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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLV. NO. 12.

SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1896.

but he regained his balance only to slip

at the next step.

drawn.

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ALWAYS

BEST IN THE MARKET.

At the Old Stand near the Somer

THE TWO

COUSINS.

An Incident of a City Boy's Visit in the Country.

BY ALICE TURNER CURTIS.

Arthur Ferris had looked forward with many pleasant anticipations to spending his vacation in Maine. His father's early home had been a large farm on the banks of the Kennebec river, and Arthur's uncle still lived

There was a cousin, Rufus, about Arthur's age, and the boys were anxious to see each other.

"I suppose he is a no-account city fellow, who brushes his boots every morning and is afraid of getting his feet wet," surmised Rufus. "And if he is sickly he won't be any good

Rufus was a strong, well-built lad who looked upon illness as something entirely unnecessary. The farm was several miles from the village and the boy had but few playmates, "If he goes putting on airs because

he's from the city, he'll find out just about how sick he is," thought Rufus qualities. Splendid assortment of as he harnessed up the colt to drive to Black Wool, Worsted and Mohair the village to meet his cousin. His father went with him, and there was any lack of cordiality in Ru-Styles, suited for dresses and skirts fus's welcome Arthur did not notice it

A big stock of newest styles of Mr. Ferris was heartily glad to see him and had many questions to ask about Novelty Dress Goods, ranging in his brother, whom he had not seen price from 12 1-2 cts to \$1 a yard. for many years. Rufus, in the meantime, regarded GREAT variety of Silks and Silk and Wool Plaids, &c., for waists & dresses. Wash Goods for bag, and, above all, his well polished fall. shoes seemed to the boy visible evidesses and waists, including Swisses, Lawns, Percales, Dimities, Crepes,

id values in Table Linens, Towels, Napkins. Table Covers, Bed answers without notice. All went well with the two boys for "I don't see that anyone could help Spreads, Portiers, Furniture Damask Silk and Silkoline Draperies several days. Rufe found Arthur us much," thought Rufe, "but I'll call,

manner. ADIES' Dress Skirts and Shirt One Sunday the two boys attended church, and Arthur's well-polished him. Waists. Ladies' Spring Capes shoes had the misfortune to attract in Velvet, Silk and Cloth. Ladies' Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Skirts Rufus's attention. His own were of calf-skin, and with a little care might | doing ?" and Chemise. A handsome assort have looked very well. But Rufus did ment of New Lace Collars and not think much about his boots until Betsey. "Boys never does enjoy them- are not asking for a change in this re-Dress Yokes. Infants Long and he wanted them to wear, and then he could not stop to brush them. Short Dresses, Long and Short "Say, your boots are made polished.

"Of course they are; you don't think N Style Buttons, Silks, Gimps, I'd wear such brogans as yours, do you?" said Arthur carelessly. But Rufus felt that all his suspicions

Ribbons, Laces, &c., for dress of his cousin were quite correct, and trimmings. A large variety of that it was time for Arthur's discipline Cambric, Swiss and Nansook Emto begin. That night Arthur's patent leather Linen Sheeting, Stamped Linen and

shoes disappeared. For several days Embroidery Silk.A large assort- their owner did not think much about it, only that Rufus had taken them for ment of Lace Curtains cheap. a joke and would return them; but one morning his every-day shoes had also vanished. He had now only a pair of try that beam again." ARGEST stock of new Millinrubber-soled tennis shoes left, and although these did very well, they were neither comfortable nor suitable for all occasions.

Finally, one morning, he could not find his tennis shoes, and he had to go down tobreakfast in a pair of boots belonging to his uncle, which he had found in the next room. They were heavy and much too large for him, but he said nothing about them, nor did he mention his own missing shoes, but he had resolved to watch Rufus and find out where his shoes were

"Want to go fishing?" inquired Rufus, just after breakfast, as the two boys stood on the porch. "No," said Arthur, "I've taken a contract to push these boots around, and I think that's about all I want to

"Rather tight for you, aren't they ?"

Is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastaned up on them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the reached the haymow. Rufus was Bag. walking across the centre ratter to the loft on the other side, holding Arthur's restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and tennis shoes in one hand.

Rufe walked lightly and easily along evidently not thinking that his cousin o the somewhat dangerous bridge, After he had reached the other side Arthur

myself," and he began scrambling down the hay towards the rafter. "Say, Arthur, you can't come across there. It's as much as I dare to do.

