The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....June 29, 1898.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM A. STONE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
J. P. S. GOBIN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JAMES W. LATTA.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM W. PORTER.

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

COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
RUFUS E. MEYERS, Somerset.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ADAM S. MILLER, Southampton Township.

THE lone star in Cuba's flag is shining very brightly these summer days.

UNCLE SAM'S war bonds know their worth. They do not even speak to Spanish fours.

EVERY battle that adds to the list of the American dead adds to the roll of American heroes.

IT IS just as well for this country that ex-President Grover Cleveland is not running this war.

THE Cubans are now fighting better than they ever fought before, for they see that their day of freedom is at hand.

PERHAPS the news that the Philippines contain vast gold mines has given Bryan's silver brigade conscientious doubts about recruiting.

ADMIRAL Camara's squadron is officially announced to be sailing for the Philippines. It will probably reinforce Spain's submarine fleet already at that point.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-seventh Congressional district met at Kane last Thursday afternoon and unanimously nominated C. W. Stone to succeed himself in Congress.

THE foreign fingers reported to be so eager to dip themselves in the United States Philippine pie ought not to be disappointed if they find it has an armored crust, with dynamite trimmings.

THOSE patriotic planks in the Ohio Republican platform are all strong and sound, an honor to the State and to the party, and a fitting tribute to Ohio's honored son, the President of the United States.

THE Democratic State convention will meet to-day at Altoona, and nominate George A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, for Governor. The opposition to Mr. Jenks seems to be concentrated in Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia.

A REPORT comes from Cuba that Admiral Cervera is planning a surprise. Perhaps it will be like the surprise that Spain gave out would come with the first naval battle. The surprise occurred, but the most surprised ones were the prophets.

How ridiculous is this Spanish report about a South American alliance against the United States. Those republics south of us are none too strong of themselves, but they all know that Uncle Sam is the best friend they have in the world.

OUR army of invasion is going to have some hard work in Cuba, but it has begun well. Its landing was well made, and proved that it had the right sort of men in command. They evidently mean to push the campaign vigorously, and that is what the people want.

CHAIRMAN ELKIN says he has collected news most carefully from every county in the State, especially in regard to dissatisfaction and disaffection relative to the Republican ticket, and he is ready to predict that Stone will have as large a majority or plurality as has ever been given a Governor of Pennsylvania.

AT THE Cambria county Republican primaries Saturday the Barker people won everything in sight, and nominated the following ticket: Congress, Alvin Evans, Esq.; Prothonotary, Col. S. W. Davis; Register and Recorder, N. B. Jones; Assembly, H. L. Rodgers, Capt. J. Swan Taylor; District Attorney, M. B. Stephens.

The Hanna faction had complete control of the Ohio Republican convention June 21-22, and nominated the following ticket by acclamation: Secretary of State, Charles Kinney; Supreme Judge, W. T. Spear; Clerk of Supreme Court, Josiah B. Allen; Food and Dairy Commissioner, Joseph H. Blackburn; Member of the Board of Public Works, W. G. Johnson.

IT IS a pleasure to record the fact that the surgeon with Admiral Sampson's fleet denies that the marines killed at Guantanamo were not mutilated by the Spaniards, but that the apparent mutilation was the work of the peculiar bullet used by the enemy. There was some excuse, however, for believing the tale, considering the cruelties practiced by the Spaniards in Cuba.

GENERAL A. H. COFFROTH has voluntarily taken himself out of the race for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. As the General was not booked for a place, and was running with the field, his retirement will not help to break the ice that will be liberally used at Altoona. The Somerset county delegates and others instructed for Mr. Coffroth will, in all probability, be for George A. Jenks, who swallowed the Chicago platform, head and tail.

A LETTER from Madrid says that the general sentiment is now in favor of peace, and though the people are willing to uphold the monarchy, the nation must be saved at the expense, if necessary, of the dynasty. If this represents Spanish public opinion correctly, it is evident that a revolution is taking place there which will bring the country more in line with modern ideas on the subject of the relative obligations of the dynasty and people.

