The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....April 7, 1897.

THE Dingley bill is a bill for needed revenue, with incidental protection.

THE greatest problem that confronts the Democracy is how best to reorganize itself out of Populism.

KENTUCKY's senatorial contest, which cost $100,000 last winter, and which is still costing $1,000 a day, is a fine argument for the election of senators by the people.

THE Japanese are keen politicians and financiers. If there had been any advantage in an isolated use of silver at 16 to 1 they would not have scrambled out of it.

THE floods in the Mississippi Valley give the American people a chance to show their charity and generosity. The need is great, and the response to the call for aid should be prompt.

H. CLAY EVANS, the newly-appointed Commissioner of Pensions, says that the civil service order will be revoked, which makes the appointment of pension examining surgeons contingent upon their passing a civil service examination.

SOME newspapers of a suspicious nature appear to be very much exercised over a statement from Washington that the President acts as though he were glad to see every person who calls. This is so foreign to their ideas of what constitutes a gentleman that they are certain he must have some deep and dark designs in view.

THE correspondent of the London Times, whose work in Cuba has attracted deserved attention, thinks that the war will last a long time, and that the island will be entirely ruined. The Spaniards of the higher classes have a horror of Weyler's methods, but cannot express themselves openly. It is hard to see how Spain can carry on the war much longer, for she is already bankrupt.

THE Populists are broken up on the tariff question. One of them voted for the Dingley bill, and many of them refused to vote one way or the other. Probably some of these favored the measure, but were deterred from declaring for it by fear of their constituents. It is clear that the protection cause is gaining in strength all over the country. It is splitting all parties except the Republican, which solidly favors it.

BUSINESS is represented to be "quiet." This is usually the case when tariff changes are under way. Not till the Dingley bill is in final shape can the great industries adjust themselves to the coming conditions. This is why President McKinley acted wisely in bringing Congress together early, and why the Republicans in the House are sensible in pushing the bill vigorously. The uncertainty will soon end, and the business revival will begin.

SENATOR TILLMAN, who has just visited the White House for the first time since 1893, says there is more "true Democracy" about President McKinley than there was about his immediate predecessor. He is probably right. This administration is Republican and Democratic in the correct sense, and persons of all parties are finding this out. The present President is likely to become personally as popular as any occupant of the White House since the war.

REV. DR. PENTECOST, who arrived in New York last week to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, brought a pretty good cargo with him. His household effects consisted of "eighty-six packages of furniture, one case of ironware, three cases of wines and spirits, a white bulldog and spaniel." It is evident that the good Presbyterians will not be called upon to give the reverend doctor a surprise party, with the usual donations, for some time to come.

FOREST fires have again made their appearance on the mountains and wooded districts of Pennsylvania. Millions of feet of valuable timber are destroyed every year by these fires, and again reminds one of the importance of having a thoroughly organized department under the control of the State to properly protect the timber lands of the commonwealth. A fire warden is needed. Each year the destruction seems to grow, and beginning so early this season it bids well to outrival former years.

CHAIRMAN ELKIN, of the Republican State committee, has completed the apportionment by legislative districts of the delegates to the Republican State convention for the next two years, based upon the Republican vote cast at the Presidential election in November last. The list which the state chairman gave out shows an increase of fifty-three delegates to the state convention this year, which it is believed will be held on Thursday, August 19. There will be 362 delegates in all, of which number Philadelphia will have 88, Allegheny 38 and Lancaster 12. The next largest number of delegates is from Luzerne with 9.

THE gracious act of President McKinley the other day in appointing the son of General Phil Sheridan to a cadetship at West Point, met with favor in the eyes of the people. He sent for the mother of the boy in order to have the personal privilege of announcing the appointment to her. Young Sheridan is but 17 years old, but he and his mother have cherished an ambition to have the son follow in the footsteps of the father. The President had learned of the boy's ambition and that Mrs. Sheridan had vainly asked President Cleveland to appoint her son, so he acted promptly in order that the youth might prepare for his examinations in June.

