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The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

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THE-First National Bank
Somerset, Penn'a.
Capital, \$50,000.
Surplus, \$28,000.
DEPOSITS RECEIVE IN LARGE AND SMALL AMOUNTS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
ACCOUNTS OF MERCHANTS, FARMERS, STOCK DEALERS, AND OTHERS SOLICITED.
DISCOUNTS DAILY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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EDWARD SCULL, PRESIDENT.
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HARVEY M. BERKLEY, CASHIER.

The Somerset County National BANK OF SOMERSET PA.
Established 1877. Organized as a National Bank 1890.
Capital, \$50,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, 23,000.00
Assets, 333,000.00
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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.
BERLIN Marble & Granite
WORKS... ESTABLISHED 1878. THE OLD RELIABLE.
This is the 20th year of my business at Berlin, and I desire to make it the banner year as to volume of business. I have therefore decided to let profit go, and as a token of my appreciation of the past patronage that I have enjoyed throughout the county, to run the business in the interests of my patrons. I have instructed my manager and salesman to figure work at a price that will simply cover cost.
ACTUAL COST.
Now is your time to buy to insure the erection of a first-class piece of work at COST PRICE.
R. H. KOONTZ, Proprietor.
F. C. BOLLINGER, Manager of Works.
JOHN KEEFER, General Salesman.

WRIGHT'S VEGETABLE PILLS
For all Bilious and Nervous Disorders. They purify the Blood and give Healthful action to the Digestive System. CURE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION AND PIMPLES.
Wanted—An Idea
Who can think of a better way to get rid of biliousness and nervousness than by taking Wright's Vegetable Pills? They are the best medicine for these ailments. They are sold everywhere.

THE GOLD-LINK BRACELET.
The Story of a Girl's Inordinate Love of Finery.
BY L. M. MONTGOMERY.
When Aunt Marian came to visit the Bells in their pretty village home, both Muriel and her sister Flo were in a flutter of delight. Aunt Marian was Uncle Fred's wife and they had never seen her before. At first they felt somewhat shy, for she was very stylish and pretty, but their shyness soon wore off, for they found her very kind-hearted and amiable.

She delighted the girls with her lively ways and her good comradeship, and one of their great pleasures was to go to her room and gaze at all the pretty things she had to show them—her rich, dainty dresses and hats, her fans and parasols, her lace and her jewelry. This had what Muriel liked best to see, for she had a weakness for trinkets. And Aunt Marian liked to see beautiful things—sparkling diamond rings, a pearl brooch, an opal pin, a hair-dagger set with turquoises, a gold necklace, with a heart-shaped locket, and many others. But what Muriel admired most was a gold bracelet.

It was of exquisite workmanship, with slender chased links and a little padlock set with a monogram with pearls. "I value this more than anything else I have," said Aunt Marian, as she sat with her jewel-box on her lap and Muriel and Flo on the floor beside her. "Not so much because of its beauty or value, but because father gave it to me the last Christmas I spent at home, and he died soon afterwards. I would not lose it for the world and I seldom wear it."

She had clasped it on her wrist as she spoke, and Muriel's eyes lingered on it wistfully. What would she not have given for a bracelet like that, she thought. "I am not at all sure that Aunt Marian's display of dresses and pretty things was just the best thing for Muriel, although Aunt Marian herself had no thought beyond giving her young friends a pleasure; she did not mean that it might induce certain little demons of envy and discontent to creep into their hearts. It did not hurt Flo in the least, for she was a sensible, intelligent contented girl, who enjoyed looking at pretty things for their own sake, and never thought of feeling covetous or discontented on account of them. But Muriel was very different. She was a pretty, brown-eyed girl of fifteen, and she wanted a great many things she did not, and could not, and perhaps ought not, to have.

