THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

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Official Paper of the City of Akron.

TO TELEPHONE THE DEMOCRAT CALL NO. 180.

MONDAY, MAY 8

THE Missouri Supreme Court has decided that trusts cannot collect bills in that state unless their customers are willing to pay. Now watch the tide of immigration set in toward Missouri.

IT is amusing to hear some of Akron's newspapers and politicians, who are under contract to grind the axes of the franchise interests, declare that "Mayor Young would be defeated were the election held today." These same organs and men predicted the same thing several weeks ago, and did all in their power to make their predictions good, but Mayor Young was vindicated at the polls by a majority of 850.

IT WILL be observed that the Citizens' Committee of Fifty did not consider it necessary to petition Mayor Young not to appoint Commissioners favorable to the Central Union Telephone company. They knew where the Mayor stands in the matter, but with Judge Anderson the case seems to be different. Anyhow a delegation of prominent citizens, representing the Committee, called upon the Judge. He made no promises. Why?

THERE is not a corporation in Akron that makes a rule of carrying upon its pay roll men whose services it does not need. Following this good business example, Akron's Council may be depended upon to do away with all offices that are a needless charge upon the pay roll. But offices that are essential to giving the citizens good and sufficient public service in exchange for the taxes they pay, will not be done away with. It is to the credit of the Council that the outcry of disappointed partisans cannot drive it to impairing the public service by a policy of false economy.

PARTISANISM GONE MAD.

The success of a city administration is measured not so much by its ability to save the taxpayers a few cents by reducing the wages of deserving city employes, as by the zeal with which it protects the rights to which its constituents are entitled as citizens.

Not until a Democratic administration came into power in Akron was any attempt made to prevent the giving away of the city's valuable rights to privilege-seeking corporations.

An administration that has been faithful to the people when such large interests as their rights in public franchises were at stake, may be trusted to protect the public welfare in the minor details of government.

It is with a lame and halting grace that some of the local Republican Machine politicians, who have done all in their power within the last year to sell out the people's rights to the franchise interests, using the last Council as the vehicle with which to deliver the goods, are now attempting to pose as public benefactors by making bigoted and unfair criticism of the present Council.

The present Council has well earned its right to the good will of the people, and something more than partisan quibbling and misrepresentation will be necessary to forfeit this good will.

THREATENS STRONG ACTION

Colorado Governor Declares He Will Force Return of the Colorado Volunteers.

DENVER, May 8.—Governor Thomas announced that within a few days, if President McKinley and the secretary of war continue to ignore his communications on the subject of the return of the Colorado regiment from the Philippines, he will take steps with a view to securing the immediate recall of the troops.

It is regarded as possible that in the event of failure of any "public attempt" which may be made to bring about the return of the troops the governor will resort to legal proceedings. If such proves to be the case, the supreme court may be called upon to decide a test case regarding the powers of the president and that provision of the constitution relating to the purposes for which volunteer soldiers may be called into service.

Funeral of Mrs. Whitney Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Bishop Henry C. Potter will officiate at the funeral services over the remains of Mrs. W. C. Whitney, which will be held tomorrow morning about 10 o'clock at Garden City, L. I. A special train will carry the friends attending the funeral.

CENSURE FOR MILES.

For Not Reporting Promptly His Opinion of Beef.

"EMBALMED" CHARGE NOT PROVEN

The Report of the Board of Inquiry So Declared—Eagan Censured For Too Extensive Purchases of Canned Beef. Packers Found Not at Fault.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—By direction of the president, who approved the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meikeljohn made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

There is more or less criticism of General Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the one which states that beyond the criticism of officers found elsewhere is the report:

"The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilt be brought.

"The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that having belief or knowledge as claimed that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the pretense of experiment, that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the secretary of war to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

The censure of Colonel Maus, inspector general on General Miles' staff is based upon his failure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Dr. (or Major) Daly on Oct. 26 last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated.