You'll tumble." "No, I shan't, and I need those

Just below stood the mowing machine, which had that morning been drive him away with a barrel stave. brought into the barn. Rufe watched Intoxicated most of time. Terrible ous feat even for Rufe, who was sure- bad, isn't it?"-Cleveland Plainfooted and careful. For Arthur the danger was greater on account of the

As he fell he caught at the beam with both hands and neld on, but it was evident that he had but little strength. The Republican Candidate Speaks to "Pull yourself up, Arthur, and get Workingmen. a-straddle of the beam until I get the

ladder." TALK OF TARIFF AND CUR-"I can't, Rufe; it's all I can do hold on." "Well, hold on, Arthur; I'll help

you," and in an instant Rufe was walking out on the beam. He walked with less ease than when he had crossed a few moments before. For Arthur to fall would mean severe injuries, perhaps death, and he, Rufus, would be to blame. The boy trembled at the thought. He had come within a foot of where Arthur hung, and could see that his cousin's face was white and

Rufus sat down astride the beam and twisted his legs securely about it. "I am going to take hold of your arms now, Arthur, and then you'll have strength enough to pull yourself

up, won't you?" "I'll try," responded Arthur. Rufe leaned over, and taking a firm grip on Arthur's arms just above his wrists said: "Now !"

> The boy made a slight effort, but was evidently almost overcome with fear and weakness. "Don't let go, Rufe, or I shall fall,"

he said with an imploring look towards his cousin, Rufe's heart almost failed him. He was strong, but his position was both tinued demonstration. Enthusiasm unsafe and uncomfortable. Arthur's weight was already pulling heavily upon his arms, and if his cousin should lose consciousness, or his own strength mer colleague of Major McKinley in his cousin with critical eyes. Arthur's give out, there was nothing to save Congress and the spokesman of the viswell-fitting clothes, leather traveling them from a dangerous if not a fatal iting delegation could makeself heard.

If some one would only come! But dence that Arthur was "stuck-up." his father and the farm hands were in Arthur was a kindly-natured boy, not the field at work, and his mother and disposed to think that his cousin could the maid were occupied with their Ginghams, Seersuckers, &c. Splend- be anything but friendly towards him household duties. It was not likely

> ready to enter into all his sports, and anyway," and his "Help! Help!" he forgot to criticise his more quiet rung out clearly enough. Both his mother and the maid heard

his cry, but they did not understand "Do you hear those boys, Betsey, said Mrs. Ferris: "what can they

"There's no telling, ma'am,"

selves unless they're hollerin'." Arthur's grasp had weakened, and Rufe's arms were aching terribly. Then good. Coats and Sacks. Great variety of aren't they?" he inquired, stooping he called again, louder than before, and at that moment his father came into the barn. The farmer took in the situation at a glance, and in an instant had put the ladder against the beam.

and was going to the rescue. "I am afraid it was the fault of m boots, Arthur, that you didn't get across that beam any better," said Mr. Ferris that night. "How did you happen to have them on ?" Rufe buried his head in his book, as

Arthur answered: "I couldn't find my tennis shoes when I was dressing. But I guess I shan't

When the boys went up-stairs that night Arthur put his hand on Rufe's arm and said: "You're a brick, Rufe. If you hadn't

held on to me I should have been killed." "Say, Arthur, your boots are all right. They're right there in the closet," was Rufe's rejoinder, in a somewhat husky voice, as he pulled off his

own heavy shoes. For the remainder of his cousin's visit Rufe seemed to feel that he was responsible for Arthur's well-being. and he began to imitate him in many ways, even to the extent of blacking his boots until their lustre outshone those that had awakened his contempt.

The Jury Soon Agreed.

"The late Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, was as waggish as he was learned. Having had a five days' trial | that policy, but everything to increase of a breach of promise case, the jury our devotion to the old policy of prohe inquired, and as Arthur made no disagreed and averred that a verdict tection, which stands opposed to it. response, he continued: "Well, if you was impossible. Said Judge Parker: like your own society so well, I'll at- This is unfortunate, and I am sorry tend to some particular business of my for the uncomfortable night you have with whom I served in the Congress of own," and he went down the steps to- passed but I have a circuit term to hold the United States, and to again hear in New York which can not take long- his eloquent voice, as I have often Arthur watched him and, waiting er than a fortnight, when I shall reonly until Rufe had disappeared from turn to receive your verdict, if by that House, speaking for the great doctrines sight, he followed. The barn was a time you have reached one. Mean- of the Republican party, the success of large building, the hay lofts being while I shall direct the Sheriff to which involves the highest prosperity of "They will do that all right.) which about twenty feet from the floor. There make you as comfortable as circumwas hay stored in the lofts on each side stances will permit.' The foreman of the barn, but the centre was open to stared at his fellows, and they glared the roof, with only the beams running at him; but the foreman, recovering his presence of mind, skurried up and A ladder went up to the loft on one down the row of double sixes and in a side, and as Arthur reached the dcor few minutes announced a verdict for Rufus was at the top of the ladder. the defendant. But the fair plaintiff Arthur began climbing up after him, obtained from the Appellate Court a and as he went he realized how clumsy new trial on the novel ground that the his boots were. By this time he had Judge had coerced the Jury."-Green

A Pigeon Tragedy.

