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A MODERN JOHN GILPIN.

Bill Bryan was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A full-fledged candidate was he
Of famous Lincoln town.

Bill Bryan's wife said to him: "Dear,
Though wedded we have been
These several tedious years, yet we
No holiday have seen.

"You know that on convention day
You made a big sensation;
You said the piece I wrote for you
And got the nomination.

"So, Billy, let us take a trip
From here to New York city,
To miss a splendid chance to spout.
Would be an awful pity.

"We'll advertise our journey well,
And take a train that's slow;
Then we can shake the rustic hands
While you your bugle blow.

"Of course you know the train will stop
At every cross-road station;
I'll smile upon the yokels, and
You'll give them an ovation.

"Of course I don't believe one bit
You'll ever be elected,
But then we can have lots of fun
Before you're marked 'rejected.'"

They went, and as they journeyed east,
With more or less velocity,
The people thronged around them, but
'Twas all sheer curiosity.

Round went the wheels, on sped the train,
The people all seemed glad;
They listened to his silver talk
And said: "The fellow's mad."

Bill Bryan went from town to town,
But found it was no joke;
His faithful spouse she stuck to him
At every place he spoke.

Unlike his Gilpin prototype,
They couldn't lose each other;
He found a woman will sometimes
"Stick closer than a brother."

And even up at Wolfert's Roost,
'Gainst everybody's will,
She couldn't let her Billy have
A quiet snack with Hill.

It was no use, she wouldn't leave
Her hubby for one minute;
Says she, "When Billy shows himself,
I'm going to be in it."

And Billy seemed quite satisfied,
O'erjoyed was he to find
That since on pleasure she was bent
She wouldn't be left behind.

So here's long life to Bryan's wife,
And Bryan, long live he;
But if he to the White House goes
I won't be there to see.

Somerset, Pa., August 31. WM. EVANS.

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

An Open Letter to the Workingmen of the United States.

Written by a Former Member of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and Editor of the Official Organ of the Order.

To the Workingmen of the United States.

As many of you are aware, I have been connected with the labor movement for two decades, and have held more or less important official positions in labor organizations. I do not pretend to any right to speak with official authority for labor, but if long study of the problems in the solution of which wage-earners have an especial interest and an earnest desire to aid in discovering their true solution entitle any one to speak to American workingmen, I think I may, without egotism or arrogance, claim that right. I am neither a Republican, a Democrat nor a Populist, for the quite sufficient reason that I am not a citizen of the Republic. But if I have no vote as a citizen I may fairly claim, for that reason, to be free from the prejudice which must in some degree blunt and warp the judgment of partisans. My interest in the American labor movement is due to the conviction that as "labor is of no country," a wise solution of industrial problems here will incalculably benefit, while an unwise one will injure immeasurably, labor everywhere.

You are called upon to decide by your votes two questions—one whether your country shall continue the policy of protection or whether it shall, by the route of revenue tariff, travel to the goal of free trade; the other question, though perhaps not of equal actual importance, is the one which appears to engage the greater share of public attention. That question is whether the mints of the United States shall be thrown open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 as compared with gold. Arguments more or less plausible and in bewildering variety are being put forward for and against this proposal, but it is not my present purpose to examine all or indeed any of these. There are occasions, and I think this is one of them, when the actions of parties and the methods they employ to influence public opinion furnish a fairly accurate means of estimating the value of the arguments they put forward. Honest men, conscious of no desire but the welfare of the people, and convinced that what they advocate rests on the strong ground of truth and reason, never appeal to the prejudices of men or of classes, and never make use of falsehoods to sway the minds of the people. You do not need to be told whether the advocates of free silver are resting their case on calm, passionate argument or whether they are seeking to inflame the passions of the people and engender class hatreds. You read and hear their statements, and know what is true as to this.

There is one statement which is being widely circulated which I think should be carefully examined. It is that silver was demonetized by a trick in 1873 in the interest of the owners of gold and that the present silver movement is nothing more than an effort to undo the wrong which was secretly and dishonestly done twenty-three years ago. You can scarcely listen to a free-silver speech or read a book, brochure or article published in furtherance of the free-silver agitation without hearing or seeing "the crime of 1873" fervidly, yes, perfervidly, denounced.

What was this "crime of 1873?"

The most sober and least frantic statement of it which has been given from a free-silver source was made by Senator Stewart in a carefully prepared article over his own signature in 1873. These are his words:

After visiting London and consulting the bondholders, Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate of the United States undertook to demonetize silver in the United States, and he managed it so secretly as to avoid discussion and prevent opposition. The law which he procured in 1873 was on the statute book two years before it became generally known.

