemn procession filed past. Many burst into tears as they took him by the hand.

After the leave taking Mr. McKinney was driven directly home, where he expects to live in absolute retirement, awaiting dissolution, which he firmly believes will come within the year.

At present Mr. McKinney is in perfect health and looks good for ten years. He is a very wealthy man, and while eccentric possesses a strong mind, which has been cultivated by wide reading.

None of his children were at the funeral. He refused to talk on the ground that he was dead.

Stole Money And Whiskers

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., June 27.—Tilghman Ritter, a farmer, of Dillinger, Lehigh County, came to town yesterday, bringing with him $48 in his pocket and long whiskers on his chin. He fell in with a gang of local roughs and last night they put him on a trolley minus his money and his beard, of which they had robbed him. When he identified himself this morning after much trouble he came to town and caused the arrest of Preston Koch, of Coopersburg, who was sent to jail as one of the thieves.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

A Concise Explanation of a Frequently Asked Question.

What is free coinage? What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1? These questions asked and answered thousand of times, will figure with renewed frequency, both in the newspapers and in personal conversations during the next five months. It will be often said when the one or the other of these questions comes up: "I saw that explained in some newspaper only the other day, but don't exactly recall it." Whereupon the speaker will perhaps proceed to drop a card to some paper to repeat the explanation. Each voter will do well during the coming campaign to make a clipping of answers to these questions in stock, if not for himself for use as reference when the questions are brought up by others. Here is a condensation of an article covering the subject which will properly serve as such a clipping.

Free coinage means that the posessor of bullion in any quantity can take it to the mint and have it coined into money without cost. As all coined money has inferior metal mixed with it to impart hardness and to save it from abrasion, the difference between the weight of the pure gold and silver and the weight of the coin with the alloy added to it represents the profit made by the government in the transaction. This profit helps to defray the cost of minting. In gold, the alloy is silver and copper. In silver the alloy is copper. A gold dollar possesses 23.22 grains of pure gold. This is what may be called the raw material of the gold dollar which is worked up into the manufactured article at the mint. The manufactured article, when it leaves the mint in the shape of a coined gold dollar, weighs 25.2 grains, the addition of the alloy making the difference in the weight between the raw material and the coin. In the silver dollar there are 371¼ grains of pure silver, to which enough alloy is added to raise the weight to 412½ grains. Coined gold and silver are spoken of as standard gold and standard silver, to distinguish them from pure gold and pure silver. By dividing 412½, the number of grains in a standard silver dollar, by 25.5, the number of grains in a gold dollar, the result is 15,988, which is the present actual coinage ratio, though as a rule the decimal is disregarded, and the ratio 16 to 1.

BURIED 100 ALIVE.

Only Three Men Escaped.

PITTSTON, Pa., June 27.—The most horrible catastrophe that has visited the anthracite coal regions for twenty-six years to-day snuffed out the lives of about 100 miners. The disaster happened in the Newton Coal Company's Twin-Shaft at 3 o'clock this morning, and of all the men in the doomed pit at the time the shock came only three are known to be alive to tell the awful story. The other daring spirits who had entered the mine to prevent the very disaster that overtook them were buried by a great fall of coal and rock. It was the result of a squeeze that had been feared for days, and it is one of the most extensive on record in this region.

At 11 o'clock to-night not one body had been recovered, and all hope of finding any of the ill-fated miners alive has been abandoned. There is a hardy and heroic band of rescuers at work, who are braving dangers in many forms to aid, if may be, any in the shaft who might possibly have survived the tomb of his companions.

The dreadful concussion was felt for miles in all directions, and the startled residents thought at first it was an earthquake. It is possible that a gas explosion assisted in the great havoc wrought.

The victims of to-day's accident were nearly all English-speaking miners. The others were foreigners, mostly Hungarians and Italians. Among the victims were M. J. Langan, Acting Mayor of Pittston, and M. J. Lynott, a Councilman. Langan was inside superintendent and Lycott inside foreman.

