The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.........August 3, 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.
WILLIAM D. 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, Somerset Township.

IT now looks very much as if the War of 1898 was nearly over.

PORTO RICO seems inclined to help the United States capture it.

PONCE is the most southerly city in the revised United States geography.

IF SPAIN wants peace, she can have it. If she wants delay, she can not have it. And that is the situation.

IT SEEMS that even in Cuba there are men who believe that "to the victors belong the spoils." Those Cubans are not mugwumps.

IT IS estimated from the present rate of receipts that the new war taxes will produce a revenue of $175,000,000 a year. If peace comes soon the war debt will begin to melt away.

THERE are 230,000 subscribers to the new war loan for amounts less than $500. They pay for the bonds in money as good as gold, and will expect as good in return, as a matter of course.

THE official reports of the naval battle off Santiago clinch the fact that the victory was won by all the ships and crews engaged. A general distribution of laurels will be the right thing.

IT IS more of a task to dispose of the Spanish prisoners than it was to capture them. We have to guard them all the way home, and then protect them from the vengeance of their own countrymen.

THE wealth of the United States is estimated by Professor Mulhall at $81,750,000,000, or nearly $32,000,000,000 more than that of any other government in the world. Spain was not prudent in picking out a financial antagonist.

PENNSYLVANIA is largely represented in the Porto Rico expedition, six regiments, three troops of cavalry, and one battery being included in the commands already with General Miles, or awaiting transportation to join him off the coast of Porto Rico.

THE magazines exploded on three of the Spanish cruisers at Santiago, and not one of the wrecks bears the slightest resemblance to that of the Maine. There has never been the least ground for a belief that the destruction of the Maine was due to her own explosives.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT proposes to take all the Rough Riders who are still living in 1900 to the Paris Exposition at his expense. It has already been announced that John Jacob Astor has the same intention with respect to the Astor Battery, now at Manila, and these two attractions ought to go far towards helping out America's exhibit.

CAPTAIN EVANS, of the Iowa, has done more than help to win a great naval battle. His phrase, "So long as the enemy showed his flag they (his men) fought like American seamen, but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women," bids fair to take an enduring place among the famous epigrams of American history.

THE special committee of the State Capitol Building Commission, consisting of State Treasurer Beacom, Auditor General McCauley and Superintendent Boyer, of the Philadelphia mint, have finally decided to hold the cornerstone-laying ceremonies at 12 o'clock, August 10. Governor Hastings will preside, and the Masonic fraternity of Pennsylvania will lay the stone.

EX PRESIDENT Benjamin Andrews seems to have dropped free silver for the time being, and now comes out as a prophet. He predicts a general war in Europe, with the United States right in the midst of it. He declares that this country must prepare to take a hand in the problems of the Old World. Doctor Andrews may be right in this, but, before too much faith is put in his prophecy, it will be well to wait a while. He predicted all sorts of disaster to the country unless the free-silver doctrines of his friend Bryan were put into practice, and yet the United States seems to be getting along pretty well on a sound-money basis.

NOT one hundred and fifty horses remained for the Spaniards at Santiago to surrender, the larger part having been taken as food for the troops. Spain can not complain that her soldiers did not obey her orders to resist to the bitter end. But they can justly complain that the country they served so faithfully required them to face starvation rather than sacrifice her obstinate pride. If anything more than another could alienate European sympathy from Spain, it ought to be her selfish indifference to the sufferings of her own men, and her readiness to shed their blood rather than save them by a sensible submission to the inevitable.

IT IS a great satisfaction to know that President McKinley is standing the strain of the war better than even his most hopeful friends anticipated. After more than three months of continuous responsibility he is well, strong and cheerful, and all the reports we have are that he exhibits the very finest traits of the well-balanced American character. A manly, clean life, devoted to high duty, and regulated on sound principles and practices, becomes in these times a national blessing, and our President is our pride. He has been tried by the severest tests, because it was necessary for him to attend personally for weeks to much of the work that should have gone to heads of departments; but he has done everything thoroughly and promptly, and at the present time he stands before us as a strong man as well as a splendid President. This is welcome news, and it makes the whole nation glad.

SPAIN to-day knows the terms which she will be compelled to accept in order to obtain peace. She will have to immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and the minor islands in the West Indies over which she holds sovereignty. All these islands except Cuba she will be required to formally cede to the United States. No conditions will attach to her abandonment of Cuba except that she shall relinquish her connection with it forever. The United States will be free to do with Cuba what it will, subject, of course, to the promise that it will give the Cuban people a chance to choose the destiny—separate independence or annexation—which they desire, the United States meanwhile retaining an army of occupation in the island and maintaining a protectorate over it. The United States demands a coaling station and an island in the Ladrones, and a coaling station in the Philippines, the City of Manila, with its bay and harbor, to be held pending the disposition which is to be made of the whole group of islands. This matter is to be determined by a joint American and Spanish commission. The terms here offered represent the minimum territorial demands which the United States will exact from Spain.

Upon Spain's acceptance or rejection of these terms, and her answer is daily expected, depends the continuance of the war. The probabilities all are that she will promptly accept them, and that before the expiration of the present week an armistice will be declared pending the final and conclusive arrangements for peace, and that within the next two months a large portion of the volunteer army will be mustered out of the United States service.

PRINCE BISMARCK IS DEAD.

Germany's Wonderful Man of Iron Succumbs to the Grim Reaper.

Prince Bismarck died at his country seat at Friedrichsruhe at 10:40 o'clock Saturday night, the end being preceded by terrible pain, which was borne with the iron fortitude that characterized the remarkable life of the man. The ex-Chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was the culminations of the chronic disease—neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins—from which he had suffered for years. The whole family was at the bedside when the end came.

Otto Edouard Leopold Bismarck was the creator of German unity, from a youth his dream being the establishment of a great German power, and he reached the goal of his ambition in 1871, when he became Chancellor of the German Empire and was made a Prince, after humbling Austria and conquering France; indeed the shadow of his iron hand lay over all the States and statesmen of the Continent for full thirty years, and in it reputations withered and powers waned. He presided over the Berlin Congress of 1878, and formed the Triple Alliance. He resigned his offices of Chancellor, President of the Prussian Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs March 18, 1890; and went into retirement at Friedrichsruhe. Bismarck was one of the greatest statesmen and diplomats of the century.

Tots Hung Under a Train.

READING, Pa., July 29.—A sight that made several beholders' blood run cold was witnessed when the southbound Wilmington & Northern Railroad train reached the first bridge over the Schuylkill River, this morning. Engineer Jacob Rettew noticed a boy and girl walking across the bridge. He sounded the whistle and immediately put on the brakes.

The children in their excitement let themselves drop between the ties and held on for dear life with their finger tips while the train passed over them.

The train was brought to a standstill and the crew ran back to see what had become of the children. They found them thoroughly exhausted and in a condition to have lost their hold and drop into the river very soon. They were aged about 8 and 10 years respectively, and refused to tell their names as they hurried away.

Robbers Choke An Aged Woman.

LEBANON, Pa., July 30.—In her lonely little home in a dense forest north of Myerstown, Katherine Loser, a 90 year-old recluse, was choked by robbers last night till she became unconscious, and may die as a result of her terrible shock.

Two young men, whose identity can probably be established from the description Mrs. Loser has given since she regained consciousness, broke into her bedroom and demanded the gold which they believed she had concealed in her house.

The aged woman denied having any money and pleaded for her life. Her story was not believed by the brutes, who attacked her, choking her almost to death, and fled without securing any plunder. Mrs. Loser's son James, found her still unconscious, this morning.

Was Using Dynamite to Kill Fish.

LEBANON, Pa., July 28.—Frank Berry, of South Annville township, this county, met with a peculiar and horrible death this morning while fishing with dynamite for German carp in the Quittapohilla creek near his home. Although almost blown to pieces and horribly mangled Berry lived for two hours after the accident. Instead of using the regular fishing tackle Berry decided to use dynamite and carried with him to the stream a quantity of the explosive in a tin can. Arriving at the spot along the creek some distance from his home he lighted a fuse attached to the dynamite and held the can in his hand, resting it on his right leg. He intended to toss the can into the water before it would explode, but the result showed that he made a miscalculation, as the charge exploded while it was yet held in his hand. His right hand was torn off, the right leg crushed from hip to knee in a shapeless mass and he sustained other terrible injuries.

DR. PEPPER DEAD.

Physician of National Reputation Passes Away.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Dr. William Pepper, one of the foremost and most public spirited men this city has ever produced, died yesterday in California of heart disease. Information of Dr. Pepper's death came in a telegram to friends.

