THE CITIZEN

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WILLIAM C. NEGLEY. Publisher

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1 1896

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

PRESIDENT,
[illegible]
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,
HARMON SEATON,
JOHN MITCHELL.

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

FOR CORONER,
JOHN L. JONES.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Oct. 16, Mars, 7.30 p. m., speakers Col. Thompson and Newton Black.

Oct. 16, Harrisville, 7.30 p. m., speakers J. M. Galbreath and Gen. W. A. Clark.

Oct. 16, Brownsdale, 7.30 p. m., speakers S. F. Bowser and Hon. J. B. Showalter.

Oct. 17, Hooker, 7.30 p. m., speakers Col. Thompson, S. F. Bowser and Newton Black.

Oct. 19, Middle Lancaster, 7.30 p. m., speakers, Hon. J. B. Showalter and Levi M. Wise.

Oct. 19, West Sunbury, 7.30 p. m., speakers, Col. Thompson, J. M. Galbreath and Dr. Hockenberry,

Oct. 20, Harmony, 7.30 p. m., speakers, Hon. A. L. Hazen, Levi M. Wise and Newton Black.

Oct. 21, North Washington, 7.30 p. m., speakers, Col. Thompson, Hon. J. D. McJunkin and Hon. J. B. Showalter.

Oct. 21, Ekastown, 7.30 p. m., speakers, J. M. Galbreath and P. W. Lowry.

Oct. 22, Pipe Stem school house, 7.30 p. m., speakers, J. M. Galbreath and J. B. Greer.

Oct. 22nd, Buttercup 7:30, S. F. Bowser and M. B. McBride.

The Republican meeting and pole-raising at Silverville, Buffalo twp. on the 8th inst. was a great success. The local marching club was out, also marching clubs from Freeport and Natrona, Freeport Glee Club and two bands. The houses of the village were decorated with Chinese lanterns, and everybody was provided for. The speaking that evening was in the open air and was done by J. M. Painter and Dr. Showalter, who ably discussed the issues of the campaign.

The Republican meeting at Whitestown Saturday night was attended by the whole neighborhood, about a thousand people being present. Capt. Jno. A. Reed, W. H. Reed and Hon. Jno. Everhart, all of Pittsburg, did the speaking from a covered platform. They are all good speakers, and the Orient Glee Club, of Pittsburg, which accompanied them delighted the people. The marching clubs, of Prospect, Whitestown, Harmony and Zelienople were present, one with a brass band and the other with a drum corps.

THE Republican meeting in the Opera House last Thursday evening was well attended by an enthusiastic audience. Col. Colburn and Judge Furst, who were billed for speeches here, that evening, missed their train, somewhere and could not come, but their places were well filled by T. W. Phillips, J. M. Galbreath and Col. Thompson. Mr. Phillips led off in a few well worded and appropriate remarks upon the money question and financial condition of the country; and was followed by Mr. Galbreath, who made the best speech that has yet been made in Butler on that question. He covered the ground completely. Col. Thompson followed in a few vigorous remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Our Blanket Ballot.

Owing to the contests over nomination papers and certificates of nomination, the Secretary of the Commonwealth will not be able to certify the official ballot to county commissioners before the last day under the law—next Tuesday.

The State Department has mailed the County Commissioners a sample ballot, which contains ten lists of electors as follows: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's, Socialist Labor, National, Free Silver, McKinley Citizens, Grow Anti-Combine and Jeffersonian.

