OVERSTREET MADE OPENING TALK.

Maddiez and De Armond Attacked the Bill-Dolliver Referred to Bryan's Prediction-McClellan Advised Gold Democrats Against the Measure.

Washington, Dec. 12 .- Mr. Overstreet, in charge of the financial bill, opened the debate in the house.

Representative Overstreet in opening, said in part:

was hoarded. The day after the observed was hoarded. The day after the observed

The present parity depends entirely upon auch declarations and guarantees, but its maintenance and enforcement rests with the judgment and caprice of the secretary of the treasury who, by a single order directing the use of silver in the discharge of our obligations, may completely destroy the parity, and shift the standard to the metal so used. It seems far better to attempt a proper regula tion of the question by clear and permanent declarations by the government of its inten tion. It is far better to end the matter by a public law, which shall be plain and unequivocal, rather than rely upon proposals of what may or shall be done at some future date, or eve so dangerous an option within the con troi of one man, whether he be the president or less financial adviser. The present standard of value in this coun!

try is gold, and has been so recognized in practice for more than half a century.

The tremendous increase of sliver coin un der the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 created a doubt as to the ability of the govern ment to maintain the parity of the govern-ment to maintain the parity of all its money. Prior to 1875, when the gold standard was adopted, there had been issued by the govern-ment only 8,05,238 silver dollars. From Feb. 12, 1878, when the recoinage of the silver dollar was authorized, to Nov. 1, 1893, when such coinage was discontinued, there was coined by the government 482,357,376 silver dollars. Upon this last date there was not a silver dol lar in circulation whose face value equaled its intrinsic value. The difference between the intrinsic value and face value was a govern ent obligation, so established by congres-

The ability of the government to bear this burden was never questioned. The more money obligation imposed by the law created no serious embarrasment. It was the principle involved, coupled with the repeated efforts by a very considerable number of the people of the country to establish absolute free coinage of silver, which shook public confidence and produced the fear that a change of the monetary standard would re-

suit.

If the legal standard today is the gold standard, under the act of 1873, a positive statute to that effect can do no harm. If, on the other hand, there is any reasonable doubt it should be dispelled by a statute plain and clear in its terms.

When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation; the national debt can readily be refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans negotiated with ease upon better terms than ever before. The rapid de-velopment of American trade and its vast expansion, bringing our people into close rela-tions with the leading nations of the world, makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization. and shall safely appeal to intelligent and suc-cessful experience. Recent events, shaped by causes beyond our central bearing obligacauses beyond our control, bearing obliga-tions which national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fleids for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprise, and avonues of commerce yet to welcome American products will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm throughout the vicissitudes of competitive

The proposition to allow national banks to issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited for their security, is neither new nor partisan. It has been recommended or four presidents and five secretaries of the by four pressounts and live scretarins of the treasury, and bills containing such provision have been introduced in congress, and sup-ported by members of both political parties. It is entirely consistent with the present The same re issue of 90 per cent of the bonds, will justify an issue to the par value of the

The only objection advance I, aside from that of dogmatic attack, generally, upon banks, is that it permits too large an increase of the volume of circulation and threatens an inflation. But it is unfair to compare the amount possible under the proposed bill with the amount of bank notes now in circulation. The lack of profit upon bank note circulation, berose of the tax, has reduced such circulation far below the amount ever expected, and such reduction can be creditably charged to a contraction which was equally unexpected. The proper comparison is between the amount escible under the present amendment, which would be but a 10 per cent increase, an amount which can be easily absorbed by the business of the country and utilized in as many differ ent money centres as there are national banks

The repeal of the tax upon national bank notes, and the substitution of a tax upon bank franchises, as measured by their capital, surplus, and undivided profits, are proposed in a spirit of fairness, and for a just distribu tion of the burden of the tax. The larger banks will pay the tax in the same degree as the smaller banks, while the amount of reve nue will be practically unchanged.

In the course of his speech Mr. Shafroth (Silverite, Colo.) interrupted to ask if the bill would not result in contracting the currency to the extent of the \$450,000,000 in silver impounded.

"It would not," replied Mr. Overstreet, "because for every silver deliar which goes into the treasury a gold dollar will go out into circulation." Republican applause.

Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. Referring to former Speaker Reed's New York speech advising the immediate enactment of gold standard legislation before some branch of the government got away from the Republican party, he

"The faithful understand that this legislation must be enacted at once or not at all." If gold was the "existing standard " as contended, it was so by the uninwful usurpation of the executive | the faithful the special privilege of reofficers of officers of the treasury.

