

THE BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

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NO. 13.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

BRYAN A WINNER

There is No Way of Keeping Him Out of It.

The New York Herald, a Gold Bug Paper, Practically Gives It Up.

The Combined Votes of the Democrats and Populists All Over the Country

IS SURE TO ELECT HIM.

(From the New York Journal)

The Herald may not be the best informed newspaper in the city on political matters, but it tries as well as any other to be impartial in its calculations as far as its capacity goes.

Making what it calls a careful canvass of the probable election results up to last Sunday, it gives Bryan 210 electoral votes and McKinley 237, or thirteen more votes than are necessary to a choice.

The Herald's canvass is most encouraging to the Democratic party, especially as it comes from a hostile source. Included in the Bryan column are the following States, which are by some calculations classified as uncertain:

California	9
Michigan	14
North Carolina	11
West Virginia	6

Total 40
The remaining 170 votes given to Bryan are conceded to be certain for that candidate.

In the McKinley column are included the following States, all of which are contested and some of which are claimed by the Democratic National Committee confidently for Bryan:

Delaware	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kentucky	13
Maryland	8
Minnesota	9
Ohio	23
Wisconsin	12

Total 120
This is, in fact, an abandonment of the contest in favor of the Democratic candidates, at least as far as the Herald is concerned. No intelligent person who knows anything about the present canvass can doubt in which column, on this showing, the changes are likely to take place.

There has been no test of the Populist principles since the Presidential election of 1892. It is known from the election returns that the Populist party has increased in numbers about 300,000 or 400,000 since that time, when its vote largely exceeded 1,500,000. But its strength has meanwhile been spent in combination for local offices, now with the Republicans and now with the Democrats, either to gain a few places for its own followers or to defeat the most objectionable candidates of other organizations.

The Populist party is now again called into action in a national contest, with increased numbers, with the prestige of its remarkable vote in 1892 to stimulate it, and with a flattering prospect of success which was utterly wanting in that year. The Democratic party will suffer some loss from the defection from the Chicago platform. But that loss is mainly confined to Republican States and to States controlled by the money and influence of wealthy banks, corporations and trusts. It will be much more than made up by the accessions to the Democratic ranks in the vigorous and growing States which have set their faces firmly against the golden oligarchy.

That is certain from the position of the Republicans of such States as California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and three or four more, who, discarding the half-way expression adopted by the Republicans of Illinois, Indiana and Kansas and other in favor of gold and silver coin and free coinage, declared boldly and plainly in their state platforms of 1894 and 1895, for the immediate "free and unlimited coinage of

silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

With these facts to guide us it is easy to see what the careful canvass made by the Herald unmistakably indicates.

In California in 1892 there was no fusion on the electoral tickets, and the vote of the state was as follows:

Democratic	118,151
Populist	25,311
Total	143,462
Republican	118,027

Combined majority 25,435
This combined majority was increased to 52,510 in 1894 on the vote for Governor. In 1894 the Republican California State convention declared in favor of "free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

In 1892 Michigan's Republican vote was 520 in excess of the combined Democratic and Populist votes. There was no fusion.

North Carolina in 1892 voted separately as follows:

Democratic	132,957
Populist	44,732
Total	177,689
Republican	100,846

Combined majority 76,843
In 1894 the Republicans and Populists fused on the State Treasurer.

In West Virginia in 1892 there was no fusion, and the vote stood:

Democratic	84,467
Populist	4,166
Total	88,633
Republican vote	80,293

Combined majority 8,340
These are the only States in the Herald's Bryan column that are at all likely to be changed.

In the McKinley column are the following States, many of them very doubtful, the votes of which were cast in 1892 as follows:

Delaware	18,581
Democratic	18,581
Republican	18,077

Democratic plurality 504
Since 1876 the State has only gone Republican twice.

