THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

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TO TELEPHONE THE DEMOCRAT CALL NO. 180.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL AKRON, O.

OFFICIAL CALL

For the Summit County Democratic Convention.

The Democratic convention of Summit county will be held at the court house in Akron on

Saturday, the 26th day of August, 1899,

at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following county officers:

One Representative,
One Probate Judge,
One Clerk of Courts,
One Recorder,
One County Commissioner,
One Infirmary Director.

Said convention will also elect 13 delegates and 13 alternates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Zanesville, Ohio, August 29 and 30, 1899.

The basis of representation for delegates to this convention shall be one delegate for each 50 votes or fraction over 25 thereof cast for Hon. Horace L. Chapman for Governor in 1897, which entitles the several wards and townships to representation as follows:

	Vote	Delegates
First ward	390	8
Second ward	304	6
Third ward	585	12
Fourth ward	938	19
Fifth ward	778	16
Sixth ward	317	6
Bath township	89	2
Boston	150	3
Copley	138	3
Coventry	384	8
Cuyahoga Falls	221	4
Franklin	283	6
Green	179	4
Hudson	186	4
Northampton	108	2
Northfield	90	2
Norton	469	9
Portage	363	7
Richfield	41	1
Springfield	246	5
Stow	117	2
Tallmadge	111	2
Twinsburg	96	2
Total	6583	133

Caucuses to select delegates to said convention shall be held in the respective wards and townships, at the usual places of holding the same, on

Friday, August 25, 1899,

and shall be open between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m.

Said caucuses shall nominate one land appraiser for each ward and township, and select one central committeeman for each precinct.

All electors who voted for Hon. Horace L. Chapman for Governor, and all other electors who are now in accord with the Democratic national platform adopted in 1896, are entitled to take part in the election of delegates to this convention.

By order of
THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
R. L. ANDREW, Chairman.
STEPHEN C. MILLER, Secretary.
THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
B. F. DAVIS, Chairman.
L. H. AMER, Secretary.

ALGER went out like a lamb.

THE announcement that Mark Hanna will retire from active business life does not mean that he is going out of the business of running the government.

COL. H. C. SANFORD is making his rival, Prof. Seese, very uncomfortable by charging him with bolting the Republican ticket. Of course the Third ward statesman is wholly without sin in this regard.

IF THE man with the dark lantern who went about the county in '96 exposing the dishonesty of Mexican dollars, will only take a notion to turn the light on the underhanded methods by which the Russell salary bill was defeated in the last Legislature by the local Republican Machine, the people will have reason to rise and bless him.

SENATOR BURROWS announces that "the Philippine insurrection, if not speedily crushed, will have a disastrous effect for the Republican party upon the general elections in 1900." The Senator's views are "shared by several cabinet members and the President himself." Henceforth the shabby pleas of "manifest destiny" and "benevolent assimilation" should be thrown to the winds. If a bloody war of subjugation must be prosecuted for the sole purpose of promoting the political fortunes of the Administration, there should be no equivocation about the fact.

For fine plumbing call on C. M. Oberlin for prices.

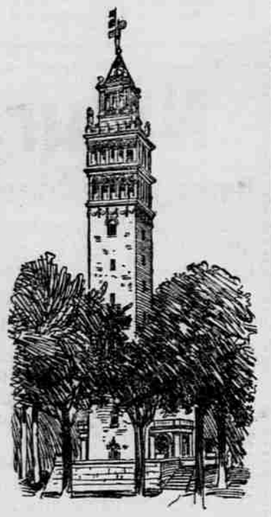
TOWN OF TROLLEYS.

SOMETHING ABOUT BROOKLYN AND ITS STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Nearly a Million Passenger Fares Daily Collected on the Surface and Elevated Lines—A City of Homes, Churches, Parks and Schools.

[Special Correspondence.]

BROOKLYN, July 31.—This city, or rather this borough of Greater New York, is unquestionably the most unique of all cities. Apart from New York and removed any considerable distance from the great metropolis, it would be the second—or at least the third—city on this continent in population and commercial importance. But New York, of which it is a part, overshadows it. Its individuality is largely lost, merged into the greater city across the river. Fully 450,000 people, mainly living in Brooklyn and doing business in New York, daily swarm across the great bridge which spans the East river or cross on the various ferries that ply between its shores. Brooklyn is called the dormitory



PROPOSED TOWER ON LOOKOUT HILL, PROSPECT PARK.

of New York, which is a fairly correct designation, yet not wholly so. With its population of over a million people Brooklyn is a city on its own account, and has its own distinctive institutions and landmarks, which no process of consolidation can wholly efface.

