

**MARIETTA DAILY LAEDER**  
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MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 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 Scioto Co.  
or 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, 18th District,  
**H. C. VAN VOORHIS,** of Muskingum Co.
- County Ticket.
- For Probate Judge,  
**D. R. ROOD,** of Belpre.  
For Sheriff,  
**JOHN S. MCCALLISTER,** Fourth Ward.  
For Auditor,  
**W. A. PATTERSON,** of Waterford.  
For Recorder,  
**JOHN W. ATHEY,** Marietta Towns p.  
For Commissioner,  
**JOHN RANDOLPH,** Wesley Township.  
For Inferiary Director,  
**WM. SCHNAUFFER,** Newport Township.

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

**WILLIAM MCKINLEY.**

ALTHOUGH the Yale boys didn't do a very polite thing when they yelled Bryan down last week, yet they demonstrated that the boy candidate can be outclashed in clamor. It must have surprised the young man. It certainly did the country.

THERE have been more than thirty candidates for the Presidency in the last eight quadrennial campaigns, but Bryan is the first of them all to call himself a second Abraham Lincoln. Is it colossal egotism or is the man daffy?—Times Star.

MCKINLEY's majority must be so large as to settle the fate of free silver for all time. It is not enough to sit still, confident that Bryan is already defeated. That defeat must be made so crushing that the men who desire to promote dishonesty and repudiation will never have the courage to again raise their heads.—Oil City Derrick.

**Matter of Self-Interest.**

Senator Sherman, the Bryanites have reiterated, knows more about the "crime of 1873" than any other man living or dead. He has accepted their challenge to make a statement concerning it. This statement Democrats do not relish so much as to give it general publication. Mr. Sherman says in this statement that instead of stealth attending the so-called crime it was committed in the open congress and that it took three years to accomplish it after days and weeks and even months of debate and consideration. There was no invisible ink used to insert the clause which dropped the silver dollar from the coinage laws. Nobody objected to making no provision for its coinage for it was not then being coined; it had not been coined for forty years; and in the eighty years of the government's existence but eight million had been coined. There was no demand to put the silver dollar in circulation. It was inconvenient to carry.

The silver mine owners were not so patriotic that they cared to have silver bullion worth three cents more than a dollar in gold, coined into dollars. Their representatives instead of demanding the retention of the clause which authorized the coinage of the silver dollar were loudest for its repeal. They reasoned that the fact that the government undertook to say that \$1.08 should pass for a dollar of one hundred cents tended to "bear" the silver bullion market. With the law directing the mint to receive the white metal and coin upon presentation each 371 1/2 grains of it into silver dollars, although the amount of metal was worth as a commodity more than this sum by three cents, repealed they expected to see the price of silver advance.

The self-interest of the mine owner then was not to have silver coined and he was not doing it. His self-interest now is to have it done and he asks the government to aid him. As Senator Sherman said, no one looked to see the fall in silver which occurred subsequent to 1873. No one looked for the increased output, or the improvement in machinery for mining, by which the cost to produce it has been materially reduced. Likewise no one discounted the place that aluminum was destined to play in the arts and manufactures. It has displaced silver in many things. There is no way of estimating how this non-corrodible metal, which has

sprung into popularity recently, has succeeded to many of the places it was thought only silver could be utilized in and was adapted to perform, but if it could be done the result would be astonishing.—Zanesville Courier.

If you want a nobby overcoat see the Marietta Tailoring House, 220 Front street.

**Wisdom From McKinley.**

Major McKinley in his masterly introduction to the great work on the tariff, "PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY," says:

The world knows of the wonderful progress we have made. The experience of the United States in diversifying industries and developing its home market has contributed more or less to the growing disregard for the maxims of schoolmen and theorists and increased the value of the unimpeachable testimony of trade and experience.

