The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

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COL BOB'S SOC DOLAGERS.

CHUNKS OF INGERSOLL'S SOUND MONEY SPEECH AT CHICAGO.

The Popocratic Party in Favor of Everything That Can Not Be Done—They Desire to Abolish Facts, Punish Success, and Reward Failures—What Money Is.

Col. Bob Ingersoll stirred things up out in Chicago last Thursday, when the whole city was shouting for McKinley and sound money. The Colonel hasn't done much campaign speaking since 1884, but this year the issue between honesty and dishonesty has roused him, and he put his opinions on the subject into a speech and delivered that speech in Chicago. Chicago people and Chicago newspapers agree that it was one of the greatest speeches of the campaign.

The Colonel began by saying:

"Again we are on the field of battle, where thought contends with thought, where facts are bullets and our arguments are swords," and then he proceeded to use both bullet and sword. These that follow are some of the best:

What is money? In the first place, money is the product of nature; money is a part of nature. No man ever made or created money. It is beyond the power of Legislatures and Congresses. It is beyond the power of the human race. Money is not made. It has to be found.

Money is something that does not have to be redeemed. Money is the redeemer. Anything that has to be bolstered up with the promise of an individual or a nation is not money. Greenbacks are not money. They are promises to pay money. A national bank bill is not money. It is a promise to pay money. Nothing that a Government can print—no matter what picture it may put upon it, no matter what words—'In God We Trust'—it is not money; it is simply a promise to pay. And yet there are thousands and thousands of people who believe that a nation can create money. A nation can no more create money by law than it can create corn and wheat and barley by law.

It does not make any difference who issues good money. It is just as good when Lazarus issues it as when Dives issues it. No matter whether the Government is bankrupt that coins it, the money is just as good. A piece of gold coined by the Romans 2500 years ago is just as good to-day as when Julius Cæsar rode at the head of his legions. Since that time darkness has fallen over the Roman empire, and the empire has passed into oblivion, but the gold coined shines as brightly now as in Rome's palmiest days. That is good money.

Money is a commodity. Wheat and corn are commodities. So is money, the peculiarity about money being that it is exchangeable for all commodities. But it is a commodity; nothing more nothing less. When a man gives a bushel of wheat for a dollar in gold he buys a dollar in gold, and the dollar in gold buys the wheat. Both are commodities, and a commodity is something that can not be manufactured by law.

Good money is always good. Good money is always at par, never at a premium, and never at a discount. When people buy good money with bad money they say the good money is at a premium. That is not so. The bad money is at a discount. That is what is the matter. Good money is always at par. And yet we have a man running for the Presidency, on three platforms with two Vice-Presidents, who says money is the creature of law.

If you can make money by law why shouldn't we be rich? If a hundred people should settle on an island and form a government and elect a Legislature, they could make laws, and if money is the creature of law there is no reason why they should not be as wealthy as Great Britain. Law is inexhaustible, and if you can turn it into money, no nation has an excuse for being poor.

If the Government can make money by law, why should the Government collect taxes?

Let us be honest. Here is a poor man with a little yoke of cattle cultivating forty acres of stony ground, working like a slave in the heat of summer, in the cold blasts of winter, and the Government makes him pay $10 taxes, when, according to these men, it could issue a $100,000 bill in a second. Issue a bill and give the fellow with the cattle a rest.

We have a man running for the Presidency who appeals to all people in debt, and says: "Vote for me, vote for me, and you can pay your debt in 50-cent dollars." That is what he says to them. Not a very honest proposition, but that is what he says. "Vote for me and you can pay off your debt with half the money it requires now." And thereupon the creditor says to Mr. Bryan: "You are not going to cheat me, are you?" And Mr. Bryan says; "No, free coinage will make silver worth $1.29 an ounce in gold; free silver will make the silver dollars equal to the gold dollars," and thereupon the debtor holds his coat tails and says: "In God's name, how is that going to help me?" In all his speeches he has been guilty of this contradiction—cheap silver for debtors, and silver as good as gold for creditors—and, do you know, that man has not seen the inconsistency of these two statements yet?

Now, it takes thirty-one ounces of silver to be worth an ounce of gold.

