The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....August 12, 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. Pearson	5. Henry C. Prevost.
2. Allen B. Rorke.	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. R. H. Shindell.
6. Joseph B. Hoddell.	20. George T. Swank.
7. William F. Soley.	21. A. C. White.
8. John Fritz.	22. Wm. N. Randolph.
9. Henry L. Johnson.	23. E. Wertheimer.
10. John H. Landis.	24. Josiah Speer.
11. Everett Warren.	25. Edw'd E. Abrams.
12. R. W. Wilde.	26. Isador Sobel.
13. Harrison Ball.	27. William Schnur.
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.

THAT twelve dollars the old soldier gets every month as his pension will be cut down to six dollars under free silver.

IT IS better for a Democrat to repudiate his party than to vote with it for the repudiation of honest debts.

EXPERIENCE has proved that in the long run cheap money is the costliest of all things to the country that tries it.

THE President keeps as silent as the clams of Buzzard's Bay. Those in his confidence aver that he will have something to say when the proper time arrives.

CHAIRMAN Lane, of the National Silver party, is one of the wealthiest silver mine owners in the country. It is not hard to guess where his interest in silver comes in.

MEANTIME the Boy Orator of the Platte is still wondering what he will do with Sewall and Tom Watson. A ticket composed of one mouth and two tails will not last the season out.

SIXTEEN Democratic papers in Kentucky have bolted Bryan, and one Republican paper has bolted McKinley. This kind of 16 to 1 is not very encouraging for the Free Silverites.

THE number of newspapers that supported Cleveland but have bolted Bryan is now 152, and 24 are German. It is the greatest landslide in the newspaper world since 1860.

GEN. HARRISON gives it as his judgment that Indiana will certainly cast her electoral vote for the Republican candidate, and his judgment in a matter of that kind is worth 100 cents on the dollar.

MR. CURTIS GUILD puts the case very aptly when he says that the free-silver talk is equivalent to "trying to make you believe that a cow will give more milk if you call a pint a quart." And yet the Democrats think they can carry the country on that sort of an absurdity.

CHAIRMAN HANNA says that his position is that taken by Major McKinley that the tariff question and the money question must go hand in hand. In other words, the country must raise money to meet the expenses of the Government, and that money must be honest money. Every patriot will subscribe to that.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND says that there is absolutely no truth in the statement that he contemplates an issue of bonds in November. It was hardly necessary to make this denial. By November the prospects of Republican victory will be so bright that business confidence will be restored, and there will be plenty of money and no occasion to sell bonds.

EX-GOV. ANTHONY, of Kansas, who died the other day, left behind him a forcible illustration of the difference between honest and dishonest money. "Suppose," he said, "that a person had a $10 bill issued by the Roman government at the time of its greatest power and glory. How much would that bill be worth to-day? But if the same person had a Roman eagle coined at that time it would be as good as it was when Cæsar rode at the head of the Roman legions."

SURPRISE is being expressed by some of the papers over the fact that the owners of gold mines in California and Colorado are in favor of free silver; but this seeming anomaly is not difficult to explain. The price and purchasing power of gold would be greatly enhanced by the depreciation of the currency that would follow the triumph of free coinage, and the owners of gold mines would profit accordingly, of course, just as the producers of anything else profit when its market value is increased.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT'S letter of resignation from the Democratic State Committee is a spirited, forceful paper which does credit to the understanding and honesty of the late head of the Democratic party in this State. Mr. Wright refuses to straddle, or dissemble, or keep silent when the monstrous doctrines of the Chicago platform are thrust upon his party. There are other Pennsylvania Democrats of some prominence who can swallow the Chicago platform and ticket. Mr. Wright makes way for one of these to lead the Democratic forlorn hope in Pennsylvania this year.

THE effort on the part of the Anarchist crew to raise a war of classes, the rich against the poor, is a matter which addresses itself to the good sense as well as the patriotism of the American people. Such an issue fomented by foreign-born Anarchists will find no place among the great mass of American voters. There are too many American voters who own their own homes, or who by thrift and economy have amassed savings amounting to hundreds and thousands of dollars, invested against sickness and old age. The road to riches is also open to the humblest citizen, and the great mass of the fortunes of the men of wealth have been accumulated by men who began with nothing but their energy, enterprise and prudence.

THE Cabinet, which was on the verge of a serious break-up, has not yet reached the crisis which was threatened. Hoke Smith is the only one who as yet has turned from the bold face against silver which he put on when the issue first presented itself as an element of discord in the Democratic ranks. Olney remains straight for the present. Carlisle is in the epigrammatic stage. He finds no chance for his own future except in continuing the fight for sound money. Any backward step on his part would strengthen Blatherskite Blackburn. Lamont favors an accommodation ticket for the benefit of Sound Money Democrats, rather than have them see how good it is to support a party of fixed and progressive principles. Herbert will go to Europe. The Alabama elections have weakened his sound money ideas very sensibly. Wilson, who is ready to land in the free silver camp, is also booked for Europe to await the settling down of the Democratic managers to some defined line of action. Harmon is in New Jersey and may hold out. The bucolic member of the Cabinet is the only one who seems to be determined to fight for the defeat of the Chicago ticket and platform regardless of party lines.

IT IS a singular fact that the Democratic party fought the McKinley law principally upon the ground that the effect of that measure was the raising of prices, and yet it is making a fight this year for a currency policy which it declares to be right and necessary because it promises the same kind of a result. The fact is frankly admitted by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that such would be its inevitable effect. Indeed, that is one of their main arguments in its favor. They say that an increase of currency means higher prices, and that higher prices mean more business, more employment, and better times in every respect. The objection that they so strenuously urged against the McKinley law, and the one that was most effective in winning a victory for them against it, they now put forward as the chief merit of their proposition to substitute an inferior for a superior kind of money. They have ceased to talk about cheapening anything but the currency, and are loudly proclaiming that the price of everything that the people buy must be increased before we can expect to have prosperity.

There is a certain plausibility in the proposition to raise prices for the purpose of invigorating depressed commerce and industry, and causing idle capital to be invested in labor-employing enterprises, but it ceases to be attractive to men who are working for salaries and wages when they come to consider the fact that in the present instance the method involves an increased cost of living without any assurance of increased means to meet it. They have fixed incomes, in a sense, and they naturally want those incomes to buy as much as possible. Free silver signifies to them a reduction of the purchasing power of the money that they receive for their services. The men of whom they rent houses and from whom they buy food, fuel and clothing, would at once put up the prices on them; but it would not be in their own power to raise the price of their labor in a corresponding degree. Their employers could neither be persuaded nor compelled to pay them two dollars where they are now getting one. They would be comparatively helpless on both hands, necessarily paying more for everything and yet receiving little or nothing more in the way of salaries and wages. It is easy for them to see, therefore, if they will look at the matter from a commonsense point of view, that the higher prices held out as one of the inducements for them to vote for free silver would certainly be more detrimental than advantageous so far as they are concerned.

Veterans For McKinley.

The progress of the organized movement by the veteran soldiers of the country to secure the election of McKinley and the preservation of sound money principles was seen the other evening in a meeting of veterans at the home of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, No. 23 Fifth avenue, New York city. The conference was devoted to a consideration of two forms of an address to be made to the veteran soldiers throughout the country. Several suggestions were offered, and the subject was referred back to the Executive Committee for a report to be made at another meeting which will be held at Gen. Sickles' home.

Gen. Porter, Col. Dudley, Gen. Sigel and Gen. Sickles were appointed as a committee to draft the address. The question of the location of headquarters was also considered, with a recommendation that some place be selected near the home of Gen. Sickles.

After the meeting Gen. Sickles said: "A gratifying fact was the information which came from fifteen states, especially in the west, including Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, showing that the old soldiers are heart and soul in the movement for sound money and the election of McKinley.