THE story of a college professor of moral philosophy, ethics and logic who burned down one of the college halls out of revenge, is one of those bits of fact which read like imaginative fiction. Yet this is the actual case of a member of the faculty of a Pennsylvania college, who has descended from the chair of philosophical morals to a jail cell. Novels and the stage do not stint themselves in such instances, but when they occur in real life we are apt to find them rather startling. Learning, ability and opportunity only make such cases the more inexcusably guilty.

THE enemies of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, have been trying to get together for some time in the hope that they could defeat the Republican ticket, but the trouble with them is that they all want to be "It" with a big I, and that is the rock they split on. Why don't they behave themselves and take their licking with a good grace? They are sure to get it as good and hard as they did two years ago when President McKinley was elected. Do the enemies of the Republican party think the people are going to desert President McKinley this year of all years when he most needs their encouragement and sympathy? Not much. It can never be said that in war times the people of the patriotic State of Pennsylvania placed the enemies of the President in power to hamper him.

AT THE Cambria county Republican primaries Saturday Alvin Evans, Esq., received the endorsement for Congress, which completes the list of candidates who will go into the district conference. The candidates from the four counties composing the congressional district are the same as two years ago. Hicks has the conferrees from Blair, Thropp from Bedford, Kooser from Somerset, and Evans from Cambria. In view of the last conference we would suggest to the several candidates that they go to work at the earliest practicable day and knock out a nomination. There should be no monkey business this year like that of two years ago; and the Republicans of this district are not likely to tolerate with patience a repetition of the disgraceful proceedings that characterized the congressional conference of 1896.

How Peace Must be Made.

From The New York Tribune.

The latest account of Spain's sentiments on the subject of peace-making purports to come from the private secretary of the Spanish prime minister, and is published through the medium of Le Petit Bleu, of Brussels. The gist of it is that Spain wants peace, that she would especially like to get it through French or Austrian mediation, and that she is "ready to accept any peace proposal submitted, on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy."

It is natural that she should want peace, for she must realize the hopelessness of further conflict with the power she once despised and threatened to crush. It is natural that she should desire the good offices of either France or Austria, for the one is her next neighbor and chief creditor and the other is of close dynastic kin. Perhaps the final proviso is natural, too. But it must be natural to nothing but the most purblind pride and incorrigible infatuation.

For, whatever conditions of peace may or may not be granted, that one assuredly will not be. No matter what mediator Spain may or may not get, the peace proposals she must accept will be those that emanate from the enemy. Let that be unfailingly borne in mind. The United States and no other power is at war with Spain, in a war of Spain's own seeking; and the United States and no other power will settle the terms of peace. Some other government may serve as a go-between, to facilitate negotiations, but it will have no voice in declaring terms of peace. It will merely report to Spain the proposals that "emanate from the enemy," and report back to the United States her acceptance or rejection of them.

It has been Spain's misfortune to have other experience and observation. She has had her own affairs settled by conferences of the powers. She has seen wars ended and peace restored by concerted action of the powers, over the heads of the belligerents. And she seems to have got the notion that all wars, with whatever power, may be settled in that way. The sooner she gets rid of that notion the better for her. It is erroneous and mischievous. The power with which she has now so madly and wickedly provoked a war is one that joins no concerts and accepts no dictation, but fights out its own quarrels, and at the end makes its own terms of peace.

Late War News.

The Navy Department posted a bulletin yesterday morning stating that Capt. Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon the St. Paul, while off San Juan, Porto Rico, was attacked by a Spanish unprotected cruiser and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men. The Terror got under cover of the fortifications and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition.

By proclamation issued by the President yesterday the blockade has been extended to include all the ports on the south coast of Cuba and the port of San Juan in the island of Porto Rico.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent the escape of Admiral Cervera's squadron since it was learned that the wreck of the Merrimac does not completely block the Santiago channel.

All the big ships of the fleet are kept on duty far off shore. Some of them are standing off six miles from the entrance of the harbor. The Texas, the Iowa and Oregon are less than four miles off. The small vessels are much closer in shore.