But they propose by law to make sixteen ounces of silver the value of an ounce of gold. If they can do that by law, what is the use of wasting all that silver? If they can by law make it 16 to 1, why not put another clause on and make it 1 to 1? And if they by fiat can add 48 cents' worth of law to 52 cents' worth of silver and make a dollar, why not make all fiat and use the silver for forks and spoons?

A promise to pay money is not money. A promise to pay money is like a nomination for an office, and the fulfilment of that promise is like the election to that office, and on the 4th day of November even Bryan will know the difference between promise and fulfilment.

All the debts that were due in 1873, or made in 1873, of individuals, have all been paid, or they are all outlawed. You can not help the debtors that were injured then; you can not help the debtors of 1873 by swindling the creditors of 1896.

I have been told that during the war we had plenty of money. I never saw it. I lived years without enriching my eyes with the sight of a dollar—and the greenback, unless you have the gold behind it, is no more a dollar than a bill of fare is a dinner. You can not make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper.

Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel honor—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent.

There are millions of people in the United States who are creditors and debtors. They want to be paid, and they want to pay the men they owe. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing.

We want credit. Credit is based on confidence, and when we have good times, you know, everybody, nearly, has credit. Every man's mouth is a mint that issues dollars. When a good fellow with a good job goes to the grocer and says, "Give me $5 worth of sugar, $5 worth of coffee; charge it," he has added $10 to the currency of the United States. He has inflated the money; and when another buys a horse and gives his note for $100 he has inflated the money. And afterward, when times get hard, and they won't credit, then they say money is scarce. There is just as much money as there was before. Credit is scarce. That is the trouble. Confidence is gone, and yet they are going to give prosperity at 16 to 1. What does that mean? That will mean sixteen men for one dollar, sixteen men hunting one job. That is what it will mean. And of the sixteen, fifteen failures, bankrupts.

Mr. Bryan hates the rich. Would he like to be rich? Mr. Bryan hates bondholders. Would he like to have a million in bonds? Mr. Bryan hates the successful. Has he an ambition to be a failure? If he has, wait until the 4th of November and he will be satisfied.

And why should we envy the rich? Let me tell you something. The Vanderbilts and the Astors and the Rockefellers never drank any colder water than I have. They never smoked better cigars. They never ate lighter biscuits nor better potatoes, nor drank better Illinois wine than I have—than you have. We know the ecstacies of love as well as they. We know the love of wife and child and friend, and in some respects we have the advantage. They fear and we hope. They are at the top, and they are afraid of falling. We are close to the ground, and we hope to climb.

Why should we envy the successful? Why should we hate them, and why should we array class against class? It is all wrong.

For instance, here is a young man, and he is industrious. He is in love with a girl around the corner. She is in his brain all day and in his heart all night (laughter), and while he is working he is thinking, and he gets a little ahead and they get married, and he is an honest man and he gets credit, and the first thing you know he has a good home for his children, and his old age is filled with content and love.

His companions bask in the sunshine of idleness; have wasted their time, wasted their wages in dissipation, and when the winter of life comes, when the snow falls on the barren fields of the wasted days, then, shivering with cold, pinched with hunger, they curse the man who has succeeded. Thereupon they all say they are going to vote for Bryan.

The citizens of America should be friends. We have no permanent classes. The children of the rich to-day may work for the men who worked for them. Sons of millionaires may be mendicants; sons of mendicants may be millionaires. The great republic opens every avenue to distinction and wealth to her children.

I want no class feeling. Blessed is that country where the rich are extravagant and the poor economical. Miserable that country where the rich are economical and the poor extravagant. A rich spendthrift is a blessing. A rich miser is a curse. Extravagance is a splendid form of charity. Let the rich spend, let them build, let them give work to their fellow-men, and I will find no fault with their wealth.

I admit that Bryan is honest. If he were not, his intellectual pride would not allow him to say what he does. He is honest. He is a Populist, a Socialist, and a new Democrat. His head is filled with vagaries, and his brain is a kind of political insane asylum without a keeper.

I think we had better take McKinley. If he should die, a capable, honest man would take his place—Garret A. Hobart. If Bryan should be elected and he died, imagine sitting in the seat of Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Watson! That is enough to give a patriot the nightmare. Let us stand by McKinley.

