The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....August 31, 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,
JOHN S. WELLER, of Bedford County.

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.

IT IS now about time for the Cuban Junta to go out of business.

Our soldiers were far more successful in their war against Spain than in their war against sickness and death.

OF COURSE, Spain does not like all the terms of peace. The sick man is not expected to enjoy the dose of medicine the doctor gives him.

IF WE have universal peace, what will the diplomats do for employment? For this reason, perhaps, they will see to it that their business is not destroyed.

SPAIN feels too weary at present to engage in a revolution. The Spanish people have changed their opinion in regard to war. It is too full of startling surprises to suit their tastes.

JAMAICA, a British possession, wants to get under Uncle Sam's flag. We might trade the Philippines for Jamaica. We have islands to trade with, and we did not have any a year ago.

THE peace commission will have no easy task before it, but the men President McKinley has chosen are not afraid of hard work, and there is no danger that the hard work will not be well done.

THE Republican Congressional Conference was in session at Johnstown on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and, without accomplishing anything, adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday of next week.

ONE of the most confident men in the world is the politician—just before he is defeated. After the catastrophe he resembles the prize-fighter who didn't win—he is able to explain all about the knock-out blow.

IF ANNEXATION be a crime, as some would have us believe, Uncle Sam ought to have been put under arrest many years ago, for he has been an ardent annexationist ever since he began business in this hemisphere many years ago.

IT IS quite true to say of President McKinley that he is winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people." But one judgment is expressed on this point throughout the United States, and it will be observed that many European journals join in.

IN ACCOUNTING for her misfortunes and afflictions, Spain is careful not to pick upon anybody who is able to "take it up." She pieces all the blame at the feet of Columbus, the original expander, who had the courage to discover a new continent and make free government a possibility.

EVERY VOTER should examine the assessor's book in his district and see to it that his name is on the list, so as to not lose his vote this fall. This is an important matter to every voter, and no vote should be lost by oversight. Go and examine the list at once and see that you are properly registered.

IF THE camp hospitals are lacking in facilities, food and delicacies for the sick soldiers, there are plenty of homes throughout the land that would be only too happy to receive the invalids. And where there are facilities, there the sick and wounded should go, no matter at what expense to red tape and military precedents. To relieve the suffering caused by a brave and unselfish devotion to duty should now be the united object of Government and people.

THURSDAY, September eighth, is the last day to be assessed so as to vote this year for Governor. All young men past twenty-two years of age must be assessed and pay a tax to entitle them to vote. The young man who voted last year on age must this year be assessed and pay a tax to entitle him to vote. When you read this, think over the young men in your neighborhood, and how many of them come within this rule.

THE War Department on Monday issued an order containing detailed instructions for the mustering out of volunteers. A most commendable feature of these instructions is the requirement of a careful examination and full record of the physical condition of every man before his discharge, for reference in case of an application for pension. It may become an interesting question whether, even with such a record, a disability arising in the future can not be traced to service in the army; but the experiment is worth trying.

IN A Democratic country all localities have to be recognized in selections of bodies to represent the whole Nation. The Peace Commission meets all the requirements in this direction. One of its members is from New England, another is from one of the Middle States, another is from the northern half of the region between the Alleghencies and the Mississippi, another is from the South, and another belongs to the west of the Mississippi. While personal fitness has been the most important consideration in the choice of the country's representatives in the Paris convention, geographical demands have not been neglected.

SO IT has been decided by the Democrats of this State to make the campaign this year an exceedingly hot one, says the Harrisburg Telegraph. Brass bands, orators and other wind instruments will be called upon to make as much noise as possible, there will be tons and tons of literature sent all over the State, as if that sort of thing ever had any effect or ever did any good, the Republican party will be held up to scorn and ridicule, men who have been good citizens all their lives will be called thieves, robbers and cut-throats, and altogether there will be a great time for the Democracy this year. Let the band play and the orators spout; let there be abuse galore on the part of the Democracy against the Republicans; when the votes are counted next November they will find that the loyal and patriotic honest citizens of this old Keystone State have elected Colonel William A. Stone and the entire Republican State ticket, and clinched it by electing a Legislature that will be largely Republican in both branches, thus ensuring the election of a Republican United States Senator.

