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FREELAND, PA., OCTOBER 1, 1896.

How They Are Living Up.

There are no two men in this country who have better reputations for fairness, accurate judgment and keen political foresight than Major John M. Carson and Henry George. The former is Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, but previous to every general election he tours the doubtful states and his letters are read the nation over. While the paper which he represents is a staunch Republican journal, it allows him to tell the facts as he finds them. Last month he traveled Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois. Of these states he says: "An analysis of the electoral vote will show that on any conservative basis neither side has certain assurances of victory."

Mr. George has traveled Illinois and Ohio. His letters to the New York Journal corroborate what Mr. Carson has said. The Middle West is extremely doubtful, because it is filled with independent voters who are liable to turn any state either way by over 50,000 majority. Altgold's re-election as governor of Illinois is virtually conceded by his opponents, and all the Republican efforts are being concentrated upon the national ticket. Altgold, however, says the state and national tickets will be voted together, and claims at least 60,000 majority for himself and Bryan.

From Ohio Mr. George writes that there he found the most bitter anti-McKinley feeling yet noticed by him, and nowhere is it stronger than in Republican strongholds. Some of the Republican candidates for congress have, like the Michigan Republican state candidates, repudiated the gold declarations of their party and are running on free silver platforms of their own. This makes it all the harder for the McKinley orators to impress the voters, for with Republican, Democratic and Populist speakers all talking silver the gold-tickets are given a poor show.

The Democratic national committee, having effected fusion with the Silver Republican party and the Populists in every state south of the Mason and Dixon line and west of the Missouri river, with one exception, there can be no doubt as to whom the electoral votes of these states will go. The combined vote of the Democrats and Populists exceeds that of the Republicans in these states from 15,000 to 80,000, according to size. Fusion has failed in Texas, but there it is not necessary, since the Democrats outnumber all opponents three to one.

These states have 220 votes in the electoral college, and with the exception of Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia there is no more probability of any one of them going Republican than there is of Pennsylvania going Democratic. Omittting these three with their seven-tenth votes, Bryan is practically assured of 293 votes, or twenty-one less than is necessary to win.

Both sides concede Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa to be doubtful. Democrats and Populists have combined in these states also, and their vote in each of them is greater by many thousands than the Republicans can poll. Should Bryan carry Ohio he can give McKinley all the other doubtful states, including Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and have two votes to spare. By carrying Illinois only he can lose every other doubtful state and have three votes more than he needs. Maryland and Indiana, if he carries them, will give him three more than is needed, or West Virginia and Indiana will elect him.

Bryan has over a dozen combinations to rely on, some of them consisting of one, some of two, and some of three of the ten doubtful states, requiring only twenty-one votes in the electoral college. On the other hand McKinley is positive of nothing but New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which have 117 votes, or 107 less than he needs. The ten doubtful states, and it is certain there are no more, have 127 electoral votes. Of this number McKinley must get 107 to be elected, while Bryan needs only 21. With the chances even in every one of those states, it is safe to prepare for Bryan's inauguration.

Senator Perkins, of California, is in a peculiar plight, owing to certain rash promises made 16 years ago when he was governor of that state. He was very popular, and it got to be quite the fashion to name baby boys after him. The fond fathers and mothers kept him informed of these christenings, but instead of sending a check to each namesake, as was doubtless expected, Mr. Perkins wrote letters, in which he said all manner of nice things, winding up as follows: "When George Perkins Jones is grown let me know, and I will send him to college." He never imagined that he was to be a senator 16 years later, but there he is, and the letters are coming home to roost. Already four young men named George Perkins Something have put in their claims for a college education, and the senator thinks there are at least 30 more of them. "I'll have to honor their drafts," he says, with a grimace, "even if it bankrupts me."