THE talk about the possibility of the adoption of a protective tariff by England as retaliation against the United States is foolish. Free trade is as essential to England's well-being as an intelligent system of protection is to that of the United States. England's statesmen, of course, know this. A protective tariff bill would not get fifty votes out of the 670 in the House of Commons. Every country will pass through the successive stages in industrial development in which a high tariff should gradually shade off into free trade. England reached that stage forty or fifty years ago, and the United States may come to it forty or fifty years hence. At present, however, it is necessary to keep the protection barriers up, and this will be necessary for a good many years yet.

SOME Democrats seem to think the opposition which a few Republicans make to certain provisions in the tariff bill and the changes which the committee on ways and means has made from time to time in it mean that the Republicans are not harmonious on that measure. They are mistaken. There are no differences of opinion among Republicans on the general principle of protection. Every Republican wants a tariff which will give adequate protection to all industries which require it. There will be differences of view as to the particular rates here and there in the bill which are needed to give this protection. Such differences always have existed, and always will. They are usually adjusted, however, and the bills, in their final shape, have received the support of the entire party. This will be the case with the present measure.

THERE are a dozen road law bills now before the Legislature, and the father of each believes that his is the best, and the fathers as a whole are very much at loggerheads over the passage of a law. This does not argue well for the passage of a new road law at this session. Unless the framers of these measures get together and come to some agreement we shall be plodding along under the old "work out the taxes law" for the next two years, and that would be a pity. If everybody who wants good roads would take hold of the matter as vigorously as the State League of Wheelmen there might be some hope for a new road law, but the wheelmen have been making the fight almost singlehanded and have met with opposition from people who should be the very first to ask for good roads—the people in the agricultural districts.

Peppery Correspondence.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

General Horace Porter, the newly-appointed Ambassador to France, and General B. Kyd Douglas, of Hagerstown, Md. are personal friends. General Douglas served on Stonewall Jackson's staff during the late unpleasantness. A despatch to the New York World says the following correspondence recently passed between the two gentlemen:—

General Douglas to General Porter: "Notwithstanding your disreputable politics I personally congratulate you upon your appointment as Ambassador to France, and am gratified to know that the office will be filled with the same credit and acceptability with which you have always discharged every official duty."

General Porter to General Douglas: "In spite of your treasonable record during the war in the Confederate army your note gives me as much satisfaction as any of the many messages of congratulation I have received."

Old Office Holders.

President McKinley has told several gentlemen who were applicants for the same position they held under the Harrison administration that he would not appoint them, no matter how strongly backed they were, because he had made up his mind not to make such appointments, except in cases where there might be some extraordinary circumstances justifying a deviation from the rule. This is not because he has not a high opinion of the ex-officials, but because he thinks others should now have an opportunity to share in the party honors. He has, however, appointed a number of old officeholders in exceptional cases, such as Mr. Palmer for Public Printer.

Ten Consuls for Pennsylvania.

The President has notified the two Keystone Senators regarding the number of consulates allotted to the State. Senators Quay and Penrose will take all the applications and papers filed by Pennsylvanians at the State Department for consulships and select from them the names of the fortunate ten. It is not known yet just what places abroad will be assigned nor the men who will receive the appointments.

To Serve Their Full Terms.

Further announcement is made from the White House that it is the fixed purpose of the President to permit all Federal officers in the several states to serve out their full terms before appointing their successors, unless there shall be special reasons for making changes before that.

Will Serve Their Terms.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Fourth class Democratic postmasters may now take life easy and quit worrying. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow says: "I shall follow the policy adopted by the last administration. The fourth class postmasters have as much right to serve for terms of four years as the Presidential postmasters have to serve for that period of time. I shall make no removals except for cause. It is better to handle this enormous postal business in a systematic and businesslike manner than to handle it from the standpoint of politics. Of course when appointments are made they will be Republican in every case, and there may be some politics in their selections, but that will not interfere with the business of the department. The incumbents of fourth class post offices may feel assured that they will not be disturbed until the expiration of their four-year term."

Town a Funeral Pyre.

Chandler, an interior boom town, 30 miles from Guthrie, Oklahoma, is a mass of ruins. At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening a tornado swept down upon the town and almost completely wiped it from the face of the earth. Of her 1500 inhabitants twenty were killed outright or burned to death, and fully 170 were injured. Of the latter it is thought ten will die and twenty-four others are in a dangerous condition. The remainder of the population is homeless.

The night in Chandler was terrible. With scores of its inhabitants dead or dying and the remainder too utterly panic-stricken to give assistance in the darkness, the rain poured down upon the desolate and homeless population all during the weary hours of the night and added horror to the situation. Many injured cried unavailingly for help, and lay in wrecks of their houses till daylight made it possible for them to help themselves, or when aid from surrounding towns arrived.

The scene was awful, and several of the injured became raving crazy. The main street of the town was a mass of dead and injured people, and teams, wagons, buggies, trees and debris from the buildings.

Conspiracy to Keep Office.

An investigation by the officials of the Post Office Department has revealed what appears to be a widespread conspiracy on the part of fourth-class postmasters to perpetuate their tenure of office. The records of the department show that during the latter part of 1896 it became a custom for the holder of a good fourth-class post office to tender his resignation, assigning sufficient reasons for the desire to retire and requesting as a special favor that the position be given a son, daughter or some other near relative. In nearly every instance favorable action was taken upon this suggestion, the result being that a four-year commission was filled out to replace the one which would expire within a few months.

More than a thousand cases of this character have been discovered in Ohio alone. The practice was also employed by hundreds of officials in New York.

The officials of the department determined that dismissals shall be made in all these cases.

ANTI-QUAY MEN GET A SETBACK.

President McKinley's Plain Talk to State Chairman John P. Elkin.

From Saturday's Philadelphia Inquirer.

President McKinley has repudiated the entire anti-Quay organization in Pennsylvania, no matter under what name it may exist. This interesting fact explains an interview given out a few weeks ago in which it was announced with much solemnity that the Business Men's League of this State would not ask for any appointments at the hands of the President and would not oppose the candidates suggested for place by Senators Quay and Penrose.

Thereby hangs a most interesting bit of political history. Just before Major McKinley left Canton for Washington he received a call from John P Elkin, of Indiana county, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. Mr. Elkin was cordially greeted by the then President-elect, who knew and understood the earnest work that had been done for him by the committee in the Keystone State. First he complimented Mr. Elkin upon the very big majority that had been piled up for him in Pennsylvania. As the conversation drifted upon the work of the campaign generally, Major McKinley went out of his way to pay a tribute to the sagacity and political generalship of Senator Quay. Then he said with distinctness and in a manner that could not be mistaken: "I propose to stand by the regular Republican organization in Pennsylvania as well as in every other State. My mind is absolutely settled upon that point, and I expect to adhere to it. I have always been identified with the regular organization myself, and I intend to encourage, rather than discourage, others in the same path."

PLAIN NOTICE.

This meant as plainly as words could convey that President McKinley had no sympathy with the bushwhacking warfare that has been carried on in this State against Senator Quay. Chairman Elkin, when questioned regarding the correctness of this interview, declined to say anything on the subject on the ground that it would be discourteous for him to do so. His manner admitted the correctness of the interview as given above, and from another source it was confirmed in a manner that removes it entirely from the realm of doubt.

A few weeks after the election certain persons connected with the Business Men's organization journeyed to Canton for the double purpose of spiking Senator Quay's guns and to arrange things so that the stream of Presidental favors should run their way. But the journey was a failure. They left Canton sadder but wiser men. They learned that while President McKinley appreciated the work done for him by sincere and patriotic business men, he was not going to be deceived by the beating of tom-toms nor hide from himself the fact that behind the Business Men's shield there were crouching a little coterie of professional reformers, political soldiers of fortune, notoriety seekers and blacklisted machine politicians.

Then was given out the interview intended to show what a contempt the Business Men's organization had for political positions; how they were in politics purely for their health and the laudable, patriotic and self-sacrificing purpose of furnishing the people with high-toned candidates for exalted State and national offices.

CONFIRMED BY OTHERS.

The interview given to State Chairman Elkin by the President was not in the nature of a novelty. It has since been learned that the President substantially said the same thing to Speaker Boyer, of the House of Representatives; S. J. M. McCarrell, President pro tem. of the State Senate; State Treasurer "Ben" Haywood, and Auditor-General Amos Mylin. It might be remarked incidentally that the policy outlined by Major McKinley enthused the last two men to such an extent that they went home and worked so earnestly that Mylin's county of Lancaster and Haywood's county of Mercer have each elected solid Quay delegations to the coming State convention.

The importance of Senator Quay's triumph so far as Feberal patronage is concerned is not likely to be misunderstood. The Senator and his friends do not want to be put in the position of "hogging" all the places in sight, but they are pleased to know that if a few appointments here and there are made upon the recommendation of others than the two United States Senators it will be because they concur in such appointments. The Business Men who show such a public contempt for political offices now were not always thus. During the late Senatorial campaign they strained their vocabulary in trying to make it appear that Senator Quay would not be in it at Washington and that the crumbs and fishes would be distributed solely by the favor and at the dictation of the anti-Quay men.

THE ANTI OUTFIT.

Thomas Dolan, Frank Willing Leach, Rudolph Blankenburg and other attaches of the political hippodrome that toured the Pennsylvania provinces a few months ago lavishly emitted carefully phrased talks with themselves intended to convey the impression that if any man wanted a political place from watchman in the corridor of the postoffice building up to the Ambassadorship to Great Britain his first move should be to connect himself with either the Business Men's League or the Combine.

As the campaign progressed and the seat of war was removed to Harrisburg business men almost became hysterical on this point. The trees and dead walls of the quiet Dauphin county town were covered by inflammatory placards announcing to the world in general, and to persons possessing a vote on the Senatorship, that both Mark Hanna and President McKinley would reward the men that stood by the anti-Quay cause. They calculated that Hanna being a business man would favor a business men's organization as against the political leaders of the State. But developments since that time prove that the President and the National Chairman think more of the party than they do of the ambitions of any particular set of men.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts per package. Sold by all grocers.

President McKinley's Outing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—President McKinley will spend the time between Tuesday and Friday Cabinet meetings of next week with Mrs. McKinley and Secretary and Mrs. Porter on the Dolphin, resting and recuperating in the salt air in and around the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. He has been very unwilling to take any outing, and still more unwilling to take it on the Dolphin, but has finally yielded to the urgent advice of his friends, who realized how much he needed a rest, and who made him realize that the only way to get a complete rest was to go off on a government vessel so that nobody could bother him.

After this little trip to the sea President McKinley will be at his desk here until he goes to New York to attend the Grant tomb ceremonies, April 27, and he expects to remain here after that until he goes to the dedication of the battle monument at West Point on the 31st of May.

There has been no let up in the pressure of official callers at the White House.

Not the People's Advisor.

"Did it ever occur to you," writes Gossip in the Harrisburg Telegraph, "that there are many people in Pennsylvania who think that the Attorney General is a law officer whose duty it is to give legal advice on every conceivable subject? It is a fact that the mail of the Attorney General's Department is swelled daily with requests for legal opinions affecting the personal affairs and transactions of individuals. Their requests are often humorous, because of the innocence of the writers, while others are impudent. Attorney General McCormick and Deputy Attorney General Elkin are good natured and they let inquirers for legal light down as easy as possible. So frequent have these requests become that it has been found necessary to prepare a regular form of reply, as foollows:

"Your communication of — — has been duly received. I regret to say that, under the limitations upon the duties of this office, I can not give you an official opinion upon the matter of your inquiry. It is the duty of the Attorney General to act or advise only in such matters as come regularly before him in his official character, in the due administration of his office; and it is inconsistent with his duty to reply to the numerous inquiries which are received from other sources. The attempt to examine and answer these would consume so much time as to seriously interfere with the discharge of official duty. In many cases, too, the expression of an opinion upon such inquiries might cause embarrassment, if the points covered were afterwards raised in the regular course of administration. In this view of the subject, I am sure you will readily appreciate my reasons for declining to decide the matter you submit."

A Farmers' Trust.

A dispatch from Toledo, O., says a man who registered at the Jefferson House, in that place, as "K. P. Brown, of Johnstown, Pa.," is organizing a secret, oath-bound farmers' trust, which has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the Agriculturists' National Protective Association, the object of which is to "limit the crops to the actual living needs of the members of the organization," so that "not a dollar's worth of farm produce of any kind will be sold for general consumption, in order to compel the people to import all their food products." It is farther said that the Order originated in Lancaster, Pa., and that several branches have been secretly organized. The thing leaked out, we are told, by Brown leaving his papers at the Jefferson House when he left for Columbus on Thursday.

Just how the grangers to be benefited by refusing to raise and sell farm produce the dispatch saith not, but we are assured that the scheme will not be put in operation this year, because the Association is not yet large enough to control the markets; next year, however, the squeeze will come.

But nobody need be alarmed, for it is more than probable that the whole thing is a huge fake—likely another scheme to swindle the unsuspecting farmer out of the fee collected for membership. The name of K. P. Brown is not in the City or County Directory, and it seems that no one here knows him. Reputable grangers hereabout say they have not heard of such a scheme; if Mr. Brown really belongs here it is strange he did not attempt to organize a branch of the alleged Association where it is reasonable to suppose he would be known.—Johnstown Tribune.

To Turn Negroes White.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 3.—Professor Lucien Blake, the chair of electric chemistry of Kansas University, said in a lecture last night that the negro owes his color to a carbon pigment in the tissues of the skin.

"If a current of electricity be sent through the tissues of the body that contain moisture," continued the professor, "as all tissues of the body do the tendency of the current is to decompose and transport certain of the elements that make up these tissues and liquids.

"Gold and silver and all the metals are deposited out of their solution by currents of electricity in this way in the arts. If it can be found that a current of electricity will thus transport carbon out of its pigment layer, as found in the negro, then this pigment will lose its black color. Whether this carbon can thus be removed will have to be made the subject of experiments."

Famous "Steeple Jack" Dead.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—"Steeple Jack" is dead. After climbing to giddy heights in nearly every State in the Union and taking chances for his life which frequently caused thousands of spectators to shudder as they watched him, he met the fate of drowning. He was J. R. Wayne, and his body was found in the Hudson River at Tarrytown, N. Y., to-day. He had been engaged for several days in painting a tall steeple in Nyack, N. Y. On Saturday afternoon, after he had finished his work for the day, he and a number of other painters went out on the Hudson River for a sail. It was a pleasant day and a large number of persons was on the bank when the men left. There was scarcely any wind blowing at the time, but most of the men had been drinking, and when they reached the middle of the river the boat was seen to capsize, and all the men fell into the water. A number of row-boats put out from both shores, but before they reached the men Wayne had lost his hold of the boat and went down.

"Steeple Jack" had a reputation as a daring climber that extended all over the country. He has worked at the tops of towering church spires and tall chimneys in most of the cities of the United States. He had rigged a contrivance of his own by which he anchored a rope at the pinnacle and then hauled himself up hand over hand, while gaping crowds of spectators below watched the tiny speck he resembled and held their breaths in awe. The man seemed to be utterly devoid of fear, for he would move about the loftiest steeples with a coolness that seemed like an invitation to death.

Buried a Mule With His Victim.

PLYMOUTH, Ind, April 5.—The case against William Sutherlin, for murder, brought here on change of venue from Starke county, was called for trial today, charged with having killed Fetters, his friend and business partner.

The State claims to be able to show that immediately after the murder was committed Sutherlin placed the body of his victim in a wagon, hauled it to the residence of Daniel Roher, from whom he purchased an old mule, which he led behind his wagon to the banks of Eagle Lake. It is claimed that he there buried the body of Fetters eight feet deep.