The Suwanee, Capt. Delehanty, to-day ran within a mile and a half of the entrance and paraded up and down in front of Morro castle and in front of all the land batteries for hours, but could not draw the enemy's fire. The Spaniards, however, could be seen standing at their guns.

Professor Plied Torch.

EASTON, Pa., June 23.—George Herbert Stephens, for four years a member of the Lafayette College faculty as associate professor of ethics and logic, who was dropped from the roll a year ago, occupies a cell in the Easton jail, having confessed to setting fire to Pardee Hall, tarring the chapel and other grave crimes. He has revealed plans laid for future destruction, including the burning of all the college buildings except the gymnasium.

Professor Stephens' sole idea was to square accounts with President E. D. Warfield for the loss of his position.

Woman Spy's Hand Found.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The blowing up of the King Powder Mills, at the village of King's Mills, last Sunday night, was partly the work of a female Spanish spy. Her left hand is in the possession of officers as a memento. She had at least two accomplices, one who lost his right hand, and another who lost his life. These people are believed to be a part of the body of Spanish-bought agents who blew up the mills of the California Powder Company, and also of the Hammond Powder Company, of Illinois.

SHAFTER HAS 23,000 TROOPS IN LINE.

All Ready For an Immediate Advance on Santiago.

JOINED BY GARCIA'S REBELS.

General Shafter's entire army has landed on Cuban soil. He has 17,000 American troops, and General Garcia has put under the command of General Shafter 6,000 Cubans, and will put 4,000 more under his command.

The landing of the United States troops from the transports began at Baquiri iron pier, twelve miles east of the city of Santiago de Cuba, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 22d. Simultaneously the American fleet made a diversion toward Morro Castle, at Santiago, and westward. However secretly the plans were kept, the Spaniards seemingly had full warning of the hour and place for the landing of the troops.

BURNING OF THE TOWN.

The transports and their convoys assembled off shore during the night, but before dawn the houses of the village were fired, proving that Captain-General Blanco's standing orders, always to burn a place before deserting it, were being faithfully carried out. With wonderful fatuity they burned the cottages, house and factory of the iron company, but left its pier, vital to the United States authorities directing the landing, standing and uninjured.

At dawn the New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, Wasp, Tecumseh and Suwanee steamed within rifle shot of the shore, but they were not molested. During the conflagration ashore there were several loud explosions, either from dynamite or ammunition left behind by the Spaniards.

Daylight showed the Spanish flag hauled down, and, gathered in a circle of about six miles, were thirty American transports wallowing in the heavy swell.

HURRIED ASHORE IN SMALL BOATS.

At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 6,000 trained American soldiers were encamped on the hills in and around Baquiri, and 10,000 more rest on their arms on board the transports off shore; ready to join those who have debarked as soon as the available launches and small boats can carry them ashore.

As the big warships closed in on the shore to pave the way for the approach of the transports and then went back again, three cheers for the navy went up from 10,000 throats on the troop ships, back again; three cheers for the navy went from ship after ship as the troopships moved in to take their share in the hazardous game. It was war, and it was magnificent.

The Cuban insurgents bore their share in the enterprise honorably and well. Five thousand of them, in mountain fastnesses and dark thickets of ravines, lay all night on their guns, watching every road and mountain path leading from Santiago de Cuba to Guantanamo. A thousand of them were within sight of Baquiri.

A little before 9 o'clock the bombardment of the batteries of Juragua was begun by the ships of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet. This was evidently a feint to cover the real point of attack, Juragua being about half-way between Baquiri and Santiago de Cuba. The bombardment lasted about twenty minutes.

LANDING THE TROOPS UNDER FIRE.

The scene then quickly shifted back again to the great semicircle of the transport fleet before Baquiri. At 9:40 o'clock the New Orleans opened fire with a gun that sent a shell rumbling and crashing against the hillside. The Detroit, Wasp, Machias and Suwanee followed suit, and soon the hillsides and the valleys seemed to be ablaze, as shot followed shot in swift succession, amid the wild and excited cheering of the men on the transports.

