The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....June 1, 1898.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY's second call for troops will be answered just as promptly as was his first, and if even more soldiers are wanted, they will be ready.

THAT Spanish fleet will make a fine addition to the American navy after it has been captured, but it will need better men behind its guns than it has at this time.

A COUNTRY that can carry on a war and feed the world at the same time has no equal on the earth. And that is exactly what the United States is doing at the present time.

SENATOR TELLER says that the war will cost this country $300,000,000 if prosecuted for one year. That's about three dollars each for the seventy million population of this country. Here's our three dollars.

TWENTY thousand men are enlisted in the United States navy, and the number will go to 35,000 if the war continues. Spain has about 2,200 sailors on this side and they wish they were home.

THE money spent on the American navy should not be considered a war expenditure. Our navy has been too small for a peace footing, and it is too small even now for a first-class peace preserver.

THE Madrid government may rest assured that the American re-enforcements going forward to Manila are not sent there for effect. The town will be captured and held.

THERE are at present in the United States Senate twelve Senators who served in the Union Army and twelve who served in the Confederate Army. There are fifty-seven Representatives who served in the Union Army and thirty who are ex-Confederates.

THE feminine babies of patriotic parents born in these war times have one sad phase of the future before them. They will find themselves always dated by their names. A small Philadelphia maiden has been burdened for life with the name of Dewey Manila. This seems to come within the scope of societies for the protection of children.

WE ARE getting the real news from the Klondike now, as the stragglers begin to come down from the north, and mingled with the stories of great finds of gold are sad tales of loss of life, murders, sickness, and work that is ill-paid and earns scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together. The man who did not go to the Klondike is in luck.

RELIABLE reports from the State of Georgia are to the effect that the fast maturing peach crop will be the greatest ever gathered, the orchards fairly breaking down with the fruit that will be ready for market in June and July. Arrangements are being made to distribute this popular fruit through every Northern State, and low prices for the same are expected.

SECRETARY of the Commonwealth David Martin announced in Philadelphia on Friday last that he would vote for John Wanamaker for Governor and stated that all of the Philadelphia delegates who have confidence in his judgment will vote the same way. He also stated that Senator Magee, of Pittsburg, and his friends would support the ex-Postmaster-General.

THE Prohibition State convention met in Harrisburg last week, and was largely attended, about 700 delegates being present, and the result was the nomination of Dr. Swallow, of Harrisburg, for Governor. It is stated that Chairman Dickie, of the National committee, has promised to furnish $10,000 to conduct the coming campaign, and that the candidate will at once open his campaign, expecting to cover every county in the State before the election takes place.

IT IS somewhat extraordinary that the four candidates who figured in the last Congressional conference are again pitted against one another. Hicks has carried Blair, Thropp has carried Bedford, Kooser has carried Somerset, and it is generally conceded that Evans will carry Cambria. The outcome of the conference will be watched with interest throughout the State. For the sake of the party we hope that the scenes which characterized the last conference will not be repeated.

WHEN General Joe Wheeler was appointed Major-General, a hundred thousand gallant Alabama troops were to follow him to the field at once. Up to the present date the first regiment from Alabama has yet to be mustered in. When Fitzhugh Lee was given the double stars of a Major-General, the Southern press went into hysterics and said that thousands of Virginians would tumble over each other to follow him. There is no record in the War department that Virginia has sent its first regiment to the front. There is a good bit of hooray that is all talk and wind. Talk's cheap, but it takes men to make up armies and fight battles.

THE result of the primary elections in Bedford and Somerset counties, says the Altoona Tribune, is in accordance with the previous predictions of those who had their ears to the ground during the last week. The people of this congressional district are specially concerned about the congressional struggle which ends with each county in the district presenting a candidate. Blair has endorsed Congressman Hicks, Cambria will stand by Alvin Evans, Somerset has declared for Mr. Kooser, while Joseph E. Thropp seems to have carried Bedford. This indicates a protracted struggle and a possible deadlock to the end. The Tribune has said some earnest words in opposition to the conferee system, but it appears to suit the politicians and no serious effort has been made to supersede it by a better and more rational method. We believe steps were taken in this county some months ago to arrange a conference between representative Republicans of the four counties at which reform might be attempted, but nothing came of it. The bitterness and discontent wrought by these prolonged and exasperating contests are well calculated to produce irritation and breed discontent, which feelings may eventuate in the defeat of the party. This would be a downright calamity and should be avoided by the leaders of the organization.