"The silence of Colonel Maus," says the court, "on so important a matter as the chemicalized beef reported by Major Daly and personally known to himself, is most remarkable." The remark is also made that General Miles' failure to draw special attention to this report is "unexplained."

Commenting upon General Miles' testimony that he had first formed the opinion last August that the refrigerated beef had been processed, the court remarks:

"Whatever the date upon which he formed a belief, or a reasonable suspicion, that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounden duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual fact and to correct the wrong, if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the army by contractors and to have submitted these samples to chemical examination which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric and salicylic acids, or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the major general commanding at that time, or at any subsequent time so far as has been learned by the court.

"The court finds that the allegations of the major general commanding to the effect that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives have not been established. The court also finds that so much of the allegations of the major general commanding in respect to the canned roast beef, as relates to its unsuitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long continued use as a field ration are sustained. In the opinion of the court none of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef are sustained. The evidence shows that Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, recommended the adoption of the canned roast beef as a component of the field ration, and to this extent he is responsible."

The report places the quantity of canned roast beef purchased for the war by the commissary department at 6,847,174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which was brought from Liverpool and other English ports. This amount is characterized as excessive, and the commissary general (General Eagan) is severely criticized in several parts of the document on this score. One of the severest rebukes is as follows:

"Considering the little use that had been made of this beef in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it, that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the president or secretary of war, the court can but characterize the action of the commissary general of subsistence as unwarranted and reckless—in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for any imputation whatever of any other actuating motive on the part of the commissary general than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the commissary general of subsistence a collosal error for which there is no palliation."

The court finds that there was neglect in Cuba and to a less degree in Porto Rico in delivering the refrigerated beef.

"The court," says the report, "does not wish to state the case more strongly than to say that the finding appears to be warranted that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article. The fault, if any there was, rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers and their commissaries and quartermasters, but the testimony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officers." They say that the refrigerated beef was at first received with great satisfaction. There is also criticism of the delay in unloading the refrigerating apparatus of Swift & Co. at Santiago. "An appeal by the contractor's agent to General Shafter for an order on the quartermaster to expedite the delivery from the transport of the refrigerating plant did not effect any result. The delay in this matter was the cause of serious loss."

"The court is of the opinion that the canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration, where the companies had their camp cooking equipment, and vegetabes were available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seems to have constituted at last one-half of the meat ration, and until after the surrender the troops had no means for other cooking than was practicable with the individual kit carried. For such extensive use, or any use, exceeding one day in five, the court finds this beef unsuitable.

"The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition."

The opinion is expressed that it would have been impracticable to land beef cattle on the hoof in Cuba, the remark of the court on this point being as follows:

"The commanding general of the expedition characterizes as 'absurd' such a proposition, and many of his commanding officers, whose opinion is given in the testimony, coincided with him in the impracticability or inexpediency of such a project. The court censures in the opinion of these men whose experience in active military service dated from 1861."

An instruction of the president's to the court was that "if the packers of the country are guilty it must be known." Replying to this direction the court says:

"The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the subsistence department, under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same as those habitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the progress of the war. The large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June, 1898, were made—not at the solicitation of the packers, or in consequence of efforts put forth by them for that purpose—but by the order and upon the initiative of the commissary general of subsistence, such purchases being made in every case by officers of his department in the usual manner."

On another point connected with the packers the court says:

"Although the subject of readjustment of accounts between the United States and contractors was not referred to the court, it appears from the testimony that whenever any cans have been found to be defective, subsequent to their original delivery to the subsistence department, such cans have been replaced in every instance."

The charges of General Miles as made in newspaper interviews, as well as those made before the war investigating commission, are referred to at length, among them being the interview with the general sent out from New York by The Associated Press on Jan. 31, in which General Miles was quoted as saying that he had "overwhelming evidence that the beef was treated with chemicals to preserve it, and that he had affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the embalming process." The court notes the denial which General Miles made of the conversation as it was printed in the New York Herald, but prints the charge as a part of the allegations, saying on this point:

"The testimony of both Mr. Reid and Mr. Berry of the New York Times agree in the verity of the interview as reported by the former, and this is found in The Herald clipping. The court does not therefore ignore this paragraph, but treats it as a part of the allegations which are under investigation."