In five minutes the sea was alive with flotillas of small boats, headed by launches, speeding for Baquiri dock. Some of the boats were manned by crews of sailors, while others were rowed by the soldiers of the service.

READY TO FIGHT ON REACHING SHORE.

Each boat contained sixteen men, every one in fighting trim, and carrying three days' rations, a shelter tent, a gun, and two hundred cartridges, ready to take the field on touching the shore, should they be required to do so. The firing of the warships, however, proved to be a needless precaution, as their shots were not returned, and no Spaniards were visible.

General Shafter, on board the Segurance, closely watched the landing of the troops.

Brigadier General Lawton, who had been detailed to command the landing party, led the way in a launch, accompanied by his staff, and directed the formation of the line of operation.

The Eighth Regular Infantry was the first to land, followed by General Shafter's old regiment, the First Infantry. Then came the twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), the Twenty-second Infantry, the Tenth Infantry, the Fifthieth Infantry, the Seventeenth Infantry, and the Twelfth Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Regiment, and a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry.

The boats rushed forward simultaneously from every quarter, in good-natured rivalry to be first, and their occupants scrambled over one another to leap ashore.

As the boats tossed about in the surf breaking against the pier, getting ashore was no easy matter, and the soldiers had to throw their rifles on the dock before they could climb up themselves, and some hard tumbles resulted, but nobody was hurt. At the end of the pier the companies and regiments quickly lined up and were marched away.

General Lawton threw a strong detachment for the night about six miles west on the road to Santiago, and another detachment was posted to the north of the town among the hills. The rest of the troops were quartered in the town. The town was deserted when the troops landed, but the women and children soon appeared from the surrounding thickets and returned to their homes.

The sun-bronzed soldiers, in their slouch hats and service uniforms, quickly searched the buildings and beat up the thickets after landing, in search of lurking foes, and marched into the unknown country beyond at nightfall with long, swinging strides and the alert bearing of the old frontier army men, ready to fight the Spaniards Sioux fashion or in the open, wherever they could be found.

The cheers of their comrades still waiting on the transports and of the bluejackets and the strains of "Yankee Doodle" from the bands on the troopships saluted them as they disappeared from view over the hills of Baquiri.

The landing was accomplished without loss of life.

No Necessity of Being Blind or Deaf.

Modern science restores the ear to healthfulness in hundreds of cases which in the past have been considered incurable.

Putting off the necessary treatment causes serious damage in hundreds of cases which might be wholly restored.

In 1877 Miss Annie Rolfe, 257 Forty fifth St., Pittsburgh, came under the treatment of Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn Ave., for a polypus and discharge from the ear.

The condition was perfectly cured, and in 1897, she expressed, unsolicited, her great satisfaction for the perfect cure that had lasted so many years, and will be glad to answer any who may desire to communicate with her. From the first of the year, Dr. Sadler has associated with him an eminent European physician, Dr. A. Sigmann, of the University of Vienna Austria, who has had an extensive experience in all the very latest knowledge relating to medicine, and all who consult Drs. Sadler & Sigmann will get the benefit of their combined skill and experience, the best known to this age of progress.

Rough Riders Shot From Ambush.

The initial fight of Col. Wood's Rough Riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth cavalry regiments will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spaniards, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared, and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides and then Col. Wood at the right and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills toward Santiago.

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed, while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses, but it is known that they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spanish soldiers have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

A complete list of the killed on the American side, revised to 4 o'clock Saturday, is as follows:

AMERICANS KILLED.

Capt. Allyn K. Capron, First United States volunteer cavalry; Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., Troop L, First United States volunteer cavalry; Sergeant Doberty, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry; Sergeant Marcus Russell Troop G, First United States volunteer cavalry. Sergeant Russell lived in Troy, N. Y., and was formerly a colonel on Gov. Hill's staff. Private Legfett, Troop A, First United States volunteer cavalry; Private Harry Heffner, Troop G, First United States volunteer cavalry; Private Milden W. Danson, Troop L, First United States cavalry; Private W. T. Irvin, Troop F, First United States volunteer cavalry; Private Slennok, Troop F, First Regular cavalry; Private Krupp, Troop B, First regular cavalry; Private Stark, Troop A, First regular cavalry; Private Dix, Troop K, First regular cavalry; Private Kelbe, Troop K, First regular cavalry.