The annual political battle between the opposing Republican factions in this county came off last Saturday, and from reports received from the various districts hostilities opened with the polls, and ceased when the last vote had been cast, and not before.

The Wanamaker people won out on nearly the entire ticket, the only candidate saved by the organization forces being J. J. Hoblitzell, for State Senator, while the Stone delegates were defeated by meagre majorities; and it was not until the last return, that of Ogle township, was received, that it was definitely settled that Edward Hoover had been defeated by a majority of 26 votes.

William H. Koontz, who lead the original bolt from the organization and has since been identified with a number of bolts from the regular ticket, is one of the Republican nominees for the Legislature, and S. A. Kendall, his running mate, wins by a majority of 215.

Jeremiah Maurer was cruelly slaughtered by the Wanamaker faction in a number of districts, whereas, had they remained true to him, the probabilities are that Senator Quay would not receive the vote from this Senatorial district when he comes up for re-election.

Aaron F. Dickey has a handsome majority for Associate Judge, and Rufus E. Meyers defeats A. C. Holbert for District Attorney by 483 votes.

The Straightouts continue in control of the county organization, their candidates for committeemen having been successful in a majority of the election districts.

It is unnecessary to state what all of the residents of the county know to be a fact, that the contest was one of the most animated ever witnessed in the county, but the organization people were unable to cope with the "abhorrent and forbidden forces" supplied by the friends of the Philadelphia millionaire merchant who is seeking to secure the nomination for Governor. Money flowed as freely as water from the local Wanamaker headquarters.

The Straightouts are not kickers or squealers, and they will take defeat as is becoming true and loyal Republicans, giving free and full support to all of the candidates nominated.

Political Gossip.

From Saturday's Harrisburg Telegraph.

Senator Quay will come to Harrisburg during the next forty-eight hours for a conference on the political situation with State Chairman Elkin and other lieutenants. The Senator has his friends guessing on the contest for Governor, and they are anxious to know whom he will support. Senator Andrews and others close to the Beaver Statesman claim Colonel William A. Stone is his first choice and that he will ask the delegates to vote for him. Several State officials who have seen the Senator within ten days say he declined to indicate his choice, except to say that he favored a soldier ticket.

This is taken to mean that neither Charles W. Stone nor John Wanamaker will be nominated if he can help it. As it looks now, Colonel Stone will be the nominee for Governor; Senator S. J. M. McCarrell or Senator Gobin of Lebanon for Lieutenant Governor; General James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, Secretary of Internal Affairs; William Porter, of Philadelphia, Superior Court Judge; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, Congress-at-Large. State Chairman John P. Elkin, of Indiana, will have no opposition for re-election.

Auditor General McCauley's bold stand for Colonel Stone rather indicates that Quay favors the Alleghenian. Major McCauley spent Sunday with the Senator at Washington discussing the political situation. When he returned Monday he called a meeting of the Chester delegation, of which he is chairman, and resolutions were adopted endorsing Stone's candidacy. Lancaster's twelve delegates may vote for ex-Lieutenant Governor Watres, of Scranton, who will be here Monday. Mr. Waters is not an avowed candidate, but he wants to be in position to get into the fight if there is a chance to win. Quay's friends on Capitol Hill say the Lancaster delegates will be for Col. Stone if their votes are needed to nominate him. Adjutant General Stewart's cohorts have not yet lost hope of his nomination. They claim he is the most available compromise candidate, and talk of trying to stampede the convention for him.

Law for the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—General orders No. 100 of April 24, 1863, comprising instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field, have been re-issued and are being sent to the various commanders for their guidance during the conflict with Spain. The instructions cover almost every conceivable feature of military conduct and usage in time of war. Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of life or limb of armed enemies, and of other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in armed contests. Military necessity does not admit of the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy.

When a commander of a besieged place expels the non-combatants in order to lessen the number of those who consume his stock of provisions, it is lawful, though an extreme measure, to drive them back so as to hasten the surrender. Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, but it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit to inform them. Surprise may be a necessity. Retaliation will never be resorted to as a measure of revenge, but only after careful inquiry into the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

A victorious army appropriates all public money, seizes all public movable property until further directed by its government, and sequesters all the revenues of real property belonging to the hostile nation. The title to such real property remains in abeyance during military occupation and until the conquest is made complete. The United States acknowledges and protects, in hostile countries occupied by them, religion and morality; strictly protects private property, the persons of the inhabitants, especially women, and the sacredness of domestic relations. Whoever intentionally inflicts additional wounds on an enemy already wholly disabled, or kills him, or orders that this shall be done, shall suffer death if convicted.