Brooklyn is not inaptly referred to as "Trolleyville," and we who live here are frequently called "trolley dodgers." And that's no libel. We do have to dodge trolley cars, for their tracks completely gridiron the city. Within the borough of Brooklyn there are fully 400 miles of electric railway track. The electric lines are mainly owned and operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which also operates the elevated railroads. With the exception of a comparatively small independent line—the Coney Island and Brooklyn railroad—this company has a monopoly of the passenger traffic of Brooklyn. Under normal conditions the various surface and elevated lines daily carry 850,000 passengers, a considerable percentage of whom are conveyed over the bridge to and from the borough of Manhattan. About 2,000 cars are operated daily, making 15,000 trips and covering in the aggregate 200,000 miles. These figures do not include the Long Island railway, which does a large local passenger business within the city limits.

In the matter of parks and public grounds Brooklyn surpasses most cities. Within its corporate bounds 1,600 acres are set apart as public parks. The most noted of these is Prospect park, in which there are 450 acres. A tract of 680 acres between Ridgewood and Richmond Hill was recently acquired by the park department at a cost of about $2,000,000, and is designated as Brooklyn Forest park. An effort is now being made, with fair prospect of success, to establish a park at Coney Island, comprising something like 400 acres stretching along the seashore from Sea Gate to Manhattan Beach.

Brooklyn might almost be called a summer resort, as within its borders are so many of the most delightful and widely known seaside places—Manhattan Beach, Brighton, Bath Beach, Rockaway, Far Rockaway and the always "great and only" Coney Island.

Stretching from Coney Island to Astoria, on Long Island sound, Brooklyn has over 20 miles of water front, along nearly all of which the depth is sufficient to allow the approach of the largest ocean going ships. Its facilities for wharfage and storage are unsurpassed either in extent or convenience by any port in the world. Just back from the water front on the East river is Wallabout market, one of the largest markets in the world, covering 22 acres of ground, the site and buildings having cost about $2,000,000. The business here transacted aggregates $30,000,000 a year.

Brooklyn is termed "the City of Homes and Churches," and the term is not misapplied. Here is the most noted church in this country—Plymouth, made famous by Henry Ward Beecher. There are in Brooklyn 500 churches, embracing every shade of religious belief. It is likewise a city of schools and libraries and benevolent institutions. Aside from the public schools, there are here about 30 educational institutions of various kinds. There are 125 hospitals, dispensaries and asylums. Brooklyn has doubtless the most historic and beautiful burial ground in this country—Greenwood cemetery—where rest the ashes of many of the most distinguished people of Brooklyn and New York.

SAM H. COON.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting nervous feet, and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y. 4

$3.60 Pittsburg and Return.

Via. P. & W. Ry. Aug. 1 to 5, good returning until Aug. 15th, with privilege of extension until Aug. 31.

Steamer for L.L. park 8 and 1 daily.

HAWKINS' DEATH

The Body of the Dead Officer Brought Ashore Today.

FITTING CEREMONIES HELD.

Remains to Be Started Home to His Native State.

DIED ABOARD SHIP ON JULY 18.

The Cause of His Death Reported to Have Been Due to Cancer of the Bowels—His Illness Dated From the Battle of Malolos, When He Exposed Himself Almost Recklessly In the Disease-Breeding Climate—Impressive Funeral Services Followed, Conducted by the Regimental Chaplain, the Following Sunday—Remains Attended by a Guard of Honor For the Rest of the Voyage. Few Cases of Seasickness and Half a Dozen Cases of Dysentery Among the Men Aboard the Transport—One Man Will Be Operated on For Appendicitis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The casket containing the remains of Colonel Hawkins was taken ashore today with ceremonies befitting Colonel Hawkins' rank. The remains of the dead commander will be sent to Pennsylvania for interment. Colonel Hawkins died on July 18, on board of the transport Senator enroute to this city with his regiment from Manila. His death occurred two days after the transport sailed from Yokohama. Cancer of the bowels was the cause of death. The remains were embalmed on board the ship and brought here for shipment to Pennsylvania. The ship bearing the regiment has arrived, bringing the sad news.

