The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....September 9, 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	16. Henry C. Prevost.
2. Allen B. Roeke.	17. J. B. Brown.
3. Frank B. Hendley.	17. Fred. H. Eaton.
4. Leonidas I. Meyers.	18. C. Brown Miller.
5. Wm. M. Taggart.	19. R. H. Shindell.
6. Joseph R. 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. E. Wertheimer.
10. John H. Landis.	24. Josiah Speer.
11. Everett Warren.	25. Edw'd E. Abrams.
12. S. 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.

"HE WAS my friend, and I loved him," said Li Hung Chang as he placed a wreath upon General Grant's coffin.

VERMONT has sounded the key-note, and the States of the Union will swell the grand chorus for McKinley and Hobart in November.

A NOVELTY of the political contest is the taking of the stump against his father by Herald Sewall. The younger generation is said to be getting wiser.

McKINLEY and the Republican party are sound on both money and the tariff. Palmer and the real Democracy are sound on the money question, but dead wrong on the tariff. Bryan and the Popocracy are sound on nothing. Vote for McKinley and Hobart.

THE North Carolina Republicans have been informed by the National committee that relations with them will be suspended unless they adopt a sound money platform. When the national honor is assailed there can be but one brand of Republicans.

CANDIDATE Watson certainly has the right of it in demanding official notification of his nomination. He says, properly enough, if with some anger, that he is placed in a humiliating position, and that if Mr. Bryan is ashamed of Populist votes the party ought to know it.

MR. BRYAN says that coin would not come from the silver countries here, because it would be needed at home. It would certainly come if it were worth $1.29 per ounce here, and only 68 cents there; and if we suppose it raised to the former price in China and Mexico, we get back to the old paradox that we can double the price of anything by taking one-sixteenth of the amount and putting it in another pile.

PROPERTY is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let no man who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus, by example, assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when it is built.—Abraham Lincoln.

IN MAY, 1896, Mr. Hoke Smith spoke at a sound-currency dinner in New York city. In his arraignment of the silver heresy he said: "No man should "be trusted even with an unimportant "nomination who does not recognize "that the value of a dollar is now meas-"ured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who "is not willing openly to declare his "purpose to help keep it there." This is the reason, perhaps, why Hoke has retired. He realizes that he is not to be "trusted" in office, so he will return to the newspaper business, where the qualifications, in his unenlightened section, seem not to be so high.

A NEW YORK broker makes this point with reference to cheap money: "The cheapest money in the world is in the strongest gold country—viz: England. The dearest money in the world is in the silver countries. For example:—money in London to-day is 2 per cent. per annum, while money in Mexico, China, Spain, India, and, in fact, in all silver countries in the world, commands a loaning value of from 13 per cent. upward. In the other gold countries of Europe, while money is not so low as in England, the rate varies from 3 to 5 per cent. to the borrower. I may cite as a good example of the two currencies two States adjoining one another in South America—one, British Guiana, a gold country, with money at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum; the other, Venezuela, with like soil and climatic conditions, a silver country, where interest rules at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum."

"THE purchasing power of gold has doubled," says Governor Altgeld. If the Governor thinks this, he ought to be careful where he tells it. He told it on Saturday to several hundred workmen, all of whom are getting more wages on the gold basis than they got in the greenback days prior to 1879, and each dollar, according to him, buys double as much as it did then. It is clear that Altgeld does not know the bearing of his assertion. His whole speech, indeed, shows that he is as innocent as Bryan of any knowledge of the finance question. Ignorance of politics, of economics, of finance, of everything which has a bearing on the great issue of the day, is a fatal defect of the repudiationist party's leaders. There are one or two plausible "points" about this silver scoundrelism, but they are muddled and destroyed by the ignoramuses like Bryan and Altgeld who attempt to present them. Their lying reacts against them by proving, or appearing to prove, the very things they vociferously deny.