The new Democratic party is worse than the old, and that is saying a good deal for me. The new Democratic party, with its allies, the Populists and the Socialists, represents the follies, the mistakes and absurdities of a thousand years. They are in favor of everything that can not be done. "Whatever is, is wrong." They think creditors are swindlers and debtors who refuse to pay their debts are honest men. Good money is bad and poor money is good. A promise is better than a performance. They desire to abolish facts, punish success, and reward failure.

Fellow citizens, make up your minds to-night. "Now is the accepted time." Vote for good money. Vote for integrity. Vote against silver swindles and repudiation. Vote for protection and prosperity. Vote against free trade and depreciation. Vote for business and good wages. Vote against idleness and hunger. Vote for the enforcement of the law. Vote to uphold courts and Presidents in the preservation of peace. Vote to keep contracts sacred. Vote to preserve life, property and liberty. Vote against the mob. Vote against the dagger, the torch, and the bomb. Vote for law and order. Vote for the glory of the great republic.

We love our country. It is dear to us for its reputation throughout the world, for its credit in all the marts of trade, for the glory of the past, for the liberty of the present, and for the hope of the future. Let us swear that we will preserve our country with its honor unstained, its credit unimpaired; that we will preserve it for ourselves, our children, and their children yet to be.

Union and Honor.

Mr. McKinley struck the note of high patriotism in his speech to the Confederate veterans on Friday. What made that reunion of former foes significant was not merely the proof it gave that the passions of the civil war are stilled. That has been abundantly shown in other ways and in past years. In 1881, when President Arthur sent to Congress the first message that body had received in a score of years in which no question was discussed relating to the war, the country knew that solid union had come, and come to stay. What marked the meeting at Canton was that the men who had borne arms against each other came together in the defense of the honor of the common country. This was the note of Mr. McKinley's speech.

"Liberty, union and honor," he declared to be the "high aim of every survivor of the great war." His visitors had come to "testify their devotion to the unbroken and never-to-be-broken Union (tremendous applause) and their purpose to uphold its credit and honor forever. (Cries of 'Good! Good!' and great cheering.) 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 the law. (Great cheering.) Let us remember now and in all the future that we are Americans, and that what is good for Ohio is good for Virginia." (Continuous applause and loud yells and three cheers for McKinley and Hobart.)

There is no mistaking the spirit of these words. Whatever merely partisan feeling Mr. McKinley may have, it was silenced by the spectacle presented that day. Nothing was in his words but a profound conviction that the honor of the common country is threatened, and that the people of all sections are united in its defense. And that is the simple and precious truth.—New York Times.

If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent an attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

When the British sparrow hawk is flying toward its dinner it cleaves space at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

Had His Heart Washed.

A 12-year-old boy at Parma has just had his heart washed. He was suffering from acute pericarditis, and his doctor, using an instrument invented by Professor Riva, drew off the prulent serious matter in the sac and then washed the heart and its serofibrous covering with a solution of biborate of soda. The boy recovered rapidly.

An electric boat has been constructed for the inspection of the famous sewers of Paris. It pulls itself along by a chain lying in the bottom.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup prevents consumption by curing colds, and all similiar lung troubles.

Are Your Wife and Children Protected

by insurance? More than ten million people have policies. Twenty-five million people are trusting to those policies to care for them when husbands and fathers are dead. In 1895 the companies paid policy-holders and their families $165,103,610, equivalent to gold. If they could have paid in silver dollars, they would have paid but little more than half of that.

The difference would not have been made by the companies, but by the men who borrow gold dollars from the companies and would repay silver dollars.

The silver men wish to take half your insurance away from your widow and children, and give it to the men who borrowed from the companies.

The Bald Truth.

Mr. David Macrae, of Dundee, has brought together some amusing "Blunders" in a little book just issued. Pastor John Bost of Laforce, in traveling through Scotland, had heard the word "barren" applied to hilltops where there was no vegetation. Accordingly, rising to address the Free Church Assembly, in which there happened to be an unusual number of venerable and baldheaded divines, he told them how nervous he was when he looked round and saw so many barren heads! The Scotsman remarked next day that for once the Free Assembly had got the truth told about it.—Westminster Gazette.

