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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1896

- For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of the United States.
- For Vice-President, GARRETT A. HOBART, Of New Jersey.
- Republican State Ticket.  
For Secretary of State, CHARLES KINNEY, of Sedoto Co.  
For Judge of the Supreme Court, MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, of Fayette Co.  
For Food and Dairy Commissioner, JOSEPH E. BLACKBURN, of Belmont Co.  
For Member Board of Public Works, FRANK A. HUFFMAN, of Van Wert Co.  
For Circuit Judge, HIRAM L. SIBLEY, of Washington Co.  
For Common Pleas Judge, JOSEPH M. WOOD, of Athens Co.
- Congressional Ticket.  
For Congress, 15th District, H. C. VAN VOORHIS, of Muskingum Co.
- County Ticket.  
For Probate Judge, D. R. ROOD, of Belpre.  
For Sheriff, JOHN S. MCALLISTER, Fourth Ward, Auditor.  
For Recorder, W. A. PATTERSON, of Watertown.  
For Commissioner, JOHN W. ATHEY, Marietta Towns P.  
For Board of Directors, JOHN RANDOLPH, Wesley Township.  
WM. SCHNAUFFER, Newdort Township.

The Republican Party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

DU MAUIER, artist and author, who was the writer of the famous novel, Tribby, is no more, having died in London Thursday after a short illness. The world will mourn the loss of this great genius. It is a pity Du Mauier did not discover at an early day his ability to write a strong story as well as to illustrate.

The Harpers are now printing a story, "The Martian," in their Monthly. We hope the copy and illustrations have all been completed and turned in.

A Few of Harrison's Utterances at Cincinnati.

THEY PROPOSE ABSURDITIES.

"There are laws of trade. There is a law of the merchant, and all the legislatures in the world cannot annul it. Now, Bryan's proposition is that we shall have bimetalism in this country, and he means by that the use of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words that we shall have by law a proclamation that a man shall give a dollar's worth of something for fifty cent's worth of something else. It is absolutely impossible. It is base. It is worse than base; it is not credible; it is not spoken in high estimation of the intelligence of our people when it is said to them that because we achieve our political independence we can make two unequal things equal to each other. (Applause.)

"A Congress might pass a law that one buffalo skin should be equal to a con skin, but if you want to know the ratio between those skins you would have to go to the fur merchant, not to the statute books; and so it is with this matter of the ratio of one dollar to another. The law can take the commercial ratio, or approximately hold and maintain the double standard. Let the dollars circulate together, but it cannot disregard the quotations in the market for these metals.

MAINTAINING THE PARITY.

"The Government is coining silver now on its own account. It is buying the silver at the market value, and if there is a profit in it, it takes the profit for the Treasury. The other scheme gives it to the mine owners. We have this large silver circulation now, and it goes at par with gold in our business transactions, because, I say, the Government has solemnly declared that it will so maintain it; but the scheme of the free silver men is to take the Government out from behind it, to withdraw this pledge. They will not tolerate the thought that the Government shall promise this silver coinage at a par with gold; that would be, they say, to perpetuate the gold standard.

"Well, how are other men to be helped? How is the workingman to be helped by free silver? (A voice, 'Vote for McKinley'.)

"Yes, McKinley will help him, but free silver won't. Now let us consider for one moment. Everybody has the advantage of the workingman when this transaction comes up. The merchant has the advantage of it. He can mark up his goods. He simply changes the price-mark on the label, and when you go in the next morning, and he knows that you are likely to offer him a silver dollar, he has marked up his goods to correspond to the dollar he expects to get from you.

THE CHICAGO RIOT.

"I do not like the declarations of the Chicago Convention with reference to the powers of the President and the Courts of the United States. Those declarations have reference to a pain-

ful and a terrible incident in our history. They have reference to the grave Chicago riot. My countrymen, no man more than I believes in the right of the laboring man to organize for his betterment and his protection. But no man has a right to pursue any end in this country in defiance of the law and by the wanton destruction of other men's property; no man has a right to tear up a railroad track and burn depots and cars.

"No man has a right to stay the progress of the United States mails and devour Interstate commerce; the constitution of the United States expressly commits to the general Government the work of carrying the mails, establishing postals and the regulation of commerce between the States. No State has a right to meddle with this. Again and again the Supreme Court of the United States has broken down as unconstitutional State legislation that interfered with commerce between the States.

