

The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1896.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

President, WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio. Vice President, GARRETT A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large: GALUSHA A. GIBSON, of Susquehanna; SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

Electors-at-Large: J. M. HANCOCK, of Luzerne; ALEXANDER E. PATTON, of Clarfied; WILLIAM WILBROW, of Allegheny; PETER L. KILBUCKER, of Mercer.

Electors-at-Large: J. D. S. P., of Luzerne; A. H. S. P., of Luzerne; J. D. S. P., of Luzerne; A. H. S. P., of Luzerne.

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ment printing office and demand that it be printed in dollars. If the government can make money, any of these owners has his staff made into dollars by the government without charge, and to have laws compelling people and to have laws compelling farmers, mechanics and laboring men into demanding that their silver be made into money by the government, without charge, so that it may be forced upon them for their own and labor as well as for the hundred cents which they would be compelled to pay out at fifty cents.

THE PLANK in the Chicago platform which denounces "arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution," and objects to what is called "government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, should not escape the close attention of all who are interested in the production of gold and silver.

From these critics, however, we have not adopted the instance of the Chicago strikers in 1894, and a condemnation of the courts and officers concerned in the suppression of a mob that held one of the largest cities of the country at its mercy.

THE PEOPLE have not forgotten that the rioters, led by Eugene V. Debs, virtually took possession of the railroad system centering at Chicago, and stopped the course of interstate commerce and the transmission of the United States mails.

More than that, they wantonly destroyed property and menaced the life and safety of the city, State and national authorities.

The Mayor of Chicago was intimidated by them, the Governor of Illinois was in sympathy with them. It was a situation that implied the practical supremacy of anarchical forces, and the people stood in imminent peril of confiscation and massacre.

Under these critical circumstances, an appeal was made to President Cleveland, and he responded as the law authorized and as his duty demanded.

Troops were sent to Chicago, and the rioters were dispersed and order was restored. "Government by injunction" in that case consisted only of such proceedings as the part of the Federal courts as were necessary to bring the law to bear upon those who were engaged in a criminal and revolutionary undertaking.

The safety of society was assured, life and property were protected, and the authority of the United States was vindicated.

There was no interference in local affairs except in the sense of enforcing the laws, and no form of oppression beyond that of preventing rioters from carrying out their purposes of plunder and bloodshed.

And the Democratic party boldly affirms that a great wrong was done when a formidable body of armed enemies of the public interests was thus put down that peace might prevail, and the danger of spoliation and murder be removed.

The people are asked to say by their votes that Gov. Altgeld did right in declining to take action against the Chicago strike, and that the Constitution was violated when President Cleveland came to the rescue and forced the strikers to respect the laws.

It is entirely safe to predict that such a verdict will not be rendered, but that the party which solicits an approval of anarchy will be overwhelmingly defeated.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Populist party to put this silver question plainly, so that any workman can understand it.

When you get your wages on payday, you will probably receive various notes. If you read what is printed on them, you will find they are not all alike.

One says that the United States is worth one dollar; another, promises one silver dollar; another, one dollar in coin; but you never bother yourself about these differences.

The notes are all alike to you, because you know what they are all worth. Why? Because they circulate interchangeably and behind them all is the pledge of the government of the United States to maintain them all at parity with gold.

And you know that as long as the present law remains and is administered as it is now, every one of these notes is good for a dollar's worth of gold, and has exactly the value of a dollar in gold all the world over.

Now what does the free coinage of silver mean? It means that instead of redeeming these notes in gold, the United States shall redeem them in silver.

And not with a dollar's worth of silver, mind you, but with a coin containing 412 2/3 grains of silver, one-tenth alloy, which is worth anywhere in the world to-day about 60 cents.

That is exactly what is proposed, to scale down the value of our currency nearly one-half. Do you think that would benefit you?

Algeld's Gold Leases. The New York Herald publishes a facsimile of a lease of an office in Unity Block, Chicago, owned by a company of which Governor Altgeld is the president and principal stockholder.

As the lease shows, the great champion of Free Silver takes care to exact from his tenants the payment of rent in "standard gold of the United States."

In attempting to sneak from the responsibility of this act the artificial demagogue pleads that he is only a member of the corporation, when he is in fact its controlling authority.

Algeld is thus seen in his two contradictory characters. When appealing in ignorance and fanaticism he is a Silverite; but in his business life he is one of the "gold bugs" whom he lavishly denounces.

Should his programme of free silver coinage be accomplished, and other people be thus compelled to receive their silver in his hands, he would be one of the "gold bugs" whom he lavishly denounces.

Nothing could better more clearly Algeld's opinion of the effect of the infamous policy which he advocates in public and while in his private business. While stirring up with a long arm the demon of insurrection, he protects himself and his skyscraper building in Chicago against their fury by his gold-leaf leases.

More than a million victims or how great the distress and devastation, no matter how demagogic and egotistic he expects that, at least, will be safe from the consequences of his own policy—Philadelphia Record.

Gold Production of the World. The director of the Mint has prepared a statement in regard to the gold production of the world, which is of special interest. He estimates that the gold production throughout the world for the calendar year 1895 is equal to the aggregate production of gold and silver prior to 1875.

He says that the gold production of the world has been climbing steadily upward since 1870, when it stood at \$18,845,000. The figures of 1892 were \$46,825,000; of 1893, \$57,287,000; of 1894, \$10,079,000; and of 1895, \$10,079,000.

The United States is expected to show an increase this year from \$4,000,000 in 1895 to \$5,000,000. This is regarded as the lowest probable production, and \$4,000,000 is considered a not improbable

figure. This will keep the United States at the head of the gold-producing countries. It is estimated that the position last year occupied Australia and Africa from the first and second places, which they occupied in 1894. Production in the Witwatersrand region of South Africa was retarded somewhat during the closing half of 1895, and has been delayed during the early part of the present year.

Their removal is expected to give a fresh impetus to production, and to raise the product for 1896 several millions above that of 1894 or 1895.

The increase in Russia, the last of the four great gold-producing countries, is coming mainly from Siberia. Rich finds have been reported from the Lena basin, which led to make Siberia a large independent producer of gold.

From these sources, however, we have not adopted the instance of the Chicago strikers in 1894, and a condemnation of the courts and officers concerned in the suppression of a mob that held one of the largest cities of the country at its mercy.

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THE ARMY WORM.

Has Attacked Fields of Oats in Somerset Township.

DR. WARREN SEND OUT A CIRCULAR Describing the Worm and Suggesting Methods of Prevention.

Inasmuch as numerous reports have been received from various sections of the State, and inasmuch as the worm, entomologically known as Eucania autumnata, the following suggestions are offered as a means that may be used in combating this pest.

The army worm is a little over an inch long, of a gray drab color with black stripes and narrow lines of white on back, and under the surface is a more or less growing worm with two black lines running from top to mouth. It has sixteen legs, and those from the middle of the body are each marked with a shining black or purple band.

The worms when disturbed curl themselves up like "cut worms" and drop to the ground. They complete their growth in about one month, at the end of which they are ready to pupate.

To prevent their spread the best authorities recommend the mowing of a wide swath around the invaded field, then plow a deep furrow with the straight side of the plow, and at intervals of a few feet make holes with a crowbar, or dig small pits into which the worms are trapped in the ditch will fall.

Where the ditch becomes partially filled, plow a second furrow throwing the earth over into the first furrow, thus covering up the worms and providing a second line of defense.

It is also recommended that ordinary fence boards be set up on edge, end to end, across the path, and then apply a coating of kerosene to the boards. This barrier, which checks their progress. Some entomologists recommend spraying the grass ahead of the worms with Paris green, thus poisoning the forage on which they subsist.

For the purpose of destroying the worms, it is recommended that a mixture of kerosene sprinkled over the worms on the ground, and thereby destroying them; or that a slight covering of straw which is set on fire, and accomplish the same result.

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Does Not Want to Die.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 19.—A bold, but unsuccessful attempt to jail break was made this morning by Frank Morris, who is sentenced to be hanged September 7. Morris has been allowed the privileges of the other prisoners, but for the