Dr. Pepper belonged to an old Philadelphia family, and was born here in 1743. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and in his later years developed his alma mater from a comparatively unimportant college to a great university. Dr. Pepper was professor of the practice and theory of medicine at the university and for a number of years was its provost. It was during his administration of the latter office that he did so much to develop the university. Dr. Pepper had a national reputation as a physician.

Wanted. High-grade man or woman of good church standing, first willing to learn our business, then to act as manager and correspondent here, on salary.

Address GENERAL MANAGER,
Lock Box 8, Somerset, Pa.

Miles in Porto Rico

Landing Monday After an Important Skirish.

SURPRISE TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General Miles' Porto Rican expedition which left Guantanamo bay July 21, landed at Guanica, Porto Rico, on July 31, after a skirmish between a detachment of Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Margan's steam yacht Corsair. Four of the Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of Guanica. From Ponce there is an excellent military road running eighty-five miles to San Juan.

MILES FOOLED EVERYONE.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The news of the landing of General Miles at Guanica, on the southwest shore of Porto Rico, came as a genuine surprise to the war department. It had been carefully planned that he was to make his landing in another point, as remote as possible from the place where he actually landed, so there was little wonder that the officials received the first news of the landing with incredulity, and even went to the length of supposing that the story had been put afloat in order to direct attention from the point which had been selected.

Just why General Miles made this wide departure from the plans of the department is not known, but it is supposed that he gathered some information since he left Siboney that induced him to take chances. The result, however, has been to perplex the department officials deeply, and to considerably derange their carefully prepared program for the remainder of the expedition. It will now be necessary to intercept the section of the expedition already at sea heading for certain selected points on the coast of Porto Rico and to advise them of the change in the plans.

CAPTURE OF THREE CITIES.

Ponce Capitulated on the Arrival of Our Troops.

To the Associated Press.

PORT OF PONCE, Island of Porto Rico July 28, via the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.—Both the Port of Ponce and the city of Ponce, the latter being three miles inland, together with Yauco are in the hands of the Americans. Captain Davis of the Dixie, received the capitulation of the Port at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday morning, in his cabin, before the army arrived. The Wasp and Gloucester were with the Dixie.

The official commercial representatives of the place begged Captain Davis not to bombard, and he received the Spanish colors from them.

General Miles arrived this morning at daylight with General Ernest's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernest's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed, and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

A fight before Yauco on Thursday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavaly charged and were routed by our infantry.

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field, and several wounded. None of our men were killed, and only three were slightly wounded.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

MILES ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

General Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

"They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and, it is hoped, insure your cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain, and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation.

"They have come not to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

"It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

Dewey Asks 150,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Admiral Dewey to-day cabled that the Philippine insurgents had assumed a bold attitude of defiance. Without mincing his words, Admiral Dewey announced that there were strong indications that the Philippine insurgents themselves would have to be fought. Based on his depiction of the gravity of the situation there, it would take 150,000 soldiers from this country to cope with the insurgents throughout all the islands.

MERRITT ON THE SITUATION.

With this came the following cablegram from Major General Merritt, its significance being his statement that all his troops would be needed.

HONG KONG, July 30.—Adjutant-General U. S. Army Washington—Cavite, July 25.—Arrived to day about twelve. Health of commands good. Remainder of fleet about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

SPANISH FLAGSHIP SAVED.

Infanta Maria Teresa to Join Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—Admiral Cervera's flagship, the Infanta Maria Teresa, has been saved and will be added to the United States Navy. Admiral Sampson cables as follows:

"PLAYA, July 29.—The Infanta Maria Teresa, upon which the wreckers are now engaged, will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being left open or a hole which may have been made in the bow is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers."

It was on the Teresa that Admiral Cervera led the Spanish fleet from Santiago harbor. She received the full fire of our ships and was forced ashore at Nina Nima, six and one-half miles west of Santiago harbor.

OUR SOLDIERS CAN VOTE.

Men in the Army Will Not Be Deprived of the Privilege.

Whatever obstacle there may be to the soldiers from other states voting in the field, there can be no difficulty in obtaining the vote of every Pennsylvania soldier wherever he may be, if he shall choose to cast his vote and have it returned, says the Philadelphia Times.

During our civil war the right of our soldiers to vote in the field was regarded as doubtful, and on a test question the supreme court of the State decided that there was no authority for a citizen to cast his vote anywhere but in his own election district. This led to an amendment to our State constitution that went into effect in 1865, in time for our Pennsylvania soldiers to vote for President. The same constitutional provision was retained in the new constitution, and our legislature has provided a law by which the State authorities are required to carry into effect the mandate of the constitution.