These ten columns of electors with the local tickets following, and a column in blank, make a ticket or ballot about a yard square, and besides these eleven columns our senatorial contest may add another column to the ballot. In referring to the ticket received by the county commissioners of that county, the Pittsburg Times' reporter said:

One hears much discussion about the commissioners' office and the political headquarters on the subject of the ballots. There is a growing sentiment in favor of a radical change in the form of the ballot. Many of the most ardent advocates of the Baker ballot law are now convinced that the best form of ballot in the world is the old-fashioned ballot, where the voter casts but one ticket, scratching off the name he does not want to vote for, and writing those he wants to vote for instead. They are of the opinion that the old style of ticket could be used and all the good features of the Australian system retained. They would have the ballots all printed by the county, making it a severe penalty for counterfeiting. They would have them distributed from the room in which the voting is done at the time the voter appeared to cast his ballot, and make it a heavy penalty for carrying ballots out of the polling place. They would have the vote absolutely secret, with no numbers or other mark of identification on the ballots, as at present.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand Republicans were in line in Chicago last Friday—as great a political demonstration as that city has ever seen. Telephone wires conveyed the shouts and music to McKinley's home and the Republican headquarters.

QUAY's estimate is McKinley 270, Bryan 110 and the other 67 for the "best fighters."

Canton the Mecca.

The streets of Canton were crowded last Friday and Saturday, and McKinley was called upon to address one crowd after another. On Saturday he made twenty speeches. We make the following extract from one of his speeches of Friday.

The point I make is this, my fellow citizens, that we must get over the idea in this coutry that the government makes money. The government gets its money just as a citizen gets his money, by giving something for it. The government raises $[illegible] every year by people coming into the United States, and the latter is the policy of the Republican party, We do not believe that the government should make money by setting its printing presses and its mints to work, but that the best thing it can do for its reveenus is to put a tariff on foreign products of every kind that compete with American products and make that tariff high enough, too, to protect the American producer. We simply want to observe the law of self preservation, to look after ourselves, look after our individual occupations and employments and after the American home, which your spokesman has so eloquently described. It lies at the foundation of society, of every community, of every state, and of the nation; and there comes up from the plain American home, the homes of the plain people of the country, a sentiment of good government and good patriotism such as can be found scarcely anywhere else in the world.

Not only, my fellow citiens, do we want a good tariff, but we want good money. We want that money to be worth 100 cents to the dollar and we do not want it to be worth a penny less than 100 cents We want it to be as honest as the government itself. We want it to be current everywhere in the world; we want it respected everywhere, just as our flag is respected everywhere. Then we propose in this country to maintain a government by law and a government under law. We propose to sustain public order and public tranquillity and stand by the federal judiciary—that tribunal which is our anchor of safety in every time of trouble. There never was an aim that the Republican party ever had that did not embrace the good of all the people. There never was a Republican purpose that did not seek the honor and integrity of the government of the United States. There is one thing our old party never did—it never struck a blow eycept for human freedom. It never made a law that did not embrace every American interest. It never had a purpose which was not patriotic and it stands this year, as it has stood in all the years of the past, for public safety, for public honor, good morals, good government, good laws, and for a country whose currency and credit will not be questioned anywhere in the world. I thank you for this call.

On Saturday he closed his remarks to the Confederate veterans from Virginia as follows:

It is peculiarly a matter of gratification to me also that from my home city and from the neighboring city of Cleveland, my old comrades of the war, with whom I fought, on the other side from you in that great conflict, have given you a warm welcome and will tender you hospitality while here and give you their love and benediction to carry away with you when you go.

I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you, soldiers of Grant and soldiers of Lee,

"At the shrine of this reunion,
Dedicate your loves anew."

Rejoice all of you, and thank God that the

"Cause of truth and human weal,
Is transferred from the sword's appeal,
To peace and love."

"No longer from its brazen portals,
The blast of war's great organs shake the skies,
But beautiful as songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise.

Let no discordant notes grate upon this melody of peace. Let it go forth, let it be everywhere proclaimed that the men of the North and the men of the South stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of law. The voice that would reopen the conflicts of the past and the bittnerness of thirty years ago, that would array class against class or section against section, is not a friend, but an enemy of our glorious union, and stands in the pathway of its glorious progress.