The treasury, under the bill, he predicted, would be raided. The bill would convert every obligation of the treasury into a gold obligation, and would compel the government to sell millions of gold to the amount of 25 per cent of all the outstanding notes of whatever character. He argued that under the bill banks with \$1,000,000 capital, now required to deposit bonds equal to a third of their capital in the treasury were required to deposit only \$50,000 m bonds, enabling them to contract or expand the currency at will. He then assailed Republican advocates of thougold standard for apostasy and particularly attacked Messrs, Hephara (Iowa) Dingley (Maine) and Grosvenor (Ohio) who he said advocated silver coimage by intertional agreement in

Mr. Dolliver (Ia.), the next speaker, read from the speech of Governor Alt-A SURE CURE FOR CROUP.

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The first indication of croup is horseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even siter the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious moth-We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectstation in which it has not proved elect-ual. No other preparation can show such a trecord—twenty-five years' con-stant use without a failure. For sale by Heath & Killmer.

geld to the effect that the Republican congress would obey orders and enact gold standard legislation. For himself, he said, he was proud to say that he was obeying orders—the orders of the people of his district—trying to put the laws of the country into harmony with their opinions. The pending bill was a compromise representing the united wisdom of all. He (Dolliver) did not want his record and past follies to be brought up against him. He had voted for the Sherman act, in 1890, an act which he now regarded as a piece of unutterable stupidity. ne said, he was proud to say that he

unutterable stupidity.
Continuing, Mr. Dolliver said he be lieved that the result of the campaign of 1896 settled the silver issue

In 1896 the cry of Bryan, he said, was for more money. Money was scarce. It was hoarded. The day after the elec-

"No, sir," rpelied Mr. Dolliver; "I have had my last whirl with silver. I have been humbugged for the last

Mr. Dolliver said that the cry had been for more money. In three years of Republican administration \$400,000,000 had been added to the volume of the currency, more money than could have been coined by the mints in ten years if the mints had been opened to silver. Mr. Dolliver recalled Mr. Bryan's

prophecy that the gold standard could not be enacted without a universal fall of prices. "Is there a man in this chamber," he asked, "who will rise in his place and say that Mr. Bryan knew what he was talking about?"

Not a Democrat rose. Mr. Dolliver caused, reiterated his question, and

then resumed. 'It is then confessed that in a question which goes to the heart of the con-troversy Mr. Bryan lacked wisdom." He also called attention to Mr. Bryan's prediction that wages would fail and men would be thrown out of employ-ment. Yet at the end of three years of Republican administration under the gold standard there was not an industrious man in the country without em-ployment. Those three years, said he, had resolved last fears of the Republican party as to the wisdom of enacting

gold legislation.

Mr. McClellan (N. Y.) opposed the bill. "I do not wish it understood." said he, "that I advocate the present system of bank note currency. The first direct consequence of the enactment of this bill, he said, will be a very great raise in the market price of government bones. Its enactment also would result in the extinction of the present bank note currency. He argued that the impounding of the treasury notes and the United States notes in the terms of the bill would result in a contraction of the currency, amounting to over \$265,000, 000, and require an issue of bonds to that amount at an annual cost of \$8,-000,000, or a total contraction of the cur rency of nearly \$510,000,000 and a reduction of the per capita to \$19.21.

In conclusion he appealed to the sound money Democrats in the house not to vote for the bill.

Mr. DeArmond (Mo.) followed in op-position to the bill. Replying to Mr. Dolliver, he said the Democrats had not been overborne in 1896 in the conflict of reason, but the Republican party had won by summoning to their aid the corrupt and tramendous power of money and corporations. He charged the Republicans with acceiving the people in 1896. They were bimetallists then. If they were honest then they must be dishonest now; if honest now, dishonest then. The change of the bonds from coin to gold bonds, he said, would make a free gift of \$100,000,000 to the bond-

The bill would create a bank trust. He predicted that this measure would overwhelmingly defeat the Republican party in 1900. When the people's victory was won next fall said he in conthe "Vinectad cottage" O., to offer congratulations but beyond the Mississippi to that modest home in Lincoln, Neb., where resided that great and staunch friend of the people (Dem-

ocratic applause.) Mr. Greene (Pa.), then announced the death of his colleague, the late Representative Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and as a further mark of respect the house adjourned.

GRANTED BY THE POPE.

Privilege to Catholics In Connection With the Opening of the Year 1900.