"This movement is to be crystalized in a national organization of veterans, who are opposed to the Bryan policy as revolutionary and destructive of all which they fought to maintain. We will not have the country upset by Anarchists and Socialists. There are now more than 900,000 soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans on the pension roll, drawing $140,000,000 a year, but with the Bryan 50-cent dollar they would be cut out of half their due. Then there are those prudent veterans who have money in savings banks, and they want to retain the equivalent of what they now own.

"I am specially gratified by the large number of Democratic veterans who have written to me expressing their intention to vote for McKinley. They write that they have always been Democrats, but that they can not stand the new dispensation."

Squire's Sudden Bolt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—The announcement of Senator Squire, of Washington, that he will support Bryan and Sewall created a good deal of surprise here, for he was one of the Republican Senators friendly to the silver cause who refused to vote with Senator Teller against the Dingley tariff bill and would not take part in the bolt of the Tellerites at the time of the St. Louis Republican Convention.

It is supposed that his desire to be reelected to the Senate has had something to do with his bolting, for it had been made evident that he would be defeated for the Senate in the contest going on within the Republican party. His present action will increase the out and out silver strength in the Senate, and may lead to its re-organization.

Tom Reed's Renomination.

PORTLAND, ME., August 6.—There was great cheering to-day when Speaker Thomas B. Reed was renominated for Congress. The convention adopted resolutions pledging loyal support to the national Republican candidates. It also pledged "undivided and earnest efforts to make" Reed's election "this time as nearly unanimous as his great services to the State and the nation deserve."

After the nomination had been made by acclamation Mr. Reed was brought before the convention and spoke as follows: "We in Maine have got to make up our minds on the great issue of this campaign, and a great deal depends on what we do in September. When we see two men standing on a corner, and both men seem to be somewhat uneasy and unable to fully comprehend what they are talking about, you may rest assured that they are talking about the currency. I shall not attempt fully to explain the currency question to you, but I shall say something about it.

"We often hear that silver was demonetized in 1873 stealthily and by the influence of foreign embassies. As a matter of fact, the Congressional Record of that date had 196 colums of speeches on the silver question, and the foreign embassies had nothing to do with it. No fraud or wickedness was practiced in 1873. The only question is what monetary system is the best. You hear a great deal about bimetallism. The platform of the Chicago Convention was not a bimetallic platform, and don't let them try and make you believe that bimetallism is what they are after.

THE ROAD A THORNY ONE.

"The Democrats talk about the fall in prices of cotton and wheat because gold has appreciated in value. My friends, every one in this country, even the farmers, are liable to meet with some trouble in their business and the profits of the business decrease because there are so many to divide them. Why has wheat gone down? Not because silver was demonetized, but because Russia and the Argentine Republic are raising millions of bushels of wheat and they can sell it here as cheap as our farmers can.

"Now we will always have money even if we demonetize every dollar of gold and silver in the world. And we may have silver money, perhaps, but are you any better off if you have property reckoned in half-dollars, as it will be on a silver basis, rather than in dollars, as it is at present? No, we don't want silver, because the road is a thorny one to travel, and after you travel it, it will be still more thorny and rougher.

MUST PRESERVE OUR CREDIT.

"Credit plays a great part in the silver question. If your merchants buy goods from England you will find that credit amounts to a great deal, and on a silver basis we will pay a big sum for this credit. This is why merchants do not want a silver basis. They say that on a silver basis you will scale down our debt one-half. Would you do it and deprive the man you owe of one-half of what you owe him? Shall the nation do it?

"I say no, and not from sentiment do I make this statement, but from a selfish reason. We must preserve our credit in the world, and if we adopt a silver basis we will ruin it the world over. We want no silver basis to help us out of these hard times, because the silver basis is dishonorable. Distrust brought on these hard times in 1893, and hard times will last until we turn down these Silverites, and when we settle this thing for good and all in November we will hear no more of hard times."

Two-Dollar Dollars!

In the joint debate between Senator Thurston and Clarence S. Darrow at Madison, Wis., on the 31st ult., the silverite speaker gave great prominence to this fundamental doctrine of his party. Said he:

We are not fighting for a fifty-cent dollar, but we are fighting against the two-dollar dollar of Wall street and Lombard street.