"I see they are using carrier pigeons quite extensively again. neighborhood trained one to fly to his note on the disgraceful bird. Consequence is they've been blackmailing my poor friend for dimes ever since." "What became of the girl?"

"Girl waited for pigeon delivery long past schedule time. Pigeon delivery shoes you have in your hand." said didn't come. Girl got mad and en-Arthur, as he siepped carefully cut on gaged herself to 'nother fellow." "How about the pigeon?" "Pigeon sticks to brewery. Can't

Dealer.

son. (Applause.)

Pennsylvania Farmers and

He Complains of the Effect of the Wilso Law and Hopes to See It Speedily

Wiped Out. The most notable political demonstration of the campaign occurred at Canton, on Saturday 22d inst., when 1200 voters from New Castle, Ellwood and other points in Lawrence County, Pa., arrived on two special trains and enlivened by the music of two bands, a drum corps, a calliope and brass howitzer, marched up to the McKinley residence to call on the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The delegation was made up of workingmen, mechanics and farmers. There were also present a hundred or more old soldiers.

The visiting delegation could not find standing room on the spacious McKinley lawn, and scores of them had to remain the street.

INTRODUCED TO MCKINLEY.

The calliope screeched popular airs the bands played and cannon boomed and the great crowd shouted when Major McKinley appeared on the palpitated in the air.

It was several minutes before Colonel Oscar L. Jackson, of New Castle, a foreloquent.

Among other things he said: "We doing as well as it should. With others we have felt the bad effects of unyear with settled faith that the American people would surely correct in 1896 My fellow-citizens, will the people spired.

"We claim in all that is best to occu-

MAJOR MCKINLEY' SSPEECH. chair to address his callers the cheer- confidence by a proposition to debase ing burst forth again. After it had the currency of the Government and subsided Major McKinley made one of scale down public and private obligathe most earnest speephes that has tions. Such a proposition strikes at fallen from his lips. His voice was in the very life of credit and business. It excellent condition, and he spoke with makes it harder to get money for legiwith a fervor that was magnetic and timate and worthy enterprises by de-

moving. He spoke as follows: of Lawrence County, Pa.-It gives me ciated currency. (Cries of "You are a very great pleasure to welcome the | right.") citizens of a neighboring State to my city and to my home. I note with great satisfaction the message which your eloquent spokesman brings to me. that the people of Pennsylvania have lost none of their devotion to the great principles of the Republican party, and majority. (Cries of: "We will do that

all right.") Nor am I surprised, my fellow-citizens, that this is so. We have had three years of bitter experience under a policy which the Republican party has always opposed, and there has been nothing in that experience to win us to (Applause.) I am glad to meet my distinguished friend, Colonel Jackson, heard it in the halls of the National

(Cheers.)

THE PRAYER OF EVERY SOUL. My fellow-citizens, the earnest thought of the people this year is directed to the present condition of the country and how best to improve it. This is the thought of every mind and the prayer of every soul. Nobody is satisfied with our unfortunate business condition, and the great body of the people want and mean to have a change. What shall the change be? Shall it be the continuance of the pres-

ent Democratic party under another leadership (cries of "No, no!), a leadour ship advocating all the policies of the Democratic party, which have been inthere, Rufe? I think I'll come over of bad boys came along and found the try? (Great cheering and cries of "No !") The wing of the Democratic party which controlled the Chicago conven-

tion is just as much in favor of free trade as the wing of the Democratic party in control of the Administration. (Applause and cries of "That's so.") Most of those prominent in that conare devoted to the un-American and his cousin anxiously. It was a danger- object-lesson for the sparrows. Too destructive policy and were chiefly instrumental in putting upon the statute books tariff legislation which has de- call and for your expression of good ferent from those which would be in stroyed American manufacturing, will, and for the assurance which Mr. use under free coinage? They are to checked our foreign trade and reduced Jackson has given me of your unfal- be of the same weight and fineness;

the administration of President Harri-

THE BRYAN DEMOCRATS.