SECRETARY J. Sterling Morton, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, is inclined to be facetious. While in attendance upon a convention of millers at Omaha, Neb., he suggested to Governor Holcombe, who sat near him, that he "should take steps to secure such legislation that would put up the price of cereals so that the farmer might get one dollar's worth of flour for fifty cents' worth of wheat." He did not see why there should not be a law compelling the millers of the State to do this notwithstanding what other States and Nations might do. If law can create a value in silver by stamping it, it ought to be able to create value in other products of the soil. Governor Holcombe made no reply, and the question of Secretary Morton very much discomfited the silverites. The latter, we suppose, believe that a different law applies to silver from that which applies to any other commodity. The November election is likely to convince them that a majority of the people of this country do not agree with them, but that they believe that silver ought to be bought and paid for just as wheat and potatoes and labor are now paid for.

Mills vs. Mints.

Philadelphia Press.

Major McKinley, in the closing words of his speech to the Republican editors of West Virginia, thus summed the purpose, policy and end of the Republican party: "Let us do our work in the United States and then there will not be an idle man beneath our flag." "Open the mints," says Mr. Bryan, "and prosperity will come." "Open the mills," declares Maj. McKinley, "and work will come, and out of work prosperity." There is only one way to open the mills: By the confidence sound money will bring and the increased demand protection will give. These two will bring more work, and the American workman wants work and wages, and not free silver and inflation. There are at least 2,000,000 men without work to-day in the United States. Put the Republican party in power, and "there will not be an idle man beneath our flag."

Let Senator Mills Answer Himself if He Can.

From his speech in the Senate, Sept. 19, 1893.

In 1879 gold became the standard which measured all values in this country. It is now the standard—the uniform standard of value of the commercial world. We are invited to abandon this standard and go to a depreciated standard of another metal. It will be just as fatal as if we went to the depreciated standard of paper money . . . I denounce now in this country the attempt to shift and change the standard of values for the purpose of enabling the debtor to cheat and defraud his creditor out of one-half of what he has promised him, and in doing so put the country upon a variable and shifting standard of value, by which the people will be plundered continuously from one end of it to the other. Every contract now in existence in the United States made since 1879 is on the gold standard, and where a dollar is mentioned it means a gold dollar or one as good as gold; and I will never vote for any law that enables a man to cancel an obligation to pay 100 cents by paying 57 cents.

McKinley On Quay.

In addressing a delegation from Beaver county, at his home in Canton, Saturday morning, Major McKinley said:

"My fellow-citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer whose unfaltering devotion to Republicanism has never wavered, and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your State and the nation.

"I remember well that when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate and was under discussion, Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his State and prevented the destruction of the great industries by his great speech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the Republic and which has not been concluded. When he was fighting up for the industries of the State on the floor of the Senate if he could not save them in any other way he resumed his speech, which went on day after day, without apparent diminution of his manuscript which lay before him. I wish he might have been a part of this great delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that in another part of this great field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged and for the success of which so many of the people are striving.

Hot Shot From Thurston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was the star orator at a big Republican mass-meeting held to-night in Cooper Union. Cornelius N. Bliss presided. The great hall was filled with enthusiastic sound money men, and they received Senator Thurston's able speech with vigorous applause. The Senator said:

"I have just returned from my native State, Vermont. Vermont has maintained her record for loyalty and patriotism. All her Republicans and a part of her Democrats stand for the financial honor and integrity of the nation. In every time of great public danger Vermont has responded to the call of duty. When Sumter was fired, one of her great Democrats, Dillingham said: "There shall be no Democratic party in Vermont until the Union is saved."

"Her Democracy in 1896 is as patriotic as in 1861, for her greatest Democratic statesman, Mr. Phelps, now says: 'The duty of every true Democrat in the present emergency is to stand for his country first, to maintain its financial honor above any party platform.'

"I can take the dollars of my country, gold or silver or paper, and go into the the four corners of the habitable globe; I can transact business with all peoples, civilized, semi-civilized and barbaric without fear of discount, depreciation or discredit. I want the dollars of the United States to go around the world as the flag goes, honored and respected by all mankind.

WHAT A GOLD DOLLAR WILL DO.

I can take dollars of my country into every gold standard nation of the earth, and I can buy as much in any home store of those countries as the most privileged citizen of the community can buy with the dollar his government gives him for use. I can take the dollars of my country into every free silver coinage nation of the world and I can buy twice as much at the home store as the most privileged citizen of the locality can buy with the best dollar his goverment gives him for use. I do not care to exchange my privilege with any man who is ready to give me two of his dollars for one of mine; I do not wish to see the Goddess of Liberty placed upon a depreciated coin.

