The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....September 30, 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 R. Rorke.	17. J. B. Brown.
3. Frank B. Hendley.	18. Fred. H. Eaton.
4. Leonidas I. Meyers.	19. C. Brown Miller.
5. Wm. M. Taggart.	20. R. H. Shindell.
6. Joseph H. Huddell.	21. George T. Swank.
7. William F. Soley.	22. A. C. White.
8. John Fritz.	23. Wm. N. Randolph.
9. Henry L. Johnson.	24. E. Wertheimer.
10. John H. Landis.	25. Josiah Speer.
11. Everett Warren.	26. Edw'd E. Abrams.
12. R. W. Wilde.	27. William Schnur.
13. Harrison Ball.	28. Isador Sobel.
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.
R. J. BOWMAN, of Brothersvalley Twp.

TOM WATSON is about the only anti-McKinley man who rejoices over the Maine election.

IF THINGS go on as they seem to have started off, the November vote will be a sure enough 16 to 1 affair.

THE Republican State committee estimate the majority for McKinley in Ohio, at the November election, at 150,000.

THE Republicans are not yet claiming Texas, but they stand a better chance of carrying it than the Democrats do of carrying Illinois, for instance.

POWDERLY hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the workingman that his motto with regard to money should be "The best is none too good for me."

IT IS safe to say that one city will give a majority of over 100,000 against Bryan. Philadelphia reports a total of 294,744 voters, a gain of nearly 12,000 since last May.

THE Bryan papers in the West should now investigate the ship-building trust and show how Maine is the victim, just as they said Vermont was of the maple sugar trust.

THE best kind of a sound money Democrat is the one who proposes to cast his vote directly for McKinley, instead of wasting it on a man who can not possibly be elected.

KENTUCKY went Republican last year, and the conditions which caused her to do so still exist, with the difference only that the Democrats were stronger then than they are this year.

MAINE is a state of small farmers. Probably no other state in the Union has as many small farmers in proportion to the total number. These men have been heard on the subjects of free trade and free silver.

J. PARDON ALTGELD, Ben Pitchfork Tillman, Carl Hoboe Brown, Sound Money Coxey and Bloody Bridles Waite are a beautiful quintette of "patriots" to champion the cause of good government and national honor!

CHAIRMAN JONES arouses one's admiration for his nerve when he says that his confidence in Bryan's election has been literally forced upon him. He didn't want to believe it, but he simply had to.—Springfield Republican.

THAT Arkansas crumb of comfort seems to have been swept away by the revised figures. Latest returns show that Jones, Democrat, has a plurality of 45,234, a loss of over 3,000 votes from 1894, while the Republican vote has increased 33 per cent.

BRYAN Democrats and the Populists have divided electoral tickets in so many Northern States that Sewall's election in November is a mathematical impossibility. Yet Bryan ignores Watson, though every week strengthens the Georgian in the Bryan programme.

THE fact that there is not a silver country in the world in which labor is paid one-half the average wages paid in the United States, and in which the money when received will buy one-half as much as it will buy here, furnishes a complete answer to Bryan's speeches, so far as the workingmen are concerned.

A POLL of 300 Methodist ministers in Ohio did not reveal one who favored the Chicago platform or the election of Bryan. Some of the number are life-long Democrats, and will act with the party again when the coin deluders are shaken out of it.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS, who was sent to Mexico to ascertain the effect of the free coinage of silver in that country, has made a very important discovery, and he tells about it very entertainingly in the Chicago Record. He says that Senator Stewart, the great Popocrat and free silver advocate, owns the controlling interest in the largest silver mine in Mexico, and that the profits from the mine are over a hundred thousand dollars a year after all the expenses are paid. At this rate Stewart's profits would be at least fifty thousand dollars. No wonder that distinguished old Popocrat is for free silver. It means big money to him. But how sly he was about keeping it quiet.

THE greatest danger in the present political situation, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is not free silver. That is serious enough of itself to justify all cautious and patriotic citizens in voting against the party which is advocating the adoption of such a policy; but it does not by any means represent the worst that is likely to happen in the event of Bryan's election. The elements that he represents will not be satisfied with the debasement of the currency; the platform on which he is running is not confined to that one thing as a remedy for the alleged evils and misfortunes of the times. He is the leader of a movement that involves infinite possibilities of mischief. Whatever his personal motives and purposes may be, he is not superior to the forces behind him, and can not expect to control them. They are nothing if not revolutionary. The spirit by which they are animated is one of general hostility to existing methods and institutions. They are sowers of wind who want to reap the whirlwind. It is easy to see that free silver is only a symptom, and that the real disease lies deeper and includes far more perilous conditions than those which relate strictly to the currency.