Men of the South, the only force now needed in this free government is that of conscience, justice, reason and intelligence. This is an irrestible power upon which rests our strength, security, permanency and glory. We have enteed upon a new and blessed era; we have crossed the dominion of force into the kingdom of peace and law and mutual good will. Faith in each other, faith in a common country: faith in the future and a common destiny has made us one—forever one. We have learned that:

"Peace and greatness best become,
Calm power doth guide,
With a far more imperious stateliness
Than all the swords of violence can do,
And easier gains those ends she tends unto."

This is my message to grim survivors of that mighty war, of both sides. This is the spirit that I would have carried into practical every-day administration and fill the hearts of the American people.

I thank you for this cordial greeting. I thank your orators for their generous words of assurance in your behalf. Let us remember now and in all the future that we are Americans and that what is good for Ohio is good for Virginia.

IN THE Butler-Armstrong Senatorial district the conferrees could not agree and as a result we have two candidates for State Senate. We had the same trouble in our Senatorial district until we adopted the popular vote system. Our last nomination was made in just seven minutes, or just as soon as the conferrees could compute the votes cast by the Republicans of the two counties at the primaries. We are likely to lose a Senator in the Butler-Armstrong district.

There are also two Republican candidates for Congress in the Blair district, and the Democrats will likely elect their man.

There are objections to the popular vote plan, but it is a beauty compared with the conferree system.--Indiana, Pa. Messenger.

Another Lie Nailed.

On September 28, 1896, there appeared in the St Louis Post Dispatch a portion of a sermon delivered on a previous Sabbath day, by the Rev. Herbert Casson, of Lynn, Mass., in which he denounces McKinley as a gagged, imprisoned individual, trembling in his mortgaged house lest Mark Hanna might foreclose on him and who has already met his Wellington and surrendered his convictions. Now this is only a portion of his harangue, and coming as it has from a man pretending to be a minister of the gospel (who should stoop so low in his sermon to his congregation, when all should have been thinking of Heaven and divine things) to call up politics and try to villify a citizen and public man, whose character and record is above reproach and make statements that he knew were false.

Had these remarks come from some political blow-out, it might have passed unnoticed, but when such men, laying claim to religion will stand up and make such statements, we feel it our duty to denounce them as malicious liars. We do so over our own signatures so that the Reverend gentleman, or any of his friends, seeking redress can be accomodated from the point of a pin to the mouth of a cannon.

The writer of this article has taken the pains to go to the city where this villified man lives and has examined the records and does hereto append the certificate of the County Recorder; showing the statements of the Reverend gentleman made, to be false and without any foundation wharever.

DR. W. BROWN,
Hannibal, Mo.

OFFICE OF COUNTY RECORDER.
Canton, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1896.

State of Ohio, }
Stark County, } ss:

I, Joseph A. Reed, Recorder of aforesaid County, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the records in this office and find no mortgage held by Mark Hanna against Wm McKinley or wife.

Witness my hand and official seal this 12th day of October, A. D. 1896.

JOSEPH A. REED,
Recorder, Stark County Ohio.

[SEAL]

A Test Case.

Tuesday last was the last day for filing objections to certificates of nomination and nomination papers in the Dauphin County Court, and a large batch of them were filed. That afternoon the Court filed an opinion on the counter objections of J. D. Hicks of Altoona and F. J. Kooser of Somerset, to certificates of nomination for congress in the Twentieth district.

After reciting the history of the deadlock, of the action of conference at Johnstown in passing a resolution requesting State Treasurer Haywood to participate in the conference with four votes, the court declares both certificates invalid.

Regarding Kooser, the court says: [illegible] rule or custom of the Republican party, which would justify us in holding that a nomination in any view which could be taken of the facts in this case, could be made by a minority of the legal conferrees.

The court holds that the introduction of Mr. Haywood into the conference as a member with power to cast four votes was illegal and in violation of the rules and customs of the Republican party in the congressional district.

Judge McPherson says:

"We think this objection must prevail. By the rules and usages of the party when there is a candidate nominated at a county primary for any district office, he has the right to select the conferrees from that county and the number is fixed it three for each county. There is no rule or accepted custom which provides for the appointment of conferrees in any other way for increasing the number of conferrees either by a vote of the conference or otherwise."