Then the carcass of the mule, which had been killed and skinned, was put into the grave and the hole was filled up. The murderer evidently believed that if any one dug into the grave he would be satisfied on finding the carcass of the mule, but he was mistaken.

Trailed a Negro by a Dream.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., April 5.—Several months ago Charles Ross, colored, was employed as a farm hand by Paul Brown at Mt. Laurel. One day during the absence of the family, it is alleged, Ross assaulted Brown's 16 year-old daughter. He escaped.

Last week Brown had a dream, in which he claims he saw the route of the flight of the negro and, according to the dream, he was located in Pennsylvania.

The dream made such an impression on him that Brown decided to follow up the route it indicated.

Although he claims he did not know where he was going, he followed the vision's leading to Newton Square, where he located the negro. He then got an officer and had the man arrested.

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN. What has happened?.. Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy.

Doan's Kidney Pills

is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

This Will Overcome Your Enemy

Large Boxes, 50 cents, or four times as much for $1.00, at your druggists.

Tariff Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The object for which President McKinley called the Fifty-fifth congress to meet in extraordinary session a fortnight ago was accomplished, so far as the house of representatives was concerned, at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon when the vote on the Dingley tariff bill was announced by Speaker Reed—yeas, 205; nays, 121; answering present and not voting, 21.

The affirmative vote was composed of 190 Republicans, five Democrats—Messrs. Broussard, Dovey and Meyer, of Louisiana, and Kleberg and Slayden, of Texas—and one Populist, Mr. Howard, of Alabama.

Mr. Reed, in the speaker's chair, directed the clerk to call his name just before the announcement of the vote to which he responded aye amid applause. The negative vote comprised 117 Democrats and four Populist and fusionists, Messrs. Baker, of Illinois; Marshall, Simpson and Todd.

Something New for Somerset.

A place where you can get all the novelties in Japan, German and English China—all new designs and offered at lower prices than ever before. Call at

SNYDER'S ART STORE.

More Appointments.

WASHINGTN, D. C., April 1.—President McKinley to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew D. White, of New York to be Ambassador to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Italy.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

William H. Howell, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be Secretary of the Embassy at Rome.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China, instead of at Foo Chow, as originally nominated.

Samuel Gracey, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Foo Chow, China.

Captain Robert Craig, signal corps, to be major.

Rockwood Normal.

A normal and intermediate school will be opened at Rockwood, April 26, 1897. For full information address,

O. O. SAYLOR,
Rockwood, Pa.

Japan's First Steel Building.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 1.—The Carnegie Steel Company has captured the contract for the first steel fire-proof building to be erected in the Orient. Tamuski Yokokawa, a Japanese architect and engineer, prepared the plans for the building, which is to erected for Matsui & Co., of Tokio, for office and mercantile purposes.

The building will only be four stories high, owing to the prevalence of earthquakes in Japan, and this structure is so designed as to withstand seismic shocks. It will cover 150x235 feet, and will contain 1500 tons of steel, the first consignment to be shipped via New York on September 1, and completed two months later. Bids for the steel were taken from all the large mills in the world.

Looking glasses, all sizes in stock or to order, can be had at the right price at

SNYDER'S ART STORE.

City Buried by a Snowstorm.

LARAMIE, Wyo., April 1.—The most severe snow storm in 20 years has struck this section, doing immense damage to cattle and sheep. Business here is practically suspended, and yesterday even the daily papers were not issued. On the main streets the snow in places is 10 feet deep. The storm extends from Medicine Bow to Pine Bluffs, Wyo., a distance of 175 miles.

We Have at Last

A purely Art Store in Somerset where you can get anything in the wall paper, fancy queensware, Chinaware, or picture-frame moulding line at prices that are lower than they can be bought in any city. It is

SNYDER'S ART STORE.

A Preventive of Cattle Pests.