In Illinois the vote for President in 1892, without fusion, was as follows:

Democratic	426,281
Populist	22,207
Total	448,488
Republican	399,288

Combined majority 49,200
The Presidential vote of Indiana in 1892 was:

Democratic	202,817
Populist	22,198
Total	225,015
Republican	256,335

Combined majority 28,890
Iowa's vote for President in 1892 was:

Democratic and Populist	216,962
Republican	210,795

Combined majority 6,167
Kentucky voted as follows in 1892 for President:

Democratic	175,461
Populist	23,500
Total	198,961
Republican	135,441

Combined majority 63,520
Maryland had only a small Populist vote in 1892. The figures stood:

Democratic	113,896
Populist	796
Total	114,692
Republican	92,736

Combined majority 21,926
Minnesota's vote for President in 1892 was:

Democratic	100,579
Populist	30,308
Total	130,977
Republican	122,736

Combined majority 8,241
Ohio in 1892 cast her vote as follows for President:

Democratic	404,115
Populist	14,852
Total	418,967
Republican	405,187

Combined majority 13,780
Wisconsin's vote was cast in 1892 as follows:

Would American Free Coinage Double the Price of Silver in the Markets of the World?

Dr. CHARLES B. SEAMAN, in the Review of Reviews, New York, September.

I am asked what will be the effect of the free coinage of silver by the United States upon the gold price of silver bullion. I reply that the free-coinage of silver by the United States will double the demand for silver bullion and double its price. Under free-coinage our currency will be increased perhaps \$100,000,000 a year; but the currency of the gold-using nations of Europe will be increased with equal rapidity even if we retain all our present stock of gold. If we export gold at all it will be a slow process. It is impossible for any one who believes that the value of currency depends upon its volume to figure out the complete disappearance of our gold, or an appreciable premium upon it for years to come.

It is not my purpose to repeat the time-honored arguments showing the correctness of the belief that the value of currency, other things being equal, does depend upon its volume. That principle is not only accepted by the common sense of the unlearned classes, but is taught by every international bimetallic and by every one of the classic political economists. I merely wish to cite two illustrations of its truth. When the Napoleonic wars led to the employment of paper money instead of coin in France and England, the value of both gold and silver fell to one-half. In other words, prices measured in gold and silver doubled. When at the end of the wars the two nations retired their paper currencies and demanded coin the value of both metals doubled. When the gold discoveries in California and Australia at the middle of this century greatly increased the supply of gold, though without materially affecting the supply of silver, the value of money, whether gold or silver, again fell with the increased quantity of money. Nothing is clearer historically than that the value of money depends not upon its material, but upon its relation between its supply and the demand of business. An illustration of this principle, only less striking, has been furnished by the recent experience of the United States. In 1878, when the Bland-Allison bill was passed, requiring the coinage of \$2,000,000 of silver bullion a month at the old ratio of 16 to 1, the monetarists with one accord predicted that we would have "an eighty-cent dollar." If the value of money depended upon its material, and not upon its volume, the Bland dollar would certainly have been worth but eighty cents in gold. When the Sherman act was passed the relative value of gold and silver was again shown. Not only was the price of all coin silver raised to the old level—\$1.29 an ounce—but the price of uncoined silver throughout the world was raising from little over ninety cents an ounce to \$1.21. If the limited coinage of silver under the Bland and Sherman acts was sufficient to raise all coined silver to \$1.29 an ounce and all uncoined silver to \$1.21 an ounce, when the relative supply of silver was far greater than to-day, it is evident that unlimited coinage and the doubling of our former demand would raise all silver to the old level.

For several years France, with less than half our present population and hardly more than half of our present currency, received yearly at her mints \$100,000,000 of gold. Yet with this expansion of the currency came an expansion of business demanding more currency. Prices rose by one-fifth in fifteen years, and prices in silver rose as rapidly as prices in gold. There was a slight premium upon silver at the bullion dealers, but this premium did not exist in ordinary transactions. Writing in 1859—eleven years after the flood of cheap gold had begun to pour into the currency, Chevalier, the great monetarist of his generation, said:

"One is surprised at first that a production of gold so vast, so colossal, as has been noted, in comparison with what had been seen before, has not yet caused a lower ratio of gold to the other precious metals. For a stranger who sees a Frenchman a certain number of francs—that is, a certain number of times 45 grams of silver—acquire himself legally by giving him a quantity of gold 154 times as small. . . . So long as there remains much silver in France, people residing there, to whom the pieces of metal come, ought to esteem themselves happy to exchange it for gold at a premium very small over the ratio established by the law of 1803, since for the payments they have to make they cannot make their creditors take it for more than the proportion of gold indicated by the law, 1 to 154."

