THE CITIZEN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

VICE PRESIDENT,
GARRETT A. HOBART.

STATE.

CONGRESS-AT-LARGE.
GALUSHA A. GROW,
S. L. DAVENPORT.

COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES J. DAVIDSON.

FOR STATE SENATE,
W. H. RITTER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES N. MOORE,
JOHN DINDINGER.

FOR SHERIFF,
W. B. DODDS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
W. J. ADAMS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
R. J. THOMPSON.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
ISAAC MEALS.

FOR TREASURER,
CYRUS HARPER,

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MITCHELL.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
W. S. MOORE,
O. R. THORNE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN L. JONES.

THE CANTON EXCURSION.

The rain of last Saturday kept many of our citizens from joining the excursion to Canton, but yet about 825 left on the trains from here—225 came down the P. & W: 100 from the Sheuango, and 510 tickets were sold here.

The run to Canton was made without special incident, the three sections arriving at Canton at about 2 p. m. (a few minutes after the arrival of the Mercer delegation) and marched up to Mckinley's home, where they found a vast crowd awaiting his appearance. During the morning it had been raining and McKinley spoke to a large delegation of railroad and commercial men from Chicago and Illinois, Cincinnati and other cities and states; the Pittsburg Commercial men and other delegations from Allegheny Co. in the Opera House.

By 2 o'clock he had not yet had his dinner, but it had stopped raining and he went out to the platform erected in front of his lot, listened to the three Mercer and one Butler orator (Col. Thompson) and then spoke as follows.

My fellow citizens—I have been very much touched by the messages of greeting and congratulation which have been given to me from Mercer and Butler counties in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania is our nearest neighbor, and the two states have always been in the fullest accord in political belief and purpose, I appreciate the message which comes from the farmers, from the working men of those two counties and from my fellow citizens generally, and I thank them all from the bottom of my heart for their warm tender of support and assurance of fidelity to the Republican cause and to the Republican party. (Cries of Hurrah for McKinley.) What we want in this country first and foremost, is work for American workingmen. (Applause.) Railway men in this country who want to work ought to have the opportunity to work, (Cries of 'that's the idea.') and that opportunity is always limited to the extent that we have our work done in European workshops by European labor, and I am one of those who believe in the doctrine of protecting American factories against foreign factories (Cries of Good and great applause.) and the American workingmen of the old world. (Cries of Hurrah for McKinley.) This is our country, and if we don't have it just as we want it it will be our fault and not anyone else's, and the way we inculcate the policies for our country is through the use of the ballot. (A voice: 'That's the stuff old boy.') Now you have tried partial free trade in the United States how do you like it? Laughter and applause.) Not only have the workingmen themselves suffered but the farmers have suffered in their home market. (Cries of that's right.) There is not a farmer in Butler or in Mercer counties that is present to-day who has not suffered from the reduced protection of the factories of those two counties. (Applause.) What we want is a chance to work and when we have made wages the home market is improved for the farmers We want honest American dollars. (Cries of that's right.) And you want to vote for that party that you believe is more likely to give you the best chance for work and the best coin in payment. (Applause and cries of You bet we will.) And then you must judge for yourself which party that is (A voice: We already know.) I thank you for this call and wish I could talk longer, but must bid you all goodby. (Applause.)

A delegation of Pittsburg & Wertern railroad men from Foxbrug Pa., were the next callers. They all carried tin buckets. Their spokesman was D. G. Moriarty. In response to his remarks Maj McKinley said:

"My fellow citizens: I regret very much that I could not have had you here earlier in the morning when I had the pleasure of addressing 6,000 railroad employes from the city of Chicago, representing all the great roads entering in that wonderful commercial city. It was a sight that was most inspiring to all of us and most encouraging for the cause in which we are engaged, and for whose triumph, with them you will contribute your share. (Applause.) I am glad to meet and greet this little body of railroad men known as the Sound Money Club of Foxburg. This year partyism counts for much less than formerly and in all the delegations that come to me to give me assurances of support and encouragement, there are in these delegations large numbers of men who never before voted the Republican ticket. (Applause aud cries of that's right.) They are with us this year because they believe in their country and because they believe that patriotism demands that they should turn their backs upon their party organizations and join that party for this contest that represents sound money, notional honor and a protective tariff. (Three cheers for McKinley.) I am glad to meet and greet you all and bid you Godspeed. I am glad to see that you come from a town—or state at least—where tin is made (cries of Good.)—good, honest, American tin plate, which some people used to say we could not make in the United States (cries of We fooled them.) but which we are making with great success and furnishing employment to the workingmen of the country. I thank you for this call and bid you goodby." [Loud cheers and waving of tin buckets.]