President McKinley, Secretary Long and Secretary Alger are demonstrating the possibility of keeping the movements of our army and navy absolutely secret. Other officials in both the war and navy departments know of some of the movements and contemplated movements, but all of them are known only to these three men. They are not known even to the other members of the cabinet, they have themselves requested that the knowledge be kept from them. Although this policy and the rigid censorship of all telegraph matter sent from points where information of contemplated movements may be obtained has only been fully in effect for a week, its good effects are so apparent that there is no doubt of its being maintained throughout the war. Information of anything accomplished, or any battle on land or water will be promptly given out; it is only news that would indicate contemplated movements that is withheld.

STATE TROOPS.

A Glance Over the Different Camps of Pennsylvania Soldiers.

Governor Hastings has drawn warrants on the State Treasurer for the payment of $110,000 to the Pennsylvania regiments whose rolls have been revised and corrected in the Adjutant General's Department. Warrants are ordinarily drawn by the Auditor General, but under the military act of 1887 the Governor is invested with power in emergencies like the one which called out the National Guard of this State. No portion of the expense incident to the recent calling of the Guard into service will be paid out of the $700,000 appropriated for the maintenance of the militia for two years, and the National Government is expected to refund ultimately the State's disbursements now in progress.

The Adjutant General of the army believes the Government has a sufficient number of officers to take care of all the troops called for, and would much prefer that the men secured under the second call should be assigned to regiments already in the field. What is most needed just now is enlisted men, not commissioned officers. The law provides that in time of war, at the discretion of the President, each company of infantry shall consist of six sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians, one artificer, one wagoner and seventy-eight privates, making a total of 100 enlisted men. Each troop of cavalry is to consist of a total of 100 enlisted men; each battery of field artillery a total of 173, and each battery of heavy artillery a total of 200. Under the first call the authorities were constrained to accept regiments with the minimum number of enlisted men, and in certain cases, as that of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, a greater number of regimental organizations than were actually required. It is the perpose of the military authorities to adhere more strictly to the requirements of the law and the necessities of the service in accepting organizations under the call for 75,000 men recently made, and an earnest effort will be made to obtain men to fill up the regiments already in the field. Those who offer regiments approximating the maximum are likely to be accepted, but when 600 men only are offered as a regiment, the probability is that recognition will be given only to that character of organization which the numerical strength warrants. Officers of volunteer regiments already in the service are anxious to have their commands recruited to the full strength and are likely to make special efforts to induce men contemplating enlisting under the second call to join the regiments already in the field.

Sampson's San Juan Report.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The navy department to-day posted a bulletin containing the report of Rear Admiral Sampson concerning the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, as follows:

Upon approaching San Juan it was seen that none of the Spanish vessels were in the harbor. I was, therefore, considerably in doubt whether they had reached San Juan and again departed for some unknown destination or whether they had not arrived. As their capture was the object of the expedition, and as it was essential that they should not pass to the westward, I determined to attack the batteries defending the port in order to develop their positions and strength, and then, without waiting to reduce the city or subject it to regular bombardment, which would require due notice, turn to the westward. I commenced the attack as soon as it was good daylight. This lasted three hours, when the signal was made to discontinue the firing, and the squadron stood to the northeast until out of sight of San Juan when the course was laid to the westward, with the view of communicating with the department at Puerto Plata, and learn if the department had obtained information as to the movements of the Spanish vessels. At Cape Haitien I received word from the department that the Spanish vessels had been sighted off Curacao on the 14th inst. As stated in my telegram, no serious injury was done to any of the ships, and one man was killed and seven wounded slightly.

Will Soon be 278,500.

Adjutant General Corbin has prepared a statement showing the strength of the military forces of the United States when organized in accordance with the plans now under way:

Regular army, 62,000; volunteers, (first call), 125,000; three cavalry regiments-at-large, 3,000; ten infantry regiments U. S. volunteers (immunes), 10,000; engineers-at-large, 3,5000; volunteers called for in second call, 75,000; total, 278,500.