Such is the statement of Senator Stewart. Others have denounced the "crime" and characterized it in language more notable for strength than elegance, and the sum total of the "crime," as painted by the advocates of free silver, is this: Senator Sherman, at the instance of and for the advantage of the British bondholders, smuggled the measure through both branches of the National Legislature, the object and intent of the conspiracy being to demonetize silver in order that, by reducing the value of silver, the gold of the bondholder might be enhanced in value. So secretly was the thing done that no member of Congress and no Senator when he voted for the measure ever suspected that it demonetized silver, and even the President when he signed the bill was equally ignorant. That is the story, and it is made more dramatic and the scoundrelism of the "conspirators" is made more damningly plain by telling how it was that this surreptitious demonetization of the "money of the plain people" has reduced the market value of silver and cut the price of all the products of the farms in two.

To some people—to most reasonable people—it might be sufficient reply to point out that Senator Stewart was at the time a member of the Senate, but then the Senator has pleaded the "baby act," and says he did not understand the bill. He was also in the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity at the time, being still a gold bug whose eyes had not been opened to the divinity of silver. But if Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bryan and the other champions of debased currency are too busy talking of the iniquity of the "crime" to have time to get at the facts, it may not be amiss briefly to recite the history of the "crime."

On April 25, 1870, Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury addressed a communication to Senator Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Finance, inclosing a bill for a thorough revision of the mint laws. Accompanying the bill was a report which had been prepared by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, John J. Knox, explaining the several provisions of the bill and giving reasons for them. One of the sections of the bill provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar, and the reason given by Mr. Knox for this was that because of its excess of bullion over its nominal value it had ceased to be a coin of circulation. This would seem to conflict, first with the story that Mr. Sherman got his inspiration in England, and, second with the assertion that the bill was intended to demonetize silver "secretly."

The proposed bill before being sent to Congress was printed, with wide margins, and distributed among experts and others whose opinions were regarded as valuable—a curious part of a conspiracy, by the way, in its original form it provided for a silver dollar of 384 grains standard, to be of limited legal tender. The following extract from one of the replies received will show that if Mr. Stewart was unable to understand the purport and intent of the bill so far as it related to the silver dollar, his ignorance and dullness were not shared by others: "It would be better," wrote Dr. Linderman, formerly Director of the Mint, "to discontinue the issue of the silver dollar altogether than to issue it at a reduced value as a subsidiary coin. The gold dollar is really the legal unit and measure of value. Having a higher value as bullion than its nominal value, the silver dollar long ago ceased to be a coin of circulation, and being of no practical use whatever, its use should be discontinued."

This suggestion, also made by others, was adopted. On December 19, 1870, and on January 9, 1871, the bill was discussed at much length in the Senate. Among those taking part in the debates appear the names of Senators Cole, Sherman, Corbett, Williams, Morrill, Casserly, Nye and—no! surely not!—yes—Stewart. "Managed it so secretly as to avoid discussion and prevent opposition," says Stewart. Yet there was discussion, prolonged discussion, and opposition as well. Senator Stewart spoke not once, but several times, and on both occasions, and voted for the bill which he now has the hardihood to say was neither discussed nor opposed. The records of these debates will be found in "The Congressional Globe" for that session, page 368, and the succeeding pages, and page 394 and the succeeding pages.

The bill then went to the House, and was discussed there and amended, but failed to pass for lack of time. At the next session of Congress, on March 9, 1871, it was again introduced in the House, this time by the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania. It would take much more than the entire mouth power of the whole free-silver host to persuade Americans—American workingmen, especially—that that name could be connected with any conspiracy against the interests of the masses. When the bill was introduced Mr. Wood, of New York, asked whether it was Mr. Kelley's intention to ask for the question on the bill that day. Mr. Kelley replied: "No, sir; I desire that the bill should be fairly discussed." It was brought up for discussion on January 9, 1872, when it was found that many members wanted a silver dollar piece which should be the equal of two half-dollars, with limited legal tender and coinage—exactly the proposition made in the original draft of the bill. It was referred back to committee, and February 13, 1872, it was reported once more to the House, this time with an amendment providing for a silver dollar as suggested. The bill, with this provision in it, passed the House, after elaborate debate, on May 27, 1872.