That is to say, against the "two-dollar dollars" in which every investment has been made, whether in a savings bank or an insurance company or in a little mortgage on real estate or in some hiding place in the dwelling of a poor laborer. They are fighting to cut all these dollars in two. There is no concealment, no disguise. They boast of it.

And up in Vermont on the 1st instant, George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts (oh! the pity of it!) was preaching the same cruel, heartless, communistic doctrine, telling the farmers that the price of their potatoes was low because "the value of the dollar has gone up," and urging them to vote for the policy which would cut the dollars down.

We ask workingmen to think of this doctrine, which is at the bottom of the silver movement. Do they believe that the dollars which they have received in wage have been worth too much, that they have been worth twice as much as they ought to have been? Is any dollar worth too much for the wage-earner to whom it is paid? Do they believe that the buying power of their dollars ought to be reduced by one-half because, as the Silverites say, they have been able to buy twice as much food and clothing with these dollars as they ought to have procured for the money?

The Poor Man's Dollar.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A great deal is heard nowadays about the present gold standard dollar being the "rich man's dollar." Let us see what, according to the market report, the record of that dollar has been with respect to the "poor man."

In 1873, the year silver was "struck down," a dollar would purchase a trifle more than a pound of tea; to-day it will buy four times as much.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase a little over eight pounds of refined sugar; to-day it will buy about eighteen pounds.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase about five yards of shirting; to-day it will buy about ten yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase about fourteen yards of print cloth; to-day it will buy over thirty yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase only a gallon and a half of molasses; to-day it will buy over three gallons.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase about three-quarters of a yard of twoply ingrain carpeting; to-day it will buy two yards.

In 1873 a dollar would purchase only about twenty pounds of cut nails; to-day it will buy fifty pounds. Comparisons to the same effect might be made ad infinitum.

Yet free silver demagogues have the assurance to tell the "poor man" that the present dollar is solely in the interest of the "rich man," and that what the "poor man" needs is a dollar that will double his cost of living.

Fortunately, the average "poor man" is not poor in common sense.

Courted Her All Night.

Fort Lee, N. J., Aug. 9.—Justice of the Peace Tracey had on his docket to-day one of the most peculiar cases he has had to handle in a long time. The complainant was Anthony Brier, who has a pretty and attractive daughter. Mr. Brier alleged that William Martin called upon the young woman, and after passing an agreeable period with the young people the old folks left them alone in possession of the coolest corner of the piazza.

When Mr. Brier arose next morning he was surprised to find that Mr. Martin was so forgetful of the usages of polite society as to be still on the piazza. He remonstrated with Mr. Martin, who resented his inferences and struck him with a club. Judge Tracey said it was beyond his province to determine how long lovers might court without intermission, but he held Martin for the Grand Jury.

WHITNEY'S WISE WORDS.

He Says McKinley Will Have 200,000 Majority in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, in an interview to-day, expressed the belief that McKinley will carry New York State by 200,000 majority. It has been reported that Mr. Whitney conceded the State to the Democrats, and that statement he branded as absolutely false. He said:

"Unfortunately, perhaps, I am regarded as a leader of the sound money movement in the Democratic party, and a good many people, whether wisely or not attach importance to my utterance. When it is alleged that I yield New York to the silver people, they regard the situation of sound money as perilous. Knowing this to be the effect of what such a statement from me would be, the bear element, which has been raiding stocks for a long time, and which wants some new argument to further depress, has most unwarrantably seized upon my name, and rascally attributed this declaration to me. It is false, wholly false.

"Give up the State of New York on an issue which means repudiation? Never! There is nothing, absolutely nothing, to justify honest men in yielding an inch of their ground. On the contrary, it is my firm conviction that Mr. McKinley will carry this State by fully 200,000 majority, and in that majority you will find men of all classes who put patriotism over partisanship in an issue of this kind. I have no hesitation in expressing this belief. It comes from what I have seen, what I have heard, what I have investigated, and what I know. People who understand me would not for an instant accept as true any such statement as that attributed to me to-day; but there are thousands who do not know me who would readily accept any such report, and that is all the bears want. To start a break it is only necessary to cause a fright.