Before Aunt Marian's advent she had been fairly well contented with her own simple, pretty gowns and hats and the little pin and brooch that were her only jewelry. But her simple finery seemed very poor and insignificant beside Aunt Marian's city splendors. Flo could put on her new gingham and walk serenely down the street with Aunt Marian in her summer silk, and enjoy herself thoroughly; but Muriel could not. Foolish? Yes, of course, she was foolish. It is always foolish, and a waste of money, to let thoughts about our clothes, or envy of someone else's, interfere with our comfort and happiness.

girl went into Aunt Marian's room and looked lovingly at the little heap of shining links lying on the pink cotton. "I wish it would not hurt to wear it just tonight," she murmured. "I dare say if Aunt Marian were here she would let me if I asked her. I'd be just as careful as I possibly could. And nobody need ever know. I'd put it right back in the box whenever I came home. I know mother wouldn't allow me. I know I'm sure it's not a bit of harm"—which last speech was a pretty certain sign that there was harm in it.

Muriel knew very well that she was doing a wrong thing, but she refused to look the ugly thought in the face, and she hurriedly took the bracelet from its pink nest and clasped it around her arm. The little padlock fastened with a spring, but could be unlocked only by the little gold key lying beside it in the box. "It isn't a single bit of harm," Muriel repeated, as she admired the effect. "Oh, aunt, how good you are! You ought to give me a dreadful scolding. I am so ashamed of myself, but my repentance won't restore your bracelet." "Oh, Muriel," called Flo outside the door. "Oh, Muriel," she whispered eagerly, as the latter appeared, "here is a note from the Howards, and I do believe the bracelet is inside of it."

Muriel took the envelope open with nervous haste; out fell a little heap of gold links and a padlock. Flo caught it joyously. "What does the note say?" "It is from Clara," said Muriel. "She picked it up last night after we had gone and put it in her own jewel-box for safety. She was asleep when I was there, you know, and so could not tell me." Muriel went back to Aunt Marian. "Oh, aunt, here it is safe and sound. I am so thankful and relieved! And truly I'll never be tempted to do such a thing again. I know what it makes a person feel like, and am sure I have learned a wholesome lesson."

"I think you have, dear," was all Aunt Marian said. And she was right; Muriel was cured of one folly, and she set herself resolutely to work to root out the rest. When her birthday came, Aunt Marian gave her a pretty pin—a golden pansy with a pearl in the centre. Muriel thanked her, and said: "I'll wear it as a reminder, and whenever I feel tempted to envy anyone else, or to fret over my own state, or to do anything that my conscience does not approve of, I'll look at it and remember the gold-link bracelet."

How to Take Out Stains, Grease Spots, Ink, Soot, Rust and Mildew.
The following recipe is highly recommended for its excellence in cleansing fabrics without injuring the texture "starting" the color, however delicate: Grate two medium-sized potatoes into a bowl containing one pint of clean cold water; strain the juice into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water; let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit jar. Softly rub the soiled fabric or garment with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water, try carefully in the shade, and iron. Use the solution left after pouring off the water for cleaning heavy clothes, rugs and carpets. To remove grass stains soak and rub the spots in water and cream of tartar. If a garment is mildewed lemon juice is used to remove the stain. If the stain is a reddish brown, wash in a solution of water in which a tablespoonful of chloride of lime has been dissolved. Rinse thoroughly. Fruit stains may usually be removed by pouring boiling water through the stain, but if this fails add oxalic acid, dissolving three ounces in a pint of water. Soak the stain in this solution for five minutes and then steam it by holding over a kettle of boiling water, or hanging in the sunshine. Rinse in ammonia when the stain disappears, so the acid will be counteracted. Rinse again thoroughly, so that the fabric will not be injured. Javelle water is recommended for washing white goods. Sprinkle salt on a wine stain and pour hot water through it until it is gone. Soak blood stains in pure cold water; when the discoloration is drawn out rub the article with soap and scrub it. If a garment is soiled it should be hung in the sunshine for days. Peach stains are hard to remove, but stain carefully through a sieve, allow to stand in cold water for a week or more, if need be, in water in which has been dissolved a small quantity of chloride of lime. Fresh stains from coffee and tea, may be eradicated by pouring boiling water through them. If the stains are old soak first in cold water and then try the boiling water treatment. Wash out the stains first in cold water and then in boiling water. For cleaning the spots on the carpet ox gall or ammonia and water are excellent. The proportion is one tablespoonful of household ammonia to four parts of water, or use one tablespoonful of ox gall to six parts of water. Apply to the spots or stains, not too wet, and rub until nearly dry. Lime spots may be removed with vinegar. This must be used quickly and washed off immediately. For soot, cover with salt or cornmeal and sweep up. To remove ink spots on silk, and as it becomes colored pour milk with a blotting or other soft absorbent paper, cover with paper, and wash with warm water and castile soap—nothing stronger—to remove the grease of the ink. Cleansing cream made after the following recipe is highly recommended for general use in the household. It will remove grease spots from coats, carpets or any wooden texture. This cream will keep an indefinite period: Cut four ounces of white castile soap very fine and put it over the fire in a quart of hot water to dissolve; as soon as it is thoroughly melted add four quarts of hot water, and when nearly cold stir in four ounces of ammonia, two ounces of alcohol, two ounces of glycerine and two ounces of ether.

The Successful Suitor.
"I don't say so how you've sent back on your word," he said, as he sat down on the stump in front of the log house, "but the fact is that you've gone and married another man!" The woman took off her sun bonnet and handed it to one of the barefoot children who were hanging about. "Take that into the house," she said; "an' the rest of you all run an' play." Then, turning to her visitor, she exclaimed defiantly: "That ain't nobody, an' I'm sorry about it, but I can't get in my word I ever went back onto it. I told you long ago, when fist' ter be widder, that that wain't no use of yer hints' around about what I might do in case anythin' happened."

"Ye said, though, that I stood as good as married an' anybody else." "An' so ye did, then?" "What you was skeered about was that you'd get somebody as wouldn't be good to the children." "That was just the pin." "Ain't I allus been er p'ite an' agreeable to 'em er anybody could?" "Sure." "Ain't I bought 'em candy an' gin-gerbread houses an' tin wagnons?" "Most liberal." "An' on the Fourth of July didn't I buy 'em shootin' crackers an' sky-rockers an' roamin' candles an' a lot of other things?" "Ye done all that. But you didn't stay for 'em touched off."

"I was that day I made up my mind ter marry Jake Spicer." "An' him a man with a wooden leg?" The other murmured indignantly. "Ye, an' ye'll be surprised ter know how much them fireworks an' that wooden limb had ter do with it. I knew how much stone Jake set by. He took just as much pride in that wooden leg as I do in my marble top bureau. I give you credit for bein' good natured most of the time, but children is pesterin' an' there ain't no tell how long a man's temper is 'goin' ter hold out with them er ain't his own. When I see the patient an' accommodatin' way Jake Spicer rolled up his pant leg an' held out that wooden limb for the boys ter tack wheels onto, I said to myself, 'There's a man ez kin take sass an' disolobe an' not get riled; if any body'll make a man ez patient ez them young 'uns, it's him.'"—Washington Star.

\$100 Reward, \$100.
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving relief to the patient by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

A Klondike Victim.
"I thought you said you were never coming back unless you came with a fortune!" There was something of a sneer in the old gentleman's tone. "So I did," replied the husky young man whose face showed that he was tired and whose clothes looked as if they had been slept in. "Have all the sport with me you can. I deserve it for thinkin' that I knew more than all my friends put together. I'm back broke and traveled the last few hundred miles on a freight train, but I have a collection of experiences that may prove very valuable." "I told you that you'd never get there and that you'd never get back if you did."

Eternal Vigilance.
Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptoms of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, humors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

To Avoid Taking Cold.
It is not always sufficient to point out a danger; it is often of even greater importance to show how the danger may be averted. Most people properly recognize a cold as avoidable, and think they are greatly to be commended for the prudence they exercise in protecting themselves; but if they did not know it, they are really doing all they can to make themselves susceptible to colds by weakening their resisting powers.

A German professor once wrote a long treatise, with a learned title, on how to avoid catching cold. After tracing the history of colds from the earliest ages, studying their causes and symptoms, and cataloguing the remedies that have been used by the most eminent physicians of all times, he concluded with a short chapter on prevention. His plan was to insure the back of the neck to drafts by having some one direct a current of air upon it from a bellows three times a day.

There is Nothing so Good.
There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds so demand it, and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For coughs, colds, consumption and for all affections of the throat, chest and lungs, there is nothing so good as Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottle free at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

A Result of Protest.
The tones of the indignant man who was addressing the clerk in the gas office would have been thundering and impressive if it had not happened that he had a high tenor voice. He tried to talk so rapidly that he became confused, and he had started in three or four times without succeeding in stating his case with the emphatic clearness that he sought, the clerk leaned indulgently over the counter and said: "I think I understand."

Growth of Human Hair.
Authorities differ as to the rate of growth of the human hair, and it is said to be very dissimilar in different individuals. The most usually accepted calculations give 6 1/2 inches per annum.

Inured to the Cold.
When asked if he was not afraid of a temperature of ten degrees below zero, the late Tolman Willey, of Boston, said: "I was born in, sir, my father one Sunday took me into a meeting house which had four stone posts with no other underpinning. I sat in the church and listened to a sermon on hell for 60 minutes, with the wind howling underneath the church and blowing 40 miles a minute, with no fire in the stove and the mercury 40 degrees below zero. Do you think I was born in a sugar box and nursed on heliotropes?"

Much too Good-Natured.
"My wife has the most exasperating temper," said the wily little man. "I am sure of it to hear it, said the other man. 'I had an impression that she was very good-natured.'"

MAY KILL ALL LIFE.
Fear That the Big Sun Spot Will Soon Explode.
Astronomers are now watching with increased interest the big sun spot which has been in great activity for the last two years, and are speculating on the outcome. It is said the molten mass is likely at any time to burst from the sun's surface. Professor Silverman J. Corrigan, director of the Goodsell observatory of Carleton university, on this subject says: "A new planet may at any instant break away from the sun, and the terrific explosion which will necessarily accompany this breaking away will produce a great disturbance of the entire universe, particularly of the earth, perhaps completely smashing it, and surely destroying all animal life on land as well as in the waters."

"The results of my investigations on this subject indicate that the earth is closely approaching a critical epoch in its career; yet the day or the hour of its visitation 'no man knoweth,' but these results have convinced me that it is imminent. Look to the sun. 'Neither is this tremendous disturbance of the earth and the destruction of all life upon it completely unprecedented. A similar detachment of solar matter by the sun is known by scientists to have occurred 55,000,000 years ago, a period simultaneous with the palaeozoic age, at which time all animal and vegetable life then existing on the face of the earth was completely crushed out."

Stains on Table Linens.
For housekeepers at a loss to know how to get rid of stains on table linens and napkins, the following may prove helpful: For peach stains use a weak solution of chloride of lime. Linens must soak for a long time. This is necessary and important. Grass stains can be removed by using cream-of-tartar and water or alcohol, which never stains the most delicate fabrics. For fresh tea or coffee stains use boiling water poured on the spots over some vessel. Hold the water at a height sufficient to secure force while pouring. In old stains soak in cold water before boiling. For wine stains sprinkle with salt, moisten with hot water and pour boiling water through until the stains disappear. For fruit stains use boiling water. If they do not yield use oxalic acid, allowing three ounces of the crystal to one pint of water. Wet the stained linen with the solution and place it over a kettle of hot water in the sunshine. Rinse well as soon as the stains disappear; wet with ammoniacal counteract the acid. Then rinse thoroughly again. This operation will save the linen, which would otherwise be injured.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively Cures Piles, or no pay required. 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, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin, Pa.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles. If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

That old sick handkerchief makes an admirable duster for fine cabinets and bric-a-brac.
That a teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with stove polish adds greatly to its brilliancy when applied to the wood.

Palermo, Sicily, has an average of 167 cloudless days a year, and 62 days of partial cloud and partial sunshine which elsewhere would be classed as fine days.

Farm Topics of the Season.
Feed grain now if you have not done it before; otherwise you will not have any profit in it. It is only a cent's worth a day it will pay.

A poor cow in the dairy is like a dull tool in a carpenter's hands—requires the expenditure of a large percentage of energy to obtain a small percentage of result.

A much better price can be had for winter butter, because the supply is limited. This difference in price is all profit, for the cows must be kept and fed. It does not pay to let them run down in condition, and there is more time to do the work. Cows fresh in the fall give a longer flow, which is kept up all summer with a good pasture.

It requires but a small amount of capital to get a start with sheep, and in opening up a new farm they will help materially to commence the income, consuming much which would otherwise go to waste, both in the pastures and in the stables.

The farm which is well fed will feed the farmer. It must be applied to the stock as well as to the land, and by feeding the stock well the land may be fed with the greatest accuracy, and so the circle of feeding be made complete.

There is no poorer economy than in buying a poor harness because it is cheap. Well-tanned leather with due care will resist dampness, and will keep sound a long time. Harnesses never be kept in the stable. There is too much ammonia in stables, which will quickly cause a harness to rot. When used in warm weather the harness should be cleaned often, and kept soft and flexible with oil.

Make your butter as you please, but if you want to get the best price make it as follows: what you buy it and pay the best price.

Lowland pastures should always contain redtop in some of its varieties. It makes the cleanest, most-luscious and sweetest turf of any grass. The seed will come in the pasture, that for cultivation in the garden. Meadow fescue is a valuable pasture grass, where the soil is good, and on sandy soils red fescue is perhaps one of the best species we can cultivate, associating with it English brome.

Always in saving lettuce seed choose that which has most leaves, and which has grown without interruption from the seed. The practice in many families is to pluck the leaves three or four times, and when the leaves begin to be tough, let the plant stand up its seed stalks. Usually the largest crop of seed will come in the plants that have the fewest leaves. But it will not be worth planting. Growing as lettuce for seed should be, without disturbing a leaf, each plant will produce very few seed. Yet seed from this nearly seedless lettuce is worth any amount of the seed which is produced in the usual way.

Those who intend to keep any smoothened hams and shoulders for next summer's use, should use salt for packing. It is more cleanly, and better in every particular, than ashes or other articles commonly used. All that is necessary is to pack the meat that the pieces will not touch each other. Meadows well the top pieces. The salt will not be wasted, as it may be used over again, or taken to make brine. Hams packed in this way will not be musty or dirty on the outside, nor will they take any more salt than had been absorbed before packing.

A calf dropped in the fall should be a good one to rear, that is, of course, providing it has good blood and is of likely appearance. The calf begins life in a warm world; and one which has plenty of milk and little animal heat is not troublesome as during the summer months, and it will grow, and become weaned and accustomed to hay and grass by the following spring, when it is in first rate condition to go to pasture grounds. The fall calf has much to recommend it, and there is good reason to expect it to make a fine cow.

There is no crop grown so easily and with so little cost as late-sown turnips in a field of well-cultivated corn. The shade of the corn will keep the turnips from growing much until the corn is out. Possibly also their growth will be checked by the demand of the corn roots for plant food. But in the Indian summer that follows the first frost the turnips make a rapid growth, as they will then have all the land for their own use. The turnip will endure a pretty heavy frost, and grow again in warm weather follows it. But in our climate turnips can not be left in the ground all winter, as they are in England.—American Cultivator.

For many reasons fall planting is preferable to spring planting. There is much more time to do the work properly. The roots get firmly established during the winter. The tree or shrub then is in condition for immediate growth on the opening of spring. Newly planted trees and shrubs can be shipped and transplanted in autumn to advantage; also, roses in the open ground, when slightly protected with suitable mulching.

Many people are surprised to learn that milk which is liquid has a larger proportion of solid contents than have many articles of food. Milk averages 85 per cent. of solid matter, of which a considerable part is albumen. It is this which coagulates with heat, and still more when rennet is used. Potatoes are 80 per cent. moisture, though when the potato is cooked the starch in it expands, making it seem much heartier food than it is. The solid of the potato is mainly starch. That of milk is mainly casein, butter, sugar, and fat, and sugar, the last of which is found in whey, which, even though it is soured, shows by that fact that it has had some sugar in it.