Delegations from Cincinnati and Cleveland followed and McKinley was kept talking all day,

The Butler people scattered through the town after their reception and secured something to eat, the train started home shortly after 5 o'clock and reached here between 10 and 11 o'clock.

"DISGRACEFUL mockery" is what Gladstone terms the pretended solicitude of the concerted powers of Europe for the Armenian sufferers. It is interesting to read, in this connection, the late dispatches, which state that the Sultan is treating the protests of the powers with indifference, feeling sure that their jealousy of each other will protect him in his bloody crusades. The actual number of victims of the recent disorders in Constantinople was over 5,000, nearly all being Armenians.

CANTON'S BIGGEST DAY.

Last Friday was the biggest day "Canton has ever seen or probably ever will see. The number of outsiders in the town that day was estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000, and the whole day and half the night was devoted to parading, speech making and fireworks.

McKinley made a dozen short speeches to the visiting delegations, shook hands with thousands of men, entertained a dozen people at dinner, and with the crowd listened to the music of thirty-six brass-bands.

The first delegation to come in that morning was from Columbia Co., Ohio and it was followed by those from Fairfield, Pittsburg, Columbus, Akron Wheeling and other places until all the principal streets of the town were crowded.

The afternoon meeting was in the big tent which holds 20,000 people. Gov., Bushnell presided and Senator Collum was the first speaker. Collum's remarks were very good and were in part as follows.

"What a period of distress for the past three years. Plenty of money, but locked up—nobody in fact wanting it or daring to invest it. I am reminded of the lines:

'Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink.
Water, water everywhere, but all the boards did shrink.'

"Fellow citizens, the Republican policy of protection is still a living issue—it will remain an issue until the Wilson-Gorman bill is repealed and a measure framed on protection lines, is adopted and approved by President McKinley.

"Bryan, Altgeld and their followers say that Gold is dearer than it was in 1873, and that we need more money. The truth is for very many years the price of money has been getting cheaper. The money we get from our State than it used to be. It may interest you from 10 to 7 per cent, and I think men do not pay more than 5 or 6 per cent, and the government is able to get it for 3 and sell its bonds at a premium, while before the war it paid 6 per cent, and sold its bonds at a heavy discount.

"Let us not run off after moonshine theories pressed upon us by Bryan, Tillman and Altgeld, and men who may be honest, but who are urging the people of this country to adopt a policy or try an experiment in defiance of the facts of history and in opposition to the judgment of the wisest friends of silver in the world.

"The Republican party is for bimetallism. It believes in the use of both gold and silver as money. It believes in the admission of both to the mints of the United States on equal terms, as soon as it can be done with safety and honor. Our party is pledged to it in the St Louis platform.

Senator Thurston was the next speaker He called attention to the contrast between the two Presidential candidates, one nominated amid the excitement and hysteria of frenzied emotion and the other in obedience to the ripened and deliberate demand of the people themselves. Of the present conduct of the two candidates he said-

"One now steepechasing through the country in a mad scramble for place and power, fearful that some elector may escape the witchery of his fluted voice; the other. dignified, as befits the exalted place of which he worthily aspires, trustfully and calmly waits in his own home while the nation comes to him. One has for his arena the sand lots—his appeals are to the passion and prejudice of men; the forum of the other is an American door yard; his rostrum is the porch of an American cottage; his words simple and forceful, are addressed to the intelligence the conscience, the patriotism and the common sense of a brave, thoughtful, just and hopeful people."

The Senator asserted that the present battle is not between Republicanism and Democracy. The Chicago convention was not the council chamber of the Democracy. The nominee of that convention carries the regular banner, but it was wrestled from true Democracy by Populism and the commune, He told of his visit to the New England States, and how Vermont and Maine spoke not alone for her Republidans, but for her true Democracy as well. Massachusetts and New York, he said, would do equally well as would Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

There was another big meeting at night in the tent. The speakers were Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Representative McClearney, of Minnesota. Both speakers were enthusiastically received. Gov. Hastings said:

"It is of the utmost importance in the present discussion that people should recall the fact that during the period of three-fourths of our national existence there was one question upon which both parties agreed with substantial unanimity. While they were divided upon almost every other question, they traveled the same road with reference to our currency issues.