In conclusion the court says: "Waiving all question of the validity of the proceedings which resulted in an adjournment to Harrisburg, we must hold that the conference which met there was illegal, because an additional conferree with power to cast four votes was present and took part in the nomination of Mr. Hicks. The power to prescribe rules to govern the making of these nominations is in the people, and whatever they have not delegated remains there.

"They have given the right to the several candidates to appoint three conferrees for each county and have conferred upon the conferrees in conference assembled the power and right by a majority of their votes to nominate a candidate with the implied power, of course, to do everything which ordinary parliamentary usage prescribes in order to accomplish this purpose But they have no power or authority to add to their number or to authorize any outside person to vote. The conference therefore in which Mr. Haywood participated was illegally constituted and its action invalid."

This decision prevents both candidates from being certified on the official ballot except by nomination papers, which each have filed in the state department. The correspondent of the Commercial Gazette says the court will probably knock out both Republican candidates in the Forty-first senatorial district on the same ground, because Jere B. Rex went into the conference by direction of State Chairman Elkin, and voted for Meredith of Armstrong, against Ritter of Butler.

PROSPECT.

Be ye informed that:

C. F Newman has gone to the sanitorium at Warren, Ohio, where he is undergoing treatment for chronic lumbago. Latest report says he is improving.

Joe Warren and Julian Clark are very exhuberant these days and the secret of it all is the arrival of new boys at their homes.

Miss Jennie Tinstman of Yellow creek, is now assisting Mrs. Boehm to do the fall work at the Prospect House.

John Roth has a joke concocted on Os Shaffer. Some one of these nights when Os is sleeping John intends to tie a silver band on Os's gold hat. but we won't tell on John just yet.

L. B Shannon and wife were at Mercer not long since, attending the wedding of their daughter, Miss Anna.

Judson English, Thomas McCandless, Oscar Shaffer, Phannie Grossman, and Charlie Blair were members of the recent Butler county excursion to the home of the next President, Canton, Ohio, and report a fine time.

W. G. Weigle attended the fair and races at Carrolltown, Cambria Co, a couple of weeks ago, and was surprised to see it snow quite lively one evening.

John Weigle should be careful of the ladies' topnots when he passes the contribution box around.

Burry & Albert have purchased a corn husker which will husk a hundred bushels per hour, and put the fodder in schreds, ensilage or bunches. A great invention.

Samuel Weigle, after a two weeks' illness, died Friday, Sept. 25, aged 63 years. Mr. Weigle was a native of Lawrence Co. but resided in and about Prospect for 40 years, being an industrious man and skilled mechanic.

Mrs. J. C. Kelly has returned from a visit to Rev. Young and family of Hillman, Mich, and is much pleased with her visit to the Wolverin State.

Mrs Jesse Dutter thinks that she deserves the prize for raising peppers, and we think so too, as her crop is hard to beat.

John D. Albert and wife spent a couple of days visiting in New Castle, recently, and John is surprised at the improvement of late years.

The Luther League gave a social to the public, Thursday evening, Oct. 1st, when each one was expected to give a silver offering with which to buy a new church organ.

We must not forget to tell you the cause of that happy smile on Al Ralston's countenance these days. It is produced by the arrival of an extra fine new boy. Tobies, Al.

Miss Mary Dutter and her aunt Mary Hoon, were the guests of James Findley and family, one day last week.

Mat Blair, Joe Warren, Os Shaffer, Curt Grossman, Thomp McCandless, Jud English, John Neeley, Ralph Mackey and others got Howard West and his dog one evening last week, and scoured the hills and valleys of Muddycreek for raccoons. They captured two large fat fellows which will lead the McKinley processions to the White House.

Miss Ida Myer of Allegheny was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Langherst, recently.

John Kelly's silo bursted shortly after he had it filled with choice ensilage and he will lose some of his cow feed. Miss Lida says it ought to be in the paper, but to say nothing about gathering chestnuts on Sunday.