Bank Robbery Spoiled.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 26.—A most daring attempt at bank robbery was discovered by the local police a few days ago, and the facts made public last night. A suit of mud-stained clothing was recently found in the rooms occupied by three noted crooks, which led the police to suspect that the trio were tunneling under some bank or safe deposit vault. Search was instituted, and it was discovered that the vaults of the First National Bank had been undermined. A tunnel two and a half feet square leads from the cellar of a saloon near by to the basement of the bank.

In the cellar was found a tub containing thirty-one sticks of dynamite and a quantity of giant powder. The tools used in digging were also found. Another day's work would have sufficed to weaken the vaults enough to permit the use of explosives with certain success.

Meanwhile the proprietor of the saloon has disappeared, and the three crooks have also taken flight. An accomplice of the robbers was arrested yesterday, and the police are hopeful of landing their men. The First National Bank carries not less than $300,000 in currency in its vaults at all times.

No Law Against Snoring.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 25.—Because he snores heavily in his sleep John Barry was arrested on a warrant charging him with disturbing the peace. Martin Albert, a cornetist, made the charge against him.

Albert and several other families occupy rooms in an apartment house at No. 211 Burnett street, and all of them have been kept awake nights by the heavy breathing of Barry, who is also a tenant there. None of those annoyed by Barry's snoring knew where the noise came from until Albert traced it to Barry's rooms. Then he awakened Barry and appealed to him to desist.

Barry said he slept better for snoring, and as he did not hear the noise himself, did not bother about it.

This enraged Albert, so he appeared before Recorder Sullivan and charged Barry with being a disturber of the peace.

Recorder Sullivan thought enough of the case to send a policeman after Barry and he was arraigned in court. The defendant said that if he snored he did not know it, and what was more, he did not intend to stay up nights to prevent it. Recorder Sullivan could find no law under which he could hold Barry, and Albert could not suggest a plan to stop the racket. Barry was then discharged.

Letter From General Lee.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, writing from Cuba says: The Spanish authorities have treated him with great courtesy, and Captain-General Weyler has granted every request thus far preferred, even allowing him to visit the prisons where the captured Americans are confined.

Of the Spanish troops, he says they are fairly well drilled, but under a system of tactics and manual totally different from any the General had ever seen.

As to the insurgents, they practically have control of the island. The emissaries come in and go out of the towns and cities as they will, and he believes the entire native population is in sympathy with them.

As to the inhumanity of the Spanish commanders General Lee expresses himself in the plainest terms. "They do not regard the laws of modern war nor the usages customary among civilized nations at all. From every quarter there is the same testimony concerning the barbarities of the Spanish soldiers. Some of the evidence I have heard would be beyond belief did I not know it to be most reliable. The plunder of inoffensive citizens, murder, every form of rapine, is the unvarying story of prisoners and natives of the island, who happened to be under suspicion, and it takes very little, indeed, here, to place you under suspicion."

READY FOR M'KINLEY.

Democratic Office Holders Fixed by President Cleveland.

A Pittsburg Commercial correspondent writing from Washington says: One of the most interesting incidents of this Presidential year is the unanimity with which the Democratic office holders, from the President down, concede the election of the Republican ticket, and that there is no chance for disorganized Democracy. This is frankly admitted on all sides—by the $6000 per annum messenger to the $8,000 per annum Cabinet Minister. And, as was published exclusively in these dispatches two weeks ago, the President set the example by announcing that he expected to vote the Republican ticket in November next. Thus all the office-holding element expect the Republicans to win, but they are congratulating each other because the President and his advisers have turned civil service into a farce by construing it to mean that only Democrats should be protected by it.

In brief, the Democratic administration while expecting the Republicans to win in November, has been bending its energies to installing only Democrats in the best places and then covering them with the protection of civil service. While the Democrats expect to turn over the administration to President McKinley next March, they are chuckling with glee because all the subordinate places will contain only tried and true Democrats. It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that this administration as soon as it had filled all the lucrative places in the various departments with Democrats, immediately placed them under the civil service, so as to protect the incumbents in office after the discredited party had been kicked out. And the incumbents proudly boast about the way that the President has trampled true civil service in the dust in order that Democrats may be provided with life positions. While I was in the Treasury Department on Wednesday one of the watchmen said to me, "Well it looks very much as if Major McKinley would be the next President. But, thanks to President Cleveland and Logan Carlisle, we will retain our places. The Republicans will not dare to remove us by suspending the civil service rules so that they can fill our places with Republicans." Such boasting can be heard in all the departments. And they have the right to rejoice. When this administration came into power only the clerks were under civil service. Now every position is under civil service except the bureau officers and the assistant secretaries. Even such an important position as the chief clerk is protected by the magic name. And the employes, who are really servants in the family of the higher officials, but are appointed as laborers and messengers in order that Uncle Sam should pay their salaries, are also under the civil service.

The worst feature of this travesty is that the President delayed his action until all the best positions were filled by the Democrats. Competent Republican chiefs of divisions were either removed to make way for the Democrats or were reduced to minor places in order that incompetent Democrats might draw the large salaries. Then the civil service was thrown over them. And when all these changes were made and the protection afforded, the Democrats shout with glee and dare the incoming Republican administration to interfere with them and their places. But another outrage that this administration has perpetrated in the name of the civil service should not be overlooked. Competent clerks, who by long service and ability have worked themselves up to the $1,800 limit under the civil service were reduced in salary and grade in favor of those whose only recommendations were that they were Democrats and had Democratic backing. This outrage has been perpetrated in every department and in instances can be numbered by the hundreds. These are facts and can not be disputed. This the fourth administration that I have been able to watch closely since the advent of civil service in American politics, and the record of this administration on that line is that "civil service is solely to put Democrats into the best positions and keep them there without regard to their moral characters, honesty or fitness."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer, and every season has seen them grow more popular. The reason of the great favor in which they are held is easy to see. The rate of $10 for the round trip is phenomenally low, considering the distance and the high character of the service; the limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of the resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 9 and 23, August 6 and 20, and the rates will be as follows: Pittsburg, Uniontown, Connellsville, Scottdale, Greensburg, Butler, and Latrobe, $10; Johnstown, $9.25; Cresson, $8.50; Altoona, $8; Tyrone, $7.65; Clearfield, $8.90; Bedford, $8.50; Huntingdon, $7.10; Mifflin, $5.65; proportionate rates from other points.

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on each of the above-mentioned dates at 8:55 A. M., and connect at Philadelphia with special train via the new Delaware River Bridge route, landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg; or passengers may spend the night in Philadelphia and proceed to the shore by regular trains from Market Street Wharf the following day.

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:30 and 8:10 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia next morning, whence passengers may proceed to the shore on any regular trains from Market Street Wharf that day.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Horses as "Canned Beef."

WASHINGTON, June 25.—One of the dangers that threatens the American trade with Europe is revealed by United States Consul Du Bellet, at Rheims, France, in a report to the State Department, transmitting a newspaper account of a trial in London of a driver of cruelty to horses. It appeared that the man was engaged in loading the invalided omnibus horses of London for Rotterdam and Antwerp, where "they were converted into excellent canned beef, which is retailed throughout Europe in sealed boxes with American labels." This industry, which the Consul says is calculated to ruin the American export meat trade if not stopped, absorbs more than 20,000 horses annually.

Wanted to be Baptized.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 25.—James Turner, of Ashland, this county, who was a candidate for baptism in the Methodist church at that place, is now a candidate for the penitentiary. The night before he was to be baptized he was captured breaking into a store. He explained that he needed a new suit of clothes to be baptized in.

He is now in jail here.

Why suffer from indigestion? Burdock Blood Bitters cures Dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

PROF. BAUGHER MAKES REPLY.