The Assault on Republicanism.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Any stranger reading the reports of the meetings of the so-called Business Men's League would naturally suppose that Pennsylvania is an unsafe place to live in. There are resolutions which paint a terrible state of affairs and speeches which call men thieves and charge them with nearly every crime short of deliberate murder. Here, for instance, is the principal agitator in the association indulging in an arraignment which includes "hideous and profane orgies," the "auspicious burning of the Capitol," "onslaught on the treasury," "padded pay rolls," "Grace Church scandals," "crime so gross," "fraud so palpable," and so on through columns of invective until one would naturally suppose that Pennsylvania, instead of being the great and proud State she is, is nothing but a dangerous den of thieves.

And what does it all mean? Nothing on the face of the earth except a political attack on the Republican party, which, in all the years of its management of the State administration, has made the magnificent record of accounting faithfully for every penny. There has never been a defalcation to the amount of a single dollar. And what is the object of these attacks founded upon an exaggerated imagination? Simply to break down the Republican party at a time when every Republican force in State and nation is needed to grapple with the great and new issues which are opening up as the result of the war. Because a few men seeking political advancement, have started in to tear down other men who have been placed in office by the people, "crime" and "fraud" must be shouted from the housetops and men are expected to believe that Republicanism is rotten to the core.

Is any Republican voter who knows that his party is not corrupt, who realizes the importance of keeping Pennsylvania in complete touch with the national administration, is any such voter going to be turned aside by reiterations of the virulent abuse that already has been overwhelmed at the polls by a free and independent people who would have none of it? Are the Republicans of Pennsylvania going to follow the so-called Business Men's League into alliance with Democrats, Popocrats, Populists—anywhere and everywhere an opportunity offers to defeat a Republican candidate for the Legislature? Are the Republicans of Pennsylvania ready to send other than a Republican to the United States Senate?

The League has had two experiences, and, deserted by its president, who is presumably no longer in sympathy with its aims, is about to start on a third campaign. What it will do beyond making its openly avowed alliances with every dissatisfied political element in Pennsylvania perhaps it does not know itself, but the less said about its previous campaigns the better for it. It entered politics with an attempt to defeat Penrose for the Senatorship, and well-known boodlers claiming to represent the organization filled the streets of Harrisburg with the scandal of their own doings and attempted to carry debauchery to a limit never before dreamed of in this or any State—debauchery under the white banner of political purity! Then it turned its attention to the Governorship and appealed directly to the Republican voters, and was overwhelmingly beaten by the popular vote. It has been at work ever since in the Legislative districts, and in almost every instance has been thrashed as of old.

We do not believe that the people of Pennsylvania are in any mood to listen to campaign orators who deal in personal spite and try to promote personal interests by outrageous assault upon everything Republican. Republican rule has brought prosperity, and we rather think that the party, under the leadership of Colonel William A. Stone, the veteran soldier, and General Gobin, now with the troops, can be trusted, despite those who prefer to run things according to their own peculiar notions.

TROOPS TO VOTE IN CAMP.

Old Soldiers to Supervise Elections.

Governor Hastings and Attorney General McCormick have considered the law of 1864 relating to the voting of troops in the field, and the Governor is quoted as saying: "This act of Assembly is very complete in providing the machinery for holding the elections at the various camps. It is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of this act, with such extracts from the General Election law as shall be deemed important to accompany the same, and blank forms of poll books, with tally lists and returns, which shall be forwarded by Commissioners or otherwise, to the captain or commanding officer of each company, or in case of detached voters, to the officer having charge of the post or hospital, who shall retain the same until the day of election, and then deliver the same to the judges elected as provided in the act."

No appropriation has been made for the payment of the expenses of holding the elections, but certain public spirited citizens, believing that the patriotic spirit of the Legislature soon to be convened in regular session will be such that it will prompt them to appropriate moneys sufficient to reimburse the sum paid, have agreed to advance the necessary money to hold such election.

The Executive has deemed this course much wiser than the convening of the Legislature for the purpose of making an appropriation, as the expense attendant upon a special session of the Legislature would be more than $100,000 in excess of the cost incident to the holding of the elections, and would thus entail upon the taxpayers what seems to be an unnecessary expense.

It is understood that it is the Governor's intention to select representative soldiers of the war of the rebellion to act as commissioners for the regiments recruited in their respective localities. It is estimated that the cost of holding these elections, if all the regiments remain in the field, including the pay of the commissioners, will not exceed $7,000 all told. It is expected, however, that about half of the regiments from Pennsylvania will be disbanded prior to the election.

Gave Sight to a Child.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 27.—For the first time in her life little Louise Harmbright, aged five years, saw the light of day and her mother's face yesterday. The child was born blind, with cataracts over her eyes. After being treated unsuccessfully her mother brought her here and Dr. George Reuling, of the Baltimore Medical College, performed an operation that lifted the veil of darkness from the little one's eyes. He says there is not the slightest defect in her vision.

CZAR MOVES FOR PEACE.

Wants All Nations to Agree to Beat Some of their Swords Into Ploughshares.

PROPOSES A CONFERENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all nations ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

LONDON, August 28.—The czar's proposition for an international conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers and the termination of the progressive increase in armament, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe, and, coming from such a quarter and with such evident sincerity of purpose, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France and the other nations will be ready to follow.

WHAT NICHOLAS PROPOSES.

The text of the note is as follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers, and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all people benefit—a real durable peace; above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown specially pronounced in the conscience of civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

"It is better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented, than military forces and still continue to increase them, without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nation's labor and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which though today regarded as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments l'outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the people have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged, it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all states.

"Filled with this idea, his majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all the governments whose representatives are accredited to the imperial court, the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all states sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right, whereon rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

No Medicine for the Dying.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., August 26.—The terrible mismanagement of the sick soldiers at Santiago, as described in a letter by Dr. James E. Kennedy, first assistant surgeon in the Second Division Hospital, Fifth Corps, is calculated to cause widespread horror. Doctor Kennedy is president of the Chambersburg Borough Council, and was formerly an army surgeon in Arizona. After giving an account of the over-crowded condition of the hospital and the heartlessness of some of the officers, he says:

"Above all is the utter lack of suitable medicines to combat disease. There has been so much diarrhoea, dysentery and fever, and no medicine at all to counteract them, that men have actually died for want of it. Four days after my reporting here there was not a single medicine in the entire hospital for the first two named, and nothing but quinine for the fever, and no tonic save one preparation of iron for convalescents. The one preparation of iron will not agree with nine-tenths of them, and when the soldier or officer can not take quinine he has simply nothing to take.

"A captain sent to the Olivette for dysentery medicine for his dying son. There were quarts of it on the ship, but the officer refused to give the medicine because he might need it himself. The doctor went down on the Olivette and says it was packed with stores for the hospital, under Red Cross seal, and not one package ever got to the hospital. He says he saw a favored few break open boxes of champagne and liquors and eat ice cream packed in the cold storage department of the Olivette by the Red Cross people."

The letter is very long and bristles with outspoken criticism similar to the above.

Sampson Sides with Garcia.

"I was very favorably impressed with the Cubans," said Admiral Sampson. "General Garcia is a grand old man and I learned to admire him during my short stay before Santiago. I think it very natural that he should withdraw his men when it seems that he was not invited to be witness the surrender of Santiago. It has been asserted that he was invited by General Shafter. As to that I do not know. He said himself that he was not, and under the circumstances it was appropriate that he should be invited."

The Peace Commission Named.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.—President McKinley has appointed his five Peace Commissioners—Secretary Day, Senators Davis and Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Justice White—although it was not until late this afternoon that Justice White finally agreed to serve, after first sending a declination of an argumentative character, dwelling on the objections raised against him on account of his religion and the possible inconvenience his absence might cause the Supreme Court, which was read in Cabinet meeting. The President and all the members of the Cabinet signed a reply, asking him to accept since they attach no importance to the objections, which appeal brought a telegram in which he yielded.

Mr. Reid's acceptance was received just before Cabinet meeting, so that the President was quite right in saying yesterday that he could not announce the last two members, because they had not accepted.

A STRONG COMMISSION.

President McKinley feels that he has gotten a first-rate Peace Commission, in spite of the declinations he received that limited him to one Democrat, which will be fully able to cope with the strongest men Spain can send.

Judge Day represents President McKinley's personal views, has all the negotiations in his head, and is known and feared by the Spanish diplomats.

Whitelaw Reid, as a former Ambassador to France, thoroughly acquainted with the French language, and Justice White, as a man of the same religion as that of Spain, understanding Spanish as well as French, and thoroughly acquainted with civil laws, have peculiar qualifications, while the two Senators add to the dignity and strength of the American representatives.

The President has not yet formulated the instructions, and will be thinking over the question in all the light he can get during his outing. It is certain, however, that he will instruct the Commissioners to ask at least for the retention of what we now hold under the peace protocol in the Philippines, Manila and its immediate neighborhood, and it is probable that he will instruct them to ask for the entire island of Luzon, and, of course, with guarantees of good government to the other islands; for pledges that the other islands shall not be ceded without our consent, and for commercial equality for our trade with them. He will not ask for the entire archipelago.

Senators Davis and Frye and Mr. Reid, who would like to take the whole of the Philippines, would accept and execute such instructions.

All other questions that the Spanish Commissioners may bring up, including the Cuban debt, will be brushed aside, and our representatives in Paris will keep the discussion to the question of the Philippines, presenting our demands in the form of an ultimatum upon which they will listen to argument, but which, after fair discussion, the Spanish Commissioners must accept or reject.

Judge Day, who will be the head of the American Commissioners, said again today that the Commissioners would leave about the middle of September, and ought to conclude their labors by the middle of November.

The Queen Regent, according to information coming here to-day, is anxious to see the consummation of the peace negotiations at an early day, and is using all her influence to bring it about, in order that Spain may recover from her losses as soon as possible.

Senor Sagasta may not carry out the predictions he has been making for home consumption about the numerous issues which he would bring up to prolong the negotiations, but, whether he does or not they will be cut short by the determination of President McKinley through our representatives to end the matter promptly.

President McKinley has no doubt what ever that Spain, after parleying as long as seems prudent, will accept our demands as to the Philippines as she accepted all the rest of our peace terms, and expects to be able to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Peace on Thanksgiving day, and perhaps mention it in his Thanksgiving proclamation.

Good Words for the War Board.

The Navy Department has given out the following letter addressed by Secretary Long to the president of the War Board, Admiral Sicard, in recognition of its services, dated "Hingham, Mass., August 21."

"My Dear Admiral:—In view of the practical ending of the war with Spain, and the well-earned relief from further duty to which the naval war board is now entitled I cannot, though absent from the department, forbear to express to you, and through you to your associates on the board—Commodore Crowninshield and Captain Mahan (retired)—the very high appreciation which the department has of the services it has rendered since the war began. That its members have been faithful and diligent in the highest measure goes without saying, for they are animated by the high professional spirit which distinguishes the navy, and which they have themselves done much to stimulate and maintain. But from my personal knowledge and observation, I desire to add to this, that equally marked have been the intelligence, the wise judgment, the comprehensive forethought, and the unfailing competency to meet every exigency which have distinguished their deliberations and action. May it not be said that not one error has been made? Proper control by the department has been exercised over all movements in the field, and yet at the same time commanding officers have been duly left to exercise discretion and have never been hampered in their work. I do not know how your work, as member of that important board, could have been better done, nor where in the arena of the war you could have rendered better service or deserved more honor."

Spaniards Taken from Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 25.—The Spanish tranports San Francisco, San Augustin, and Colon left this afternoon for Spain with 4,568 Spaniards, including fifteen officers and their families and four priests. Eight men died on their way to the ships. Their corpses were "checked off" as passengers. It appears there have been many instances of this during the embarcation of the Spaniards, the transportation company thus being enabled to collect the passage money, a thing readily managed under the easy inspection of the Americans.

General Toral, when bidding adieu to the Spanish officers and men who were leaving, said: "Conquered, we yield with honor to ourselves and to Spain. Whatever may be the future of Cuba, history will preserve the story of your heroic and noble deeds in this country. We regret our failure and its cost in treasure and in blood, but you have nobly fought and nobly lost."