LONDON, April 1.—Fresh from his triumph in discovering in South Africa a preventive for the cattle pests, Professor Koch publishes to-day an article giving particulars of his improved tuberculia. Speaking of the lymph as he first introduced it, he claims that it proved efficacious as a means of diagnosing disease even at so early a stage that clinical observations and physical examination were of no avail.

At great length he describes what improvements he has been able to make. He does not venture to regard his lymph as the best that is possible, and he intimates that experiments are being made with a new serum which may prove still more efficacious. But he is convinced that preparation of tubercle cultures can not be brought to greater perfection. He concludes: "Whatever may be done with tubercle cultures can be done with these. I don't think the danger connected with these experiments to be little, and I must confess that I often had a feeling as if I were dealing with explosives."

A Short Wheat Crop.

The monthly crop report of the Orange Judd Farmer, compiled from county returns received up to March 26 makes the present condition of winter wheat the lowest since 1885, and with that single exception, the lowest ever reported. The general average 83.4, against 87 last year and 85.3 in 1896. The government records for the past 16 years show that the April report has averaged nearly one point higher than the May following during that period, and as unusual allowance for possible future recovery has been made in figuring this report of condition, it may be accepted as a fact that the country is face to face with a third short winter wheat crop.

To localize and illustrate the disaster which has overtaken the crop, the present condition in the six great winter wheat states is given, with the changes from condition reported at this date a year ago: Ohio, 86, or 14 points better; Michigan 91, or 4 points lower; Indiana, 70, or 13 points lower, Illinois, 42, or 41 points lower; Missouri, 75, or 10 points lower; Kansas, 88, or 3 points lower. General average of six states, 76, against 85 last year.

On the Pacific coast, in Texas and in the eastern states, the season has been satisfactory, and state averages are quite generally high. The crop was seeded late and did not secure good root growth before the heavy freeze of the latter part of November. It went into winter lacking vigor, and the abnormally cold weather in January, when there was little snow protection in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, hurt it.

Built on a New Nose.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—William Lewis, in the city hospital, has a brand new nose. Lewis formerly had a good nose of the Roman variety, but a bite of a centipede started a case which developed into cancer. Yesterday Dr. Otto Sutter cut away every vestige of flesh on Lewis' nose.

There was sufficient bone left in good condition to serve as a bridge, and around this the doctor built Lewis a good nose. The skin over Lewis' nose is now loose, but Dr. Sutter says the flesh is forming under it nicely, and in a few months a symmetrical nose will be the result. Lewis new nose is Grecian.

Tuberculosis Said to Be Widespread Among the Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 1.—Dr. C. S. McKenna, of this place, a veterinary surgeon attached to the State board of health, has created a sensation by a statement concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis among the cattle of this county. Dr. McKenna believes that the disease is now so widespread that almost every dairy herd is affected, and advises that examinations be made wherever possible. The question is attracting a great deal of attention here, as since the disease was discovered in the county three years ago, a number of the most valuable herds have been attacked by it.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

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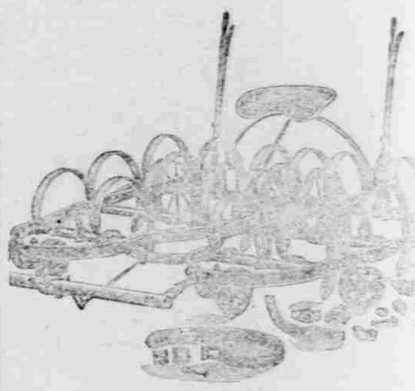

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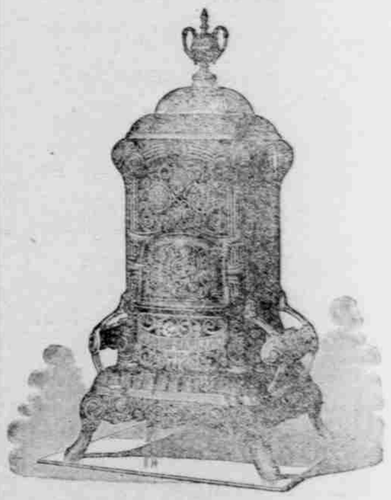

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