

The Somerset Herald.
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VOL. XLV. NO. 18.

SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1893.

WHOLE NO. 2359.

E. C. HILL, JR.
ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.
SOMERSET, PA.
Office in the Somerset Herald Building.
SOMERSET, PA.

W. H. WALKER
ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC.
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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 cleansing of some article that it was supposed could not be safely cleaned at home.

The Procter & Gamble Co. Cvtl.

First National Bank

Somerset, Penna.

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

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE AMOUNTS.
AMOUNTS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

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

—DISCOUNTS DAILY.—

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LARRY M. HICKS, GEO. R. SCULL,
JAMES L. PUGH, W. H. MILLER,
JOHN R. SCOTT, ROBT. S. SCULL,
FRED W. BIESECKER.

EDWARD SCULL, : PRESIDENT.
HARVEY M. BERKLEY, : VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN R. SCOTT, : CASHIER.

The funds and securities of this bank are securely deposited in a celebrated fireproof safe. The safe made especially burglar-proof.

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. Koonitz, Vice President.
Milton J. Pritts, Cashier.
Geo. S. Harrison, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Sam. B. Harrison, Wm. Endsley,
Josiah Specht, Jonas M. Cook,
John R. Snyder, John Staff,
Joseph R. Davis, Noah S. Miller,
Harrison Snyder, Jerome Staff,
Chas. W. Snyder.

Customers of this bank will receive the most liberal treatment consistent with safe banking. Particulars relating to the safe banking, and all other matters, will be furnished on application. Accounts made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Collections made in all parts of the United States. Accounts and deposits solicited.

A. H. HUSTON,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

A GOOD HEARSE,
and everything pertaining to funerals furnished.

SOMERSET - Pa.
Jacob D. Swank,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door West of Lutheran Church,
Somerset, - Pa.

I Am Now
preparing to supply the public with Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all descriptions, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

All work guaranteed. Look at my stock before making your purchases.

J. D. SWANK,
Land Surveyor
and ENGINEER. Lisle, Pa.

ALWAYS 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.

Peter Fink

Somerset, Pa.

A MODERN COCK-ROBIN.

Who killed Bill Bryan?
"I," said Mack Hanna,
"With sound money banner;
I killed Bill Bryan."
Who saw him die?
"In a manner dead
McKinley said, 'I did,
I saw him die.'"
Who'll make his shroud?
"I," said Protection,
"While after election
I'll make his shroud."
Who'll dig his grave?
"From Maine to Alaska,
Including Nebraska,
They'll all dig his grave."
Who'll tell the tale?
"His death it was I, and
I'll tell the tale."
Who'll be the parson?
"I," said Mack Hanna,
"I'll be the parson."
Who'll write his epitaph?
"Bill Bryan, he epiph,
While after election
I'll make his shroud."
That is his epitaph.
W. E. EVANS.

SOUND MONEY ARROWS.

With election day, now three weeks off, the distribution of campaign literature in all the States has been vastly increased. The Sun has received a set of campaign cards whose texts are short, clear, and incisive. They are the work of a well-known Democrat. They have been sent into the middle, Western, and Northwestern States. They are intended to do effective work in the closing days of the campaign.

TOM WATSON'S VIOLIN.

How it Used to Comfort Him in the Days of Adversity.

Few people are aware that in his own county the Hon. Thomas E. Watson was a widespread reputation as a fiddler. He has played the violin ever since his oldest friends can remember, says a writer in the Atlanta Constitution. Even when he first came to Thomson as a penniless young man, that old, well-loved fiddle came with him. And when he was a struggling young lawyer he would appeal to that old violin, and as he drew the bow across the strings the instrument seemed to speak to him of home and old acquaintances and of better days.

Dress Goods

now in stock. They are pretty and cheap.

A complete line of all kinds of

Flannels, Flannelettes,

and other goods now in stock

Ladies' and Children's WRAPS

Now coming in. Call and see them.

Mrs. A. E. UHL.

For your Protection

WE positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELLY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates the Soreness, Protects the Membrane from Cold, Restores the Sense of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE.

A particle applied directly into the nostrils is effective. Price 50 cents. Druggists everywhere. Solely by Mrs. A. E. UHL, 51 Warren St., New York.

