

# The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY August 26, 1896

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

President, WILLIAM McKinley, of Ohio.  
Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large.  
GALENIA A. GIBSON, of Susquehanna.  
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

Electors-at-Large.  
J. W. Wharton, Philadelphia.  
Alexander E. Patton, Clearfield.  
William Withers, Allegheny.  
Peter L. Kimberly, Mercer.

District Electors.  
1. Dr. J. S. Pearson, Henry C. Prevost.  
2. Albert B. Moore, Frank H. Miller.  
3. Lewis I. Myers, R. H. Shindler.  
4. Wm. M. Tappan, George S. Sewank.  
5. Joseph H. Huddle, Wm. S. Hamilton.  
6. Henry E. Johnson, E. W. Wertheimer.  
7. John F. Fry, J. S. Hamilton.  
8. John H. Leland, J. S. Hamilton.  
9. J. W. Miller, J. S. Hamilton.  
10. J. W. Miller, J. S. Hamilton.

### \$5,000 a year from the government as a Congressman, and took his pay in gold.

"Is he popular in Nebraska?"  
The Bishop replied by saying that he had just received a letter from Nebraska, one of the most intelligent and honored men in the State, from which he would read an extract. It was as follows:

"When Bryan was nominated, the people in Nebraska went almost wild, and many Republicans as well as Democrats declared that he could carry Nebraska and would be elected. But a great change has taken place during the last ten days. A wonderful reaction has set in. McKinley will, I think, carry Nebraska."

The times are bad, you say, fellow-workmen. No doubt they are, and have been for several years. You have been out of work. Factories and industrial establishments of all kinds have closed, or have shut down to half-time. Few new enterprises are being undertaken. There is much distress throughout the land. Certainly something should be done to improve things. If it can be done by political means, by legislation, by change of Government policy, it should be done, and every patriotic man should vote for such a change. And so some men are trying to persuade you to vote for Bryan and Free Silver, as a sure cure for the evil.

Well, now before you accept their proposition as eternal wisdom, just ask yourself what good free coinage can do. It will, they say, increase the amount of money in existence. That is impossible. Money is wealth, or the representative of wealth, and you can not create wealth by act of Congress, any more than you can create by the same means a harvest of wheat or an eclipse of the sun. Wealth can be created, or, as men say, "money can be made," only by productive industry. Free coinage of silver could have no more effect in that respect than the Pope's bull against the comet.

But at least, say your silver advocate, it will increase the volume of circulation, and that would stimulate business and make times good. To both of these propositions the answer is an emphatic negative. The volume of money in circulation would not be increased, or not for a considerable time. The immediate result would be to reduce the amount of money in circulation. For the hundreds of millions of gold now in circulation would be withdrawn far more rapidly than silver could be coined to take its place. But even after the volume of currency was increased, after all the old spoons and silver buckles and other articles and all the silver of other countries had been poured into our mints and had flowed out again in the form of fifty-three-cent dollars, what good would it do? Do you suppose the Government would distribute that money, free gratis? Not much. You would have to work to earn it, just as you do now. They would give you in fifty-three-cent dollars instead of one hundred-cent dollars.

If prosperity depended upon the volume of money in circulation we ought to be contented now, for this country already has more money in circulation, in proportion to the population, than almost any other country in the world. More than it used to have, years ago, before the so-called "currency of 1873." But mere volume of currency can not create prosperity. In the last year of the War there was enough money in circulation in the South. Men handled it by the bale. They paid three or four hundred dollars for a barrel of cotton. But the war did not prosper. Other countries have been flooded with depreciated currency, and yet have suffered from the hardest of hard times. It is necessary, of course, to have enough money for the transaction of business. We have that now. But after that it is the quality, not the quantity, that counts.

Major McKinley put the whole matter into a nutshell the other day when he said, with the lucidity and force that are characteristic of his utterances: "It is a good deal better to open up the 'mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the labor of the world.' What the workmen of America, and all honest Americans, need is a chance to earn money honestly and payment in honest money when they have earned it.—New York Tribune.

### The Bolt from Bryan in Virginia.

Of the 700 members and Henry men who have signed the anti-Bryan pledge there are some, we believe, who never voted the Democratic ticket in Presidential elections, but the great majority are Democrats.