"Our constitution confides to the National Government these two great functions, and President Cleveland was arraigned and hissed in a Convention of his own party because, having sworn to support the Constitution, he interposed with the forces of the United States to open a way for the mail—quietly, with as little injury to anybody as possible, with proclamation and protest—but firmly to open the way that the mails might go to their destination; that the commerce of Ohio might not be stopped in any city of any other State.

"For this he is arraigned. It is said he should have waited until the Governor of Illinois asked him to help. No one would be more loath than I to invade that jurisdiction in local concerns which the Constitution of the United States leaves to the States, but I am equally jealous that every power the States surrendered to the National Government shall be exercised by that Government without asking the consent of any State."

Republican Meetings.

Assignments have been made for the coming week as follows:

October 9th, Friday, R. S. Gage and B. E. Guyton at Rea's Run.

October 9th, Friday, Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis at Watertown.

Saturday evening, October 10, Moore's School House, Judge Sibley.

Monday evening, October 12, Court House, C. A. Leland.

Bartlett, Monday afternoon, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, Dunham Town House, C. A. Leland.

Tuesday evening, 13th, Cutler, F. J. Clemenger and J. W. Crooks.

Tuesday evening, 13th, G. M. Ballard, at Vincent.

Wednesday evening, 14th, Brown's Mills, C. A. Leland.

Wednesday evening, 14th, King's School House, G. M. Ballard.

Wednesday evening, 14th, at Woodin's School House, B. E. Guyton.

Thursday evening, 15th, Cow Run, C. A. Leland and W. H. Leeper.

Friday evening, 16th, Deming's School House, C. A. Leland.

Saturday, Oct. 17th, Remember the Little Hocking Barbecue.

Laying The Corner Stone.

A large number of people assembled at the new Presbyterian Church Thursday afternoon, to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the handsome structure now building.

The exercises were seen and participated in by people representing several denominations, so that the new church gets what might be termed a composite corner from which to take its rise.

Dr. H. B. Shipman's Historical Sketch told with interest the affairs of the Church from its inception, June, 1865, and related many facts connected with its earlier history.

The address of the Rev. Henry Rumer, of Parkersburg, was splendid, that gentleman being a grand, good man of high attainments as a minister and citizen.

The corner stone was laid, the customary documents being placed underneath the same.

Foot Ball.

The first foot ball game of the season will be played on the Athletic Grounds this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The college team will line up against the Ohio University team of Athens and a lively contest is expected. The University team has been in training for some time and the local team will have to play ball to win. The College team by its good work heretofore, has made many football enthusiasts and all should turn out and root for the home team.

Notice to McKinley Club.

All members of the McKinley and Hobart Club will report at the Court House Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in full uniform, for escort duty.

C. R. STEVENS, Com.

J. H. GRAFTON, Pres.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at Styer's Drug Store.

## FARMERS' RIGHT

### To Demand Equal Protection With Other Producers

#### IN THE COUNTRY'S TARIFF LAW.

Ably Championed in an Address by McKinley to a Delegation of Farmers from Harrison County—The Terrible Loss of the Wool Growers of the States Under the Wilson Law—Protection For This Great Industry Was Refused.

In an address delivered by Major McKinley to a large delegation of farmers from Harrison county who visited him on Sept. 14 he said:

"The last three years have been years of great trial, not only to the woolgrowers of your county, but to the entire country. You have seen your crops disappear and your fleeces diminish in value to an extent that previous to 1892 you would not have believed was possible. I remember in 1891 to have delivered an address in the city of Cadiz to the assembled farmers of Harrison county, in which I undertook to predict what would happen if we had free wool in the United States. There were few men in that great audience who believed my prediction then. What do you think of it now, farmers of Harrison county? (Cries of 'We think it all right'.)

"In 1891 you had, according to your banners displayed here today, 158,508 sheep of an average value of \$5 per head. In 1895 you have but 92,000 sheep worth only \$1.50 per head. In 1891 you received from 30 to 32 cents per pound for your wool; in 1890, for the same grade of wool, from 14 to 16 cents per pound. This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding, and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy, if one can be found, and the only remedy we have in the United States is by the ballot, and if it is protection you want, you know what party carries the banner of protection. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right'.)

"Prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff law you had enjoyed, almost without interruption from the beginning of the government, a tariff on your product to protect you from the competition of the cheaper lands and the cheaper labor of other countries. By that act your product was made free and opened up the unrestricted competition of all the wool of the world.