Evidently, if Senator Stewart's eyes were still blinded, others knew all about the proposed demonetization of silver. During the long debate, in which the measure was exhaustively discussed, the Congressmen taking part in it displaying none of that ignorance of the scope of the bill which the free-silver people would have us believe existed. In his speech Mr. Kelley spoke at length on the impossibility of keeping silver dollars in circulation, when their bullion value was greater than their coin value; a proposition, which, if it be reversed, would apply with equal force to gold dollars were free-silver coinage adopted. It is worthy of note, too, that Mr. Kelley pointed out that all the opposition the bill received emanated from owners of silver bullion who were making enormous sums by having their bullion coined into half dollars, two of which contained but 95 cents worth of silver. It is the same class who wish now to "grow fat and greedy," to quote Mr. Kelley's words, by coining their 52-cent bullion into 100-cent dollars, only the "fat and greedy" ones of that day were content to rob "Uncle Sam" of 5 per cent., while the silver kings of to-day, both fatter and greedier, demand 47 per cent.

When the bill again went to the Senate, on January 17, 1873, Mr. Hooper's amendment, providing for the coinage of silver dollars of reduced weight, was stricken out, Mr. Stewart being present, presumably awake and in possession of his senses, for he took part again in the debate. The House failing to agree, the bill went to a committee of conference, and the House amendment was stricken out. The bill was signed by the President on February 12, 1873, after it had been before Congress and the public for nearly three years.

During five sessions of Congress the bill was before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Coinage Committee of the House. It was repeatedly read in full in both houses. Eleven different times it was printed in full, with amendments, and twice more in the reports of the Deputy Controller of the Currency. The Senate debates on the bill, which was not discussed, occupy sixty-six columns of "The Congressional Globe," Senator Stewart, who says it was smuggled through without discussion, contributing a fair share of the talk. In the House the debates on this undiscussed bill spread over seventy-eight columns of "The Globe."

A free-silver speech, with denunciations of the "Crime of 1872," eliminated, would be insipid and pointless. If the oft-repeated and solemnly asseverated story of the "crime" be untrue, what part of the silver tale of woe can be believed? If the "crime" was no "crime," but a perfectly proper and altogether necessary piece of legislation, fully understood and concurred in by the Congress that discussed and passed it, what shall be said of all the free-silver arguments which each and every one of them depend for their value on the "crime" being really a "crime?" Yet, Bryan and Stewart, and all the big and little mouthers and platitudinarians to the contrary notwithstanding, the records of Congress show that in the story of "The Crime of 1873" the ratio of truth to falsehood is not even as 1 to 16.

A. W. WRIGHT.

New York, 16, 1896.

A Sleeping Car Episode.

Lots of funny things happen on sleeping cars. Every traveling man can tell you many stories concerning them. Here is one that occurred on the New York Central. It was about 6 o'clock one morning last midwinter that the occupants of the Wagner were aroused from their slumbers by a vigorous bucolic voice from a middle section.

"Stop that woman," it cried; "she's got my pants and all my money."

The porter dashed up the aisle in time to see a female figure disappear through the door of the ladies' dressing room. An explanation from the owner of the big voice, who had jumped out of the upper berth in his baloon-like jeans, demonstrated that his trousers had indeed gone. A vigorous thumping on the door of the dressing room ensued, the porter calling out: "Come out at once, madam, and give the gentleman his pants."

"How dare you, sir?" came the indignant and almost hysterical reply. "Go away—go away, I say. I'll report you. I'll have you arrested. Call the conductor," and so on.

That pompous and be-buttoned individual was called, and he, too, becoming convinced that those indispensable parts of masculine attire, together with the money they contained, had been purloined, also demanded that the lady should emerge and give them up. More indignation and more hysterical outbursts, followed by threats to sue the company for this insult to an unprotected female. Finally she came out, an aged, angular, bespecked individual, with eyes flashing and giving utterance to a running fire of all the dire things that would happen when she would communicate with her husband and lawyers.

"There she is," shouted the owner of the missing garments, "and she's got 'em on."

Sure enough, she had, and all the occupants of the car, who had their heads through the curtain by this time, roared with laughter. There they were, snugly wrapped around her shoulders. She had occupied the berth below the farmer, and in the dim light of the car had taken his nether garments, ponderous and unshapely affairs, from the hook where they had been hanging, mistaking them for own wrap, which turned out to be almost the same color. No suit was brought against the company. And this story is really true.—Washington Post.

The Difference.

Small Boy—"Pa, what is the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?"

Pa.—"Well, let me see if I can illustrate. You know I am often discouraged, and things don't look to me as if they'd ever go right. Well, at such times I can be said to be a pessimist. But years ago, when I was a young man, everything looked bright and rosy and I was always hopeful. Then I was an optimist. Now, my son can you understand the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?"

