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THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLI. NO. 41. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2174

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

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A WOMAN'S WEAPON.

"What is a woman's weapon?"
I asked a charming girl.
She dropped her lashes shyly
And stroked a vagrant curl;
Then consciously she murmured—
This rosebud newly cut:
"I have a strong suspicion
Her weapon is a pout."

"What's a woman's weapon?"
I asked a lover true.
He turned him to a maiden
With eyes of heavenly blue.
Her velvet lips were parted;
All innocent of guile,
And eagerly he answered:
"Her weapon is a smile."

"What's a woman's weapon?"
I asked a poet then.
With a sudden inspiration
He seized upon his pen.
"Oh, I could name a thousand,"
He cried, in accents clear;
"But woman's surest weapon,
I grant you, is a tear!"

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Address of Senator Critchfield

In the Senate of Pennsylvania on the "Compulsory Education Bill."

Mr. President, if it were not for the fact that I believe as sincerely as I believe in my own existence, that the passage of this bill would prove detrimental to the cause of popular education instead of being helpful to it. I should be glad to give it my support, if for no other reason I should if it were in my power to do so conscientiously, be glad to support this bill because it is a favorite measure of my very warm personal friend, the junior Senator from Lancaster. How it comes that anyone who is so uniformly right should, in a single instance be so radically wrong as my friend, the gentleman from Lancaster is upon this question, I cannot understand. The question as to whether it is whether it is desirable to have a school term of a greater length than six months is not the question before us. If it were I have no doubt but that, simple as that question would seem, we might not all be able to agree upon it. But as I have said, this is not the question, for the law already provides for a maximum terms of ten months. There is not a district in the State that may not keep it schools open during ten months of the year if it desires so to do and has the ability to meet the expense that would be thereby incurred. If there were in the State a single district that desired to increase the length of its school term and could not do so without legislation, then such legislation as is proposed by this bill would be important. But this, sir, as I have already said, is not the case, and the only question for us to consider at this time is whether it is proper to take a matter that is in the hands of the people out of their hands and thereby say that we are not willing to trust to their judgment or their patriotism to lead them aright in the settlement of a question in which they are just as much and even more interested than we ourselves can be. They have the same interest in the prosperity of the Commonwealth that we possess, and in addition to this, they have the love of their children, the strongest passion known to our race, to prompt them. I believe, sir, that in a government like ours, "A government of the people by the people," the more we leave in the hands of the citizens, the better the government will be. The only reason, sir, why the government of this Commonwealth or of this nation is not a pure democracy, that is, a government whose laws are made by the whole people, met together in one assembly, is that our population is so great that the whole peple cannot assemble in one place, and hence it is necessary that representatives be chosen to come together to act upon such questions of public policy as equally interest the entire population, and are of such a general character as to render it impossible for the people in the several localities to act upon them themselves. But the question before us, Mr. President, is not a question of that character. The law as it now is, fixing as I believe, a just and reasonable minimum as well as maximum school term, recognizes the fact that different circumstances and different conditions exist in different parts of the State. If in any county or locality there is a district that desires to keep its public schools open seven or eight or even ten months in the year, and is able to do so without laying oppressive burdens upon its citizens, there is nothing to prevent its being done, and who, I ask, are more competent to judge of the propriety of so doing than the citizens of the district themselves. How often, sir, are we confronted within these halls by the fact that legislation that is important to certain localities will not apply to the entire Commonwealth, and how troublesome does this provision of the Constitution that prohibits local legislation frequently become. The bill under consideration I regard as one of this character. That it will be entirely satisfactory to portions, of the Commonwealth I will not deny but I am equally sure there are other portions to which it will not only be burdensome, but a positive injury. What, then, is our duty with regard to this matter? Is it right that the people of a few counties that are blessed with a rich soil, which in some instances is underlaid with still greater mineral wealth, shall say to the people of other counties who are less favorably situated, "We can easily keep our schools open during seven months each year, and whether you are able to do so or not you must." It seems to me, sir, that it would be just as reasonable for the man who, by the blessing of Providence has become rich, to go to his poor neighbor and say: "Sir, I want you to make for your family precisely the same provision that I make for mine." "The fact that you do not possess as much means as I possess shall not excuse." "I deem it important for the general respectability and prosperity of the community in which we live that the people shall all adopt the same style of living, and therefore, whether you are able or not, the appointments about your dwelling and the clothing of yourself and family shall be just as expensive as mine." I do not believe that, even my friend, the gentleman from Lancaster, though always affable and good natured would be willing to submit to any such meddlesome interference as this.