The governor has authority to appoint commissioners to deliver election blanks and receive returns from Pennsylvania soldiers in the field, and the law is very latitudinous in its provisions. The soldiers can themselves organize an election board in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Carolines or in Porto Rico or Cuba, the only requirement being that they shall cast their vote on the lawful election day and certify the returns in conformity with the law.

We doubt not that the governor will give early attention to this matter and have proper election blanks sent to our Pennsylvania soldiers wherever they may be, and the attorney general will probably issue instructions on the subject so that any number of Pennsylvania soldiers in any section of the world may hold their own election and send their returns.

While many of our own citizens value the great privilege of the elective franchise so lightly as to require party committees to pay their taxes, the soldier who goes to the field and offers his life in defense of his country and his flag, should certainly be given every facility for voting on election day, and no mere irregularity would be likely to set aside an election return from a soldiers' camp unless assailed for fraud.

The Reason for Garcia's Sulks.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The War Department has received the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 29.

Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War:

Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place, in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.

SHAFTER.

The differences which have arisen between General Shafter and General Garcia are not regarded by the war officials as serious, and little doubt is expressed that they will be amicably adjusted. The dispatch is in entire accord with information previously received by the War Department concerning the incident to which General Shafter refers.

Sickness In the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The report of General Shafter showing that there was a total of 3,770 cases of sickness in the army in Cuba has given the officials of the War Department considerable concern, but the reports heretofore made that the yellow fever cases were of a mild type encourage the hope that the death rate will be small. The large number of fever cases reported, 2,924, shows that not only yellow fever, but typhoid and other kinds are numerous. Surgeon-General Sternberg says that it is the history of yellow fever that it spreads rapidly, and having once got started in the camp is sure to affect many soldiers. Speaking of the other fevers, he said that not only in Cuba, but in the camps in the United States there had been many cases and it was the history of all new armies that fevers, especially typhoid, became quite common. This was due to the change of climate and the mode of life of the new soldiers. Even where water was pure cases would arise. Soldiers bought and ate many things not furnished by the commissary, such as milk and other things peddled about the camps. Often these foods caused sickness. Another feature he mentioned was the indifferent care which some men took of themselves when they joined the army. It was his belief that as the army became more seasoned there would be less sickness.

A Triumph of Modern Surgery.

The reputation of the well-known specialists, Drs. Sadler and Sigmann, 804 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa., is too well established to need much comment. The thousands of deaf and blind people who have been restored to hearing and sight by these most eminent surgeons, are by far the best recommendation of their merits.

To the long list of marvelous operations which have been performed in their offices, a new one is added through the case of Mr. Massey, 107 Third Street, S. S., Pittsburg Pa. His right eye-ball was pierced by a piece of Steel in February last. The wound healed after a protracted and painful period of recovery, but the vision was totally gone, which was partially due to a cataract which developed in the injured eye; partially also to inflammation of the tender inside structures covering the pupil with an impenetrable membrane.

Dr. Sigmann, to whom Mr. Massey entrusted his case, performed a so called Irid ectomy (making an artificial pupil), removed the cataract, and now, eight weeks after the operation, Mr. Massey is a happy man. He sees (with glasses), even small objects at a long distance, and can read coarse print. Indeed, a Triumph of Modern Surgery.

SPAIN WILL SOON YIELD.

Work on the Reply Begun.

MADRID, August 1.—The Cabinet Council held two sessions to-day to consider the American demands. It is reported that the ministers found some unexpected contention about the recognition of the municipal debts in Cuba and Porto Rico and indemnities for American citizens for damages suffered at the hands of the Spanish forces and authorities in Cuba.

On the main issues of the independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico, naval stations in the far East, a mixed commission, to sit in London, for the settlement of the Philippine question, there will be no serious or prolonged objections, though, for local political reasons, some show of protest and a dilatory exchange of diplomatic correspondence will likely be attempted.

Croup instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.

Terms of Peace

Submitted to Spain Through the French Ambassador.

THE SPANISH FLAG TO DISAPPEAR FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—When M. Cambon, the French ambassador, went to the White House yesterday afternoon to receive the reply of this government to the Spanish plea for peace, he presented to the President credentials from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to arise in the course of the negotiations. Cambon's interview with the President lasted two hours and three quarters, during which he and Mr. McKinley fully discussed all the points of contention between the two countries. At the end of the conference Cambon cabled to Spain the reply of the United States. The persons best informed as to the probabilities, declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States, is not expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder.