His Statement of Pennsylvania College Action.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

GENTLEMEN:—Your action concerning the "Franklin Professor of Greek Language and Literature" was officially communicated to him after your adjournment and without opportunity of making any response to you directly. But as that action has been made public unofficially and irresponsibly, it is proper that the public should know exactly what it is, and accordingly, his response to you is made in this manner. Your action, as communicated by the Secretary of the Board, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That without bringing any direct, specific charge against the Franklin Professor of Greek Language and Literature, and simply realizing that the dissatisfaction with him is too great for him to be retained with any degree of comfort to the Board of Trustees or to the harmonious working of the Administration of the College, we notify him of the termination of his services, according to the terms on which the Franklin Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature was tendered him by the Board of Trustees."

That you bring no charge "direct" and "specific" or of any sort, is for the good reason that there was none that would bear the light, and at once stamps your action as arbitrary. Your committee spent one day at Gettysburg, inquiring into a few things, and went away without being able to make out a case sustained by credible evidence. From the puerile questions put to your Professor then, he was convinced of what his own consciousness already assured him, that there was nothing on which he could be reasonably or justly arraigned to his hurt. This your inability to find any direct, specific, legitimate charge, is as gratifying as his own sense of faithfulness.

Further, the "dissatisfaction" on which your action is based is not with his work in the department of Greek, which, he is proud to say, has always maintained, at least, its previous high standing, and has never been challenged. Moreover the "dissatisfaction" is not on the part of the students, whether of the past or the present, whose high estimate of the late Greek Professor's ability as a teacher and their high regard for the department under him as a factor in the Institution's character and life, is well known. Further, the "dissatisfaction" is not on the part of the great Lutheran Church which he represented, and which by your action has received an insulting blow directly in the face.

No! The "dissatisfaction" of which you speak respects only the Board of Trustees' "degree of comfort" and "the harmonious working of the Administration of the College." Thank you for so honest a statement!

The late "Franklin Professor" has stood firmly as he could for two chief things;

First, For the interests of the Lutheran Church for whose work the College was established, and which he supposed he was set to serve, and would serve, in the College.

Secondly, For thoroughness of work, a maintenance and betterment of the traditional standard of the Institution, intellectually, morally and spiritually.

These are the things which have chiefly characterized your late "Franklin Professor," as every one knows who knows the history of Pennsylvania College.

That, holding such views and set steadfastly for their defense, he should become a source of discomfort to a Board that took action undenominationalizing the College, thus shaking her very foundations, and to an Administration that, in accordance with its spirit and methods, led a too confiding Board to put into the hands of the Principal of a Secondary School authority to admit men to College over the heads of the Professors in the College and regardless of their sanction, reversing all previous custom—*is not strange!*

Whether the position of the late "Franklin Professor," or that of the Board and the Administration, is the better for the welfare of the public, the Church or the College, we may safely allow intelligent people to decide.

One thing more. There is a clear difference—often vast—between an Institution and its Administration, just as our country is something else and more than the existing Administration. It is great blindness to confound them. Surely there are always many opposed to the existing Administration whom it would be as great arrogance as folly to charge with being opposed to their country! The greatest opponent of an existing Administration may be the best friend of the country. Though you make no charge it has come indirectly to your respondent from some of your body, that he was not true to the College, and your Committee, referred to above, had the insufferable impudence to ask him if he was a real friend of the College! Would God she had more friends in her management that would serve her best interests as well! He defies any the least proof of such an allegation, and refers to his whole life and connection with the College for substantiation. That he does not believe the present Administration is true to the best interests, the traditions, and the hopes of the College, is quite another thing.

It would hardly be allowed—even amid a present craze—the silver, 16 to 1, advocates to maintain that those who contend for a gold basis are not true to their country. Your late "Franklin Professor" has been and is for a gold basis educationally, as well as financially. By this he does not mean that money, bricks and buildings can make an educational institution. Far from it. That requires men—men in the Board, men in the Faculty, men in the classes.