When we put the American eagle on a piece of metal we ought to put him there with every tail feather spread, rampant for the glory of his country. We can not afford to Mexicanize American manhood, American muscle or American money.

It is contended by the advocates of free silver that this is an issue between the gold standard and bimetallism. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is an issue between a monetary system which will give us silver alone, and the existing monetary system, which gives us a practical bimetallism.

FREE SILVER FALLACY.

"In every free silver coinage country gold has been driven out. It is not in use as money, and the only money in use in those countries is silver, at its bullion value and paper redeemable in silver. The poorest dollar of any gold standard country can be exchanged for two of the best dollars of any one silver country.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

The Candidates Named by the Indianapolis Convention.

The Sound Money Democratic convention met in Indianapolis Wednesday and organized. It was called to order by Senator Palmer, of Illinois, who said he had the honor for the moment to preside over the first national Democratic convention held in the year 1896. Ex-Governor Flower, of New York, was made temporary chairman, and Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, permanent chairman.

There were 824 delegates attending the convention. They represented forty-one States and three territories.

The convention on Thursday nominated Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. Senator Palmer was nominated on the first ballot and Gen. Buckner was nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted denounces the free coinage of silver and demands the maintenance of the gold standard.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, are two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray. Palmer left the Democratic party during the Fremont campaign and went back in the Greeley campaign. He is now a Democratic Senator from Illinois. Buckner is the man who surrendered to Grant at Fort Donaldson. He has since been governor of Kentucky.

"SOUND MONEY" PLATFORM."

The platform recommended by the committee on resolutions declares that in view of grave departures from Democratic principles in the Chicago platform, the "Sound Money" Democrats can not support the candidates of the Chicago convention nor be bound by its acts. It then continues:

"The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

"The national Democracy here convened, therefore, renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times.

"We denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of the few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

"Realizing the truths demonstrated by long and public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise divorced the government from the banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government; and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. And we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

After lauding President Cleveland and commending his administration, the platform says:

"We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

"We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained.

"We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people."

Andrew Carnegie's Views.

Andrew Carnegie has written from New York a letter to the "American Manufacturer," in which he tells how free silver will hurt workmen and why employers do not want to change from the gold standard. As to the first proposition he writes:

To-day workmen are paid in dollars as good as gold, worth 100 cents everywhere. These gold dollars, being worth nearly two silver dollars of the silver standard countries, buy two dollars' worth of tea, coffee, etc., used by the workmen. The present dollars paid workmen, being gold dollars, buy a full gold dollar's worth of any article in all countries which are gold standard countries. Therefore, if American workmen are paid in silver dollars, the cost of everything they use from silver bearing countries will be nearly double. The cost of articles purchased by his gold dollars from gold-using countries will also be double, as the silver dollar, containing only 53 cents worth of silver, will be taken by the gold-using countries only at its value in silver. To-day our dollars are taken at 100 cents. The Mexican dollar buys in Brazil 53 cents' worth of coffee; it buys in London 53 cents' worth of anything. But the American dollar today buys 200 cts.' worth of coffee in Brazil and 100 cents' worth of anything in London. No silver advocate can dispute these facts.

Mr. Carnegie states that if free silver comes, as Bryan desires, wages will be thus cut nearly in half. He states that wages in silver-using countries have not advanced as the value of silver has fallen. He adds:

The workingman who desires his revenue to be reduced nearly one-half should vote for Bryan; the workingman who does not wish this will make a great mistake if he votes so.

Mr. Carnegie states that the reason employers do not favor debased money, when they could pay their workman with it and save about one-half the cost of labor, is because they know that a debased money has always resulted in disaster to business. He continues:

It shakes confidence, and business is based upon confidence. Employers are never prosperous unless the workmen are prosperous. It is when labor commands the highest wages that profits are highest. When labor can be obtained at very low rates, because many men are idle the employer makes no profit. He always loses.

