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# The Somerset Herald

VOL. XLV. NO. 18.

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

WHOLE NO. 2359.

## 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—**

## 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.—**

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## 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**

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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  
prepared to supply the public  
with Clocks, Watches, and Jew-  
elry of all descriptions, as Cheap  
as the Cheapest.

**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.**  
All work guaranteed. Look at my  
stock before making your  
purchase.

**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 Somers-  
set & Cambria R.R. Station.

**Peter Fink**  
Prices Right.

### A MODERN COCK-ROBIN.

Who killed Bill Bryan?  
"I" said Mark 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,  
"Hill 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?  
"I" said Sewall,  
"His death it is true,  
And I'll tell the tale."  
Who'll be the parson?  
"I" said Bryan's friend,  
"I'll be the parson."  
Who'll write his epitaph?  
"I" said Bryan's foe,  
"A man broken-hearted,  
That is his epitaph."  
W. E. YVANS.  
Somerset, Pa., Oct. 1, 1893.

### 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.

### Sound Money Arrows.

One of the cards is entitled "The Silverite Catechism" and is as follows:  
What is money? Something made out of nothing by Government.  
Is there any limit to the amount of money which Government can make? Only the capacity of the printing press of the country.  
What kind of money is the best? "One dollar" and the decreasing purchasing power of money.  
What does "cheap money" mean? Money that will buy a very little worth.  
Why are some people poor? Because the money they get in exchange for their products or their labor will buy a large amount of goods.  
How can the poor all be made rich? By stamping 50 cents' worth of silver "one dollar" and the increasing purchasing power of money.  
What is a capitalist? A wicked sinner who has worked hard and saved up a little property.  
What is a patriot? A man who wants his neighbor's property and endeavors to get hold of it by law.  
What does "repudiation" mean? It is a simple scheme for repudiating the inequality between the men who worked and the men who have not.  
What is the golden rule of the silverites? Do others as they would not do you.  
What are we to understand by "honesty" and "good faith between men"? That creditors are to be cheated out of one-half of their property whenever the debtors control Congress.  
Why do honest debtors still more by repudiating all the claims of creditors? That will come later. The public must be educated in silverism by degrees.  
What is an creditor? A fiend in human shape who loaned 100-cent dollars and doesn't want to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents.  
How will free silver help the farmer? By causing the withdrawal of all loans, paralyzing industry, stagnation of commerce, and idleness of millions of workers who now buy farm products.  
How will the 10 to 1 scheme benefit the working class? By making them pay twice as much for everything they buy, while giving them little or no increase in wages. It will also confiscate half of their savings bank deposits.  
What is a silver mine owner? A good, kind, unselfish citizen who doesn't want higher prices of silver so that he will get richer, but simply because he loves his fellowman.  
Does his love for the workers lead him to pay more than market rates for his labor? Not much. Business and sentiment are two different things. Besides he doesn't have to pay the 50 cents' worth of silver and 50 cents' worth of flat, or paper dollars all flat.  
What is the chief duty of a good citizen? To hate everybody who is indolgent and thrifty and to meekly swallow all the nostrums of the cheap money office seekers.  
How can the people be made prosperous? By setting class against class, discouraging the investment of capital, contracting the currency, ruining employers, driving out gold and overthrowing our sound financial system.

### Sound Money Arrows.

Candidate Bryan is fond of quoting Andrew Jackson. One of the campaign cards declares:  
Andrew Jackson was a goldbug. In his message Dec. 2, 1834, he said: "The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency."  
Here is another sockdologer for Candidate Bryan: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was written by the bank said; its principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions, together, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be connected with commerce and to take an average from them." But W. J. Bryan says it is disgraceful to talk about adjusting our currency to the currencies of the world.  
Just why Mr. Bryan has so frequently quoted Andrew Jackson in his speeches is not known. If hunted down his quotations would doubtless turn out to be as veracious as those he makes from Abraham Lincoln. Andrew Jackson said in his last message: "Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they [workmen] do not perceive that although their wages are ordinarily the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced in fact by the rapid increases of a spurious currency, which as it appears to make money abundant, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing." It is not until the prices of the necessities of life become so dear that the laboring classes cannot supply their wants out of their wages that their wages rise."  
Yet Mr. Bryan says a cheaper dollar would be better for workingmen.—N. Y. Sun.

### Sound Money Arrows.

Level-Headed Lunatic.  
A gentleman was visiting a Scotch lunatic asylum, where new premises were being added. On seeing one of the latter wheeling a barrow upside down from the building to the stables, the visitor asked him why he wheeled it in that manner.  
"Oh," said the lunatic, "that's the best way."  
The visitor took the barrow, and turning it right side up, said: "This is proper way."  
"That's a you ken," said the inmate; "I tried it that way, but it didn't fill 'er bricks." So saying, he trotted on.—St. Louis Republic.

### A 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 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 laborer 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 10 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—Are you 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 1853 and 1865, when the currency was inflated with paper, that the price of all commodities rose 116 per cent, while wages only 45 per cent.  
Fifth—If wages only increased about one-third as much as the price of things which wages had to be exchanged between 1853 and 1865 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 freight and passenger traffic; they 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 and fix street railways, can they afford to pay more than 5 cents per passenger?  
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 as a tariff?  
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 dollar gets 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 workman 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 workman 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.

### Truth for Wage-Earners.

From the New York Sun, October 1.

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 Mansell 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 10 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, is 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 100 cents in 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 10 to 1. That barrel of flour still sells for \$5 in gold in Liverpool, Havre or Hamburg; that is to say, the American farmer, the 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 10 to 1, which when brought to the United States, will be coined at 10 to 1 into 10 silver dollars. Therefore, the instant you have free coinage at 10 to 1 the farmer 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 workman must then pay \$10, or the farmer \$10, or the miller \$10, for the barrel of flour; Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform tell you that they will at one pass laws making silver at 10 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 100 cents in the dollar, coined at 10 to 1, with only 50 cents of metal in it. In other words, Bryan proposes to enact laws to the effect that the workman who today buys a barrel of flour with two and one-half days of labor, must and shall work 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 miller, 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."

### 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 creation of the world is about \$5.15.  
The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18.09.  
The per capita of the silver standard countries is nearly \$4.93.  
The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$5.49.  
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 in 1890 of \$45.72; in 1891 of \$29.30.  
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 countering and freeing the system from the malarial poison, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, and so on. Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at B. Baller's drug store, Berlin.

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

A GREAT DEFICIENCY.

Omaha World-Herald, Nov. 19, 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 take for pensions next session must aggregate not less than \$186,000,000.

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 75 years, but this burden of time did not prevent 43,000 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 Government talk 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 they met the brave veterans of 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 of the old soldiers, marked by its tears wet eyes.

The children sang and wept as grizzled veterans marched and wept, and all the people stood with uncovered heads and shooed 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.

### Bryan and Jefferson.

In his speech at St. Louis Mr. Bryan eulogized Jefferson, and declared that the philosophy which Jefferson advanced to furnish the groundwork and principles of democracy. He quoted as the fundamental principle "exact and equal justice to all men." To that principle all men subscribe. Where the difference comes in is over the application of that principle. As regards its application in the coinage of money, Mr. Jefferson has himself laid down the rule. In his "Notes on Coinage" he said: "The proportion between the value of gold and silver is a mere accident of nature, and ought to be the problem altogether, and be further remarked: "Just principles will lead us to discard legal proportions altogether." He exemplified his idea of exact and equal justice on this point by the stipulation he introduced in a lease. In September, 1800, while he was vice president, he leased a tract of land to John H. Craven, of London. The lease contained the following provision: "And it is covenanted between the said Thomas and the said John H. that if it shall happen that the value of the gold or silver coin of the United States or the quantity of the precious metals in them which shall constitute a dollar, be increased or diminished during the said term, or any other thing be done, a fifth part except the said coins, and at the rate now by law established, neither party shall take advantage or suffer loss by such change, but that the said rent may and shall be paid and received still in the same coins and at the same rates now by law established, each party expressly renouncing for himself the benefit of any law which may be made to authorize such payment or demand in such substituted money or money of substitute value."

Mr. Bryan is trying to destroy the gold standard which Jefferson recommended, and which Jefferson established, but he does not hesitate to invoke the names of both those great men while outlining their principles. The fluency of Mr. Bryan's oratory is greatly promoted by his indifference to fact and his contempt for truth.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

### 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 silver 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 a 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 wheats 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 steamships have brought widely separated regions so near together and made transportation so cheap that a New York or London grower 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 the consequent 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.

### 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'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 say 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 colic, possibly saved us from an untimely grave and 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.