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ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XLV. NO. 27.

SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1896.

WHOLE NO. 2368.

Cures

Prevent the onset of Hood's Sarsaparilla—poor blood, impure humors, skin eruptions, etc. Cures of scrofula in several forms. The gutta, swollen neck, running sores, lup disease, sores in the eyes. Cures of Salt Rheum, with its intense itching and burning, scald head, tetter, etc. Cures of Boils, Pimples and all other eruptions due to impure blood. Cures of Itchiness and other troubles where a good stomach tonic was needed. Cures of Rheumatism, where patients were unable to work or walk for weeks. Cures of Catarrh by expelling the impurities which cause and sustain the disease. Cures of Nervousness by properly toning and feeding the nerves upon pure blood. Cures of That Tired Feeling by restoring strength. Send for book of cures by mail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

To C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills, pills, all digestions.

THE First National Bank

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 HICKS, GEO. R. SCULL, JAMES S. PUGH, W. H. MILLER, JOHN R. SCOTT, ROBERT S. SCULL, FRED W. BIESECKER.

EDWARD SCULL, President. VALENTINE HAY, Vice President. HARVEY M. BERKLEY, Cashier.

The bank and securities of this bank are secured by a mortgage on the real estate of the State of Pennsylvania.

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. Koontz, Vice President. Milton J. Pritts, Cashier. Geo. S. Harrison, Asst. Cashier.

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

Customers of this bank will receive the most liberal treatment consistent with sound banking. Parties wishing to loan money on real estate will be accommodated by draft for any amount. Money and valuables secured by first-class mortgages will be loaned at the lowest rate of interest.

Accounts made in all parts of the United States. Charges moderate. Accounts and deposits collected.

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 prepared 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.

Scientific American Agency for PATENTS.

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, PATENTS, etc.

For information and free Handbook write to Scientific American Agency for Patents, 375 Broadway, New York City.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States.

"As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of the Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have been again made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or the best sign of weakness in our National structure.

"When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of the Government.

"This our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws, such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites."

The President then expresses his regard for the unimproved condition of affairs in Turkey. While he says no citizens of the United States in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, their safety in future is by no means assured. Efforts have not been spared, and will not be, by the Government of the United States Minister at Constantinople to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory. "But," says the President, "the deep feeling and sympathy that has been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lend them to demand impossible things."

An adequate force for protection, would hardly be resented by both Turkey and the Powers. Nothing will be omitted to bring about the prompt settlement of the claims for destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Masahi. Hope is expressed that no obstacle will in future be interposed to prevent the escape from Turkey of all those who seek to avoid the perils which attend them there, and that the present sombre prospect in Turkey will not long be permitted to offend the sight of Christendom.

Considerable space is given to Cuba. The President finds it difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the Island, notwithstanding Spain's strengthened determination to put down the insurrection. "There is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents determined to give their title to be regarded as an independent State. The only civil government maintained is that by Spain, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. "It is reported, indeed," the President proceeds, "on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly dependent always to have been in fact a government merely on paper."

Arguing from the inability of the Spanish troops to bring about a pitched battle, the President points out that the insurrection has now entered a phase which is hardly likely to be prolonged, and the Spanish authorities seem to have limited the insurgents in a policy of wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not be \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. At least from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of American capital are invested in the Island, and there is an immense trade between the United States and the Island. Beside, Cuban residents in this country, many of them naturalized, promote the insurrection by means which the laws and the spirit of our institutions can not reach, and American citizens express their sympathy in many substantial ways, thus necessitating constant claims by this country for protection of its citizens and for damages now estimated at many millions. The demands made for the insurgents, the recognition of their independence, the purchase by the United States of the Island, or the intervention of the United States to end the strife, even at the cost of war with Spain, are all dismissed by the President.