Mr. Carnegie refers to the idleness in manufacturing and mining, and says this is caused by the threat of "reckless, ignorant men to lower the standard of money." The day the republic declares the gold standard shall remain will see the return to genuine prosperity. He says that until that day comes we have nothing to look for but depression as now prevails and even worse.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Provisions of the Law Which is Now in Effect.

It is expected that within the next few days the school board of Somerset Borough will elect an officer whose duty it will be to see that the children of town between the ages of 8 and 13 years are in attendance at school in accordance with the provisions of the compulsory education law passed by the last legislature. The latter measure, on account of the fact that the schools of the county are now opening daily, is of considerable interest. The following extracts from the bill show its principal points.

Every parent, guardian or other person in this Commonwealth, having control or charge of a child or children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a school in which the common English branches are taught, and such child or children shall attend such school during at least sixteen weeks of each year in which schools in their respective districts shall be in session, unless such child or children shall be excused from such attendance by the board of the school district in which parent, guardian or other person resides, upon the presentation to said board of satisfactory evidence showing such child or children are prevented from attendance at school or application to study by mental or physical or other urgent reasons: Provided, that in case there be no public school in session within two miles of the nearest traveled road of any person within the school district, he or she shall not be liable to the provisions of this act: Provided, that this act shall not apply to any child that has been or is being otherwise instructed in the common English branches of learning for a like period of time; And provided further, that the certificate of any principal of any school or educational institution, or of any teacher, that any child has been or is being so instructed, issued to each child or its parents or guardians, shall be sufficient and satisfactory evidence thereof.

For every neglect of duty imposed by the first section of this act, the person in parental relation offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before a justice of the peace or alderman, forfeit a fine not exceeding two dollars on the first conviction and a fine not exceeding five dollars for each subsequent conviction.

If deemed necessary for the better enforcement of the provisions of this act, boards of school directors, or school controllers in cities, boroughs and townships, may employ one or more persons to be known as attendance officers, whose duty it shall be to look after, apprehend and place in such schools as the person in parental relation may designate, truants and others who fail to attend school in accordance with the provisions of this act. The persons appointed such attendance officers shall be entitled to such compensation, not exceeding two dollars a day, as shall be fixed by the boards appointing them, and such compensation may be paid out of the school fund. Boards of school directors or controllers may set apart school rooms in public school buildings for children who are habitual truants, or who are insubordinate or disorderly during their attendance upon instruction in the public schools.

It shall be the duty of the assessor of voters of every district, at the spring registration of voters or as soon as possible thereafter, to make in a substantial book provided by the county commissioners for that purpose, a careful and correct list of all children between the ages of eight and thirteen years within his district, which enumeration shall be returned by said assessor to the county commissioners of the county in which the enumeration is made, whose duty it will be to certify it to the secretary of the proper school district, who shall immediately furnish the principal or teacher of each school with a correct list of all children in his or her district who are subject to the provisions of this act.

It shall be the duty of each teacher in the school district to report immediately to the secretary of the board of directors or controllers, and thereafter at the close of each school month, the names of all children on the list previously furnished by the secretary, who were absent without satisfactory cause for five days during the month of which the report shall be made, when if it shall appear that any parent, guardian or other person having control of any child or children, shall have failed to comply with the provisions of this act after due notification in writing as provided in section two, the secretary, or attendance officer, if there be one, in the name of the school district shall proceed against the offending party or parties in accordance with law, by complaint before any alderman or justice of the peace: Provided further, that if sufficient cause be shown for the neglect of the requirements of this act, the cost of said proceedings shall be paid out of the district funds upon a proper voucher approved by the board of directors or controllers.

CHINA'S GREATEST STATESMAN.

He Spends a Few Days this Week in the United States.

Earl Li Hung Chang, the Prime Minister of the Chinese Empire, and the greatest of oriental statesmen, arrived in New York ten days ago on the steamer St. Louis.

Unlike most of his countrymen, Li is a tall, soldierly-looking man, at least six feet in height, with a fine presence and a sharp, alert face. He began life as a poet and philosopher, and his writings made him famous; he became a really fine scholar of the severely classical type. One of the most astonishing things about his astonishing country is the high place in society and politics awarded to literary men. Li was dragged from his Confucius in the early fifties to stamp out the T'ai-p'ing rebellion. He succeeded, and his success marked him out for high office. At the present moment he is pretty nearly everything that human intelligence can compel a man to be. He is Viceroy of Pe-chee-lee, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Imperial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Senior Tutor to the Empire, Director-General of the Coast Defense of the North and of the Imperial Navy, Northern Superintendent of Trade, and Ambassador Extraordinary. A man can not well do more for his country than manage the army and navy, her home and foreign affairs.

Dragged a Boy to Death.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 4.—Ten-year-old Willis Weikel met a frightful death yesterday afternoon, being dragged to his doom by a cow.

The boy had been adopted by Mrs. Emma Phipps to work on her farm at Evansburg. While Mrs. Phipps was visiting in Collegeville, about 2:30 o'clock the boy took a cow and drove her to the Skippack Creek, some distance away, to water her. Around the bovine's neck was a chain, and to this the boy attached a rope, tying the other end about his waist.

What followed is merely conjecture, as nobody was a witness to the terrible affair. From the surroundings, however, it appears that upon reaching the edge of the creek the cow became unmanageable and dashed away, dragging the boy along the road. After dragging the boy for a quarter of a mile, the cow and its victim were finally stopped near Prizer's store. Young Weikel was dead, his body presenting a horrible sight.

Mt. Hood in Eruption.

Mount Hood, in Oregon, broke forth in volcanic eruption Tuesday and a party of mountain climbers narrowly escaped death.

Mount Hood is one of the principal peaks of the Cascade range in Oregon, and is 11,225 feet high. It is one of seven peaks of that range that are classed as extinct volcanoes.

ALL HAIL VERMONT.

A Grand Majority in the Green Mountain State.

IT IS OVER THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND.

Nearly Double the Majority Given for Governor in 1892.

The greatest Republican victory in the history of the party in Vermont state is the result of the election last Tuesday. This glorious triumph for the principles of sound money and protection elects Josiah Grout governor by 39,003 plurality. The real significance of this phenomenal vote, however, is the emphatic indorsement of McKinley and Hobart and the St. Louis platform, and the repudiation of Ryan and Populism.

The figures of the election are astounding, and exceed the most sanguine expectations of the Republican leaders.

The Republican registration in the state was 57,000, of which over 90 per cent. or 52,000 was cast.

This is nearly double the majority given to the Republican candidate for governor in the September election in the last presidential year, and 7,000 more than was ever before given to a Republican candidate for governor.

The contest was fought on national issues, and the fight between the supporters of sound money and free silver was of the warmest character. It was a battle royal, but the farmers and workingmen of the Green Mountain state were not deceived by the delusive arguments of the free silver advocates and have utterly refused to support the Popocratic candidate for governor, Dr. J. Henry Jackson, who stood on the Chicago platform and represented William Jennings Bryan in the campaign.

The Republicans have made the most vigorous canvass ever conducted under the party banner, and they have been supported by several good Sound Money Democrats, who put patriotism above partisanship, fealty and country above party.

The returns of the election show phenomenal Republican gains and marked Democratic losses in the cities and towns, as well as in the rural districts. The Republicans elect every state officer by majorities exceeding 30,000, elect a solid Republican senate of thirty members, and 200 out of 245 members of the house.

To realize the full proportions of the great majority in Vermont it is necessary to know what the vote and majority have been in past years in corresponding elections. The following table of the vote cast in the September election occurring each presidential year since the Republican party was formed will be found interesting. It was furnished from the office of the secretary of state of Vermont:

Year	Republican.	Democratic.	Scattering.	Rep. maj'y.
1856	34,757	11,747	274	22,736
1860	34,188	11,706	2151	20,241
1864	32,052	12,637	113	19,302
1868	42,915	15,289	1	27,355
1872	41,946	16,613	14	25,319
1876	44,279	20,988	76	23,602
1880	47,848	21,245	1592	25,012
1884	42,524	19,839	854	21,810
1888	46,522	16,527	1377	27,618
1892	38,918	19,216	1746	17,956
1896 Republican Majority				39,003.