But the friends of this measure say that the education of our entire population is a matter in which every citizen of the Commonwealth is interested, and therefore we are justifiable in demanding that the schools of every district be kept open at least seven months. I admit, sir, that the prosperity of the Commonwealth depends more upon the intelligence of its citizens than upon any other circumstance, and it is upon this consideration that our common school system is based. But, sir, I would ask the gentlemen upon the other side of this question whether they believe that regular attendance on the part of our children in our public schools when they are properly conducted, for the period of six months each year, from the time they are six until they are twenty-one years of age, is not sufficient to qualify them for intelligent citizenship? Is there to be found in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a boy or a girl who possesses ordinary natural capacity who cannot, in fifteen years, more than complete the curriculum laid down for our public schools, by attending a well conducted and properly taught school, six months during each year?

I do not believe, sir, that such a one can be found. In my own county, where the average length of the term is 6.13 months, we are fortunate enough to have a superintendent of public schools who is a practical educator. At the beginning of the school year that closed last June, he laid down a regular graded course of study to be pursued by the pupils of all the schools of the county. The course embraces all the branches authorized by law to be taught in our public schools. An examination was necessary at the beginning of the school term to determine the grade that each pupil should enter, and at the close of the term an examination was held in each district by the superintendent himself in order to determine how many of those who, at the beginning of the year were placed in the senior class, were entitled to diplomas or certificates showing that they had completed the course, and the result was that sixty-three were graduated the first year, of whom the superintendent says in his report of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, a number were ready to enter the teachers' ranks the present year. No doubt all would have been ready to enter the teachers' ranks this year had they been of proper age, but quite a number of them were not over sixteen or seventeen years old. My own experience as a teacher and as county superintendent has proven to my entire satisfaction that in every case where the attendance is regular and the schools have attained a desirable degree of efficiency the average boy or girl found in our district schools will be able, with a six months' term to master the branches authorized by law to be taught in our public schools by the time he or she has reached the age of seventeen years. Some of the men most noted in the history of our times graduated from some of our best colleges, having completed the entire collegiate course including the sciences and classics, before reaching the age of eighteen. Among such I may name the late lamented James G. Blaine, who was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College at the age of seventeen. George Washington, who was educated in a common school, is said to have acquired a good English education at the age of sixteen, at which time he entered upon the active duties of life as a civil engineer. I would not be understood as referring to these illustrious names as furnishing examples of what the average American youth is capable of doing, for I know that these are extraordinary cases, but the history of our country is replete with the examples of men who have been graduated with distinction from the best institutions of learning in the land before reaching their majority. I cite these examples to show that if this is possible with our colleges, usually open for purposes of instruction about thirty-nine weeks each year, it is also possible with regular attendance upon a good public school six months each year for the average American youth to acquire at least a good English education, and when the Commonwealth has furnished to every child the opportunity of obtaining such an education it has provided for its own security and has discharged its duty, at least until such time as our school system is made a State system instead of a local system as it now is. If, sir, you will go into the counties where the schools are kept open six months in the year and mingle with the people in their homes as I have had the pleasure of doing, I venture to say you will find them as intelligent and as able to discuss the measures and means necessary to be adopted for the good of the State and Nation as you will find the people of any other portion of the Commonwealth. But it is argued by the friends of this measure that the State appropriation to public schools has been largely increased and that there ought, therefore, to result as a consequence, some improvement in our public schools. I beg the gentleman to remember that the Legislature that made the increased appropriation stated in the preamble to the revenue bill passed in order to make the increased appropriation possible that one object at least to be obtained was the reduction of local taxation. Of the fifty members of this branch of the Legislature at the time the bill referred to was passed thirty-seven are members of this body now, and I appeal to my fellow Senators who were here then and who are here now to say whether they wish to be understood by their constituents to have been insincere in the declarations made in the preamble to which I allude. Had it not been for the almost universal call that came up from every quarter of the State for a reduction of local taxes the revenue bill of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one would not have been passed and the appropriation to public schools would not have been so largely increased.