"The change from the present money standard to free silver involves business revolutions, disaster and ruin. If ultimately a silver standard were reached, which would place us in the category of free silver nations, the pathway from the gold standard to the free silver basis is fraught with dangers and disasters which the imagination can hardly conceive.

"Over cautious peopl," said Gov. Hastings, "are placing gold in hiding and are resorting to various devices to keep it in safety vaults against the possible evil day." Citing an instance to prove this assertion he continued:

"The banks of all kinds in this country the trust companies building associations and other kindred institutions, have over $500,000,000 on deposit which sooner or later must be paid. It is owing to the people of the United States. When they want it they have the right to withdraw it under the terms of the deposit. If the attempt should be made now it would require three times the amount of all the money in the United States to pay it.

THE Republican State Committee met in Philadelphia, Tuesday and, according to the staff correspondent of the Dispatch.

"The real purpose of the gathering was to empower the State Committee to settle the Senatorial deadlocks, but the subject was not mentioned. The nomination of J. C. Steinmen in the Blair-Cambria district left the tie up in Butler and Armstrong the only one in the State. Senator Meredith asked the committee to interfere, but his opponent, William Ritter, of Butler would not submit. At the last moment Meredith decided that they could reach a conclusion without any out side aid,

"The last day for filing certificates of nominations is next Monday. It was suggested as a compromise that both candidates withdraw and that a new man be taken from Butler county. It is Butler's turn.

"Should the deadlock continue to the end the Armstrong people have prepared for the contingency, and they claim that with the aid of Quay votes in Butler, which would not go to Ritter, that Senator Meredith would pull through in the three-cornered fight.

"Senator Meredith was represented by Congressman D. B. Heiner and S. B. Cochrane. Newton Black looked after Butler's interests. Ritter is a combiner, and the committee would have ignored his request if Meredith had not reconsidered. With both counties in opposition, State Chairman John P. Elkin did not present the resolution he had in his pocket, and many of the committeemen wondered why they had been called together.'

THE Republican Senatorial Conferees had their second meeting at Freeport, Tuesday, did nothing, and adjourned to meet at same place today.

GOV. HASTINGS signed Bardsley's pardon Monday evening. His action was based entirely on Bardsley's ill health and the fact that last week he sustained a stroke of paralysis. Bardsley's wife, daughter and sister recently addressed letters to the governor pleading for the pardon of the prisoner.

AT the meeting of the Democratic Congressional Conference at the Williard House in Butler, Monday, John McConahay, an attorney of New Castle, was made the nominee of this district. He spoke in the Opera House that night, and was followed by Ass't U. S. District Attorney Griffith, formerly of Mercer,

SICKLES AND SOLDIERS.

A Stirring Appeal for McKinley and the National Honor.

General Daniel E. Sickles, a soldier whose personal courage and devotion to his country none dare gainsay, and who heretofore has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, has addressed a strong letter in favor of "McKinley and national honor" to those comrades who fought in the battles of the rebellion. It is certain that the words of General Sickles will not fall unheeded on the ears of soldier or civilian, for the brave and gallant warrior who commanded the Third army corps, and who left a leg on the field at Gettysburg as an earnest of his devotion, is second in popular esteem to no other living general of the Union armies.

The letter is as follows:

My Dear Comrade: I ask you to consider and reflect upon the sacred interests involved in the present situation of our public affairs. I know you love your country. You have given to it the best proof of devotion man can give—you have defended it in battle.

Let me urge you and every Union veteran to lay aside party feeling now and unite for national honor and for law and order, as you did in '61-'65 against treason and rebellion. The present crisis seems to be as vital to the welfare of the country as that which called us to the field before.

Some of the principles for which we then contended are again at stake. Sectionalism, repudiation and mob rule are threatened. Many of us were obliged to choose between our country and our party at that time when all true patriots should stand together, preferring their country, its honor, good faith and untarnished name above all mere partisan considerations.

Hateful Sectionalism.

Mr. Bryan and many of his supporters are trying to combine the south and west against the north and east. This is sectionalism—of which the rebellion was the offspring. Will you follow these guides into dangerous paths, or will you not rather follow Washington in "frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the ties which now link together the various parts?" Sectionalism has become hateful to most of our old adversaries in the south, who have outgrown the asperities of the war and are now as loyal to their united country as any of us. Union veterans, who fought for one Union, one constitution and one destiny, can never favor any candidate or party seeking to array one section of our common country against another.