What took place in France in the fifty years when the free-coinage of gold was continued despite the protests of the classes favoring a scarce currency is likely to take place in the United States when the free-coinage of silver is resumed, despite the protests of the same classes. The increase in our currency will be relatively less and the rise in prices probably less. The amount of silver that can be brought to our mints is not likely to exceed \$100,000,000, even if the cause of bimetallicism is too weak abroad to lead any other nation to follow our example. The relaxing of our demand for gold is likely to lower the value of that metal to where it stood prior to the adoption of international bimetallicism in 1893. One hundred million dollars a year added to our currency would increase its volume but 7 per cent. a year, and would

hardly keep pace with the demands of expanding business.

Meanwhile the gold currencies of Europe won't expand with equal rapidity. The nations of Europe using gold—and not paper—have increased their population and business during the past decade barely as much as this country alone has increased it, and the rate of increase has been far less. It is hardly possible to anticipate any exportation of gold whatever. The currency of the world will increase no more rapidly under national bimetallicism than under international bimetallicism. Each will give to silver and gold at the old ratio approximately the same currency demand. When the currency demands for the two metals were approximately the same, silver and gold remained at the old ratio during the first part of the century, though three times as much silver was produced as gold; they remained at this ratio at the middle of this century when three times as much gold was produced as silver. Much more therefore, will equal currency demands maintain this ratio at the end of the century when the two metals are produced in equal amounts.

It is surprising to many that foot-ball players and other athletes regard a sprain or bruise of so little consequence. One reason of this, they know how to treat such injuries so as to recover from them in a few days, while others would be laid up for two or three weeks, if not longer. Writing from Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa., Mr. W. H. Loeb, captain of the base ball club and gymnasium, says: "I take pleasure in stating that members of our base ball club and myself have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm with most excellent results. I unhesitatingly recommend it as the best remedy for sprains, swellings, cuts and bruises of any that I know." For sale by A. R. Fisher, druggist.

Mr. Bryan in New York.

When Mr. Bryan went to New York in August, to accept the nomination for President, there was a concerted effort on the part of the plutocratic journals of the metropolis to convey the impression that he had made a failure, and that his reception was "a frost." Those who at that occasion, tried to reach Madison Square Garden through the thronging and tumultuous thousands that crowded against the police lines, knew this to be false, and any inferences encouraging to the plutocratic cause that were drawn from the alleged apathy in August are proven to be false by the tremendous enthusiasm of his reception on Tuesday, when Tammany ratified the Chicago ticket and endorsed the Chicago platform. A greater political demonstration has never been seen in New York, nor was the enthusiasm manifested ever before equalled in that city of rousing political gatherings.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Tammany Hall deserved to be more fully reported by the Associated Press. The summary of it published elsewhere in the Post-Dispatch shows that it was one of the most noteworthy he had yet delivered. His answer to ex-President Harrison's false pretense that the constitutional government is menaced by the Chicago platform is conclusive. And none of the many epigrams he has put forth in his speeches is more pungent than this:

"Those who are most fearful that there will be a laxity of the enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if the laws were enforced. The very persons who are afraid the law will be violated with impunity are the ones who have violated the law with impunity."

This is all the answer that is needed to the charges of the corporation attorneys that the Supreme Court is "insulted" and constitutional government menaced by the Chicago platform. The chief occupation of these corporation attorneys is to enable the aggregations of wealth which they represent to violate the laws with impunity, and to protect them from the enactment of new laws when existing ones prove defective. It was these same corporation attorneys that induced the Supreme Court on a rehearing to disown itself by reversing its own decision through a change of vote by Shiras. The one thing they dread, is an honest enforcement of the laws, without respect of persons and in hostility to special privileges.

