

Consistency's A JEWEL.

But Persistence as applied to advertising is a Whole Diadem. That applies to us; in that we advertise day after day, and week after week, the great and good bargains we have, and all for good benefit and profit. Some bright thrifty people come and get them and save money; others who would if they knew how much they could save and how good quality of goods we sell would come, and still others who do not know a bargain when they see it would come if they knew, and so it gives thousands of dollars wasted every month in this community for the above reasons. Are you one of the class that needs to save your money and make every cent go as far as possible? See to it then that you investigate our offerings every week. That bogie of poor goods and low prices does not scare people who patronize our store, they see through it. Self interest of those who cry it. See the money savers for this week.

See the Money Savers for this Week.

Those remnants of Dress Goods must go—prices marked on every piece. Just enough for a skirt or a school dress. See them to-day, they may be gone to-morrow.

The Shirt Waists must go this week. 14 only 20c; were 50c. 16 Waists at 45c; were 95c. 24 Fine Quality at 60c; were \$1.35. 32 Fine Plaids, dark goods, at 75c; were \$1.50. That's all.

We're anxious to clean up those little lots of Summer Hosiery and Underwear. Something cheap now. Hose at 5c, 5c, 10c and 15c a pair. Underwear at 5c, 5c, 10c and up, but very cheap.

For this week, best quality Silk Thread, 100 yd. spools, all colors, at 5c a spool.

Fancy Leather Belts at 10c. Fine Silk Stripe Challies at 15c; were 35c a yd.

A Dress Pattern free, this week, with goods bought in Dress Goods Department.

Special Bargains for this Week only:

One pound All Right Baking Powder at 35c
One 6-piece Glass Tea Set .50
One box, 3 cakes, fine Orange Juice and Butter-milk Soap .30
Total .85
All this sale for 15c.

Special No. 2—One fine Water Set, large glass pitcher and glasses, and one pound Baking Powder, all for 35c. These special sales are very great bargains and only one of each to a customer.

Odds and ends of Straw Hats closing out at 5c to 25c.

Clothing at Special Prices, this Week.

Men's Wool Kersey Pants at 89c.
Extra good Boys' Pants, 98c.
Good Jeans Pants at 50c.
Campaign Caps at 10c. Fine Hats at away down prices.

Wonderful Bargains in Every Department.

Odd lots of Wall Paper at Remnant Prices.

Commencing Thursday morning, we will sell 1,000 pounds of lard for 5c a pound.

A cigar that gives as good a smoke as any cigar. This week only one cent each. Limit one box to a customer. They are good and no mistake. Try one, before you buy a box.

Candies 5c, 6c and 8c a pound. Lemons very cheap.

We can and do save you money on all kind of goods.

There's a fascination about Fine Linen. Every house wife likes to own one or two nice table cloths. We can supply you at less prices than ever. Nice fine Bleached and Cream Damask patterns. See them. They are beauties and so cheap.

We can furnish carpets and matings cheaper than any other house. See our stock before buying and get a nice picture free.

Queenware—is going out rapidly. The new pieces are helping them. Come and see if we cannot suit you in something in this line. Prices are broken down.

Pittsburg's Best Flour 50c a sack.
Rolston Health Club Flour 70c a sack.
Electric Light 40c a sack.

Everything a Bargain we sell at:

Hutchison's Bargain Store,

169 Front St. Marietta, O

SILVER OF CHILE.

Her Struggle After Fall In Price of Silver.

THE WAGE EARNERS AFFECTED.

Chile's History Constitutes One of the Most Instructive Chapters in the History of the Free Coinage of Silver. She Tried to Maintain the Equal Bimetallic Coinage of Gold and Silver. Silver Fell and Gold Flew—Gold Now Resumed.

The history of most countries which have tried the silver basis during the present century has been a history of constant fluctuations in the value of money, changes in prices, great profits to shrewd speculators and losses to wage-earners. Nearly every such country has made an effort, when its resources have permitted, to establish the gold basis, or, when upon a paper basis, to resume specie payments in gold alone.

One of the most instructive chapters in the history of free coinage of silver is that which relates to the experience of Chile, says the New York Herald. The people of that highly intelligent, wealthy and compact republic have suffered within a narrow area all the result of experiments with bimetalism, have tested the impossibility of maintaining it, and have experienced the fall in the real wages of labor and the confusion of foreign exchanges which inevitably follow such a policy.