A novel method of perforating iron plates is reported from Salt Lake City. The city is being supplied with electricity for lighting and power generated 14 miles away in the Big Cottonwood canyon. It was found necessary, for the purpose of pipe connections, to cut four 48-inch openings in the seven-foot penstock, the plates of which were half an inch thick. The workmen began to cut with cape chisels, but the progress made was too exasperatingly slow for the engineer of the works, E. M. Jones, who is known throughout the west as the "cowboy engineer." Mr. Jones took up his rifle, and, using steel bullets eased with copper, shot a line of holes through the plates from a distance of about 30 feet. The intervening edges were afterward easily cut out, and in a very short time the job was finished.

Age does not always bring wisdom, or even expertness, as a Philadelphia gentleman will testify. He spent nearly three months gaining a thorough knowledge, as he supposed, of bicycle riding, and when he ventured to Fairmount park he felt both confident and competent. But, by some mischance in making a graceful curve, he slid over an embankment and came down with his wheel, all in a heap. While he was wondering what had happened to him, two little shavers, one aged six, the other eight, came wheeling up to the edge of the embankment, dismounted easily, and while both regarded him pityingly, the youngest asked, anxiously: "Is 'oo much hurted?" The gentleman, who was more bewildered than "hurted," remarked afterward, that if his legs had been broken, he wouldn't have groaned.

A peculiar marriage ceremony took place some days ago south of Franklin, Ind. Franklin Corduroy and Ada Shoemaker received a license to marry from Clerk Byfield and they applied to Squire Taylor, of Brown county, to tie the knot. The squire doubted his right to perform a ceremony outside of his own county and was equally sure there would be nothing legal were the young people married outside of the county in which they had procured a license. The squire's fertile mind soon solved the difficulty, however, and a rig was procured. Driving to the county line, the squire took his stand in his own county and the couple in Johnson county and the ceremony was performed.

A farmer near Newburg, Mich., lost his only team by lightning, and was himself so severely shocked as to be unable to work. The neighbors turned out 40 strong, and with 18 horses soon had his little farm plowed, dragged and planted in corn. Then a subscription paper was put under way to purchase a horse for him to cultivate the corn with. Instances of this kind are very rare, but when they do come to light they serve to revive faith in mankind and demonstrate that the example of the good Samaritan is not wholly lost to the people of these too uncharitable times.

From reports of their shippers the impression is strong among produce commission men that the peach crop the coming season will be a heavy one. The trees have every appearance, they say, of a fruitful yield, unless some unexpected danger assails the buds or the young fruit. The belief in a heavy crop has given a sudden activity to the dealing in box lumber, and it has been bought up so rapidly in the last week as to give considerable relief to the dullness in the lumber trade.

A Bangor woman who had read that camphor sprinkled around the room would drive away flies and mosquitoes, jumped out of bed the other night, seized the bottle of camphor in the dark and gave the bed a sprinkling. The next morning she awoke to find the white spread covered with ink spots and the ink bottle was empty. Report sayeth not what the nature of her remarks was.

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"HONEST MONEY!" —New York Journal.

AN INFAMOUS BARGAIN.

Bryan Denounces the Rothschild-Morgan Gold Syndicate Contract.
I shall appeal for your support on higher grounds than party regularity. I expressly release, so far as I am concerned, from the support of the Chicago ticket every Democrat who believes that the success of that ticket would imperil our country.

I shall not ask any man to violate his conscience or be deaf to the voice of his judgment. I shall ask no false fealty to party above love for country. I would not do it myself. I will ask nobody to do what I would not do.

I believe, my friends, that the Chicago platform presents the policies which will be best for the people of this country. I believe that those policies put into law will bring blessings to the American people, and I call your attention to the fact that in this campaign the lines are drawn between plutocracy and democracy. And in a fight between plutocracy and democracy there is no middle ground.

Our platform declares against the issue of bonds in time of peace and against trafficking with the syndicates which have been saving our country at so much per save for the last few years. The Democratic party denounces those syndicates, and I thank God that the Democratic party has driven out of its ranks the representatives of those syndicates.

We denounce the stock exchanges, and I rejoice that the stock exchanges are against us today in the fight that we are making, because it is a certificate that we are doing our duty to our country. I denounce the Rothschild-Morgan contract entered into by the present administration as the most infamous contract ever entered into by the United States with private individuals. I say that it is infamous. Why? Not so much for the amount of money that the syndicate has made. I call it infamous because the government in that contract bought the good will of these two banking firms.

Has it come to this, that 70,000,000 of people must purchase their right to exist from two combinations of money grabbers—grabbers in this country and in Europe? My friends, whenever this government hires any syndicates to protect its treasury it admits that those syndicates would not protect the treasury except for pay, and it also admits that unless it bought their aid it might have their opposition. I am not an old man, nor am I acquainted with financiering as it is taught in the east, but I have an idea that I am free to express, and it is this—that instead of hiring those syndicates to let the United States alone I would say to them if they did not quit conspiring against the credit of the United States they would be treated like the smaller criminals and punished.

My friends, I speak the words of truth and soberness when I tell you that we cross the danger line whenever we admit that the existence of this nation depends upon the good will of any banking concern, domestic or foreign.

It is a curse to have an "honest" dollar so dear that you cannot earn it. The more there are who cannot earn it the less likely are the rest to be able to go on earning it. Unemployed labor brings down wages.

AN EDITOR WANTED.

The Venerable New York Sun Has Lost Its Head.
Of the many tools of the money power in New York the Sun is the most malignant and sordidly unscrupulous. But the editor evidently does not always read the proofs of his news columns. For illustration, here is the closing paragraph in one of its editorials the other day:

What does all this preface? It seems to indicate that the Bryanite campaign will go to pieces so unmistakably during the coming month that little of it will remain to withstand the assault of the rising popular delirium. In its whole course of two months nothing has tended to provoke respect. Nothing in the arguments of the Bryanite advocates, in the character of the men, and the newspapers supporting the movement which started off so confidently, or in the tone, spirit and methods in which it is conducted, has produced any conviction among serious, intelligent and common sense men that it has in it even the semblance of enduring vitality. It cannot grow, for it has no fruiting germ of life. It is dead at the root.

And here is something taken from another column giving an account of a goldbug rally in Minneapolis:
In the course of his speech General Buckner mentioned the name of the Popocratic presidential nominee, and no sooner had the word "Bryan" left his mouth than the house was in a demonstration. The cheering continued until the chairman of the meeting was compelled to ask the audience to give the general a respectful hearing. But it was several minutes before the audience quieted down enough for the general to remark with considerable feeling that he would not speak unless the people desired to hear him.

And here is something else from its news columns, likewise taken from the same issue as the editorial quoted above:
"I want to say to you frankly that Illinois is a doubtful state. The idea that the battle there is won for sound money is a false and a very dangerous one. We can carry the state for McKinley, but it can only be done by the most faithful work. False prophets have been won for sound money as birds, but only a very few have been won for sound money. There has been a lot of lying about Illinois and other states in that section. There is danger there—great danger." This opinion comes from Judge A. A. Goodrich, of Chicago, at present staying at the Holland House, where he expressed his views to a Sun reporter.

Now, really, Mr. Dana, do these bits culled from your news columns look as if the "Bryan campaign will go to pieces?" Do they not look rather as if you were so badly frightened that you have lost your head? Otherwise you surely would not make an absurd claim in one column of your paper and give the lie to it in the other columns of the same issue.

McKinley stands with J. Pierpont Morgan, Perry Belmont, the Rothschilds and other members of the gold standard bond syndicate in insisting that it is "repudiation" not to keep \$100,000,000 of idle gold cornered in the treasury.

Reed Was Right.
Czar Reed was altogether right in saying that the eighth commandment is involved in this campaign. The Hanna trusts must stop stealing from the people. The Wall street banks must stop plundering the treasury. The Rothschilds and their American agents must take their hands out of our pockets. Those are the issues, and they are all issues against theft.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Gold today limits all production instead of being limited by production. It is the master, not the measure. Free silver would benefit the world by weakening the power of the gold god.

LIVE QUESTIONS.

A Series of Articles Contributed by Advanced Thinkers.

ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.
Since March 26, the time I took charge of the institution, there have been less outward signs of progress than in the preceding six months. June 1 all night classes were discontinued for the summer. The mothers' meetings that were to continue were closed by the extra relief work brought on by the cyclone.

The girl's sewing class has kept up and great progress has been made, the older ones showing great skill in Mexican drawn work. Several of the boys at idle times have learned netting, having made dip nets, seines and hammocks. Library books are given out whenever wanted, and for the time of year the demand has been large.

During the summer I have accompanied mothers and their children on the Fresh Air mission excursion. They met here and 10 to 15 mothers with from 30 to 40 children spent the day with me on the river and at the park. In May, 34 of the girls and 12 mothers held a picnic with Miss Wiggin at Benton. Since then I have taken little groups, at different times, for a day's outing in the parks. The boys particularly enjoyed this on days when the factories close.

Seventy-five bouquets from the state W. C. T. U. were sent us in May. The boys took delight in aiding us to distribute them. Besides these, we have given out flowers received from friends, having a wide influence for good, I believe.

After the cyclone the hall was turned into a dormitory and meals were also given, the families being sent from the wrecked districts by the relief committee. As soon as houses could be found for them the settlement became a relief station, from which coats, bedding and provisions were distributed. About 300 persons were aided in this way, all cases being investigated by Miss Smith or myself. Since then I have been alone.

Sunday morning I go to Sunday school with the children whose mothers desire them to attend. The average number is 15. We go to Marvin M. E. chapel at Sidney and Twelfth streets, as it is the nearest.

Dare I speak of the soap and water class? (The parents might not like it.) Many of them have graduated and some that I hoped had run and wash the molasses from their faces when they see me coming, so that few of the little ones use the public basin and towel when they come here.

To me the most important thing in the work is the social part. The personal contact with the people is most profitable. They seem to need us more than our possessions. I enjoy mingling with them and make many calls each week in the neighborhood.

In times of sickness, death or trouble they come to me and I go to them. While the hall is closed, the rooms above are always open to any who wish to come in. Little ones come during the day and older ones, factory hands, in the evening. From six to a dozen spend their evenings regularly with me, saying they have no place to go. Besides games we compose stories, and each one tries describing the same thing.

I find the boys smoke and drink less and some not at all through the influence of the settlement. This might be called summer social settlement work.

S. E. FIFELE.
St. Louis, August, 1896.

Hiram House, Cleveland.
Hiram House has set an example of what every college and university ought to do in establishing Hiram House, at 273 Washington street, Cleveland, one of the most needy districts of the city. The work is in charge of George A. Bellamy, who also edits The Bulletin, a journal devoted to the interests of the movement.

The settlement is a houseful of intelligent and open hearted men and women, who approach the poor not as visitors from another world, but as dwellers in the same block or ward finding pleasure in the acquaintance of their fellows and desiring to work with them in building up the community.

A successful kindergarten is already in operation under the direction of Misses Lida Gibbons and Carrie Goodrich.

Hull House (Chicago) Notes.
Hull House has a summer school in connection with Rockefeller college, including such studies as birds, botany, Italian art, modern essays, reading classes in Plato and Browning, ethics, sketching and physical training. In connection with these classes are lectures and musicals. The aim is to give healthful mental stimulus and food, with simple and recreative daily life.

The picture exhibition is a unique feature of the work. First class pictures are loaned and the benefits of art are given to the attendants, with the desire that they become acquainted with art principles and apply them in their daily work.

There are over 33 clubs and some 20 classes in history, art, literature, languages and mathematics. These are accompanied by lectures, discussions, conferences, club congresses, etc. A serious attempt is made to aid in solving the vexed problems of city government and social life.

If it can be possible that there is one human being who has no land and has no right to land, then that human being has no right to live, except by suffering, for he must live upon somebody's land. He is more or less a slave, a Lazarus, depending on the rich man.—Giovanni's Tracts.

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