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movements towards Sevilla was evident, as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two blockhouses, flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads along which Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars, and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry under General Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieut. Col. Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards, General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About half a mile out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little ways in front and were strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear, while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then cautiously and in silence the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position, while the men crouched down in the road, waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

At 7:30 a. m. General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. That command was the signal for a fight that has seldom been equaled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, from the hillsides commanding the road came volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spaniards.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes, obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill, and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired. Never for an instant did they falter.

In the meantime, away off to the left could be heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men, and the regular, deeper-toned volley-firing of the Spaniards.

Over there the American losses were the greatest. Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front and two Cuban guides before them, apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spanish, and only the unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, Troop L, the advance guard under the unfortunate Capron, was almost surrounded, and but for the reinforcements hurriedly sent forward, every man would have probably been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly fifteen hundred Spanish in front and to the sides of us," said Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to-day, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and machine-guns, and hid a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas, and about fifteen men killed or wounded.

"The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate indeed that it surprised me; and their firing was fearfully heavy.

"I want to say a word for own men," continued Lieut. Col. Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

From another officer who took a prominent part in the fighting more details were obtained. "When the firing began," said he, "Lieut. Col. Roosevelt took the right wing with Troops G and K, under Capts. Llewellyn and Jenkins, and moved to the support of Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time Col. Wood and Maj. Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Maj. Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Col. Wood then took the right wing and shifted Col. Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding this, an order for a general charge was given and with a yell the men sprang forward. Col. Roosevelt, in front of his men, snatched a rifle and ammunition from a wounded soldier and, cheering and yelling with his men, led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Capt. McCormick had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Capt. Lunt lost nine of his men. Then the reserves, Troops K and E, were ordered up. There was no hesitation. Col. Wood, with the right wing, charged straight at a blockhouse about 800 yards away and Col. Roosevelt, on the left, charged at the same time. Up the men went, yelling like fiends and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but keeping up a grim determination to capture that blockhouse.

"That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran and for the first time we had the pleasure which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement of shooting with the enemy in sight."

Rough Riders Shot.

AGUADORES, June 24, via Playa del Este.—Ten of Roosevelts Rough Riders were killed in an engagement this morning with a Spanish force that ambushed them. These troops had requested that they be sent to the front at once, and they were ordered to march over the foothills from Baquiri last night.

After a forced march the troopers dismounted. They were then eight miles distant from Santiago. They heard the Spaniards felling trees a short distance from them, and they were ordered to advance upon the enemy.

The country about is covered with high grass and chaparral, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards was hidden. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire.

Col. Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scorned to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them.

The Rough Riders were supported by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the First Regular Cavalry.

The American loss is 10 killed and 37 wounded.

A number of Cubans took part in to day's fighting, and forty of them were killed.

Edward Marshall, a correspondent of the New York Journal, was at the front with the Rough Riders, and was seriously wounded.

The Rough Riders have received high praise from General Shafter for the gallant style in which they defeated the Spaniards. The enemy was utterly routed.

Highwaymen on Wheels.

A wheelman of West 46th Street, New-York, was not long since attacked, robbed and left senseless by two highwaymen mounted on bicycles in Central Park. Repeated accounts of robberies by men mounted upon the swift revolving wheel have appeared in the papers in various parts of the country. In each instance, so far as learned they have evaded the police. Those depredators of the health, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, will likewise in all likelihood escape arrest, and pursue their atrocious career unchecked, unless they are arrested in the outset by the potent intervention of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest diuretic, as well as tonic, known to modern times. The genial preventive named is the best known medicinal safeguard not only against renal, but also rheumatic and malarial disorders. It is at the start that disease is the more easily and completely overcome. The use of the Bitters is followed by the happiest results in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

Honor and Virtue in Manila.