Chile endeavored, like France and other foreign countries, to maintain the equal bimetallic coinage of gold and silver. The mints were opened to both metals by an act of January, 1851. The ratio was not quite 16 to 1, but a little less friendly to silver, being 16.39 to 1. This slight difference protected Chile during several years after bimetalism became an acknowledged failure in France.

France was substantially upon the single silver standard prior to the opening of the Californian and Australian mines. These mines increased the product of gold so greatly that gold became less valuable than silver, at the French coinage ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and was the only metal offered at the mints. France's bimetalists insisted, like American bimetalists today, that gold valued at 57 by the coinage laws could not fall below silver francs in value, because it was worth that at the mints.

This did not prevent silver going above the coinage value and disappearing from circulation as absolutely as though it had been wiped up with a sponge. It was this condition of things which made gold the chief medium of circulation in France, and kept it in circulation in Chile so long as the difference between the market and the coinage value of gold and silver was not great.

Chile began to experience the same strange fluctuations in the coinage of the two metals which was experienced by the countries of the Latin Union after 1874. Silver fell from 16.39 to 1 in 1875 to 17.90 to 1 in 1876 and 17.90 to 1 in 1878. The fact that the two metals were equal at the mints did not prevent the sudden arrest of the presentation of gold and its heavy exportation. The amount of gold minted in Chile in 1875 was 86,434 pesos, and the amount of silver was 2,151,735 pesos. The value of the gold peso was then about \$1 in United States gold coin. The mechanical forces of the mint were scarcely sufficient for coining 270,000 pesos per month, while silver was imported and offered for coinage at the rate of nearly 500,000 pesos a month. The government was compelled to suspend to reception of silver while nine new machines were put in operation the keep pace with the required coinage.

The evils of specie suspension were complicated and enhanced by the fall in the price of silver. War with Spain compelled the suspension of silver payments by the national bank of Chile on Sept. 24, 1863, but specie payments were resumed promptly within the time fixed by law in 1866, while the country was still upon the gold basis. The flight of gold from the country after 1874 tended to create a contraction of the currency, which was met by increased issues of bank notes.

Forced loans by the government in the form of bank notes, issued for public uses rather than for the legitimate purposes of business, drove paper below par in silver and led the country in a mire from which escape grew daily more difficult with the steady fall in the price of silver. The government made a bad matter worse by putting out its own paper issues in 1879 and 1880, which were recalled by the issues of President Balmaceda during his attempt to crush the Congressional party.

The Congressional party, after their victory in August, 1891, took heroic steps to restore the parity of coin and paper, but found the task vastly difficult because of the fall in the price of silver. Silver having become the money of circulation just before the issue of paper, there was no reason to believe that the paper would be redeemed in anything but silver. The downward course of the paper, therefore, followed almost exactly the downward course of silver, only at a slightly lower level. There is no reason to doubt that if ultimate redemption had been expected in gold the paper would have remained nearer to the gold line and would have been in recent years above parity with silver.

The persistent fall in the value of silver made resumption of specie payments in that metal little better than continuance upon a paper basis. The Chilean government, therefore, determined to resume specie payments in gold, but at a rate of exchange which would accord with the actual value of the paper in gold at about the time of resumption. The first legislation on the subject was not successful and it became necessary to make a new readjustment which carried the value of the standard coin, which had formerly been \$1, down to about 36.49 cents in United States gold coin. The dollar was made the monetary unit, but was reduced to one-thirtieth part of a pound sterling, instead of constituting more than one-fifth of a pound sterling, as in the case of a gold dollar of the United States.

The result of this policy, to whatever criticism it might be subject because of the change in the unit of value, was to establish parity of exchange with foreign countries and restore the gold basis in

Chile. Minister Strobel, in a recent careful and elaborate report on the subject, says:

"The effects of the depreciated silver and paper basis which prevailed in Chile from 1878 to the resumption of gold payments on June 1, 1895, were keenly felt in foreign exchanges and upon the wages of labor. Wages advanced slightly during the long period of depreciated currency, but at no such rate as to compensate for the diminished purchasing power of money."