"What makes that act more indefensible is, first, that it was singling out one of the greatest industries of the country for immediate sacrifice, leaving other industries having no greater claim upon the consideration of the government practically unharmed. (Cries of 'That's right'.)

"As showing the importance of your industry, it is only necessary to say that in 1893 there were 700,000 woolgrowers in the United States—700,000 people whose occupation was that of wool-growing. There were probably one-fourth as many more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed, besides those who owned the flocks, it is estimated, at least 500,000 laborers, representing, with those who were dependent upon them, nearly 2,500,000 people. There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160 acres each, devoted to this industry; and the mountainous regions and the vast plains of the great west, which are not adapted to other kinds of farming, have been utilized in this great industry and made valuable. Every one of these farms, comprising 160 acres of land—112,000,000 acres in all—have been seriously injured by placing wool upon the free list.

"In one of the agricultural papers of the west I have seen a statement that in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho and western Montana there were 6,710,746 sheep, which were worth in 1892 \$13,421,000, and which in 1895 were worth only \$9,710,000. In 1892 we had 47,273,553 sheep in the United States valued at \$125,000,000. In 1895 we had 88,298,000 valued at \$85,000,000; and the total imports of woolen goods in 1892, under the Republican protective tariff law, was a little above \$37,000,000, and in 1895, under the Wilson tariff law, these imports amounted to more than \$60,000,000. (Cries of 'Hurrah for McKinley and the Republican party'.)

Defended the Farmers in Congress.

"On the second day of April, 1888, in presenting the minority report in opposition to the Mills tariff bill in the national house of representatives I said:

"Wool on the free list is a deadly assault upon a great agricultural interest, and will fall with terrible severity upon a million people, their households and dependences. It will destroy invested capital, unsettle established values, wrest from flock masters their life time earnings, bankrupt thousands of our best and most industrious farmers and drive them into other branches of agriculture already overcrowded. (Cries of 'That's what it has done'.)

"It is a vicious and indefensible blow at the entire agricultural interests of the country." (Cries of 'You are right'.)

"Alexander Hamilton, in his report upon manufacturers made to congress 104 years ago, said: 'This idea of an extensive domestic market for the surplus produce of the soil, is of the first importance. It is, of all things, that which most effectually conduces to a flourishing state of agriculture.' Experience has taught me that manufacturers are as necessary to our independence as to our comfort. The duties we lay on all articles of foreign manufacture which prudence requires us to establish at home, with the patriotic determination of every good citizen to use no foreign article which can be made at home, secures us against a relapse into foreign dependency. My own idea is that we should encourage home manufactures to the extent of our own consumption. (Applause.)

Elba. The citizens of the village of Elba were surprised a few mornings ago, to find about twenty sheep dead and wounded in the streets and on the porches of several residences in the village. They belonged to Smith W. Dutton. The dogs had killed and wounded a large number and almost destroyed a flock of the best sheep in the township.

About thirty of the ladies of Macksburg were fortunate in making a profitable investment a few days ago. A stranger canvassed the town selling ten cakes of soap and a very fine set of dishes for one dollar. The soap was worth not less than twenty-five cents. This was delivered upon receipt of the money. The set of dishes, containing sixty pieces, is not yet delivered. When (?) the ladies get their dishes they will be in possession of a set worth not less than six dollars, and twenty-five cents worth of soap all for the small sum of one dollar.

The tenth well on the Elizabeth Ward farm was completed last week and started off at forty barrels. They are now rigging up to drill the eleventh well on the farm. None of the ten wells completed started at less than twenty barrels a day. Some of them made over a hundred. This farm is in the shallow field, and was drilled around and considered 'no good' until in the summer of 1895 Julius Dutton succeeded in getting up a company to drill it. This lease is producing over a hundred barrels per day in what is known here as the Buell Run sand.

People in Aurelius go visiting and receive visitors but I have no time to write them up. SCHOOL GRN.

A Big Deal.

One of the largest deals that has occurred in the Wood county oil fields was consummated Wednesday by real estate agent Jno. V. Carney.

He exchanged the old Lysander Dudley home farm near Vienna, estimated to be worth \$18,000, for the E. D. Smith farm, in the Waverly field, in fee simple, subject to the terms of the lease covering the Smith farm.

The Smith farm contains 57 acres and there are 15 producing wells on it in the shallow sand, that are now making 10,000 barrels per month. The Florence Oil Co. have the lease on the property, and purchased a one-half interest in the royalty from Smith a day before the first well came in and Smith's remaining one-half royalty goes to the new purchaser. There will be three wells drilled on the property within a few months.—Sentinel.