The people of this country have con-

1892. (Applause.) They are only waiting now for a chance to register again, and all along the line unitedly Good Money Never Made Hard Times. their opposition to this free trade heresy in the general election next November. (Applause and cries of "We can hardly wait till the election, Major.") If there was, therefore, but one question, that of protection against free trade, we have it just as sharply drawn and as distinctively presented through the Chicago convention wing of the Democratic party as we had it through the united party in 1892, and a triumph this year for the Chicago platform John M. Thurston and others, members would be a signal victory for free trade and for the continuance of free trade legislation, which has already resulted so disastrously to the American people and entailed upon the Government deficient revenues and upon the people diminished trade abroad and starvation

believes not only in free trade, but it | ered unnecessary in view of my rebelieves in free silver at a ratio of 16 to marks on that occasion and those I 1. (Cries of "Down with free silver.) have made to delegations that visited Having diminished our business they me since the St. Louis convention, but now seek to diminish the value of our in view of the momentous importance money. Having cut wages in two, of the proper settlement of the issues porch. It was a stirring and long con- they want to cut the money in which have either the one nor the other. only the welfare and happiness of our "Hurrah for McKinley.")

THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The other wing of the Democratic His speech was cogent and at times party is patriotically standing for the morality, integrity and patriotism as ver, because it believes that such a century past has been the best hope of have a prosperous country, but it is not policy would disturb existing values, the world and the inspiration of manbe anything out mendy towards fill that any one would come near the and so he passed over Rufus's somethat any one would come near the friendly legislation which followed the putting us on a silver basis, thus ment, nor unmindful of the noble extends to the amount of the difference between and so he passed over Ruius's somewhat rough manners and his short barn before noon, and it was now early elections of 1892. Ever since that time elections of 1892. Ever since that time we have been looking forward to this ing to every American interest serious or of the confidence and trust, which

the mistakes of 1892. It will not ad- turn to that party for relief (cries of mit of doubt that a large majority are "No, no.") whose policy has created now in favor of protection. That is the the conditions under which we are before, there is presented to the Amerreal question to be settled this year, and suffering and from which they are crywe want to do our part to keep ing out to be relieved? (Renewed cries issue as to our monetary system, of vast this before the people. We con of "No, never.") What we want now importance in its effects, and upon the sider the much-talked-of money ques- is business activity and confidence. right settlement of which rest largely tion a false issue raised by designing With business confidence restored monmen for selfish purposes. Republicans ey will be invested in private and pubspect. For many years we have had labor will be well rewarded and the allies, the People's and Silver parties, good money, and we only want it kept toil of the husbandman will be fully to inaugurate the free and unlimited requited. (Great applause.) Without confidence, money will be py a leading place among the great na- hoarded and the wheels of industry

tions of the earth. Undoubtedly, then, stopped, and what that means many we should have money that is recog- of the men before me know. (A voice: nized as the best the world over. We "We have lived on sunshine too long.") are not the people that should go back | Then the farmer, the merchant, the to cheap, poor money, and when that manufacturer, the laborer and those of question does come up we want all we other useful occupations alike will sufhave "to be good; equal to the best." fer. Gentlemen, confidence lies at the foundation of active and successful bus-When Major McKinley stepped on a liness operations. We cannot restore liberately proposing to pay back what Mr. Jackson, and my fellow-citizens has been already borrowed in a depre-

THE PEOPLE WELL UNITED. which will confiscate the partial earnbuilding and loan associations and the and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. publican national ticket an unrivaled companies, and I do not believe that nor deluded by false theories. Free want neither free trade nor free silver. the few who are owners of silver bullmaking an experiment with the other. It would create no new occupations. In mancial safety and the piedge to main-

My fellow-citizens, the people have a hance this year to take the Wilson law off the statute books and put a good American protective tariff law in its place. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries and welfare of the American people. will provide adequate revenues for the Government and gladden the home of direct effect would be to destroy the and practically all of this country's every American workingman, (Great little which yet remains. applause and cries of "Hurrah for Me-Kinley.") They have a chance this going on the statute books, and thus adopted at Chicago is that any one its bullion value to its coinage value, keep our money of every kind now in may take a quantity of silver bullion, but this expectation was not realized. circulation as good as gold, and pre- now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the In a few months, notwithstanding the serve our national name above re- United States, have it coined at the exproach. (Cries of "They will do that, pense of the government, and receive produced in the United States, the chance now they will not have such legal tender for the payment of all reaching a lower point than ever beanother opportunity for four years.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