We are accustomed to think that such an occurrence as the French Revolution is impossible in our country. This may be true, and yet there are certain traits and qualities of human nature which are never entirely subdued by civilization, and which are the same in all countries. We have passed safely through several severe tests of our ability to avert social and political combustion, but we have never before had just such a situation as the present one to face. A great party is seeking control of the Government by appeals to prejudice and passion, to mercenary and insurrectionary instincts. It aims to array classes against one another in a violent way, and to substitute emotion and excitement for intelligent and temperate discussion. Possibly our comfortable theory that political explosives are comparatively harmless when permitted to have free action, and that the influences of reason and patriotism are a sufficient protection against anarchy, is correct, but at the same time, there is room for doubt, and it is best not to be too certain where there is so much at stake. The part of wisdom is to look at the matter soberly, and with a due sense of the obligation that rests upon all good citizens to see that seditious and destructive forces do not gain ascendency in our affairs.

THE good people of this country can not find words to express their gratitude to Major McKinley for the service which, as a modest, self-respecting citizen—splendidly gifted in all that constitutes a leader of men—he is daily rendering at his home in Canton. It is a spectacle which has not been witnessed before. Each day the throngs appear, representing all phases and grades of American life, and for each this man of the people has a fitting word. Gray-haired veterans come with their thrilling memories of heroic days and deeds, and McKinley remembers that he, too, enlisted as a private, devoted then as now to upholding the sovereignty of law and the honor of the Nation. The boys come, who have yet their first ballot to cast, and McKinley inspires them with the thought of the grand patriot, Abraham Lincoln, for whom his first vote was cast. The sturdy workingmen come from factories and mills of many kinds, bringing their longings for return of the better days when for every willing man there was work, with good wages in honest dollars, and McKinley tells them there is no miracle about it, but that the laws of 1892 will restore the prosperity of 1892. Commercial travellers and railroad men, fresh from contact with the people all over the land, bring words of cheer, and McKinley tells them of their great influence and high responsibility in the struggle to save untarnished the Nation's honor. Sweet girls and gentle women bring with them an avalanche of fragrant flowers, and McKinley welcomes them to the quiet home, graced by a wife cherished through years of suffering with a knightly devotion, and awakens in them, too, the desire to do something to save the country and the homes of the people from distress.

Always manly and dignified, always appealing to the noblest and most uplifting motives, never at a loss for a pithy statement of the truths upon which intelligent and patriotic action must depend, William McKinley leads the Nation's thought and feeling to-day more truly than any other man living. No word of unfairness to opponents crosses his lips. Those who struck down the National policy which gave the people prosperity are greeted with cordial welcome, if they come to help in avoiding National dishonor to-day. Errors are exposed with a simplicity and clearness of statement which few can command, but behind every argument and every appeal is a serene and unwavering faith in the integrity and good sense of the people—in their willingness and ability to judge rightly if the truth is placed before them. To such a man the arts of the demagogue are useless, and every word that tends to kindle hostility against the sovereign authority or between classes or sections seems basely disloyal.

The Republican party could not have anticipated that the candidate so wisely selected by the popular choice for this emergency would prove himself so powerful a force in shaping public opinion. It builded better than it knew, as parties will at times, when they forget the counsels of a small expediency, and select the champion of a great principle. It was because Major McKinley had become better known than any other man as the leader in framing a prosperity-bringing tariff that the people insisted upon him as the representative of their desire. But weeks before they reach the ballot-box they have come to know him as one of the wisest and ablest leaders, one of the strongest statesmen, one of the purest and best men the Republic has yet produced. The Nation is honored before all the world which can call from the ranks of private citizenship such a man to meet a grave emergency.—N. Y. Tribune.

How Money Stores Value.

From the New York World.

If a man is prudent he tries to spend less than he earns. He tries to save. A man begins to have wealth as soon as he begins to save. A country is prosperous when all its people together spend less than they earn.

A farmer who grows hay can not save hay; it will spoil after a year or so. If he raises cattle he can not save cattle; they will die. A milkman can not save milk; it will spoil in a day or two. A shoemaker can not save shoes; a tailor can not save clothes, they will go out of style or will rot.

Any worker who makes things does not want to save the thing he makes. He wants to sell this for money and "save money."