Considerable attention is given to Dr. Daly's testimony concerning the refrigerated beef on the transport Panama, and also to his report concerning the beef supplied to the inmates stationed at Chickamauga. Referring to the doctor's analysis of residuum from beef secured on the transport, the court calls attention to the fact that he approved the finding of the board of survey, and that, notwithstanding there were other medical officers on board, no reference was made by him to his suspicion that the meat had been chemically treated.

Referring to this and another incident, the court says:

"The testimony shows that the beef treated by the Powell process which was declared by Dr. Daly to contain boric and salicylic acids was, in fact, treated by fumigation and the materials employed contained neither boric nor salicylic acid. The beef from which the broth was made on the Panama has not been positively identified as refrigerated beef, and the connection between the residuum of the sample taken from the ship cauldron and that analyzed by Dr. Clark has not been established to the satisfaction of the court."

A chapter of the report is devoted to the consideration of the cause of the sickness in the army in the Santiago campaign, but "the court finds it impossible to conclude that either the canned fresh beef or refrigerated beef appeared to any appreciable extent as causes of intestinal disease."

"A Good Paymaster Starts Not At Assurances."

There is one good paymaster who is around on time, gives full value, and never fails in his duty. It is your privilege to select him, and his name is pure, wholesome blood. This paymaster makes the rounds of the body, visits brain, stomach, kidneys, liver, heart and head alike. Hood's Sarsaparilla acts as a guarantee that this paymaster will do his duty.

If the blood is impure, it cannot do its duty, and you are the sufferer,—but you need not be. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. *It never disappoints.*

Poor Health—"I never saw anything beat the way Hood's Sarsaparilla lifted me up. It sharpened my appetite and gave me a new lease of life. I can work every day." FREEMAN N. BIXBY, Meredith, N. H.

Scrofula Sores—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Del.

Weakness—"I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, cured eczema and blood poisoning in our children." MRS. M. A. DILWORTH, Box 4, Bridgeville, Pa.

Head and Back—"For nine year pains in my back and head prevented my household duties. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and am a well woman. It also cured 15 grip in our family." MRS. MAYME BEXFIELD, Cor. First and Franklin Ave., Columbus, Ind.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it." WM. H. LESTER, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, the mild, reliable, and easy-acting cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

An eminent scientist recently said: "Cod-liver Oil is truly a wonderful composition. It is seemingly Nature's remedy in almost every wasting disease."

Scott's Emulsion contains the pure oil combined with hypophosphites, it rebuilds worn tissues, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, stops drains and wasting. Consumptives, Diabetics, pale or thin people, or nursing mothers, should remember this. Do not accept a substitute.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

FOR SALE—Ten R-I-P-A-N-S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WAR ON LABOR UNION.

Authorities Say Coeur d'Alenes Will Be Wiped Out.

CALL THEM A CRIMINAL BAND.

Say Organization Contains Many Desperadoes and Criminals Who, Under Protection of Union, Perpetrate Crimes and Outrages—Mineowners Can't Hire Them.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 8.—Mines of Shoshone county, Ida., that propose to operate during the reign of martial law may do so only on condition that they do not employ members of the Couer de Alene miners' union.

This is the martial law as laid down by General Merriam and the attorney general of Idaho. At a meeting of the mineowners in this city Mr. Hayes presented a mandate. The owners cheerfully promised to obey.

"We are going to clean up the Coeur d'Alenes," said Attorney General Hayes, prior to his departure for business.

"I have seen some of the mine owners and they have been informed by the proper authorities that they cannot employ anyone connected with a criminal organization in the county. The miners' union in Shoshone county contains many desperadoes and criminals who have under the protection of the union perpetrated crimes and outrages. Twice has it been necessary because of these men and their organization to put the county under martial law. We want to stop that sort of thing.

"The owners living in Spokane allow the union to run things, and when the property is threatened or riots occur as a result they wire to the governor of Idaho to send troops to protect their property. Some of these mineowners know who the men were who left their mines to go up to Wardner for the purpose of blowing up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines.

"They allowed them to go out of the mines to destroy the property of another and then to return to work.

"Prisoners will be tried in both the state and federal courts. Murder and arson are some of the charges the state will bring against those men, and we hope to inflict the extreme penalty. The state and federal authorities are working amicably together in the matter, and will aid each other all possible."

BUFFALO STRIKE NOT ENDED

Bishop Quigley Appealed To—Strong Ultimatum to Be Presented to Lake Carriers Today.

BUFFALO, May 8.—President Johnson of the state board of mediation and arbitration, H. D. Goulder of Cleveland, attorney for the Lake Carriers' association, and Mr. Douglass, representing the Western Elevating association, called on Bishop Quigley of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo and asked him to endeavor to induce the grain shovelers to accept the proposition made by Contractor Connors. It was understood he said he would consider it.

The monthly men at the elevators held a big meeting. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the cause of the grain shovelers, and it was unanimously voted that whenever there are any signs of growing strength on the part of Contractor Connors a strike will be declared.

Contractor Connors began to import men from other cities to take the place of the striking grain shovelers, but was not very successful.

The situation along the water front remained unchanged. Only seven elevators were working Sunday. It was estimated that when the big Duluth fleet, which will begin to arrive today, is in, it will take several weeks with a full force of shovelers to clear the harbor and catch up on the work.

Late last night it was given out that the grain shovelers will present an ultimatum to the Lake Carriers' association today. The officers of the new union were busy framing it last evening. The substance of the ultimatum will be that if the strike is not ended this week the longshoremen all along the chain of lakes will be ordered out and that the entire lake traffic will be tied up, and that for every week hereafter that Mr. Connors holds the contract the grain shovelers' union will add 50 cents to the contract price.

TOLEDO, May 8.—William Miller, George Jefries, William White, Thomas Burns and Fred Williams, in jail for postoffice robberies at Leipsic and North Fairfield, O., escaped by climbing through the chimney of the jail. Miller unlocked the cells with a piece of wire, and climbed up the chimney, putting down a rope made of sheets by which the rest of the prisoners got out. They dropped to the roof of the jail and then to the ground.

Weary and Worn

Work and drudge!
Health disregarded!
Haven't time to be sick. Tired and ailing but can't stop work.

Stop long enough to remember that all there is in life is forfeited when health goes. Pay attention to early symptoms and write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Mrs. Evelyn Wood, 518 Fulton Street, Peoria, Ill., writes:

"I wish to say to my suffering sisters that if they want to be free from those dreadful diseases with which women are so apt to be afflicted, take Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for four years. My troubles were leucorrhœa and irregular menstruation. The menses appeared too often, and lasted too long. I became very poor, looked badly, had no appetite. I felt as though death would be a relief. My friends advised me to take more out-of-door exercise, but hardly realized that I was too weak to go out. I resolved to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicines, and after taking several bottles of Compound, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, I can truly say I am enjoying a new life. Menses have become regular, and last the proper length of time. I feel better than I have for ten years. I praise your medicine to all my friends. If any one would like to write to me in regard to your Vegetable Compound, and what it has done for me, I will gladly answer their letter."

Mrs. S. Barnhart, New Castle, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I intended to have written to you before, but since my recovery I have been very busy. I had been sick ever since my marriage, seven years ago; have given birth to seven children, and had two miscarriages. I had falling of womb, leucorrhœa, pains in back and legs; dyspepsia and a nervous trembling of the stomach. Now I have none of these troubles and can enjoy my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked wonders for me."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely aid suffering women and the sympathetic advice of Mrs. Pinkham is always promptly forthcoming on request.