Captain Frank Wilde, of the cruiser Boston, writing under date of May 11, to the Cumberland Club, of Portland, Me., in acknowledgment of congratulations sent Dewey and himself by the club, says, among other things: "Women and children have left the city to a large extent. A good story is told of the British Consul, to whom a Spanish lady came with doubts and fears and inquiries as to whether the Americans were such as described in the captain general's proclamation. The Consul said: "Madame, honor and virtue are safer in Manila to-day than they have been for three hundred years."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursion to the Seashore.

No other summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursion to the Atlantic seacoast. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md., are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements.

The dates of the excursions are July 7 and 21, and August 4 and 18. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on abovementioned dates at 8:55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12:15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6:25 p. m. and arriving at Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridge route, at 8:40 p. m., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore on any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:—

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Connellsville	$10 00	7:32 A. M.
Johnstown	9 25	11:01 "
Philadelphia.....Arrive		6:25 P. M.
Atlantic City.....Arrive		8:40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:30 and 8:10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars through to Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Reduced Rates to Nashville via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Christian Endeavor Convention.

On account of the Christian Endeavor International Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets of the continuous-passage, ironclad-signature form, from stations on its line to Nashville, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold, and good going, July 2 to 5; returning, tickets will be good to leave Nashville to July 15, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with agent of terminal line at Nashville on or before July 15, return limit may be extended to leave Nashville to August 1, 1898, inclusive.

Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, Nashville, Tenn., July 5 to 12.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

For this occasion tickets will be sold at low rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Tickets will be good going July 2 to 5, inclusive, and good to return until July 15 with privilege of extension until August 1st, if ticket is deposited with Joint Agent at Nashville on or before July 15.

Solid Vestibuled Trains with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Unexcelled Dining Car Service from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Cincinnati and Louisville. Solid Vestibuled Trains with Pullman Parlor Cars and Sleeping Cars from Pittsburg and Columbus to Cincinnati.

Call on agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for tickets and full information.

A good opportunity is being offered by Sifford & Kuykendall to those who have small rooms or halls to carpet, as a large number of Remnants are being closed out at a very low price.

WILL STIR UP THE SPANIARDS.

Uncle Sam's Squadron Ordered to Start for Spain at Once

COMMODORE WATSON TO COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Navy Department at 11:15 o'clock posted the following bulletin:

"Commodore Watson sails to-day in the Newark to join Sampson, when he will take under his command an armored squadron with cruisers and proceed at once off the Spanish coast."

Commodore Watson's squadron is designated the eastern squadron, and is as follows:

Flagship Newark, battleships Iowa and Oregon, cruisers Dixie, Yosemite and Yankee, and the colliers Scandia, Abarenda and Alexander. The start will be made at once from off Santiago.

The administration to-day finally came to a decision to send an American squadron to the Spanish coast and into the Mediterranean. Several times since the war broke out rumors to this effect have circulated, but the project had not matured. It required the Spanish movement toward the Philippines by Camara's squadron to decide the Navy department to adopt this bold stroke. The first announcement to-day, through a bulletin posted at the Navy Department of the government's intention was received with incredulity. There was a suspicion that the story was being floated to deceive the Spanish government.

However, when later in the day the detail of the vessels selected to constitute Commodore Watson's Eastern squadron was announced and official orders were given to provision the fleet for four months, it became apparent to the last doubter that the government was in earnest in its purpose to despatch the fleet to Europe.

The determination to send this squadron against Spain was the outcome of direct official advices reaching the State and Navy Departments as to the progress of Admiral Camara's squadron. These advices give a list of the Spanish ships now nearing the Suez canal.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT.

Spanish and American Troops Almost Touching Shoulders.

Latest dispatches from the front bring the intelligence that the American army has advanced on Santiago until the doomed city is only four miles distant and in plain sight. It is believed that a great battle is imminent. The Spanish are strongly entrenched, occupying blockhouses on the top of every hill north and east of the doomed city, whence they can view the approach of the American army. Earth-works have been thrown up completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted, and upon these works modern guns have been mounted. The American officers do not overestimate the task before them, and the general opinion is that more artillery will be necessary before it is safe to make an assault on the Spanish works.