He may use this saved money to buy other things which he will keep, or he may keep the money itself, or he may lend it to another man or through a bank, and get it back later when he wants it for something else.

He knows that at any time money will buy what he wants when he wants it.

The hay or leather or shoes, so long as they can be kept, are likely to fall in value from year to year. Money, good money, remains standard. It does not fall in value as other things do. Money that falls in value is not good money.

Thus money is used also to store value. It is a standard of value.

Here's the Record.

New York World, Dem.

Mr. Bryan was a Populist four years ago. By his own public admission at Mount Vernon, Ill., on the 17th of March last, as certified to under oath by twelve citizens of that place, he voted for Weaver, the Populist candidate for President, in 1892, and against Cleveland, the candidate of the Democracy.

There has been no more significant piece of political news printed since the Chicago nomination than this announcement, made exclusively in the World on Tuesday. It is most extraordinary that the fact has not been sooner revealed. Had it been known at the time of the Chicago convention it is doubtful if even that body would have nominated Mr. Bryan even in response to his crown-of-thorns speech.

The purpose and the method of the disclosure leave no room for doubt as to its perfect truth. It was made in an affidavit by twelve of Mr. Bryan's friends, to relieve him from the charge made by another of his auditors in March last, who said that Mr. Bryan then proclaimed that he "was not a Democrat." These men aver that he did say in substance that "if the policy carried out by President Cleveland is Democracy, then I am not a Democrat." This is absolutely party disloyalty. A good many Democrats did not approve of all of Mr. Cleveland's policy. But the twelve citizens continue:

"In answer to the question, "Did you "vote for Cleveland?" he answered; 'No: "the Democrats of Nebraska supported "the Populist ticket, so as to take away "the state from the Republicans, and ac-"cording to that understanding I voted "for the Populist electors.'"

This is explicit. It is an admission that in the great contest four years ago between Democracy and Republicanism Mr. Bryan voted for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate, who received 1,122,000 votes.

Who was Weaver? A former Republican congressman from Iowa, who never supported a Democratic measure or voted for a Democratic candidate.

And for what did Mr. Weaver stand in that campaign? He stood upon the Omaha platform, which declared:

"(1) For irredeemable legal-tender "paper money, issued to the amount of "$50 per capita by the government, to be "distributed" on the Farmers' Alliance "sub-treasury system or 'in payment for "public improvements;' (2) for free and "unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1; (3 "for government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and tele-"phone lines, which could only be secured by confiscation.

These and other vagaries and dangerous lunacies made up the Populist platform of 1892, which Mr. Bryan indorsed by voting for Mr. Weaver. He was elected to congress by Populist votes. He tried to get in the Senate by Populist influence, upon the distinct understanding that the Populist convention would nominate him also. This was done, and he has received his official notification of that nomination.

If Mr. Bryan is not a politician and Populist, what is he?

The Solid Truth.

(From Hoke Smith's Speech at the New York Reform Club Sound Currency Dinner, May 16, 1896.)

If a President and Congress were elected in November committed to the free and unlimited coinage of 371¼ grains of silver into dollars nearly six months would pass before they could be inaugurated, and six months more before the proposed legislation could become law. During that time creditors would seek to protect themselves against being paid in dollars worth only about thirteen grains of gold, and they would endeavor to make collections before the unlimited coinage of depreciated dollars began. The debtors would not be allowed to remain debtors until they could get the advantage of paying off what they owned at 50 cents on the dollar; they would be forced to immediate settlements.

Sheriffs and constables would call upon them without delay. Depositors in banks would withdraw their money. The large merchants, forced to settle their foreign indebtedness, would insist upon the immediate payment of debts due from smaller merchants. The smaller merchants, in turn, would be compelled to force collections from their customers. The great volume of business conducted upon credits would cease.

Manufacturing enterprises could not afford to continue business or make contracts until the value of the new dollar could be settled by the determination of just what 371¼ grains of silver would prove to be worth. Manufactories would close. Business houses would fail.

Banks would be raided. The unemployed would be numbered by millions.

The farmers would find few purchasers for their products. Want and famine would pervade the land.

Business interests, reaching from the richest banker to the poorest paid laborer, require the removal of all doubt about the meaning of a dollar.

No man should be trusted even with an unimportant nomination who does not recognize that the value of a dollar is now measured by 23.22 grains of gold, and who is not willing openly to declare his purpose to keep it there.

The Uses of Money.

From the New York World.

Let us sum up the uses of money:

First, money is the common medium of exchange. It transfers value. We sell for money anything we make. We buy for money anything we want. Money is good anywhere to buy anything that is for sale.

Second, money is the common measure of value. We do not have to measure out so much flour for a pair of shoes. Money measures the value of the flour and the value of the shoes. It makes trading simple and easy.

Third, money divides value, in wages, among all those who help to make a thing. Of twenty people who help to make a pair of shoes, each of the twenty gets the worth of his labor, not in a piece of the shoe, but in his share of its money value.

Fourth, money stores value. It is a standard of value. We count our savings in money; we can buy anything for money at any time when we want it.

These are the chief uses of money. Good money must be good for all these uses.

Gold is good money because it serves all these uses. Silver is not as good money because it does not serve the use of a storer of values. Silver falls or rises like other things.

On "The Crime of '73."

The Cincinnati Post publishes a letter from Senator Sherman emanating from the National Republican Campaign Committee, defending the position his party took in the so-called "Crime of '73." Mr. Sherman declares:

"I have never been able to see what motive could have existed for secrecy in this matter. There was no indication whatever of the fall of silver, and no one could foresee that it was destined to rapidly decline in price. No one asked to have the dollar coined, and no one was opposed to its discontinuance.

"To prove that there was no secrecy and not leave the matter to argument or inference copies of the bill were sent to experts all over the country, asking their opinion, and answers were received and laid before the Congress in printed form, in which the discontinuance of the silver dollar was thoroughly discussed.

"The bill was reprinted thirteen times, and extra copies were printed for distribution. It was conned over, amended and debated almost as copiously as any measure ever considered in Congress, and no man in either house proposed to retain the old silver dollar. The fact that it was omitted from our coins was referred to in debate."

Wheat and Silver.

One of Mr. Bryan's strong points in his appeal to the Western farmers is that the low price of wheat is caused by the demonetization of silver. To be sure, wheat was higher in 1872 or in 1881 than it had been in 1870, but facts are unimportant in connection with "the crime of 1873." Wheat has unquestionably fallen in price, and so has silver; therefore, if we inflate the price of silver, the price of wheat must rise.

If the decline of wheat has been due to the decline of silver, how does it happen that the price of wheat is now rising; while that of silver is still going down? In the last week of August, the price of December wheat in Chicago was 53 cents a bushel. On Saturday last it was 67 cents, an advance of 14 cents, or more than 25 per cent. in five weeks. At the former date the price of bar silver in New York was 67¼ cents an ounce, and on Saturday it was 65¾ cents, a decline of 2 per cent.

Clearly the prices of both commodities are regulated in the same way, by the world's supply and demand. We produce in this country more wheat than we consume, and the price at which we can sell the surplus abroad determines the price it will command at home. When the foreign demand is small—or the supply from other countries abundant—wheat declines; when exports increase, prices rise again.

Even the most confiding Populist must perceive that the recent upward movement in the grain market has not been brought about by free coinage or by the promise of it. Silver has not shared in the advance, as it should have done by the Populist theory, because there has been no increased demand for it, and a bushel of wheat will buy actually more silver to-day—as well as more iron or steel or aluminum—than when it was selling at a dollar. And with the rise in wheat, the quotations of Bryan stock decline.—Philadelphia Times.

Thacher Pulls Out.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Without waiting for the official notification from the committee appointed by the Buffalo convention to tell him of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, John Boyd Thacher yesterday wrote a letter declining the nomination. In it he avowed that it was his purpose to organize the Democracy of the State in a contest on local issues. He goes on to say that as it is apparently the purpose of the Democratic party to contest the election on the sole issue of the free coinage of silver, it is impossible for him to make a campaign on that question. He adds:

"There seems to be no place in the Democratic party to-day for conservatism. Men are divided into two classes, each entertaining views exceedingly intolerable to the other. The history of legislation is that conservatism in the end prevails. I believe that the Democratic party, when it approaches the responsibility of legislation, will be true to itself and the people."

Mr. Thacher concluded by saying that he has no sympathy for those who desert the Democratic party now in its hour of need. Judge Porter, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has also declined the nomination, but this is supposed to be merely a ruse to obtain his promotion to first place on the ticket.

Senator Hill was asked to-night if he intended to attend the meeting of the committee. He remarked that "sufficient unto the day is the matter thereof."

The State committee will probably substitute Elliott Danforth for Thacher at its meeting to-morrow.

Wheat Prices for Six Centuries.

Orange Judd Farmer.