The vice consul at Antofagasta furnished a table showing wages in different occupations during 1875, 1885 and 1895. These statistics showed only a small advance in wages during the first period of 10 years, when the value of the peso had fallen in gold from 43 1/2 pence, English money, to 26 pence. The decline in the gold value of wages, therefore, was from about 88 cents, in United States money, to 57 cents per peso, while the actual wages in depreciated money advanced only from 3.50 to 4.00 pesos for blacksmiths in 1875 to 3.50 to 5.50 pesos in 1885; carpenters from 3.00 to 4.00 pesos in 1875 to 3.25 to 4.00 pesos in 1885, and mechanics from 3.00 to 4.50 pesos in 1875 to 5.00 to 5.70 pesos in 1885. The wages of laborers, including servants, remained stationary at 1.50 to 1.75 pesos in depreciated currency.

The actual gold value of wages thus fell in the case of laborers nearly 40 per cent, and in the case of mechanics, taking the maximum in each year, about 18 per cent. Minister Strobel, in summing up the results of his inquiries, states that "The rise in wages has not corresponded to the depreciation in money," and calls attention to the fact that "in a country like Chile, which is in a state of development, it would be natural to expect an increase of wages in 20 years—from 1875 to 1895—even if there had been no depreciation."

What Is a Dollar?
An honest dollar is a coin that will be accepted for 100 cents in any part of the commercial world.

The gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. Put it in the pot and melt it into bullion and you do not destroy its value. It is an honest dollar.

Put the silver dollar in the pot and melt it down and it is worth about 53 cents. It contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and passes for 100 cents.

Why does this coin, worth but 53 cents, pass for one dollar?
Simply because the government undertakes to float it at its face value and relies upon its gold reserve to do so.

Suppose the gold reserve to disappear. Suppose every dollar in gold to flee the country. Suppose the government, no longer able to rely upon its credit, can no longer maintain that silver dollar as par. What then?

Come, ye farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, among whom the Inquirer circulates, what would happen?

The silver dollar, which now passes for one hundred cents, no longer bolstered up by gold, would be worth exactly its melting pot value—its bullion value at the market price.

With this depreciated currency in your hands, what would happen to you? You would be ruined.

That is the long and short of this free silver business. Vote for free silver if you will, but make all your preparations in advance for bankruptcy.

You were fooled four years ago by the agitators. Is it possible that you can be fooled again?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Financial Definitions.
In response to many inquiries as to the meaning of expressions commonly used in the discussion of issues involved in this campaign, the "Press" has prepared the following brief table of terms and equivalents:

Free coinage—The melting and stamping into money, without charge for the service of all silver bullion brought to the mints.
Sixteen to one—The ratio sought to be maintained by law, according to which sixteen ounces of silver shall equal in value one ounce of gold.

Commercial ratio—The ratio of actual value, the rate at which gold and silver can be exchanged. It is now 31 ounces of silver to one of gold.

Sound money—A currency of which every dollar is exchangeable at par with the standard dollar of the country—in this country a gold dollar.

The gold standard—The measures of value adopted by the leading nations of the world as a basis for their currency—the coin (gold) in which all obligations are finally redeemable.
A fifty-cent dollar—One which, owing to the depreciation of silver, is intrinsically worth only this amount, and maintains its face value by reason of the government's pledge to keep it at a parity with gold.—New York Press.

This is a Choker.
The thorough and impartial inquiries of the senate committee of finance have demonstrated the fact that such decline as has taken place in the price of commodities bears no relation to the decline in the price of silver. The fact that from 1873 to 1877, while silver was completely demonetized as a legal tender coin, wheat ranged from \$1 to \$1.30 a bushel, and only began to tumble in value when silver money poured out in torrents under the law of 1878, is a choke pear to those who argue that the monetary use of silver can advance the value of the crops. Passing by that point, however, the question comes up, how can the use of gold as a standard put any strain or burden upon it? The use of gold as the actual medium of exchange is very limited. That function in large transactions is performed by credit instruments such as checks and drafts.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Truth is a Nutshell.
In 1873 the total product of silver in the world was 61,100,000 ounces, and the silver in \$1 was worth \$1.04 in gold. Last year the world's product of silver was 165,000,000 ounces, and the silver in \$1 was worth only 50 7/10 cents.

