

The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.
Terms of Publication.
Published every Wednesday morning at the Somerset Herald office, unless otherwise directed.
The price of the paper is ten cents per annum in advance, or five cents per copy.
Advertisements are charged at the rate of one cent per line for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion.
The paper is published for the proprietor by J. W. Walker, Somerset, Pa.

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VOL. XLV. NO. 11. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896. WHOLE NO. 2352.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

The popular wash silk waists can be made as fresh as new by washing in a suds of Ivory Soap. The gloss is restored by ironing when almost perfectly dry. Use no starch.

— THE —
First National Bank
Somerset, Penn'a.

Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

NEW SPRING GOODS. New styles in all kinds of goods and lowest prices. A full line of Cashmere and Serges in all qualities. Splendid assortment of Black Wool, Worsted and Mohair Dress in Brocade and Novelty. Styles, suited for dresses and skirts. A big stock of newest styles of Novelty Dress Goods, ranging in price from 12 1/2 cts to \$1 a yard.

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LARGEST stock of new Millinery Goods. All the latest styles. A large assortment of Lace and Button Guaranteed Kid Gloves. Fast Colored Stockings in Black and colors for Ladies', Misses', Children, Men and Boys. Best dark, blue and light calicoes, 5 ets. Wool and Cotton Carpet Chain.

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OF SOMERSET PA.

Established, 1877. Organized as a National, 1890.

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SURPLUS AND UN-DIVIDED PROFITS \$23,000

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and everything pertaining to funerals furnished.

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BRYAN DEMOLISHED.
Bourke Cockran Does it Before an Immense Audience.

The mass meeting of the Democratic Honest Money League was held Tuesday evening at Madison Square Garden, New York, under the most favorable auspices. Thousands upon thousands of persons turned out to hear William Burke Cockran's reply to the speech of Mr. Bryan delivered in the same amphitheater last week.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment band rendered a series of national airs while the audience filled in. Every man, woman and child who entered was given small American flags and a leaflet containing the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America." These songs were rendered by a double quartet, in which the vast assemblage assisted. The small American flags played a prominent part later in the evening, when they were waved vigorously and with charming effect by the vast audience as they went to the enthusiasm at some of the national airs which they sang.

The platform, which was considerably larger than that used last week was tastefully dressed in the national colors. On it, besides Maj. John Brynne, president of the Democratic Honest Money League, who called the meeting to order, Perry Belmont, the permanent chairman of the meeting, and Bourke Cockran, there were a host of prominent Democrats, national and local renown, and a large number of the vice presidents of the meeting.

The audience was far more enthusiastic than that which greeted Mr. Bryan last week. The slightest occurrence of the ordinary set cheering. Eighty-three hundred chairs had been placed in the arena of the auditorium. This arrangement swelled the seating capacity of the building to about 18,000.

At 8:25, when Mr. Cockran came in every seat was occupied. Mr. Cockran was received with prolonged cheers. Maj. Brynne immediately advanced to the front of the platform and when at 8:30 order was restored, he called the meeting to order in a brief speech. He was heartily applauded throughout. When he named Perry Belmont as chairman, the cheering was renewed. Maj. Brynne said:

Fellow Democrats: Democrats who love their country above their party. I may be pardoned if I give briefly the causes that led to the organization of the Democratic Honest Money League of America. It is a home for honest Democrats who are unwilling to witness the assassination of their party. It is a home for honest Democrats who believe their party stands for honor. This league was organized in an emergency. Honest Democracy has always been found on the side of the country. They are now. This campaign will be conducted on the lines of education. There has been a conspiracy organized by selfish greed of everything undemocratic. We are going to save the country first, if possible, and then look to the party. We have lost the ship, but we must save the country, and we invite all good citizens of this country to cooperate with us. In every State in the Union to-day the league is moving. From the camp-fire we expect the enthusiasm will spread until the campaign ends to the downfall of Anarchy, Socialism and revolution.

He then introduced ex-Congressman Perry Belmont as the presiding officer of the meeting. Mr. Belmont advanced slowly to the front of the platform, and when the applause which greeted him ceased, began his speech in a slow and deliberate manner. Mr. Belmont said:

This is a time for very plain speaking. We want no victory under a false flag. The Democratic standard was supplanted at Chicago by the rag of Populism, which we firmly refuse to follow to the disgrace of the nation. We are Democrats and we represent Democrats, refusing even to surrender the honored name of our party to the Populists.

Mr. Belmont concluded his remarks at 8:45, and then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Cockran. The vast auditorium was immediately in an uproar, and the ovation of the night was tendered the ex-Congressman. Men and women stood in their places and cheered themselves hoarse. In the same cheering some American flags vigorously. When the cheering had subsided in a measure the New York Banks Glee club began to sing the Star Spangled Banner. The audience joined in and helped out with the chorus. Mr. Cockran at length secured order and plunged at once into his subject, his reply to Mr. Bryan's speech. Mr. Cockran said:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, fellow Democrats (applause). With the inspiring strains of the national song still ringing in our ears, who can doubt the issue of this campaign? (Applause). That issue has been well stated by your presiding officer. Stripped, as he says, of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty; (more applause.) an issue between the honest discharge of their public obligations, and the dishonest evasion of them. It is a question as to whether the powers of this government shall be used to protect the honest industry or to tempt the citizens to dishonesty. On this question honest men can not differ. It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the heart of civilization itself. If it be dishonored by free institutions to find an issue of this character projected into a Presidential campaign, this meeting furishes us with a clear idea of how that issue will be met by the people. (Applause.) A Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic faith, but the Democracy remains faithful to Democratic principles. (Applause.) Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they can not seduce the footsteps of Democratic voters from the path of honor and justice. (Applause.) A candidate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a canvass against the foundations of social order,

and he beholds the Democratic masses confronting him organized for the defense. (Applause.)

Fellow Democrats, let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that we bear in this contest a serious and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party, and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. (Applause.) We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from civic life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people can not be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or of common honesty. (Applause.) We would look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issue involved in this canvass. (Laughter.) Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate himself quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. (Laughter.) I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. (Laughter.) I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrines which he professes, that his own hands would be the very first to tear down the platform on which he stands. (Applause.)

LETRIC RHETORIC SUBSIDED.

But there was one statement in that speech which was very free from ambiguity, pregnant with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. He professes his unquestioned belief in the honesty of the American masses, and he quoted Abraham Lincoln in support of the faith that was in him. Well, I do not believe that the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan presented upon this platform; in the changes which have come over the spirit and the tone of Populist eloquence since the Chicago convention. We all must remember that lurid rhetoric which glowed as fiercely in the western skies as that which shined through the east window foretold the terrible fate of the ensuing day, and here upon this platform we find that same rhetoric as mild, as inopinate as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who, on his trip home and in the days of his trip eastward, declared that this was a revolutionary movement; who no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution. The people of this country will not stand the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for institutions based upon the false premises of Populist agitators; the American Nation will never consent to substitute for the Republic of Washington, of Jefferson, and of Jackson, the republic of an Algeid, a Tillman, or a Bryan. (Applause.) The power of popular opinion, which caused the vivid oratory of the Chicago platform to burn low and soft as the moonlight outside of this platform, which has been the masterpiece of Populist eloquence, will show the full extent of its wisdom, will give Abraham Lincoln's prophecy its triumphant vindication when it crushes the seed of Populist Socialism next November. (Cheers.)

Now, my friends, I have said there was one statement of great significance in Mr. Bryan's speech. There is another portion of it which is singularly free from any obscurity, and that may be found in the last paragraph of his speech, where he talks logically, consistently, plainly, the language of revolution. Whatever change may come over his manner as a candidate, however much the vehemence of his eloquence may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remain unaltered. On this platform he defended the most revolutionary plank of the Chicago platform in such less vehement, but not less earnest, than that in which he supported their adoption. On this platform he defended the Populist program of overthrowing the integrity of the Supreme court. (Applause.) If there is any fruit which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of this independent tribunal, Mr. Keely has been the demonstration of an independent tribunal to safeguard the rights of every citizen, and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever source, or however powerful might be the antagonizing elements. (Applause.) The very existence of that power presupposes the existence of an independent tribunal, because a Populist measure was condemned as unconstitutional, proposing, not to amend the constitution in the ordinary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing to pack the court, to reorganize it (so that the language of the constitution itself should be pronounced those laws unconstitutional which the constitution itself condemns; a proposal to make the courts of law instruments of lawlessness; to violate that sacred pact between the States on which the security of this Nation rests; to profane the temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it. (Great applause.)

FREE SILVER WON'T INCREASE WAGES.

In the time which I must confine myself to-night I can do nothing but let us have the full consequences of the Bryan himself declares to be the overshadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little puzzled when I read this speech to decide just what Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a change in the standard of value throughout this country. I do not believe that any man can follow wholly with the speech, because, if he deserts from one set of conclusions he has got to read, but a few paragraphs and he will find another of a different variety. But I assume that it is fair in a discussion of this character, independently of what Mr. Bryan may say, or what Mr. Bryan may think he himself stands for, to examine the inevitable economic effects of a debasement of the coinage, of a change in the standard by which

existing debts are to be measured in a baser measure of value. Now, I will imagine that Mr. Bryan himself believes that in some way or other he is going to benefit the toilers of this country. He says he is, but he declines to show us how. (Laughter and applause.) For my part, I am willing to state here that if Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means known to heaven or known to earth, any means revealed to the comprehension of man that wages could be increased, I will be ready to support him here and now. (Great applause and cheers.)

I do not make this statement through any pretense of special affection for any man who works with his hands. Such a pretense made in the heat of a Presidential canvass would merely insult and discredit the intelligence to which it is addressed. (Applause.) I repeat that I will not support any measure calculated to increase the rate of wages, because I know of no test of prosperity absolutely infallible except the rate of wages paid to laborers. (Applause.) Where the rate of wages is low, there must be distress. If, then, Mr. Bryan can show me that by the enforcement of any portion of his program wages will be increased in this country, I will not only support him, but I will recognize him as the wisest orator that ever opened his mouth on the platform since the beginning of the world. (Laughter.) I will be ready to confess that the rhetoric, which I do not understand, is really the language of inspiration. (Laughter.) I would regard his admission to the Presidency as the kindling of a great light before the feet of man showing him a broad pathway to ending happiness and measureless prosperity. But in searching through his speech, in reading through whole reams of Populist literature with which this country had been flooded for four years, I have never yet found one syllable which showed me how a Populist expenditure of the rate of wages. (Laughter and applause.)

WORKMEN NEED HONEST MONEY.

Now, in order to understand the significance of the remark that wages is the only test of prosperity we have only to consider for a moment just what is meant by the term wages. Wages, as I suppose everybody here understands, is that part of the laborer's product which is given to himself in compensation for his toil. If, for instance, I am engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and if I can make five chairs every day worth \$3, and the rate of my wages is \$4 a day, what I actually get is one chair out of the five which I make. The other four chairs, the other four-fifths of my product, are devoted to the payment of all the other labor that has been expended in preparing the material out of which the chair was made—to the man who felled the tree in the forest; the person who sawed it in the mill; the carrier who transported it; the workmen who prepared its component parts, and the profit on the capital which set all this labor in motion. It is plain, however, that I could not take a chair home with me at night and attempt to set it up in my parlor. I must therefore undertake to divide the chair among my creditors, that moment it would lose its value; so instead of taking the chair, which I can not divide, I take its equivalent in money, which I can divide; but my wages all the time are fixed by the quantity of my own products. (Applause.)

If instead of five chairs I were able to make ten and the rate of my wages remained the same, I would obtain the same two chairs, or \$8 a day; but instead of there being four other laborers, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled, and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? (Cry of "silver mine owners.")

My friends, the silver mine owner will get cheated. (Laughter.) The farmer who works on a farm will not take a part of the tunnel home with him for his wages; the man who paves the street can not take part of the highway with him; but each one takes the money equivalent to that part of the product which is the result of his daily toil; and the laborer is the man who has the most vital interest in the character of the money paid to him to him. (Applause.)

Now, when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor, we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction and in a haze of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where or when the wages of the workman are to be increased; but anyone who examines the scheme can see that the inevitable tendency will be to increase the wages of a man who works on a farm by any power given him from heaven he can find anything on the surface of this earth that has not got an owner, and therefore he can not honestly bestow it upon a favorite. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain commodities. (Cry of "exactly the other way.") I don't think that anything any gentleman or Mr. Bryan can do will affect gold. (Laughter and applause.) But, my friends, we are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the African is concealed. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the price of commodities. If he means anything, he means that, and I am not quite sure that he means anything. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why, that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold, equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now. If the value of this Populist scheme then is to be tested, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple, common, every-day question: "Where do I come in?" (Laughter.) Mr. Bryan himself has a glimmering idea of where the laborer will come in, or rather of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which, whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor, or

A CALL TO ARMS.
Gold Democrats Sound Their First Bugle Note.

At the meeting of the National Executive committee of the gold Democratic party held at Chicago Tuesday Chairman Bynum, of Indiana, presided, and all the members were present except General Charles Tracey, of New York, who was detained by party work in the metropolis. Assurances have been received that the organizations in the following States, which were not present at the Indianapolis conference, will have full delegations at the convention on September 2: Louisiana, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Colorado, Wyoming and South Carolina. The expectation is there will be 42 States to answer the roll.

The sub-committee appointed to prepare an address to the Democrats of the United States made a report, reviewing the history of the party as always opposed to fiat money, and describing the method in which the Chicago convention was conducted. The address then continues in part:

"In violation of the trust committed to them by a majority of the delegates assembled at that convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, unelected regularly-elected delegates to make places for others in sympathy with themselves. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against North and East. They impeach the honesty and patriotism of a leading Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassments produced by past errors of legislation, has heroically maintained the honor and the integrity of the republic. Against the protest of one-third of the delegates, they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the Democratic party."

The platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by means of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government, and by the exercise of the power of the Nation to compel the acceptance of depreciated coins at their nominal value, thereby working an injustice to creditors, defrauding the laborer of a larger part of his earnings and to weaken the honesty and patriotism of a part of their pension, contracting the currency by the expulsion of gold coin from circulation, injuring, if not destroying, domestic trade and foreign commerce.

"It demands the free coinage of silver at the arbitrary and fictitious ratio of 16 to 1, although the ratio established in the world's market is about 32 to 1 and although neither experience nor reason warrant the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be reduced, by the action of this government, to any ratio even approximating that proposed."

"Its declarations invite, and have almost produced, a financial panic, and many of its proponents announce that they will support it for the purpose they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of civil war. It assails the independence of the judiciary by a threat to reorganize the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decrees of the party."

It seeks to alienate office-seekers, and to undermine the support of the laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service.

"The Chicago convention having thus departed from the recognized Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines in violation of the Democratic oath, all Democrats are absolved from obligation to support its program. More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive to national honor and private obligation, and tend to create sectional and class distinctions and engender discord and strife among the people, all good citizens of the republic are bound to repudiate the existence of civil service laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service."

"The address is signed by Chairman W. D. Bynum, Charles Tracey, J. M. Falkner, F. W. M. Cutcheon, Ellis B. Usher, S. A. Holding, F. W. Lehman, W. B. Haldeman and John P. Hopkins.

She gave Them a Surprise.
She was a meek looking little woman, and when she stepped into the lively stable the men sized her up as one who drove with slack lines and was afraid to use a whip.

"Want a rig, miss?" asked the foreman.

"Yes. What have you on hand?"

"Well, miss, there's a Slow Tom. He's easy in the mouth and ain't scared of anything."

"What else have you?"

"There's another animal that looks well and easy to clip too; that's Gentle Annie. We can put her in a pinstrip for you."

"Thanks. No Gentle Annie or Slow Tom in mine. Have you a broncho that can kick the front end of a motor car into fragments?"

"Yes, miss, we have," said the delighted foreman, who thought he saw a chance of getting even. "We've got just the animal you want, but no man in this barn can tackle him. If you'll step this way you can see the critter."

The broncho was engaged in kicking down his stall and reducing the boards to kindling wood when the young woman walked into his apartment, laid a firm hand on his mane, and was welcomed with a whinny of joy.

"Who is the thing, are you?" asked the astonished foreman.

"I'm the animal tamer of the Wild West aggregation, and if you will clear the way I'll show you what my pet broncho can do," and with a "Hoop la," she sprung on the animal's back and rode laughing away.

"Well, I vow," said the foreman, "you can't tell by the looks of a few hoofs and a tail how good a horse is. If I didn't think she was a telephone girl out on a lark."—Detroit Free Press.

Cold Churches and Colds.
Cold churches are often the cause of serious colds and catarrhs. While this fact should not keep persons from church, it ought to teach the sextons how to heat a large building properly. In the cold weather, and especially when it is damp, the stone or brick walls of a large building become thoroughly chilled, and it takes the heat a long time to penetrate the whole building and counteract this chill.

Usually the fire for Sunday is begun late Friday night, or perhaps not until Saturday, and while the furnace or heating apparatus may give forth an abundance of heat, still the warm air has not been in the building long enough to permeate every corner and take off the chill, and it is often noticeable that while the church seems to be warm, judging by the thermometer, there is a cold feeling in the air.

If fires in such large buildings were started early in the week and kept up at a moderate rate for four days, very little fire on Sunday would be required to heat the building to a comfortable temperature. A small fire for four or five days heats better and with just as little expense as a roaring blaze kindled on Saturday. Church committees often find fault with the heating apparatus on a cold day when the manner and the time of building the fires are at fault. Then, too, a gradual heating of such a building allows of better ventilation than the sudden warming up the day before the building is used.—Health Magazine.

Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has cured hundreds of cases of deafness that were supposed to be incurable. It never fails to cure catarrh.

Reflections of a Bachelor.
A woman knows a bargain—after she has been married long enough. When a man says he likes freckles a woman will believe him if she has any.

The husband who brings home flowers to his wife is likely to be in a novel or else they have company.

Isn't the way you look at the other women that spoils you with your wife; it's the way you don't look at her.

The girl who puts on pretty stockings on a rainy day is all right; it's the one who puts them on other days that acts funny.

Before they are married, men make nice resolves, such as not to sit in their wives' presence in their shirt sleeves; after they are married they wear every lawd's rags, which kick their wives don't keep tabs on their soiled linen.—Detroit Free Press.

My little boy, when two years of age was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slow; he was able to get up and walk; he was gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I ever can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, Pa., or at Brailer's drug store Berlin, Pa.

Addison fell in love with the Countess Lager Warwick, but she did all the courtship and gave him no trouble in that regard.

A Legitimate Kick.
"What is that fellow raving so for?" asked the tourist.

"Missed the midnight train last night," explained Rubnerbeck Hill.

"Well, well! I have seen men swear and cavort for five minutes or so over missing a train, but he is the first one I ever knew to be at it ten hours after the train passed."

He has mighty good reason, my friend. They were more'n 95,000 in bullion and dust on that very train.—Indianapolis Journal.

ONLY LABOR CAN CREATE WEALTH.
It requires the labor of man and the aid of man alone to create wealth. If, then, Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. Who is to be despoiled, and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? (Cry of "silver mine owners.")

My friends, the silver mine owner will get cheated. (Laughter.) The farmer who works on a farm will not take a part of the tunnel home with him for his wages; the man who paves the street can not take part of the highway with him; but each one takes the money equivalent to that part of the product which is the result of his daily toil; and the laborer is the man who has the most vital interest in the character of the money paid to him to him. (Applause.)

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