THE KEELEY CURE

is a special tonic to human mind, having been discovered by a man who, having been unconsciously in the drink habit and a drunkard for many years, was cured by the use of this medicine. The full and complete particulars are given in the following pamphlet, which is sent free of charge to all who send for it.

Scientific American Agency for

PATENTS

OWEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.

MUNN & CO., 36 Broadway, New York.

Every patent taken out by us is brought before the Patent Office by a notice given free of charge in the following form:

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat List. Shrewd advertisers will themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington, 266 Broadway, New York City.

WORKINGMAN'S QUESTIONS.

An Open Letter to Some Free-silver Politicians of Alabama—Applicable in Every Part of the United States.

From the Mobile Register.

GENTLEMEN: Noticing the advertisement of the fact that you will address the great Bryan and Sewall radical meeting on Saturday night, I hope I may not be treated as presumption for one who "earns his daily bread by his daily toll," and who is, therefore, vitally interested in the paramount issue of this campaign, to approach you who are leaders of your party for information. It is to me a matter of no concern whether the position of ex-Gov. Jones and other Alabama gold Democrats is consistent or inconsistent. I do not care whether Bryan is a bolter or not. The reconstruction of Alabama by the Republican party twenty-five years ago belongs to the dead past. The issue of the campaign for the gubernatorial nomination between Capt. Johnson and the Hon. R. H. Clarke may concern some people, but it has no interest for me. I want to say that I will be affected by having the financial plank of the Chicago platform made the law of this country. With this purpose in view, I respectfully request that one or all of you answer the following questions:

First—Will the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 increase the rate of wages now paid the workmen in the United States? If you say it will, please name me some free coinage country in which the workmen are paid wages as high as they now receive in the United States.

Second—We are not only interested in the rate of wages but also in the purchasing power of the money in which wages are paid. Is there a free-coinage country in the world where a workman can buy as much for a dollar as he can now in the United States?

Third—Mr. Bryan and other advocates of free-coinage claim that it will increase the price of all commodities. If it should increase the price of things which the workman has to buy and does not correspondingly increase his wages, will he not be more seriously affected by the change?

Fourth—Is it true that between 1833 and 1893, when the currency was inflated with paper, that the price of all commodities rose 116 per cent, while wages only 43 per cent?

Fifth—If wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things for which wages had to be exchanged between 1833 and 1893 when hundreds of thousands of laborers were in the field as soldiers, do you believe wages would increase so much under conditions that would follow Mr. Bryan's election?

Sixth—The railroads of the country have been exempted from freight and passenger tariffs that are practically fixed by laws enforced by State and Inter-State commissions. If free coinage increases the price of all the commodities necessary to the operation of railroads and their income is kept down by law, can the large body of men employed in the service hope for an increase of wages? As a matter of fact, the only way in which the railroads could meet the increased cost of operation?

Seventh—The street railway systems of this city are operated under municipal ordinances which fix their income at 5 cents per passenger carried. If Mr. Bryan is right in saying free coinage will increase prices of all commodities by street railways, can every fare-paying passenger expect an increase in his fare? Will the street railway employees of this city vote for free coinage with the hope of improving their condition?

Eighth—As I understand it, your party has for years made war on protective tariff because it increased the cost of the necessities of life. If Mr. Bryan is right, will not free coinage in this respect be just as bad? Will it not make a market for the property of the silver mine owner at double its value?

Ninth—It is true that on the Santa Fe Railroad operated partly in the United States and partly in Mexico, the laborer on the American side receives an American silver dollar, while just across the imaginary line, on the Mexican side, the pygmy slave of the American silver giant receives two Mexican silver dollars with which he pays for two days' work?

Tenth—Why is it that 371 grains of silver with the stamp of gold standard America on it will buy 754 grains of silver with the stamp of silver standard Mexico on it?

Eleventh—If you say it is because the silver dollar in America is maintained at par with gold by the Government when the credit of the Government is removed by free coinage and silver stands on its merits will not the American silver dollar sink to the value of the Mexican dollar, and will not the American workingman who receives it be put on the low level of the Mexican laborer?

Twelfth—Mr. Bryan says that gold has appreciated. That under the gold standard the gold dollar has grown in value from 100 to 200 cents. Wages in this country are paid in gold or the equivalent. The rate of wages has risen since 1873. If the American workingman receives as many dollars for a day's work now as he did prior to 1873, and these dollars have grown in value from 100 to 200 cents, do you not think he would be unwise to swap it for a dollar that Mr. Bryan frankly tells him would be worth only half as much?

Thirteenth—Will the workman, under free coinage, have to work as hard and as many hours for a dollar as he does now?

Upon your answers to the foregoing questions depends the vote of myself and a large number of workmen of this community who have made up their minds that the interest of themselves and their families is superior to any question of allegiance to party.

Very respectfully,
W. L. TIMBERLAKE,
Conductor Mobile Street Railway.

Even catarrh, that dread breeder of consumption, succumbs to the healing influences of Thoms' Electric Oil.

Truth for Wage-Earners.

The Wage-Earners' Patriotic League, of the Ninth Congressional district, held a meeting in its branch headquarters, No. 41 Grand street, last night. The principal speakers were Colonel J. E. Bloom, J. J. Rowley, secretary of the organization, Edward Marshall and Max Franklin. Hugh Bell presided. An outdoor meeting was also held in front of the headquarters. Colonel Bloom said in part:

"At present wages are estimated and paid on a gold standard. Whether payment be made with a silver dollar or greenbacks, any such to-day are the equivalent of the gold dollar in any part of the world. This will not be the case if the Chicago platform is carried into effect. If 16 to 1 is adopted wages will then be paid on a silver standard; the purchasing power of the dollar, in which the wages will then be paid, will be only about one-half that of the present dollar, in any part of the world, including the United States.

"Let us say you are now earning \$2 per day. You can buy a barrel of flour for \$5; you can now pay for the flour \$5 either with our present gold, greenback or silver, because any merchant will bank with you exchange the one for the other. The American faith, credit and resources of the Government are pledged in effect to keep all on a parity with gold at 160 cents on the dollar. The price of that barrel of flour is now about the same in Liverpool, Berlin or Paris (adding only the freightage). In other words, with about \$5, gold or greenbacks, of the present standard, earned in two and one-half days at \$2 per day, the workman buys that barrel of flour in St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, or Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Paris or St. Petersburg.

"Now let us presume that Mr. Bryan has been elected, and Congress has enacted free silver at 16 to 1. That barrel of flour still sells for \$5 in gold in Liverpool, Havre or Hamburg; that is to say, the American faith, credit and miller can sell his flour in that market for an amount of gold which can be coined here into half-eagles, or five dollars, or can be coined into gold coins in any European country of like value, and which can purchase in any market in the world an amount of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, which when brought to the United States, will be coined at 16 to 1 into 10 silver dollars. Therefore, the instant you have free coinage at 16 to 1 the flour and the miller will demand \$10 for the barrel of flour, because he can get for it in Liverpool or Hamburg an amount of silver bullion which he can coin into \$10 at the United States mints.

"In other words, the American workingman must then pay \$10, or 10 times as much, for his flour, for the barrel of flour for Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform tell you that they will at one pass laws making silver at 16 to 1 a legal tender for the payment of debts past and present, which means that the workman must accept silver for his wages, at par value, at 160 cents on the dollar, coined at 16 to 1, with only 35 cents of metal in it. In other words, Bryan proposes to enact laws to the effect that the workman who to-day buys a barrel of flour with two and one-half days of labor, must now pay five days for the same barrel of flour; for, mark you, there is no suggestion even that the legislation which shall double the legal tender value of silver shall also double the scale of wages; and every workman, and every farmer, and every miner, and every other workman, knows that his wages will not be voluntarily advanced by his employer—excepting possibly after a long struggle, and then even the advance will not be in proportion to the advanced cost of daily bread."

THEN AND NOW.

Mr. Bryan's Organ Cusses the Old Soldier in 1892 and Coddles Him in 1893.

A GREAT DEFICIENCY.

Omaha World-Herald, Nov. 18, 1892.

The next session of Congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$30,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must not be less than \$150,000,000. It is, therefore, easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that Congress must make for pensions next session must aggregate not less than \$180,000,000.

This tremendous sum would in itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honest debt, but a large proportion is not debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and depleted of one most precious of its resources—its credit. The average age of the soldiers of the rebellion is 57 years, but this burden of time did not prevent 3,000 of them from marching several miles with steps that were lightened by the sounds of the life and drum and the great brass band.