Enos McDonald, Secretary of the Franklin township School Board, made the rounds last week delivering supplies to the different schools. Enos is also truant officer under the compulsory school law and no doubt will have some cases to look after.

Hen Henshaw has bought a patent kraut cutter, which is fed like a cutting box. It is a useful machine, and making kraut on it is a picnic.

W. T. Mechling and W. B. McGeary of Butler installed the officers of Rustic Lodge, No. 882, I. O O F., on Saturday evening, Oct. 3 They are good installing officers and the brotherhood was much gratified to have them present.

JOE COSITY.

Carrie Ensminger.

WHEREAS, In His gracious Providence, God hath chosen to call to her reward our dear classmate, Miss Carrie V. Ensminger:

AND WHEREAS, Thus are broken the ties which bound her to us in loving union; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we bear witness to her painstaking diligence in student days and to the perserving energy which enabled her to become the first valedictorian of the Butler High School and to blaze out a pathway for future classes to tread.

RESOLVED, That we bring our tribute of praise for her earnest zeal in after years in doing the work that lay nearest her hand and for her faithfulness in the service of Christ the Master whose love was revealed in her life.

RESOLVED, That, while we deeply mourn our loss, we yet are comforted in the Divine assurance that the "Faithful shall receive a crown of life eternal."

RESOLVED, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her parents, sisters and brothers, in this their season of sorrow, and commend them to the tender care and guidance of Him whose loving kindness is ever of old and whose mercy endureth forever.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be published in our weekly papers and that the bereaved family be furnished a copy thereof. Misses Bessie Morrison, Alice Collins, Mary Graham, Maud Sutton, Fannie Wing, Mrs Lillian Chase, Ernest O. Graham and John Sheiring.

THE RISE IN WHEAT.

It Removes One of the Chief Arguments of the Silverites.

The rise of thirteen cents a bushel in wheat during the last thirty days, while silver has remained steady or declined a fraction, will be worth tens of thousands of votes to the Republican candidates.

Free coinage orators and writers have told the farmers that the fall in their products was directly due to the fall in silver. "As silver went down," they said, "your wheat went down, and silver went down because the mints were closed against it. Consequently, unless the mints are reopened to free coinage and silver goes up again, your wheat must continue to fall."

Intelligent farmers saw the fallacy of this, but many others were misled by it and were inclined to vote for the man who promised to make money plentiful and double the price of their wheat. The rise of the past month in the cereal, while the white metal has sagged, is a demonstration to these men that there is no necessary connection between the two, and that the price of farm products, like that of all other products, is regulated by the laws of supply and demand.

"False in one thing, false in all," and seeing they have been deceived by the free silver men in this vital matter the farmers will cease to believe in the other will-o'-the-wisp theories so alluringly presented to them. It is immaterial in this connection whether wheat is to advance still further as a result of a world wide shortage in the yield or whether the rise has already been pushed too far by skillful speculators. The fact remains that with the price of silver unchanged or falling the value of wheat has risen 20 per cent. in the world's markets, and every farmer can see that the price of his products does not depend upon the price which the mine owners get for theirs.

Wheat has fallen of late years for precisely the same reason that silver has fallen—there was an enormous increase in the production of both. Mr. Cuthbert Mills has recently demonstrated that the decline in silver kept pace with the rapid extension of railways, opening up theretofore inaccessible mining regions and thereby increasing the world's output. The great bonanzas would have added little to the supply of silver without the railways which carried in machinery and supplies and carried out the ore. The fall in wheat was produced in precisely the same way. Railway extensions in this country, India, Russia and Argentina opened up new and fertile lands. Wheat grown by cheap and inferior labor in remote regions came into competition in the world's markets with that produced by western farmers. Supply increased faster than demand. The result was inevitable. There was no "silver question" in this.