Flag at Half-Mast.

The Senator arrived with her flag at halfmast on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins.

The Senator sailed from Manila on July 1, with 38 officers and 721 enlisted men. The transport was at Nagasaki on July 15, when Colonel Hawkins was taken ill with cancer of the bowels, from which he had been a sufferer during the greater part of his campaign in the Philippines, and for which he had undergone treatment in the military hospital ai Manila. His illness continued during the following day, July 16, when the Senator was at Yokohama, and two days later he passed away at sea

Colonel Hawkins' illness dated from the battle of Malolos, when he exposed himself almost recklessly in the disease-breeding climate. He was respected and loved by every man of his command, and his death is deeply mourned by the troops. His body was placed in a hermetically sealed casket, and on the Sunday following his death impressive funeral services were conducted by the chaplain of the regiment, all of his men being in attendance.

The remains were placed in the stern of the vessel and lay in state, attended day and night by a guard of honor during the remainder of the voyage.

After the death of Colonel Hawkins, the command of the regiment was vested in Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who, like the dead commander, is popular among the enlisted men, and made a good record in the war.

Of the 759 officers and men whom Colonel Barnett brought to San Francisco, three are privates in the Sixth artillery, U. S. A., and one is a member of the Nebraska regiment who was left behind at Yokohama when his companions sailed for this port on the Hancock. A dozen stowaways were also concealed in the hold and were soon brought to light after the Senator left Yokohama.

One Man a Victim of Appendicitis.

The Senator had a good trip from Japan. With the exception of the sad illness and death of the regimental commander there was no sickness aboard, barring a few cases of seasickness and half a dozen cases of dysentery. At sight of land, all the invalids were able to leave the bunks and line up on the main deck except one poor fellow who has developed symptoms of appendicitis and who will be operated upon in the hospital here.

When the Tenth Pennsylvania left for the Philippines last year the muster comprised 850 men. Twenty-four were killed in battle or died in the Manila hospital, and the rest of the sick and wounded, to the number of seven, are on the hospital ship Relief, which will probably arrive here within the next few days.

The quarantine officer boarded the Senator and after a careful inspection passed crew and passengers. The transport had dropped anchor off the Folsom Street wharf and it was decided that the regiment should not be landed until today. Under cover of darkness, however, two privates slipped off in a tug, dropping down by a rope which had been used to haul up two sacks of mail matter sent out by the postmaster to the regiment.

The privates who thus absented themselves without leave announced their intention of seeing the town last night and of rejoining the ranks when the regiment was lined up on the dock today. As the official committee on reception to the regiment will not arrive here from Philadelphia until this evening, the substitute committee appointed informally undertook that duty. A tug had been chartered for today with the expectation that the Senator would not arrive last night and arrangements made to go out to meet the transport with a band, stacks of flowers and tons of dainties for the soldiers. The premature appearance of the transport last evening, however, did not permit the carrying out of all these plans, but the committee, comprising John Barclay of Greensburg, Pa., who had come out in advance of the regular committee, of which he is a member, to meet his badly wounded brother of the Tenth, who is on the Relief; John M. Beall, agent here of the Piedmont Air Line, formerly of Philadelphia; Alex Coulter, Greensburg, Pa.; M. M. Ogden of Governor Gage's staff, formerly a Pittsburg newspaper man; M. M. Lear of Denver, formerly of Greensburg, whose brother, W. A. Lear, is captain in the Tenth; Colonel Henry Hall of the Pittsburg Times, a member of Governor Stone's staff, and James A. Campbell of the Philadelphia Times, hastily embarked and were alongside the Senator, extending a warm greeting to their fellow Pennsylvanians and welcoming the brave lads back to their native land.

Out of respect to the dead regimental commander, there was little cheering or other noisy demonstrations, but the men quietly expressed their delight at the first glimpse of the Golden Gate. Like the Oregon and Nebraska regiments, the Pennsylvania troops, prior to sailing from Manila, voted in favor of being mustered out in San Francisco.

Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who is now in command of the regiment, in the course of an interview, said:

"The boys are all glad, of course, to get back home again, but their joy is tinged with sadness on account of the death of Colonel Hawkins.

"The colonel was a most kind and considerate commander, who took a keen individual interest in his men and it is little wonder that they feel his loss a personal bereavement.

"Colonel Hawkins was a sick man at the beginning of the campaign which ended in the capture of Malolos. The regimental surgeon had advised him to retire for rest and medical attention,

COLONEL A. L. HAWKINS.

but the colonel peremptorily refused, declaring that he would go wherever his men went.

"When the final volley was fired at Malolos, Colonel Hawkins was right in front of the firing line, urging his men onward and encouraging them with his exhibition of personal bravery. After that decisive battle the colonel's illness increased. The ailment developed rapidly in the unhealthy climate. After we embarked he sank steadily and his death at sea was not unexpected."

TENTH REGIMENT WAS LANDED TODAY.

Marched Through the Streets of San Francisco to the Model Camp For Mustering Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Pennsylvania troops disembarked today and were marched through the principal streets of the city to the model camp prepared for their reception at the Presidio, where they will be mustered out.

FOUGHT IN TWO WARS.

Col. Hawkins Served With Honor in the Sixties—His Political Career.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 2.—Colonel Alexander L. Hawkins was born on September 6, 1844. His early days were spent on his father's farm on the border line of Washington and Greene counties. He was a soldier by inheritance. He comes of fighting stock, belonging to the fourth generation of a fighting family.

Robert Hawkins, the pioneer of the family in America, came to this country from England in 1715. He was an industrious, hard-working man, and a patriot of the truest type. He lived almost a century in the country which he had adopted for his home during the most critical period of its history. During the war for independence he gave over £2,000 for the support of American arms. He sent three sons into the service, one of whom died in the memorable camp at Valley Forge.

The father of Col. Hawkins, James Hawkins, was a farmer and a carder of wool, a broad-minded and industrious man, who taught the lessons of thrift and frugality to his children. Alex. L. was the fourth child, and was surrounded by the best influences of a Christian home and community. After receiving a liberal education at the public schools he attended George's Creek academy, where he prepared himself for college.

He was a student at Waynesburg college for some time, and afterwards taught school. He was about to resume his collegiate studies when President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers.

In the Civil War.

Hawkins began his career as a soldier as a member of Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, August 20, 1862. Company K was distinctively a Greene county organization, composed mostly of farmer boys, hardy types of the best citizen soldiers. His regiment took part against the raiders of Chambersburg and in the battle of Antietam.

Hawkins was made a corporal on May 12, 1863, and filled the various grades of non-commissioned officer until October 24, 1864, when he was made lieutenant, and in the following spring was given a commission as captain of United States colored troops.

His superior officers recognized in him an officer and warrior of great ability. He was acting lieutenant in the winter of '62 when the regiment was lying in the barracks at Nashville. As captain of United States colored troops he fought under Gen. Thomas, and did valiant service in the battle of Nashville.

Capt. Hawkins remained in the service until some time after the war, on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Clinton B. Fiske. He was mustered out January 21, 1866.

After returning from the war he entered the drug business in Pittsburgh in the fall of '66, remaining there for two years, when he sold his store and moved on a farm in East Bethlehem township, Washington county. This farm is the old Hawkins homestead, the original tract which came into the Hawkins family in 1772, on letters patent granted to Thomas Hawkins by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Active in Politics.

After moving to Washington county he took an active part in the Republican politics of Washington county and was one of its most ardent workers after the close of the war. He served as chairman of the Republican committee in 1872, and on a number of occasions since. In the fall of '75 he was elected treasurer of the county by a large majority.

It was during his term in this office that he began his career with the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment of the national guard, with which he has been identified ever since and which is recognized as one of the best state organizations in the country. Company H, the local company of the Tenth, was in 1872 in a somewhat demoralized condition and there was danger of its being disorganized. By the advice of S. L. Wilson, the first captain of the company, but at this time senior major of the regiment, A. L. Hawkins was chosen commander of the company. He received his commission January 1, 1877. He saved the disbandment of the company and proved the right man for the place and built up a strong organization.

Shortly after this the company was called out to quell the Pittsburgh riot. The company went overland to Greensburg and at this time Hawkins showed himself a skillful and efficient officer and a valuable acquisition to the Pennsylvania guard.

The Senior Colonel.

On February 27, 1879, he was elected colonel of the regiment to succeed Col. Black of Greensburg. He was re-elected in 1884, 1889 and 1894. His fourth term expired when he was in the volunteer service in the Philippines. He has for a long time been the senior colonel in the Pennsylvania guard and he was instrumental in its reorganization.

With the reorganization of the regiment and Col. Hawkins at the head it became a strong organization for efficient military service. The companies were all from country towns, and as many of its members were fresh from the farm, it became known as Hawkins' hayseed regiment. It, however, always stood close to the leaders in the annual state inspections.

During his twenty years' service as commander of the regiment Col. Hawkins has never missed an encampment or been absent at any occasion where his regiment was represented. He was in command at the inauguration of Presidents Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison and Cleveland, also under the call of the governor of Pennsylvania for three weeks in April, '91, during the labor strike in the coke region of Western Pennsylvania. He was again with his regiment in the summer of '92 during the strike of the steel workers at Homestead.

in the Spanish War.

When President McKinley issued his call for volunteers for the Spanish war Hawkins, as colonel of the Tenth, was anxious to go to the front with his regiment. His command was selected as the only one from the Keystone state to be taken to the Philippines, and this was considered a mark of honor to the gallant colonel and his efficient regiment.

Col. Hawkins has had a political record of some interest, as well as a military one, being now the representative from the Washington and Beaver district in the state senate. He was elected to this office while on his way to the Philippines, and had no opposition, receiving a phenomenal vote in the district.

He preferred to remain in the distant land of the Philippines to fight for and serve his country, to look after the boys of his command who had been intrusted to his care, than to come home merely to gain political honor.

He had been a candidate for the senate eight years before, but the presence of another Republican in the field at the general election resulted at that time in the election of the Democrat.

Col. Hawkins was married in 1869 to Miss Cynthia Greenfield, to whom were born three children, Clyde E., a graduate of West Point and now a member of the Third United States cavalry as second lieutenant and on his way to the Philippines; Frank, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson college and who was captain of Company C, but now a second lieutenant in the regular army and still in the Philippines, and a daughter, Jessie, who is at home with her mother. He has a beautiful home in East Washington borough and was the chief burgess of the town when he left for the seat of war.

THREAT OF AXLINE.

Will Make the Merchants Sell to Soldiers Involving Hanna's Men.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Adjutant General Axline said that he had found a way to smash the boycott, so far as it affected the troops. He declared that if any more complaints of discrimination against soldiers came to him he would appoint a judge advocate general to proceed against the merchants under the civil rights law and thus seek to bring them to time.

More than half of the employes of the Little Consolidated company have been initiated into the union of the Big Consolidated's former employes and a dispatch was sent to Senator M. A. Hanna, who is in France, asking him if he as president of the Little Consolidated company will recognize the union. No answer had been received to the cablegram.

A prominent physician said he was called to see a little girl who was dying. Two men told him he had better not attend the child, as its father was a "scab." He replied that they ought to serve notice of the boycott on the Almighty and inform him that they would not go to heaven for the child would be there in a short time.

A man was refused medicine at two drug stores, even though he was in a critical condition, simply because he had ridden on a big Consolidated car.

Some unknown persons pushed an electric freight car loaded with ties from a switch on Mayfield heights onto the main track and down the long, steep hill toward Euclid avenue. About half way down the incline it collided with an upbound car with terrific force. Both were badly wrecked. Two passengers were on the upbound car. Neither they nor the crew were injured beyond a severe shaking up.

A special from Sandusky, O., said that sympathizers with the Cleveland street railway strikers began making attempts to wreck the cars of the Sandusky and Interurban line here. A detachment of police was sent to guard the line. The Sandusky and Interurban line is controlled by President Henry A. Everett of the Big Consolidated company [illegible] land.

Obituary [illegible] the Klondike.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Advices were received here of the drowning at Crook's inlet, in the Klondike, of Dr. A. L. Lee and Gideon Kratzer of this city, together with 20 others. The news was limited to the bare announcement without details.

Some Volunteers Re-Enlisted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following was received from General Otis, dated Manila, July 31: Adjutant general, Washington: Transport Grant sailed yesterday, 78 officers, 8 citizens, 1,353 soldiers and discharged men, Wyoming, North Dakota and Idaho organizations. Left behind about 200 discharged men; good many have re-enlisted. Only sick soldier left, Corporal Frank Gore, H, Wyoming. Minnesota regiment and discharged men next; shipment in very few days. OTIS.

Reinforcements Reached Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Under date of Tuesday General Otis cabled the following from Manila to the war department: "Transport Pennsylvania arrived this morning; no casualties."

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts

The way to sell you a good new thing is to take the risk of your liking it.
Grocers sell Fels-Naptha soap so; 5c.
Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

YELLOW FEVER SPREAD

Six Cases and Two Deaths at Phoebus, Va.

TOTAL OF 40 CASES AT HAMPTON.

The Number of Deaths There Eight, Also Three New Cases of the Disease at That Place—Soldiers Ordered to Battery Point, Del.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Reports from Phoebus stated that six cases of yellow fever had been found and that there had been two deaths among the negro population of Phoebus, adjoining the home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—"Three new cases of yellow fever in the Soldiers' home at Hampton and one death" was the official report received by Surgeon General Wyman from Dr. Wasdin, the yellow fever expert on duty at the institution. Added to Dr. Wasdin's figures, sent to Dr. Wyman the day before, this made 40 cases in all which had occurred at the home, of which eight had proved fatal. Surgeon White telegraphed Dr. Wyman that in his opinion there was little doubt that there had been some fever infection in the neighboring village of Phoebus, but the surgeon general said that this dispatch had not been followed by any evidence of a positive case at that place. Should the fever develop there, however, no surprise would be felt, in view of the proximity of the place to the Soldiers' home and the mixing of the inmates of the institution with the people of Phoebus.

The opinion was expressed that the situation continued encouraging, inasmuch as the disease had been kept within its original bounds. None of the nearby towns other than Phoebus had reported the appearance of infection or suspicious cases. The people for miles around the home were very much alarmed, but quiet. No restrictions had been placed on the departure of the several hundred visitors at Old Point Comfort, but Dr. Pettus will exercise careful supervision of those who may leave, so as to avoid danger of their communicating the disease. This will apply also to the soldiers stationed on the government reservation there, most of whom have been ordered to proceed to Battery Point, Del.

THE M'KINLEY'S TOOK A RIDE.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith Accompanied Them.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Soon after Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith arrived at Hotel Champlain the former went for a long walk with the president. They found a seat in the shady spot in the woods and talked. General Guy V. Henry and wife called and spent the forenoon playing euchre with the president and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley is very fond of the game. Her health is improved.

Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon was to send a handsome pair of horses over from his summer home at Burlington, Vt., for the president's use during his stay here.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Jr., who had been stopping here for several days left for New York city.

During the afternoon the president and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, drove out past the summer school grounds toward Plattsburg. The president did the driving. Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the ride very much.

Took the Field Against Rebels.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 2.—The assassins of President Heureaux and their friends were in the mountainous district about 25 miles northward of Moca. Senor Don Cordero, late minister of the interior, took the field against them with 400 men.

Archbishop Ireland In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Archbishop Ireland arrived in Washington, where he will remain a day or two before going to St. Paul.

A LONG DISTANCE FIGHTER.

Blanco Thought Santiago Should Not Have Been Surrendered—Pareja and Toral on Trial.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The second session of the courtmartial of Generals Toral and Pareja, charged with surrendering Santiago de Cuba to the Americans without having exhausted all means of defense, took place and General Pareja, in his defense, said the garrison of the city of Santiago de Cuba lacked food, many of the soldiers having died of hunger. In addition, the hospitals lacked medicines. The general read several telegrams exchanged between the authorities at Washington and Major General Shafter, the latter showing himself confident of forcing the surrender of Santiago de Cuba.

General Toral made a similar defense. He read a telegram sent him by Captain General Blanco, who, after consulting with the authorities at Madrid, approved of the capitulation.

Another Spanish officer testified that when he entered Santiago he found three quarters of the troops sick.

General Rubi gave testimony to the effect that further resistance would have been equivalent to the death of the remainder of the troops.

Lieutenant General Pando testified as to his regretting that the recommendations made by him before leaving Santiago had not been acted on, as Santiago then had sufficient ammunition, except for the artillery. He disapproved the decisions of the generals at Havana, who, he asserted, to succeed should have reinforced Santiago.

General Blanco said he had never advised the capitulation of Santiago, but favored a strong resistance. The government, he declared, had accepted the terms of the United States without discussion and when he telegraphed to General Toral it was too late. Santiago, he added, had far from an insufficient garrison.

Condemns Lack of Transport Service.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The special artist of The Daily Graphic of this city, now in the Philippines, growled at the authorities who "forbid an artist the assistance which he might provide for himself by engaging servants to carry the food the military authorities decline to supply even now on payment." He condemns the alleged neglect of the transport service. He said in part: "You cannot be taken by cart from Manila to San Tomaso by road without having to swim streams. But for a bit of single railway line the troops would be starved on this line of operations. As it is, they are but fed from hand to mouth."

Dewey Sailed For Naples.

TRIESTE, Austria, Aug. 2.—The United States cruiser Olympia started for Naples.

IT IS BREAKFAST TIME!

"Don't want any." "It's time to go to work!" "Leave me alone." There you are, limp as a rag, lying in bed when there's good cold cash waiting for you down-town. But your head is heavy. Your eyelids are lead. Your tongue tastes bad. And you don't care. It's liver—liver—liver. And stomach—stomach—stomach. You don't know it, but it's so.

There's just one remedy that will put vim in you—by giving you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red and don't stagnate. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts an appetite in your stomach, a move to your bowels, life in your liver, and the stuff that builds bone, flesh and nerve in your blood. It will make you sleep at night, wake in the morning, eat your meals and work with a zest. It cures all diseases resulting from improper and insufficient nourishment—lung, nerve, liver and blood troubles. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create craving for stimulants. An honest dealer won't offer you an inferior substitute for a little extra profit.

In a letter received from A. D. Weller, Esq., of Pensacola, Escambia Co., Fla. (Box 544), he states: "I have, since receiving your diagnosis of my case as stomach trouble and liver complaint, taken eight bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and must say that I am transformed from a walking shadow (as my friends called me) to perfect health. I value your remedies very highly and take pleasure in recommending them to any and all who suffer as I did. Four months ago I did not think to be in shape to assist our 'Uncle Samuel' in case of hostilities, but thanks to you, I am now ready for the 'Dons.'"

Keep your bowels open. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will do it without griping. All medicine dealers.

N. M. WEYRICK
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office, Second floor, Palmer Block. No. 168 S. Main st.
First stairway north of the I.O.O.F. Temple.

The Dixon Transfer Co.
Coal, Transfer and Livery
Packing, moving and storing of goods. Coaches, coupes and carriages for funerals, weddings, parties and callings.
123 and 125 Carroll st. Tel. No. [illegible]

Iron and Brass **Castings**
For Every Purpose.
A. Adamson,
Exchange and Water Streets.

Growers of Wine
Catawba Pure, Catawba A. Port, Sweet, Ives Seedling...
Always on hand. All orders promptly filled. Special attention given to all mail orders.
SCHAEDLER & RHEIN, Kelly's Island, O.

The Ritchie Coal Co. is the place to buy your **Coal** for the next 30 days. Prices down.
RITCHIE COAL CO.
Tel. 556. 110 W. Market st.

A. D. ELLIS
Coal, moving vans, general teaming and transferring, parcel and trunk delivery, feed stable. Prompt service, popular prices. Office corner Canal and Cherry streets. Stable 210 Cherry street.
Tel. 257

Frank N. Fuchs, Transfer
Coal, transfer and general teaming, rubber tire coaches for funerals, weddings, dances, moving vans, wagonettes, band wagons.
106 Lincoln st., Tel. 564.

J. K. WILLIAMS
Machine Shop
General Machine Work of All Kinds
Clay Working Machinery for Stoneware a Specialty.

CASPAR ZINTEL

Manufacturer of all kinds of brushes. Orders promptly attended to.
155 S. MAIN ST. AKRON, O.

$1.00 Columbus and Return

Via C. A. & C. Ry., Sunday, Aug. 6. Train leaves Akron, Union Depot 8:30 a. m., arriving Columbus, 12 o'clock noon. Returning leaves Columbus 7 p.m., and 12:35 midnight.

Southern Literature.

Interesting literature regarding the south is now being distributed by the Southern Railway—"Southern Homes" folders, large map folders, "Land of the Sky" booklets, "Southern Fields," "Minerals and Mines" books, etc., mailed free to any address. "The Empire of the South," a very handsome volume of about 200 pages, profusely illustrated, also issued by the Southern Railway and sent to any address upon receipt of 25 cents, which amount approximates cost of delivery. Address,
WM. H. TAYLOE,
Assistant General Passenger Agent, Southern Ry., Louisville, Ky.

$1.00 Columbus and Return

Via C. A. & C. Ry., Sunday, Aug. 6. Train leaves Akron, Union Depot 8:30 a. m., arriving Columbus, 12 o'clock noon. Returning leaves Columbus 7 p.m., and 12:35 midnight.

Seashore Excursion Aug. 10.

Via C. A. & C. and Pennsylvania lines, $13.50 Atlantic City, N. J., and return. Tickets good 15 days. See C. D. Honodle, Ticket Agt., Union Depot.

$14 Boston and Return.

From Akron, O. The Erie is the only through car line. Tickets on sale August 11 and 12. See W. E. Langdon, agent, for particulars.

Hear Jubilee Singers,

Boston Ledges next Sunday.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

† Daily; all others daily except Sunday.
Central Standard Time.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Union Depot, Market St.

Going North.

No. 27†	Columbus express	6:05 am
No. 85	From Millersburg only	10:37 am
No. 81	Columbus fast mail	4:15 pm

Going South.

No. 24	Col.-Cin. fast mail	9:58 am
No. 38	To Millersburg only	4:45 pm
No. 28††	Col.-Cin. express (††)	9:07 pm

ERIE RAILROAD CO.
Erie Depot, Mill st.
Time Card: Dec. 11, 1898.

Going West.

No 1†	Express	8:36 pm
No 5†	Limited vestibule	7:56 am
No 15†	To Akron only	9:35 am
No 13	Huntington special (††)	12:22 pm
No 3†	Pacific express	6:52 pm
No 37	Accommodation	6:40 am

Going East.

No 8†	Limited vestibule	1:29 am
No 12†	Express	8:54 am
No 4†	New York special	12:50 pm
No 16†	Chautauqua express	4:25 pm
No 38	Accommodation	4:00 pm

(††) Except Monday and days after holidays.

C., T. & V. R. R.

Going North.

	How. St. Depot.	Union Depot.	East Akron.
No 46†	6:45 am	6:25 am	6:08 am
No 4†	9:30 am	9:05 am	9:10 am
No 6	1:19 pm	1:00 pm	12:41 pm
No 10†	5:13 pm	4:55 pm	4:38 pm
No 8	8:25 pm	8:15 pm	8:17 pm

Going South.

No 7†	8:42 am	9:05 am	9:19 am
No 3	12:01 pm	12:18 pm	12:27 pm
No 9	4:20 pm	4:55 pm	5:07 pm
No 5†	10:54 pm	11:15 pm	11:26 pm
No 47†	7:35 pm	7:50 pm	8:00 pm

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.
Myron T. Herrick, Robert Bitkensederfer, receivers. Time card: Nov. 17, 1898.

	No 1 am	No 84 pm	No 3
Toledo (Union depot) ... Lv	7:15	1:20	
Spencer	10:15	4:25	
Lodi	10:31	4:40	
Creston	10:49	4:54	
Orrville	11:18	5:19	am
Massillon	11:50	5:48	5:50
Valley Junction	12:45	pm	6:40
Wheeling	Ar 8:25		9:20
	No 4††		No 6
Wheeling	Lv 5:30	am	10:00 am
Valley Junction	8:00		12:55 pm
Massillon	8:50		1:50
Orrville	9:20		2:22
Creston	9:45		2:49
Lodi	10:00		3:03
Spencer	10:15		3:18
Toledo (Union depot) ... Ar	1:20	pm	6:20

H. L. Booth, General Traffic Manager.
J. F. Townsend, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN OHIO RAILROAD.
Time Card. Dec. 19, 1898.
Depot North Main Street.

Depart—	No. 1	7:50 am
"	No