Mr. Bryan proposes to pay all the creditors of our government in silver. This is repudiation. It would degrade and disgrace us as a nation in the eyes of the whole world. Among the creditors of the nation are the pensioners. If you consent to pay in debased silver the bondholder who lent his money to the government to arm and feed and clothe its troops, you consent at the same time to a reduction of one-half of the pensions awarded to the war veterans and to the widows and orphans of those who are not living. All the creditors of the government must stand or fall together. Many of you are pensioners or the friends of widows and orphans who are pensioners. Many of you have deposited your savings in savings banks.

Injures the Toilers.

Most of you are toilers at the plow, or in the workshop, or dependent on small salaries, in public or private employment. To all so situated the payment of wages and pensions and your savings in silver, not redeemable in gold, as proposed by Mr. Bryan and his hybrid allies, would involve severe losses and hardship. The cost of all the necessaries of life would be doubled, while the value of the money in which wages and pensions would be paid would be reduced nearly one-half. On the other hand the farmers would not be benefited, because they must sell their products for money worth only a little more than half its present value, based on a gold standard. Every producer and every workman would thus suffer. All business would be deranged. Employment would be difficult to find. Wages would advance very slowly, if at all.

Mr. Bryan assails the obligations of public and private contracts. He would not pay the public creditors in the money they have the legal and moral right to demand and receive. This would destroy the public credit. Mr. Bryan says the government has no use for credit—which is foolish. Washington, in his farewell address to his countrymen, admonished us to "cherish public credit as a very important source of strength and security." Mr. Bryan would despoil the citizen of his right to recover what is due to him from his neighbor according to the tenor of an obligation lawfully made. This would destroy confidence between man and man. Public credit and national honor are inseparable. When our people cease to feel a patriotic pride in the honor of their country they will surely lose a just sense of personal honor—and when both of these sentiments are lost the nation is lost.

Must Maintain Credit.

The constitution of the United States declares that "the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred in payment of pensions, and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned." This pledge to all the world is consecrated by all the sacrifices and suffering of the secession war. We must make it good.

Mr. Bryan threatens to reorganize the highest court in the land so that its decisions shall satisfy the demands of the Populists. If elected he would make the judicial department of the government obedient to his will. He would destroy the independence of the courts of justice. This would overturn the framework of our constitution. This would be revolution.

Mr. Bryan proposes that silver shall be the money of this country. There is no nation, in which silver is the standard of value, where the wages paid for labor are more than a fraction of the wages paid to the American workman. Nobody understands the evils of a depreciated currency better than the veteran soldier and sailor because they were paid during the war in paper money not then redeemable in gold. This was the best our government could do for us during the war, and we made no complaint. Often this paper money was worth less than fifty cents on the dollar, while the cost of every thing you bought was double, but your pay was not increased.

Mr. Bryan denies the authority of the president and the courts of the United States to interfere with mobs. They may with impunity disturb the peace, destroy property and life, interrupt travel between the states, and obstruct the United States mails and interstate, as well as foreign commerce, but the government must look on, powerless, helpless, paralyzed. This is mob rule—anarchy. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of this issue. It really overshadows all others, because it touches the foundations of social order and civilization. This new doctrine is worse than the old secession heresy you put down with your bayonets—let us silence the new heresy by our ballots.

While many veterans may not agree with some of Major McKinley's political views, we are all I hope far more widely separated from the ruinous policy of his adversary. We feel as Stephen A. Douglas felt at the beginning of the war, when he gave his support to Lincoln, saying "Give me a country where my children can live in peace, and then we can have room to settle our political differences afterwards."

To those, who like myself have adhered to the Democratic party, let me say that the platform and candidate presented by the Chicago convention, are not Democratic. They are disowned and denounced by millions of the best Democrats in the land. No man of recognized authority in finance indorses the financial policy of the Chicago platform. You are not Populists, nor socialists nor revolutionists.

McKinley the Man.

Read the platform adopted by Democratic national conventions in former years and you will see that the last Chicago convention rejected all the best traditions of our history and adopted much of the revolutionary creeds of the Populists and free silverites and socialists, dictated by Altgeld, Tillman & Co. They repudiated you and your party and your principles. They have no claim to your support. Let us defeat them.