The Great Secret.

Boerhaave, the greatest doctor of his time, was anxious that it should go forth that even the most eminent doctor is somewhat of a "humbug." He carefully handed the key of a small diary to his executor, bade him open it immediately after his decease, and let the contents go forth to the world at large. When the note book was opened, all the pages but the last were blank, and on that final one there was written in large letters: "Directions to patients: Keep your feet warm and your head cool, and trust for the rest to Providence."

The Price of Gold.

The subjoined questions have been asked of us by a correspondent:

"1. Does the price of gold fluctuate in a commercial sense the same as silver?

"When a jeweler buys gold bullion at prices quoted in the market report, is that an indication that the price of gold fluctuates commercially the same as the price of silver?

"Is gold amenable to the law of supply and demand as a product, or only as money?"

The asking of these questions shows of itself the confusion that prevails in many minds on the subject to which they relate. The price of gold in any country in which gold bullion is coined without charge, or at a trifling charge to the owner, differs from the quantity of coin which it will produce only by the difference which the owner is willing to pay to save himself the loss or inconvenience of waiting for the actual coinage to take place. In this country every depositor of gold bullion at the mint gets, as soon as the bullion can be weighed and assayed, an order on the Treasury for $20.67 for every ounce, less the cost of melting and alloying, which is next to nothing. In Great Britain the Bank of England is required by its charter to pay for every ounce of standard gold offered to it 77 shillings and 9 pence, in its own notes, and these notes it must redeem in gold coined into sovereigns at 77 shillings and 10½ pence per ounce, or it can keep it uncoined. When the bank buys gold on its own account, as, for instance, when it buys American gold coin, it pays a trifle less than the regulation price; and when it sells either our coin or gold bars it gets as much more as purchasers are willing to pay. Nevertheless, the coining value of gold fixes, very nearly, the market price, and the deviations are trifling.

When it comes to the value of gold measured by commodities a different rule prevails. The price of gold does not vary, but the quantity of it required to procure in exchange any article that is bought or sold varies according to the market. An ounce of coined gold will buy sometimes 30 ounces of silver, sometimes 31, and sometimes 32. It will buy sometimes 20 bushels of wheat, sometimes 30, and, at present, here in New York, about 25. When a jeweler needs gold he can either melt up gold coins or buy uncoined bars, as he pleases; but, either way, he pays very nearly the same value for it.

Our answers to the questions put to us are, therefore: 1. The price of gold does not vary in a commercial sense the same as silver. 2. The price paid for gold bars does not indicate that gold fluctuates commercially. 3. Gold is amenable to the law of supply and demand, but the variations in its value are indicated by the prices of other commodities, of which prices gold coin, or its equivalent, is the measure.—New York Sun.

There Will be 773 Miles of Ballots in Pennsylvania.

The man with the pencil was at it. He had heard that the smallest ballot to be voted this year will be eleven columns wide, or twenty-seven inches long. Then he sat down in the "Daily Telegraph" office and began to figure. There are about a million registered voters in Pennsylvania, and the law provides that there shall be one and a half ballots printed for each voter, or 1,500,000 in all. Added to this number there are 250,000 specimen ballots. The man's pencil scooted over the paper rapidly, and after a while he ceased figuring and said: "There will be printed for the use of the voters of this State, under the law, one million and seven hundred and fifty thousand ballots, the smallest of which will be twenty-seven inches long. I have reduced the number of inches to miles, and find that if the ballots were placed end to end they would cover the distance of seven hundred and seventy-three miles." Just think of that distance in ballots! Twice across the State of Pennsylvania. Paste one end of the continuous ballot on the city hall in Philadelphia, and it could be carried across the State to the city hall in Pittsburg, wound around it once and then taken back to Philadelphia city hall again. That continuous ballot could be fastened to the dome of the Capitol at Harrisburg and stretched to New York and back to the Capitol and then back to New York again, and then there would be some left for good measure. Seven hundred and seventy-three miles of ballot—McKinley's majority will probably be over two hundred miles.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Freaks for the Paris Exposition.