The scope of Mr. Curtis' work practically covers the history of the world's trade and commerce. The author has undoubtedly devoted years of patient research to gathering and arranging his material and presenting his argument. After a careful examination of the results of this stupendous piece of work the fair-minded American student and reader will close the book with the conclusion that in our own American policy we have nothing to take back, nothing to apologize for. Under similar conditions our experience has been precisely the same as the experience of other nations. In some ways it has even been England's own experience. A low tariff or no tariff has always increased the importation of foreign goods until our money ran out; multiplied our foreign obligations; produced a balance of trade against the country; supplanted the domestic producer and manufacturer; impaired the farmer's home market without improving his market abroad; undermined domestic prosperity; decreased the industries of the nation; diminished the value of nearly all our property and investments; and robbed labor of its just rewards. The lower the tariff the more widespread and aggravated have been these conditions which paralyze our progress and industries. This is the verdict of our history, and, as the author of this valuable work demonstrates, with a clearness that should carry conviction, it has been the verdict of history in the case of other nations, if facts and figures may be relied upon to point out such results.

**A Valuable Prescription.**

Editor Morrison, of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for Constipation and Sick Headache, and as a general system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2925 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength—Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a Bottle at W. H. Styer's Drug Store.

**Republican Meetings.**

- Monday evening, Sept. 28th, McKinley club, Marietta. Speaker not settled yet.
- Tuesday evening, E. R. Alderman, at Vincent.
- Wednesday evening, Beverly, Jas. R. Garfield and R. C. Daves.
- Thursday afternoon, Oct. 1st, Layman, Jas. R. Garfield; evening, Barlow, Jas. R. Garfield.
- Friday afternoon, Lower Salem, Jas. R. Garfield; evening, Marietta, at Auditorium, James B. Garfield. Friday evening, Belpre, T. H. Anderson.
- Saturday afternoon, Centre Belpre, Jas. R. Garfield; evening, Newport Village, T. H. Anderson.
- On Monday, October 5th, H. C. Van Voorhis will speak to the McKinley Club, at the Court House.

Where did you get those "hot" trousers? At Marietta Tailoring House, 220 Front street.

**What Jefferson Said.**

The law, or the mint or er, it does not "fix the price" of gold. It simply recognizes and stamps the value of the metal as settled by what Thomas Jefferson called "the market price of gold in the great commercial nations." He truly said that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether." The melting-pot test holds good with gold not only here but everywhere in the world. The same test applied to silver, even under free coinage here, would give the metal only its commercial value—about 53 cents to a dollar—in the markets of the world. The United States can not make a standard of value for the world. Neither can we maintain an isolated position.

**The "Conditions Prior to 1873."**

Do the silverites really want restored "the conditions prior to 1873?" In that year the total coin in the United States, including bullion in the treasury, was \$25,000,000. The total money per capita was \$18.65.

Now the coin in the country, including bullion in the treasury, is \$1,325,618,792. The money per capita is \$29.86.

Before 1873, we had coined only a little over 6,500,000 silver dollars. Now we have over 420,000,000. During 1873 only 296,890 were coined. From January 1 to June 30 this year, there were coined 7,500,412.—New York World (Dem).

**Labor's Earnings.**

Labor in the United States was able to earn the enormous sum of \$7,000,000,000 in 1892, every dollar worth 100 cents. If labor, under protection, can earn seven billions per year, every dollar as good as gold, why should workmen vote for a debased currency?

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Countries That Are Now Using a Debased Currency.**

**THE SITUATION IN BOLIVIA.**

The Condition of the Farmers and Other Working Classes Is Miserable In the Extreme—Effect Upon the Masses of Money of Fluctuating Value—Ex-Minister T. H. Anderson Tells a West Virginia Audience What He Saw and Experienced.

From a report of the opening of the Republican campaign in West Virginia which was sent to the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune from Kingwood, the following is taken:

The speaker of the day was Hon. T. H. Anderson, of Ohio, ex-United States minister to Bolivia, one of the silver standard countries of South America, from 1889 to 1893. He had the opportunity while there of studying the question and noting its evils in the course of his own personal experience. Here are some of the things he told his vast audience about its workings:

"During one year, with the consent of Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, I had my official residence in Arequipa, the southern metropolis of Peru, also a silver standard country. My official duties brought me in close contact with the diplomatic representatives and the existing conditions of practically all of the South American republics on both coasts. And I want to say to you that, by common consent, the one over-shadowing curse that rests upon the people of South America is a debased currency. It has destroyed their credit abroad, and created and perpetuates universal distrust at home.

"The condition of the working classes, of the farmers, and of the common people is so far removed from the standard of living common to the people of our own country that there is no comparison. Instead of seeing a country dotted with bright and happy homes and the farmers afield pursuing their vocations in the prospect and hope of adequate reward for their toil, their condition is but little better than it was 350 years ago under the dominion of the Inca empire. At best they secure what would be to you an intolerable existence.

