

**THE FOREST REPUBLICAN.**  
 J. C. WENK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.  
 WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896  
**REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
 NATIONAL.  
 President—WM. McKINLEY.  
 Vice President—GARRETT A. HOBERT.  
 STATE.  
 Congress—at Large—GALUSHA A. GROW, SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT.  
 COUNTY.  
 Congress—WM. C. ARNOLD.  
 Assembly—J. E. WENK.  
 Prothonotary—JOHN H. ROBERTSON.  
 Sheriff—FRANK P. WALKER.  
 County Commissioners—W. M. COON, CHAS. M. WHITEMAN.  
 Auditors—M. E. ABBOTT, J. R. CLARK.  
 Jury Commissioner—J. B. CARPENTER.

"The Republican party stands for honest money, and the chance to earn it by honest toil."—William McKinley.

SEE that your taxes are paid, or you will lose your vote. Don't put this matter off, Republicans.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON, in his New York speech, expressed an unanswerable truth when he said: "My friends, as a Republican, I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business."

MR. BRYAN is right in stating that his election to the Presidency would abolish the gold standard of money in this country. It would require no act of Congress to enable him to carry into effect that promised change. If elected on the third of November, on the following day gold would cease to be known as part of our circulating medium, and it would at once command a premium of fifty per cent. or more; and \$600,000,000 of gold, now available in circulation as money, would be at once withdrawn, and the volume of our money to that extent reduced.—Philadelphia Times, Dem.

GEN. JNO. M. PALMER of Illinois and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray, were nominated Thursday at Indianapolis by the national Democratic convention for President and Vice President, on a brief but emphatic platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention; endorses President Cleveland and his administration in flowing terms; declares for the gold standard; tariff for revenue only; liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures. Great enthusiasm followed the nominations and the ticket is considered very strong.

The Lesson of 1892. What happened in 1892? Everybody had money, plenty of money; and then they came to you and whispered in your ear that although you had plenty of money and plenty of work that you were not buying what you bought cheap enough; that they were taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and too many of the American people listened to it. It was the arousing of the class of employers against the employed; and the employed against the employer; and we had the change. They gave us the cheap stuff, but in what condition did they leave the American people?

It reminds me of a colored gentleman who wanted to cross the Arkansas river, and had no means. He sat down upon a log and waited until someone should come up. Shortly a white gentleman approached. He says: "Boss, I want to cross this river; will you please give me two cents? I haven't a cent in the world?" "Well sir," he said, "if you haven't a cent in the world it don't make a damn bit of difference which side of this river you are on." And so it is with all cheap goods that these gentlemen furnish us. They fill the stores with their clothing, made of shoddy, brought in under an ad valorem law by which the importer is made to swear that it is worth nothing, and it is worth nothing. It is made out of old hats picked up out of the streets and allies of our foreign cities, of rags from Switzerland and rotten socks from Italy. It is sent over to be placed upon American backs. That is not the civilization we want. We want American wages, American clothing and American civilization. Now, in 1896 they come to us. We had plenty of money before, now we have no money. They come to us and say they are going to give it to us; and they propose this doubling of the free value of silver.—From a speech by Congressman Fowler of New York at Milwaukee.

**What Blaine Said.**  
 In the same speech from which Candidate Bryan quoted to show Mr. Blaine favored free silver are the following emphatic declarations: "At current rates of silver the free coinage of a dollar containing 412½ grains, worth in gold about 92 cents, gives an illegitimate profit to the owner of the bullion, enabling him to take 92 cents worth of it to the mint and get it stamped as coin and force his neighbor to take it for a full dollar. This is an unfair advantage which the government has no right to give to the owner of silver bullion and which defrauds the man who is forced to take the dollar. It assuredly follows that if we give free coinage to this dollar of inferior value and put it in circulation we do so at the expense of our better coinage in gold; and unless we expect the inevitable experience of other nations to be in some mysterious way suspended for our peculiar benefit we inevitably lose our gold coin. It will flow out from us with the certainty and the force of tides. What gain, therefore, should we make for the circulating medium if on opening the gates for silver to flow in we open a still wider gate for gold to flow out? If I were to venture upon a dictum on the silver question I should declare that until Europe remonetizes silver we cannot afford to coin a dollar as low as 412½ grains."