WHAT REED SAYS.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed was seen at Bucksport, Maine, on Tuesday by a Boston Herald correspondent, and was asked his opinion of the election. He said: "I am not surprised at the result of the election. We shall have similiar results in Maine, and also in the West after the full discussion that will be given to the questions which are now before the people. It has never seemed to me that there would be much doubt about the outcome."

VERMONT'S VICTORY.

Newspapers of All Parties Concede Its Great Significance.

New York Tribune (Rep.)

There has been much talk for many weeks about the inroads the free silver heresy was making among the farmers of the country. Hitherto there has been nothing but assertions and guesses to go upon; now a solid basis of fact is offered. Vermont is to an exceptionally large extent an agricultural State, and the election for Governor and other State officers held yesterday furnishes a decisive indication of the sentiment of the farmers on the great question now agitating the country.

New York Press (Rep.)

It is Moscow, Mr. Bryan—a campaign of Russia. The enemy's country has invaded you. As you take up your retreat toward the setting sun this morning you will be cheered by the information that you have through your Eastern journey been able to pull down around your ears not only the largest Republican majority ever cast in the State of Vermont, but a larger majority than any one ever dreamed could have been cast in the State of Vermont.

New York World (Dem.)

Vermont is not a very significant State. Yet its election may fairly be counted a straw showing which way the wind blows. In the State of Vermont the Republicans made important gains yesterday. In so far as the Vermont election is significant at all its teaching is that the East is for sound money, wholly apart from all other issues.

New York Advertiser (Rep.)

There is no room for the free silver heresy in the Green Mountain State. Her sturdy sons were the first to speak after the holding of the national conventions and yesterday they rolled up a majority for the Republican candidates and sound money that will stagger the apostles of repudiation when they come to realize the real size and significance of it.

Baltimore American (Rep.)

Vermont led off yesterday in the balloting for 1896. The Green Mountain boys in overwhelming numbers pronounced for honest money, the independence of the Supreme Court and the suppression of mob law wherever and whenever it rears its ugly front.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.)

Vermont yesterday went Republican by a huge majority, the figures being of a record-breaking character. Free coinage at the obsolete ratio was "snowed under." Vermont is an agricultural State, but the farmers there seem to take no interest in the debasement of the currency.

Wilmington News (Rep.)

The news from Vermont is cheering, as indicating that the people of New England at least are not to be caught by the clamor for free silver and free riot.

Friends Drowned Together.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa. Sept. 4.—Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, pastor of the Evangelical church here, and John D. Love, a leading merchant of Hollidaysburg, were drowned in the Juniata river Thursday, their lifeless bodies being found on the bank near Flowing Spring Friday morning. They were fishing, when Rev. Mr. Reeser fell into the river. His companion attempted a rescue, but failed, and the two men, locked in each other's arms, were drowned.

Rev. Mr. Reeser was 37 years of age and was a popular minister whom everybody loved. He was a graduate of Wittenburg College, Springfield, O., and came here six years ago. A wife survives him. Mr. Love was aged 61 years, and was a prosperous merchant and a relative of Justice John Dean, of the State Supreme Court.

All those terrible, itching diseases of the skin that help to make life miserable for us are caused by external parasites. Doan's Ointment kills the parasite and cures the disease. Perfectly harmless, never fails.

Eloped on a Bicycle.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 2.—Isaac Mechlin, who has just passed his 21st birthday, and Hannah Parsons, 17 years old, eloped from Dayton on a tandem late last night and rode 10 miles to this city to be married. Shortly after they left Dayton, Hannah's father started in pursuit in a buggy. He almost overtook the elopers before they saw him. Then they wheeled faster and arrived at the home of Justice of the Peace Charles Sedam, a short distance ahead. The justice was asleep, but the vigorous pull at the door bell awakened him, and, slipping on a dressing gown and a pair of slippers, he opened the door. The couple, almost breathless, rushed in, exclaiming, "Hurry up and marry us, for here comes pa."

The justice had hardly begun the ceremony before Mr. Parsons drove up. He climbed up the step and peered through the window just in time to hear Hannah take Isaac for her husband. For revenge he cut the tires of the bicycle. Then remorse struck him and he ran back to forgive his daughter and greet his son-in-law. The father insisted upon paying the marriage fee and took his daughter, her husband and the tandem home with him in the wagon.

