The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827

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SOMERSET, PA.

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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLII. NO. 26 SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1893. WHOLE NO. 2211

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Rev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.:

"I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks, should hesitate to approve an

Article of Merit

and worth, from which he or his family have been signally benefited, and whose commendation may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe

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"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was despondency; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the individual use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

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All New Patterns and Colorings. Also,
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The President's Message

His Attitude on the Hawaiian Question, Silver, Pensions, and the Tariff.

The following are the portions of President Cleveland's message, submitted to Congress Monday, relating to the Hawaiian question, Silver, Pensions, and the Tariff. The whole is too much for us to publish, and the remainder being but a review of the Departmental reports, is not of any vital interest to the general reader:

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present Administration, the existing government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the Islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special Commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty.

After a thorough andexhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the Constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed, it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore, as far as practicable, the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result, within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of the material events leading to the present situation.

SILVER.

The purchases of silver under the law of July 14 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,162 50 fine ounces, which cost $45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940 84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the Government purchased, under all laws, 503,003,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14th, 1890, number 36,078,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $89,777,098.39, leaving on hand in the mints 140,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

Our total coinage of all metals, during the last fiscal year, consisted of 97,280,875 pieces valued at $43,685,178.80, of which there was $30,038,140 in gold coin, $5,343,715 in silver dollars, $7,217,220 90 in subsidiary silver coin, and $1,086,102.90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,506,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $50,750,000, and of the coinage value of $74,989,900.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1893, the metalic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,213,559,169 of which $597,697,685 was gold and $615,861,484 was silver.

One hundred and nineteen National Banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1893, with capital of $11,230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and one hundred and fifty-eight suspended. Sixty-five of the suspended Banks were insolvent, eighty-six resumed business, and seven remain in the hands of Bank Examiners with prospects of speedy resumption.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of Silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know, at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light af such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this, we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The authority now vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds is not as clear as it should be, and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the Government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest.

THE PENSION POLICY.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names—an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were 17 widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, 86 survivors of the War of 1812, 5,425 widows of soldiers of that War, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican War, 3,882 survivors and widows of Indian Wars, 284 army nurses, and 475,545 survivors, widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the War of the Rebellion.

The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from Army and Navy service. The number of pensions remaining on rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to Army service, was 450,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $35,756,549 98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet, as a requisite to its benefits, a disability must exist incapacitating applicant for the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them incapable of self-support.

The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention, but toward the close of the last Administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims, notwithstanding apparent invalidity. This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau, but, after entering upon these recent investigations, the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds on the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudulently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiments in which pensions have their origin; every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false, and undeserving pensioners rob the people, not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war fought for the preservation of the Union ought to inspire.

Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds; by no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt, in the line of duty, to rectify these wrongs, should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans. The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,740,467 14. The Commissioner estimates that $165,000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE TARIFF.

After a hard struggle, Tariff Reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in the public places of the people and their desires; if public officers are really the servants of the people and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of Tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that industries have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly, through Tariff Reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present Tariff charges upon the necesses of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousand who would be better fed, and better clothed, and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necesary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our National ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while a Federal legislation, through the imposition of high Tariff, forbids to American manufactures as cheap materials as are used by their competitors. It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured product resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens. The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our Tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are confined. Then follows a suspension of work in the mills and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes of our workingmen.

Even if the often-disproved assertion could be made good, that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low Tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to Tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional Committee embodying Tariff refrom on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently, and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced Tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The Committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new Tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments. These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbance whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure, I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of Tariff reform, and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the general good. The local interests affected by the proposed reform are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people, the most scrupulous care, and pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Face and Figure

show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

Many Chinese temples are provided with a bell at the entrance, and when the worshiper enters he gives the rope a pull and rings the bell in order that the deity may be notified of his coming, and be on hand to attend to his business.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results. —Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Christmas fruit cake: Rub thoroughly to a cream two cups of sugar and two-thirds of a cup of butter, adding three eggs beaten separately. Squeeze the juice of two large oranges into a cup, adding enough water to fill it. Stir this in to the mixture, together with three and a half cups of flour, two even teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar, one of soda and a little of the orange rind, grated. Bake in layer tins. For the filling, use one egg, yolk and white. Grate a little orange rind into this and the juice of half an orange, adding sugar enough to thicken.

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, 25 and 50 cents at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

Won't Go Far.—Tom—"I am going to travel." Jack—"Wow?" Tom—"On my brains." Jack—"Well, good-by—for a little time."—*Eureka Blade.*

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 La Grippe.
5-Robs Croup of its terrors.
6-Cures when all else fails.
25 and 50 cents. Bottles of Pan-Tina at G. W. BENFORD'S drug store.

GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

When the Latter Surrendered to the Union General.

Work has been finished on a project of unusual interest that was undertaken by the War Department some months ago, involving the marking of the important spots at and around the old Appomattox Court House connected with the surrender of Lee to Grant in 1865. Major Davis, the head of the board, has at last succeeded in having all the points of interest at Appomattox marked in a permanent manner.

This is done by means of cast iron tablets that are fastened to iron posts five feet long. They are sunk into the ground a sufficient depth to secure stability, and bear the tablets, which are about three feet long by two high, in a slanting position, on a line with the eye. The letters are 2½ inches high and stand out in good relief so that they can be read some distance off. A contrast in black and white paint gives them great legibility.

The tablets start at the station where the new court house is now located. About half way to the site of the surrender is the first marking tablet, announcing:

"On this spot were established the headquarters of Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., on the afternoon of April 9, 1865."

The next in order along the road is the most interesting, reading thus:

"This tablet marks the site of the house owned and occupied by Wilmer McLean in which General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., and General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., met and agreed upon the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 9, 1865. The house was taken down and removed to Washington, D. C., in 1893."

There is a curious anachronism in this tablet that will be rectified later. When the McLean house was taken down, it was thought that it would be taken to Chicago, but the plan of the syndicate that purchased the entire site of the surrender was changed and it was decided to remove the building to Washington. Up to date, however, the material has not been removed, though the house has been taken down. Thus the tablet is not quite correct, but if the material is not taken away soon a new tablet will be cast that will be accurate.

A few rods further up the road the visitor comes upon the site of the old court house, the story of which is told in the third tablet, thus:

"Here stood Appomattox court house; built 1842; burned 1892."

The ruins of the old building are still to be seen.

On the morning following the meeting between the generals in the McLean house, both of them started out from their respective headquarters and rode on horseback down the side of the road, which was very muddy, for the purpose of a further interview. They met about half way at a spot a little north of the court house, on the west side of the road. Here is a tablet erected to this effect:

"On this spot Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., and Gen. Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., met on the morning of April 10, 1865."

At a point just in front of Mr. Peers' house, and almost across the road from the meeting place of the two generals is a tablet as follows:

"Near this point was established the left flank of the first division of the fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, on the morning of April 11, 1865, to receive the surrender of the arms of the infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia."

A similiar tablet marking the location of the right flank of the division is planted about 200 yards farther north.

The interesting question of the spot from which was fired the last shot of this remarkable campaign is settled by the location of a tablet at a point east from the road, about a hundred yards distant and half as far behind the Peers house, which reads:

"From this spot was fired the last shot from the artillery of the Amry of Northern Virginia, on the morning of April 9, 1865."

Immediately after the surrender the famous apple tree that figured so largely in the transaction was dug up by soldiers who saw its immense value as a relic. They went down several feet in order to secure the roots intact. The site of this tree is therefore all that can be marked to-day. It stood a few yards west of the road, and 400 yards or so north of the court house. The tablet that has been placed there bears this inscription:

"Near this spot stood the apple tree under which Gen. Robert E. Lee rested while awaiting the return of a flag of truce sent by him to Gen. U. S. Grant on the morning of April 9, 1865."

It is thought that the scene of the surrender, now that it has been accurately marked, will be the objective point of many trips by veterans of the war, who take such a great interest in the geography of the scenes of the great rebellion.

A Great Invention.

"I have here," began the energetic man, as he bounded into the young lawyer's office, "the greatest invention of the age."

It was easy that the lawyer wanted, not inventions, and he said something rather rude; but the energetic man proved to be a philosopher and merely smiled.

"I call it," pursued the visitor, "the eternal kisser, because there is simply no end to the kisses it bestows. It is this." He hauled out a spray of mistletoe covered with white berries. This interested the young lawyer, who raised his eyes inquiringly.

"Mistletoe," proclaimed the agent, "is very scarce this year and a bunch containing a score of berries would bankrupt a poor man. Now, this invention brings happiness within reach of all. Tradition permits you a kiss for each and every berry, you know. You hold this spray above your beloved's head—so. You bend—so—and kiss her. Then you grab a berry—so—and pull it—presto! it flies back again in place. The leaves and berries are India rubber, sir, and—two, did you say? Fifty cents. Thank you sir. Good morning."

A lady lion-trainer, young and fair, beckoned to the lion and it came and took a piece of sugar out of her mouth. "Why I could do that trick," exclaimed a spectator. "What! you?" retorted the fair performer. "Certainly just as well as the lion!"

Better Than a Club.

Ever since the New York police commissioners issued the edict against members of "the finest" carrying their locusts during the day the patrolmen in the downtown precincts have been trying to find something to take the place of the club when it was found necessary to recall sleeping "drunks" from the land of dreams to the stern realities of existence. Formerly, says the *Evening World*, a free application of the club to the soles of a sleeper's feet had the desired effect. Denied that method of arousing the dormant powers of locomotion in the soldeu gentry it was often necessary to spend the greater part of an hour persuading an individual to his himself away. But it was not long before the inventive genius of an Oak street station patrolman made the way all smooth and beautiful once more. Now a five-cent rubber ball has taken the place of the eighteen-inch stick. Apparently harmless as this little toy looks to the uninitiated, its efficacy as a "bum" accelerator far exceeds a whole bundle of night sticks. It isn't the rubber ball, but its contents that does the business. Every patrolman in the fourth ward now fills a rubber ball with household ammonia when he starts out in the morning. A gentle pressure of the thumb and finger project a fine stream of fluid lightning from the small hole in the hollow sphere a distance of several feet. This tiny stream brought to bear upon a "sleeper's" mustache has never yet failed to bring about an immediate revivifying of the subject, no matter how inert the bundle of "bum" appeared to be a moment previous.

Two Valuable Friends.

1. A physician cannot be always had. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, 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. Pan-Tina sold at G. W. Benford's Drug Store.

School Report.

The following is the report of the Scullton school for the second month, ending Nov. 17, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER IN ATTENDANCE.

Boys,	23
Girls,	23
Total,	46

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Boys,	21
Girls,	18
Total,	39

PER CENT OF ATTENDANCE.

Boys,	92
Girls,	94
Total,	93

Number present every day, - 22
as follows: Wilson Pile, J. R. Pile, Bruce Henry, Nolen Henry, Nelson Henry, Theodore Bowman, S. B. Henry, J. W. Henry, C. R. Henry, J. B. Henry, Jennie Henry, Ellen Henry, Barbara Henry, Ivy Henry, Saloma Pile, Annie Hartzell, Sarah Miller, Sadie Henry, Mary Henry, Lacy Millet and Annie Kregar.

No. of visits by patrons or taxables, 0
" " " " directors, - - 0
" " " " friends of education, 7

J. P. BARNES,
Teacher.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives, containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded.

Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by J. N. Snyder, Druggist.

A hawk was shot by Albert Newlin, of Laurenceburg, Ind., the other day. When he went to pick the body up the bird's mate attacked him with beak and wing, and finally bore off the body of its d