"When the Chicago convention turned deaf ears to the Empire State delegation, New York was lost to the nominees it selected, and from that day the native honesty of our people has been steadily asserting itself in antagonism to the vicious silver heresy. If I have any utterance to make on the status of the present national contest, it will not be by vague report coming from a maneuvering clique of brokers, who are trying to ruin credits, and the public may as well take this as a hint toward the truth now.

Gigantic Wealth Behind the Silver Campaign.

Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has given out a statement showing the part played by the owners of the silver mines of the country in shaping the course of the recent conventions which have declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one. The statement is introduced with a table giving the estimated wealth of twenty-two individuals and corporations engaged in silver mining and directly interested financially in the opening of the mints to free coinage. This is the table:

Hearst estate, California	$75,000,000
Fair estate, California	50,000,000
John Mackay	40,000,000
J. R. Haggin	40,000,000
W. A. Clark	40,000,000
William Stewart, Nevada	40,000,000
Francis J. Newlands (Sharon estate)	35,000,000
David Moffat, Denver	30,000,000
Senator J. P. Jones (Comstock lode)	20,000,000
Flood estate	25,000,000
Denver Silver Smelting Works	25,000,000
R. C. Chambers, Ontario silver mine	20,000,000
Charles E. Lane, California	20,000,000
L. E. Holden, Old Telegraph mine	15,000,000
Mark Daly, Anaconda, Montana	15,000,000
Butte Silver Smelting Works	14,000,000
S. T. Hauser, Granite Mountain silver mines	10,000,000
French Syndicate, Old Telegraph mine, Utah	10,000,000
Leadville Silver Smelting Works	5,500,000
Broadwater estate, Helena, Montana	5,000,000
Senator Henry M. Teller, Montana	2,000,000
Senator Lee Mantle, Montana	2,000,000
Total	$567,000,000.

After criticism of some of the wealthy men who are working for free coinage the statement charges that William J. Bryan has for years been paid to deliver silver orations, and concludes;

"To the silver mine owners the election of Bryan and of a free silver Democratic House means millions. Placing the product of their mines at 54,000,000 ounces a year, though it would soon be 100,000,000 ounces, and the government paying them at the rate of $1.29 an ounce, and, granting for the sake of argument, that it cost them sixty-eight cents an ounce to mine it, the people of the United States would pay into the pockets of the silver miners $41,000,000 per annum, and make gigantic monopolists of the very men who are crying out against monopolies in the platform. This is an unduly conservative estimate of the profits of the silver barons: the actual figures would more likely be $75,000,000 per annum. It will thus be seen at a glance what is involved in the election of Mr. Bryan, not counting the evils that would flow from the retirement of upward of $800,000,000 of gold upon which the credit of the nation is founded."

Indications From Doubtful States Points to Bryan's Defeat.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Herald to-day gives dispatches from sound money leaders in States, usually considered doubtful, now claimed by the Bryan managers, showing what will be the effect in those States of a third ticket. The replies indicate that Bryan will lose enough in Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama and other States to place them in the McKinley column.

Charles S. Fairchild, chairman of the New York State Democracy, thinks that Bryan will be helped by a third ticket.

Edward I. Bragg says that Wisconsin will surely be in line for McKinley, because the Democrats will lose 30,000 votes in this State.

Editor W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is of the opinion that Bryon will lose from 50,000 to 100,000 votes third ticket.

J. B. McCullough, editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, says that a sound money Democratic ticket would poll about 20,000 votes in Missouri, and thereby weaken the Bryan ticket.

J. M. Faulkner, member of the Democratic National Committee for Alabama, is convinced that the sound money ticket will carry Alabama.

W. T. Jenny, delegate to the sound money conference from Massachusetts, says that the sound money electoral ticket will win in the Bay State.

Plucky Bank President.