And now wheat has suddenly advanced. Why? Anything connected with this silver question? Not at all. It has gone up because the supply has decreased. Before the new crop was made the reserves had run very low and the yield in many countries seems to be smaller than usual. Estimates of our own harvest vary from 390,000,000 to 430,000,000 bushels, whereas last year we had 490,000,000. Exports from Argentina to date are less than half as large as they were a year ago; Russia, it is said, will have 20 per cent. less than last year to sell, and the crop in India is so short that wheat is now being bought in San Francisco for export to that country.

This is such an unprecedented incident that the news of it was received with incredulity in the trade, but dispatches from the Pacific coast corroborated it. At any rate the demand for our wheat abroad has been such that since July 1 we have exported no less than 45,000,000 bushels. Whether on the existing facts wheat has already been advanced too far or whether it should go higher still is a matter we are not discussing. What we assert is that farmers must be impressed with the demonstration that as wheat fell because of increased supply so it rises because of a decreased supply, and its price no more depends upon what Mr. Jones gets for the product of his mines than it does on the price of sulphur in Sicily.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1784.

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

"Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

Popocratic Rowdyism.

According to a correspondent of the Meadville Tribune, an effort of some country rowdies to break up a Republican meeting at Espyville, at which Rev. R. E. Hill was the principal speaker, will be the cause of substantial gains for the party in that district. The Tribune says: "Several Democrats at the close of the meeting declared their intention of voting for sound money and protection, and were led to this conclusion as much by the disreputable efforts of silverites to disturb the meeting as by the arguments of the speaker."

PUTTING IT VERY SIMPLY.

The A, B, C of the Money Question for the Wage Earners.

Let us not get mixed up with complex matters in connection with the free silver idea.

Let us not befog our brain with arguments about the crime of '73, or bother with the many theories which the advocates of free silver are giving us.

But let us take a common sense view of the situation.

Now, to start with.

Suppose Bryan was elected and the free coinage act had been passed, and that free coinage was an actual fact.

Suppose that silver could be taken to the mint and coined into silver dollars, at a ratio of 16 to 1.

How would that effect us?

We haven't got any silver coin.

A whole lot of people who own silver mines have it, and so they could have it coined into 16 to 1 dollars; but, not having any ourselves, we could not have a solitary, single dollar coined under the silver act.

Now, suppose, however, that all the silver mine owners and others who had silver took it all to Washington or Philadelphia, or to some other United States mint, and had it coined into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose so much had been coined that all the silver in the world was made into 16 to 1 dollars, and

Suppose that every one of these dollars were piled in one heap right on the next block, and

Suppose every single one of them was worth 100 cents here and everywhere.

What good would they do us, unless we had something we could trade by which we could get one?

Well, we have something to trade; everybody has.

Some have labor, so much for a dollar.

Some have lumber, so much for a dollar.

Some have sugar or potatoes or beans or coal or something else, all so much for a dollar.

We have advertising and subscriptions, so much for a dollar.

When we want one of those silver dollars we cannot go and take it; they don't belong to us; they belong to the men who took the silver to the mint to be coined.

If we took one, it would be stealing.

If we asked for one for nothing, it would be begging.

If the owners gave us one for nothing, it would be a gift.

If we borrowed one, it would cost us interest, and so

Most of us, to get one, must trade, labor, lumber, sugar, coal, advertising or something to get it.

This is absolutely and honestly so, isn't it?

Well, being so, why do we take any chances on the dollar?

We can get gold now.

It is worth 100 cents on a dollar everywhere.

So we have supposed the silver to be, but suppose it isn't.

What then?

What is the use of taking a chance unless we can do better? A silver dollar won't be worth more than 100 cents, will it?

We are getting that now.

Let well enough alone.

Some say duty compels a Democrat to back up and vote for a Democrat. You have Bryan's word that he is no Democrat. Let him dare deny that he said it.

Some say it is pretty bad now. We might as well take a chance. It can't be worse.

What kind of tomfoolery is this?

When our baby lay at death's door, did we do any experimenting? We tried everything which could cure, but we did not experiment.