Does the workingman, the farmer jurious to the American people, and re- law to remain on the statute books four a gushy mushy note around its neck jecting all which are good, wholesome years longer? (Cheering and loud and set it adrift. Pigeon flew down in and patriotic, and which have received cries of "No, No.") Do they want "Going to start a shoe store over a brewery yard and got full. Couple the approval of the people of the countries. Pigeon new down in a brewery yard and got full. Couple the approval of the people of the countries. The period of the people of the countries are store over a brewery yard and got full. manufactured products to remain off the statute books for four years more? (Renewed cries of "No.") Do they want any law enacted which would compel them to receive for their wages and products dollars worth less than one hundred cents? (Cries of "No.") These are questions which every voter vention were conspicuous leaders in the in this country must answer in his conassault upon our industries and labor science and by his vote next Novem- which are maintained by the governmade by the Fifty-third Congress. They ber. Gentlemen, what shall the answer be? (Cries of "Elect McKinley," legal tender for the payment of all followed by tremendous cheering.)

I thank you most heartily for this the silver dollars now in use dif-

and not for private account or gain,

and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best

dollars we have. The government

b night the silver bullion at its market

value and coined it into silver dollars. Having exclusive control of the mintage it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the comnercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the

silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors, and put it in circulation among

the people at its face value of 100 cents

or a full dollar. It required the people

to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a

parity with gold which was then, as

now, the recognized standard with us

and the most enlightened nations of

the world. The government having

issued and circulated the silver dollar,

it must in honor protect the holder

from loss. This obligation it has so

far sacredly kept. Not only is there a

moral obligation, but there is a legal

obligation, expressed in public statute,

THEY COULD NOT BE KEPT AT PAR.

have named, are not the same as the

government would have no part in the

bullion into dollars. It would share in

no part of the profit. It would take

upon itself no obligation. It would

not put the dollars into circulation. It

could only get them, as any citizen

Who would then maintain the par-

ity? What would keep them at par

with gold? There would be no obli-

gation resting upon the government to

do it, and if there were, it would be

driven to a silver basis-to silver mono-

metalism. These dollars, therefore,

would stand upon their real value. If

the free and unlimited coinage of silver

at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one

onnee of gold would, as some of its advo-

cates assert, make 53 cents in silver

worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar

equal to the gold dollar, then we would

have no cheaper money than now, and

it would be no easier to get. But that

such would be the the result is against

reason and is contradicted by experi-

ence in all times and in all lands. It

means the debasement of our currency

and the effect would be to reduce

property values, entail untold finan-

cial loss, destroy confidence, impair the

obligations of existing contracts, fur-

ther impoverish the laborers and pro-

ducers of the country, create a panie of

unparalleled severity, and inflict upon

trade and commerce a deadly blow,

Against any such policy I am unalter-

BIMETALLISM.

Bimetallism can not be secured by

independent action on our part. It

mints to the unlimited coinage of the

silver of the world, at a ratio of 16

ounces of silver to one ounce of gold,

when the commercial ratio is more

coined and circulated as money. Gold

has been driven out of circulation in

ably opposed,

silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

These dollars, in the particulars I

to maintain the parity.

Silver Fallacies Riddled. demned the policies of this party in RINGING DECLARATION FOR THE these particulars in every election since GOLD STANDARD AND PRO-

CANTON, O., Aug. 28.-Maj. William McKinley gave his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency to the public to-day. The letter touches upon all the important dollars which would be issued under planks in the Republican national plat- free coinage. They would be the same form, the first half being devoted to a in form, but different in value. The thorough and logical discussion of the money question. The full text of the transaction, except to coin the silver letter follows:

of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the

promise made to your committee, when | would get them, by giving something notified of my nomination as the Re- for them. It would deliver them to publican candidate for President, I beg those who deposited the silver, and its to submit this formal acceptance of that connection with the transaction there wages at home. (Cries of "That's high honor, and to consider in detail end. Such are the silver dollars which questions at issue in the pending cam- would be issued under free coinage of This wing of the Democratic party paign. Perhaps this might be considpresented on our future prosperity and wages are paid in two, and we will not standing as a nation, and considering (Tremendous cheering and cries of people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our public honor and is opposed to free sil- citizens of that republic, which for a contract the currency of the country by kind. We must not now prove false to depriving us of the use of gold, and our own high standards in govern-