And now, sir, I maintain that to keep faith with the people whom we represent and who have sent us here, to serve them, we are bound to recognize the necessity of such legislation as will make the application of the increase of appropriation along the line indicated possible. But sir is said that the taxes levied for school purposes are in no case burdensome. Have the gentlemen who take this view examined the reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction? Of the school districts outside of the city of Philadelphia between four and five hundred (I do not now remember the exact number) paid last year ten mills and upwards of ten mills on the dollar, while a large proportion of this number paid the maximum rate allowed by law. The county of Lancaster, the home of my friend who stands as sponsor for this bill, with her average mill rate of 2.39 may easily press this measure, but as the frog in the fable is represented as saying to the boys who were pelting him and his mates with stones: "We beg you to remember that while it is fun for you it is severe punishment for us." We are told that the high mill rate that is paid is no indication of a heavy tax burden, that it is owing to an unjustly low rate of assessment in the districts where the high millage rate is found. I cannot tell how this may be in other portions of the State, but I do know that in my own county, where the mill rate in some districts runs as low as two and in others as high as ten the county commissioners have been endeavoring for years to equalize as nearly as possible the assessments so that no district in the county shall be compelled to pay an unjust share of the county taxes.

And I know, moreover, from a comparison of the prices I have received for lands I have sold during the last few years at trustees' and administrators' sales with the assessed values of the same that the discrepancy between the assessed value and the real value, if there be any such discrepancy at all, is not very great. But, sir, let the question of agreement between assessment values and real values be settled as it may, I do know that there are in some of the mountainous districts of this State men who own farms, not very productive I will admit, who with the help of their families are able by close economy to make a living, to whom the tax burden is not a myth but a reality. Men who are just as patriotic and as much concerned for the good of the country as any of us. Some of them proved their patriotism when the very life of the nation was at stake by placing themselves in that line that stood like a wall between their country and everlasting ruin, and to-day they are saying to us, "Ease up the burden a little, comrades if you can. The march is a long one and the knapsack is getting heavy: so lend us a neighborly hand if in your power."

But, Mr. President, I do not wish to consume the time of the Senate and I shall therefore say nothing further upon the quality, quite as necessary in friendship as interest—the quality that some one has called the oil of the machinery of life—tact. Such a woman is aware that "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and that her husband will love her and value her all the more for occasional losses of her society. "Let him go to his club, now and then," said the wife of the most devoted husband I know; "he always hears something amusing, and he likes to tell me what he hears as much as I like to hear him!"

Two Valued Frends.

A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises and Burns occur often and sometimes when least expected. Keep handy the friend of many households and the destroyer of all pain, the famous Red Flag Oil, 25 cents.

2. Many a precious life could be saved that is being racked to death with that terrible cough. Secure a good night's rest by investing 25 cents for a bottle of Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at G. W. Benford's Drug store.

The mineral elements that enter into the composition of plants vary according to the stages of growth of each plant. A month may make a great difference. As plants approach maturity lime and silica increase rapidly, as they stiffen the stalks and form what may be termed the bony structure. Silica, which abounds largely in nearly all of the staple crops, is plentiful in the soil, and costs nothing It possesses no value.

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Sewickley, Penn.:—We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhœa for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine.

P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. N. Snyder, Druggist.

Fat in the food is the heat-producing substance. Protein supplies the elements that build up the muscles, being nitrogenous, while the carbo-hydrates are sugar, starch, gum, etc. One pound of fat is estimated to equal two and a half pounds of carbo-hydrates in the production of heat. The ash is composed of the mineral substances that exist after combustion of the whole.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, and will be seen by the following from James Lamber of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. N. Snyder, Druggist.

The farmers will soon be as busy as bees preparing for corn. If they bestowed as much care and labor on some vegetable crops as they do on corn they would perhaps secure larger profits. There are a great many crops to select from, and there is no knowing what can be done with any of them until they are given a trial.

Mothers' Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children. —Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by

J. N. SNYDER Druggist.

If the borers are to be gotten out o the trees now is the time to get at the work. A sharp knife is all that is required.