Do the people appreciate the services rendered by the men who wore the blue? Let the Democrats at St. Paul make reply. Little girls strewed flowers at their feet then, just as little girls did when the tattered and sunburned veterans marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, more than 32 years ago. Young women threw at their time-hardened feet the choicest garlands, just as young women did more than thirty years ago, when the men of the Peninsular and Grant and Sherman and Sheridan passed in grand review along Pennsylvania Avenue, while joyous thousands sang songs of glad acclaim at victory won and national honor preserved. A living flag with stripes of red and white and flashing stars made up of 2,000 little children, waved its living folds and sang songs as the old soldiers marched by with tear-wet eyes.

The children sang and wept as grateful veterans marched and wept, and all the people stood with uncovered heads and shined and sang in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, and tears of gratitude mingled with tears from time-dimmed eyes, and so the remnant of the grandest army that ever fought in freedom's cause marched on again in grand review before the people whose liberties that Grand Army had preserved.

Truth About Money.

From the Courier-Journal.

It is "more money" the Bryanites want.

We have already shown that Bryan's policy of free silver would at first contract the currency of the United States to about one-third what it is at present.

Now, which nations have the most money, those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking about the creation of the world. The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18.00.

The per capita of the silver standard countries is nearly \$4.30.

The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$5.40.

The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$2.32, the rest of their small circulation being mainly depreciated paper.

Under free coinage of gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation of \$120.47; in 1893 we have one of \$21.30.

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard.

Fads in Medicine.

There are fads in medicine as in everything else and a "new thing" frequently sells for a short time simply because it is new. But in medicine, as in anything else, the people demand and will be satisfied only with positive, absolute merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has stood its ground against all competition, and its sales have never wavered but have remained steadily at the top, demonstrates, beyond any doubt, the intrinsic virtues of this medicine. The new things have come and gone but Hood's Sarsaparilla rests upon the solid foundation of absolute merit and its power to cure, and its sales continue to be the largest in the world.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at B. Haller's drug store, Berlin.

A Pleasant Prospect.

She—"Ma says she knows that when we are married we won't live so like cats and dogs as it is pa's do."

He—"No, indeed. Your ma is right."

She—"Yes, she says she is sure you'll be easier to manage than pa is."

The Darlington, W. S. Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pain, possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Benford's Pharmacy.

THE CAUSE OF LOW FARM PRICES.

The Real cause of cheapened farm products is a lack of population. All prices are determined at last by supply and demand. A certain amount of wheat is produced. If there be many people wanting bread the wheat will bring a higher price than if there be only half as many. So it is with everything else.

A hundred years ago Mr. Mathias got himself abused as an advocate of free coinage by calling attention to what he thought a danger. He argued that as food production increased only in an arithmetical progression, while the population tended to increase geometrically the world must either find some practical means of limiting population or soon confront general want and starvation.

His fear was that population would increase faster than food supply. Exactly the opposite has happened. Thanks to improved machinery, and still more to the development of cheap transportation, the production of food available for the support of the world's people has enormously outrun the increase of population. It never occurred to Malthus that railroads and steamships would enable a Dakota wheat-grower to furnish flour to the London market at four or five dollars a barrel.

This is what has happened. The railroads, the telegraph and the steamship have brought widely separated regions so near together and made transportation so cheap that a New York or London grocery can afford to eat peaches and pears grown in far-away California, while flour and meat grown in Dakota and Texas can actually be delivered to the New York or European consumer for less than a hundred years ago it cost to buy the meat and the flour made in the immediate neighborhood.

The natural and necessary result is very low prices. They will rise permanently only when the growth of population shall again produce a pressure upon the food supply. At present the improvement in means of production and distribution has outstripped the increase of population, and so in a general way the price of food products tends to fall.

What the farmer needs is not a cheaper dollar, but that larger market which an increase in population alone can give him. So long as there is wheat enough in the world to supply all the people with all they want of it at 50 or 60 or 70 cents a bushel, its price will not go to a dollar. To change the meaning of the word dollar so that it will signify 50 or 60 or 70 cents will not increase values to the farmer except in so far as it will enable him to cheat his creditor. But it will make a disastrous difference to the workman. His wages as measured by that term, would not advance under the change at all in proportion to the unreal advance in prices.—New York World.

THE DARLINGTON, W. S. JOURNAL.

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