The following gives an approximate estimate of the State quotas under the call for 75,000 more volunteers:

Alabama, 1,500; Arkansas, 1,230; California, 1,930; Colorado, 794; Connecticut, 965; Delaware, 210; Florida, 450; Georgia, 1,905; Idaho, 139; Illinois, 4,829; Indiana, 2,581; Iowa, 2,264; Kansas, 1,063; Kentucky, 2,045; Louisiana, 1,164; Maine, 759; Maryland, 1,166; Massachusetts, 2,832; Michigan, 2,622; Minnesota, 1,723; Mississippi, 1,285; Missouri, 3,246; Montana, 314; Nebraska, 1,446; Nevada, 142; New Hampshire 451; N Jersey, 1,178; New York, 7,507; North Carolina, 1,745; North Dakota, 246; Ohio, 4,349; Oregon, 377; Pennsylvania, 6,453; Rhode Island, 420; South Dakota, 1,110; South Carolina, 448; Tennessee, 1,036; Texas, 1,454; Utah, 255; Vermont, 397; Virginia, 1,874; Washington, 704; West Virginia, 633; Wisconsin, 1,935; Wyoming, 138; Arizona, 109; District of Columbia, 198; New Mexico, 269; Oklahoma, 36.

Astor's Battery Accepted.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The battery offered to the United States Government by John Jacob Astor when hostilities first broke out was accepted to-day, in a telegram to H. B. Ely, Mr. Astor's representative in this city, from Lieut. C. March, of the 5th United States artillery. Lieutenant March has been detailed by the authorities at Washington to command the battery. H. B. Ely said to day:

"The new battery will be on the order of what is called in England a mountain battery, the distinction lying in that it can be used in mountainous regions or in jungles, where a field battery would be of little use. The gun-carriages and guns are detachable and are packed on the backs of mules for transportation from place to place.

"The battery will be made up of six Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and the men will carry the customary side arms. A recruiting station will be opened to-morrow. Applications have already been received from Columbia and Harvard men, and also from a number of 9th regiment men, and, judging from the number already received, we will be able to muster in the battery within twenty-four hours."

Will Make a Large Army.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The opinion of the President and advisers that the needs of the war against Spain will soon require the services of a larger military force than provided for by the first call, which resulted in a proclamation this afternoon calling for 75,000 volunteers, was the result of a certainty that a large number of soldiers will be needed in the Philippines, and that a very large force will be required for the occupation of both Cuba and Porto Rico. It is also the desire of the government that European powers be given an example of prompt action in the campaign against Spain such as will be afforded by a large and fully equipped army ready for service in the West Indies and the far East. Adjutant General Corbin states that with the second call the army will number 278,500 men. The government is confident that this force will be adequate. It will allow the sending of 100,000 soldiers to Cuba, 25,000 to the Philippines, and 20,000 to Porto Rico, still leaving more than 125,000 in the United States.

Cuban Invasion Began Yesterday from Tampa.

The War Department at Washington Admitted Orders Had Been Sent to Embark the Troops.

DESTINATION NOT YET DIVULGED.

General Miles Has Left Washington City by Rail for the Front.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES WILL SOON SEE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the War Department miscarried, at an early hour this morning the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory.

About 25 of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained, suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started this morning; where they took ship; where they are bound, are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer.

NO INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afford them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore, nothing of the details of this first movement could be learned.

There is a suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such case the fleets of transports will converge at Key West to move under the convoys of warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to insure the troops during the passage across the Florida Straits against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Puerto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits.

THE INSURGENTS PUT IN SHAPE.

Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The Government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the islands and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department to-day that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

A war conference was held at the White House at 3 o'clock this afternoon, between the President and his two war Secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major General Miles, in command of the army. Vice President Hobart, who accompanied the President to Arlington and returned with him to luncheon, was present a part of the time, and Secretary Day, who had just returned to Washington, also dropped in during the conference. After the entire situation, naval and military, had been gone over, Secretary Long retired and Secretary Alger and General Miles remained to discuss more in detail the operations about to be put into execution as a result of the definite official information that the Spanish squadron is securely held within Santiago harbor.

Schley Sights the Spanish Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 30—At 12:30 o'clock this (Monday) morning the navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley announcing definitely that he had located Admiral Cervera's squadron in the bay of Santiago de Cuba. The commodore states that he has seen and recognized the vessels of the Spanish fleet.

While the naval officials have been morally certain for several days that Cervera's squadron was in the harbor of Santiago, the official announcement from Commodore Schley was received by the officers on duty at the department with intense satisfaction. Assurance is now doubly sure that the Spanish fleet is bottled up and that the cork is in the bottle.

It is not believed that Admiral Cervera will attempt to escape from the predicament into which he now finds himself, as such a course would surely result in the destruction of his vessels and the loss of many precious lives to Spain. The suggestion is made, however, that the Spaniard may blow up his ships rather than have them fall into the hands of Schley, as they certainly will if they remain in the harbor.

The definiteness of Commodore Schley's dispatch would indicate that he has effected a landing near Santiago and made a personal investigation of the harbor. It would be impossible from the entrance of the bay definitely to see and recognize the Spanish vessels, but by effecting a landing at some point on either side of the entrance a vantage point could be gained, very likely from which the entire harbor could be examined. In all probability Commodore Schley or one of his trusted officers has successfully performed this hazardous undertaking in order to gain the valuable information contained in his dispatch.

It is impossible, owing to the lateness of the hour, to obtain any official expression upon the news from Commodore Schley. What effect the certainity that Cervera is practically helpless will have upon the plans of the administration with reference to the invasion of Cuba can only be conjectured. The transportation of land forces to the island, it is understood, was delayed because of the uncertainty concerning the location of the Spanish squadron. If that understanding is correct the probability of an early invasion of Cuba is strong.

SCHLEY OFF SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The navy department received a dispatch from Commodore Schley late to-day. His squadron is off Santiago de Cuba. Advices did not contain absolutely definite information that Cervera is in the harbor, but such is believed to be the case.

Watterson to the Soldiers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 27.—In the presence of 10,000 people Gov. Bradley today reviewed the Kentucky troops encamped here. Henry Watterson delivered an address in part, as follows:

For the first time since the Crusades war has been levied for no cause of a purely material kind, and with no selfish purpose. I scarcely like the shibboleth "Remember the Maine." It seems to me too revengeful to be quite worthy, although I do not forget the circumstances to which it owes its origin. But I also remember the myriads of starving men, women and children ruthlessly sacrificed to feed the lust and to fill the pockets of professional plunderers masquerading in Cuba as Spanish officers and gentlemen. The time was long ago for some great power to stretch forth its hand, to interpose its authority, and to say to the world, "This barbarian shall proceed no farther." What power except that of the United States was to do this? You are going to fight a battle waged by man for man. You are going under a flag which, the symbol at once of freedom and humanity, and having God's blessing upon it, has never yet known defeat. In these warlike spectacles, everywhere manifest, it has already united us as nothing else could have united, emancipating both sections of the Union from the mistaken impression that we were, or ever could be, anything else than one people.

Rumors With a Purpose.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A rumor, which was revived to day with some degree of plausibility, related to attempts by representatives of European powers to secure peace through direct representations to the United States government. It meets with absolute denial at the State department. The frequent repetition of this story is believed by the officials to be the execution of a policy of inquiry, to sound public sentiment as to terms of peace that would be acceptable. The conditions mentioned in these stories—the retention by Spain of the Philippines and Porto Rico in return for the release of Cuba—represent the very minimum offer that might be expected from the Spanish side, but, as most peace treaties are in the nature of compromise bargains, it cannot be supposed that this is the maximum price Spain expects to pay for her indulgence in a losing war.

THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

G. Bernard Shaw Says the Clamor About It Is All Nonsense.

In a letter to the editor of the London Chronicle G. Bernard Shaw writes:

I should have thought, now that we have an academy of letters, that it might rescue us from the gentlemen who occasionally write to you to explain how English should be written. Some time ago you let loose an unhappy creature to whom some competent person had incautiously pointed out a common blunder in the use of "and which." Not understanding the matter, he began accusing every writer in whose works he could discover "and which" of writing bad English. With your permission, I have extinguished him, and he has not since been heard of. There was some excuse for that poor wretch, because there unquestionable is a wrong way of using "and which," but for the "split infinitive" pest there is no excuse at all. There is nothing whatever to mislead him except his own nature. If any man were to object to a split indicative such as "I greatly regret," or a split subjunctive such as "I should greatly prefer," or a split imperative such as "come slowly up," what newspaper would waste an inch of space on his foolish ignorance? And yet this split infinitive nonsense is taken quite seriously by editors who are sufficiently good writers to repeatedly use it themselves.

The infinitive is a mood in which the position of the adverb cannot possibly produce ambiguity; consequently the order of the words is not a matter of grammar, but of style, of which the ear is the only arbiter. The ear often demands the split infinitive and will have it in spite of all the silly people who do not know what style means.

When those infinite insects are disposed of, you will no doubt be attacked in due course by the even more impudent impostors who, though they pronounce the word "color" so as to rhyme with "duller," and never hear it and never have heard it and never will hear it pronounced in any other way, from time to time pretend to be shocked when it is spelt without a "u." I trust you will always insist on these nuisances definitely stating whether they pronounce it or "honor" or "neighbor" or "favor" or "behavior" so as to rhyme with "our" or "poor," as the case may be, or whether they are merely bogus etymologists—century belated Johnsons.

In either case you will be justified in recommending them to the care of their relatives and suppressing their babblings.

Black and White Effects.

Black and white effects again figure largely in the domain of both fashionable dress and millinery. Black and white silks, satins and brocades just brought from over the sea are set forth by leading importers. Black and white taffetas, surahs, failles and other fancy silks and liberty textiles appear. Black and white checks and plaids are being formed into stylish spring costumes by the fashionable dressmakers, and Frenchwomen are now wearing black and white satin brocade shirt waists with their stylish black cloth skirts. Waists of black and white or gray and white stripes or dots are always good style, whether made in the manner of the cotton shirt waists or with full fronts turned back with white revers over a tucked chemisette of fabric to match. A full blouse of cream white silk or satin, covered everywhere with a drapery or veiling merely of jetted black net, often proves the most becoming of all waists a slender woman of indifferent complexion can select. Sometimes cream ribbons matching the blouse are the most satisfactory additions she can make to the waist; again, a bow of soft pink or brilliant cerise satin works wonders of improvement.—New York Post.

Crossing Swords In the House.

Away back in the seventies, during the famous deadlock fight on the civil rights bill, the question of the adjournment of congress was under discussion one Saturday afternoon. Ben Butler, that born wit, had stepped over to Sam Randall's desk for a private consultation. Butler favored a Sunday session, while Randall opposed it vigorously.

"Bad as I am, I have some respect for God's day," said the famous high tariff champion, "and I don't think it right to hold a session on the Sabbath."

"Oh, pshaw!" responded Butler. "Doesn't the Bible say that it is lawful to pull your ox or ass out of the pit on the Sabbath day? You have 73 asses on your side of this house that I want to get out of this ditch tomorrow, and I think I am engaged in a holy work."

"Don't do it, Butler," pleaded Randall. "I have some respect for you that I don't want to lose. I expect some day to meet you in a better world."

"But you'll be there, as you are here," retorted the sly Benjamin, quick as a flash, "a member of the lower house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

VIRTUES OF HOT WATER.

Many Are the Aches and Pains It Will Relieve.

Not a phrase conveying an impression of entire felicity, yet it may be found that water, hot, has manifold uses and is peculiarly able in certain places to afford comfort and relief. A physician who has tried it says that no agent so quickly relieves nausea and vomiting as water, hot as it can be taken. For constipation drink of hot water a short time before retiring at night. Dyspeptics are benefited by sipping a cup of hot water an hour before eating. The same practice tends to flesh production, and is one of the rules given sometimes in prescriptions for the cure of lameness.

As water is so considerable an element in the physical structure, it is in some sense a food, though—knowing, too, that without it life cannot be supported—it is not usually regarded in that manner, and the knowledge that a weak stomach will retain hot water when it will nothing else may be oftentimes of value.

Let those who are inclined to sneer at "only hot water" try a cup of it, fresh water, quickly heated and brought to a boil, used with cream and sugar as for coffee. If coffee, as many believe, encourages dyspepsia, and tea renders its consumers subject to headaches, while a cold fluid with warm fluid is not hygienic, it answers to reason that if any drink must be used at meals, the one we are considering (or else hot milk), having none of their objectionable qualities, is preferable.

To ward off the cold threatened by a chilly sensation, drink a cup. To loosen a tight cough, sip water as hot as it can be borne. A hot compress, with a dry flannel over it, persistently applied to the throat and chest will cure a stubborn cough, a sore throat and cut short in its incipiency congestion of the lungs.

To dip a cloth in hot water and lay it quickly over the seat of pain is sometimes a relief in neuralgia. The same application on the stomach will banish colic. In croup place about the neck a flannel wrung out of hot water. For sprains hot fomentations are excellent. In such cases care should be taken that the clothing is protected from dampness by the intervention of a dry cloth, and in all the uses for it thus far given it must be kept in mind that the water is to be really hot.

In spasms place the afflicted child as quickly as possible in a hot bath—that is, one heated as much as comfort will allow. The convulsed frame will be relaxed and soothed by its contact with the warm water. A hot bath after exposure will do much to prevent the taking of an infectious disease. An occasional full hot bath upon retiring is of great benefit in inducing sleep. Even a footbath will be found a help as a means to the same.

When a person is tired and heated, bathing the face with warm water will prove more comfortable as well as less dangerous than the use of cold. Weak eyes are made stronger by bathing them regularly in water as hot as can be borne. If they are tired, such bathing, to which is sometimes added a little salt, will wonderfully rest them.

For a fine complexion and velvety skin never use cold, but warm water in washing the face. It may be first washed with soap and hot water, then rinsed with tepid water. To bathe the face daily in hot water will, it is said, remove pimples. And the appearance of wrinkles may be greatly delayed, it is believed, by the use of the hot bath.—St. Louis Republic.

Mistook the Mule.

Deacon Jackson was a very pious but very determined old colored citizen of Owl Creek valley. He had a young mule which his boys were unable to ride, and their failure to break the animal so exasperated the old man that he determined to ride it himself. He was, however, no sooner located on its back than he was thrown into an adjoining lot, where he was picked up with both legs broken and his neck badly sprained.

"What on earth did such an old man as you mean by trying to ride a wild young mule like that?" asked the doctor.

"Waal, suh," said Deacon Jackson, "I never does undertake to do nuthin widout fust consultin ov de Lawd an seein whut he dun thunk erbout hit. I axed him ef I orter ride dat mule what my triflin no ercount boys couldn't ride, an de Lawd he sed, 'Yessuh,' jes' ez plain ez I am talkin to you."

"Well, but he seems to have given you bad advice."

"No, doctor, his judgment was all right, fer de Lawd knows dis ole nigga never seed de day when he was afeered to straddle anything from a circular saw up to er elephant, but dis time I think de Lawd was jes' mistooken in de mule."—Atlanta Journal.

She Could Get the Answer, but Still She Wondered.

A dear little woman up on Capitol hill married and went to housekeeping in the most determined manner. She set to work to keep an exact account of her expenditures, balancing her books regularly once a month. One of her earliest purchases was an ice ticket for the season. It cost, I believe, $10.

A month later, in making up her accounts, it occurred to her that that $10 should be divided proportionately among the several months mentioned on the ticket in order to give to each day's account only the amount of money actually expended on that day. Also she wished to calculate and set down the number of pounds of ice used each day. The problem had several ramifications which I have forgotten, but, at any rate, it was exceedingly difficult, and the housewife covered sheet after sheet of paper with her calculation. The arrival of her husband found her disheveled and in a state of evident distress.

"What in the world is the matter?" he asked. The wife explained.

"Well, can't you get any answer without that figuring?" he asked. The wife's eyes began to blink rapidly and she sniffed suspiciously.

"Oh, I can get an answer," she said, swallowing hard—"I can get a lovely answer, but I can't put it in my book because I can't tell—I can't tell whether it's days or ice or money."—Washington Post.

The Pony In Franz-Josef Land.

At an early stage in our journey our difficulties began. The pony broke loose the second night out, and, unfortunately, gorged herself with dried vegetables. These, together with dog biscuits and a few pounds of oats saved from the previous sledging, were her usual fodder, owing to the lack of legitimate horse food, which had quite run out more than 12 months before. As I expected, the surfeit of dried vegetables brought on a serious illness, to remedy which Armitage and I clubbed together the small supply of pills which we had with us. He produced, I think, two varieties of pills, and I had a number of podophyllin; so we made up a dose of 22 in all, which I administered to our invalid pony, mixed up in some frozen fat from our frying pan. This, I am glad to say, had the desired effect of at all events partly restoring her to health.—Geographical Journal.

Postage Stamps.

Stamps were put on the market in August, 1847, but were so little used that the government had to pass a law enforcing prepayment of postage, which went into effect in 1855. Before this action was taken scarcely one letter in a dozen was found with a stamp affixed. Today the postoffices of the country sell 4,000,000,000 stamps (counting postal cards, stamped envelopes and stamps of all kinds), valued at $75,000,000, during a single year.

Many English accident insurance companies charge an extra premium when their policy holders travel in Canada or the United States.

Uncle Sam Says This is America's Greatest Medicine. It will Sharpen Your Appetite, Purify and Vitalize Your Blood, Overcome That Tired Feeling. Get a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and begin to take it TODAY, and realize the great good it is sure to do you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists.

Gibbs Imperial Plow,

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

SEE OUR.....

Disc Harrows.

Steel Bar Lever
Spike Tooth Harrows.

Steel Bar Lever
Spring Tooth Harrow With Wheels.

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

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

T Bar Steel Pulverizer Land Roller.

Corn Planters,
with fertilizing attachment.

Champion Hay Rakes.

Farmers' Favorite Grain Drill.

McCormick's Mowers and Binders

Engines, Saw Mills and Threshers.

Just Unloaded for Spring Trade.

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

Call and examine my stock before you —buy.—

J. B. Holderbaum

SOMERSET, PA.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

The Trustees of the Rockwood Church Evangelical Association, will apply to the Court at Somerset, Somerset County, Pa., for Incorporation.

By order of the Board.
J. L. MILLER,
Secretary.

Js.Horn & Co.

The Sweet Girl Graduate.....

Conjure up all the words in the dictionary and no sentence can be formed that is so particularly appropriate for the young girl about to graduate, as the heading of this announcement.

We honor it—we honor the writer who brought it to light.

...FOR HER...

And there are a good many of "her" this year, we have some of the prettiest graduating fabrics ever graduate's eyes looked upon.

The time is growing space, and all our Spring and Summer fabrics are being sold at Clearance prices. You will save big money by ordering now.

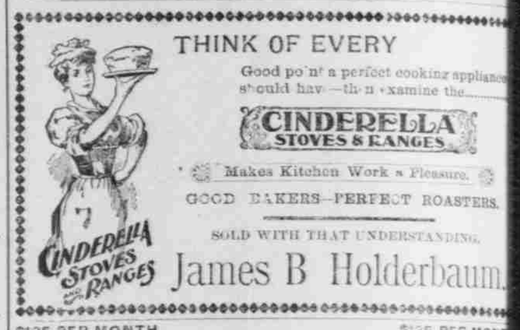
White Materials,

at these materially reduced prices:
15 cents a yard for Dotted Swisses, India Linens, 32 inch Organdies, value 18c and 20c a yard.
25 cents a yard for White Mulls, Pin Dot Swisses, Organdies.
French Nainsooks — value 30c and 35 cents.
50 cents a yard for 8 4 Organdies, Fancy Figured and Dotted Swisses, Mulls and Batistes—values 60 and 65 cents.

You can order these goods just as well through our Mail Order department as you could buy them personally.

May we hear from you.

525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG, PA



THINK OF EVERY

Good point a perfect cooking appliance should have—then examine the.....

CINDERELLA STOVES & RANGES

Makes Kitchen Work a Pleasure.

GOOD BAKERS—PERFECT ROASTERS.

SOLD WITH THAT UNDERSTANDING.

James B Holderbaum.

$125 PER MONTH $125 PER MONTH

WE WANT A FEW MORE MEN

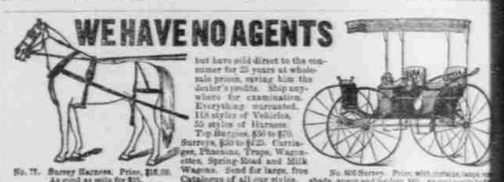
AS TRAVELING, LOCAL, COUNTY, GENERAL } to show the year round.

OUTFIT FREE. Apply at once for territory, of—

A. H. HERENDEEN & CO., Geneva, N. Y.

IMPORTED STOCK. SEEDS. SPECIALTIES.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 115 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $30 to $70. Surreys, $80 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $18.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 802 Surrey. Price with curtains (auto or shade, apron and fenders, $90. As good as sells for $125.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. S. PECK, Sec'y. ELKHART, IND.

1847 1898

Anything in the Drug Line

Get it at Benford's

PHARMACY.

Where you secure help and protection in all purchases made with us. Our stock is clean and complete throughout.

Pure Drugs, Chemicals & Toilet Articles.

.....BENFORD'S FOR EXPECTORANT.....

The largest and best bottle of Cough Cure ever put on the market for 25 cents. Every bottle guaranteed.

Benford's { Corn Cure and Tooth Ache Drops } 10 cents

Testimonials Given on Application.

Fine Cigars of Foreign & Domestic Brands

Chewing Gum and Lime Tablets. Fine Confections of elegant quality and variety.

GEO. W. BENF