The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....July 20, 1898.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. STONE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
J. P. S. GOBIN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JAMES W. LATTA.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM W. PORTER.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
GALUSHA A. GROW, SAM'L DAVENPORT

COUNTY.

CONGRESS,
F. J. KOOSER, of Somerset.
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

STATE SENATE,
J. J. HOBLITZELL, Meyersdale.
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
WM. H. KOONTZ, Somerset.
S. A. KENDALL, Meyersdale.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
A. F. DICKEY, Somerset Township.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
RUFUS E. MEYERS, Somerset.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ADAM S. MILLER, Somerset Township.

Now add the name of Shafter to the Nation's long roll of heroes.

Two OF a kind—those delayed regiments of Bryan and Wanamaker.

And what sort of a welcome will Spain give her soldiers from Santiago when they reach home?

OLD GLORY is now floating over Santiago, and ere long it will be waving over San Juan and Havana.

THE war has now lasted about three months, with three great victories. And what will the next month bring forth?

THERE will be no brass bands at the wharf to welcome those Spanish soldiers when they return to the land they left behind them.

MANY of the kickers against the revenue bill think more of the two cents on a bank check than of all the dollars involved in the transaction.

IT MAY cost something to send those Spanish soldiers home, but Spain will pay for it in the end. Unless Uncle Sam sends them home, they will never get there.

SOME very weighty arguments were brought to bear concerning the surrender of Santiago, but the convincing one was the threat of General Shafter's falling on the city.

THE subscribers for small amounts of the war loan number 196,500, and every one of them can be sure the one hundred cent dollars they pay the Government will be returned in kind.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has proved himself not only a great commander, but a wise administrator and a very determined man. He is the kind of American it is always safe to trust in any emergency.

SOME of the regulars who fought at Santiago once followed Geronimo's trail, crawling on hands and knees for twenty-four hours in intense heat without water. The Cuban moisture is a small affair in comparison.

IT WAS on Sunday that Dewey sank the Spanish fleet at Manilla. On Sunday Schley sank Cervera's squadron. On Sunday the Stars and Stripes were unfurled over Santiago. Sunday is becoming a notable day in the history of this war, as it has in nearly every great war in the world's history.

THIS year New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey elect Governors simultaneously—a very unusual circumstance. In this State the term of the Governor is four years; in New Jersey three; in New York it is now two. Hence the coincidence of elections for Governor in these three States is rare.

NEARLY every American soldier who has been brought back wounded hopes that his wounds will heal before the war ends, so that he can return to Cuba and fight again. No better evidence could be had of the bravery of these fellows. It is such men as these who make our army invincible.

THE Populists in some of the Western States are laboring under the mistaken idea that the people are interested in their petty quarrels. No one outside of their own discordant family cares a picayune about these contests among people who, while they may not be avowed enemies of the Government, are constantly protesting against the manner in which the business of the country is being conducted.

AND NOW Colonel Guffey, the new Democratic boss, is laying pipe to oust State Chairman Garman on the ground that certain Democrats in the State refuse to support Jenks for Governor if Garman is permitted to run the campaign. Garman is to be offered the alternative of taking the nomination for Congress in his district, to let him down easy, or be bounced; but if he decides to refuse the nomination, and insist on remaining as the chairman, Colonel Guffey will have the hardest fight on his hands he ever ran up against, for Garman is a good fighter in his own party.

AN exchange, in answer to a correspondent's inquiry as to what provision has been made by the Government for getting soldiers home after their term of enlistment expires, and if discharged in a distant part of the world, gives this answer: The Government provides for the expense of such a soldier through a rather novel method. He is allowed in cash the amount of his wages, rations, etc., for the period of time he would occupy in walking home at the rate of 25 miles a day. This law was first adopted in 1812, when walking or horseback-riding was about the only means of transportation, and it has stood until this day with only a change as to the number of miles a soldier is supposed to walk. Up to 1864 it was 30 miles, but at that date it was changed to 25 miles a day.