And yet Candidate Bryan would give the impression that Mr. Blaine, the great statesman, was a silverite at the ratio of 16 to 1.

**The Vermont Settler.**  
 The Vermont election on Tuesday more distinctly marked the beginning of the end of the Bryan campaign than has ever been indicated in any of our past contests by preliminary State elections. When Vermont polls the largest vote ever cast and gives nearly or quite 40,000 majority instead of from 18,000 to 25,000, it means not only that the Republicans of that State are thoroughly and earnestly united in support of their national candidates and cause, but that the Democrats are disintegrated and demoralized, with a very large percentage of their voters deserting to the Republican ranks.

The Vermont election is specially significant as it is the first expression from the farming element of the country. Vermont is more distinctly an agricultural state than any other state between Maine and Mississippi. Nearly or quite one-half the election districts of Vermont have a population wholly devoted to agriculture, and yet in not one of these districts did the Republican party fail to largely increase its majority. Not only the Republican farmers of Vermont, but the Democratic farmers largely as well, have made common cause to maintain the honor and integrity of the republic.

The lesson in Vermont will be most impressive throughout agricultural circles in the whole country. It means that along the whole line of the Middle and Northwestern States, where the farmers have been expected to desert their own individual integrity for the purpose of destroying the integrity and prosperity of the nation, the Republican farmers will stand for honest money, and side by side with them will be hundreds of honest Democratic farmers who understand that the farm can be prosperous only when the nation is prosperous, and that no nation can prosper that is stained with dishonesty. The Vermont election is a settler, and it means that Bryan will be the worst defeated candidate for President who has ever been nominated by any one of the two great opposing parties of the nation.—Phila. Times, Dem.

**McKinley on Free Coinage.**  
 [Letter of Acceptance.]  
 The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges, and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the cap-

ital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence; but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

**WHAT FREE COINAGE MEANS.**  
 The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the Government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the free silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The Government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

**Family Scrap Basket.**  
 Yaseline makes the best dressing for russet shoes.  
 Use milk pudding and stewed fruit for bilious dyspepsia.  
 After washing never wring worsted dress goods. Shake them.  
 Spirits of turpentine is the thing with which to cleanse and brighten patent leather.  
 Moderately strong salt and water taken by the teaspoonful at intervals is a cure for catarrhal cold.  
 Soak black calico in salt and water before washing, and so prevent its fading.  
 Toilet vinegar, cologne water, alcohol and red wine are good for oily and moist hands.  
 An exchange says: Apply castor oil once a day to warts from two to six weeks, and they will disappear.  
 No receptacle for soiled clothing, even if handsomely decorated should be kept in a sleeping apartment.  
 The dirtiest frying pan will become clean if soaked five minutes in ammonia and water.  
 Old feather beds, if left on a grass plot during a summer shower and allowed to get thoroughly wet, will when dry and beaten, seem fresh and new again.  
 Whiten yellow linen by boiling half an hour in one pound of fine soap melted in one gallon of milk. Then wash in suds, then in two cold waters with a little bluing.  
 A skewer will be found to be of great assistance in sweeping a room. Nothing else can so thoroughly dig out deposits of rust from dusty corners. For still smaller recesses a bit of twisted wire that started life as a hairpin will be found equally effective.

**Resolutions of Respect.**  
 At a meeting of Tionesta Lodge, No. 309, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening, Sept. 1, 1896, a committee was appointed to resolve relative to the death of Brother C. R. Davis.  
 WHEREAS, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from us our beloved brother, C. R. Davis, it is resolved, That in the death of this beloved brother our lodge has lost a true and faithful member.  
 Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family of deceased.  
 Resolved, That we extend our thanks to San Diego Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., of California, for its fraternal kindness to the deceased in his last illness and death.  
 Resolved, That these resolutions be published in both county papers, and copies be sent to the family of deceased, also to San Diego Lodge, No. 153, of California.  
 J. C. SCOWDEN, Com.  
 J. D. DAWSON, Sec.  
 C. W. CLARK, Jr.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it themselves, and in their families, and know from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say: "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Urey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years, says: "I can truly say that it is the best cough medicine in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by G. W. Bovard.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. Heath & Killmer.