TUCSON, Arizona, August 7.—A bold attempt was made yesterday to rob the International Bank at Nogales, and but of the plucky resistance of the presid ular would have been successful. d and

About 12:30 P. M. two armed p oms of ed the building and approac t quickly dent Dessart, who was the in a sea of in the bank, demanded up all the cash in the p osolute remedy accomplices of the r woman who has performed picket d iving will find it Mr. Dessart refuse her system fortified robbers' demands, A true woman's friend. one of the gang, am's Vegetable Com- take effect. He removes the cause and and returned th g cure. shots followed, to produce such letters Dessart but int g from Miss M. G. Mc- therine St., Utica, N.Y.: The noise of s has I had been afflicted side, and sever d feeling, no ambition, the Bank, an d a heavy bearing-down alarmed fled fro terus. I began to use booty. A posse o am's Vegetable Com- organized and pur se bad feelings passed direction of Calab have more ambition, from Sonora state roved and I gained passed there well a way, and now I am to be wounded. Th vise all my friends posse was in close p und, it is woman's Sheriff Leatherwoo Tucson last evening t dits,

Taken From the Grave Alive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 8.—J. J. Wyatt, who, on Wednesday night was hypnotized and buried by "Professor" Edwin Boone, was resuscitated and brought back to consciousness last night.

A crowd of 2000 persons were at the grave in Fairview Park hours before the time set for the resurrection, and they speculated among themselves of the possibility of the sleeper being found dead when brought above ground.

Two men started at 8 o'clock to shovel the dirt out of the grave, and the crowd was very restless when the spades of the diggers struck the top of the coffin-box with a hollow sound. The dirt was cleared away, and at half-past 8 the top was taken off. Wyatt was stretched in full length in the bottom of the box and looked to be dead. His eyes were about three-quarters closed and his face was of a deathly color.

As the light of the torch was thrown on him the right hand was seen to raise about one-half of an inch from the ground and an extraordinarily large "Adam's apple" was seen to move slightly in his throat. After the crowd was quieted down Boone made a few hypnotic gestures and the body of Wyatt became limp.

The subject's clothes were then put on and Boone jumped into the grave, and, snapping his fingers before Wyatt's face, said "rigid" three times. The body became stiff, and was taken to a place where the subject was brought to life. Before he was brought back to life the hypnotist stuck pins into his flesh and in other ways tested the genuineness of the test.

The man regained consciousness after the professor had broken the spell. Wyatt says that he did not feel the effects of his sleep, and ate a very light supper after he had dressed. Boone expressed himself as pleased with the test, and issues a challenge to any hypnotist in the world. The cataleptic sleep had lasted for 7 hours.

A Vindication of Blaine.

NEW YORK, Aug., 10.—As the speakers and newspapers of the Populist-Democratic persuasion have been circulating garbled extracts of James G. Blaine's speech in the Senate on February 7, 1878, during the debate on the Bland-Allison law, and thus making it appear that Mr. Blaine was an advocate of free silver, the National Republican committee has determined to send out 1,000,000 copies of that speech to show the people that Mr. Blaine was never a silver man. Concerning the falsehood of the Bryan men the committee says:

"These assertions are the grossest libel on the memory of Mr. Blaine and are made for the deliberate purpose of deceiving the people, especially the millions of laboring men who always idolized this great statesman. The speech from which they quote shows conclusively that if its author were alive to-day his position on the question would be the position which the Republican party occupies. It also shows that his party's position with respect to the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1878 was the same that it is now. It is one of the strongest and most eloquent arguments against the independent free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In it Mr. Blaine points out with much clearness the distress to the country and to the people that would surely follow the adoption of that policy."

Senator Quay Will Retire.

The Pittsburg Dispatch Friday morning said that before leaving for the South, in a pleasant chat with party at his home in Beaver last Sunday, Senator Quay said: "It has often been said by others, but I never said it myself until now at the expiration of my term in the United States Senate I will refuse any renomination, and instead will retire from politics and spend the balance of my time getting acquainted with my family."