Small Boy—"Oh, yes; one is married and the other isn't.—New York Weekly.

CARLISLE ON COINAGE.

How the Parity Between Gold and Silver is Maintained.

THE EFFECTS OF FREE COINAGE.

The Government Would be Unable to Maintain Silver at Par.

Secretary Carlisle has addressed the following letter to a correspondent in Kentucky, which has been made public:

MR. JAMES P. HELM, Louisville, Ky.,

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, asking how the silver dollars, which contain a quantity of bullion commercially worth only about fifty-three cents each, are maintained at a parity with gold, notwithstanding the fact that the Government does not directly redeem them, or the certificates issued upon them, in gold, is received, and as a great many inquiries upon the same subject are addressed to me daily from different parts of the country, which it is impracticable to answer in detail, I will take advantage of your favor to answer them all at once.

COINED ON PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

All the standard silver dollars issued from the mints since the passage of the act of 1873, now amounting to more than $433,000,000, have been coined on public account from bullion purchased by the government, and are legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract between the parties. They belong to the Government when coined, and they are paid out by the Goverment at a parity with gold for property and services of all kinds, and received from the people at a parity with gold in the payment of all public dues and demands.

The Government has made no discrimination whatever between the coins of the two metals, gold having been paid on its coin obligations when gold was demanded, and silver having been paid when silver was demanded.

COINAGE LIMITED.

Under this policy the coinage has been so limited by law, and the policy of the Treasury Department, that the amount coined has not become so great as to drive the more valuable coin, gold, out of use, and thus destroy the basis of our monetary system; and so long as the two metals are of unequal commercial value, at the ratio established by law, this limitation upon the coinage is, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the maintenance of their parity in effecting exchanges. It constitutes the principal safeguard for the protection of our currency against the depreciation which the experience of all countries has shown would otherwise result from the attempt to use legal tender coins of the same denomination, but of unequal value. If the limitation were removed, confidence in the ability of the government to preserve equality in the exchangeable value of the coins would be destroyed, and the parity would be lost long before the amount of silver coinage had become really excessive. With free and unlimited coinage of silver on account of private individuals and corporations, the government would be under no moral obligation to maintain the parity, and, moreover, it would be unable to do so, because the volume of overvalued silver forced into the circulation by a legal tender provision would soon expel gold from the country, or put such a premium upon it that it would be impossible to procure and hold in the Treasury a sufficient amount to provide for the redemption of silver on presentation. In order to maintain the parity under such conditions the government would be compelled from the beginning to exchange gold for silver dollars, and their paper representatives, whenever demanded, just as it now exchanges gold for its own notes when demanded; and as the coinage of silver dollars would be unlimited, and therefore constantly increasing, a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible to continue the process of redemption.

IMPLIED OBLIGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The implied obligation of the Government to preserve the value of the money which it coins from its own bullion and for its citizens to receive in exchange for their property and services, has been supplemented by two statutory declarations, which substantially pledge the public faith to the maintenance of that policy. The act of July 14, 1890, after providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should, under such regulations as he might prescribe, redeem the Treasury notes issued in the purchase of silver bullion, in gold or silver coin, at his discretion, declares that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law," and the act of November 1, 1893, again declares it to be "the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts."

With knowledge of these assurances the people have received these coins and have relied confidently upon the good faith of their Government; and the confidence thus inspired has been a most potent factor in the maintenance of the parity. The public has been satisfied that, so long as our present monetary system is preserved, the Government will do whatever its moral obligations and expressed declarations require it to do, and very largely as a consequence of this confidence in the good faith of the executive authorities, the silver coins have not depreciated in value.

PARITY WILL BE MAINTAINED.

It is not doubted that whatever can be lawfully done to maintain equality in the exchangeable value of the two metals will be done whenever it becomes necessary, and, although silver dollars and silver certificates have not, up to the present time, been received in exchange for gold, yet, if the time shall ever come when the parity can not be otherwise maintained, such exchanges will be made. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and of all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress, and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar can not be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar, except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course. But if our present policy is adhered to and the coinage is kept within reasonable limits the means heretofore employed for the maintenance of the parity will doubtless be found sufficient in the future, and our silver dollars and silver certificates will continue to circulate at par with gold, thus enabling the people to use both metals instead of one only, as would be the case if the parity were destroyed by free coinage.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Facts for Bryan's Fancies.