> THE PREE COINAGE OF SILVER. For the first time since 1868, if ever coinage of silver by independent action can not be obtained by opening our on the part of the United States, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It in- gold. Mexico and China have tried volves great peril to the credit and bus- the experiment. Mexico has free coininess of the country, a peril so grave that age of silver and gold at a ratio slightconservative men everywhere are break- ly in excess of 161 ounces of silver to 1 ing away from their old party associa- ounce of gold, and while her mints are tions and uniting with other patriotic freely open to both metals at that ratio, citizens in emphatic protest against the not a single dollar in gold bullion is platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the these countries and they are on a silver welfare of the people. We have had basis alone. few questions in the lifetime of the re-

It would add nothing to the comfort of

the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of

would suffer loss by its use.

the masses, the capital of the people, to the public credit.

Until international agreement is public more serious than the one which | had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. is thus presented. NO BENEFIT TO LABOR. It is the recognized and sole standard The character of the money which of the great commercial nations of the shall measure our values and exchang- world, with which we trade, more es, and settle our balances with one largely than any other. Eighty-four another, and with the nations of the per cent. of our foreign trade for the The people, irrespective of party, will world, is of such primary importance, fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard unite in defeating a financial scheme and so far-reaching in its consequences, countries, and our trade with other as to call for the most painstaking in- countries was settled on a gold basis, ings of labor in the savings banks and vestigation, and in the end, a sober HAVE NOW MORE SILVER THAN GOLD. Chiefly by means of legislation durinvestments of the people in insurance We must not be misled by phrases, ing and since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of the American people will ever consent silver would not mean that silver dolto have the pensions of our soldiers re- lars were to be freely had without cost been done in the honest effort to give pudiated by a single farthing. (Great or labor. It would mean the free use to silver, if possible, the same builion cheering and applause.) The people of the mints of the United States for and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver (Cheers.) The one will degrade our ion, but would make silver coin no as money. Prior to that time there labor; the other the money. (Ap- freer to the many who are engaged in had been less than nine millions of plause.) We are opposed, unalterably other enterprises. It would not make sliver dollars coined in the entire hisopposed, to both of them. We have labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, tory of the United States, a period of tried the one in a modified form, with or the pay better. It would not make so years. This legislation secures the disastrous results to every American farming less laborious, or make a dehome, and we are strongly opposed to mand for an additional day's labor. nancial safety and the pledge to main-

> or the wealth of the nation. It seeks The so-called Sherman laws ought to to introduce a new measure of value, use all the silver product of the Unibut would add no value to the thing ted States for money at its market value. measured. It would not conserve val- From 1800 to 1893 the government purues. On the contrary, it would de chased 4,500,000 ounces a month, or range all existing values. It would 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was not restore business confidence, but its one-third of the product of the world product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage The meaning of the coinage plank that such use of silver would advance for it a silver dollar, which shall be price of silver went down very rapidly, debts, public and private. The owner fore. Then, upon the recommendation of the silver bullion would get the sil- of President Cleveland, both political ver dollar. It would belong to him parties united in the repeal of the purand to nobody else. Other people chasing clause of the Sherman law, urer want the Wilson would get it only by their labor, the We can not with safety engage in products of their land or something of value. The bullion owners on the basis of present values would receive

accomplished at times with grave peril

On August 22, 1891, in a public ad-

silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the trans- the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed upon between the two action. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community metals, and all agree upon the quanity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage We have coined since 1878 more than as gold is to-day. But that we have not been able to secure, and, with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further debts, public and private. How are removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver.

"The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law o Continued on 2d page.

erms of Publication.

SOMERSET, Pa

UFUS E. MEYERS, entrusted to his care will be at-C. W. WALKER. W. HAY.

AY & WALKER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. and NOTARY PUBLIC,

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> with dysentery, diarrhoea or other the demand for the labor of American tering support of Republican princi--IN THEclumsy boots that he had on. bowel complaints brought on by workingmen. (Loud cries of "You ples. It will afford me sincere pleas- government. Why would they not Prices Right Neither boy spoke until half the dis-IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS. change of water and diet. One dose of are right.") It stands opposed to re- ure, I assure you, to meet every one of be of the same value? I answer: The American Market. tance was accomplished. Then Arthur The cream of the country papers is found Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd "I'm dizzy, Rufe," and even as he Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw- ciprocity, too, the splendid results of you personally. (Applause and cheerwhich were so signally manifest during ing.) COOK & BEERITS and spoke his step faltered dangerously, berry will bring relief. FREASE & KOOSER,