Continuing, the Senator said: "As to the truth of the report that Don Cameron is to be a candidate to succeed himself, I am not informed, and hardly believe it, but so far as I am personally concerned, I will not under any circumstaces be a candidate for re-election at the expiration of my present term."

Dig down the cause of your sickness, if you want to get well and stay well. Most likely it's indigestion. The irritating poisons of fermenting, putrid food, left in the stomach by indigestion, cause headache, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, stomach-ache, nausea, irritability, and all the other well-known symptoms of indigestion.

They also cause many pains and disorders which are often laid to other causes and hence are not easily cured. But as soon as the poisons are removed, all these symptoms and disorders disappear, because there is nothing left to cause them. Nothing succeeds in this like Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it prevents the undigested food from fermenting in the stomach and helps the stomach to digest its food.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Poisen in a Bee Sting.

JERMYN, Pa., August 6.—Elmer Fowler was stung by a honey-bee yesterday. The wound was in his neck and soon caused intense pain. His agony became fearful and before doctors were summoned he was fast becoming unconscious. When physicians reached him they treated him for poisoning and soon relieved him, so that to-day he is feeling little inconvenience. The doctors think that the bee had gathered the poison from some vine.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Lay a Firm Foundation.

...m of the Mt. Pleasant Institute ...assical course is to lay a firm ... foundation for a thorough col- ...ucation. Its graduates take ... in the best colleges and uni- ... Send for catalogue to Prof. H. ...t, Pleasant, Pa.

Named a Pennsylvanian.

On the sixth ballot in the Wisconsin Republican Convention at Milwaukee Wednesday, Major J. Edward Schofield was nominated for Governor. All the other State officers were renominated by acclamation. Before adjournment the Convention adopted a resolution against railroad passes for members of the Legislature and State officials.

Major Schofield is a Pennsylvanian, having been born in Clearfield, Pa., in 182, and learned the printing trade with Captain Brady, at Brookville, Pa. He enlisted in the Union Army as a private of Company K, Pennsylvania Reserves, and served until the end of the war, coming out as Major of his regiment. He worked as a printer in Pittsburg until 1878, when his health failed and he went to the pine woods of Wisconsin to recuperate. He engaged in the lumbering business and became successful. He served a term in the State Senate and was re-elected as a Republican at a time when his District went Democratic by one thousand one hundred majority. He was a candidate for the nomination for Governor in 1892, but was defeated by Upham.

He Tumbled 1000 Feet.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., August 5.—An aeronaut had a thrilling experience to-day, when his balloon burst when nearly 1,000 feet in the air. He tumbled to the ground, but was not much injured.

For a week past Leo Stevens has been making ascensions at Hecla Park. To-day quite a large crowd gathered to witness what was promised would be a daring ascent, followed by a drop with his parachute.

Stevens in order to make a high flight, filled his balloon with hot air and cut it loose. The air-craft shot upwards at a rapid speed. When it had reached a height of almost 1,000 feet the balloon exploded, and then collapsed. Instantly Aeronaut Stevens began to shoot downwards with frightful velocity. He attempted to open his parachute, but being taken unawares Stevens could not open it. Hence he fell to the ground. His fall was partially broken by the parachute, and he was not much hurt.

Bryan and Reed May Debate.

BATH, Me., August 9.—After the meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, where Er. Bryan will be notified of his nomination on August 12, he and Mrs. Bryan will come to this place, where they will be the guests of Vice Presidential Candidate Arthur Sewall. Bryan will make six speeches in this State. The plan is, if it can be arranged, for him to deliver a speech in Lewiston during the week of the Maine State Fair and to hold the meeting on the fair grounds.

It has been proposed that the Republican and Democratic State Committees arrange to have a joint debate and to have Thomas B. Reed speak with Mr. Bryan.

Cabbage Growing on Vines.

LAKE PARK, Ia., Aug. 10.—S. R. Buffman, a market gardener near here, has a remarkable vegetable freak. It was planted as a cabbage, but instead of making a head in cabbage fashion, assumed the form of a vine. At the axis of the leaves heads of about two pounds weight formed to the number of 13. In the fall the plant went to seed, an unusual thing for cabbage, which ordinarily requires to be set out the second year for seed.