If it be said, however, that a party and an administration must have its own kind of men to carry out its own ends and that a free silver administration would not make a gold standard advocate its Secretary of the Treasury, the analogy is admitted. But as, in that case, the public would hold the party and the administration to accountability and reckon with them, so you will have to deal with the intelligent public and the Lutheran Church, from whom the patronage of the College comes. Your late "Franklin Professor," with much confidence, puts his twenty-four years' faithful service against what you and the Administration have done, and his principles against yours, for that arbitrament.

Yours, etc.,
H. LOUIS BAUGHER,
Late "Franklin Professor of Greek" in Pennsylvania College.
GETTYSBURG.

Great Oaks from Little Acorns Grown,

Is a line from the trite old verse we used to recite in our school boy days. It has a forcible application to those small ailments which we are apt to disregard until they reach formidable proportions. A fit of indigestion, a "slight" attack of constipation, it is assumed, will soon pass off, but is very apt to get worse, and in the meantime is neglected until the ailment becomes chronic, and then, if not entirely eradicated, is a constant annoyance and menace of worse consequences, for diseases, recollect, beget one another. How much wiser to resort to a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at the outset of the malady than to temporize with it at the start, or treat it with violent remedies in its maturity. Be on time with disease, or it may "floor" you. Malarious, rheumatic and kidney complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and nervousness are all disorders of rapid growth, and should be "nipped in the bud" by a timely resort to the Bitters.

Flags on Public Schools.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 27.—In the Circuit Court Judge Wright has decided that the State law requiring the National flag to be displayed over every school house in the State during school hours was unconstitutional and void. In doing so he quashed the indictments which were recently returned by the Grand Jury against Governor Altgeld the trustees of the University of Illinois here, and the officials of the city schools for violation of the law.

Nervous

People often wonder why their nerves are so weak; why they get tired so easily; why they start at every slight but sudden sound; why they do not sleep naturally; why they have frequent headaches, indigestion and

Palpitation of the Heart.

The explanation is simple. It is found in that impure blood which is continually feeding the nerves upon refuse instead of the elements of strength and vigor. In such condition opiate and nerve compounds simply deaden and do not cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla feeds the nerves pure, rich, red blood; gives natural sleep, perfect digestion, self-control, vigorous health, and is the true remedy for all nervous troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Remember that we are Headquarters for Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers and everything in the shoe line—from the smallest article up to the largest—all of the reliable, never-rip, water-tight sort—at the lowest prices.

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PURITY. . . .

Is what you should look for when buying whiskeys or liquors; ours are guaranteed pure; if you buy from us you get them direct from the U. S. Government stamped barrel; there is no better guarantee.

Prices Speak for Themselves.

2 year old,	Pure Rye,	$2.00	per gal.
3 "	" "	2.25	"
4 "	" "	2.50	"
7 "	" "	3.50	"
10 "	" "	4.50	"
14 "	" "	5.50	"
17 "	" "	6.50	"

Special price list on Wines, etc., on application. No extra charge for jugs or packing. Give us a trial order.

A. ANDRIESSEN,
188 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

B. & B.

AN AUCTION SALE

In the New York Wholesale Dry Goods centre is quite a different affair from one around here—there hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of one kind of goods are sold in a few hours.

There were two auction sales there a short time ago, on two successive days, and we attended both of them and bought largely on account of the character and quality of the silks and the prices they were sold at. As a result thereof we submit the following—greatest values ever offered to any people.—

Black Broche Taffetas, 23½ inches wide, 50c.—such extra wide and good silks as half a dollar never bought before.

Five lots choice silks:—

Black Satin Duchesse,
Black Faille Francaise,
Black Satin Rhadame,
Black Peau de Soie,
Black Gros Grain,

—all at 50c a yard—silks with tone and character like the dollar kinds.

Plain Black Habutai Silks, 24 inches wide, 25c.

We hope you will send for samples of any of the above goods you are interested in—such goods at the prices should hold interest for every woman—and you'll get them by return mail, and they'll prove if what we've said here doesn't—that they're the most desirable silks equal money ever bought.

BOGGS & BUHL,
Allegheny, Pa.