The whole system is drained and undetermined by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known. Heath & Killmer.

Many a day's work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomachic troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties. Heath & Killmer.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholera morbus or diarrhea. Fight them in the begining with DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results. They are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in healthy condition. Heath & Killmer.

**GEMS FROM MCKINLEY.**  
**Terse Truths from the Candidate's Great Letter of Acceptance.**

**EFFECT OF CHEAP MONEY.**  
 The Debasement of the Currency Means Destruction of Values.

**THINGS IT WOULD NOT DO.**  
 It Would Not Make Labor Easier, the Hours of Labor Shorter or Pay Better. It Would Not Start a Factory or Make a Demand for an Additional Day's Labor—It Would Not Make Farming More Profitable.

The letter of acceptance penned by Major McKinley is full of terse sentences. Nuggets of thought are sometimes overlooked in the perusal of so long a document. We lift out a few of those nuggets and give them separately:  
 Debasement of the currency means destruction of values.  
 The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else.

It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never runs short.  
 It would derange all existing values. It would restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.  
 If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention.

When we part with our labor, our products, or our property we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it.  
 Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world.

Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed.  
 It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter, or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor.

No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects, and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here is no exception.  
 We cannot restore the public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty.

There would be no obligation resting upon the government to maintain parity, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—no silver money. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value.  
 Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises.

Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money.  
 It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence; not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mints for the full and unrestricted labor of American workmen.

Free silver means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, and inflame upon trade and commerce a deadly blow.

The poor and not the rich are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made, upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan association members; upon the savings of thrift, and upon the wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," "section against section, labor against capital," "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest, and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes but of sturdy, free, independent and honest people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonesty.

**How Much is There in It?**  
 Before voting for 50-cent dollars, would it not be well for the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow to require some sort of security from the populace that when they come in to common use he will get at least two where he gets one now? The mine owner will get his profit first, and such a thing might happen as his refusing to divide with the rest of us, and then we would be in a "box." Better have the contract all drawn up and signed, then we will know just how much there is "in it" for all of us.—Bradford Republican.

—Any person desiring first-class dental work done will do well to bear in mind that I will be in Tionesta for the week commencing on the first Monday of each month.  
 R. H. STILLSON.

Jesse L. Test, Esq., an old resident and highly respected citizen of our town, called this morning and after purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, said: "If anyone asks you if this remedy will do what is claimed for it, tell them yes, and refer them to me." H. Alexander Stokes, Reynoldsville, Pa. No one can doubt the value of this medicine after giving it a fair trial. "Then it is pleasant and safe to take, making it especially valuable for children. For sale by G. W. Bovard.

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. For dysentery and diarrhoea it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. Heath & Killmer.

"Boys will be boys," but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure in the house. Heath & Killmer.

It doesn't matter whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; DeWitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. Heath & Killmer.

**Divorce Notice.**  
 Kate M. Harrington, in the Com. Pleas Libellant, vs. Wm. C. Harrington, Respondent. No. 41. August 31, 1896, T. F. Ritchey appointed Commissioner to take testimony, on motion of P. M. Clark, Atty. By THE COURT. Notice is hereby given that I will attend to my appointment on Monday, Oct. 12, 1896, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at my office in Tionesta Borough, when and where all parties concerned may attend if they see proper.  
 T. F. RITCHEY, Commissioner.  
 Sept. 7, 1896.

**Executor's Notice.**  
 Estate of A. M. FORBMAN, deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to  
 W. J. FORBMAN, Executor, East Hickory, Pa., or SAMUEL D. IRWIN, his Attorney, Tionesta, Pa.  
 August 3, 1896. 61.