How "Uncle Sam" Got His Name

From The Lady's Home Journal.
The nickname "Uncle Sam" as applied to the United States Government, is said to have originated as follows: Samuel Wilson, commonly called "Uncle Sam," was Government Inspector of beef and pork at Troy, N. Y., about 1812. A contractor, Elbert Anderson, purchased a quantity of provisions, and the barrels were marked "E. A." Anderson's initials, and "U. S.," for United States. The latter initials were not familiar to Wilson's workmen, who inquired what they meant. A facetious fellow answered: "I don't know unless they mean 'Uncle Sam.'" A vast amount of property afterward passed through Wilson's hands marked in the same manner, and he was often joked upon the extent of his possessions. The joke spread through all the departments of the Government, and before long the United States was popularly referred to as "Uncle Sam."

BRANDENBURG.

Held over from last week.

Gold and silver bats are on dress parade.

"Bud" Price is back from the fall fairs with his string of trotters.

Weddings, social functions, in fact everything pertaining to Vanity Fair is stagnant except autumn modes.

Fall styles are just now as entertaining to the gentles as politics to the stronger and its sixteen to one that styles are in the lead.

Mr. Edwin Hooper, of Henderson, was here last week. He is a McKinley Democrat, I'd leave off one or the other and as he takes the News he'll see what I think of him.

Barring everything else urged against the Courier-Journal two editorials in Sunday's edition, "Water, soap and towels" and "Reckless Marriages" are worth twice the objections.

Mr. Roosevelt says the Republican sentiment in the East amounts to a tidal wave and that he believes it will sweep over and engulf the West. If the free silver sentiment is not a vast sea billow surging and submerging the West and South, I don't know what he would term it and to sink it a wave like the late Cedar Keys one must go out.

Cousin Lud Foote, of Bewleyville writes that he will support Palmer and Buckner but generously adds, "If Bryan is elected I hope it may turn out that I was wrong and we may be blessed with prosperous times." I am sure that is the right spirit and one we should all cultivate. He enclosed me a clipping, the beautiful obituary of Col. Thos. Ludwell Alexander by Gen. S. B. Buckner who was a Lieutenant in Cousin Ludwell's company for many years and the glowing tribute attests the knightly, chivalrous nature of both gentlemen to be "a combination and a form indeed which gives the world the assurance of a man."

Dr. Lorimer has returned from Europe and takes issue with Dr. Whitsett. The British museum documents were gone over by the doctor and he declares that Dr. Whitsett is honestly mistaken in the method of baptism prior to 1641. That reminds me of Dr. Lorimer's beautiful address, "The Virtuous Woman" delivered in 1861 before the students and patrons of Bardston Baptist Female College while he was pastor in Louisville. It was issued in pamphlet form. It is a gem and the man of God realized that.

"Loveliness adds not the all of form, ornament, but, when unadorned, adorned most."

Let us hope the two lauded divines may settle their difference amicably.

SANDY HILL

The News Gaining—Mite Society—Bryan and Glee Clubs Organized—Other Notes.

(Held over from last week.)
Mrs. Jesse Ashcraft spent Saturday with Mrs. Davis Young.

Messes Albert and Hardin Ashcraft called on the Misses Craycroft, of Guston.

The Mite Society met at the residence of Mr. Jesse Ashcraft Saturday night, Oct. 10.

Miss Lucy Hendrick went to Louisville Friday to visit her sister, Mrs. Lee McCaill.

J. M. Eberhard went to town Sunday for his wife who has been spending the past week with her parents.

Misses Hattie Hendrick and Lucy Young attended the speaking at Brandenburg Monday and dined with Mrs. Harriet Powell.