The seed was planted this year. It grew well, and many of the plants assumed the vinelike habit of the parent, although a majority returned to the natural form.

Mr. Buffman thinks that it will not be long before a vine variety of the cabbage plant will be established. By picking the heads when they attain a weight of one or two pounds, the vine forms new heads.

A Pistol in a Dining Room.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 7.—A young Texan named J. P. Gilmer, created a sensation at a hotel at Berkley Springs. He went in to breakfast late and after ordering an elaborate meal demanded that it and the meal that had just been ordered by a Hagerstown lady be served inside of 15 minutes. He emphasized his words by drawing an immense pistol, saying he would shoot the waiters if the meals were not on the table at the time specified.

The young Hagerstown woman was badly frightened and started to leave, but the Texan ordered her to remain, which she did. The breakfasts were on time, however, and no one was shot. After the affair the Texan paid his bill and went to another hotel.

Wanting to be Let Alone.

Under the inspiration of men who had organized riot and rebellion, and under the direct guidance of a man who had pardoned murderous bomb-throwers, the Chicago convention adopted this detestable resolution:

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression."

There is not a sneak-thief nor a bank burglar nor an incendiary, nor any other criminal in all the land, who is not opposed to "arbitrary interference" by the authorities in his own particular "local affairs."

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.

Make Cows Pay.

Twenty cows and one LITTLE GIANT SEPARATOR will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no cream separator. Write P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Penn., Elgin, Ill., Rutland, Vt., or Omaha, Neb.

If your dealer tells you that something else is "just as good" as Doan's Ointment for Hives, Pin Worms, Itching Piles, or other itchiness of the skin, tell him you want the original. It is safe; never-failing.

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In charge of the Sisters of Charity; is located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 30 miles east of Pittsburg, and ¼ of a mile from Greensburg station. The purest air, the best of water in abundance, commodious refectories, dormitories, class-rooms, study halls and art-rooms, all well ventilated.

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are very desirable and at prices to suit all.

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WINDOW SHADES, etc.

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Of every description are now on sale, and we are prepared to offer great bargains in every department

Parker & Parker.

B. & B.

Determination

is a wonder-worker—proved to be unusually so in this

shelf-emptying sale

—the way we went at the prices was an example, and the way we're keeping at them is another—and there have been other examples of determination, on the part of the buying public, some of them having come long distances to get the benefit of this unusual Dry Goods distribution—and more will.

40 inch Lawns, 10c—note the fineness of these when you get samples—and the extra width—solid, alternating or fancy striped.

20 and 25c Zephyr Ginghams, 10c,—some with solid color stripes an inch wide—others hair-line striped—some fancy.

Three kinds of fine 35 cent Grass Linens, 15c.

—natural color with large plaids in two colors; red and brown, blue and brown, yellow and brown, yellow and blue, yellow and red, 15c.

Plain Grass Linens, with eighth-inch stripes of lavender and white, 15c.

Pure Linen and Silk mixed—blue and white or pink and white, narrow stripes—nice for shirt waists, 15c—chances for fine Grass Linens with worth and style, without peer for the money—samples will prove it.

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Other fine Foreign Dress Goods and Suitings with equally destructive prices on them—50c, 75c, $1.00.

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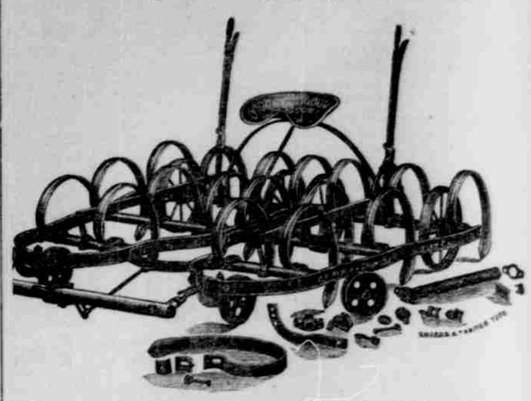

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