Are things bad in a business way?

Let us tell you something to try.

Vote down this crowd of repudiators.

Tell the world in trumpet tones in November that we want the best money, that we will take no other, and business will revive.

Let the capital out that Bryan and his followers have scared under cover and prosperity will come.—N. Y. Lumber Trade Journal.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1784.

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

"Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

Silverites Who Try to Conceal the Tariff Will Soon be Answered.

"What's the use of discussing the tariff?" was the reply of Candidate Sibley to the request made by one of his hearers that he "say something about the tariff." Thousands of people want Mr. Sibley "to say something about the tariff," and yet Mr. Sibley remains silent. But silence will not avail him. Fortunately he has said "something about the tariff" in the past. In fact he has said a good deal about the tariff. His record is clear, his unflinching devotion to absolute free trade openly declared. He has not changed his belief, he cannot blot out his record, nothing he can say can explain away the distress and disaster which have come from the "first step toward free trade" that he voted for.

Hard experience has been a bitter teacher, but a sure one. There is "no use" in Mr. Sibley's discussing the tariff. His only hope exists in being able to turn the attention of the country away from it, to make a new issue, to have the people forget his record. But they will not forget. He fooled the voters once, he tried it two years ago, and his attempt this fall will meet with the same result—defeat.

Evils of Depreciated Currency.

We have suffered more from this depreciated currency than from any other cause of calamity; it has killed more men pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies.—Pelatiah Webster, 1781, in "Protest Against Depreciated Money."

Evidence of a Conspiracy Leading Up to the Election.

MINE OWNERS ARE IN IT.

Called on for an Assessment to Elect the Ticket.

A VERY REMARKABLE STORY.

Thomas S. Merrill, Secretary of the Bimetallic League of the Silver States, Has Let the Cat Out of the Bag as to the Conspiracy of the Silver Mine Owners to Unload Their Bullion on the United States Government.

Thomas S. Merrill, secretary of the Bimetallic League of the silver states, has let the cat out of the bag as to the conspiracy of the silver mine owners to unload their bullion on the United States government in a letter he sent to the Salt Lake Herald. Mr. Merrill says in his letter:

"If Bryan is defeated we must expect to see silver sold at a price that will be given it simply by its demand for use in the arts, which will certainly be not more than forty cents an ounce. In view of these facts, the owners of silver producing properties can afford to contribute at least the additional profits they receive from their own silver product for one month to the Bryanite campaign." He closes with a direct appeal to well known silver mine owners, as follows:

"I appeal to Messrs. McIntyre and Cunningham, of the Mammoth; Keith and Kearns, of the Silver King; Chisholm and others, of the Centennial and Eureka; Ryan and Knox, of the Ajax; Packard, of the Eureka Hill; Daly, of the Daly; West, Beck and associates, of the Bullion-Beck; Farnsworth & Sharp, of the Horn Silver, and the owners of the Sioux, Ontario (W. R. Hearst, vice-president), and other silver mines of this state, who can well afford to assist in this cause, to figure up the average monthly silver product from their mines and multiply the product of one month in ounces by sixty-four cents, which is the additional price they will receive for their product—all of which will be profit—and at once have that amount contributed and placed in the hands of the treasurer of the bimetallic parties to assist Mr. Bryan in the wonderful campaign he is making almost unaided. If we can secure the additional profits of one month's product of the western silver producing mines it will insure success at the election on Nov. 3."

This circular of the secretary of the Bimetallic League of the silver states declares officially, and with the utmost simplicity, the objects of the silver trust. Secretary Merrill declares that free coinage of silver means an addition of sixty-four cents an ounce—"all of which will be clear profit" to the silver trust—on every ounce of silver mined!

The production of silver last year in the United States was 55,727,000 fine ounces. Under free coinage the additional profit to the mine owners would have been $35,755,280. The government of the United States, the people, not even the miners who dug the silver out of the mines would have received one penny of this additional profit. It would have been pure velvet to the mine owners!