The restraint and patient endurance of the United States of conditions in Cuba are pointed out, as well as the respect and regard for Spain thus manifested by the American people. Finally the President suggests: "It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all national requirements, there should be no just reason why the pacification of the Island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the Island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would be a peaceful solution of Spain without touching her honor, which will be vindicated rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the Island and the fortune of its inhabitants within their own control without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would enable them to use their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

"But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation, in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and imminent ruin of the Island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abhorrence of the parties in Spain, all branches of her government, and all her leading public men, to see the Island, which has been the scene of a struggle so long and so bitter, and which has cost so many lives, and which has so far been killed or wounded, their safety in future is by no means assured. Efforts have not been spared, and will not be, by the Government of the United States Minister at Constantinople to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory. "But," says the President, "the deep feeling and sympathy that has been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lend them to demand impossible things."

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But the schools are not simply nurseries of intellectual training and morality; they are also nurseries of true citizenship. For, after all, the strength and defense of our institutions, not only in peace, but in war, are to be found in the young of the land who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifices which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battle-fields. The organized army of the United States, if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportion when put in contrast with the armies of other great powers of the world. Our strength is not in these. It is in that great reserve to be found in the instructed young of the land, who come to its defense in time of peril.

It is not simply our duty to give the power that comes from education, but to give that power safe direction. He is not a benefactor of his race who develops undirected or misdirected power. Therefore, we must insist that

There are some people foolish enough to laugh at the honest virtues of a farm life. They are fortunately few, and they are fortunately growing fewer. But it is well sometimes to look at the list of great men who came up from the farm—not all of them, for that would fill a thousand volumes, but some of the most able ones that have shined in a moment. Nearly five-fourths of the men who have been chosen by the people for the great offices of the nation are men who were early familiar with wooded hills and cultivated fields, says the Kansas City Times; for example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamilton, Greeley, Tilden, Har- rison, Hayes, Blaine, and many others almost equally conspicuous in current events and living memory. Among the journalists, Henry Watterson spent his early life in rural Kentucky, and Mark Halstead was born and lived on a farm in Ohio. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town, and early engaged in the business of ship chandlery. Russell Sage was born in a New York village. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York State. Whittier and Howells spent their youth in villages, the former dividing his time between farm employment and his studies. Follow the list out yourself, and see how long it will become.—Young Men's Era.

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It is not simply our duty to give the power that comes from education, but to give that power safe direction. He is not a benefactor of his race who develops undirected or misdirected power. Therefore, we must insist that

There are some people foolish enough to laugh at the honest virtues of a farm life. They are fortunately few, and they are fortunately growing fewer. But it is well sometimes to look at the list of great men who came up from the farm—not all of them, for that would fill a thousand volumes, but some of the most able ones that have shined in a moment. Nearly five-fourths of the men who have been chosen by the people for the great offices of the nation are men who were early familiar with wooded hills and cultivated fields, says the Kansas City Times; for example, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Hamilton, Greeley, Tilden, Har- rison, Hayes, Blaine, and many others almost equally conspicuous in current events and living memory. Among the journalists, Henry Watterson spent his early life in rural Kentucky, and Mark Halstead was born and lived on a farm in Ohio. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town, and early engaged in the business of ship chandlery. Russell Sage was born in a New York village. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York State. Whittier and Howells spent their youth in villages, the former dividing his time between farm employment and his studies. Follow the list out yourself, and see how long it will become.—Young Men's Era.

No need to suffer with rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, cramps or colic. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cures all such troubles, and does it quickly.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS.

The following able address was delivered by Virgil R. Saylor, A. M., principal of the Salisbury public schools, in response to the Address of Welcome before the Teachers' Institute, Dec. 7, 1896.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Somerset and vicinity:— In behalf of the teachers of Somerset county, I thank you for your kind words of welcome spoken through your representative. Your welcoming us to your beautiful town is not a new thing. The teachers, directors and instructors for forty years have experienced your hearty sympathy. What does it represent? It tells us that the schools are of great value, and the work we are doing is of vast importance. The nation, not less than the State, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This was seen to be of such vast importance that common interest very early suggested national aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

"It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

"When our differences are forgotten and our content of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be so fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.