Washington, Dec. 12. - Monsignor Martinelli received from Rome a document in which the pope granted to the Catholics of the world an unusual priviof the year 1900. It concluded as follows:

"Therefore, in order that the year 1900, which is about to begin, and which it is to be devoutly hoped will usher in a far more happy century, may by the aid of God and His only begotten Son, our Saviour, have an auspicious opening and may close after a prosperous course, his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, graciously grants that on Dec. 31, both of the year which is now ending and of the year about to begin, at midnight, in church and chapels in which the most holy eucharist is kept, according to the prudent judgment of the ordinary, the most august sacrament may be exposed for adoration; and he grants also the permission to say or to sing, in the presence of the eucharist thus exposed, and at that hour, one only mass of the feast of the circumcision and the octave of Christmas. Moreover, he grants to celving holy communion at the same time, either during or outside the cele-bration of the mass."

The Claim Declared Fradulent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- The United States supreme court affirmed the opin-ion of the court of claims in the case of the claim of the Los Abra Silver Mining company against the republic of Mexico holding that claim to be fraudulent and unfounded. The claim was for about \$4,000,000.

Strikers Happy-Strike Declared off, WHEKESBARRS, Pas. Dec. 12 - The miners' strike at Nanticoke was officially declared off and the event was celebrated by the ringing of church bells. blowing of steam whistles, etc. The strikers gathered in the streets, three their hats in the air and embraced cav

other. My son has been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometime ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamber-lain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly af-flicted may read it and be benefitted,-Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O. For sale by Heath & Killmer.

It takes but a minute to overcome tickling in the throat and to stop a cough by the use of One Minute Cure. This remedy quickly cures all forms of throat and lung troubles. Harmless and pleasant to take. It prevents cousumption. A fa-mous remedy for grippe and its after ef-

fects. Heath & Killmer. -Hopkins sells the clothing ando shes, cases. Heath & Killmer,

Former Captain of the Petrel Died Typhoid Fever In Wash-

ington. Washington, Dec. 12.-Commander E. P. Wood, United States Navy, died

BEGIN NOW By attending theof typhoid fever at his residence in this



He was in command of the gunbout Petrel at the battle of Manile

Since his return from Manila to the United States his health had been broken and he lacked the power to throw off the disease which caused his death. The deceased captain will be given a full naval funeral, which will take place at Aunapolis Wednesday afternoon. A battalion of cadets will participate, and services will be heid at the chapel of the naval academy. The palibearers will be selected from among haval officers who are intimate friends of Captain Wood. Admiral Dewey will attend the funeral with a number of naval people from Washington. Captain Wood left a wife in this city and a son, an ensign in the navy, now at Manila

Lieutecaut Brumby Worse. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .-- The condition of Lieutenant Brumby, Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, changed for



LIEUTENANT THOMAS M. BRUMBY

the worse late last night. He became inconscious toward midnight and a consultation of the physcians was held and a telegram sent summoning a Balimore physician who is a specialists on fevers of the kind from which the lieutenant is suffering. The patient was threatened with hemorhages

Drank From Wrong Bottle.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—Colonel James Graham and William P. Cunneen, two prominent politicans of St. clusion, it must not be necessary to go and both are seriously ill and may die.

CHARITY IN HOLLAND.

How to Ald the Poor Without Pauperizing Them.

The difficult problem of assisting the poor without pauperizing them seems to have been successfully met by the Dutch. A model in miniature exists of a com-munity where those who have lost their hold on prosperity are restored at least a semblance of self support, family ties are preserved, education is afforded the young, and, in short, the utmost possible is made of the most unpromising material.

The poor colonies of Holland, four in number, are not, as might be supposed, a government institution, though at one time co-operation with the government was attempted which resulted quite injuriously to the undertaking. These col-onies owe their origin entirely to a Society of Beneficence ("Maatschappy van Veida-Catholics of the world an unusual privi-lege in connection with the celebration exigencies of destitution entailed on Holland in common with the rest of Europe by the wars of the Napoleonic era.

The necessitous individual forced to en-ter on life as a beneficiary of the society is provided with a home for himself and his nily; also with the immediate necessi tles of living and, above all, with work, from the proceeds of which he begins to repay in small weekly installments the advances made to him. Wages such as are current at the time in the neighborhood are paid weekly, and there is deducted from them as an installment on the debt house rent not exceeding 20 cents, 1 cent infirmary fee for each inmate of the home. 4 cents for a clothing fund and a sum amounting to 10 per cent of the gross earnings for a reserve fund against family emergencies. A valuable contribution to each household is the ewe sheep provided by the colony and also to be paid for by due economy. Its milk, equal to goat's milk in quality, supplies food, and its

wool is woven into garments. The family, it will be observed, is always maintained in its entirety, the importance of the family life being, as is known, ever highly esteemed in Holland, while the large infusion of Jewish blood into the Dutch is believed to have also a strong and favorable influence upon the system.-North American Review.