The Utah mine owners organized last Friday night and formed themselves into a strong alliance for mutual profit. A call had been issued Sept. 28, and last Tuesday night a liberal representation of the leading business men of Salt Lake City responded, and several of the silver mine owners to whom Mr. Merrill had appealed were present.

The meeting created what will be known as the Bryan campaign financial committee, which will be a general committee to have charge of collecting funds in Utah to assist the silver campaign. The committee is composed of thirty-three members, including those mine owners whom Mr. Merrill directly addressed—Messrs. Daly, Packard, Beck, Knox, McIntyre, Kearns, Farnsworth, Cunningham, Chisholm and Merrill himself. This committee organized at once, with R. C. Chambers, president of the Salt Lake Herald company, a prominent free silver organ, as chairman. Mr. Chambers, Mr. Hearst and Mr. Tevis are the principal owners of the Ontario and the Daly silver mines, which together have already paid over $16,000,000 in dividends in recent years.

DEATHS.

RAMSEY—At her home in Butler, Oct. 8, 1896, Mrs. J. C. Ramsey, aged 39 years.

MAHARG—At her home in Penn twp, Oct. 9, 1896, Mrs James Maharg, in her 74th year.

McCANDLESS—At his home at Keister, Oct. 13, 1896, R L McCandless, aged about 40 years.

McGOWAN—At his home in Muddycreek twp, Oct. 13, 1896, Levi McGowan, aged about 25 years.

ALLEN—At her home in Beaver Falls Oct, 8, 1896, Mrs. William Allen, aged 80 years. She was the widow of Wm. Allen the miller, formerly of Whitestown She was buried in Prospect cemetery, Monday.

DUGAN—At her home in S. S. Pittsburg, Sunday morning, Oct 11, 1896 Miss Jane Dugan aged 105 years.

Miss Dugan was born in Donegal twp, this county; and was a sister of Matthew and Andrew Dugan, long since deceased. Her parents came from Ireland, settled in Donegal twp and helped to clear that section of the county. Her brother Andrew died about forty years ago, and willed her his farm, and she gave it to St. Paul's monastery in Pittsburg provided that she be kept for life She moved to Pittsburg and built herself a small house about 36 years ago, but for the past 14 years has been living with a Mrs Smith, and it was there that she died last Sunday Her sight, hearing and appetite were good up to Tuesday of last week, when she missed her first meal. She refused nourishment after that, and continued growing weaker until Sunday when she died. Her body was slender, and her face was thin, but it did not show her great age. She had no wrinkles excepting about the corners of her eyes. Three days before her death she was talking to Mrs. Smith when a team of white horses passed down. She raised to her elbow and pointed out to Mrs. Smith the four white horses with the remark that she did not like white horses, and when she was dead wanted her body borne in a black hearse drawn by black horses. Mrs Smith was too much astonished to reply for a few minutes, and looked out to see if the horses Jane saw were flesh and blood or a vision. The animals were there, however, and proved that the old lady's eyes were as good as ever. She was buried in St. Michael's cemetery, near where she lived, on Tuesday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

George Du Maurier, the author of "Trilby" and of the new serial "The Martian," now running in Harper's, died at his home in London, last Thursday.

One of Du Maurier's friends who was present at his death, said: "He died almost as tragically as Svengali. At the zenith of Trilby's fame Svengali became a victim of an affectation of the heart, and Du Maurer has gone the same way. At the zenith of his popularity the author has succumbed to the heart trouble from which he always suffered, his suffering being accentuated by the constant succession of exciting incidents in which the closing few months of his life were spent. Checks rained in upon him as his old heart trouble increased. This, complicated by an affection of the lungs, took him off."

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It is asked whether, if the employer could pay wages in 51 cent dollars, he would not be sure to favor free coinage. A short sighted view. The employer has other things to buy besides labor. He must know far in advance what he has to pay for material and what he is to get for his product. A dollar of shifting value may mean ruin. N. Y. World.

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