Comrade McKinley stands for all that Americans must now uphold. He has been chosen as the candidate of the party which is resisting national dishonor. You and I can do no better than give our votes to our comrade, who manifested his love for his country by shouldering his musket and serving for nearly two years as a private soldier.

His promotions were fairly earned by his courage and his faithful performance of the duties of an enlisted man in the ranks. His comrades may well trust him. He will see to it that the principles for which you and he have suffered and sacrificed so much, and for which so many of our comrades gave their lives, are preserved and perpetuated. A few days ago I met many thousands of our comrades in St. Paul during the national encampment. Among that vast multitude I only heard one voice, and that was for "McKinley and national honor." Once only did I hear the name of Bryan, and then the cry was, "No use for Bryan!" This will be echoed by the American people in November. "No use for Bryan!"

Comrade, let us stand together once more for our country, its peace and welfare and honor. Let us put patriotism above partisanship. Let us stand together touching elbows, as Comrade McKinley stood with you in the ranks in 1861.

Fraternally yours,
D. E. SICKLES.

> Roscoe Conkling on the inflation of currency: "I do not believe that you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make generals heroes by legislation. The continental congress tried legislating values up by resort to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the laws of gravitation, kept them down."

The state of Iowa has been polled and it is now announced, as a result of the canvass, that the voters are two to one for McKinley. It will be just as well, however, to let the regular election proceed in November.—Providence Journal.

It is to be expected that Candidate Watson will select an occasion like the present to ask to see Mr. Sewall's favorite son certificate.—Washington Star.

If it were only possible to overlook the New England states in November it is barely possible that Bryan might stand a show.—Chicago Post.

THE Seattle (Washington) Post Intelligencer, speaking for a money borrowing community, remarks; "Bryan talks arrant, demagogic nonsense when he speaks as if the only people who loaned money in this country were foreign bankers. The greatest money lenders in the country are the 'common people,' who have deposited in savings banks about $1,700,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in interest producing securities."

HERE is what Editor J. P. Shale, of the McKeesport News (Dem.) says of the political situation: "I am satisfied that the policy of the Democracy set forth in its platform as adopted at Chicago and indorsed by Mr. Bryan is not in keeping with Democratic principles, or in the interest of the American people. Should our mints be thrown open for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the wage earner, the merchant and the professional man alike will suffer in consequence. I am not willing to be a party to the wrong. I therefore will vote and use my influence for the success of the Republican ticket."

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Peter's Bright Retort.

Peter Riley, of Sioux City, is a skilled mechanic and a sound money man. B. K. Adams is a free silver shouter, at present unemployed. He buttonholed Riley on a street corner and proceeded to ply him with silver arguments. A crowd soon gathered to listen to the discussion. Riley is no orator and saw himself getting the worst of the discussion. To illustrate a point he finally cried:

"How many of you are silverites?"

"We all are," yelled the crowd.

"Ain't any of you gold men?" queried Riley, anxiously.

Not a voice.

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" hooted the crowd. "Where's yer gold bugs?"

"All at work," rejoined Riley, and he hastened down the street, swinging his dinner pail.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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Comments on the Campaign.

We submit that if no nation has ever been able to bring and keep together the bullion and coinage values of the metals when those values differed very little, it is preposterous to assume that any nation could do it today, when those values are so wide apart.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tom Watson's clowning in the west threatens to "bust the circus," and there is to be an attempt on the part of the Popocratic managers to make him ride in the baggage car instead of the band wagon.—New York Commercial.

The Democratic party in Michigan has given up its old name, and is now officially known as "the Republican-Silver-Populist-Democratic party." That comes pretty near to boxing the whole political compass.—Boston Herald.

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.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Bryan says the debtor ought to be allowed to choose the kind of money in which to pay his debts. The next step will be to let him choose whether or not he will pay them at all.—St. Louis Star.

To assume that the result in Maine is not significant as to the general result in November is to assume that human nature differs in different parts of the country.—New York Sun.

There is no better dollar in the world than the one we have. What most people need is a better chance to get it, and that will come with the improvement of business.—Indianapolis Journal.

WHAT SUSTAINS SILVER.

Why Those Dollars Buy as Much as Gold Ones.

Secretary Carlisle's statement that a great many letters are addressed to him daily from all parts of the country inquiring how it is that silver dollars containing only fifty-three cents' worth of bullion are kept at a parity with gold is directly in line with The Herald's experience.

Correspondents apparently well informed in other respects ask, "If a silver dollar is worth only fifty-three cents, how is it that I can buy as much with one of them as I can with a gold dollar?" Others write: "There is no provision for having the silver dollars redeemed by the government, yet they are good as gold. Why, then, wouldn't they be just as good under free coinage as they are now?"

These questions go directly to the heart of the whole silver question, and Mr. Carlisle puts the matter very clearly in his published letter addressed to a Kentucky correspondent. All of the four hundred and thirty odd millions of silver dollars coined since 1878 have been manufactured by the government on its own account from bullion purchased for that purpose at its market value. They have been paid out by the government at a parity with gold for goods and services and accepted in good faith by the people on that basis.

The government received from the people the full gold value for these coins and is under moral obligation to keep them at that level. This it has done. It agreed to accept them for dues to itself, made them full legal tender in payment of debts to individuals and has never discriminated between silver dollars and gold ones. Aside from the moral obligations there are others. In the Sherman law, passed [illegible] "the essablished policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other," and again, in the act of November 1, 1895, this declaration was iterated.

With these assurances the people have accepted the silver dollars at their face value, regardless of the enormous shrinkage in the value of the bullion they contain. There have been times, however, when a mistaken financial policy excited creditors' doubts as to the ability of the government to keep its pledge, and at those times our foreign creditors drew gold out of the country and the more timid among our own citizens began to hoard the yellow metal, the result being general restriction of credit and commercial disaster, as in 1893. What excited those doubts? The fact that the government was issuing too many silver dollars under the Bland law, and subsequently under the Sherman law was issuing too many paper dollars in payment for silver bars.

It is a familiar and universally admitted fact that an inferior currency drives a better one out of circulation, and if the treasury kept on making silver dollars or printing notes all the gold would in time be displaced and leave the country, and the government would be unable to keep the silver or notes exchangeable with gold. It was this fear that caused the panic of 1893 and led congress to stop the issue of this money. Nearly 600,000,000 of silver dollars and Sherman notes, however, had already been created, and the government has had some difficulty in keeping this mass together with the $346,000,000 of greenbacks exchangeable with gold, being obliged at times to purchase yellow metal for this purpose by issuing bonds. Now, what would be the effect of an absolutely unlimited additional issue of dollars—of throwing the mints open so that any American, or Turk, or Russian could bring bullion or old spoons and get a silver dollar for every 53 cents' worth of the metal?

Does any sane man think the government could maintain them all at a parity with gold dollars? The silver dollars could be worth no more than the bullion in exchange for which anybody in the world could obtain them. To pass such a law would be a direct violation of the implied and expressed pledges on the faith of which the people have accepted hundreds of millions of these silver dollars in payment for goods and services at their full gold value. It would be a wholesale repudiation on the part of the government against its own citizens; and the dollars being full legal tenders would compel all debtors to repudiate half their obligations, cut down pensions, wages, salaries, saving bank deposits and insurance policies one-half and overwhelm the whole country in disaster.

The majority of American voters are not yet qualified to become inmates of padded cells.—New York Herald.

VOTERS MUST QUALIFY.

State Chairman Boyer Issues a Note of Warning.

The copy of the following letter been has sent to each of the county chairmen, and is self explanatory:

MY DEAR SIR:

Please have the Republican papers in your county call the attention of voters to the necessity of paying their taxes on or before Oct. 3, that being the last day taxes can legally be paid in order to qualify the elector to vote on Nov. 3 next.

Yours very truly,
H. K. BOYER,
Executive Chairman.

IT WELL behooves the free silver candidate to rail against the gold standard as British, while at the same time demanding British free trade and a British income tax.—Omaha Bee.

IT is just as well for Mr. Bryan that he should do his talking in Maine after the state election. It would have been tragic indeed if he had had to bear the responsibility of that 50,000 plurality.

FARMERS know that the $250,000,000 worth of export trade and the $68,000,000 worth of import trade they lost the first year after the repeal of the McKinley law was not on account of the "crime of 1873."—Mansfield (O.) News.

WHERE are all the farmers that were sure for Bryan? Not in Vermont, nor in Maine, certainly, and their numbers must have been exaggerated in Arkansas, where the Democratic plurality is only about three thousand greater than it was in 1894.

OUTSIDE the principal silver producing states there are no indications that the cause of Mr. Bryan is nearly so strong as it was in July. In the Mississippi valley, where it was agreed the great battle would be fought, nothing has occurred except the steady disintegration of his forces.

When?

We're going to have a glory land
In this land by and by,
When Bryan is elected and
The other chap is shy.
The hens with patriotic zeal
Will change their yellow legs,
And every morning they will lay
A batch of silver eggs.
The cows will strike against the rule
That used to suit our mind,
And for the golden butter they
Will give the silver kind.
The trees, that always seem to weep
In gold when autumn grieves,
Will brace themselves at once and go
To shedding silver leaves.
When hunters go to shoot the game
That's filling to the pot,
Discarding all the old time kind,
They'll carry silver shot.
When builders build new houses then,
As how their cash affords,
They'll plank them side and roof and floor
With silver weatherboards.
When housewives get their houses cleaned
With strained and weary backs,
They'll tack their beaten carpets down
With silver carpet tacks.
The railroads, with their usual vim,
Will go to all the sales
Of bullion, and quite soon they'll be
Equipped with silver rails.
Thus will the earth be silvered o'er
And sea and sky and air,
Then will the New Jerusalem
Have silver pavements there;
When Bryan is elected.

The great excursion of the Braddock steel works to Canton last Thursday was the occasion of bringing out a double significance of national value. Its first and really greatest import was well stated by Governor McKinley in his forcible and powerful sentences:

It is gratifying to be assured by your spokesman and my old comrade, and it will be inspiring to the whole country, that the voice of labor here today declares that no party which degrades the honor of the Nation, no party which stands opposed to law and order, or which seeks to array the masses against the classes, shall receive its vote and support. Golden words are these, which will strike a cord of sympathy in every American home where virtue dwells and truth abides.

THE showing which Mrs. McKinley has for house cleaning this fall is very discouraging. There will be meetings on the McKinley lawn every day until Oct. 9th. For this week there were 29 delegations announced, the visitors each day numbering thousands.

THE correct solution of the 16 to 1 puzzle is that sixteen Bryans would make one McKinley.

WHAT a strange thing modern civilization is! England sent some war vessels to Constantinople, and she proposed stopping the massacres in Armenia; but now it seems that she must either face a general European war, or let the Sultan alone.

IT is proposed that a million sound money bicyclists should meet in Canton next week, and show McKinley some wheels.

HERE are five facts stated by Secretary Carlisle in a public speech last year. So far as we know, not one of them has ever been disputed, and taken together they form an unanswerable practical argument against the proposition for the free coinage of cheap silver dollars. Every voter should think then over daily before he decides to vote for Bryan and cheap money:

First. There is not a free-coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

Second. There is not a gold-standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as money along with gold.

Third. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has; and

fifth. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work.

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*
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is a special boon to business men who, having drifted unconsciously into the drink habit and awaken to find the disease of alcoholism fastened upon them, rendering them unfit to manage affairs requiring a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the

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restores to them all their powers, mental and physical, destroys the abnormal appetite, and restores them to the condition they were in before they indulged in stimulants. This has been done in more than 1600 cases treated here, and among them some of your own neighbors, to whom we can refer with confidence as to the absolute safety and efficiency of the Keeley Cure. The fullest and most careful investigation is invited. Send for research giving full information.

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DEATHS.

STEPHENS—At her home in Gomersal, Aug 15, 1896, Mrs. Arthur Stephens, aged 38 years.

ENSMINGER—At her home in Butler, Sept. 22, 1896, Carrie, daughter of W. H. Ensminger, aged 24 years.

McCAFFERTY—At his home in Pittsburg, Sept. 22, 1896, Patrick McCafferty, in his 54th year.

BRICKER—At his home near Sarversville Sept. 23d, 1896, John Bricker, in his 73d year.

Mr. Bricker was born in June 12, 1824, near where he died, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. For some years past his heart has troubled him, but his sudden death was caused by inflamation of the bowels. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. His funeral will occur Saturday at 10 a. m.

Won-derful, exclaimed a druggist, how the people stick to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They all want

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There was a rush for those excellent values in summer footwear, which are being forced out during the past week.—50c for Oxfords actually worth $1 25 is seldom offered. 85c for tan shoes that cost us $2 00 has never before been heard of in Butler, but we are doing it while they last and it is appreciated by all who call; They buy and send their friends to secure the great bargains.

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in all lines that has kept up our business during the dull, sultry season. We propose that our fall and winter trade shall eclipse all previous records. The price and quality at the price will do it.

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