The World is Still Intact.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The world did not come to an end to-day, and Pastor Frederick Stutzke, who predicted the end for sunrise this morning, was grievously disappointed when there were no signs of the ascension to heaven. He had no explanation to make, but thought there was a mistake in the calculation as to the exact time when the world was to end.

A mob of the unregenerate, who carried ancient cabbages and decayed fruit and laughed at the idea that any one was to go heaven to-day, filled the street in front of Stutzke's house last evening and assailed it.

These persons referred to the prophet as "whiskers," and seemed utterly regardless of the fate of the boys who made fun of Elijah's bald head in the olden time. The police dispersed the crowd, and a patrolman was stationed at the prophet's gate. The converts, who spent the day in the cottage, went to their homes about 8 o'clock to await the stirring events of to-day.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

B. & B.

Style is important—without it price isn't anything—put style and price together (low price and choice style) the way this store does, and they're bound to win—win more small profit business for this store.

We're anxious to send you samples of the new

autumn dress woolens

so you will see what part style and quality have in this collection of 1896—how much nicer they are than in any past season—maybe nicer for the money than any other store will offer you this season—you'll see that the prices for such kinds concerns your self interest.

New Novelty Woolens—33 inches wide—25c—neat, fancy weaves—ten color combinations, including blue, grey, brown, green, cardinal.

36-inch Bourette Checks, dark, red, blue, brown or green grounds with a heavy, rough black woolen raised cord running over and forming checks an inch square—40c.

New 42-inch Tweed effects, 75c.

New 46-inch novelties in a handsome Ottoman weave—eight different shades—$1.00 a yard.

new plaids.

—they will be popular this fall—25c, 50c.

Handsome, large wooly Plaids, 42 inches wide, $1.00—stylish for separate skirts. Price range of new Novelty Woolens goes up to $6.50.

New Catalogue ready soon—shall we send you a copy?—your name and address, please.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Allegheny, Pa.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down,

Tired, Weak, Nervous,

Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles *Peculiar to Women* at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Have You

Written our Mail Order Department for samples of the

New Fall Suitings?

Hundreds of styles in—

Newest 1896 Weaves, 25c to $3.50.

Special All-Wool Mixtures—four styles—

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in hit-and-miss combination, with black and dash of yellow throughout—a semi-rough effect extremely effective—38 inches wide,

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In the County at prices that can't be compared.

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are very desirable and at prices to suit all.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT is full of new Spring Goods in all the new and desirable patterns and best makes. Also a handsome line of

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Good Place to Fit For College or Business.

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EVERY DAY Brings Something New!

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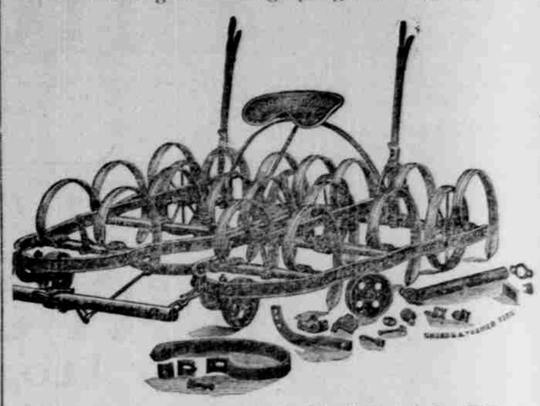

No dragging of frame on the ground. The lightest shaft. Will clean itself of trash as easily as a hay rake. Runs as light with a man on as others do without a load.

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Sold on Trial.

J. B. Holderbaum, Somerset, Pa.

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GOOD RESULTS, Come from long experience.

The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges Are the result of over thirty-five years' experience. They are noted for their durability, convenience and economy.

Special attention has been paid to making stoves the way the people want them, with a view of meeting every requirement at a moderate cost.

Their cleanliness lessens labor. Their economy saves money.

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WE sell the NEW CAPELLO RANGE, guaranteed the largest and best Range of its class on the market. It has very large and high ovens, heavy grates, linings and tops. Baking and Roasting qualities the high