"Bolivian money fluctuates from 10 to 20 per cent within a single month. A man who has \$25,000 worth of goods upon his shelves today may wake up tomorrow morning to find that in the fluctuations of silver 10 to 20 per cent of their value has been swept away. The result is that the wholesale merchant, the importer, protects himself against these fluctuating values by selling to the country merchant at such price as will save him from loss and give him a margin of profit. The middleman, or country merchant, in turn protects himself in the same way by selling his goods to the last purchaser at what is to him a ruinous cost; and in turn he buys from him what he has to sell at the lowest possible figure, in order that he may have such profit as will justify him to continue in business under this fluctuating standard of values. And thus the common people are whipsawed, cut both ways, as they buy and sell. Therefore it is that the condition of the people is as I have described.

"Moreover, the maintenance of our gold reserve is an easy problem as compared with that of keeping their silver, which is their only metallic currency in circulation. And why? Because their paper money, which is redeemable in silver, is without intrinsic value, being the cheaper money, drives the silver out of circulation; just as we claim that silver will drive gold out of circulation if we come to a basis of silver monometallism. Consequently silver is hoarded to such an extent that it is impossible for them to keep in circulation sufficient silver to carry on the ordinary business of the country.

"Therefore it is that when they want to make change, as, for instance, if A wants to pay B \$1, or \$5, or \$10, they effect the transaction by tearing the bill in two, each taking half. So that you are not very long in the country until you find yourself receiving and paying out these pieces of paper money in your daily transactions. You have plenty of money, it is true, and that is what Mr. Bryan and his friends tell us we want here; but the important question is, what is it worth when you get it? It takes from 150 to 200 dollars of their money, depending upon the price of silver, to buy a 100-dollar draft on London or New York.

"If that is what is meant by a silver standard, if that is what is meant by the unlimited coinage of silver dollars—for that is what they have done there—are you ready to vote for it, are you ready to join Mr. Bryan in fastening this deplorable system of finance upon this public?" [Cries of "No!" and applause.]

Mr. Anderson then turned his attention to Peru, a country with a very similar state of affairs, but in Peru they will not circulate Bolivian money, and when the traveler crosses the border he must change his Bolivian silver for the silver soles of Peru.

"Watch the women on their shopping tours, and you will see, following demurely behind each senora or senorita a peon bearing under his arm a sack of silver, out of which the purchases are paid. When it comes to larger transactions between the centers of population and the interior towns, the silver is transported on the backs of mules and burros to settle their mutual accounts.

"Is this what we want in this country?" he asked. "Are you ready to vote in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver as they have it in Peru, and take your chances of entailing upon this country, even to the slightest degree, the evils to which I have referred?" [Cries of "Never" and applause.]

After narrating something of the conditions that prevail in Chili, another country with a debased currency, Mr. Anderson in conclusion said:

"Out of the issues of this campaign must come the weal or woe of this Republic for many years to come. The man who halts or hesitates in his adherence to principles of financial honor and individual honesty in this campaign, and who dallies with the temptation to debase our currency that he may rob

his neighbor, must consent to be robbed in turn. The man who is yearning for a 50 cent dollar to pay his debts must agree to accept a 50 cent dollar for the labor of his hands and the products of his toil. If we insist on debasing our currency to the standard of Mexico and the central and South American states, then we must be willing to accept their standard of living as well as the standard of civilization of these Latin-American republics.

"My countrymen, let us not forget that ours is the only Anglo-Saxon republic the world has ever seen, and remembering with pride that no nation has ever yet been strong enough to enslave any portion of the Anglo-Saxon race, let us not unwittingly enslave ourselves; but rather let us bury this heritage of unlimited silver coinage in the same grave where we buried its twin companion, the greenback heresy, nearly a quarter of a century ago, and then, facing to the rising sun, continue our onward march until this republic stands tall and stately among the nations of the earth, like a city set upon a hill, that can not be hid." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

**"COIN" HARVEY WANTS GOLD.**

A Silver Advocate Uses a Pretext to Hoard the Yellow Money.

By advocating silver Mr. Harvey has reaped a harvest in gold.