John Baskett is attending school in Brandenburg. He has secured board at Mr. Jim Bland's, John, I hope your schooling will be as beneficial as your boarding place is agreeable.

Miss Lulu Ashcraft, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. S. Cullley, Cloverport, returned home Friday accompanied by her nephew, Master Fred Cullley.

Miss Carrie Lambert, of Hardin, who has been visiting her cousin, Miss Nell Henry, left Tuesday to attend the Owensboro Fair. Mrs. Chas. Anderson and Miss Nell Henry also attended the fair.

Our community has organized a William Jennings Bryan club. There are forty voters enrolled. We also organized a glee club—I failed to learn the number but it was large, so Sandy Hill is full of Glee patriotism and work for W. J. Bryan.

Our school is progressing nicely under the management of Mr. C. A. Ashcraft. Chris has stood the test of our school for three years, this term completing his fourth year. "Diligent task to rear the tender minds"—what a duty devolving to rear the tender minds, to fulfill the duties of life, yet we find no one who will fulfill this duty better than our present teacher.

This beautiful autumn day I shall pen a few lines to the dear News. This paper is gaining reputation very rapidly which is due to the fact that its intelligent Editor is ever ready to work for his paper and to have something that is of interest to its readers. Each time I received this paper I am more thoroughly convinced that it is worthy of the time which it takes to read it, our money and our help. Any citizen paper that will hold its step forth and proclaim its interest in the welfare of our people is worthy of all the praises we can sing for it.

Was James G. Blaine An Anarchist?

In 1878, five years after the stealthy and fraudulent demonetization of silver, the Honorable James G. Blaine declared in the United States Senate that he did not know at the time of its passage that the act of 1873 demonetized silver. He was the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the time, and had a pretty good opportunity of knowing what was going on. He was in the chair when Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass a new mint bill, which he then for the first time presented. Mr. Brooks, of New York, demanded the reading of the substitute. Mr. Hooper strenuously opposed the reading of it. Mr. Blaine suggested to Mr. Hooper how he could so amend his motion as to prevent the substitute from being read. Mr. Hooper adopted his suggestion, and Mr. Blaine as Speaker then put the motion to suspend the rules, adopt the substitute, and pass the bill without a reading of the substitute. The roll was called, and, while a majority voted for Mr. Hooper's motion, it did not receive a two-thirds vote, and was therefore lost. Mr. Hooper then moved to suspend the rules and to have the substitute read, and then that the bill pass. He then succeeded in inducing the House to pass the bill without the reading of the substitute by his assurance that it had been amended so as to be satisfactory to all those who had previously objected to the bill. Two of its seventy-one sections provided for the demonetization of silver. Thus Mr. Hooper deceived Mr. Blaine, who sat in the Speaker's chair, heard all that Mr. Hooper said, and aided him in bringing the matter to a vote. Mr. Blaine's declaration ought to satisfy everybody that the House was defrauded into passing the bill.

In 1878 Mr. Blaine supported the restoration of the silver dollar to the money system of the country as a full legal tender, and two years later, in discussing the silver question in the United States Senate, he used language almost identical with the utterance of Mr. Bryan in his public speeches of this year. We quote a few examples. Remember now it is Mr. Blaine who is speaking and not Mr. Bryan. He said:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold dollar is a struggle, a protracted struggle, and it will be a struggle that will be fought out in the commercial world."

How familiar this sounds, but no longer from Republican mouths. Continuing Mr. Blaine said:

"The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed income in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a proportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property."

It is this not downright anarchism, then Mr. Bryan is not an anarchist.

Mr. Blaine went on to say:

"It is the most reliable statistics allow, there are nearly seven thousand millions of coin and bullion in the world, very equitably divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove disastrous to millions, and utterly disastrous to our civilization."

And yet Mr. Blaine was allowed to remain in the Republican party after this showing that he was wholly possessed with "the silver crazes." But the ball has not been told. Let the gold shriekers read further from Mr. Blaine. He said:

"If the gold and silver coin to be the money of the country, instead of the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize either. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of re-issuing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged."