In 1894 the potato crop of the United States was, in round numbers, 170,000,000 bushels and the average price 53 cents. In 1895 the estimated potato crop was 400,000,000 bushels, and the average price was 26 cents.

The fall in both cases was due to the same cause.—New York Times.

Bryan and His Running Mates.
Mr. Bryan can now arrange it so that, while Mr. Sewall is carrying the cross of gold, Tom Watson may trot along behind with the crown of thorns.



"It's a Good Thing. Push it Along."

BattleAx PLUG

Why buy a newspaper unless you can profit by the expense? For 5 cents you can get almost as much "BATTLE AX" as you can of other high grade brands for 10 cents. Here's news that will repay you for the cost of your newspaper to-day.

MADE PUBLIC.

Bids For Ordnance Supplies for the War Department

Authorized by the Appropriation Bills for the Current Fiscal Year.

The Proposals Include Disappearing Gun Carriages, Mortar Carriages, Forgings for Heavy Guns, Deck Piercing Shells, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Bids were opened at the war department Monday for ordnance supplies authorized by the appropriation bills for the current fiscal year. The proposals included the following: For ten inch disappearing gun carriages, American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn., ten or more at \$11,800; the Weimar Machine Co., Lebanon, Pa., 30 or more or less at \$17,350 each; the Bethlehem Iron Co., five at \$16,800 each, or ten more at \$16,500 each; Robert Poole's Son & Co., of Baltimore, 30 at \$13,748 each; Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, 30 at \$17,500 each; the Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance, O., one for \$18,500, or six for \$17,180 each; the Niles tool works, Hamilton, O., six at \$15,975 each, and each additional carriage at \$15,175 each.

Mortar Carriages—The American Hoist & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn., 20 or more at \$5,618 per carriage; the Weimar Co., Lebanon, Pa., not less than 10, at \$8,500 per carriage; the Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance, O., 1 carriage for \$8,150 or 12 for \$8,080 each; the Walker Co., Cleveland, O., 50, more or less, at \$8,350 per carriage; Niles tool works, Hamilton, Ohio, ten for \$7,575 each and additional carriages for \$7,175 each; the Kilby Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, O., 12-inch carriages at \$7,850 each; the South-west foundry, Philadelphia, one 1 1/2 3/4, and all above ten for \$3,750 each; the Pond Machine Tool Co., five for \$41,244, or 12 for \$151,780; the Builders' Iron foundry, Providence, R. I., 50 or more at \$6,136 each, less than 20 at \$6,819 each.

Forgings for 10, 12 and 16-inch guns: The Bethlehem Co. 18 sets of tens, at 23.6 cents per pound; for 12 inches, 23.9 cents per pound, and for 16 inch, 24 cents per pound. Midvale Steel Co., 18 sets for ten inch, 23.85 cents per pound; 18 sets for 12 inch, 23.65, and one set for 16 inch at 30 cents per pound.

Mortar forgings—Bethlehem, 60 more or less for 12 inch, 23.85 per pound; 18 sets for 12 inch 23.65 and one set for 16 inch at 30 cents per pound.

Finishing and assembling 12 inch mortars—Builders Iron foundry, Providence, R. I., 30 or more at \$3,750 each, less than 30 at \$3,876 each.

Completing mortars—Bethlehem Iron company, 20 complete, \$12,250 each over 20 at \$12,000 each.

Rapid fire guns—American Ordnance company, six pounds, Driggs, Schroeder type, \$1,565 each; Thomas Lane, six pounders with mounts, Maxim type, \$1,795 each.

Bids for deck piercing shells were submitted by the Carpenter Steel Co. and Sterling Steel Co. and the Midvale Steel Co., and ranged from \$163 and \$141 for the 800 pound shell to \$208, and \$175 each for the 100 pound projectile. The same firms submitted proposals for furnishing armor piercing shot.

For the navy two firms, the Bethlehem and the Midvale steel works, both of Pennsylvania, competed for \$1,000,000 worth of steel gun forgings for which bids were opened in the navy department Monday afternoon. These

J. L. Beckard's Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.

COR. THIRD AND CHURCH STREETS
Horses kept by the Day, Week or Month. Prompt Attention Given to Funerals. Carriage can be ordered to and from all parts of the city. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention.