Hon. John L. Thomas, of Missouri, at present Assistant Attorney General for the Post-office Department, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, has prepared the following statement:

"Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver, by our Government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would raise the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce; and he never tires of alleging that our Government is strong, and rich, and powerful enough to accomplish this result, without waiting or asking for the co-operation of any other country. In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the coinage of silver during the past 100 years, but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves.

"I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country can not be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all silver, whether in bars or wares, as well as in coin, throughout the world.

"The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver in 1892, are taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the Finance Committee of the Senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled 'Coinage laws of the United States from 1792 to 1894, with an appendix relating to coins and currency; fourth edition, revised and corrected to August 1, 1894. Prepared under the direction of the committee.'

"According to that report, page 275, the production of silver in the world from 1493 to 1892 amounted to 7,522,507,716 ounces, and there has been produced since 1892 about 600,000,000 ounces, in round numbers. Add this to the other sum and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1493, and hence I can not give the figures; but I think it may be safely assumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been lost or destroyed.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

"In order to be sure that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,716 ounces, and state the present supply of silver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,000,000 ounces. This is worth 66c per ounce, or $5,280,000,000 in the aggregate. To this, according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative fiat of our Government alone would add 65c per ounce, or $5,040,000,000, and, strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard countries the commercial value of the silver coins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This fiat of ours would substantially double the value of $112,000,000 in silver coins in Great Britain, $500,000,000 in France, $215,000,000 in Germany, $64,000,000 in Belgium, $16,000,000 in Italy, $15,000,000 in Switzerland, $3,000,000 in Greece, $155,000,000 in Spain, $10,000,000 in Portugal, $85,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, $56,000,000 in the Netherlands, $4,900,000 in Sweden, $5,400,000 in Denmark, $44,000,000 in Turkey, $7,000,000 in Australia, $15,000,000 in Egypt, and $110,000,000 in the Straits, besides $625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money nearly to par with gold; and yet we are told that all these countries not only refuse to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise, which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation.

"But how would it work in the silver standard countries? This Government fiat of ours would at one fel swoop substantially double the value of $41,000,000 in silver coins in Russia, $50,000,000 in Mexico, $8,000,000 in the Central American States, $30,000,000 in the South American States, $320,000,000 in India, and $725,000,000 in China, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of those countries, which have been contracted on a silver basis.

"But Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative fiat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence to par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the future production there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production.

SOME QUESTIONS.

"In view of these facts, is there any impropriety in inquiring how it is that we, 70,000,000 strong can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple statute, while the 1,350,000,000 can not, by legislation, affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and Continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed 'money grabbers' and 'plutocrats' if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found and carries Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and can produce these stupendous results? And are the millions of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled, and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis, with no, or, at least, a slight, advance in the commercial value of silver bullion?"

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people will find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

A Narrow Escape.

"I never loved before—" he began.

"Excuse me," she interrupted coldly, "I am not looking for a boy to raise. Call around when you've had more experience."

"You misunderstood me!" he declared reproachfully. "I said I never loved but four. It's true there were five or six others that I doted on mightily, but I can't say that I really loved but four."

"My darling," she cried, falling into his arms, "you are the man after my own heart."

(He was and he got it.)—Kansas City World.

Something to Depend on.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a little home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, a half and dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Senator Faulkner.

Senator Faulkner is a valuable man to have at Democratic headquarters to talk to the faint hearted. Faulkner claims everything. He thinks Bryan will sweep the country, but declines to give his reasons, if he knows of any to give. States other political forecasters thinkare in doubt appear certain to Faulkner. He made one unfortunate assertion when he said Bryan talked too much. He knows now that it was impolitic, for party reasons, to let it slip.—Baltimore American.

A Deception Easily Practised

is the offer of a reward for "any case of catarrh not cured" by certain "cures." Nothing is said regarding the number of bottles required, and therein lies the deception. Ely's Cream Balm is an elegant preparation, agreeable to use, and immediate in its beneficial results. It cures catarrh. You can rely upon the fact that it contains no mercury nor other injurious drug. 50 cents.

A Female Bryan.

Nagleigh—"I have not spoken to my wife for three weeks."

Tagleigh—"What are you sulking about?"

Nagleigh—"Sulking? My dear fellow, I'm waiting till she stops talking."—Truth.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, Pa., or at Brallier's drug store Berlin, Pa.

The Banker's Proposition.

The burglar had thought to find the office deserted, but the proprietor was still there.

"No use shooting," said the latter. "It wouldn't help you any, for I won't disturb you. Poor fellow! We're both playing in hard luck.

The burglar turned toward the vault.

"No use," said the proprietor. "It seems a shame for you to go to all this trouble and then get left, but it