It is computed that about 200,000 pedestrians and 20,000 vehicles cross London bridge every day. The most surprising fact, however, is that the incessant traffic across the bridge reduces to powder about 25 cubic feet of granite every

"He need to think he knew it all, but he got the conceit taken out of him, you bet?"

"Yes. He was accepted as a juror in a murder case!"-Detroit Journal.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that allment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would re-lieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and pained me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by Heath &

Miss Annie E. Gunning, Tyre, Mich., says, "I suffered a long time from dyspepsia; lost flesh and became very wak, Kodol Pyspepsia Cure completely cured me." It digests what you eat and cures all forms of stomach trouble. It never falls to give immediate relief in the worst Hazed Salve. "It is infallible for piles and skin diseases, Beware of counterfeits, Heath & Killmer.

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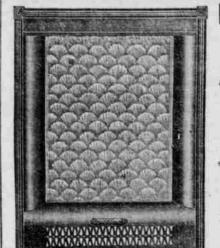
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TRIMMING THE HEDGE

Man Who Thinks It a Very Peculinr Operation.

I saw an honest farmer trimming an osage hedge over in Henry county. It is a very peculiar operation, and I listened to it with a great deal of interest. I say istened because the interesting feature of trimming a hedge consists not so much in what he says. The honest farmer had a crooked knife on the end of a hoe handle. He stuck this into the hedge and gave it a jerk. Then he said:

"Ah!" Then he jerked again, and down came the hedge switch. Then he said:

"Ah-h!" Then he took hold of the withered switch and drew it from the hedge. Then he put his thumb in his mouth and stood on one foot and said: "Ah-h-h-h!"

Then he once more unto the breach, dear friends, made another prod with the hook and said loudly: "Gee whiz!"

Then he jerked at a wicked looking branch with his hook and roared: "Great snakes!" Then he pulled out a crooked branch

so full of thorns that it made your back ache to look at it, and when he stumbled over it and it wrapped itself around his legs he stood still for a second, then dropped his hook, lifted his hands to heaven and screamed:

"Oh, bloody murder!" The next rake he made he brought a whole top of a hedge plant with five or six branches right down on his back. Then he threw his hedge hook clear across a ten acre field, opened his mouth thrice in a voiceless gasp, spread his arms out and fell down flat on his face, dug his toes into the turf, drummed on the turf in agony with his clinched fists and wailed like a storm of wrath: "Oh, dad essentially, take him off!

Somebody take him off!" When he got up, he said I seemed in-terested in hedge trimming, and he would teach me how to do it myself. I said no, I wouldn't try to learn-I would like to know how, but I was too awfully lazy.-Builington Hawkeye.

A King's Bones Missing. The tomb of Lunalilo, the "Barefoot King of Hawaii," was recently opened, and it was found that the remains had been removed and that the metal casket contained only portions of the graveclothes. As the tomb is in the churchyard of Kawaiahou church, the oldest native church in the islands and situated almost in the center of Honolulu, the discovery of the removal of the body of the famous king created no small sensation No one could say when the act of vandal-ism was committed. Lunalilo was elected king in 1873, but 13 months afterward died of consumption. Although he pos sessed a large fortune, he insisted on go ing about the streets barefooted at all times. By his will, which was not opened until 1881, he left his entire fortune to found a home for aged Hawaiians, which stands today a monument to his generosi-

ty.-San Francisco Argonaut. Did What He Could.

The distinction between the parish rec tor and the curate in the old days is filustrated by a story of an old rector. Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday and noticing a woman at her cottage door with her baby in her arms, he asked, "Has that child been bap-

"Well, sir," replied the courtesying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that, but your young man came and did what he could."

And Costly Ones. One day a lawyer was walking through

a street with his large bug full of briefs, when he was impodently accested by a boy, who asked blin if he was a dealer in old elathes. "No," replied the lawyer, "these are all new suits."-Spare Moments.

Mrs. R. Churchill, Berlin, Vt., Fays. Our baby was covered with running sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured A specific for piles and skin dis-Beware of worthless counterfeits, Heath & Killmer.

"I was nearly dead with dyspepsia, tried doctors, visited mineral springs, and grew worse. I used Kodel Dyspepsia Cure. That cured me." It digests what you eat. Cures indigestion, sour stomach, heart burn and all forms of dyspepsia. Furniture Dealers,

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