A history of agricultural prices for six centuries has just been completed in France. Wheat started in at 25c. a bushel, advanced to 65c. in 1375, then dropped to 27c. in 1500, advancing to $1.36 a hundred years later, hung around a dollar until 1725-50, when it averaged 75c., but then advanced to a dollar at the opening of this century, reaching nearly $2 in 1817, averaging $1.07 in 1885, and going up to $1.40 as the French average for 1891. Since then the prices have declined. Taking $1 as the average price of wheat in 1860, it was up to $1.16 as late as 1882 in the United States, the figure for 1891 (the latest made up) being: United States 88; England, 74, and Germany, 82. Other prices so closely follow wheat that it is almost a barometer of values.

The value of twenty-two articles of food, clothing and shelter that were worth 100 in 1860 averaged for 1891 in the United States, 84, England, 81, Germany, 80, France, 79. Can any one doubt that the bottom has been reached? All history seems to indicate that the coming years are to see an upward trend to values, with a prosperity and a civilization that will put the past to shame. Let us do our best and have faith.

Victoria's Reign.

Wednesday marked a new record in the history of the British throne and the event was recognized and celebrated throughout the wide extent of the British Empire. Queen Victoria was then 59 years and 95 days an occupant of the British throne, beating the longest previous reign by one day. Next year sixty summers will have passed since she succeeded her uncle, William IV., and she herself has commanded that the celebration of the length of her rule shall be postponed until the even number of years shall be rounded out next summer. The day of her birth, May 24, when she will be 78, the date of her accession, June 20, and the date of her coronation, June 28, come so near together that the next jubilee, a decade after the celebration of her half century of ruling, will embrace all these notable events.

Of the preceding occupants of the British throne, only three have sat as long as fifty years, and they were Henry III., the oldest son of John, of Magna Charta fame, who reigned about fifty-six years; Edward III., about fifty, and George III., who was king for more than fifty-nine years. George III. was born June 4, 1738, succeeded to the throne on October 25, 1760, when he was 22, became permanently insane on his third serious attack (1811), and died January 29, 1820, in his 82d year. He reigned, therefore, in name at least, from October 25, 1760, to January 29, 1820, or fifty-nine years, three months and four days.

A Negro Roughly Treated.

SNOW HILL, Md., September 26.—Chris Green, colored, was nearly beaten to death here last night by a crowd of indignant citizens. The negro had been selling pictures in the town, and he spoke in an impudent manner to a woman on the street. She told several persons of the insult. The report spread, and late at night a crowd went to the house where he was stopping, battered down the door and dragged him out with a rope about his waist. A desperate attempt was made to lynch him, but this was prevented. The crowd then began beating the man with whips and clubs. Dozens of times he was knocked down and trod upon. Finally he was struck by a large club and fell to the ground apparently dead. The crowd then dispersed. He became conscious later and crawled out of town.

Bryan Gives Up the East.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The branch headquarters here of the Bryan Democratic National Committee have been closed. The sign over a part of the old Wormely building—"Headquarters of Democratic National Committee"—will be taken down and the space made vacant by the department of the "regulars" will be alloted to the Populists and the Silver League. This is a gloomy ending of an attempt to emphasize the national character of the Popocratic appeal by placing the headquarters well into the "enemy's country."

The Split in New York.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 24.—The New York State Convention of the National Democracy to-night nominated Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown, by acclamation, for Governor, Frederick W. Henrichs, of Kings county, for Lieutenant Governor, Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and adopted a resolution indorsing the Indianapolis platform and ticket. The only name presented against Mr. Griffin for Governor was that of Patrick J. Gleason, who moved that the nomination of Mr. Griffin be made by acclamation. During the proceedings Gen. John M. Palmer, the National Democratic candidate for President, appeared in the hall and was greeted with great applause.

After the nominations had been concluded Gen. Palmer made a speech. He started in by saying that a Senator from Missouri said it is the duty of a Democrat to first vote the ticket and then read the platform. He congratulated himself that he was in the presence of Democrats who first read the platform and then decide whether to vote for the candidates or not.

He quoted the case of Illinois as having been prosperous because the State had never repudiated its debt. He predicted that Bryan would be beaten, and the Populists and the Democrats of the Chicago convention would be damned together. He added that all the people of this country except the silver mine owners and the men who are desperately in debt, and desiring to pay their debts in the least possible value, are interested in preserving the present standard of values.

Pensioners Dying Rapidly.

Commissioner of Pensions Murphy, in his annual report on the operations of the Pension Bureau, shows that 40,374 new pensioners were added and 3,872 restored who had been previously dropped, making a total of 44,246. The losses for various reasons aggregated 44,093. The whole number of pensioners on the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,673.

The Commissioner states it may now safely be assured that the roll from this time on will show a steady diminution, unless Congress should enact still more liberal provisions. The rate of mortality of the pensioners, particularly those who served through the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing.

Disallowances of pensions during the year amounted to 97,280, most of them being applications for increases. The amount disbursed was $138,214,000, a decrease of $1,592,000.

The amount appropriated for pension payments, $140,000,000, was found to be more than sufficient. There was at the close of the fiscal year an unexpended balance of $1,760,000. The Commissioner dopts the estimates of his predecessor, Judge Lochren, for 1898, namely, $140,000,000 for pensions and 21,328,000 for other expenses.

The act of January 5, 1893, increasing pensions from $8 to $12 of certain Mexican veterans whose names were then on the roll, the Commissioner says, does not make any provisons for the pensions of others whose names might be subsequently recorded, and he recommends that the $12 increase be granted to all Mexican survivors who are totally disabled, and in destitute circumstances.

The Commissioner also calls attention to the fact that there is no statute providing a pension for the widows of officers or soldiers who died from causes originating in the service prior to March 4, 1861, during a time of peace. This, he thinks, is an inequality in the law which should be remedied by Congressional action.

McKinley First Vote.

From a Speech to First Voters.

I recall, young men, my first vote. With what a thrill of pride I exercised for the first time the full prerogative of citizenship! I have not realized greater pride since. I felt that I had some part in the government. The period and circumstances when I cast my first vote may have made a deeper impression upon me than it otherwise would, but I recall it now after thirty-two years with sensations of joy and satisfaction. (Applause.) In the crisis of war, on the very field of conflict, my first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. (Great cheering.) It is to me a priceless memory. What a glorious privilege to have been permitted to vote for a candidate for President whose services to his country in the greatest peril of its life rank with the services of Washington, the father of his country. (Applause.) Priceless memory to me that I could vote for the martyr of liberty, the emancipator of a race and the saviour of the only free government among men. (Great cheering.)

Hanna on the Outlook.

Chairman Mark A. Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, arrived in New York Thursday.

Mr. Hanna said: "Well, the situation is all right and getting better all the time. The free silver disease is curing itself as the people come to their sober second thought. I have no anxiety whatever about the result. My stay here will probably extend over ten days.

"The sound money advocates are holding large meetings regardless of party, and many converts are being made. We have over 300 speakers talking sound money in Central, Western and Northwestern States. The demand for sound money literature in the Central Western States is large, and I think that it is an excellent sign by which to judge the ideas of the people.

"I see no reason to be discouraged with the outlook in the Central Western States."

Chairman Hanna will go thoroughly over the work of the campaign in the Southern States before he makes his final departure for Chicago, Ill., where he is to remain until the close of the battle.

The Tyranny of the Desk.

We will suppose that your occupation is sedentary—that you are chained, so to speak to the desk in some counting house, or perhaps to the loom in some vast mill where you are compelled to labor from morning till night. Sunday is your only day of relaxation. You return home every evening wearied mentally and bodily. Your health and strength begin to fail. What will most effectually recuperate your vital energy? The weight of evidence points to no other conclusion than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is your safest, most reliable sheet anchor. Use it persistently, and your system will soon regain its pristine vigor. Every function will receive a healthful impulse. There is no remedy to equal the Bitters for nervousness and want of sleep, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It averts and remedies all forms of malarial disease, and is a preventive of rheumatism and neuralgia.

A Plague of Bugs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A swarm of black beetles has descended upon this city, entirely eclipsing all previous plagues of sand flies which have visited the place.

The creatures were about one and one-half inches long and oval in shape.

They fell almost in showers in some of the most brilliantly lighted streets, perishing by myriads under the wheels of vehicles. They fell so thickly that people could not prevent them from slipping unawares down their necks and the unusual visitation caused much discomfort.

It is belived that the bugs belonged to a rare species, as none like them had been seen before.

The Evidence.

A good many people in Somerset are using the Cinderella Range, which is the best evidence of its merits. Sold and guaranteed by

JAS. B. HOLDERBAUM,
Somerset, Pa.

Couldn't Dig the Woman Out.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 25.—A force of telegraph linemen were outwitted by a determined woman here to-day. The men were out to change the location of a pole that stood on the premises of Mrs. Charles Gibson, when Mrs. Gibson entered a protest. When the men had dug the hole for the pole Mrs. Gibson slid into the hole, and no amount of coaxing or threatening could get her out.

A policeman was called, but the woman was on her own property, and was in nowise disturbing the peace, so the officer could not molest her. The linemen attempted to frighten her out by digging about her with heavy bars; but Mrs. Gibson remained firm and the men went away without accomplishing the work of moving the pole.

After the men had gone Mrs. Gibson hurried into her garden and uprooted a small plum tree. This she planted on the spot where the new pole was to be placed. A city ordinance provides that no tree or shrub shall be despoiled by corporations in the erection of poles, and thus it looks as though Mrs. Gibson would win.

The secret of happiness, "Keep your liver right." Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's remedy for complaints of the liver or bowels.

Stung to Death by Bees.

A despatch from Milan, Michigan, says that James Morrells engaged in a desperate battle with bees on Thursday of last week and was stung to death.

In driving past his hives one of the wheels of the wagon struck the platform, and the hive were overturned. The horses ran away when the bees attacked them, and Morrell was thrown out. Although a robust man, he was powerless against the insects. He battled with them for some time but at last, overcome by their stings, sank to the ground unconscious. He was removed to his home and every effort made to save him, but he died inside of an hour, the doctors say, from the result of the poison inoculated by the stings of the bees.

If Silver, Why Not Potatoes?

From the New York Tribune.

When the Government fixes the price of silver at $1.29 an ounce, that will fix the price throughout the world.—W. J. Bryan.

Let's have the Government fix the price of potatoes at $5 a bushel. Then every one who owns a potato patch will be as well off as though he owned a gold mine.

They Wish to Keep Him at Home.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

A recent poll of the precinct in which W. J. Bryan resides at Lincoln Neb., gives the following result (there are 292 legal voters in the precinct):

McKinley (sure)	211
Bryan	61
Bentley, Prohibitionist	9
Doubtful	11
	292

News Items.

The Department of Agriculture is sending out a bulletin relative to butter colors to the farmers and dairymen of the State.

The document was prepared by State Chemist Cochran, of West Chester, who recommends that the use of coloring matters be prohibited until their influence on the human organs has been investigated.

Everybody will want to vote this fall and everybody who wants to vote must be qualified. Therefore pay your taxes. They must be paid at least thirty days before election or, prior to October 3. It is necessary to have paid a State or County tax within two years, and those who owe should be sure and pay them before October 3. Don't neglect this.

Only 900 persons in 1,000,000, according to medical authority, die from old age, while 1,200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 2,700 to apoplexy, 7,000 to erysipelas, 7,300 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 30,000 to typhoid and typhus and 7,000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.

Members of the Nansen expedition say that so tired did they become of seeing the same faces and hearing the same voices day after day in the course of the slow drift Northward that in the end a feeling of irritation was produced. At times this irritability became well nigh insupportable, and the men would set off on long walks across the ice, each man by himself and carefully avoiding his fellows.

The Pittsburg Daily News is just about six months old. It is a Republican evening newspaper of eight pages, neatly printed, and served by mail or carrier at one cent a copy, or $3 a year. The Daily News aims to be a paper for the home, and it spares neither labor nor expense to cater to the family circle. It claims to have been phenomenally successful in its efforts. It is the only Pittsburg daily with a page devoted entirely to women.

If you have not seen it you can get a sample of it by mail free of charge.

The Only One To Stand the Test.

Rev. William Copp, whose father was a physician for over fifty years, in New Jersey, and who himself spent many years preparing for the practice of medicine, but subsequently entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, writes: "I am glad to testify that I have had analyzed all the sarsaparilla preparations known in the trade, but

AYER'S

is the only one of them that I could recommend as a blood-purifier. I have given away hundreds of bottles of it, as I consider it the safest as well as the best to be had."—WM. COPP, Pastor M. E. Church, Jackson, Minn.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
When in doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills

Park Institute.

NO. 204 NORTH AVE., ALLEGHENY.

Good Place to Fit For College or Business.

Send For Descriptive Catalogue.

Quinn's Big Store!

—We Are Showing a Splendid Line of—

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

In Black and Colors.

CONTAINING Covert Cloth, Two-toned Twills, honeycomb and canvas weaves plain and rough shaggy surfaces, in combination of silk and wool, in two colors, giving the goods an irridescent effect. Two and three-toned Check Suitings. Many of the new goods are woven in two and three colors, giving a chameleon effect, which is very pretty. These goods are entirely different from any in the city. Prices are away below those of last season.

JAMES QUINN, Johnstown, Pa.

Separated Eighty Years.

ADRAIN, Mich., Sept. 28.—Charles Bennett and his sister, Mrs. Lucy Townsend, were united to-day after a separation of 80 years. In 1816, Bennett's step-mother ordered him out of her house in a small New York village and he started away on a career of adventure, finally settling in Monroe, this state, as a retired sea captain. He lost all track of his family until last week.

His sister, it happened, married and came West, settling down at Clayton, Mich. A newspaper item, giving a sketch of the old captain's life attracted the sister's attention, and a mutual friend was the means of bringing the aged couple together after so many years.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and Neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Blood

Your nerves will be strong, and your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why so many thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health and prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

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

Jos. Horne & Co.

PENNEES

The Way

Mail Orders are coming in for the

new all-wool tufted suitings

there must be extra merit in them—we claim that there is, but would rather have an expression from you, individually.

Will you write our Mail Order Department for samples of these extraordinary values in newest, up-to-date styles in DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS?—36 to 50 inches wide, 35c, 50c and 85c yd.

All we ask is fair investigation and an unbiased verdict.

Also send name and address for New Catalogue out of press this week. If you come to the Great Exposition don't fail to visit The Great Dry Goods Store, right on your way to Exposition Buildings.

PENN AVE. & FIFTH ST.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

B. & B.

Most likely you are going to make a trip to the Western Pennsylvania

Exposition

—the musical and art features, as well as the commercial and manufacting exhibits are unusually attractive this year, and you'll want to see them—it will pay you to include this store in your visit—come and inspect the new goods—learn prices and see if this small profit business isn't done in a way that concerns your self interest.

A wonderful collection of

Dress Goods

here:—

silks,
black goods,
novelty woolens,
coats,
jackets,
suits,

—all goods you can depend on as to style, quality and price—least price for the kinds.

Meanwhile send for samples of these extraordinary values:

Fine all-wool Black Henrietta—49 inches wide—60c—most wide Henriettas are only 44½ inches wide—these are not only extra wide, but such splendid weight, finish and luster as has always been a dollar a yard.

Fine Imported Black Serge, 50 inches wide, 50c.

Fine Novelty Woolens, 48 and 50 inches wide—85c—Scotch effects, silk overshot novelties, bourettes—fine fabrics made to sell for a dollar or more—on some there's the difference between 85c and $1.25 to be saved.

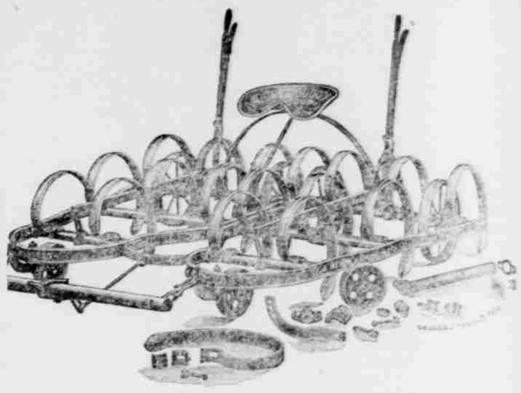
Never had such fine choice mixtures to sell at 37½ and 50c a yard as now—nice stylish things that at such prices prove there's small profit selling—no other kind—being done here.

You ought to make sure that we have your name and address for sending the new Catalogue to—ready soon—brimful of facts about goods and prices that will be to your advantage—free, postpaid, if you ask for it.

BOGGS & BUHL.
Allegheny, Pa.

EVERY DAY
Brings Something New!

A Riding or Walking Spring Tooth Harrow.



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

CALL AND SEE IT. WE GUARANTEE IT THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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Somerset, Pa.

Don't Think

Of wasting time over things that others have thought for you.

GOOD RESULTS,

Come from long experience. The Cinderella Stoves and Ranges Are the result of over [illegible] years' experience. They are famous for their durability, [illegible] and economy.

Special attention has been given to making stoves that people want them, with [illegible] every requisite of a first-class cook.

Their cleanliness lessens [illegible]. Their economy saves money.

J. B. Holderbaum,
SOMERSET, - - - PA.

Carbon Garland

offered as the best soft coal burning stove ever produced.

Absolutely Air Tight.

Best fire keeper in existence. Can be used either as air tight or double