MARIETTA — **OHIO**
WALKER & CUTLER,
Physicians and Surgeons.
(HOMOEOPATHIC.)
Office and residence, on Second street, third door above the Court-house, Marietta, Ohio.

STANLEY, W. A.
M. D., C. D. S., Physician and Surgeon.
Homeopathic. Office and residence corner Main and Lancaster Sts.
Telephone 148

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M. D. FOLLETT New Law Offices, opp. Citizens Bank, Entrance, Second St. MARIETTA, O.

UNDERWOOD & LUDEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Corner Second and Putnam Streets
Room No. 10, MARIETTA, OHIO
Collections promptly attended to.

J. F. FOREMAN,
Architect,
110 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio
Second Floor.

The New Yost.

Best for Speed and Results
SEE IT AT THE LEADER OFFICE.

Wanted:
The contractors of the city to know that the undersigned, A. C. Wendelken, Screen Manufacturer, turns Angle Blocks, Flint Blocks and all kinds of Moulding Angle Blocks. Also Square Turning. Give him a call; he can and will save you 25 per cent on all work.

A. C. WENDELKEN,
Cbr. Mulberry & Poplar Sts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

LINDSEY LEGG, Plaintiff,
vs.
BELL LEGG, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition duly issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, Ohio, in the above entitled action, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Marietta, Ohio, on Saturday August 22, 1896,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in Washington County, Ohio, in the above entitled action, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Marietta, Ohio, on Saturday August 22, 1896,

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forgings are for use in manufacturing two eight-inch, fifty six-inch, thirty-five five-inch and twenty four-inch breech loading rifles. Although no limit except the appropriation was set for the cost of this material, Secretary Herbert intimated to intending bidders that he would feel bound to give no more for naval guns than congress had allowed to the army in the fortifications act, which was at the rate of 24 cents a pound. Both bids received Monday exceeded this amount, except in case of the two 8 inch rifles and it is possible that the contracts may not be awarded for these much needed weapons until congress raises the limit, or the steel companies reduce their bids. The bids were as follows: Bethlehem Co., 4, 5 and 6 inch forgings, 26.5 cents; 8 inch forgings, 23.7 cents.

The Estate of the Late Eugene Field.
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—An inventory of the estate of the late Eugene Field was filed and approved in the probate court Monday. In addition to an equity of \$1,000 in the deceased's Buena Park home there is \$8,863 in royalties from Charles Scribner's Sons due the estate; \$6,503 worth of books and furniture and \$100 in cash. The furniture includes a Gladstone ax and a Jefferson Davis chair, both of which are mentioned in the inventory.

Fined for Carrying Passengers.
CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Watson Stephenson, ex-congressman, of Wisconsin, and one of the leading owners of freight vessels on the lakes, was brought before Deputy Collector John Hippt Monday and fined \$500 for carrying passengers on his boat, the Watson Stephenson. The passengers Mr. Stephenson carried were his own daughters and a few friends for a pleasure ride and no fare was charged. The case will be appealed to Washington.

In the Hands of a Receiver.
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 4.—The lumber firm of Dundon & Bergin, a partnership whose property was levied on Monday night for \$40,000, went into the hands of Henry J. Caren as receiver Tuesday, his bond being fixed at \$300,000. The assets are estimated at \$250,000 and the liabilities at \$149,000.

Things You Should Know

That we have a stock of drain tile.
That we have a stock of sewer tile.
That we have a stock of hearth tile.
That when you break your wheel we can repair it.
That we rent new wheels.
That selling for cash (as we do) dropped the price of all grades of bicycles from \$10.00 to \$20.00 each.
That you can buy a \$100 wheel of us for \$66.00, no more no less.
That which you see in our advertisement you can find at 229 Second Street.

Hagan & Schad,

Pittsburg—Cincinnati Line of Steamers. Arrive at Marietta, going up, every Saturday, Monday and Thursday afternoons; going down, every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday evenings. Jas. A. Henderson, Gen'l Manager.

For further information write or call on Jas. B. Haight, Passenger Agt., No. 254 Front street, Marietta, Ohio. Phone No. 81.