Mrs. Bradish's Happy Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—About two years ago I began to run down and soon became almost a wreck. I lost my appetite and began to lose flesh; my blood was impoverished and I had to leave our store. The doctor gave me a little tonic, but I steadily grew worse and consulted another doctor. He helped me in some ways, but my headaches continued, and I began to have night sweats and my rest was so disturbed that I would have hysteria and would cry and worry over business matters and my poor health. Finally, husband took me South, but with no benefit. This was a year ago; no one can ever know what a winter of misery I spent. Would bloat after eating and was troubled with palpitation of heart and whites. Having read by happy chance of your medicine, I bought it and wrote for your advice, and before having finished the first bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the hysterics nearly stopped and I slept soundly. I used seven or eight bottles with such benefit that I am as healthy as I can ever remember of being. I shall never cease to sound your praises."—Mrs. E. M. Bradish, 179 Dix Av., Detroit, Mich.

More Than a Million Women Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine.

Geo. J. Renner's Lager Beer Brewery

This Lager BEER is Superior to All Others

All Orders by the Barrel or in Bottles promptly attended to. Tel. No. 80 Akron, Ohio.

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

If in need of a pump of any kind see Cahow Pump Co., 148 N. Howard.

MORE REBELS TO WHIP.

A Strong Force Entrenched at Bacolor.

THEY NEVER FOUGHT OUR MEN.

They Are Under General Mascarado—An Outpost Near San Fernando Fired Upon Kansas Camp—The Americans Apparently Enjoying Life.

MANILA, May 8.—The next task of the Americans will probably be to clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando. The rebel General Mascardo has a force of 6,000 men there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well entrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the bolomen and Chinese, and even the women, to labor incessantly.

The rebels have an outpost about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between 200 and 300 men. From that point several volleys were fired last night upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Neither General MacArthur or General Lawton moved Sunday, although each reconnoitered the country in his own vicinity for some miles from headquarters, developing the presence of small forces of the enemy.

In the vicinity of Laguna de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of General Ovenshine and Colonel Wholley, who is commanding General King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened, and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamers Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under Captain Grant, have gone to Guagna, about five miles southwest of Bacolor, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged in the northern campaign.

It is rumored that Mabini, president of the cabinet, and minister of foreign affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is a radical, is to be succeeded by Paterno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture.

The entrance of the Americans into San Fernando was virtually unopposed. The Filipinos, who expected the invaders to approach from the sea, had that side of the town strongly guarded, but there was only one line of trenches beyond San Tomas. Two battalion of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, which swam the river north of the city, were smartly peppered while in the water, but the rebels disappeared as soon as the Americans reached the shore. In the meantime the hospital squad had walked across the bridge into the city, supposing the Americans were there. They encountered no natives.

The few Spaniards and Filipinos who were left welcomed the Americans and opened their houses to them, General MacArthur accepting entertainment at the hands of Senor Hizon, a sugar magnate.

If the inhabitants of the San Fernando region are to be believed, there was little sympathy with the insurrection in that quarter. Before evacuating the city the rebels burned the church and the public buildings and looted the Chinese quarter. They drove many rich Filipinos, with their families, out of the city before them, as well as hundreds of Chinese, to prevent them helping the Americans. They cut the throats of some. Many Chinese hid on roof tops or in cellars, and some escaped by cutting off their queues. There were 50 fresh graves in the churchyard.

The country beyond Calumpit was full of all sorts of ingenius trenches and pitfalls in the roads, with sharpened bamboo. Fortunately the Americans escaped the latter.

In the swamps near San Tomas, where General Wheaton's troops did their hardest fighting—the men sinking to their waists in mud—were many bodies of Filipinos, smelling horribly.

The army is really enjoying life at San Fernando, which is the most picturesques and wealthy town the Americans have entered since the occupation of Manila.

The troops are encamped around in the suburbs and are beginning to think they may be quartered there during the wet season.