THE war loan has been an overwhelming success. The subscriptions have been far beyond the calculations, being one billion three hundred million dollars, or over six times the amount asked for. No such response was ever known in this country in response to a Government offer. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has had charge of the placing of the loan, estimates that all applications for a smaller amount than five thousand dollars will be alloted in full. The subscribers for small amounts will have the preference, and it will be in fact a popular loan. The big syndicates which have been criticised in connection with Government loans, must give place to men of smaller means. The invitation to bid stirred the Nation profoundly, and it is clear that if the amount of the issue had been many times greater, the loan would have been easily taken.

GERMANY'S meddlesomeness in the Philippines appears to receive more attention in England than it does in this country. This is probably because the Old World nations are more sensitive regarding officious interference from the outside than is this country. The London papers assign a greater importance to the German warship Irene's demonstration against the Philippine insurgents and on the side of Spain than is accorded to it in this country. They intimate that Dewey, in order to avert a popular demonstration in the United States against Germany, studiously minimized the importance of the Irene incident. Possibly they are correct. There have been many evidences of German jealousy of the United States in the Philippine affair, but as it has not hampered our action in that quarter, they have not aroused much concern here. Dewey has managed matters with rare courage and tact, and as he will soon have a good-sized army at his back, under a discreet, experienced and capable officer, General Merritt, American interests in the Philippines will continue to be effectively protected.

THE American people can realize something of the horrors attending the struggle on the part of the insurgents in Cuba by reading that some of Garcia's men have actually died from overeating, after food was furnished to them from General Shafter's supplies. One of General Castillo's staff officers is reported to have been so nearly famished that when he got food he actually ate it raw, and was discovered the next day dead under a tree—the result of gorging himself. Several privates killed themselves by the same course. A few days ago it was reported from the front that American soldiers had some doubt as to how the Cubans would cooperate, because they appeared to be eating so much that locomotion threatened to be difficult. Allowance must be made for men who have been hungry for three years, and who have been fighting like guerillas from the bush with poor arms and almost entirely unclothed. Such men may not be of a very high type of soldiers, as compared with those who are well fed and well armed, but it is impossible not to admire the grit of people who have kept the field and fought the best they could for independence under such adverse conditions.

Carrier Pays For the Stamp.

In answer to references from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, all bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or the carrier shall pay for and affix the required revenue stamps to bills of lading, etc., Assistant Attorney General Boyd has held as follows:

"The law makes it the duty of every railroad, steamboat company, carrier, express company or corporation, or person, whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, consignor or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest, or some other evidence of the receipt of goods received for transportation, and this bill of lading, manifest, or memorandum, requires a revenue stamp of the value of 1 cent affixed to it and cancelled. In case of failure to issue such bill of lading the law imposes a penalty of $50 upon the carrier found guilty of such failure. The penalty for failure to so affix the stamp is not more than $100.

"The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper, and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and cancelling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. Whilst it is not our province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal."

Political Notes.

Whether sauer-kraut shall be abolished at the Lehigh Fair is a burning political issue in Pennsylvania, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, ex-Representative Sowden, taking ground against the stringy, sub-acid concoction upon which the Pennsylvania Dutchman has fattened since he first took possession of the territory. He will naturally stand by his historic and ancestral fodder, and a lively skirmish of opposing factions draws near. The cry of no sauer-kraut may become as thrilling a political slogan in Pennsylvania as on a time that of no Popery was in England.

* * *

Attorney General McCormick has announced himself for Stone for Governor, as have also the York Dispatch and the West Chester Republican, but what of John Wanamaker? If he don't join the ranks Stone's majority won't exceed 200,000.

* * *

The North American floats the rumor that Rudolph Blankenberg, whom it calls the reform monopolist, will be an independent candidate against Stone for Governor. His advocacy of Stone would be the straw that would break the Republican camel's back.

The Sultan and Our Missionaries.

The Porte has demanded the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, on the pretext that their mission for distribution of relief is likely to cause disturbances. "The sick man of Europe," as he is derisively termed, is as unreasonable as his political health is feeble. As a bright contrast to his obstinacy and stupidity, the people of America are acknowledging far and wide the beneficence of the mission of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, namely, to relieve and prevent malaria, rheumatism and kidney complaint, chronic dyspepsia, constipation and liver trouble. The nervous, the weak and the infirm derive unspeakable benefit from its use, and it greatly mitigates those infirmities specially incident to advancing years. Sleep, appetite, and a sensation of comfort throughout the system, ensue upon its use, which should be regular and persistent. An early resort to this fine preventive is logically suggested to those who seek its aid.

Capitol Corner Stone.

The Capitol Commission hope to be ready for the laying of the corner-stone of the building on August 10th, but the date of the event has not been definitely fixed. State Treasurer Beacom and ex-Speaker Boyer have been entrusted with the duty of making the necessary arrangements to ensure the success of the ceremony. The address will be delivered by A. K. McClure, at the invitation of the Capitol Commission. Work on the proposed legislative building is being retarded by the failure of the Carnegie Company to furnish structural iron owing to the pressing demands of the Government for the turning out of material for war purposes.

STARS AND STRIPES WAVE OVER SANTIAGO.

The Triumphal Entry of the American Victors.

SPANISH TROOPS LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sunday July 17.—The American flag is floating in triumph over the governor's palace at Santiago de Cuba. General McKibben has been appointed temporary Military governor.

Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at nine o'clock this morning.

Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry and General Toral and his staff by one hundred picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, then rode into the city, the American commander taking formal possession.

The city had been sacked, before they arrived, by the Spaniards.

A STIRRING SCENE.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. Finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the plaza de La Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly-painted building, with broad verandas, the club of San Carlos; on the other, a building of much the same description, is the Cafe De La Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry, with drawn sabers, under the command of Captain Brett.

Massed on the stone flagging, between the band and the line of horsemen, were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

THE HOISTING OF THE FLAG.

On the red tiled roof of the palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Vive Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the verandas, rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants. As the chimes of the old Cathedral rang out the hour of twelve, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky, the cavalry band broke into the strains of "the Star-Spangled banner," making the American pulse leap, and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant, the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions, around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops. The infantry came to "order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibben.

The Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments of Infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines.

After the formal surrender and the hoisting of the American flag over the city, General Shafter had read to the troops the congratulatory despatch from President McKinley, which added to the rejoicing and enthusiasm along the lines.

President McKinley Warmly Thanks the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Upon receipt of the official announcement that Santiago had surrendered, the following messages were sent:

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Gen. Shafter, commanding, Front near, Santiago: The president of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievments at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all the Spanish troops and territory under Gen. Toral.

Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined.

One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation.

The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded.

May the father of mercies protect and comfort them. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Also the following:

WASHINGTON, July 16.

To Major General, Front, Near Santiago:

I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been done. God bless you.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

For Rent.

Store room in basement of First National Bank building. For particulars inquire at Bank or of Geo. R. Scull.

Santiago Surrenders.

The war department posted the following bulletin at 5:15 p. m. Sunday:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, raised over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense course of people present, a squad of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and bands playing national airs. Light battery fired salute of 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

(Signed.) "W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Conditions of the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The War Department has posted the following:

"PLAYA, July 16, 1898.

"Headquarters near Santiago.

"ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY.

"The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in the district to the kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. The officers to retain their side arms and the men their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district.

"All Spanish forces known as volunteers and guerillas, who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await the disposition of the United States Government, it being understood United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of the return of arms entirely in the hands of the Government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom not a shot has been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

"W. R. SHAFTER."

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 16, via Haiti.

"Camp near Santiago, July 16.

"TO THE PRESIDENT:

"I thank you and my army thanks you for your congratulatory telegram of today. I am proud to say that every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow.

"SHAFTER, Major General."

TO CONQUER PORTO RICO.

Gen. Miles Has Sailed With the Advance Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—After three days' consultation between the President, Secretary Alger and Gen. Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with Gen. Miles, at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was got under way, Gen. Miles, with four batteries of artillery and a few seasoned troops, sailing to-day for Porto Rico on the cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of 30,000 men.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Sold at Benford's Drug Store, Somerset

TORAL IS BROKENHEARTED.

Spanish General Mourns the Fate of His Army.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 16.—The formal sanction by the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation to-day unraveled the tangled skein of demands and counter demands between opposing commanders.

The articles were signed yesterday afternoon after an hour's session of the commissioners who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government.

Gen. Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of the commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted 67 ships off this port."

Continuing, Gen. Toral said, wearily waving his hand toward the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of the 24th of June, in which the Rough Riders and a part of Gen. Young's command participated, Gen. Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spanish were killed at El Caney and before Santiago.

"Heavy, heavy," he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry, he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

SANTIAGO'S GOVERNMENT.

President Issues Instructions to the Commanding General.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—A state paper that will be historic was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley. It provides for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States. By order of Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-night cabled the document to Gen. Shafter, in command of the military force at Santiago. The paper is an authorization and instruction to Shafter for the government of captured territory and a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests. It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations, as well as security to their persons and property. In sending it to Gen. Shafter, Gen. Corbin informed him that it would be published in English and Spanish in such a manner as to give it the widest circulation in the territory under his control.

NO MORE ANDY JOHNSON.

How a Distinguished Friend of the President Views the Campaign.

OLD FEUDS ON THE SHELF.

While All Kinds of Republicans Vote With the Flag.

NO OFF YEARS IN WAR TIME.

Unique Illustration of One Anti-Quay Republican Who Says He Will Leave "the Old Man" in the Hands of Providence Till the War Is Over—No Room For Dickering With the Democracy This Year.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, July 19.—"I am glad to see that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not forgotten Andy Johnson, nor the terrible warning of his career in the White House," said one of the few members of the house ways and means committee who still tarries here in the summer smell of the hot asphalt street pavements.

He says it is to clear up some odds and ends of departmental business. He is known, however, to have the confidence of President McKinley to an unusual degree, and it is more likely that he foreswears the delights and comforts of seashore and mountain at the president's request, in order that his advice may be had in any critical situation which may arise out of the present war. They were old associates in congress, and have been close to each other for many years.

"Under the present circumstances," he continued, with much earnestness, "the election proclamations in the various states ought to appeal to the party spirit of Republicans as the president's call to arms appealed to the patriotism of the country. It should meet with a like response. This is especially true of Pennsylvania, whose magnificent and unswerving Republicanism has so often stood the keynote of party success. We of other states do not forget that Pennsylvania was the state of Curtin, nor fail to remember how Lincoln leaned upon your great war governor in all the darkest hours of the rebellion, and it is among the most gratifying signs of the times to observe by the press reports from what under other circumstances might be discontented sections of your state, that your leaders are patriotically laying their rivalries on the shelf until this war and its problems are settled."

"But with Santiago surrendered, Manila under Dewey's guns, and the Spanish navy either under water or hunting a hiding place up the creek, do you seriously think the war will last past election day?"

"I sincerely hope not, so far as actual fighting goes, but war is like measles or diphtheria. The dregs it leaves are often harder to deal with than the disease itself. The greatest and gravest problems of this war will only begin to be set for the statesmanship of this country when the last gun is fired. It was so after the last war. It will be doubly so after this one. Some of these problems we have upon us already; some we cannot even yet predict. They have come without expectation or warning, and they will likely continue to come that way. Admiral Dewey's guns, in a couple of hours of a Sunday morning, changed the map of the world for generations to come, and the few modest lines in which he announced, in effect, that he had an island empire as large as New England and Pennsylvania ready for the American flag, brought with it questions of international and enduring moment, such as have not confronted us for a hundred years. Is this a time to swap horses, or to quibble over local grievances and differences? Is it a time for Republicans in states like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, or in any Republican states, to speak with anything but overwhelming majorities?"

"You speak warmly."

"Every Republican who is close to national affairs feels warmly upon this subject. I value above anything else that has come to me in my life the esteem of my neighbors, and the unfailing confidence with which they have returned me year after year to congress, but if it seemed to me tomorrow that some other Republican, my bitterest enemy even, could be elected next November more certainly than I, or that his election would be more significant of the loyalty of my district to the president and the party, I would telegraph my resignation from the ticket, and urge his nomination with all my might. I am by no means alone in this feeling. Shortly after the war began I received a call here in Washington from a distinguished gentleman in my district who made a vigorous campaign against my nomination two years ago, chiefly urging that I had been in congress so long that I had become negligent of local interests. He had been openly pointed out as likely to run on an independent ticket against me this year with Democratic support. He traveled all the way to Washington to notify me that the war had changed the situation. He offered to go into the convention as one of the delegates, if I desired it, saying frankly at the same time that he made no pledges beyond this year. Said he:

"'I know I am throwing away (or rather Sagasta is throwing away for me) my best chance. The next election will be in a presidential year, and with your well known closeness to McKinley you will be hard to beat. I had been thinking that as this was naturally an off year we might make the landing. But there are no off years in war times.'"

"And you think a similar feeling is developing in Pennsylvania?"

"I know it," he replied, "and so they do up at the other end of the avenue," crking his thumb in the direction of he White House.

"You know," he continued, "we took unusual interest in your affairs this year, because two of the most distinguished Republicans in your delegation in the house were rival candidates for the nomination. Those of us who had served longest with them and knew their worth were in somewhat a quandary. We wanted both of them to get their desires, and yet we didn't want to lose either of them from the house. I am glad, by the way, that Charley Stone has been renominated for congress. His people have honored themselves in showing their appreciation of his distinguished party services. So far as the colonel is concerned, if he is as untiringly faithful to the interests of his state at Harrisburg as he has been in Washington, you will have a governor to be proud of. I have known him in congress ever since he came here, and so far as the party is concerned I feel confident that when he goes out of office he will leave the party more free from faction and stronger before the people than it has been for years.

"After the convention," he added, "I talked with all of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation, and some Democrats. At the request of a friend who is deeply concerned to see a wholesale Republican victory I wrote to a number of business men in your state with whom I had become intimate in the course of tariff legislation. My information, coming from one and all, is the same, although many of them had been in favor of another candidate for governor, and some of them were rather limber heeled in their Republicanism, except in presidential years. Here, for instance, is a letter I got from one of them only a few days ago. After apologizing for delay in answering, owing to absence from home, he says:

"'I don't take back anything I have said, remember, but I am going to put a cross in the circle this year, and vote for the flag. I don't approve of some things that were done in our last legislature, but while a Republican administration is in the midst of the prosecution of a foreign war these things which in ordinary times would be fair occasions for vigorous rebuke, seem to me trivial beyond expression. When I was a younger man we used to have volunteer fire companies in our city. The rivalry was intense between them, and fights were frequent. Sometimes two of them happened to come together on their way to a fire and then there was a battle royal. All the old grievances were recalled, and the old grudges satisfied. They had an elegant and stirring time to themselves, but my recollection is that the house usually burned down while they were at it. Our house is afire this year, so to speak, and so among Pennsylvania Republicans when election day comes around you will hear of very few Quay or anti-Quay, Wanamaker or anti-Wanamaker, Martin or anti-Martin, Magee or anti-Magee Republicans. We will just be one kind of plain Republicans until this war is over and its issues are settled. You are at liberty to show this letter to the president if you think it necessary. As to Quay, he is getting pretty well up in years, and can't live forever. I have made up my mind to leave him to Providence until the war is over. Then, if he is still running the machine, I'll take another whack at him myself. Anyhow, I don't see anything to be gained, even if there was no war on hand, by colleaguing with the Democracy this year. Their state convention, in addition to kicking itself up and down stairs on the money question, defeated its most promising candidate, solely upon suspicion that he had not voted the straight Democratic ticket two years ago. And yet while they brandish his scalp before our eyes, in our ears they whisper that this would be a good year for Republicans to vote for Democrats. Nay, nay.'

"This," continued the congressman, "I find to be a fair sample of the feeling of Republicans all over the country. The unfaithfulness of Andy Johnson after our last war cost the country beyond expression. We have a man in the White House now who is as different from Johnson as day is from night, and the election returns next November will serve notice to the watching courts and crowns of all creation that the people of the United States are as loyal to their president as its soldiers are to their flag."

And then we drifted off politics and began to talk about the war, and the harvest thereof.

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

AN ITEM OF INTEREST

An Item of Interest from DuBois May Explain Why the Reader Knows Considerable and Does Not Know Everything.

What we acquire easily, we generally part with readily; what costs us a physical or mental effort we, as a rule, hang onto tenaciously. No one is a better authority on this question than our public school teachers. Many a time it must have puzzled them what to do with a great many of their pupils, how to get knowledge into their heads is the difficulty, but once in, if they examine the thick-skulled receptacles of their pupils, they will find solid and substantial reasons why the knowledge cannot get out. It is the same with Doan's Kidney Pills; how to account for the work they do is a puzzler, but every man who uses them always can give solid and substantial reasons for his estimate of their merit. Mr. C. L. Luther, cor Luthersburg Road and Weber ave., DuBois, Pa., principal of the First Ward school, says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe, which left me a victim of neuralgia and kidney trouble, producing a constant itching and weakness across the loins, and a severe burning sensation in the stomach, the latter being sore to the touch and very much bloated. The neuralgia settled chiefly in the left side of the head, and when the attack was most virulent, the suffering was intense. The complaint developed into a distressing and annoying urinary difficulty, and for 79 days I was confined to my bed. I partially recovered, but was still unable to do any work, when my attention was called to Doan's Kidney Pills, and I got a supply at a drug store. I soon noticed their beneficial effects. Continuing the treatment, I was completely restored to my normal health, and have since taken some heavy exercise with no indication of the trouble returning. Doan's Kidney Pills have earned my earnest commendation, and I unhesitatingly advise any and all sufferers to give them a trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills, for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

Gibbs Imperial Plow,

Made at Canton, Ohio, the best plow on earth, can now be seen at J. B. Holderbaum's Hardware Store. Light to handle and very durable.

SEE OUR.....

Disc Harrows.

Steel Bar Lever
Spike Tooth Harrows.

Steel Bar Lever
Spring Tooth Harrow With Wheels.

Old Style
Wood Frame Harrows,
plated front and under frame with washers to protect bolt heads.

Steel Bar Lever
Corn and Garden Cultivators,
five, seven and nine shovels, with Hillers and weeders.

T Bar Steel Pulverizer Land Roller.

Corn Planters,
with fertilizing attachment.

Champion Hay Rakes.

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill.

McCormick's Mowers and Binders.

Engines, Saw Mills and Threshers.

Just Unloaded for Spring Trade.

1 Car Wire Nails.
1 " Barbed and Smooth Wire.
1 " Imperial Plows.
1 " Harrows,
1 " Kramer Wagons.
1 " Spring Wagons.
5 " Buggies and Carriages.

Call and examine my stock before you —buy,—

J. B. Holderbaum
SOMERSET, PA.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Of Silks in Colors and Black.

The Black kind first. The reduced prices we quote are reduced prices from previously reduced prices. This is Clearance month with us, you probably know that, and the reductions here named are down to the lowest notch that is possible to reach. If you are in line for an elegant costume of black silk study the following:

At 38 Cents a Yard.
24 inch Black Silk Crepe de Chene that formerly sold at 60c a yard.

At 50 Cents a Yard.
Very handsome Black Taffetta Silks, formerly selling at the already reduced price of 60c a yard.

At 58 Cents a Yard.
An extra Black Taffetta Silk formerly selling at 75c a yard, which was a reduced price.

At 65 Cents a Yard.
Very handsome Black Satin Damas, former prices of which were 85c and $1.00 a yard.

At 50 Cents a Yard.
An elegant quality of Black Satin Damas that formerly sold at the reduced price of 75c a yd.

Colored Silks.

Here is a chance, ladies, for the nobby shirt waist if you prefer to do your own sewing and fitting.
75c and 85c Fancy Taffetas at 65 cents a yard.
$1.25 and $1.50 Fancy Taffetas at 75 cents a yard.

Ask our Mail Order Department for samples of these goods.

525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG, PA

Executor's Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

By virtue of the last will and testament of Alexander Pritts, late of Brothersvalley township, dec'd, and agreement of the widow and all the heirs, the undersigned executors of said decedent will offer for sale on the premises, on

Saturday, August 6, 1898,
At 1 o'clock P M.,

the real estate of decedent, at public outcry, viz:

No. 1. The homestead farm, containing 164¼ acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Abraham Sivits, Jacob Pritts, Wm. Faust, Levi Queer and Aaron Bittner, of which about 100 acres are clear and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a new

Dwelling : House,

bank barn, sugar camp and sundry outbuildings. It is well watered, is underlaid with coal and has upon it a good orchard. Possession will be given on 1st April, 1899.

No. 2. A tract in the same township, containing 69¾ acres and 109 perches and allowance adjoining John Sivits, Aaron Brant and other, of which about 10 acres is cleared land.

The charcoal wood cut and yet remaining on the premises is reserved.

Terms:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, when property is knocked down. $200 to remain a lien without interest on the homestead farm during the life of Mary Zeigler, and then to be paid to the children of J. Zeigler, dec'd. One-third of the remainder on April 1, 1899, one-third on 1 April, 1900, and one-third on 1 April, 1901. The deferred payments to be secured by judgment bond.

ROBERT W. PRITTS,
JACOB J. BRANT,
Executors of Alex Pritts, dec'd.

B. & B.

GREATEST EVENT IN THE STORE'S HISTORY.

—Reconstruction and shelf emptying sale. Every article or yard of goods a low price will force the sale of is being sold, to make way for new goods—being done absolutely just like we were selling out to quit business—surplus stocks of choice goods in each of the 56 departments with reduced prices on that will surprise you and that make this sale more important than anything that ever happened here.

Fine 35 cent Novelty Madras 15c—25 cent Madras 12 1-2c.

15 cent choice lace striped Ginghams 7 1-2c.

Large lot fine White Goods sacrificed, 10c.

Neat, useful 10 cent wash goods 3 1-2c—and so on—prices that mean business.

Not only wash goods to go, but Silks, Dress Goods, Wash Suits and Skirts, Shirt Waists—all over the store price power is being used such as it will pay you to investigate like nothing ever did here before.

BOGGS & BUHL,
Allegheny, Pa.

Notice!

All persons having accounts or other claims against the estate of J. F. Beachy, dec'd, are hereby requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before August 1, 1898.

A. C. HOLBERT,
Attorney for Mrs. J. F. Beachy.

Doubles the Pleasure of a Drive.
A fine carriage doubles the pleasure of driving. Intending buyers of carriages or harness can save dollars by sending for the large, free catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Kitchen Cool

USE a new Process Blue Flame Oil Stove, wick or wickless, burns common lamp oil, cheaper than coal. One, two or three burner. See them in operation at

P. A. Schell's

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should have—then examine the
CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES
Makes Kitchen Work a Pleasure.
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25 cents. Every bottle guaranteed.
Benford's { Corn Cure and Tooth Ache Drops } 10 cents
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A first-class machine