If these utterances of Mr. Blaine had been incorporated in the St. Louis platform last June how different would have been the tone of the present campaign. The Populists of the South and West would have endorsed the Republican platform and the candidates. The silver sentiment would have prevailed at Chicago, and thus both of the great parties would have been for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The syndicates and Mr. Cleveland's Administration could have flaked together in a little select party by themselves, and we should have heard very little about silver lunatics and anarchists.

We suggest to our Republican friends who have not bowed the knee to the Wall street Bull that they cut out this article and keep it with them to exhibit to their old Republican associates who support Mr. McKinley and the St. Louis platform. Mr. Blaine knew pretty well what was good Republicanism in 1880, and no man is an anarchist now who believes just as Mr. Blaine believed then, unless Mr. Blaine, too, was an anarchist. Mark Hanna and Pierpont Morgan are new lights in Republican politics. They have tied the old party to the chariot wheel of the money power, and are dragging it captive over the country. To be excommunicated by them should be deemed an honor by those who were proud to follow Mr. Blaine at the time he made the utterances above quoted.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Free—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn street, Chicago.

U. S. Gov't Reports now Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

OUTLOOK IS ALL RIGHT.

Democrats Confident That Bryan Will Win—States Claimed With Estimate of Majority

Chicago, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The political outlook at the close of September is of the most satisfactory character to the Democratic national managers, who are confident that the cause of Bryan and free silver has been receiving a marked impetus during the past ten days. From every quarter—especially from the Central Western States—come reports that farmers everywhere are flocking to the Bryan standard, while in the cities there are ever indications that an overwhelming majority of the labor vote will be cast for the free silver president. In many of the Central Western States, the Democratic managers have completed their first poll, and the returns indicate that Bryan will carry every one of them by immense majorities. A poll of Kansas just completed by the allied free silver forces shows that the Bryan electors will have 50,000 majority in that State. A similar poll of Kentucky shows that Bryan's majority will not be less than 20,000, not counting the Republicans who will vote for free silver. This vote, it is estimated will swell the Bryan majority to 30,000. The polls show that there are less than 15,000 gold Democrats in the State, and this will more than offset the Populists vote.

Fusion between the Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists and Silver Republicans has been consummated in Michigan, a result which, in the minds of the most conservative politicians, gives that State to Bryan by a large majority. Reports from Ohio received during the week are of the most flattering character.

From nearly every county in the State estimates have been made, and they indicate that Mr. Bryan will carry that State by no less than 25,000 majority. The Republicans have completed a poll of Nebraska, and while they failed to make it public, the returns are known by the Democratic managers and show that Bryan will carry the State by 25,000. The Democratic poll show that it will give Mr. Bryan more than 35,000 majority.

Estimates from Iowa, by counties give the State to Bryan by more than 30,000. In a majority of the agricultural counties from 20 to 30 per cent of the Republican vote will be for Bryan. The Democratic defection is insignificant.

A poll of Missouri gives that State to Bryan by 50,000 majority, and it may run as high as 75,000.

The Republican poll of Illinois, which it is unnecessary to state was not published, gives to Bryan outside of Chicago a majority of 25,000. The Democratic canvass of the State gives Bryan nearly 40,000 majority outside of Chicago, while Chicago is expected to give him at least 25,000 majority. This despite the fact that the corporations and large manufacturing institutions are making every effort to control the votes of their employes by coercion, intimidation the false representation. The laboring men of Chicago, however, are aroused over these outrageous attempts, and the result is that within the last week a decided change has taken place among the workmen which bids fair to result in a complete landslide of that vote to free silver.

This is the case not in Chicago, but in every large labor center of the country. Taking the reports from the Central Western States and adding them to the States conceded by the Republicans to the Democratic managers claim the following State as absolutely certain for Bryan:

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—giving Mr. Bryan a total of 317 electoral votes.

We may all be equal before the law, but there is usually a mighty slight of difference in us afterward.—Ex.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S Sarsaparilla