An Indian Picture Gallery.

In Routt county, Colorado, in the most inaccessible part of the state, near the post office of Hadyn, are pictured cliffs that rival the famous "Pictured Rocks" of Lake Superior. These cliffs are in a secluded canyon, says the New York Sun, down which a beautiful stream dashes in rippling, foaming cascades. Great pine and fir trees arise from the dark, rocky ledges and fill the air with their balsamic odors.

Some distance up from the mouth of the canyon the gorge opens into a pretty park, enclosed by almost perpendicular cliffs of soft gypsum rocks and red sandstone, worn and carved into many fantastic shapes. In one portion of the park the upper half of the cliffs jut out and shelter the walls below from the action of the sun and winds, the moisture and frost.

Here are found the pictured rocks, evidently the work of Indians. The particolored rocks seem to have appealed to the art instincts of the savages, for they have utilized the natural shades and colored streaks in the rocky walls to delineate in colors many of their rude sketches.

The pictures are suggestive of Indian life. There are well outlined drawings of tepees, with the totems on their sides. There are pictures of Indians racing on horseback, which show an inkling of line drawing and some faint idea of perspective. All sort of totem designs appear, shields and sun gods, and animals and bears. Some of the designs are beyond the comprehension of civilized men.

Away up on the cliffs, at a height to cause wonder as to the method employed to reach the point, are seen those rudely graven sculpturings in the colored walls. The highest drawings are badly defaced, and many of them are almost obliterated, while those lower down are quite well preserved.

Table Manners.

Drink from the cup—never from the saucer.

Teaspoons are left in the saucer, not in the cup.

Little children only have napkins arranged as a bib.

Making a noise, either in eating or drinking, is vulgar.

Always cheerfully defer to older people and to guests.

Eat slowly, and do not fill the mouth with large quantities.

Eat the food served, or quietly leave it upon the plate without remark.

Never imitate a rude or uncouth act, even if committed by an older person.

Avoid drumming with the fingers or the feet; it is the height of impoliteness.

If in doubt at any time as to what is proper, follow the example of others of more experience.

Patiently await the coming of your turn; do not follow with the eyes the food served to others.

Never unnecessarily handle the dishes, or in any other manner exhibit nervousness or impatience.

Do not feel obliged to "clean up the plate;" especially do not make a laborious display of doing so.

If the handkerchief must be used, let it be very quietly; in case that is not possible, leave the table for a moment, which may be done in case of a quick attack of coughing, sneezing or the like, without asking permission, the cause being manifest.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a cold to run on? They think it will wear away. Why does the cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any cough or cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for coughs, colds and consumption.

Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at G. W. Benford's drug store.

Plant the roses where you can easily look after them. The soil should be very rich, and grass and weeds must be kept out of the soil around them. The best liquid fertilizer for roses is a tablespoon full of saltpetre (nitrate of soda) in a two-gallon watering pot of water, applied twice a week.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

It is said that if the seeds of apples and pears are placed in a flower pot as soon as eaten they will produce plants that will attain a size sufficient to permit of transplanting them in the fall.

Of Course You Read

The testimonials frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver, are cured by Hood's Pills. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

Little Johnny—"That new boy in school is awful dumb." Mother—"Doesn't he know his lessons?" Little Johnny—"Huh! There was 20 words in the spellin' lesson to-day, and he missed every one of them. I only missed 19."—Good News.

Why It is the Best.

Pan-Tina.

1-It cures Coughs and Colds.
2-Strengthens weak Lungs.
3-Relieves and cures Asthma.
4-Insures you against LaGrippe.
5-Robs Croup of its terrors.
6-Cures when all else fails.

25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at G. W. BENFORD'S drug store.

A draught of air through the stable during the prevalence of a cold rain will do more harm than when the ventilators are open on a cold winter day. Dampness is more severely felt than cold.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for years. Having tried a number of remedies advertised as "sure cures" without obtaining any relief, I had resolved never to take any other patent medicines, when a friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm. I did so with great reluctance, but can now testify that after using it for six weeks I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy—an invaluable Balm.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Always sell from the inferior stock. The best should be retained for breeding purposes. No farmer can afford to sell his best.