During the discussion Cambon induced the President to make one amendment in the answer of the United States after the document had been carefully drawn up by the Cabinet. There is much speculation as to the nature of this amendment, but all that can be knowingly stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines.

Barring the one amendment agreed to by the President, the terms of the United States are that as the price of immediate peace Spain must relinquish in our favor her claims to sovereignity in Cuba, Porto Rico and all other Islands in West Indian waters now controlled by her. She must grant us the choice of an island in the Ladrones group for a coaling station. In addition she must allow the United States to hold for the present the city and bay of Manila and a zone of territory thereabout, and must agree to submit all questions affecting the Philippine islands, their future possession, disposition and government to a joint commission to be made up of representatives of the governments of Washington and Madrid.

It is known that some members of the Cabinet strongly favored the retention by the United States of the entire group of islands although the majority of the President's advisers were opposed to this. The majority believed it would be a most dangerous step for a government such as ours to embark on a colonial policy by taking the Philippines, and they therefore advised that only a coaling station be retained there, or at most a coaling and naval station, where our vessels in Oriental waters could get supplies and make repairs at all times, but those who advocated the latter course were forced to admit that we had become involved in obligations to Aguinaldo and his followers that could not honorably be disregarded, and that we owed a duty to them and to humanity to see that the harshness and incompetency of Spanish rule in the Philippines were corrected for the future.

At the conference at the White House there were present, besides President McKinley and M. Cambon, Secretary of State Day and M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, who translated the documents and the discussion between the President and M. Cambon. While Cambon has full plenipotentiary authority from Spain, his position is somewhat similar to that of the President, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States Senate to any treaty of peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and to guard against any possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on any point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the President was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness toward his object, and there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon. This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French Ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon an assurance of the acceptance of our conditions, and he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

AMERICANIZING PORTO RICO.

The Stars and Stripes Hailed With Delight by the Natives.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 1.—Advices from Porto Rico state that the Spanish troops, who retreated to the interior from Ponce and other southern points before the advance of the Americans, are wreaking vengeance on non-combatants along their line of march. Villages are being looted and burned and women and children maltreated. Refugees are pouring into Ponce with pitiful tales, and have appealed to the United States military authorities for protection.

When the troops took possession of Yauco the mayor of that town promptly issued this proclamation to the citizens:

"On to-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon her mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved Isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the stars planted in the name of the government of the United States of America by the major general of the American army, Senor Miles:

"Porto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the Just, given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government by Gen. Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious Gen. Miles.

"Citizens, long live the government of the United States of America. Hail to their valiant troops. Hail Porto Rico always American.

For Rent

Store room in basement of First National Bank building. For particulars inquire at Bank or of Geo. R. Scull.

DELIGHTFUL VACATION TRIP.

Tour to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Visiting Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and Lake George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson. Leave Philadelphia by special train August 16. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. An experienced chaperon will also accompany the party, having especial charge of unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

A Stray Item of News.

Culled from an Exchange in Latrobe.

He is a good, honest, hardworking, skilled mechanic. Whether in-seaming sewed shoes for Latrobe's representative citizens, or nailing on a heel on some ordinary laborer's brogans, Mr. D. W. Conner, of Ligonier street, Latrobe, Pa., finishes his job in a creditable manner. Our representative found him sewing the welts on a fine pair of shoes. Often as he straightened himself up from the bench he pressed his hands into the small of his back and ominously shook his head, for his back ached, and he suffered like nearly every shoemaker in our Republic. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Kidney Pills?" "Well," replied Mr. Conner, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers, but I thought they were like every other specific which I had tried." "Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they don't do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Conner, when the following particulars were given by him for publication: "Both my wife and myself have used Doan's Kidney Pills, and can recommend them as an excellent remedy for all cases of kidney complaint. I was bothered for a long time with a weakness of the kidneys and auxiliary organs. There was a sense of heaviness and dullness through the loins, and in the kidneys, and too frequent action and weakness of the kidney secretions. I got Doan's Kidney Pills at a drug store, and a few doses relieved me, and I was soon completely cured. Mrs. Conner, as the result of a strain received a couple of years ago, was troubled with a heaviness and aching pain through the small of the back, and a weakened and distressing condition of the secretions. She used Doan's Kidney Pills, and found them most beneficial. I take pleasure in recommending so good a remedy to others troubled with any form of kidney complaint."

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.

Jos. Horne & Co.

Early Arrivals.

June and July saw our buyers in the foreign and home markets and their selections have commenced to arrive.

If this article should meet the eyes of heads of families, who have daughters who are receiving their education at the various institutions for learning, we desire to call their attention to the lines of new goods just in suitable for the fitting out of the school girl.

Polka Dot Silks.

These gracious little polka dots are going to be very stylish for Fall wear and we have just received a large line of a combination of polka dot and striped taffeta. Among the colorings are rose, tan, green, turquoise, heliotrope, navy, black-and-white, and they are all 20 inch widths. We have put a popular price upon them of

$1.00 a Yard.

Another new arrival is the 20-inch Tri-Colored Narrow Stripe Taffeta Silks. A popular price is put upon them, also, namely

65 Cents a Yard.

These make up very beautifully for the shirt waist and it seems to us that every young lady going to school should have a full complement of these waists.

Early Fall Woolens.

The new Fall Woolens are coming in and we call attention to a special line of 48-inch Cheviot Serges in browns, new blues, garnet, myrtle and gray. Priced at

75 Cents a Yard.

Ask our Mail Order department about these goods and let us have your request for samples. It's really wonderful how quick you can shop with this department.

525-527 Penn Ave., PITTSBURG, P

Special Low Prices on

Rugs,
Lace Curtains,
Portiers,
Bed Spreads,
Napkins,
Table Linens,
Towels, etc.

NEW LINE OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods

JUST RECEIVED,

THE NEW STORE OF

PARKER & PHILLIPS

ON THE DIAMOND.

A LITTLE SUFFERER

Face, Hands and Arms Covered With Scrofulous Humors—How a Cure Was Effected.

"When five years old my little boy had scrofula on his face, hands and arms. It was worst on his chin, although the sores on his cheeks and hands were very bad. It appeared in the form of red pimples which would fester, break open and run and then scab over. After disappearing they would break out again. They caused intense itching and the little sufferer had to be watched continually to keep him from scratching the sores. We became greatly alarmed at his condition. My wife's mother had had scrofula and the only medicine which had helpd her was Hood's Sarsaparilla. We decided to give it to our boy and we noted an improvement in his case very soon. After giving him four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla the humor had all been driven out of his blood and it has never since returned." WILLIAM BARTZ, 416 South Williams St., South Bend, Indiana.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

B. & B.

What people Are finding out

and saying about this shelf-emptying sale is the best advertisement we can get—proves that it's the greatest event of the store's history. Those who come are finding they save car fare times over—and those who send are sending again for more when they see the values.

Get samples wash goods, silks, dress goods, and write for particular information about suits, shirt waists, jackets, lace curtains and other kinds of dry goods—and see for yourself what a chance to save money on desirable kinds—choice goods SACRIFICED in a way never before done we believe anywhere—surplus stock being cleared absolutely before we go into the new store.

Choice wash goods 5c, 6 1-4c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c and good useful dress goods 15, 20, 25c, that will show even half price isn't a stopping point in the price cutting.

For anything you want in Dry Goods it will pay you to investigate what's being done in this sale.

BOGGS & BUHL
Allegheny, Pa.

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.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

KEEP YOUR

KitchenCool!

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's.

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.

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

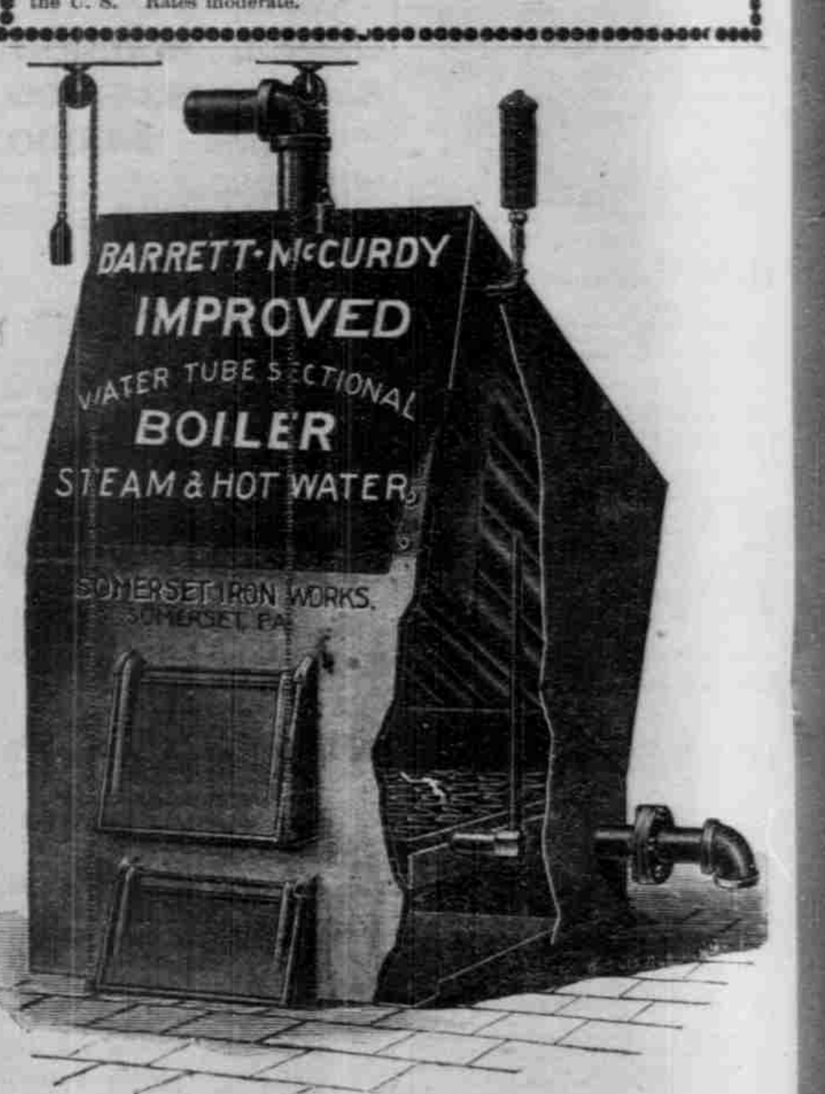
Testimonials Given on Application.

Fine Cigars of Foreign & Domestic brands,

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

GEO. W. BENFORD, Manager.

Public station for Long Distance Telephone to all points in the U. S. Rates moderate.



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than our hot water and steam heaters, made here in Somerset and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Apply to us for estimates.

Stoves and Castings on Short Notice.

A first-class machine shop in charge of a practical machinist. Builders of the best

GAS ENGINES. If you need power it is just the Engine you want.

Somerset Iron Works,

Office and works near R. R. depot. SOMERSET, PENN'A.

Beaver College and Musical Institute,
BEAVER, PA.

Located on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburg. Sixteen teachers. New buildings and equipment. An ideal school for girls. Fall term opens Sept. 7th. Write for catalogue.

ARTHUR STAPLES, A. M., President.

Washington Seminary,
Washington, Pa.

Fall term opens Sept. 14. Superior advantages in all departments. For catalogue address

MRS. M. N. McMILLAN.

Notice!

All persons having accounts or other claims against the estate of J. F. Beachy, dec'd, are hereby requested to present the same, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, on or before August 1, 1898.

A. C. HOLBERT,
Attorney for Mrs. J. F. Beachy.

Doubles the Pleasure of a Drive.

A fine carriage doubles the pleasure of driving. Intending buyers of carriages or harness can save dollars by sending for the large, free catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Public Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on

Thursday, July 28, 1898,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at Markleton, Pa., the following described real estate, late the property of Robert Lintaman, dec'd:

The undivided one-half of all that certain tract of land situate in Black township, Somerset county, Pa., beginning at a chestnut tree at corner of this land with land of Jacob Vought and tract designated as Vacant Rocks, thence by the last named tract north 61 degrees west 288 perches to stones; thence by land of Dinah Tom north 33 degrees east 102 perches to stones and north 1 degree east 111 perches to stone at corner of land late of Robert Lintaman; thence by same south 88½ degrees east 101.8 perches to stone, south ½ degree west 148 perches to stone and south 89½ degrees east 48 perches to stone; thence by land of Jacob Vought south 18 degrees east 178 perches to chestnut and place of beginning, containing 249 acres and 98 perches strict measure. This is exclusively a timber tract and should be seen by all lumbermen before day of sale. At the same time and place the owners of the other one-half will offer it for sale.

Terms:

20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale, and the balance on delivery of deed.

W. M. KERN,
Executor.

John R. Scott,
Attorney.