Yesterday morning W. H. Harvey, commonly known as "Coin" Harvey, because of his authorship of a series of alleged economic papers under that name, left his office at 303 Washington boulevard and came down town. He was accompanied by Miss Josie Hix, his stenographer and confidential clerk. The two went to the Metropolitan National bank at LaSalle and Monroe streets. They went to the window of the paying teller and Mr. Harvey handed in a narrow, long slip of paper, partly written, partly printed. It was a check. It was Mr. Harvey's check. It called for \$2,500.

"I want it in gold," said Mr. Harvey. "And so, because he was a good fellow, and because he had more money, and was nice and didn't demand all in gold, and because it seemed best all around to do it, Cashier Hitchcock made a mark on the check, and the paying teller counted out 125 gold pieces.

Each was a little smaller than a silver dollar, but a good deal heavier. The whole \$2,500 made a glittering yellow column somewhat over nine inches high.

The silver prophet swept that much of the hoarded metal into the canvas bag and walked out of the bank with his stenographer.

He was destroying the power of gold as other men have attempted to destroy the power of run. He had proved his antipathy to it by absorbing some of it—by taking that much out of circulation.

Then he took it over to Dearborn street and put it in the safety deposit vault.

The place from which he took it and the place to which he removed it are precisely two blocks apart. But that short walk of "Coin" Harvey with his bag of gold meant more than a thousand speeches.

The bank is good. Mr. Harvey had no fear of its suspension. But he preferred to have the money where he could lay his hands on it at any time without asking leave of any cashier, paying teller or bank president. And he wanted it in gold. Harvey claimed that he wanted the gold to use as an object lesson in his speeches.—Chicago Post.

**The Ideal Panacea.**

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottles Free at W. H. Styer's Drug Store.

**Which? Gold or Silver?**

This is the title of a book on the Money Question containing sixty-two pages. It is the most complete work issued thus far on that all important issue now before the American people. Every man in this country old enough to vote should not fail to read this book before casting his mighty ballot in next November. Every employer of men should procure at once a number of the books and hand them to his workmen. It is not written in an offensive way, nor can it offend the most sensitive Democrat. It is compiled in such a manner and with such a strict regard for truth that it cannot fail to convince. This book should be in large quantities on the tables in every campaign club throughout the country, and Campaign Committees throughout every part of the land should possess themselves of a sufficient number of these books to be distributed to every voter in their counties.

Single copies can be procured for ten cents, and two cents in stamps; or ten copies postage paid for \$1.00. C. M. Daniels Publishing Company, 35 Park Row, New York.

**Beverly Fair**  
Sept. 29th and 30th and Oct. 1st. For above occasion the Z. & O. R. Ry. will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going on above dates. Returning until Oct. 2nd inclusive.

Every garment we turn out is a feature. Marietta Tailoring House, 220 Front street.

**Thousands of Women SUFFER UNTOLD MISERIES.**

**BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, ACTS AS A SPECIFIC**

By Arousing to Healthy Action all her Organs.

It causes health to bloom, and joy to reign throughout the frame.

**... It Never Fails to Regulate ...**

"My wife has been under treatment of leading physicians three years without benefit. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR she can do her own cooking, and is as well as ever."  
N. S. BRYAN, Henderson, Ala.  
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.  
Sold by druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

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THE OLD RELIABLE CASH CLOTHIERS.

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Dry Goods and Notions,  
LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES

Agency for the Cosmopolitan Fashion Company's Model Paper Patterns, which are guaranteed to be the most perfect in fit and of the Latest and Standard Styles. The retail price of these patterns range from 20 to 40c each, but will be sold at the uniform price of 15 cts.

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**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 clerymen, will manifold, price \$20.00.

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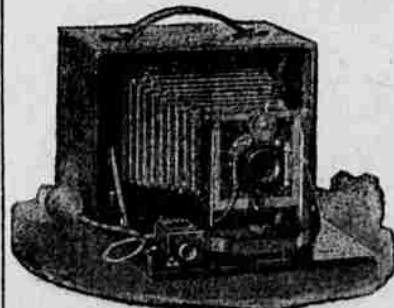
Now is the time you will be wanting Fruit Jars, and we have them in abundance, at most reasonable prices. Call in early, so that when you are in the midst of putting up fruit your jars will be at hand.

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

**PREMO CAMERA**

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.



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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

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

All Old Reliable, Crop-Tested Goods.

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