After Bacolor has been cleared water communication with Manila may be established.

The American troops were much exhausted by the campaign, except the Iowa troops, which were comparatively fresh. The regiments of the division average less than 50 men to a company, and all have a weatherworn appearance.

Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana was here studying the Philippine question.

Brigadier General Charles King sailed for the United States on board the transport Pueblo.

NOTHING TO SAY, SAID GEN. MILES.

Refused to Talk on the Report or Whether He Would Let the Matter Rest.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Gen. Miles, when asked whether he had any comment to make upon the beef report, replied that he had read it. "But I have nothing to say," he added, "either about the report, the method of taking testimony or the conclusions reached."

"Does that mean that so far as you are concerned you will let the matter rest where the report leaves it?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied General Miles.

SHEEDY LIKELY TO BE BISHOP.

Growth of Catholic Church Requires Two New Dioceses.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The growth of the Catholic church in this state has led to the formation of two new dioceses, the one to encompass the extreme western part of the state, and the other to take in the territory about Altoona.

The seat of the first will be either at Pottsville or Reading, which latter city will probably be the choice of the church authorities. Altoona will be the seat of the other diocese. Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy will likely be the bishop of Altoona.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The United States transport Thomas, Captain Gibbons, arrived from Guantanamo and Baracoa, with 55 cabin passengers and 650 men of the Fifth United States volunteers. The regiment will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., after their release from quarantine.

The wolf of starvation howls at the doors of thousands of men who are well to do and surrounded by plenty. Ill-health, in the majority of cases, is starvation, pure and simple. It means that body, brain, nerve, bone and sinew are improperly or insufficiently nourished. Improper, insufficient nourishment is starvation.

When a man's head aches it is because the tissues of the brain do not receive sufficient nourishment from the blood, or receive impure and unhealthy nourishment. When a man gets nervous and sleepless, it means that the blood is not properly nourishing the nerves. When his skin breaks out with blotches and pimples and eruptions, it means that the skin is being fed upon the impurities of the blood. Almost every known disease is primarily due to improper nourishment through the blood, which is the life-stream. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all blood-makers and purifiers. It gives edge to the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, makes the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food perfect, invigorates the liver, promotes secretion and excretion, and vitalizes the whole body. It makes firm, muscular flesh, but does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and kindred affections, which, if neglected, lead up to consumption. It is the best of all nerve tonics and restoratives. Kept by all medicine dealers.

"I was taken ill in February, 1892, with headache and pain in my back," writes H. Gaddis, Esq., of 313 South J Street, Tacoma, Wash. "I called in a doctor and he came three times. He said I was bilious but I kept getting worse; I took a cough so that I could not sleep, only by being propped up in bed. My lungs hurt me, and I got so poor that I was just skin and bone. I thought I was going to die. I used two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it made me sound and well. It saved my life."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

Jones Will Close His Park.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Mayor Jones' Golden Rule park, which has helped to make the mayor famous, will be closed. It is the intention of the mayor to erect a large factory at that point.

Killed by a Train.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 8.—Thomas McGoughrick, a section hand in the employ of the Lehigh Valley railroad, was struck by a passenger train at Pittston and killed.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs.

An Ordinance

To repeal section 144 A of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Akron.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Akron, Ohio, that section 144 A of the revised Ordinances of the city of Akron, be repealed.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed May 1, 1899.

Chas. H. Isbell, City Clerk. — E. P. Spright, Pres't City Council.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Frederick Rasenberg, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed by the probate court of Summit county, Ohio, as administrator w.w.a. of the estate of Frederick Rasenberg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same for allowance or rejection.

MINNIE DENIOUS.

Dated this 21st day of April A.D. 1899. apr 21 may 1 8

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Waiting Room North Howard St

Time Card: Jan 1, 1899

Leave Akron every hour, 5:30 am until 8:30 pm, last car 10:30 pm. Leave Cleveland every hour, 5 am until 10:00 pm; theater car, 11:10 pm