**Executors' Notice.**  
 Estate of Bridget Duffy, Deceased. Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to  
 PATRICK JOYCE and ANNE E. JOYCE, Executors, Tionesta, Pa., Aug. 20, 1896.

**WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.**  
 TIME TABLE, in effect Sept. 6, 1896.  
 Trains leave Tionesta for Oil City and points west as follows:  
 No. 31 Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 12:06 noon.  
 No. 61 Way Freight (carrying passengers), daily except Sunday 4:50 p. m.  
 No. 33 Oil City Express, daily except Sunday 7:30 p. m.  
 For Hickory, Tidoute, Warren, Kinzua, Bradford, Olean and East: No. 30 Olean Express, daily except Sunday 8:45 a. m.  
 No. 32 Pittsburg Express, daily except Sunday 4:19 p. m.  
 No. 60 Way Freight (carrying passengers to Irvincton) daily except Sunday 9:50 a. m.  
 Get Time Tables and full information from W. H. SAUL, Agent, Tionesta, Pa. R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.  
 J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent, General office, Mooney-Brisbane Bldg., Cor. Main and Clinton Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

**THE OLD RELIABLE LIVERY STABLE,**  
 OF TIONESTA, - PENN.  
 S. S. CANFIELD, PROPRIETOR.

Good Stock, Good Carriages and Buggies to let upon the most reasonable terms. He will also do  
**JOB TEAMING**  
 All orders left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

**CHAS. M. WHITEMAN,**  
 WEST TIONESTA, PA.,  
 Wishes to inform the public that he is permanently located near the W. N. Y. & P. Depot, with a full line of  
**FRESH GROCERIES,**  
**PROVISION & FEED,**  
**CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,**  
**TOBACCO & CIGARS.**  
 ALSO THE FAMOUS  
**PILLSBURY FLOUR**  
 And is prepared to keep anything wanted in the line of Groceries. Prices as low as the lowest. Goods delivered free of charge.  
**CHAS. M. WHITEMAN.**

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 And is prepared to keep anything wanted in the line of Groceries. Prices as low as the lowest. Goods delivered free of charge.  
**CHAS. M. WHITEMAN.**

**Miles & Armstrong,**  
**GREAT ECONOMIZING Dog Day Sales**  
 It has been our custom to do business in the "so called" dull season and in order to keep things jumping, we are now offering all our broken lines at greatly reduced prices. New goods are now coming in and we must clean up old lots.  
**FOR TWO WEEKS**  
 We will sell goods at Peach, Apple and Plum prices. All Farmers and Fruit growers, men, women, boys, girls and babies should come or send to us for their shoes, hats, caps, shirts and clothing at prices that saves everyone money.  
**Don't fail to visit us when in Tionesta.**  
 Our low prices make trade; our reliable goods hold it. Talk is cheap. Let the goods speak for themselves.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS**  
**WALL PAPER!**

THE TIME OF THE YEAR HAS ARRIVED when the energetic housewife begins to think about cleaning house, and while she is casting her eyes about for new wall paper, etc., we wish to call her attention to our excellent assortment, which comprises all the latest designs in paper and borders. Come and look them over while the assortment is complete. We are positive that we can satisfy the most fastidious purchaser, because we have the most complete line ever exhibited in Tionesta. Come and see.

**WE ARE ALSO HEADQUARTERS**  
 FOR CHOICE DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, GROCERIES, PROVISION, CONFECTIONERY, Etc. Come and examine goods and prices, and we'll do the rest.  
**HEATH & KILLMER,**  
 DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, TIONESTA, PA.

**Lawrence & Smearbaugh,**  
 DEALERS IN—  
 CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, STATIONERY, CANNED GOODS, CUTLERY, JEWELRY, TOBACCO, CIGARS.

**BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY!**  
 GOODS OF FIRST CLASS QUALITY IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE AND CASH**  
 TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

**LADIES' CAPES AND JACKETS.**  
 Largest line ever in Tionesta, now on hand, and Cash will buy them Cheap, at  
**LANSON'S.**