General Shafter and his staff sailed this afternoon on the United States transport Mexico. His departure was not marked by special incident. On arriving at Montauk Point he will go with Major Miley to Washington to meet President McKinley and Secretary Alger, afterward proceeding to San Francisco.

Dewey Can Dock His Ships.

Ambassador Hay in a cablegram to the State Department says that the British Government has directed the Governor of Hong Kong to accept Admiral Dewey's application for permission to dock and clean his ships at Hong Kong.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

For Rent

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

The Writing of History.

Readers of history are often struck with the apparently needless lack of detail and frequent confusion and misinformation on the part of historical writers but the present war and the news of it up to the moment furnish a good illustration of the difficulties sometimes encountered in the preparation of such matter.

One might think that a complete scrapbook of all the news of the Spanish-American war would furnish material for a history complete in every detail of both causes and events; but on inspection the great quantity of reports of these matters seems to have clouded rather than cleared the facts. How, for instance, will ever be determined the number of reconcentrados there were at the beginning of the war or at its close, or the size of the Cuban army on either of these dates? Where, in the thousands of columns of printed matter descriptive of the battle of Santiago, will be found the loss sustained by the Spanish? General Toral declined to make an estimate, and the most daring of the correspondents gave up after a guess or two. The question as to which of the Spanish ships was first to sail out of Santiago Bay to be destroyed by our fleet is not determined even by our own official reports of the affair, in which at least two ships are mentioned. Perhaps in the illustrations given—a few out of a great number—the information might be furnished from Spanish sources, but in view of recent experience, this would be the most misleading of all. There is, indeed, a great deal that the historian will have to guess at.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have passed register, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28th, 1898.

Final account of John A. Stutler, administrator of Dorcas Stutler, dec'd.

Final account of Martha C. Kuhn, administratrix of Mary Cummins, dec'd.

First and final account of William Brant, administrator of Lewis Hauger, dec'd.

First and final account of W. H. Ruppel, Esq., trustee for the sale of the real estate of George C. Herman, dec'd.

First and final account of H. G. Snyder, administrator c. t. a. of Noah S. Snyder, dec'd.

First and final account of Marcellus R. Weimer and Jacob P. Weimer, executors of Peter Weimer, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. and Abraham Weller, administrators c. t. a. of Samuel J. Weller, dec'd.

First and final account of Simon J. Glotfelty and Henry W. Saylor, executors of Catharine Glotfelty, dec'd.

First and final account of James L. Pugh, Esq., administrator of Emeline Brubaker, dec'd.

First and final account of Melinda and Harrison Snyder, executors of Susan Sterner, dec'd.

First and final account of Ernest O. Kooser, Esq., trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Sterner, dec'd.

The third account of Jacob D. Livengood, one of the executors of John W. Beachy, dec'd, also the third account of F. P. Beachy, one of the executors of said decedent.

The account of Isaac A. List and Albert Albright, administrators of Jonathan Albright, dec'd.

First account of Joseph and Jefferson Altfather, administrators of John Altfather, dec'd.

First and final account of Harry M. Shaulis, administrator of Jacob J. Baker, dec'd.

First and final account of John G. Wambaugh, executor of Mary Berkley, dec'd.

Somerset, Pa., Aug. 31st, 1898. JAMES M. COVER, Register.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises in Jefferson township, Somerset county, Pa., one mile southeast of the village of Rakersville, on

Thursday, Sept, 22, 1898,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,

All the undivided one-half interest, being the interest of Wm. R. Miller in and of a certain tract of land situate in Jefferson township, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Weyand, Silas Flick, John H. Morrison, Wm. P. Hay and others, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres more or less, having a good frame dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings thereon erected.

The farm is in a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard and sugar camp on the same and is well watered. The farm is convenient as to school, postoffice, church and store. This is a first-class farm in every particular.

Terms:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on day of sale; the remainder of one-third at the confirmation of the sale; one-third in one year; and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter, with interest on deferred payments from confirmation of sale.

The interest of Wm. R. Miller in the above described real estate will be sold subject to the following judgment, being the dower of the widow of Jacob Miller, dec'd: "Elizabeth Miller and Henry F. Miller, executors of Jacob Miller, dec'd, vs. Henry F. Miller and William R. Miller, terre tenants, No. 28 February term, 1897, interest from 1 April, 1896, payable to the widow. Costs $15."