### McKinley at Annapolis.

Young as he was—a mere stripling of 37—William McKinley won the respect of his regiment by his courage and kindness of heart. His old comrades have never forgotten how on the bloody field of Antietam he brought hot coffee and meat to the famished soldiers who had gone into battle without breakfast.

### Where the Indiana Farmers Stand.

St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.).  
The Indiana Farmers' Association has 50,000 members, comprising 27,500 Republicans, 20,000 Democrats, 1,000 Populists and 1,500 Prohibitionists, and 42,500 of them are going to vote for McKinley and sound money. "The Indiana Farmers' Association is a national organization, and can gain as much from the Presidential vote of 1896 as the silver sentiment is swiftly disappearing," says the president of the association, "and the Indiana farmers don't want any of your cheap money."

### Why Bryan Failed.

Boston Herald (Dem.).  
What the people seem to find most disappointing in the Boy Grator is not so much his lack of command over facts, as the slenderness of his stock of metaphors. A man with such a reputation as master, who can not bring on ringing changes or references to a cross of gold. When that has become generally familiar it is no longer adequate for rhetorical service. It is like saying the "Great God" like many that have gone before him, not so much from poverty of the raw material of eloquence as from want of the spirit of all true eloquence—sincerity.

### Sibley Refuted by Facts.

MEADVILLE, Pa., August 22.—The non-partisan Sound Money League, composed of solid men of both old parties, opened headquarters here to-day. Ex-Judge Pierson Church, a life-long Democrat, is a member. Joseph C. Sibley delivered a silver address before the Farmers' Alliance picnic on the Rutherford farm near here to-day. He preached calamity to the farmers' interests and argued sound money. "The farmers are being dragged down to poverty-stricken straits on earth. The farm where he spoke, however, was an object lesson against him. It is free of debt, has five barns, and is overflowing with this year's crop. His family is well-fed and clothed and is happy. This farm is only one of many in this county. Crawford is safe for sound money."

## Senator Sherman on Democratic Money.

From the New York World, August 17.  
The state-milkman speech of Senator Sherman is of especial interest to Democrats from the fact that it recalls three historic incidents showing what the Democratic policy of silver and gold was under the founders and early leaders of the party.

The first coinage policy was adopted in 1792. It was 15 to 1, "because," says Senator Sherman, "the actual market value of 15 ounces of silver was then equal to the actual market value of one ounce of gold" in the exchange of the world. The ratio was fixed by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. "These two distinguished statesmen," says Mr. Sherman, "who disagreed upon nearly all other questions, did agree upon the then relative value of the two metals, and that both should be coined into money at that ratio."

But when the new American coins were issued it was found that the abraded and worn coins of the silver dollar, and the bright dollars of the United States were issued in 1800, by President Jefferson, of the coinage of the silver dollar, and after the date none were coined for more than thirty years. "This order of Jefferson, I suppose, would be called by our Populist friends 'the crime of 1800,'" says Senator Sherman, "but the fact is, that in 1800, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, under the lead of Thomas H. Benton, the Democrats 'Old Bullion,' Congress adopted the ratio of 15 to 1, the object being again to secure equal coinage and concurrent circulation by hitting upon the honest or commercial ratio. But as the silver market soon showed silver to be slightly undervalued, no silver dollars were coined in 1804 or 1853, only 100,000 in 1836, and none for two years thereafter. In the twelve years after the adoption of the ratio of 15 to 1 less than 700,000 silver dollars were coined—not one-tenth as many as were coined from January 1 to June 30 this year."

"Gold became the only coin in circulation," says Mr. Sherman, and he adds and proves from the record that "the average purpose of the passage of the act of 1834, which President Jackson approved, was to make gold the standard." And this, he says, "would not be called the crime of 1834."

Coming down to 1853, when Franklin Pierce was President, and all branches of the Government were of the same faith, Senator Sherman shows how "Congress reduced the quantity of silver in the fractional coins (half-dimes, dimes, quarters and half-dimes) more than 60 per cent, directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on Government account, abolishing the legal tender for \$500, leaving only a legal tender for \$50 only, leaving still practically the only full legal tender United States coin. At this time the silver dollar had disappeared from the current coins of the United States, and was practically and purposely demonetized."

The purpose of this act, as declared by the committee of the House, was to "make gold the standard coin of the country, of course, was 'the crime of 1853.'"  
Senator Sherman declares the historic fact heretofore established by The World, that "from 1861, when Mr. Jefferson became President, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, opposed to silver and all forms of paper money." It was likewise a sound money party under Fillmore, in 1856, and James and Adams, in 1848, and including 1848. Never until this year has it been committed to a fictitious ratio to produce, if adopted, silver monometallism.

### Democratic Doctrine.

New York Times.  
The committee think that the standard in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. They can not ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concurrently and indiscriminately in any country. There are three banks or money dealers, and they entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall compose exclusively the currency for large payments. These are not the words of Republican "gold bugs" of to-day, or even of "Cleveland Democrats." They are the words of a Democratic committee of the House of Representatives in 1854. They were written in support of the act of 1854, which avowedly established the gold standard for the United States. The law was signed by Andrew Johnson.

### What was good Democratic doctrine sixty years ago is just as good now.

Mr. Bryan has no authority to overthrow what Jackson set up.

### That 47 Cents Counts.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).  
The silver now in a dollar is worth on a jeweler's scale 47 cents. When stamped as a dollar it counts for a dollar in the country. When it is offered in payment outside of this country it is valued at its actual worth in silver—57 cents. The man who has been able to carry a certain amount of these undervalued dollars among his own people for purposes of "change," and for small purchases. The silver men insist on the free and unlimited exchange into such dollars. All silver offered at the mints, on the present coinage rates of 16 grains of silver to 1 grain of gold. That would make them a present of 47 cents in exchange for every dollar, and it would in fact be the holders of those dollars 47 cents of undervalued. "Free silver" is thus seen to involve a bounty of 47 per cent to the holders of silver dollars and a duty of 47 per cent against the users of undervalued silver dollars.

### Should Not Vote for Free Silver.

Low's State Register.  
These should not vote for free silver, says, 16 to 1:  
1. Those who work for wages or salaries.  
2. Those who live on fixed funds.  
3. Those who carry life insurance.  
4. Those who carry fire or other insurance.  
5. Those who hold land and building stock.  
6. Those who are insured in fraternal societies.  
7. Those who are paid pensions.  
8. Those who have saved up for a rainy day.  
9. Those who desire to labor and save.  
10. Those who want a 100-cent dollar for their labor or for the products of labor.  
11. Those who want to be insured, and who would that others should do to them.  
12. Those who believe in maintaining the money and credit of this nation.  
13. Those who believe that the United States should remain one of the great commercial nations of the world.

### Hoke Smith Says Tarzwell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is definitely known that President Cleveland has accepted Hoke Smith's resignation as Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Smith presented his resignation as soon as he, through his paper, the Atlanta Journal, announced his purpose to support Bryan and Sewall, but Mr. Cleveland has delayed action upon it. Mr. Smith is said to still adhere to the gold standard, but he considers that it is his duty as a Democrat to obey the commands of the party. The acceptance of his resignation is regarded as proof that President Cleveland proposes to support the named money Democratic ticket, to be named by the Indianapolis convention, on September 2.

### Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, is slated as Smith's successor.

No need to scratch your life away. Don't attempt to bring instant relief in all cases of Itch, Piles, Pin Worms, Eczema, Ringworms, Givets or other Itchiness of the skin. Get it from your dealer.

## Farmers Are Not Poets.

From the New York Mail and Express.  
The American farmer has a sagacious and conservative citizen. He is not a poet, and he does not speak in the point and act with a purpose. The Free Silver-Populistic conspirators are confident of the support of the farmers of the country, and it is on the basis of the farmers' vote that they make their calculations and predictions.

This shows the extent of their delusion. They are chasing shadows reflected by their own groundless hopes. In counting the farmer as a poet they are fooling themselves. It is probable that the average farmer has as accurate a conception of the essential weakness of the Free Silver proposition as has the average merchant and manufacturer. He may not voice his sentiment on this subject in public, but he can be depended upon to vote at the polls. He is not seeking for a temporary advantage, and he is not looking for an available and remunerative home market for their daily bread are the largest consumers of farm products, and so their thrift depends upon their property.

The argument against Free Silver at this point, or from the farmer's standpoint, is unanswerable. The farmer would lose about 47 cents on each dollar that he received. Moreover, the price of all articles of necessity would immediately double. The workingman would lose at both ends. He would receive less and have to pay more. In order to pay at all he would have to buy less. The farmer would thus lose at least one-half of the home market, which represents about nine-tenths of the total market. The assumption of American agricultural products, only six per cent, being disposed of in foreign countries. This shows the advantage of the domestic market under the existing conditions of our people, over an unfriendly, uncertain and often disappointing foreign market. The American farmer is too sensible a citizen to deliberately kill the goose that lays him the golden egg, and he would not do so most effectually by destroying the home market, which is practically the only market for the fruits of his industry.

It must now be clear to the farmer that the gold coin is a safe and sound investment, and a mortgage, in half-value silver dollars, even if that could be done with a temporary gain, would not begin to compensate him for the loss of the gold coin. The farmer is too sensible a citizen to deliberately kill the goose that lays him the golden egg, and he would not do so most effectually by destroying the home market, which is practically the only market for the fruits of his industry.

The farmer has carefully considered this matter in all its bearings, relations, and probable results, and has concluded to cast his vote on the safe side of this important question. He fully realizes that to vote for Bryan would be the abandonment and repudiation of those principles and conditions essential to the well-being of the nation. He knows that the money of the Constitution, if I want to see the triumph of the 'dollar of our fathers,' 'Silver has become cheaper, but moral standards have not. American manhood has not. If silver has become cheaper, the fathers would say: 'Then put more grains of it into our coin, or back the difference by the nation's obligation to make it good.' And that is our program, to use all the silver we can, but use enough of it to make us stand for the integrity and self-respect of our people. We must return to the old standards. Yes, the money of the Constitution, if I believe in what is praised in the money of the Constitution, I want to see the triumph of the 'dollar of our fathers.'

### Right of Free Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 22.—For ten days a great crowd has collected on the public square, discussing the financial question of the present campaign. The police made numerous and futile efforts to scatter the disputants and finally succeeded in scattering the crowd and finally succeeded in scattering the crowd and finally succeeded in scattering the crowd.

### Started With Plenty Near His.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The body of a homeless man, who died from starvation and exposure when there was plenty of food within his reach, lies in the morgue. The man, who has been identified as the man who was found in the basement of the house at 115-15th ave. near where he lay was a large jar of milk. On the shelf above him were preserved and delivered in plenty. He died of starvation, and the man who was found in the basement of the house at 115-15th ave. near where he lay was a large jar of milk. On the shelf above him were preserved and delivered in plenty.

### Saves by His Dog.

EASTON, Md., August 22.—Harry Radcliffe, a farmer, and tax collector for St. Michael's district, came near being killed by a bull in his farmyard to-day. He was taking a ring from the bull's nose when the animal became infuriated, got Mr. Radcliffe down and began to gore and stamp him.

### Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of Ayer's Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and to prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicine to my friends."—Mrs. M. M. HART, 478 1/2 St., New York.

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## The Venezuelan Question.

A Washington dispatch says it is reported from London that Lord Salisbury has yielded to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question, to the extent of including the settled portions of the disputed tract in the proposed arbitration. This is regarded as an important development by those interested in the subject.

The inclusion of "the settled district" has been the chief obstacle in the way of arbitration, so that the two governments are nearer to an amicable agreement than at any time since the trouble began. Lord Salisbury from the first has insisted that this settled district was sovereign British soil, which could not be subjected to the judgment of arbitrators. Secretary Olney has urged that the omission of this settled portion from arbitration would defeat the whole scope of the arbitration, as the unsettled, or worthless sections, were not what Venezuela contended for.

The latest view of this phase was presented in a brief Mr. Storow, a lawyer of Boston, to the Venezuelan commission as a part of the Venezuelan case. Mr. Storow pointed out that "the settled district" was in fact but little settled, and that the number of British subjects there was comparatively insignificant; that "their improvements," on which Lord Salisbury had laid much stress, were of the most primitive kind, and that the whole money value of existing British settlements, houses, improvements, etc., would be a comparatively small amount.

### The World's Largest Cave.

MANASSAS, Va., August 20.—Simultaneously with the finding of gold, there has been discovered what is said to be the largest cave in the world near the town of Hudson, on the St. Louis, Massillon & A. Southern Railroad. For two or three years the earth has been sinking to such an extent as to cause no little uneasiness, and day before yesterday a very noticeable depression in the earth was discovered some miles north of Hartsville.

### Judge Clipse True Free.

HOLLANDSBURG, Pa., August 20.—Judge Bell to-day handed down an opinion in the case of John H. Clipse, of Altoona, against the Blair County Commissioners for costs for serving subpoenas in the court. The decision will cause consternation among the constables of the county, and it is believed that in 1893, allowing constables to charge 50 cents for subpoenas and 10 cents for each mile traveled. The Commissioners refused to pay the bill and the case was appealed. In his opinion Judge Bell decided that in serving such subpoenas the constables act as a Deputy Sheriff, and is entitled to only 15 cents for subpoenas and six cents for each mile traveled. It is expected that the constables will combine and hereafter refuse to serve such subpoenas.

### Cow in a Bed Room.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 23.—A Jersey cow, known as "Bess," owned by Dr. George Sterling, of Southampton, L. I., created a diversion recently by entering her owner's house and walking upstairs. The doctor was out, and his little son had left the back door open. In her wanderings the cow entered the room of Miss Flora Sterling, on the second floor.

### Extremely Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Paul, Minn., September 2 to 4. For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell on August 23, 24, and 25 special tickets to St. Paul, at the following exceedingly low rates, as follows: New York, \$2.00; Philadelphia, \$2.25; Trenton, \$2.05; Baltimore and Washington, \$2.50; Harrisburg, Williamsport and Wilkes-Barre, \$2.75; Altoona, \$2.50; proportionate rates from other points. Tickets will be good for return passage until September 10, with an extension to and including September 30 if departed with the joint agent at St. Paul on or before September 10.

### Saves by His Dog.

EASTON, Md., August 22.—Harry Radcliffe, a farmer, and tax collector for St. Michael's district, came near being killed by a bull in his farmyard to-day. He was taking a ring from the bull's nose when the animal became infuriated, got Mr. Radcliffe down and began to gore and stamp him.

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## Disease Killing Cattle.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Aug. 20.—In the past few weeks a large number of young cattle, which had been driven to the Allegheny mountains north of Tyrone by the farmers of Bald Eagle and Warriors Mark valleys, have died, and the man in charge of them was at a loss to know the cause. It now develops that they had pleuro-pneumonia, and that many more are afflicted with the same disease. The condition is so bad that considerable alarm is felt by cattle owners in that locality. No definite steps have yet been taken to prevent spread of the disease. It is believed that not all the cattle that have died have been found, as there is a terrible stench all through the mountains in that locality.

### Smoked His Life Away.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—As a result of an attempt to see how many cigars he could smoke in half an hour, and to win a wager, 14-year-old George F. Ewell died to-day.

### The World's Largest Cave.

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## New Spring Goods

ARE NOW On Sale!

And we are now prepared to show the largest and most desirable stock of New Spring

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, RUGS, PORTIERS, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

Our New Spring Stock of Ladies' Silk & Percal Waists, Capes & Coats, are very desirable and at prices to suit all.

Of every description are now on sale, and we are prepared to offer great bargains in every department.

## Parker & Parker.

## Jos. Horne & Co.

1896 Fall and Winter Catalogue, which will be ready to mail in a few weeks.

## New Autumn Woolens, Silks & Suitings.

## Get it at Benford's

## SODA SPRING

## EVERY DAY Brings Something New!

A Riding or Walking Spring Tooth Harrow.



No dragging of frame on the ground. The lightest shaft. Will clean itself of trash as easily as a hay rake. Runs as light with a man on as others do without a load.

CALL AND SEE IT. WE GUARANTEE IT THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

## Sold on Trial. J. B. Holderbaum, Somerset, Pa.

## THE NEW CAPELLO RANGE.

WE sell the NEW CAPELLO RANGE, guaranteed the largest and best Range of its class on the market. It has very large and high ovens, heavy grates, linings and tops. Baking and Roasting qualities the highest as thousands of daily users can testify. If you want the best buy a

## NEW CAPELLO. GRANITE, COPPER TINWARE

Milk Cans, Screen Doors and Windows, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil and Gasoline Stoves. Call and see us. Respectfully,

## P. A. SCHELL, SOMERSET, PA.

## QUINN'S, JOHNSTOWN PA.

## Get it at Benford's

## ICE COLD SODA

## When you are Dry

## Autumn Dress Woolens.

## B. & B.

## BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny, Pa.

## ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY, SETON HILL, Greensburg, Pa.

## ST. MARY'S SEMINARY, PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SETON HILL, Greensburg, Pa.

## C. H. Coffroth, 606 Main Cross Street, SOMERSET, PA.