The freak exhibitors are just now besieging the managers of the coming Paris Exposition for space to exhibit their wonders. One man has a pair of hairless horses, each of which has a horn in its forehead and skin of the color of a ripe banana. Another wants to exhibit a woman who has two faces and three tongues, but who is perfectly dumb. Another writes for space in which to exhibit a winged sheep, which only has two legs, and a horse which has eight perfect hoofs in his four legs. An Austrian wants to send a hen that always walks backward, and a Italian banker thinks that he ought to have room enough in which to exhibit a pure white Shetland pony eighteen inches high and "shod all around with gold."—St. Louis Republic.

The Grandest Remedy.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chilhowie, Va., certifices that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grand est remedy ever made, and it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

In the Sign of the Flag.

The Union Generals left Chicago for the final trip of the campaign. They are headed for Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan, in the order named, and may bring up in the closing hours of the battle in West Virginia. No feature of the campaign has been hailed with more interest and delight that the trip of the Union Generals. They are all called Generals, although in reality the party is made up of five generals, a captain and a corporal. The generals are, O. O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickles, T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania; O. A. Marden, of Massachusetts, and Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. The captain is John R. Tanner, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, and the corporal is Corporal Tanner, of New York.

By no means the least interesting person on the Union General's train is the bugler. At every stopping place on the road the bugler is a very important man. At these stopping places the generals leave their car seats on the flat car. On each side of their seats are the rapid-fire gun and mortar. When Gen. Sickles rises on his crutches to address the audience the bugler is immediately beside him.

"Bugler," commands Gen. Sickles in the sharp tones of an army officer giving orders, "call my comrades in the vast audience before me."

The bugler gives the regulation call. The old comrades in the audience step to the front and salute.

"Bugler," roars Gen. Sickles, "call us back to the old days."

The bugler then runs the gamut of infantry, artillery and cavalry calls, and between them he plays the reveille and the call to arms. The old comrades roar with delight. The rapid-fire gun blazes away and the mortar belches skyward a bomb which, when it breaks, is a ball of red, white and blue fire. There is a band at every point, and the national songs are replayed. All join in singing the "Star Spangled Banner." These scenes are repeated all along the route. Gen. Sickles, in his speeches, says never a word about free silver. His talks are on patriotism alone. He talks to the old comrades like an old general who was their commander and their friend. He takes particular delight in "skinning that wolf Altgeld." He does this because he declares Altgeld is not a patriot.

"Comrades," he says to his audience, "there was a young man who visited the East a short time ago. He said before he started East that he was to enter the enemy's country. That young man's name is Bryan. I have come to see you out West. I have not come into my own country, and there is not one of my old comrades here or his wife or his child who is afraid of me. Neither am I afraid of him. You know, comrades, what we had to do thirty-five years ago. We had to stand by the flag. We must stand by the flag now. There is no bitterness in our hearts, but as old comrades we must stand by the flag. We must stand by the old colors. We must stand by the country. Comrades, do do your duty as you did thirty-five years ago."

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach gently stimulates the Liver and Kidneys and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Does Your Salary Go Too Far?

The Detroit Tribune, a free-silver paper, says: "It is true that under an era of higher prices fixed salaries will not go so far as now; but now they go too far, and their purchasing power ought to be reduced. These salaries were mostly established before the hard times set in, and now represent vastly more than was intended when the salaries were created."

Don't you suppose wages will be affected just like salaries? Do you believe "their purchasing power ought to be reduced?"

What Do You Do With Dollars?

Spend them. Do you wish to get as little or as much as possible for your dollars?

What good will it do you to take in twice as many dollars from other people, if other people are to take twice as many dollars from you?

There are two sides to the cheap dollar.

If Troubled With Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main Street.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary county, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Benford's Pharmacy.

Western Railroading.

"Speedwell!" yelled the Western railway superintendent to his assistant, "I see by these dispatches that the overland flyer No. 2 is snow-bound at North Fork."

"Yes, sir," was the brisk reply; "I've ordered out the snow-plows."

"Very good. Telegraph the crew that as soon as they open the road I want them to carry a train load of snow to South Pass and dump it on the track. The rails there are melting with the heat."—New York Weekly.

To the Wage-Earners.

It should be remembered by every man that works for wages that in case Mr. Bryan is elected there will be no need of legislation to put the country on a silver basis. If the fact of his election is not of itself sufficient to do that, all that will be needed will be for his Secretary of the Treasury to begin redeeming greenbacks and treasury notes in silver. When that policy is begun gold will immediately go to a premium, and the silver dollar will begin to depreciate. What this will mean for the wage-earners ought to be clear to any sensible man. There can be no doubt of the depreciation of the silver dollar. That is the result which Bryan wishes to bring about. He openly declares that he means to make prices higher. The Sentinel has said that prices would advance, not because the articles would be more valuable, but because money would be less valuable. The man that now gets $2 a day would still get $2, but when he came to spend them he would find that they would buy much less of the necessaries of life than now. There is no dispute on this point.

Is the workingman interested in having prices raised by cheapening his wages? Does he not feel that he is fortunate when he can make his wages go as far as is possible? Even if his wages were nominally doubled, would he be any better off with prices doubled, too? What Mr. Bryan has got to show is that wages will advance more than prices. Unless they do, the workingman would gain nothing by free coinage. If they advance less than prices he would worse off than now. If they advanced equally with prices he would be just where he is now. The two-dollars-a-day man would have four dollars, and he would have to pay double for his purchases. If they advanced more than prices he would be the gainer. But no one will maintain that they will advance more than prices. Therefore, the result will necessarily be that the workingman will be worse off than now, or most no better off. Of course the fact is that wages would not keep pace with prices. It is an easy matter for a merchant to mark up prices, and for the landlord to raise his rent. But how are wages raised? In the first place they cannot be raised at all unless the conditions of production warrant it. When times are good and production is large there is always a chance for an advance in wages. But it can hardly be expected that that policy which The Sentinel has declared will bring on a panic which may last anywhere from four to ten years will have a stimulating effect on business. So this point must be kept in mind. Free silver so far from bringing good times would bring industrial panic.

The whole testimony of history is that under cheap money the workingman always gets the worst of the business. It is easy to see why this must be so. In the nature of things wages can not rise proportionately to prices. They rise somewhat, but by slow degrees, and it is rarely that they ever get so high as prices. There is always a margin against the workingman. He has to sell his labor every day. He can not afford to wait. But prices move upward almost immediately. There are many workingmen who understand all this perfectly. But some of them no doubt feel yet as they did earlier in the campaign, that in some mysterious way free silver will benefit the country at large and help the "masses." So they are willing to make the sacrifice. It should be known that nothing can be good for the country which is not good for its toilers. The "masses" in America are made up of toilers. What is good for them is good for all of us. And it can not be shown that that policy is good for them which proposes to decrease the purchasing power of the wages of the workingmen. That such will be the effect of the Bryan policy is perfectly clear.—Indianapolis News.

A Good Investment.

On receipt of ten cents cash or stamps, a generous sample will be mailed of the most popular Catarrh and Hay Fever Cure (Ely's Cream Balm) sufficient to demonstrate its great merit. Full size 50c.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren, St., New York City.

I suffered from Catarrh three years; it got so bad I could not work; I used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and am entirely well; I would not be without it.—A. C. Clark, 341 Shawmut Ave., Boston.

Chinese and American dollars are of equal value in the bullion sense; but notwithstanding this fact a Chinese house in New York which is suing an American dealer in ginseng is shown to have included in its bills to him, after a statement of the amount due, the phrase "at 53 cents on the dollar in American gold." In other words, the Chinese thus admit that theirs is only a 53-cent dollar according to the American standard of value; and not all the speeches which Candidate Bryan could deliver would serve to shake them in that judgment.

More Curative Power

Is contained in a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other similar preparation. It costs the proprietor and manufacturer more. It costs the jobber more and it is worth more to the consumer. It has a record of cures unknown to any other preparation. It is the best to buy because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

If 30 Pounds of Wheat Made a Bushel,

would you have any more wheat, or could you buy any more food, clothes, or implements with the proceeds of your crop than you do now?

If 50 cents were a dollar, would your crops bring you any more of the things you need than you get now?

The Darlington, Wis., Journal say editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains, possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

It is said that soft wood under pressure becomes considerably harder than hard wood under pressure.