The following receipt appears upon the record entered to the judgment:

"Receipt of Chas. W. Miller to Wm. R. Miller for $94 the interest on this judgment in full to April 1, 1897, dated April 1, 1897, shown and entered the same day. H. F. Barron, Pro."

J. W. BARKLEY, Assignee.

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1888. TENTH ANNUAL 1898.

Pittsburgh Exposition.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 7, CLOSES OCTOBER 22.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MUSIC BY THE GREAT
SOUSA AND HIS BAND. DAMROSCH AND HIS ORCHESTRA
THE GREATER PITTSBURGH BAND. AND THE FAMOUS VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS 2nd REG'T BAND OF N. Y.

WAR PICTURES IN THE CINEMATOGRAPH,
MARVELOUS DEEP SEA DIVING EXHIBITION,
HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS,
GRAND NAVAL BATTLE OF MANILA,
BOX MAKING IN ACTUAL OPERATION,
GRAND ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

VERY LOW RATES, INCLUDING ADMISSION, ON ALL RAILROADS.

From Camp Hamilton.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 27, 1898.

EDITOR HERALD:—

Orders to break camp to move for this place were received last Sunday evening, and Monday morning found us all hustling, packing up. At 10 o'clock we started to march to Rossville, a distance of about seven miles. The march was the hardest we have had, as the day was extremely hot and the road thick with dust. The dust rose in clouds and settled down on us, so that when we reached the station it would have been impossible for our closest friends to have recognized us or to have told the color of our clothing. At Rossville we learned that transportation would not be furnished us until the following morning, so we pitched our tents and waited until 12 o'clock Tuesday night, when a train arrived to convey us to Lexington. We were provided with sleepers and passed the remainder of the night and all of the next night more comfortably than any we have enjoyed since leaving home. Sleeping in a Pullman car is quite a change for fellows who have been compelled to stretch on the ground for nearly two months. We were fed on hard tack and corned beef on the trip, and as a result the boys raided the market wagons selling fruit before we left Rossville.

At six o'clock Thursday morning we marched to our new camp grounds, which are located about two miles from the city. The camp is located in the heart of a rich farming district and all of the boys are delighted with it. The air is pure and bracing. Water is supplied through pipes, each company being provided with a spigot. It is said that we will have our tents furnished with board floors, which, if done, will improve the health of the regiment, since most of the sickness we have had resulted from sleeping on damp ground. Two railroads run close to the camp and the stations are within a few minutes' walk.

Grasshoppers are a fearful pest here. Clothing and other articles of wearing apparel, if left lie on the ground for a short time, are soon eaten full of holes by the hungry hoppers. The soil about Lexington is two feet deep and of a reddish color. The principal crop grown is corn, which grows to a height of about 12 feet. There is a spring within a few minutes' walk of the camp that is historical. It is surrounded by a memorial wall, on which the names of the brave men who defended a fort against repeated attacks by Indians in revolutionary days, are engraved. The fort was located near the spring. The memorial also contains the names of several women who made possible the successful defense of the fort by supplying the men with water from the spring. We have had no opportunity as yet of forming an opinion of the famed beauty of the Kentucky belles, but I will tell you something about them in my next letter.

* * *

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 Iridectomy (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.

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FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKIN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

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Anticipating Events

ON the 7th of September the Pittsburg Exposition opens. It was thought best to postpone the opening one week in order to extend the time into the week of the Tri ennial Conclave of the Knights Templar, which begins on October 10th.

This last event will be the greatest in the history of Pittsburg. Free Masons will be here from all over the world. The city will be crowded with strangers. The probabilities are that you will be one of the number. If so, we want you to come and see us in our new store. We would like you to make your headquarters with us. We have everything for your accommodation, except sleeping quarters.

There's a commodious restaurant on our 6th floor, a mezzanine floor directly off the main floor, where you can rest, and a parlor for the ladies. Altogether we are fixed very nicely for your reception.

In the meantime ask our Mail Order Department for samples of New Fall Dress Fabrics. You may want a New Dress, and the samples will help you to make a selection.

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