Hot Weather Reading.

For 5 and 10 cent magazines, as well as the 25, 35 and 50 cent ones, Fashion Magazines, and a large general stock of light literature for the hot summer months, go to FISHER'S BOOK STORE.

Enjoy Your Fourth of July on B. & O.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets to and from all points east of the Ohio River, within a radius of 200 miles (but not to and from stations east of Baltimore, Md.), for all trains July 2d, 3d and 4th, valid for return passage until July 5th, inclusive, at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

VALUABLE HINTS.

Which Suggested Themselves to the Writer while Conversing with the Employe of an Undertaker.

It is astonishing that men live when we read of the history of their disorders. It is more astonishing that they die when we read of "cure-alls." Yet death neither spares a Napoleon who supplied subjects by wholesale, nor physicians who help the work along by retail; not even the grave-digger, who has spent a lifetime in covering up the good as well as the bad deeds of his neighbors—he at last is consigned to his bed of clay, and is covered by his own shovel, to be succeeded by a younger member who awaits the same doom. As our representative interviewed Mr. A. E. Sturgen, of corner of Jefferson and Connecticut streets, Rochester, near Beaver, Pa., with Mr. Jos. Reno, in the undertaking business, the above thoughts suggested themselves to him from the opening sentences of that interview. "I believe," said Mr. Sturgen, "that quite a percentage of the people would not be carried to the graveyard if they had known of Doan's Kidney Pills. Just what brought on my ailment, I do not know, but I have suffered for the past two years, on and off, with a heavy, aching and bearing down pain through the small of my back. The secretions became irregular, high-colored, and deposited a reddish sediment. I was also bothered a good deal with headaches and vertigo. I could not rest well at night, and found it difficult to get into a comfortable position, and I rose unrefreshed in the morning. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and procured them at a drug store. I used them, and found almost immediate relief. I have used several boxes, and I am now as well as I ever was."

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

B. & B.

May we be inquisitive enough to ask you just one question?

Can you afford to miss investigating the goods-and-price methods of this Dry Goods store, which constantly says it is

"determined to make it pay you to buy here?"

Suppose we do make it pay you—are you going to miss finding it out?—costs nothing to investigate.—Samples sent free.

Send for samples of 33-inch fine White Madras 15c a yard—just the goods for shirt waists—and take that as evidence of whether we're as determined as we say we are.

And samples of all the Silk Warp Crepes—rich, lustrous—half silk, 20c a yard, fine for summer gowns—variety of colorings.

New India Silks 25c to $1.00.

Choice Wash Silks 25c.

Ladies and Misses wash skirts—linen color crash or white duck, 50c. White P. K. Skirts, 75c. Other handsome Wash Skirts, $1.00 to $6.50.

Let the goods and prices prove what we say.

BOGGS & BUHL,
Allegheny, Pa.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BECKWITH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Three Specials in Black Silks.

The prodigious quantity of Black Silks we have sold this season places silk selling of past seasons far in the rear. The less prices for guaranteed qualities abound in our Silk Home.

500 yards plain black French Glace Taffeta that we have been selling right along at the close price of $1.25 a yd.

marked $1 a yd

These are not silks for lining, but elegant soft finish silks for the handsome skirt or gown.

10 pieces 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse—our regular $1.00 quality,

78c a yd.

Kindly notice the width of this Satin Duchesse—three-quarters of a yard wide.

All that are left of the 75c Black Broche Silk Grenadines, go on the counters marked to

45c a yd.

You know how handsomely those sheer grenadines make up.

Black Dress Stuffs.

If you would like to own a Black Dress chosen from some particularly high-grade novelty we open the way by this quotation:

Lot of high-class Novelties heretofore selling at $3.00, $2.50 and $2.25 a yard, go on sale marked

$1.50 a yd.

The price $1.50 is merely nominal. It is far below the cost. Send for samples.

525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG, PA

KEEP YOUR
Kitchen Coo

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

P. A. Schell'