Which? Which?

In communities where wageworkers predominate Mr. Bryan continues to deny any intention of cheapening the dollar. He knows and they know that this would mean diminishing by one-half the purchasing power of wages and reducing by one-half the value of all savings, insurance and loans. And so he pretends that free coinage will increase by nearly one-half the price of silver and make a silver dollar worth truly as much as a gold one.

But in the west and in farming communities Mr. Bryan waxes eloquent on the need of a cheaper dollar to increase the price of farm products and enable the farmer to pay \$100 of debt with \$51 in silver. Leading elver advocates at the west have repudiated Mr. Bryan's idea for eastern hearers only that free coinage will increase the price of silver to \$1.29. They say flatly that such dollars would be as bad as gold. What they want is a dollar worth only 51 cents.

Which dollar does Mr. Bryan really want? He cannot have both. Which is to be bunkoed—the workingman or the farmer, the mine owner or the debtor? Which?—N. Y. Herald.

The Declaration of Independence.

Was written by the man who said: 'Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them.' But W. J. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting our currency to the currencies of the world.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich.: 'We are permitted to make this extract: 'I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last for hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results.' Trial bottles free at W. H. Styer's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

DELICATE WOMEN Should Use BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR.

IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channels all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, she getting well.—J. M. JOHNSON, Mavers, Ark. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

## OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Haven't time to say much about them only want you to know they are all in, and ready for your inspection. We can truthfully say we have never been better prepared to serve you than we are this Fall. Larger stock than ever, all bought for CASH so we GUARANTEE the prices as LOW as the VERY LOWEST.

All we ask is for you to come and see what us, you want to see what we have even if you don't buy.

An Elegant Overcoat for \$10.00.

S. R. Van Metre & Co.,

THE OLD RELIABLE CASH CLOTHIERS.

## Cloak Opening.

A representative of one of the leading Cloak Manufactories will be at our store Monday, Oct. 12th, with a complete line of samples of the latest styles in Ladies' Wraps. We would be pleased to have you call and see them.

JENVEY & ALLEN,

168 Front Street, - - Marietta, Ohio

## Colonial Book Store!

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SUPPLIES We are still furnishing complete lines, including the copy and drawing books.

POUND PAPER, Quite a demand for it. We have demonstrated that we have the right qualities and prices.

SPECIAL PACKAGE, One pound paper and envelopes for 25 cents.

TYPE WRITERS, SEE THEM. The Elickensderfer is a first-class machine, doing best work, only \$35.00; and the Odell, a little prodigy, for which we have EXCLUSIVE sale, is specially adapted to the wants of teachers and clergymen, will manifold, price \$20.00.

153 Colonial Block, Front St.

J. E. VANDERVOORT, C. E. GLINES.

## Prepare for the Fruit Season!

Now is the time you will be wanting Fruit Jars, and we have them in abundance, at most reasonable prices. Call in early, so that when you are in the midst of putting up fruit your jars will be at hand.

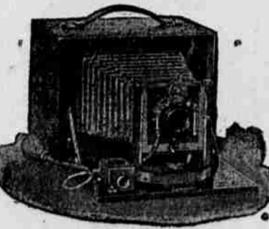
MRS. CHAS. W. HOLZ, 286 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio

## PREMO CAMERA

\$10 to \$50.

Handsome as it is in appearance, simple in its methods, and convenient to operate and carry, must, after all, be judged by its RESULTS.

The fact that it does a wider range of work, and does it better than any other, is what has placed the PREMO high in the estimation of every practical photographer who knows a good thing when he sees it.



Rochester Optical Co.,

43 South St., Rochester, N. Y.

C. N. PEDDINGHAUS, Selling Agent, Marietta, O.

## Wostenholm Pocket Knives Given Away.

If you buy of us at our store, FOR CASH one ton of Fertilizer, we give you, free, your choice of any one-dollar knife we have in stock.

If you purchase half a ton, we give you choice of any half-dollar knife.

With a purchase of three sacks, we give you choice of any quarter-dollar knife.

This applies to any brand of

Cleveland Dryer Co's Goods,

Superior Bone, Buckeye Phosphate, B. & P. Mixture, XXX Phosphate, Ohio Seed Maker.

All Old Reliable, Crop-Tested Goods.

THE NYE HARDWARE COMPANY,

No 170 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio.