

Somerset Herald. ESTABLISHED 1827. VOL. XLV. NO. 17. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896. WHOLE NO. 2358.

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IVORY SOAP IT FLOATS

Have you noticed when discussing household affairs with other ladies that each one has found some special use for Ivory Soap, usually the cleaning of some article that it was supposed could not be safely cleaned at home.

First National Bank Mrs. A. E. Uhl.

Somerset, Penn'a.

Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$24,000.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.

DISCOUNTS DAILY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: LAURENCE HAY, PRESIDENT; JAMES L. PUGH, W. H. MILLER, JOHN B. SCOTT, ROBERT S. SCULL, FRED W. BIESECKER, CASHIER.

The Somerset County National BANK OF SOMERSET PA.

Established, 1877. Organized as a National, 1890.

CAPITAL, \$50,000. SURPLUS AND UN-DIVIDED PROFITS \$23,000.

Chas. J. Harrison, President. Wm. H. Koonz, Vice President. Milton J. Pritts, Cashier. Geo. S. Harrison, Ass't Cashier.

A. H. HUSTON, Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE, and everything pertaining to funerals furnished.

Mrs. A. E. UHL.

ELLY'S CREAM BALM FOR CATARRH

Next Door West of Lutheran Church, Somerset, Pa.

J. D. SWANK, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Next Door West of Lutheran Church, Somerset, Pa.

ALWAYS Oils! On Hand.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Jarecki Phosphate, Raisin's Phosphate, Lime, Crushed Coke, Hard Coal, Salisbury Soft Coal.

At the Old Stand near the Somerset & Cambria R.R. Station.

Prices Right.

A PONGEE HANDKERCHIEF.

"Bargains, eh?" said Mrs. Pilkington. "Guess I'll look at 'em."

FREE COINAGE.

Fallacy of the 16 to 1 Doctrine Pointed Out by a Correspondent.

NEW FALL GOODS

New Style Fall and Winter Dress Goods now in stock. They are pretty and cheap.

Ladies' and Children's WRAPS

Now coming in. Call and see them.

FLANNELS, FLANNETTES, and other goods now in stock.

THE KEELEY CURE

A special boon to business men who, having drunk excessively, are afflicted with the disease of alcoholism, leading to a clear brain. A four weeks course of treatment at the PITTSBURGH KEELEY INSTITUTE.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of coughs and colds and for consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for whooping cough, asthma, hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, cold in the head and for consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and, above all, a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with Dr. King's New Discovery, as they regulate and tone the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin. Regular size 50 c. and \$1.00.

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lady. "Drive on, I say! Don't lose any more time or Squire Pulteney will have gone home for the night."

pos, and one of them is of a value that is continually changing in its market price, as silver has been doing for many years, then, in such case, there must necessarily be a continual disturbance in the value of the currency, unless some plan or provision can be effected by which this needed equality can be maintained.

Here in the United States the monetary unit or measure of value is called a dollar. But this term is only a name; it is in reality something intangible, a thing that no man has ever seen or touched, and this mark (\$) is its written symbol.

While the standard is gold, it need not necessarily follow that all of the money that is made of gold, if any other metal can be found whose commercial value is equally stable and permanent with that of gold. The one thing then to do is to find what the ratio is to each of the different metals it is proposed to use as coinage metals, and then give to each of kind coin its required weight as deduced from the relative value of the different metals used.

Both gold and silver in an uncoined state have a value as a commodity and in such case are known as gold or silver bullion, and such are bought and sold by weight just the same as iron, lead or copper or any other metal or minerals. Of the two, gold has a value so fixed and stable all over the civilized world that it may well be said to be permanent. While in the other hand silver has for many years fluctuated more or less in value when sold as a metal or commodity. For many years it has fallen in price until at the present time it is worth less than one-half of what it was worth sixty years ago; for then it was worth 125 to 100 per ounce, while on the 18th of September of the present year it was sold at 67 cents per fine ounce. The silver dollar we now have in circulation contains 371 grains of pure silver. Its value, we mean its value as a metal, was therefore but a small fraction over 50 cents at that date.

Nothing can be gained in the way of profit in any transaction unless it be at the expense of some one else; and any gain to the people who have silver in hand by reason of thus doubling up the price of it would necessarily be at the expense of those without it. But, the taking of a piece of silver really worth, let us say fifty cents, and stamping it and calling it a dollar, is after all giving it only the nominal value of a dollar, except as to one class of our citizens, which class includes those who may have money due and owing to them on debts that were contracted when dollars were honest, and all dollars were of equal value; these would have to receive them, dollar for dollar; but when they come to pay them out again, as will be shown presently, they will not be able to exchange them for as much of any commodity they desire, as they could have done before free coinage had debased these dollars. But the legal tender power will go no further than where the payment of debts is concerned; that becomes powerless where the transaction is one for immediate delivery and payment; while free silver will inevitably drive all our gold out of circulation as money, the gold dollar will still be the standard of value. It is conceded that free silver will nominally, at least, increase the price of everything we have

to sell; but let us not forget that it will also increase the price of everything that we must buy. The fact that the gold dollar has been driven out of circulation by the silver one will be a forcible reminder to people that it must be a dollar of greater value, and they will still make it the standard; and knowing that the silver dollar contains metal that cost but fifty or fifty-three cents (gold standard) they will in all cases when they have anything to sell take care that they ask enough for it in these debased dollars to bring the price up to the standard they have in mind; that is why prices will be increased and raised. It is because those who are to receive it know that a large part of the value it seems to bear on its face is false and fictitious, compared with that of the gold dollar that has been driven out.

The reason that the farmer who will sell his wheat for one of these silver dollars (instead of 50 cents as now) will have just as much pure silver as the gold dollar will only buy as much as dollars would buy that were kept equal with gold. He will find that with that sort of money everything else has kept pace in price with his wheat. We must measure the value of the dollar by what we may get for it as well as by what we must give for it. He will also find that he is spending his silver dollar, if by chance he can fish out a gold dollar that so far has remained hidden in the bottom of his purse he will have no trouble whatever in getting more goods in exchange for it than he can for his silver dollar.

In the days when the greenback was in its glory the business of the country was done in paper dollars; but when every merchant or tradesman had any goods of any sort brought into this country from England, France or Germany, he could not pay for them with paper dollars, but must needs seek for gold among persons who had hoarded it and tempt them by offering them enough of these paper dollars in the way of a premium to induce them to part with their gold. Of course he sold the goods for paper dollars, but he took care to get enough of them for his gold to recoup him. The consumer paid all of it in the end. Just so it will be with free coinage of silver. It will be the old story over.

But, we are asked in reply to all this, will not silver dollars with free coinage have just as much pure silver as the silver dollars we now have? The answer is yes. Then why are our present ones considered gold as gold, and yet the free coinage dollars would not be? What is our present silver dollar really worth? Well, it is really, so far as the metal in it is concerned, only worth about 50 cents, the remaining 49 cents are practically wind.

But there is this difference: The coinage and issuing of these dollars are the act of the Government. It bought the silver at its selling price, which was below the coinage value, coined it up to the full mark, and has made a profit, greater or less, on each dollar issued; and it has assumed the duty of keeping all of its money of silver or paper, on an equality with gold, and we are taking them on the faith that it is taking them and willing to do so. Let the Government fail to keep silver in a condition to do this; let it say to a man who has his paper or silver money that it has no gold, and can give him none in exchange therefor, and at once would it be entirely different. The Government will no longer buy the silver, but the man who has it takes it to the mint, where it is weighed and tested; then the mint stamps the pieces, we will say, "One Dollar," which in effect is to say that each piece has a certain weight, and that the metal is of a certain degree of purity, and hands it back to him that formed the piece; he brought it. That is free coinage; the Government does this work free of charge. It doesn't pay out or put these pieces into circulation; that is the business of the man who has had the silver minted into these dollars. The Government has no responsibility for them, neither has the party for whom they were coined; once he has persuaded some other person to give him some of it in exchange for them he is also done with them. They must therefore stand on their own merits. People will give just as much of their wheat, products or merchandise for them as they may think them worth; no more. If a debt is contracted of which payment is to be made in this sort of dollars, the creditor will see that the debt is big enough in amount. Some may even exchange gold dollars for them, but we will hazard the prediction that it will not be on the basis of a yellow dollar for a white one. W.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Filled Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no cure, no pay. 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 Brallier's drug store Berlin, Pa.

Fitted For His Play.

"This is the saddest case of all, and yet he achieved his ambition."

The keeper passed, and with pitying eyes the visitors gazed on the hopeless, expressionless face of the patient from which all traces of intelligence had vanished.

"How did he come to this sad state?" "He was out of work and endeavored to make himself eligible to serve as a petit juror."—Truth.

Consumption is the natural result of a neglected cold. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and all lung troubles down to the very borderland of consumption.

Stopping a Paper.

A story told of Horace Greeley relates that an acquaintance of his got offended at one of his articles in the Tribune, wrote him the office and put an end to his subscription. Later in the day he met the editor and said: "Mr. Greeley, I've stopped your paper."

"Have you?" queried Horace, adding, "well, that's too bad!" and the while he went his way.

The next morning Greeley encountered his former subscriber and accosted him with: "I thought you had stopped the Tribune."

"So I did."

"Then there must be some mistake," replied Horace, "for I just came from the office, and when I left the presses were running as usual, the clerks were as busy as ever, the compositors were hard at work, and the business was going on the same as yesterday and the day before."

"I ejaculated the old subscriber, 'I did not mean the truth as it sees it; the paper; I stopped my copy of it, because I didn't like one of your editorials.'

"Blaw!" retorted Greeley, "I wasn't worth while taking up time to tell me such a trifle as that. My dear sir, if you expect to control the utterances of this paper by the purchase of one copy a day, or you think to find any newspaper worth reading that will never express convictions at right angles with your own, you are doomed to disappointment. The Tribune would not be deserving of respect if it could be coerced by the threat of the loss of one subscriber, or a hundred, or ten thousand, or every one it has, to refrain from telling the truth as it sees it. My friend, this is a free country, and the man who does not give freedom of opinion to others does not deserve it himself. Good day."

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor, Morrison of Worthington, Ind., "Sun," writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general medicine for all ailments." Mrs. Annie Stohle, 325 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor digest food, had a backache which never left her and felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her strength. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Get a bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Colorado Hotels.

A gentleman of Carrollton, who has lately returned from the west, has brought with him a copy of some of the rules he found posted in a hotel dining room.

"The hotel was the 'Busters' Best,' at Little Cayuse Creek, Col. The 'Rules for the Guidance of Guests' were:

"Guests with smoking irons or other weapons must check them before entering the dining room. Waiters are too scarce to be killed.

"Guests are requested not to attract waiters' attention by throwing things at them. This is no den of meat-ashylum.

"Seven kinds of pie are given with every dinner.

"Tablecloths are changed every Sunday.

"Our food is all of the best quality. Our milk is pure, eggs new-laid, and the butter speaks for itself.

"Guests tipping waiters must pay funeral benefits in case a should die of heart disease.

"No more than six eggs will be given each at a sitting. Any guest found trying to work off his shells on a neighbor will be fired from the table.

"Hessits found riveted together can be opened with a chisel supplied by a waiter. The use of dynamite is strictly forbidden.

"Disputes over articles of food must be settled outside.

"Don't lasso the waiters, because the guests who can't throw the rope will be at a disadvantage.

"Guests can take off their coats if they want, but they must keep on their vests."—Baltimore Sun.

Why Not Potatoes?

From the New York Sun.

On a Lehigh Valley train up in Cayuga county, the other day, a red-haired farmer from Moravia was trying to convert a sound-money man to free silver. Just before reaching the train car by a big potato patch and the farmer looking out of the window, said to the goldbug:

"Just look at those potatoes. The whole patch almost ruined. The hot spell in August was too much for 'em. There ain't a tenth of a crop. Last year, now, we had thousands of bushels more than we could use. Couldn't sell 'em at any price, couldn't give 'em away, couldn't feed 'em. Just had to let 'em lie in the ground 'n rot."

"Don't you think," answered the goldbug, "that it would have been a good thing for the Legislature to have passed a law making potatoes worth, say 20 cents a bushel? This is a mighty big State. We're one-twelfth of the nation in population and a larger part in wealth. We do a much larger part of the nation's business than one-twelfth. Surely if the United States, which are only about one-one-hundred-and-fiftieth of the world in population and fifth by a law a price for the world's silver, then New York can fix a price for the nation's potatoes."

The farmer looked out of the window for a few minutes and made no reply. At last he said:

"I hadn't thought of it that way before. Seems to me there's something in that."

Then the goldbug got up and went away to let the farmer think it over.

Sure 'n Win.

The people recognize and appreciate merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit in medicine means power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently, sure. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache,